REPORT

Event Cities of Dialogue Network

Intercultural Cities Network - Intercultural Cities Programme of the Council of Europe

Turin, 29 and 30 October 2024

CITTA' DI TORINO

Location:	Turin
Date:	29 – 30 october 2024
Participants:	See Annex I
Agenda:	See Annex II

29th of October 2024

On 29 and 30 October 2024, the national event of the Italian Network Cities of Dialogue was held in Turin, organised by ICEI in cooperation with the City of Turin and addressed to the municipalities adhering to the Network.

The initiative addressed the topic of "Youth policies and the role of young people and the educating community in the construction of inclusive cities", involving institutional representatives, experts and young protagonists.

Among the participants were 28 representatives of 12 Italian municipalities adhering to the Network, Rita Marascalchi (Head of Intercultural Inclusion Unit of the Council of Europe) and Simona Elmo (Head of Youth Policy, University and Scientific Research Office of ANCI).

The meeting was a significant moment of participatory confrontation between municipalities and local, national and international actors in order to promote innovative strategies for youth inclusion and participation.

Greetings and introduction to the meeting

Edited by Simone Pettorruso – Coordinator Area Italy/Europe ICEI

The first working day opened with an overview of the work of the Cities of Dialogue Network in the context of youth policy and anti-discrimination actions.

Excursus on the activities of the Cities of Dialogue Network in the field of youth policy and anti-discrimination

Youth actions and policies for building inclusive cities: the experience of the Cities of Dialogue Network

The session presented the work carried out by the Cities of Dialogue Network over the past two years and the modes of intervention that have been developed.

Objective: To work together with the municipalities in the Network to strengthen the role of young citizens in building more inclusive and intercultural cities.

How did we work?

- By increasing the **knowledge and skills** of young youth workers to counter stereotypes and discrimination
- Strengthening the **active citizenship** of new generations for the promotion of diversity within their spaces and territories
- By supporting **local decision-making** processes in the field of youth policy and dialogue with the new generations

Who did we collaborate with?

- Local authorities, primarily the municipalities in the Network
- Young citizens
- Youth spaces
- Bodies and "allied" realities, associations, foundations, communication agencies, donors, Council of Europe, institutional bodies: ANCI, UNAR, etc.

Specifically, the following were involved

- 14 municipalities of the Cities of Dialogue Network + over 20 European cities
- Educating community: youth workers, educators/teachers 27 youth spaces - over 150 youth workers
- About 1.100 young people involved (12-25 years old) in Italy + their peers in other EU countries

The presentation then delved into the **main actions implemented** in the municipalities of the Network, grouped by 3 macro-areas of intervention:

1# STRENGTHENING THE EDUCATING COMMUNITY

- Informal network of youth spaces: sharing, peer learning and communities of practice
- National meetings (5 done + 2 planned) of discussion between Youth Workers
- Training with non-formal education methodologies (Anti-Rumours and Future Thinking)
- Provision of tools:
    - AntiRumours Kit
    - Practical guide for Youth Workers: strategy for an effective implementation of AntiRumours actions
    - Didactic game "La Colonia"

2# GIVING SPACE AND VOICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE

- **Peer to peer research** to investigate stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination
- Development of **conceptual maps** of discrimination in youth contexts
- **Training and capacity building** for youth leaders
- **Peer-education** workshops
- Co-design of **anti-discrimination actions** and awareness-raising events in cities

    - N° 6 National and n° 3 European Youth Camps (200 young people)
    - Spaces for dialogue and discussion with local authorities

- Co-design of awareness-raising campaigns to reflect on the influence of words and propose positive narratives

3# COLLABORATION WITH MUNICIPALITIES MEMBERS OF THE NETWORK

- **Structured dialogue spaces** (decision-maker/youth meetings, town assemblies, etc.)
- Participative paths for the co-design of **anti-rumours strategies** in the youth field
- Support for the development of **Intercultural Local Plans/Strategy** to combat discrimination
- Focus on **narratives**, misinformation and promotion of positive messages
- **Co-design**, funding and networking with local and European authorities

The Anti Rumours methodology

Edited by Claudio Tocchi- Educational Advisor ICEI.

Rumours "are stories or fragments of stories that could be true or false and have the characteristic of spreading quickly from one person to another"[1]. The rumour is something you hear about at the bar. It's something everyone thinks, it's something public domain so it's so easy to map.

The Anti-Rumours methodology is good for trying to work on specific local strategies. Specific work in addressing diversity, but above all it is proactive, also gives indications to the administrations on the issues to work on. This is a methodology which the Council of Europe has adopted following significant results in Spain.

The innovation that made ICEI, and others, was to bring Anti-Rumours methodology also into the youth space. Young people are immersed in rumours but, at the same time, they suffer them, for that it is essential to deal with them.

Fundamental actors are youth workers, Italy is far behind with respect to the figure of the Youth Worker also because in Italy there is no formal definition of the Youth Worker. There is no professional path regarding what a youth worker should do at national level. There is no space for comparison. This goes hand in hand with the fact that in Italy there is no definition of what a youth space is. There is no ministerial/regional doc that addresses how to orient oneself in the calls.

With young people, the methodology cannot be limited to "don't do, don't say", but it is important to stimulate critical rethinking, reappropriation of meanings, attitudes and behaviour.

Precisely in order to stimulate critical thinking ICEI is also experimenting Future Thinking with the aim of stimulating the imaginative capacity of the new generations often annihilated by social, political and environmental emergencies. Specifically, we focused on questions such as: what do you want your city to look like in 20 years? What role do you want the new generations to play in the political dimension?

The *DiversaMente - Giovani contro le Discriminazioni* (Youth against discrimination) project (in progress) aims, among other things, to create a network of young people by 2024 to develop and launch a national

[1] https://www.coe.int/en/web/interculturalcities/anti-rumours

Anti-Rumours campaign. The results - undoubtedly positive - also highlighted some limitations and challenges, especially regarding the effectiveness and resilience of these strategies in the long term.

On the one hand, approving a regulation or an operational plan represents for a public authority only the beginning of a long journey: for an approach such as the intercultural one to really work, it is necessary to change the entire culture of the institution until it becomes a widespread and generalised feature in all sectors and among all employees (mainstreaming), and not a more or less solitary initiative of the policy maker of the moment who is particularly sensitive to the issue. Moreover, it is crucial to build around intercultural and human rights policies the consensus necessary not only to endorse them, but also to make them enduring and impervious to petty political polemics.

Active inclusion policies must be given time to unfold their effects and the only way to guarantee this is to make them a common heritage of the citizenry or, at least, of a broad social coalition. Both processes, mainstreaming and consensus-building, rely on the ability to make all stakeholders adhere to the rules, policies and approaches: local authority employees, the third sector, informal movements and the less informed and participating citizenry. It is therefore necessary to build around one's political and social proposal a narrative of the world and society that is coherent, enriching and worth fighting for.

And the *DiversaMente – Youth against rumours* campaign[2] was an attempt to propose some insights on Rumours.

The experience of the DiversaMente Communication Campaign: deconstructing stereotypes and prejudices

Edited by Sara Morandini – Communication Coordinator ICEI

As part of the *DiversaMente - Youth against Discrimination* project, an awareness-raising campaign was carried out to address the issue of the presence of stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination phenomena within youth spaces and groups to build together new ways of combating discriminations through anti-rumours policies.

The anti-rumours strategy, implemented with concrete actions to raise awareness and combat discrimination, works in that hidden layer where hate crimes draw their lifeblood to continue developing.

The campaign was co-designed with the young people who participated in the project and is aimed at their peers with the goal of creating awareness about the link between rumours and different forms of discrimination and urging them to prevent their spread.

[2] https://www.icei.it/diversamente/ferma-i-rumors-cambia-il-mondo/

The campaign uses the language of **Generation Z** to stimulate reflection on the role that words play not only in describing but also in creating the world as we see it.

As a narrative device, the '**POV' (point of view)**, very popular on social media, was used, inviting the viewer to identify with a specific situation by reversing their point of view. The POV is a tool that Gen Z uses to tell their stories online: a sort of protective shield that uses irony to allow them to talk about themselves without exposing themselves too much.

CARD1: **CARD 2:** **CARD 3:**

Figure 1. Some of the cards produced as part of the DiversaMente: Youth against Discrimination awareness campaign.

CARD 1	POV: When they say you must occupy little space - But you are great
CARD 2:	POV: When they tell you that you are invisible – But you are shining
CARD 3:	POV: When they tell you to keep your feet on the ground – But you can fly very high

Institutional Greetings from the City of Turin

Councillor Jacopo Rosatelli, Councillor for Social Policies, Equal Opportunities, Public Housing Policies, Coordination of Relations with Health Authorities, Common Goods - City of Turin

Councillor Jacopo Rosatelli emphasises that openness and the capacity for transformation are distinctive traits of the city of Turin, values that it seeks to translate into concrete activities and policies.

Turin sees itself as a laboratory of inclusion, with a focus on an intersectional dimension that embraces youth, social and cultural policies.

In a complex historical moment, it is crucial that cities take an active political role, becoming protagonists in the construction of a just and inclusive society, capable of promoting an open and dynamic idea of identity. Turin embodies this vision: a city in constant evolution, forged by waves of migration that have made it first an industrial capital and today a symbol of cultural plurality.

An emblematic example is neighbourhoods such as Porta Palazzo, home to the highest percentage of people with a migrant background, living proof of how Torino knows how to welcome and transform. Its history is intertwined with migratory flows, from the internal movements of the 20th century to migrations from North Africa and beyond, which have enriched its identity.

In this context, the recent media coverage - such as the episode of Report dedicated to the Roccella Ionica tragedy - highlights the urgency of local action that knows how to combine solidarity and political vision, and Turin wants to be a point of reference in this path.

Panel "Experiences in building inclusive and intercultural cities"

Facilitators:

- *Rosaria De Paoli – Director of ICEI*
- *Claudio Tocchi – Educational Advisor*

Interventions by:

- *Dr. Fausto Sorino, Head of Youth Policies and Community Development – City of Turin*
- *Dr. Simona Elmo – Head of Youth Policies, University and Scientific Research Office – ANCI National Association of Italian Municipalities*
- *Dr. Rita Marascalchi - Head of Intercultural Inclusion Unit - Intercultural Cities Programme of the Council of Europe*

What is the added value and challenges in involving young people in building intercultural cities?

Rita Marascalchi - Head of Intercultural Inclusion Unit - Intercultural Cities Programme of the Council of Europe

The Council of Europe (COE) in the field of youth policy began its work in 1972 and is structured around three main strands: youth policy support, human rights education and international cooperation. This work is also realised through two youth centres located in Strasbourg and Budapest, places where young people can meet, exchange ideas and bring their voices into the public debate.

The youth policies promoted by the Council of Europe are based on a vision that does not consider young people as mere beneficiaries of services but recognises them as real actors of change. This approach reflects the principles of Intercultural Cities, where protagonism and participation are at the

heart of strategies for inclusion and social innovation. The aim is to offer young people tools and opportunities to become active and responsible members of their communities, with a focus on their right to fully participate in decision-making processes.

One of the main instruments of the Council of Europe is the construction of international standards that establish guidelines and orientations in the different areas of youth policy. These standards are developed in cooperation with the 30-member Advisory Committee, which until recently represented one of the few bodies with real youth participation. Among the recent recommendations, of particular note is the one dedicated to the inclusion of young refugees, a crucial issue in today's Europe.

Among the main challenges highlighted is the need to go beyond traditional institutional channels to ensure broader and more inclusive participation. This requires exploring innovative ways, both online and offline, to engage young people effectively. The urgency for change was underlined during a recent Council of Europe summit, where for the first time young people brought a strong message: 'Youth-less policies are useless policies.

Another important challenge is to recognise that young people do not represent a homogeneous group, but a **phase of life** characterised by different needs, experiences and perspectives. This requires a flexible and dynamic approach, capable of adapting to the complexities of the contemporary context and responding in a targeted manner to the needs of the new generations.

Finally, the Council of Europe continues to work on turning these challenges into opportunities, strengthening youth leadership and promoting truly inclusive and intercultural policies.

How are local youth policies planned and addressed today and how could we give more insight into intercultural policies?

Simona Elmo - Head of Youth Policy, University and Scientific Research Office - ANCI National Association of Italian Municipalities

Simona, an expert in cohesion policies, approached the world of youth policy about a year and a half ago, bringing with her an interdisciplinary perspective and strategic vision. Youth policies, as she points out, are by their very nature cross-sectoral and transversal, embracing different fields of intervention

One of the central themes is **youth entrepreneurship**, seen as a tool for involving young people in local development. "Young people want to be active agents of change, explains Simona, and it is precisely in this direction that the next ANCI notice is moving". This notice will be addressed to municipalities with the aim of stimulating the birth of new entrepreneurial realities at the local level, with a special focus on young NEETs and those who wish to actively integrate into society.

From a methodological point of view, the approach to youth policies is based on a twofold level: on the one hand, scientific contributions are collected in order to define more effective strategies; on the other hand, projects that have already been funded are analysed, assessing their impact in order to improve future actions. This combination of research and analysis in the field is a distinctive element compared

with other initiatives, enabling policies to be progressively refined and made more responsive to the needs of young people and territories.

Can you tell us some concrete experiences of the City of Turin on the development of youth and intercultural policies? What challenges have you encountered, what good practices have you developed, what mistakes would you never want to repeat, etc.?

Fausto Sorino, Head of Youth Policy and Community Development - City of Turin

One of the most important lessons to emerge from youth policy work is the need to overcome a sectoral and fragmented view of reality. For too long we have focused on rigid categories - NEETs, pre-adolescents, young adults - reflecting and intervening as if these divisions were immutable. Now, finally, we have moved "from the map to the territory", trying to give youth policies a more organic and integrated dimension.

A significant example of this approach is the *DiversaMente* project, which explores the concept of youth identity by going beyond the abstract categories created by our perceptions. The project questions how young people see themselves and how they are perceived by others, rejecting policies based on pre-packaged images. The aim is to **enhance plural identity**, promoting a more authentic understanding of youth realities and overcoming rigid schemes that often limit policies themselves.

The **psychophysical well-being** of young people is a central element of our work, which is realised through the creation of physical spaces and support networks. In Turin, two places managed by associations have been transformed into poles for youth protagonism, offering opportunities for meeting, planning and participation.

In parallel, initiatives such as the *Torino Plurale* network and the *YouToo*[3] project are working to broaden inclusion and foster active participation. The idea is to build **polysemantic spaces**, that is, places capable of responding to multiple needs and adapting to the different identities and demands of the younger generations.

Co-design is at the heart of our approach: it is not a mere administrative practice, but a true generative method. Through co-design, stable territorial networks and lasting relationships are built, transforming city spaces into living, dynamic places.

This methodology not only makes it possible to design more effective and inclusive interventions, but also strengthens young people's sense of belonging to their communities. In this way, it overcomes the idea of "statistics" or "categories" and promotes real protagonism, which starts from people and territories to build a more open, plural and participatory city.

[3] http://www.comune.torino.it/torinogiovani/youtoo

Comparison Workshop: Youth policies and combating discrimination: experiences from the Cities of Dialogue Network municipalities.

Facilitated by : Claudio Tocchi- Educational Advisor ICEI

In mixed subgroups the cities were asked to discuss and reflect on the question: **which youth policies are active in your municipality?**

The following is a summary of the insights that emerged:

Group 1: Torino, Parma, Casalecchio di Reno, Portomaggiore

The first group worked on three main themes: **school integration**, **policy education** and **urban regeneration**.

- **School integration**. The focus was on the need to accompany young people, especially those with family or linguistic fragilities, through figures such as "corridor educators", who offer personalised support and language mediation.
- **Experiences of approaching politics**. Workshops were organised to introduce the role of the municipal councillor and decision-making processes, with the aim of stimulating interest and active participation in young people.
- **Urban regeneration**. The group emphasised the regeneration of physical and social spaces such as youth centres, present in every neighbourhood, as fundamental. However, these places tend to attract a limited target audience and are sometimes stigmatised. Casalecchio has adopted an innovative model, called diffuse youth policies, using places such as libraries for youth activities.
    - A special case is the Casalecchio shopping centre, which, with 2 million visitors a year, has become a spontaneous meeting place. Here, initiatives such as theatre workshops and a web radio have been introduced.
    - In Parma, a group of 27 young people selected through schools and stakeholders supports youth policies and works on urban regeneration through specific projects.

Group 2: Fucecchio, Reggio Emilia, Parma

The second group focused on **active citizenship**, **language awareness** and **youth volunteering.**

- **Active citizenship**. One topic discussed was honorary citizenship, symbolically awarded to children born in Italy to foreign parents. This gesture, although only of symbolic value, was used to stimulate awareness and participation among young people. Casalecchio extended the involvement to the entire school community.
- **Linguistic awareness**. The importance of overcoming language barriers was noted, not only for young people with a migration background, but also for Italians with difficulties in formal vocabulary.
- **Youth volunteering**. Projects such as "*Strade di Volontà"* in Fucecchio offer summer volunteering experiences for a small fee, effectively involving high school children.
- **Intercultural dialogue**. Cultural exchange initiatives, such as the creation of service maps in Modena, help strengthen awareness and participation.

- **Solidarity networks**. The group discussed the need to respond to economic and social emergencies, such as the housing crisis, through territorial solidarity networks.

Group 3: Parma, Casalecchio di Reno, Pontedera, Montesilvano

This group worked on topics such as orientation, street education, sports inclusion and cultural projects.

- **Orientation and mentoring**. Actions aimed at guiding young people through education and employment.
- **Active citizenship**. Instruments such as youth councils and symbolic citizenship awards to stimulate participation were discussed.
- **Sports inclusion**. Through specific funding, access to sports activities is promoted for young people with fewer opportunities.
- **Cultural projects**. Initiatives such as the telling of migration stories and school involvement have a strong educational impact, while recognising the limits of an overly "adultizing" approach.

Group 4: Zagarolo, Montesilvano, Ravenna, Portomaggiore, Milano

The fourth group focused on **intercultural activities, intergenerationality and work orientation**.

- **Intercultural activities**
  - In Zagarolo, the project of an intercultural choir encouraged the involvement of young people and families.
  - Ravenna organised a Festival of Cultures, including reading paths and meetings with authors.
  - The second toy museum in Europe, in Zagarolo, was enriched with toys from different cultures, promoting diversity through play.
- **Intergenerationality**. In Fucecchio, the "Nonno Raccontami" (Grandfather tell me) project fostered dialogue between generations through the sharing of stories and memories.
- **Work orientation**. Orientation activities were integrated with municipal services, with a focus on the needs of young people and the construction of inclusive and customised pathways.

30 0ttobre 2024

“Youth policies and the role of young people and the educating community in combating discrimination and building inclusive cities”

The morning of the last day was dedicated to a structured dialogue session between the young people and 23 policy makers from 12 different Italian municipalities members of the Network of the Cities of Dialogue that ICEI coordinates for the Council of Europe, among those present there were the contact persons of the 5 partner cities of the #DiversaMente project and the head of the Intercultural Inclusion Unit of the Council of Europe.

The objective of the session was to encourage the sharing and exchange of ideas on how to improve youth participation on the topic of anti-discrimination by valorising the experience accumulated by the young people over the two years of the #DiversaMente project and systematising the main outputs in a “Paper of proposals for institutions” aimed at co-designing strategies to combat discrimination in the youth field.

To foster active participation, the structured dialogue sessions were organised and facilitated by ICEI and Study centre “Sereno Regis” staff following a common format, with careful moderation of discussions and time management to ensure that conversations were productive and focused.

The meeting was held at the municipal space “Cascina Fossata” and was opened by an introductory speech of Councillor Carlotta Salerno, *Councillor for Suburbs and Urban Regeneration Projects, Educational and Youth Policies, Education-related Matters of the City of Turin*.
Councillor Salerno emphasised the importance of territorial actions and policies aimed at the younger population capable of expressing their potential and visions of the future, pointing out the importance of moments of direct dialogue between decision-makers and young citizens to guide the choices of local institutions.

Figure 1. Introductory speech by Councillor Carlotta Salerno.

Discussion workshop between young activists and representatives of the Cities of Dialogue Network municipalities

The first structured dialogue session took place in 10 groups. After a short icebreaking activity, the youth presented the policy makers with the three-dimensional model of the youth centre created during the previous day, from which the moderators facilitated a dialogue around 3 assets:

- the characteristics a youth centre must have in order to contribute to more inclusive and rumour-free cities;
- how the anti-rumours youth centre relates to its territory/neighbourhood/city;
- how municipalities can support the creation of anti-rumours youth centres and enhance the role of these centres in fostering youth leadership to combat discrimination.

Figure 2. Some pictures of the discussion workshop between activists and representatives of the Cities of Dialogue Network municipalities.

The second session of the workshop was structured through 4 thematic tables centred on the areas of discrimination that the young people worked on as a priority during the two years of the project: classism, racism, sexism and ageism. At each table, young people and policy makers debated under the moderation of facilitators who followed a common outline consisting of four questions:

1. How much and how do rumours about this area impact your city?

2. What role can young people play in addressing rumours?
3. What could local institutions do to make it easier for young people to take action on this issue?
4. How can young people, administrations and youth centres activate and maintain an alliance over time?

The results of the two structured dialogue sessions were reported in plenary and the main outputs will be systematised in a Paper of Proposals for Institutions that will be disseminated to relevant institutional stakeholders and used for advocacy actions in support of youth leadership to combat discrimination.

Figure 3. Some of the pictures of the discussion workshop between young activists and representatives of the Cities of Dialogue Network municipalities.

Perspectives on the work of the Cities of Dialogue Network and possible future collaborations

Intercity Grant: fast and collaborative financing

Intercity Grants are easily accessible funding from the Council of Europe, focusing on thematic activities involving at least two cities, either Italian or European. Each project can receive up to EUR 15.000, with a limited time frame (April to November).

- **Operational Modalities**
  - A lead city coordinates the project and is its operational centre, flanked by a partner city that supports development.
  - Funds may be managed by local associations.
  - Co-financing is not required, but municipal funds are not excluded.

- **Critical issues emerged**
  - **Partnership**: It is often difficult to create a real exchange between cities and ensure mutual capitalisation.
  - **Reporting**: Although the formal part of the call is simple, it remains essential to document the project and its impact for the Council of Europe.

Other funding opportunities

1. **AICS Call for Projects - Education for Global Citizenship (ECG)**
   The AICS call for proposals offers opportunities on two main lines:
   - **Lot for the Third Sector**: Aimed at associations, with education and global citizenship projects.
   - **Lot for Local Authorities**: With a focus on territorial plans and integrated policies, involving indicatively from 3 to 10 territories, with funding between 600,000 and 800,000 euros.

Main features:

- Probable opening in 2025, with a two-month submission period
- Co-financing required
- Possibility to submit projects in both lots to increase impact

Operational proposal:

- Start conception and design work now, so as to be ready for the publication of the call for proposals
- Identify municipalities interested in acting as lead partners (on the Third Sector lot, ICEI could take on this role)

2. **CERV calls - Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme**
   - This European Commission programme focuses on topics such as interculturalism, anti-discrimination and active participation.
     a. **Planned opening**: March-April 2025
     b. **Main features**:
        i. Projects with a strong thematic focus on interculture and citizenship
        ii. Co-funding not requested (100% of expenses covered)
     c. **Operational proposal**: Networking with Italian and European partners to develop innovative projects

Project proposals for cities

During the discussion, cities shared ideas for projects that meet local needs and can be expanded through calls for proposals.

Among the priorities that emerged:

- Promotion and support for youth associations, with particular attention to young foreigners (Ravenna)
- Strengthening the relationship between young people and the third sector, favouring a more structured link with the world of work (Turin)
- Creation of territorial networks for anti-discrimination, using a multi-stakeholder approach. Proposal to create a territorial identity through neighbourhood "brands" (Pontedera).

- Workshops and awareness-raising activities held in symbolic places and 'non-places' (e.g. unusual public spaces such as shopping centres) (Casalecchio di Reno).
- Project of a "diffuse neighbourhood house", with activities to raise awareness among the educating community and strengthen social cohesion (Fucecchio).
- Organisation of local simulations of the UN model, with language activities to develop diplomatic and active citizenship skills (Parma).
- Creation of exchanges between cities, with local groups planning and realising animative and cultural events (Reggio Emilia).
- Empowerment and start-up projects to support youth groups that are already active and able to manage initiatives autonomously (Milan).
- Improvement of administrative practices to facilitate access to resources and opportunities (Milan).

Tematic clusters emerged

The shared proposals are structured around four major themes:

1. Events, initiatives and festivals: Tools for raising awareness and involvement.
2. Spaces and territories: Regeneration of spaces and creation of inclusive meeting places.
3. Youth associations and participation: Support for activism and active citizenship.
4. Intergenerationality: Projects promoting dialogue and exchange between generations.

Next steps

1. Identifying cities interested in participating in calls for proposals, defining roles (leader, partners).
2. Structure thematic working groups to develop proposals.
3. Organise periodic meetings to update and refine projects in view of call deadlines.
4. Strengthen partnerships with the third sector and other local and European stakeholders.

Annexes

- Annex I: List of participants
- Annex II: Agenda of the Event
- Annex III: Slides of interventions