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Policies for active ageing in Italy: what are the possible objectives?

(Project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies", Work Package 2 - Task 3)

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The report and all the documents produced by the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies" are available on the project website:

<http://famiglia.governo.it/it/politiche-e-attivita/invecchiamento-attivo/progetto-di-coordinamento-nazionale>

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Executive summary

This report provides a number of objectives to be pursued in the short term, for both central government and regional administrations, to promote active ageing (AA) policies in our country.

Identification of the objectives

The objectives were identified through a participatory and multi-level three-year path (2019-2021), carried out with the scientific coordination of IRCCS INRCA, funded in collaboration with the Department for Family Policies at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and with the participation of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and the National Institute for Public Policy Analysis (INAPP), as national focal point of the UNECE for ageing. The participatory path was characterized by the constant interaction of the project team with a wide stakeholders' network, consisting of approximately 100 organisations, including central and regional public administrations, and organisations from civil society. The methodological introduction of this report, clarifies in detail all the various project phases that followed during the three-year period, including the role of the various subjects involved.

The national level

The report identifies the ways in which national administrations are contributing to the proactive adaptation of society and of the economy to the ageing of the population, that can be referred to the following four macro-areas: i) working context; ii) context of care activities; iii) context of health and ageing that is as autonomous and as free from disabilities for as long as possible; iv) the field of participation and social inclusion of older people. In this context, the main obstacles to the implementation of a national strategy on active ageing have also been identified, such as the relationship between work and life-long learning; the lack of connection between policies and interventions aimed at promoting the prevention of non-self-sufficiency, and the problems related to long-term care; the weakness of the policy system aimed at promoting the participation and social integration of older people. In this regard, political objectives have been identified in each central administration, designed to address the critical issues mentioned above.

The regional level

The latter is characterised by greater activity, compared to the national level, regarding the existence and implementation of policies in favour of AA. At the same time, the differences between regional contexts can be summarised into three main situations: in some cases, the implementation process of policies and interventions in the field of AA is organic and advanced (Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Veneto and Umbria - group 1); in other contexts, the implementation of policies and interventions in the field of AA is promising, even if it is not yet carried out in an organic way (Basilicata, Bolzano, Lazio, Liguria, Marche, Puglia, Tuscany, Trento, Valle d'Aosta - group 2); also, there are regions where the implementation of policies and interventions does not have a specific focus on AA yet (Abruzzo, Calabria, Campania, Lombardy, Molise, Piedmont, Sardinia and Sicily - group 3). In light of this, the report identifies different categories of regional objectives that are comparable within each of the three groups of regions: objectives to refine the existing mechanisms in group 1; objectives to give greater impulse to the systematisation of policies in group 2; goals to start the process, in group 3.

Towards the achievement of the identified objectives

The work of the next three-year planning period (2022-2024) will focus on encouraging, as far as possible, the realisation of the political objectives identified in this report, which can be placed at several levels:

- Objectives achievable within each public administration

- Central administrations
 - Ministries
 - Departments at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers
 - Regional administrations
 - Regions group 1
 - Regions group 2
 - Regions group 3
- More general objectives, achievable at national level
- National framework law for the promotion of AA
 - Establishment of the National Observatory on AA

Regarding the achievable objectives within each public administration, the project team will continue to promote the participatory and shared approach, with all the public administrations involved and the civil society organisations of reference for each public administration.

Concerning the general objectives, the stakeholders' network has repeatedly stressed the need to implement a framework law for the promotion of AA, which should also establish, with a specific article, a National Observatory on AA. To achieve these objectives, the activities will be planned with the involvement of the entire stakeholders' network related to the project (the full list is available here: <https://famiglia.governo.it/it/politiche-e-attivita/invecchiamento-attiva/progetto-di-coordinamento-nazionale/rete-di-stakeholder/>).

1. Introduction

This report represents the product of the third and last main task of the "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies" (<https://famiglia.governo.it/it/politiche-e-attivita/invecchiamento-attiva/progetto-di-coordinamento-nazionale>), conducted in the three-year period 2019-2022 and recently renewed for another three years (see para. 5.2) - in collaboration with the Department for family policies (DIPOFAM) at Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Based on the results of the previous tasks: a) analysis of the state of the art on AA policies; b) the production of recommendations for the adoption of AA policies. The main purpose of this report is to identify possible objectives for the creation of policies, at national and regional level, to go further and to improve, where possible, the state of the art previously found in the field of AA, through the application of the mentioned recommendations.

As highlighted in the report, the policy objectives identified do not constitute a formal commitment, but, rather, they represent possibilities to be pursued which are endorsed by experts in the sector, that is to say: the representatives who have contributed to the project activity in various contexts, from the administrations to the civil society, at national and regional level.

We can essentially define this relationship as a non-binding action plan, that would be useful to implement, in regard of what has become apparent from the contribution of all the actors engaged in the project activity.

As the purpose of this report is purely operational, this Introduction does not delve into AA concepts and framework, that have been extensively dealt with in the previous project phases and in the reports related to them (available online: <https://famiglia.governo.it/it/politiche-e-attivita/invecchiamento-attiva/progetto-di-coordinamento-nazionale/pubblicazioni-e-documenti/in-primo-piano/>). The Introduction, therefore, briefly summarises, also chronologically, the participatory process carried out at all phases of the project and then goes on to describe the contents of this report.

1.1 The phases of the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies"

Preliminary activity

The three-year agreement between DIPOFAM and IRCCS INRCA was signed in December 2018. The project activities, which also involved INAPP as a member of the project team and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, began in 2019. The first few months of the year served to develop the three-year action plan and to build what has represented and still represents the backbone of the project: the stakeholders' network, with the involvement of representatives from all the regional administrations and autonomous provinces (PA), and almost all the central administrations (ministries and departments at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers), as well as all the representatives, who were competent in the field of AA, from the civil society, both nationally and (through the national network) regionally. The network accompanied the research activities for the entire duration of the project, contributing to the contents of the various reports and developing a participatory process that, although it cannot be defined as top-down, it is not properly definable as bottom-up too, since it includes elements of both types. The network represented an ideal participatory meeting point between multiple levels: hence the term multi-level, which implies the involvement of both central and regional levels. The stakeholders gathered for the first time at the kick-off meeting of the project in Rome, in June 2019, where the reference framework for the project activities was

established. The framework is based on the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) (and its Commitments) and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development (and its Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs). The action plan was described by Barbabella and colleagues (Barbabella et al., 2020).

Phase I - State of the art of AA policies

The first contacts with the various administrations were initiated in September 2019, for the identification of the representatives within the stakeholders' network and the start of the research activities. The drafting of the first 35 reports produced began in December 2019 and, once the feedback on the drafts was received from the interviewed/involved actors, the final version of the report was prepared in April 2020. A comparative analysis of the results, which was merged into a national report, was completed, in draft, in July 2020. The final report, having acknowledged the various contributions and feedback on the draft, received from the stakeholders' network, was published in Italian in November 2020 (Barbabella et al., 2020) and in English in February 2022 (Barbabella et al., 2022). The main results were also discussed into a scientific article (Barbabella et al., 2022).

Phase II - Production of the recommendations for the adoption of AA policies

The work for the production of the recommendations, supported by the results from report on the state of the art, began at the same time as the closure of the latter. Already between November and December 2020, the network provided an initial contribution, participating in a consultation through a questionnaire. The consultation was aimed at profitably conveying the work carried out during the survey of the state of the art, including reflections on any overlooked and/or underestimated aspects, in order to possibly recover them. At this stage the aim was also to recover the theme of AA policies in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic, which had not yet manifested itself during the previous phase.

A further contribution was provided by the network in February 2021, on the first draft of the the recommendations, with general observations and proposals for changes and additions. The research team took into account the critical-interpretative observations received, refining and re-orienting the contents, finalising the document at the beginning of April 2021 (Lucantoni et al., 2021). The recommendations were provided on a general level, in order to represent a long-lasting tool, avoiding time-sensitive objectives that would have made them obsolete once achieved. Instead, they require short-term objectives to be set, that are renewable once achieved. The model used to produce the recommendations has been described as a good practice, replicable in other countries (Lucantoni et al., 2022).

Phase III - Identification of possible AA policy objectives

This task represents the main focus of this report, which identifies, as mentioned at the beginning of the Introduction, possible AA policy objectives, aimed at taking some steps forward with respect to the state of the art, through the application of the recommendations.

Following the model set in phase I, the work involved two main stages: 1) the production of reports concerning all the individual administrations studied; 2) the production of this national report, which assumes an overall perspective with respect to all the contexts studied individually.

First stage - Production of reports concerning each administration

For the interviews with the representatives of the various administrations, the outline reported in Appendix 1 was used, in which all 13 points considered by the recommendations were addressed and, in addition, a 14th point through which a contribution on the future development of this project was requested, i.e.

priority actions to be taken, in order to further improve the promotion of multi-level and multisectorial coordination of AA policies.

The interviews with the representatives of the various administrations began in June 2021, and were carried out at different times, depending on the agreements and availability, until January 2022. The interviews were all carried out remotely - due to the restrictions that had been imposed by the pandemic emergency - with one or more appointments, and in some cases with documentary integration¹.

The model available in Appendix 2 was used to report the results. After having collected the proposals made by the administrations' representatives (in the section "Possible future perspectives in application of the recommendations"), the researchers received a feedback from the same contact persons involved in the interview, containing changes and/or additions. Once this phase was completed, the report was sent to the organisations from the civil society for a comment on the issues of the report, also in relation to what had been previously stated by the administration representatives, through reserved sections (e.g. "further elements to be considered"). This consultation took place via e-mail, through attached documents. The contribution on the individual reports was requested to the organisations from civil society involved in the stakeholders' network, and to other organisations, who are competent on AA issues, contacted through the administrations studied. Furthermore, in the case of regional administrations and PAs, the national organisations from civil society involved in the stakeholders' network were asked to mobilise (by sending the document) their regional offices, to contribute to the reports of their reference regions. The consultations in question took place between July and December 2021. The researchers then completed the draft reports and verified the information included, both with the representatives of civil society and the representatives of the administrations previously involved. Once this phase was also completed, the reports were published.

The 33 reports obtained (6 Ministries, 5 Departments at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, 1 national agency, 19 regions and 2 PAs) were published between November 2021 and February 2022, and are all available on the project website.

Second stage - Production of this comparative national report

This report is based on the analysis of the 33 previously mentioned reports. The work started in early 2022 and a first complete draft was ready in May 2022. The draft was sent to the stakeholders' network for a feedback, before its publication in July 2022.

1.2 Report contents

Sections 2 and 3 provide a rationale, and therefore a key to understanding, of the results subsequently reported in chapter 4, respectively for the national (section 2) and regional (section 3) levels. Chapter 4 is dedicated, as mentioned, to the results. Each of the 12 paragraphs contained therein, structured according to the framework adopted, consists of three parts: a) an initial box contains information from the report on the recommendations (Lucantoni et al., 2021). This part does not constitute an original section, but it was considered appropriate, in order to provide context to the results. These last, came about in consideration of the purposes of the AA topics, of the recommendations connected to them, and their short-term

¹ For the methodological details, please refer to the individual reports, which have also been collected in a separate document, that can be consulted online <https://famiglia.governo.it/media/2704/possibili-obiettivi-politiche-per-linvecchiamento-attiva-in-italia-raccolta-dei-rapporti.pdf>.

objectives; b) the results on possible developments at national level on the issue, according to the logic proposed in section 2; c) the results on possible regional developments on the issue, according to the logic proposed in section 3. The final chapter 5 focuses on participatory and multi-level national coordination of AA policies. In section 5.1, the suggestions received from stakeholders (both institutional and civil society) converge on how to improve the coordination process initiated through this project at the beginning of 2019. Section 5.2 indicates the prospect of this coordination over the next three years of the project, made possible through a new three-year agreement signed between DIPOFAM and IRCCS INRCA, in December 2021. The path to be established, seeks to implement, as far as possible, the AA policy objectives identified in this report, while making use of the suggestions received regarding improvement of the process, set out in section 5.1.

2. Policies for active ageing in Ministries and Departments at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers

The report on the state of the art of active ageing policies in Italy², which concluded the first phase of the project " National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies ", made it possible to trace an exhaustive picture of the ways in which national administrations are contributing to the proactive adaptation of society and the economy to ageing of the population.

Although in a pre-pandemic context of reference (given that the information in question was mainly collected in the period preceding the spread of Covid-19), the responses developed to address the challenges of the demographic transition and sustainability, and to guarantee the resilience of the national social model, are clearly attributable to four macro-areas:

- the working context, profoundly modified by the progressive extension of working life induced by pension reforms, by the strengthening of health and safety measures, the promotion of employment for the over 50s and the aim of strengthening their employability through lifelong education and reform of the education for older adults;
- the context of care activities, in which public action has gradually sought to provide support to family commitment, clearly unbalanced to the disadvantage of the female gender, both by strengthening support in various forms, and more recently with the 'encouragement of corporate welfare practices;
- the context of health and ageing, that is as autonomous and as free from disabilities for as long as possible, in which efforts have been made to strengthen epidemiological prevention and monitoring policies, by explicitly referring to the definition of AA introduced by the World Health Organization (WHO), as part of the "Health in all Policies" commitment;
- the field of participation and social inclusion which, at national level, has in fact prioritised policies to combat poverty, social exclusion and marginalisation, both through the introduction of various income support tools, and through the attempt to recover and strengthen the valuable contribution of the third sector, with a view to consolidating an effective and efficient community welfare, where older people can also play an active role.

Even before the pandemic, the welfare policies dedicated to AA, that are characterised by standard categories of reference, had shown all limits of a life cycle conception based on the mechanical succession of long and homogeneous phases of life, identified by age. The economic and social crisis that accompanied Covid-19 has therefore highlighted the risks of further fragmentation and disintegration stemming from overly rigid differentiation of the support and protection provided to the various social groups, among which older people, that presents potential elements of fragility.

The main fractures that hinder the consolidation of a national strategy are recognisable in the relationship between work and life-long learning. In this case, to the rigidity of the traditional vision which still tends to clearly separate work time and training, is added the lesser willingness of the employers to invest financial and time resources in developing the skills of mature workers.

A second rift characterises the clear separation between the prevention and treatment policies set up in the field of health, and the problems connected to long-term care, especially since the impact of the latter is absorbed by the more mature cohorts and within them, as mentioned above, by women.

² Department of Family Policy, IRCCS INRCA (2020), *Policies for active ageing in Italy. State of the art report*, Project " National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies", Work Package 2 - Task 1, Rome, November 2020, <https://famiglia.governo.it/media/2132/le-politiche-per-l-invecchiamento-attiv-in-italia.pdf>.

Last but not least, the evident weakness emerges, that has already manifested itself before the pandemic, of the entire system of policies aimed at supporting participation and social integration in their role of linking and catalyst of practices of AA, also in support of other measures relating to work, health and assistance. This is a fracture which, as already underlined in the Report on the state of the art, tends to perpetuate a clear separation, a true sociological differentiation between the productive population and those who are inactive or who have withdrawn from work. These latter, saw their role in the community and their right to participate in social life in its various forms being questioned in a short time.

Starting from these interpretations, the discussion of the results of the consultation process regarding the definition of possible objectives for the production of AA policies, in application of the recommendations, also propose a synoptic picture of the central administrations' action. This is to make it possible to verify whether the critical questions, raised from the results of the state of the art, have been somehow addressed, also as a consequence of the need to address the effects of the pandemic.

In addition to presenting the purposes expressed by each administration, for each thematic area, observations shared by the stakeholders' network were also summarised, and a brief transversal synthesis of these perspectives was attempted. Further elements of synthesis and interpretation were formulated in the conclusions (see point 5.1).

3. Policies for active ageing in the Regions and Autonomous Provinces

The main purpose of this section is to clarify the logic in dealing with the results (presented in the next chapter 4) obtained in the Italian regions and autonomous provinces (Pas), concerning the definition of possible objectives for the production of AA policies, in application of the recommendations. The process started with sharing remarks and observations on the state of the art, which varies between the different contexts analysed.

The state of the art has highlighted positive and promising developments of new AA policies in almost all the Italian regions and PAs. To date, there are 11 Italian regions with a law for the transversal promotion of AA, i.e. through its various possible dimensions (Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Marche, Piedmont, Puglia, Veneto and Lazio). In the PA of Bolzano, the process for the approval of a law with similar characteristics is underway. In two other regions, the strategy on the subject is included in other types of measures (Emilia-Romagna and Umbria). All regions and PAs have at least one sectorial policy that promotes aspects of AA in specific areas such as lifelong learning (e.g. universities of the third age), volunteering (e.g. civil service for older people), caring (e.g. recognition of the family caregiver) or health promotion (e.g. sports and physical activity for older people). In this overall positive landscape, there is a significant differentiation, between the various regions and PAs, in the evolution towards successful practices and models of governance.

It is necessary to take this differentiation into account, in order to contextualise and discuss the proposals regarding the possible future developments of these policies, in light of the critical issues and the results that emerged from the analysis of the state of the art in each region/PA. This must take place with a particular focus on certain key elements, such as: the presence of laws on the promotion of AA across its possible dimensions and the actual degree of implementation of these laws; the possible implementation of adequate systems of governance for the realisation of the MIPAA/SDG strategy; the weight, both in quantity and quality, of the dimensions of AA addressed (or not addressed) and possibly implemented.

The analysis of these aspects that emerged from the state of the art led to the definition of three groups, within which regions/PAs with similar characteristics are included:

- Regions where the implementation of policies and interventions in the field of AA is organically advanced (Group 1);
- Regions where AA policies and interventions are promisingly launched (Group 2);
- Regions in which the implementation of policies and interventions does not have a specific focus on AA yet (Group 3).

These groups are useful for illustrating the results in Chapter 4 in terms of possible policy objectives. Given that an improvement of the *status quo*, in application of the Recommendations, is possible in all groups, it is presumable that within each of the three identified groups similar objectives are shared, and that therefore it may lead to three "stages of objectives". For example, objectives to set in motion governance mechanisms in group 3; objectives to boost these mechanisms in group 2; objectives to refine the mechanisms in group 1. This, can stimulate the progressive reduction of differences through the exchange of experiences and good practices, to be implemented in a subsequent phase of the project.

GROUP 1: *Regions where the implementation of policies and interventions in the field of AA is organically advanced*

This group concerns the regions that can make positive use of a good regulatory system, which is giving good results in terms of implementation, and includes the regions of Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Veneto and Umbria.

Among the 11 regions that can refer to a law for the transversal promotion of AA, in the case of Veneto (Regional Law 23/2017) and Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Regional Law 22/2014), the implementation mechanisms were launched with full success, leading to the significant funding of local initiatives and projects (for example with the annual allocation of one million Euro in Veneto), as well as working groups and consultations. Furthermore, as is the case of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, the involvement of the population and the associative world is strengthened by the presence of the website dedicated to AA topics (<https://invecchiamentoattiv.regione.fvg.it>). Regarding the governance mechanisms, both in the case of the Regional Council on AA (Veneto) and in the case of the regional inter-directional table (Friuli-Venezia Giulia), horizontal collaborations (between various councillorships/services) and vertical ones (partnerships) are aimed at drafting three-year programs to be implemented through annual plans. For example, in Veneto the Regional Council draws up, together with the Council, a three-year plan of action on AA to be approved by the Regional Council, while the Directorate for Social Services coordinates a permanent working table (with representatives of the regional directorates concerned) to propose annual implementation plans in which priorities, lines of activity, allocated resources and requirements for financing interventions are indicated. In fact, these coordination tools make it possible to reprogram and effectively merge different lines of funding which normally concern individual issues and individual areas of intervention.

Despite the absence of a regional law on AA, the cases of Emilia-Romagna and Umbria should be mentioned. Emilia-Romagna had already adopted in 2004, therefore in a visionary manner, a Regional Action Plan for the older population (PAR) (Regional Government Decree 2299/2004), which regulates various aspects, including that relating to AA. Umbria, instead, had already adopted a transversal law on AA in 2012. The contents, principles, purposes and actions envisaged were then merged into the Regional Law 11/2015 ("Consolidated Law on Health and Social Services"), with a view to legislative simplification. With regard to the governance mechanisms, a participatory model has been structured in Emilia-Romagna to promote the achievement of the objectives and actions contained in the PAR, and to implement their monitoring. An inter-stakeholder political discussion table and a mixed technical group have been set up (consisting of regional managers, local authorities, representatives of retired trade unions and the third sector) dedicated to the discussion of policies and interventions aimed at older people population. In the case of Umbria, however, there are still no formalised coordination tools, despite a number of active collaborations are in place between social services (which are responsible for coordinating policies for AA) and other sectors. In addition, various opportunities for discussion exist, on a customary basis among the various regional councillorships/services, with local institutions, social forces and the third sector for the approval of the annual operational plan, aimed at integrating the various regional policies and resources on AA matters. These interventions are also funded through the use of the 2014-2020 ESF (TO9 - Social inclusion and fight against poverty). In both regions, intersectorial policies and interventions are promoted in all AA dimensions considered by the reference framework (MIPAA/SDG).

In general, the MIPAA regional strategy is in the process of being fully implemented in Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia, where a number of transversal laws on AA are in place that cover most of the objectives of the MIPAA and which have effective implementation mechanisms. Even Emilia-Romagna and Umbria, despite not having a dedicated regional law, are in a privileged position thanks to a tradition of holistic and innovative policies on the promotion of AA, launched several years ago.

GROUP 2: Regions where the implementation of AA policies and interventions are promising

This grouping concerns those regions and PAs that make use of a good regulatory system that is not yet "fully operational" (e.g. because the laws have only been in force for a short period) and those contexts where, even in the presence of considerable investments, a rather sectorial governance logic still prevails. This group includes the following regions and PAs: Basilicata, Bolzano, Lazio, Liguria, Marche, Puglia, Tuscany, Trento, Valle d'Aosta.

In some cases (Liguria - Regional Law 48/2009, Basilicata - Regional Law 29/2017, Marche - Regional Law 1/2019, Puglia - Regional Law 16/2019 and Lazio - Regional Law 16/2021) the law on AA has been approved, but has so far not found a true application, due to the lack of financial resources (also because some of them have been recently issued) and/or the lack of internal/external collaborations on the subject of AA. Nevertheless, in the regions included in this group, various examples of initiatives/interventions can be found, although sometimes not particularly coordinated with one another. In the Liguria Region, for example, even if the law has unfortunately never had dedicated funding, the actions have been carried out continuously, from 2009 until today, and in some case with important funding, through a series of resolutions within the RISP - Regional Integrated Social Plan, lasting three years. In the case of the Basilicata and Marche regions, an integrated governance of policies has not been achieved yet, even if the Regional Law 29/2017 (Basilicata) has precisely the advantage of facilitating the union of the programming tools normally envisaged, namely the Integrated Regional Plan of services to the person and to the community and the inter-municipal plans of social and health services. However, also due to the difficulties to establish an intersectorial regional council for AA so far, these objectives have not yet been fully achieved. In the Marche Region, instead, the process to achieve the objectives of the MIPAA strategy is mainly hindered by the fact that the approval of the law on AA is fairly recent, although the permanent Regional Table for AA has already been successfully launched. This latter, has an inter-stakeholder/inter-service governance system and model, which also involves the most relevant civil society actors in the matter. In all three cases, therefore, despite the different challenges and difficulties encountered, there are clearly articulated (but not yet fully exploited) regulations and a modest set of policies and interventions. For example: the partnership of the Liguria Region with Carige, aimed at promoting AA with actions including gentle physical exercise, walking groups, dancing, call centres (in which a specialist operator responds to requests/uncertainties of older people), trips and the figure of the social guardian; the "Community Laboratories", aimed at supporting interventions for the enhancement and participation of older people in social life, activated in the Basilicata Region and financed, for the three-year period 2017-2019, with the Development and Cohesion Fund (FSC) (340,000 Euro). Numerous meetings of the "Permanent regional table on active ageing" have taken place in the Marche region (provided for by LR1/2019), through which the focus is on putting the governance tools in place and on producing the first regional program on AA. The Puglia Region, in addition to having established the Regional Day for Active Ageing (22 April, as in the case of the Abruzzo Region) has created an internal working group for AA (Regional Government Decree 2039/2019) which should include all the various councillorships and departments, as required by Regional Law 16/2019. There are, therefore, activities towards a fruitful implementation of the law. For now, in the field of AA, in this Region, a number of projects are underway related to lifelong learning (through the UTA) and pilot projects for health promotion. Regarding the Lazio Region, despite a dedicated law on AA (Regional Law 16/2021) was approved only in November 2021, 1.8 million Euro have already been allocated for the activities envisaged by the guidelines contained in the Operational Plan, recently established, for the implementation of the law. Although the latter represents the first convincing step towards the implementation of an integrated governance of AA policies, in recent years the Region has promoted and financed interventions dedicated to AA through various annual resolutions of the Regional Council, e.g. in 2018 (Regional Government Decree 569/2018 and Regional Government Decree 717/2018) and allocated, in two successive phases, € 2.5 million for the implementation of the "Te - Lazio project for older people".

In addition to the regions/PAs equipped with a regulatory system, there are others that, even without a dedicated law, have implicitly defined the theme of AA in various sectorial policies, with strategic objectives. It involves a varied set of social policies to promote social participation and activation of older people through lifelong learning, health promotion, sports, recreational and group activities. Examples of such policies are those developed by Valle d'Aosta, the PA of Bolzano, the PA of Trento, and Tuscany. In some cases, such as in the Public Administration of Bolzano and in the Tuscany Region, the adoption of a law on the promotion of AA across its various fields is on the political agenda of the Council (administrative process started), and could find an outlet in a short time. In the afore-mentioned PA of Bolzano, the sectorial policies developed in the field of AA currently refer to two reference laws: the law on the reorganisation of social services (Provincial Law 13/1991) (art. 20 bis, paragraph 1, letter c) and the law on family development and support (Provincial Law 8/2013) (arts. 6-7). The Valle d'Aosta Region, instead, shows a discrepancy between the legislative system on the one hand, which is very dated over time and based on a welfarist logic (Regional Law 93/1982) and, on the other hand, the architecture of territorial services which instead shows signs of much activity, thanks to the work carried out by the Department of Social Policies of the Region. Regarding the governance mechanisms, some good examples can come from the Tuscany Region which, in addition to having prepared, as a tool for consultation, a Working Group on "Healthy and Active Ageing" with planning objectives, has also drawn up a draft of regional law on AA (in 2019-2020), although it has not yet been discussed due to the priorities imposed by the pandemic. In this Region, the focus still seems to be mainly on promoting the health of older people, with limited integration on the front of transversal or integrated social policies on AA. The Trento PA, instead, effectively carries out systemic AA initiatives in various sectors, also thanks to the collaboration between services belonging to different departments and with the help of platforms and participated entities (e.g. TrentinoSalute 4.0, Demarchi Foundation). Although the Council of senior citizens is still awaiting renewal, through the recent experimentation of the 'Spazio Argento' program, it is planned to activate a specific organisational module which coordinates and integrates more efficiently (for institutions and citizens) all the services for older people. Finally, although the topic of AA is not included in a structured and coordinated manner in all its public policies, the Lazio Region has created a promising system of governance, relaunching the principle of subsidiarity among the territorial actors (institutional and third sector).

Many regions/PAs are therefore at an intermediate level of partial implementation of the MIPAA regional strategy. In some cases, the cultural, administrative and community support leap achieved, thanks to regional laws on AA, is significant.

GROUP 3: Regions in which the implementation of policies and interventions does not have a specific focus on AA yet

This group includes, on the one hand, regions that have a transversal law on the promotion of AA, without any particular steps being made to set their governance in motion, and that at the same time cannot count on particular alternative policies on the subject; on the other hand, a number of regions nurture mainly sectorial AA policies. This group includes the regions of Abruzzo, Calabria, Campania, Lombardy, Molise, Piedmont, Sardinia and Sicily.

Therefore, even in this group of regions there are cases in which a law on the promotion of AA has been approved, challenges have been encountered in setting the implementation mechanisms in motion (e.g. difficulties to establish working groups, councils and other planning bodies, etc.) and/or there are other significant barriers to overcome (e.g. scarcity of resources to be allocated). This is the case of the regions of Abruzzo (Regional Law 16/2016), Campania (Regional Law 2/2018), and Calabria (Regional Law 12/2018) - although in the case of Calabria the establishment of the Permanent Table and the Permanent Conference

on AA has recently been approved, with Regional Government Decree 182 of 30 April 2022 - as well as the even more recent law approved in 2019 by Piedmont (Regional Law 17/2019). However, it should be emphasised that in the afore-mentioned regions a number of initiatives are in place that are consistent with the dimensions of AA provided by the reference framework, with few exceptions. The scarcity of available resources is hindering the implementation of Regional Law 12/2018 (Calabria Region), Regional Law 16/2016 (Abruzzo Region) and Regional Law 2/2018 (Campania Region), for which a total of 100,000 Euro was allocated in the year 2018 to fund 37 small projects, while in 2019 no additional resources were allocated. It should be emphasised that the Abruzzo Region, in addition to having activated a number of initiatives such as the Regional Day for Active Ageing (22 April each year, on the occasion of the birth of the Nobel Prize Rita Levi Montalcini) was one of the first regions to approve a regional law on caregivers (Regional Law 43/2016) recognition, together with the forerunner Region of Emilia-Romagna (Regional Law 2/2014) and the Campania Region (Regional Law 33/2017). However, while in Abruzzo the law is providing satisfactory responses, in the Campania Region it appears that the Regional Law 33/2017 has not yet been implemented. In the case of Piedmont, the Regional Law 17/2019 has not yet been implemented due to its recent approval. Despite this, sectorial and non-systematic interventions with a view to AA are promoted through the Regional Law 11/2018 - coordinated provisions on culture, with the assignment of annual contributions (following a funding call) granted to support the cycles of cultural meetings and expressive, manual and motor workshops, organised by institutions such as the Third Age Universities, Popular Universities and Free Time Universities, for the education of adults.

In some regions sectorial policies on AA have been identified, with limited impact, for example in the field of volunteering, associations, work, lifelong learning, social and health planning, sport, social agriculture, cultural and intergenerational solidarity (Lombardy, Molise, Sardinia and Sicily). For example, in absence of a structured direction for transversal planning between the various councillorships, the Lombardy Region implements, within the Regional Prevention Plan (RPP) and the Regional Operational Program (ROP), a number of actions, referable to various MIPAA commitments, aimed at the population in general, within which actions concerning older people and their needs are identified.

Ultimately, in certain contexts, the launch of political initiatives dedicated to AA has been experimented, with limited extent and sectorial interventions, which partially contribute to the implementation of the MIPAA strategy. These interventions, while useful and effective for older people and communities, are not yet part of an overall strategy that can affect various policy sectors.

4. Policy development perspectives for active ageing

4.1 The mainstreaming of ageing in all public policies (MIPAA Commitment 1)

Purpose

The purpose of this commitment is to overcome the sectorial visions and to foster a system perspective in order to address the challenges related to ageing. In the field of active ageing, positive experiences both at the national and local levels, are those that promote and put into practice an inter-ministerial or interdepartmental (at regional level) collaboration, overcoming the classic approach that delegates the production and management of interventions in this area to social and health policies.

Recommendation no.1

To provide long-term tools for coordination, analysis, planning and monitoring of active ageing policies at national level, by involving all the Ministries, Departments at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Regions and Autonomous Provinces.

Recommendation no.2

To provide long-term tools for coordination, analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring of active ageing policies at regional level, involving all regional departments/services, as well as other important institutional regional actors.

Short-term objectives:

a) *Creation of a National Observatory for Active Ageing.*

b) *Creation of regional tools such as "Permanent working tables on active ageing", or similar tools.*

Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with the various departments, who are competent in the field of AA, to continue the institutional activities in international contexts, remarking Italy's position on the measures to be implemented to improve the promotion and protection of human rights and the dignity of older people. • Participating as a stakeholder in the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies " which represents an added value for the effectiveness of the above mentioned activities, as well as being a opportunity to define cohesive and shared policies in a system. • Ensuring an active role in any negotiation relating to the provision of a possible binding tool on the subject of AA, following the 11th 	/

	<p>session of the <i>Open-Ended Working Group on Ageing</i> (OEWGA)³.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating the consultation process among the competent departments in the field of AA, for the organisation of the next sessions of the OEWGA. • Continuing to play an active role in initiatives on the issue of defending the rights of older people also in other competent international forums, starting with the United Nations Human Rights Council, and within the European Union, also in relation to the emerging needs of older people in the post-pandemic period. 	
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating the AA National Observatory being set up with the existing multilevel coordination structures, which are equipped to transversally follow the various issues (even if not specifically that of AA). • The creation of a task force for monitoring a series of specific aspects within the Observatory being set up, on a continuous and transversal basis. This goal should be pursued favouring the involvement of the already existing and operational structures. • Providing an <i>ad hoc</i> legal solution for setting up an AA National Observatory, granting the integration of the existing tools and their involvement on the occasion of particular allocations of expenses⁴. 	/
Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support system actions for the shared creation of a methodological approach to different areas of social intervention - poverty, lifelong learning, etc. • To support the coordination between the existing tables and observatories (for example, Observatories on Childhood and Families, Disabilities, etc.), in order to foster their integration for better understanding the transformations, problems, issues and social questions that may be intercepted in the territories. • Retrieving an overall vision that can effectively guide the development of activation measures and the approach to welfare issues within new cultural references for ageing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting the definition of AA proposed by the World Health Organization, as “the process of optimising opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age”. • Encouraging a change of perspective on retirement, to promote the perception of a complex and highly dynamic phase of life, in which to recognise the value of personal and community investment planning. • Promoting a holistic approach to economic and health development policies – e.g., on labour, social and learning issues - also in relation to the provisions of the social security system. • To support the creation of services that facilitate the possibility for older people and new generations to

³ The event ran from 29 March-1 April 2021.

⁴By way of example, reference is made to all branches and technical committees that imply the work of the Technical Commission for standard requirements, even if not directly linked to the topic of active ageing.

		<p>pursue goals of personal fulfilment, in an environment that welcomes their expressiveness and creative potential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring the new characteristics of ageing, the new forms of economy and the new social issues, as development opportunities for the silver economy. • Promoting researches to identify innovative solutions for the ageing population. • Investing in health prevention and assistance through the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, awareness actions and targeted information campaigns. • Actively involving pensioner union representatives both in the National Observatory for AA and in the permanent regional tables on AA. • To consider a European framework of reference in the planning process. In other words, it is suggested to take into account the loyal collaboration and planning between the State and the Regions within the framework of the Euro-unitary order and of the related Treaties. • To activate coordination and integration between the existing tables and observers, for better understanding the transformations, problems, issues and social questions⁵.
<p>Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging the exchange of information between the members of the Social Agriculture Observatory (AS) and the members of the Active Ageing National Observatory. • Participating in the setting up of the Active Ageing National Observatory. 	<p>/</p>
<p>Ministry of Health (MS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen actions and programs for the implementation of the concept of "health in all policies" based on an intersectorial approach and on the co-planning between different bodies, even at different levels. • PNP 2020-2025⁶: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The performing of actions and programs according to a multidisciplinary, intersectorial and coordinated approach. - Adopting of an orientation that takes into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking into account the fact that the challenges related to ageing are even more relevant in a context where the silver economy represents not only a social challenge but also an important economic-employment lever for the country. • To calculate the impact of silver economy, in addition to the share of

⁵ The suggestion is to maintain the connection, as well as with the issue of disability, also with the social security aspects (e.g. strenuous work), relating to social safety nets (e.g. expansion contract) and safety at work (unsuitability for tasks).

⁶The PNP 2020/2025 defines the priority lines and actions to be developed in the coming years for the promotion of health and the prevention of diseases by the Ministry and the Regions.

	<p>account the first phase of the pandemic, in order to address potential or already existing risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the vision that, starting from the interconnection between people, animals and ecosystem, considers health as the result of a harmonious and sustainable development of human beings, nature and the environment (One Health approach). - Consolidating of a network approach at territorial level, which can guarantee caring for the citizen (not the patient) throughout their life span. - Strengthening of the interinstitutional and intersectorial collaboration that will also continue in the context of the working groups already established. - Activating, in addition to the working tables already established, within the Central Support Lines, new intersectorial tables. Thus, including the national coordination table of regional Networks of workplaces that promote health, and the national coordination table of regional Networks of schools that promote health. This latter table, while not directly addressing the topic of AA, promotes healthy ageing starting from preventive actions in the young age. 	<p>public expenditure for the old age, it should also be taken into account the share of private expenditure for the demand for domestic assistance and care services, which is borne by families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking into account all the areas that compose the silver economy (older people cohorts are heterogeneous and represent an important source of potential demand and therefore an opportunity for the economic system). • To create a Working Table of the Ministry of Health with representatives of older people's organisations, including trade unions, with the aim of consolidating a network approach that ensures that citizens are taken care of throughout their life span.
Ministry of Economic Development (MISE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting, in collaboration with the Regions and consumer protection associations, initiatives to take into account the needs relating to AA⁷. • Continuing the collaboration with businesses, aimed at financing and creating new products, processes or services or improving existing products, processes or services in the field of technologies for AA and home care. • Participating in the National Observatory for AA, currently being set up, seen as an opportunity to better finalise the initiatives within a national system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing, in the National Observatory for AA, a tripartite structure that is capable of guaranteeing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inter-ministerial coordination; - the promotion of policies related to AA and solidarity between generations; • monitoring and verifying the implementation of the policies launched and the dissemination of good practices at national level.
Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DSCUPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement the three-year program 2020/2022 of the Universal Civil Service which explicitly provides for a reference to the implementation of the MIPAA. • Participating in the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies". The topic of AA is of great interest for the civil service, which has always been involved in the intergenerational dialogue between young and older people, and in 	/

⁷In particular, reference is made to the "Fund deriving from administrative sanctions imposed by the Antitrust Authority to be allocated to initiatives for the benefit of consumers".

	<p>assisting the most fragile categories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the National Observatory for AA, currently being set up, seen as an opportunity to promote the coordination of policies and the effectiveness of the actions that will be activated. 	
Department for equal opportunities (DPO)	/	/
Department for Family Policy (DIPOFAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realising the activities envisaged by the aforementioned Collaboration Agreement with IRCCS INRCA. • Launching of the preparatory phases for the organisation of the 5th Ministerial Conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) on ageing which will take place in Rome (June 2022). • Drawing up of the ministerial declaration at the end of the afore-mentioned International Conference. • Organisation of the IV National Conference on the family, during which the intervention axes of the new National Plan on the family will be defined⁸. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the creation of long-term tools for the coordination, analysis, planning and monitoring of AA policies, both at national and regional government level, also aimed at the provinces and/or municipalities. • The inclusion of the family medicine initiative, among the various subjects of the department.
Department of Sport (DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging AA through motor and sports activities functional to the prevention of age-related diseases. • Continuing cooperation within the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies" and the related stakeholders' network activities. • Adhering to the National Observatory for AA being established. 	/
Department for digital transformation (DDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborating with ministries and public bodies to encourage and accompany the adoption of digital services in Italy. • Supporting and informing, jointly with INPS [National Institute for Social Security], all cohorts of citizens on the national territory, in particular older people ones, through the transition to digital identity documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving the social partners and civil society organisations whenever reference is made to experiences and interventions that promote collaboration between institutional actors such as Ministries and Regions on the subject of AA. • Supporting, through the activities promoted by third sector companies, the development of awareness in the use of digital tools, contributing to overcoming the digital divide of people in old age. • Stressing the connection between the transition to digital identity documents and active ageing initiatives, by promoting support initiatives throughout the country. • Supporting actions for the

⁸The IV National Conference on the family "Families as protagonists. Policies for the present and the future of the country " took place on 3-4 December 2021.

		development of digital skills of seniors, both for those included in the "young" older people (65-74 years), and for those who are 85 years old and over, with a particular focus on women.
National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining and relaunch, in the new Operational Programs, the initiatives indicated in the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement, relating to the programming of the cohesion policy promoted by the EU, currently awaiting approval by the EC. While not directly mentioning AA, reference is made in the afore-mentioned Partnership Agreement and, in several policy lines, to certain needs that are typical of the older population. • Encouraging policies concerning participation in the labour market, training, development of social services to support the adaptability of people, and services for the transformation of the social and productive system. This, in order to cover most of the AA dimensions (e.g., education, training, work, housing, health, innovative welfare), as well as to refer to the new ESF programming. • Participating in the National Observatory for AA, being set up, and continue to participate in the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies" as a place for discussion and the sharing of coordinated strategies in support of AA. 	/

As can be seen from the analysis of the interviews and the information that became apparent during the research, the central administrations identify in the National Observatory for AA an opportunity for promoting the coordination of policies and the effectiveness of the actions that will be activated, as well as to define cohesive and shared policies within the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies". In fact, the emphasis is placed on the importance of coordination, monitoring and the fine-tuning of tools for the success of AA policies.

The need for an exchange of information between the various actors is also emphasized. Above all, it is intended to promote a cultural change of paradigm, with respect to the perception of ageing as a problem for the social and economic system of the country, rather than as a development resource. The improvement of quality in this phase of life seems to be increasingly related to the extending of working activity, to the protection of health through prevention programs, to the transfer of knowledge to younger people, to participation in social life, etc. Living actively the ageing process, initiates a virtuous practice that counteracts social segregation and poor health, also resulting in positive effects for the containing of public system spending.

The intent is therefore to act on most of the factors that lead to conditions of economic and social vulnerability throughout the course of life, promoting the method of participatory coordination of services and existing policies in the field of work, lifelong learning and training. This goals, should be pursued by developing the capacity to take charge of the demand for services that are tailored on the specific problems recognised at local level, as well as referring to the new programming of the ESF.

Civil society underlines the importance of long-term tools for the coordination, analysis and monitoring of AA, as well as the active involvement of social partners, civil society and of the third sector in the

interventions on AA undertaken by the Ministries and by the Regions. This would ensure an overview of the various policies (labour, social, training, etc.).

Some civil society organisations define the functions of the AA National Observatory being set up, as: coordination, promotion and monitoring of the policies undertaken, with a view to solidarity between generations. Coordination between the existing Tables and Observatories in various areas and subjects is hoped for by many.

Furthermore, the interventions of civil society highlight the opportunities for development in economic, employment and social fields, inherent to the silver economy.

The need for prevention programs is also crucial. The increase of life expectancy in good health could be one of the main objectives to be pursued by the socio-health policies in the country. This, would not only improve the health of individuals, but would also cause a decrease in public health expenditure. A structural function is thus configured on prevention measures and the fundamental role that is played by the social partners in favouring and negotiating policies that allow older people to lead an active and healthy life.

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing with the mainstreaming ageing approach on the subject of AA through the PAR ("Regional Action Plan for older population"; Regional Government Decree no. 2299/2004). Implementation and monitoring of the actions of the new Regional Prevention Plan (RPP) currently being drawn up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing with the mainstreaming ageing approach to AA through the PAR.
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refining of the planning tools (triennial and annual) so that the "welfarist" political perspective is increasingly overshadowed. Continuing to plan new activities through the inter-directional technical table for AA. 	/
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidating/strengthening coordination actions with certain services (e.g. culture, health). Establishing a regional inter-stakeholder table for AA. Continuing with the use of resources from the European Social Fund (ESF) to co-fund policies and interventions on the subject of AA in the medium-long term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidating of a governance that guarantees coordination between the various regional councillorships and between the Region and the municipalities. Establishing of a regional inter-stakeholder table with specific competences on AA.
Veneto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing of the procedures, just concluded, for the new convening of the AA Consultancy and the preparation of the new three-year plan on AA 2021-2023. 	/

In the regions included in the first group, the intention emerges to continue with the existing collaborations between councillorships/services and departments, strengthening the planning tools (e.g. PAR in Emilia-Romagna, inter-directional table in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Consultation on AA in Veneto) to consolidate

coordination actions. Although, with regard to these Regions, the path undertaken is more than positive, in the case of Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Emilia-Romagna the aim is to refine the mechanism already prepared for improvement. In the Veneto Region, finally, this could take place by giving a new impetus to the AA consultation. In the case of Umbria, this mechanism, which has not yet been formalised, could be formalised through the creation of an inter-departmental table for AA, as also requested by the stakeholders of civil society.

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalising and coordinating the various inter-departmental and interdepartmental collaborations through the establishment of the regional intersectorial council for AA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing of the regional intersectorial council for AA, intercepting a renewed interest from the departments involved, together with all the regional councilors.
Bolzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a provincial council for older people, with functions of stimulating and addressing the annual/multi-year planning on AA, which includes all the departments of the PA competent for AA policies. 	/
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through Regional Law 16/2021 (which recently entered into force following the approval of Provincial Law no.232) the aim is to carry out a strategy of dialogue between the various councillorships that will allow the topic of AA to be included in a structured and coordinated manner in all public policies. 	/
Liguria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening and consolidating the horizontal collaboration between councillorships, departments and services, within the working group on older people set up within the RISP (Regional Integrated Social Plan). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing of the number of institutional actors involved in planning AA policies. Creating a permanent Regional Table on AA that also involves all regional councillorships and departments.
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion, in the annual program for AA, plans/programs on the subject of AA from all the other regional sectors, through the permanent Regional Table for AA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving integration and transversality in the planning of AA policies between the various regional sectors/services. Adopting of a strategic direction, as part of the permanent Regional Table for AA, which promotes dialogue between the various regional services.
Puglia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-launching of the Regional Law 16/2019 on AA, favouring the creation of projects in collaboration with various councillorships/services/departments and with other non-institutional actors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a steering committee for AA, which includes all the relevant figures (institutional and otherwise).
Tuscany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the collaboration between the offices of the Region (and with other public and private actors present in the area) giving new impetus to the "Healthy and Active Ageing" Group. 	/
Trento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating of a specific organisational module that coordinates and integrates more efficiently all the services for older people, as part of the experimental initiative "Spazio Argento". 	/

Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing of an AA table as part of the Zone Plan, including the various councillorships/services/departments in the table. 	/
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In the regions considered, it is proposed to foster horizontal collaboration between different councillorships and services (i.e., the mainstreaming of ageing), making the implementation process of the regulatory frameworks (that are mostly existing) more effective. This, through the creation of coordination tools and programming such as regional tables and AA consultations, also with the aim of intercepting a renewed political drive on the issue.

The exceptions are represented by the Marche, Liguria and Tuscany Regions, where such tools are already in place, but are not working properly yet. As for the Marche Region, this is mainly due to the recent approval of the law on AA (2019). As a matter of fact, its permanent Regional Table for AA is working well, but has not yet produced remarkable results because it has had little time to work. As part of the activities of the Table, the intention is to incorporate the AA plans and programs present in all regional sectors into a single annual program, to encourage dialogue between councillorships and services from a planning perspective. Regarding Tuscany and Liguria, it is proposed to strengthen/give new impetus to the collaborations present in the Working Groups for older people although, in the Ligurian case, the stakeholders of civil society also underline the need to set up a dedicated table to AA policies.

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the integration of different councillor competences within the 2021-23 regional social plan being developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a steering committee for the regional social planning of interventions with a view to AA, which includes all the competent councillorships/services.
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a Permanent Conference on the problems of older people and pensioners, which includes various councillorships, departments and services (the objective is achieved following the approval of Regional Government Decree no.182 of 30 April 2022). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a Commission for the implementation of the Conference, involving the figures provided for in art. 11 of Regional Law 12/2018 (on the promotion of AA).
Campania	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a regional observatory for AA (not provided for by the current dedicated regional law, Regional Law 2/2018) which also includes all the regional councillorships.
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the various regional councillorships, departments and services, dissemination of the issues of AA, so that they are recognised as priority areas of intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up (by convocation) to the request of SPI-FP and UILP, to set up an inter-departmental Table for older people. Guaranteeing the connection and the consequentiality between the initiatives of a possible national Observatory for AA and those of the regional Tables.
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the issue of AA in the preparation phase of the regional planning for the period 2021/27, stimulating the horizontal involvement of all councillorships and services. Creating a Regional Table for AA involving various regional actors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a Regional Table for AA, which should also help consolidate the collaboration between the Region and Territorial Areas.
Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating the permanent table on AA including the various regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a permanent discussion table on AA with a steering committee at the

	councillorships.	regional council.
Sardinia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating an inter-departmental table for AA. • Developing of inter-departmental partnerships for the promotion of AA policies, including social farms in the field of social agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a systematic collaboration between the Councillorships of the Region. • Establishing of a regional observatory on AA issues and of a permanent regional table, with the involvement of the main public and private entities.
Sicily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing with the collaboration between the regional Departments of Health and the Family within the "Technical Committee for the Third Age", which has the task of preparing a special "Plan for old age". • Continuing of the interdepartmental activities within the Table for the Third Age, with a view to integrating skills. 	/

With regard to the administrations belonging to the third group, they propose to consider/relaunch the topic of AA, as well as to implement the dedicated regional laws (where present but not implemented), through the creation of inter-departmental tables, technical committees, permanent conferences, regional observers and steering committees. Through these tools it would be possible to improve the integration of competences between various councillorships/services to initiate a joint and multi-year planning phase of the interventions. This phase, despite the absence of concrete results, seems to have started in a positive way in the Sicilian Region, where there is, at least on paper, a "Technical Committee for the Third Age" which sees the participation of various institutions; and in the Calabria Region, where the creation of the Permanent Table and the Permanent Conference on AA has recently been approved, for the launch of the "Operational Program on Active Ageing" (Regional Government Decree no.182 of 30 April 2022). In general, the contributions shared by the representatives of civil society organisations, seem to be in line with the proposals of the regional administrations, also due to the fact that the establishment of horizontal collaborations on the subject of AA, through the preparation of consultation tools, represents the first step towards the adoption of a regional strategy for AA.

4.2 To ensure the full integration and participation of older persons in society (MIPAA Commitment 2)

Purpose

The purpose of this commitment is to promote the integration and participation of older people in society, in all areas of active ageing, without exception, to ensure that all possible opportunities are provided, among which older people can freely choose according to their preferences, motivations and predispositions. It is about enhancing the ability of the individual to express their identity and to implement their own life project [Age Italia]. It is important that the opportunities are present for everyone and in all areas, with the opportunity to foster the experience of different paths of active ageing, even passing, if desired by individuals, from one dimension to another (of active ageing), depending on preferences or needs. This, for example, is in order to allow people to take control of all aspects of life, also with a view to reconciling work-life, to address ageing with greater resources and motivations [Forum of Family Associations]. The perspective of this approach also goes beyond the micro level, as it allows, through the benefits for society as a whole, to address the issue of the sustainability of ageing [Cattolica del Sacro Cuore University]. The expected results include, for example, that of the reduction of costs, in particular in relation to health and social services [AUSER].

Recommendation no.3

To ensure the full integration and participation of older persons in society at the national and regional level through specific and adequate laws and regulations.

Recommendation no.4

To ensure actual (rather than just remaining on paper) full integration and participation of older people in society as provided by laws, decrees, resolutions and other regulatory documents.

Short-term objectives:

a) Approval and implementation of a national framework law, for a comprehensive promotion of active ageing, that deals with defining various parameters, including a minimum level that all Regions should guarantee, and ensuring the full integration and participation of older people in society, to which regional and local activities in this area can refer.

b) Approval and implementation of regional laws or similar regulations, for a comprehensive promotion of active ageing (as it is demonstrated that even in the presence of different tools, the objective is achievable, e.g. Umbria Region, Emilia-Romagna Region).

Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To actively participate, also by coordinating the contribution of the various administrations involved, in the negotiations relating to possible tools for the protection of older people's rights at an international level, including the possible negotiation of a binding international convention. 	/
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support cultural change, resulting from the BES annex (Fair and Sustainable Well-Being to the Document of Economics and Finance), transversally to institutions and also beyond institutions. It must filter into mass 	/

	<p>culture and then act at the level of political decision-making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting policies to address gender issues, through the Gender Report. • To support the development of an Ageing Sensitivity, that is, to provide policies and measures - therefore also of expenditure measures - for adapting the society to the ageing of the population. However, this requires a strong political commitment which, translated into a legislative proposal, can be introduced into the Budget Law. 	
Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To continue the development of social services in the territories, mapping the transformations of the services provided in local areas, investing in the structural articulation of resources and services (from the Poverty Fund, Fund for Social Policies, etc.). • To promote synergies between the third sector and the public service in the design and organisation of services⁹. • Identifying and outlining development prospects for a new approach to taking charge of ageing processes, on the one hand within development paths of social and health integration, also dedicated to the event of protected resignations, and on the other for the development of active policies of work¹⁰. • Maintaining the coordination of the Single Access Points, as a hub of institutional skills with an active role in the integrated system of personal services, also enhancing the role of the third sector in the co-planning and conception of interventions and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting of ageing initiatives that encourage a cultural change. Ageing is not an illness, as it can be a project. • Exploring of the potential of the intergenerational relationship in coping with changes in such a way, to reduce the dispersion of cultural, educational, professional, skills, etc. heritage. • Transforming time freed from work and role obligations into "civic activism". • Experimenting with innovative actions through a relationship of mutual care between generations. • Promoting and encouraging the lifelong learning of adults and of older people, as a right that substantiates the active participation of citizens in the development of social coexistence. • Strengthening the policies aimed at the active participation of citizens as a "<i>conditio sine qua non</i>" for full participation in social life. • Enhancing of the role of the third sector and of the pensioner union organisations in the co-planning of interventions and services. • Enhancing Third Age Universities and organisations that promote free lifelong learning. • Implementing operational protocols between educational institutions, social partners,

⁹In relation to this, Guidelines on the relationship between public administrations and third sector entities have been approved (Ministerial Decree 72/2021).

¹⁰This is made possible by the approval of the National Plan of interventions and social services 2021-2023, and by the ongoing approval of the Employability Guarantee Program (GOL).

		<p>professional associations and social promotion associations for the implementation of systematic interventions that involve students and older people in the transmission of professional skills. This, also in order to revitalise ancient artisan and agricultural skills and to protect historical-environmental heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing of a national control room consisting of the competent ministries, social and employer partners in order to identify the professional skills required by the labour market, the training profiles in schools, as well as to facilitate the connection of the so-called "generational relay". • Encouraging the establishment of local "ateliers" that involve associations of older people and of young people who have come out of school and are without work (NEET). This, to create public utility services and coordinated activities in the area with the development of territorial welfare and proximity services. • Identifying of the local services that require greater cognitive monitoring and strengthening, for the purpose of including older population with a view to promoting active ageing, especially in rural areas (but not only in this context)¹¹. • Directing of the measures, that in the PNRR [National Recovery and Resilience Program] concern active and training policies, to a digital training plan for the adult and older population. • Enhancing the pathways for taking charge of disabilities within an approach of integration with the existing policies.
Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making the similarities of social agriculture and AA operational objectives (for example by encouraging collaborations and synergies regarding the provision of services to the 	/

¹¹For example: local public transport services even in the most remote areas; shuttle services that allow ad hoc travel to reach specific areas linked to social and cultural events or services of primary importance (health care, pharmacies, shopping areas, historic centres, etc.); home health services.

Ministry of Health (MS)	<p>population).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving of the approach by setting, defined as the place or context in which it is easier to reach priority individuals and groups to promote health and implement preventive interventions (PNP 2020-2025). Promoting ever greater interaction between all settings, as school, work environment, community and health services, from a One Health perspective. Implementing (from PNP 2020-2025 the Regions are obliged) the so-called Predefined programs - PP responding to national and international strategies and recommendations, that can be divided into lines of action based on evidence of efficacy, recommendations or consolidated and documented good practices. Consolidating of the community approach, the PP "Active Communities", focusing in particular on the promotion of physical activity and the reduction of all those situations that can be alarm bells for health. Encouraging initiatives that promote activity and physical exercise, as they contribute to improving the quality of life, health and well-being of the individual and favour processes of inclusion and aggregation in society. Promoting of physical activity as a priority public health action that requires integrated strategies that take into account the weight of the economic and political determinants of the sectors involved, such as urban planning and transport, education, economics, sport and culture and that therefore involve the largest number of stakeholders, recognising their identities and roles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing, with reference to the PP "Active communities", a control body, also consisting of representatives of the organisations representing older people, so that the Recommendations, Objectives and Proposals are consolidated practices in each community. Promoting psycho-physical well-being in the territories and the dissemination of correct lifestyles for the prevention of senile diseases with public health actions.
Ministry of Economic Development (MISE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of actions that ensure the full integration and participation of older people in society at national and regional level, within the framework of the broader consumer protection policy and in the context of consolidated actions to finance project interventions in favour of the Regions, consumer associations and businesses. Promoting of a national framework law on AA. It is believed that a national framework law on the subject could encourage sector regulation initiatives. In this sense, the regional laws for AA could push the needs from the bottom up which, also shared with consumer associations, could find a recognition in the funding actions of specific project interventions for the different areas of AA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting, in this legislature, of a national framework law on AA, adequately financed, capable of filling the existing legislative vacuum, not only in the interest of older people, but also of young people and of society as a whole. This law should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhance the experiences already encountered in the Italian territory; - encourage coordination between the Regions and between the Institutions; Promoting of the adaptation of regional laws in all regions, also in light of the changed social conditions after the pandemic.
Department for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting of actions in the field of universal 	/

<p>Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DSCUPG)</p>	<p>civil service (2021 Plan) mainly on the macro-area dedicated to education, training, research and culture, but also through transversal interventions on all the other macro-areas (for example sustainable tourism and social agriculture)¹².</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also including the issue of integration and participation of older people in society by financing activities for civil service project initiatives - Plan 2021. • Connecting the issue of integration and participation of older people in society to that of intergenerationality, through a specific public notice of project funding¹³. • Hoping for the approval of a national framework law on the subject of AA, in order to offer the planning of its policies a more effective and coordinated policy action, that is more specific than that currently based on European or international documents and deeds on the subject of AA. • Offering the implementation of interventions a regulatory framework in which results can be acknowledged and measured. 	
<p>Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO)</p>	<p>/</p>	<p>/</p>
<p>Department for Family Policy (DIPOFAM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring continuity to the stakeholder network created as part of the scientifically coordinated project by IRCCS INRCA, giving adequate visibility to the various instances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting personal and family empowerment and the social value of the community. • Embedding personal and family empowerment and the social value of the community also in all guidelines of a legislative and regulatory nature, concerning primary and secondary prevention, as well as the management of morbidity. • Encouraging self-help (it should be included in socially and health-related programs).
<p>Department of Sport (DS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting actions also of a legislative nature shared with other Departments or Ministries competent in the field of AA¹⁴. • Continuing with the actions to promote sporting practice through notices and/or 	<p>/</p>

¹²The basic idea is to "extend the civil service, expanding the number of participants and orienting it towards activities and services to reduce the digital divide of children and the poorest families and to provide assistance to older people and people with disabilities, as a fundamental tool for qualification of youth human capital and regenerative action on the territory".

¹³These projects envisage the use of young people as facilitators in the digital participation of older users or the creation of educational paths aimed at older people on the subject of digital.

¹⁴The mission of the Department does not envisage the promotion of decrees or regulatory acts in the field of AA, as this is not a matter of its competence. However, the possibility that in the future there may be actions in this regard is not excluded.

	<p>public calls for financing projects aimed at the various targets of the resident population, with repercussions also on AA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching of an activity plan aimed at strengthening basic sports activity in the territories, in order to encourage young people to carry out physical activity and to improve the psycho-physical well-being of the over 65s. • Guaranteeing the right to sport for adults and encouraging active and healthy lifestyles in all age groups, with paths of social inclusion and collaboration between the various institutional levels and between public and private bodies. 	
Department for digital transformation (DDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting of the dissemination of projects aimed at overcoming the digital divide in older people' cohorts throughout the national territory, enhancing and promoting the scalability and replicability of the most virtuous initiatives at a local level outside the specific territory of reference. • This should take place through the allocation of funds, resources and public notices. • Promoting initiatives on the subject undertaken by associations operating at local level to increase their presence in the area. • Promoting of intergenerational exchange through the implementation of digital education and facilitation initiatives (such as that of the Digital Civil Service) focusing on people with a low level of digital skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighting and enhancing the commitment of the third sector world and voluntary associations in promoting initiatives aimed at facilitating the digital inclusion of senior citizens. The aim of these proposals is to make older people contextualised <i>hinc et nunc</i> on their own territory and with respect to their own particular needs. • Designing and implementing a large literacy plan for the senior population with the involvement of young people through a renewed intergenerational pact.
National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting of a multi-professional approach to taking charge, centred on basic guidance services and wide-ranging reception. The development of the subjective ability to express one's identity and implement one's own life plan, even in old age, evolves also through the encounter with services - for learning, for work, social, etc. 	/

Central administrations, as well as civil society organisations, look favourably on a national framework law on AA. This law could offer the planning of individual policies a more effective and coordinated policy action. The regional laws for AA could push the needs from below which, shared also with various types of associations, could find an answer in the financing actions of specific project interventions for the different AA areas. Regional AA laws serve as an example and a push for national policies on the subject, therefore replicability, enhancement and promotion of local experiences. Furthermore, the propulsive and innovative role of the third sector is recognised. It is therefore intended to promote and encourage synergies between the third sector and the public service in the design and organisation of services. The theme of integration and participation of older people in society is closely connected to that of intergenerationality therefore initiatives and projects are promoted that place the exchange of knowledge between different generations at the centre of policies. In a constantly evolving context, a number of civil society organisations highlight the potential of the intergenerational relationship in coping with changes, effectively reducing the dispersion of cultural, educational, professional, skills, heritage, etc.

The ageing of the population requires constant attention to policies and expenses, therefore integration and interaction between different settings, as well as the promotion of multilevel and multidimensional interventions. Physical activity and exercise contribute to improving the quality of life, health and well-being of the individual and favour processes of inclusion and aggregation in society. It therefore becomes desirable to promote policies and strategies integrated with urban planning and transport, education, economy, sport and culture, etc. Civil society organisations underline the key role of the third sector in the co-design of interventions and services that can make use of formal and informal networks of communities. This, and also to highlight the role that the sector plays in promoting initiatives aimed at facilitating the inclusion of senior citizens, as well as to allow them to have skills and tools that are compatible with the needs of daily life and to redefine their identity and thus give meaning to their lives.

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls on AA opportunities for voluntary organisations (VOs) and social promotion associations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of a national framework law for the promotion of AA. • Consolidated regional law that integrates all programming and participation tools dedicated to older people.
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in digitisation to facilitate the participation of older population in cultural initiatives. • Enhancement of popular traditions by developing new forms of interaction (technologically oriented) with cultural heritage. • Calls for co-planning and those dedicated to volunteering in the field of AA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firm political will (through the delegation to a director, as has already happened in the past, to implement the Regional Law on AA. • Approval of a national framework law on AA. • Improvement of the Sesamo portal (SERviziSAlute in Mobilità) [Mobility Health Services]. • Encouraging participation, investing in technological devices.
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous monitoring of the needs of older persons. • Systematising dedicated and structural resources to ensure the sustainability over time of organic and transversal policies for AA, creating a vision for 2027. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of a national framework law on AA.
Veneto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting and approval of the new three-year plan 2021-2023 as part of the regional law on AA (Regional Law 23/2017). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating/developing solidarity neighbourhood activities and projects, social transport, promotion of the civil and social commitment of older people, monitoring, etc.

In this group of regions, regarding the mechanisms for implementing policies, in the presence of well-established regional laws, it is proposed to continue with the use of co-planning tools, in collaboration with the third sector (e.g. calls), favouring an ever-greater integration of available resources and approving multi-year plans for the implementation of policies which guarantee their long-term sustainability. With respect to the observations of civil society stakeholders, in the case of Emilia-Romagna the need for a more organic approach to regional planning is emphasised, through the preparation of a Consolidated Law that integrates all the tools already existing in this field of AA. Through these tools it is intended to encourage

the participation of older people in the life of the community, for example, by investing in the digitisation of cultural heritage as proposed by the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region, or by developing solidarity neighbourhood projects and civil commitment (Veneto). Finally, especially on the part of civil society, the need to approve a national framework law for AA clearly emerges in a shared manner, as it would allow the Regions to develop increasingly effective interventions and programming tools.

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Regional Council to proceed towards the full implementation of the transversal law no.29/2017 on AA. Organic approach to the offer of AA paths also through the convergence of the funds available on the reference targets. Facilitation, orientation and accompaniment to AA paths. Public notices for third sector projects, relating to the organisation of recreational, cultural and knowledge exchange activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation of focus groups aimed at stimulating participation and integration through the use of new technologies. Establishment of the Regional Council to proceed towards the full implementation of the transversal law no.29/2017 on AA.
Bolzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approving of a provincial framework law on AA, which promotes the social participation of older people, supporting innovative projects and initiatives of public bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guaranteeing the effective implementation and monitoring of the interventions envisaged for the integration and social participation of older people. Activation of the provincial council on AA.
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the regional draft law on AA (the objective was reached in November 2021, with the approval of Regional Law 16/2021). Transforming of the Centres for older people into Social Promotion Associations (SPA), promoting the ownership of the initiatives for older people themselves; establishing of a regional coordination and a network of local coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training meetings aimed at future SPA managers. Ensuring that the implementation of the Regional Law on AA is not entrusted exclusively to area plans and SPA (Social Promotion Associations). Promoting of an economic aid package, which could be an "over 65-year-old bonus" for cultural events on the model of the Ministry of Culture's bonus 18 APP.
Liguria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewing of the RISP (Regional Integrated Social Plan), which represents the main tool available for the Region to implement policies on the issue of the participation of older people. 	/
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting of the annual program for AA, provided for by Regional Law 1/2019, also recalibrating existing initiatives and actions. Fully and concretely implementing Regional Law no. 1/2019 on AA. Strengthening and making Single Access Points fully operational to facilitate the matching of supply and demand for AA interventions, also through the creation of a dedicated platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economically supporting and promoting the coordination of social, civic and recreational centres/clubs, enhancing their role. Implementation of a national plan (with regional "repercussions") of "matching" between older people willing to carry out voluntary work and voluntary associations, on the model of what happens in other countries (e.g. Ireland). Promoting and encouraging, with <i>ad hoc</i> measures, the social participation and AA of foreign people.
Puglia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-launching of the Regional Law 16/2019 on AA and guaranteeing integration between the future three-year program for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launching of the work table envisaged by the regional law on AA (Regional Law 16/2019) and the planning of priority

	AA and the Regional Plan of Social Policies.	<p>interventions on the subject.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of the actions, in favour of the participation of older people in the life of the community, in the guidelines of the more general regional programming of social policies. • Increasing of the involvement of the population during the “Regional Day on Active Ageing”. • Promotion of "urban allotments".
Tuscany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the regional draft law (currently in draft, drawn up in 2019/20) on AA. 	
Trento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of opportunities for active participation of older people within the “Spazio Argento” project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to the “Spazio Argento” program, avoiding the carrying out of interventions of an episodic nature, promoting a programmatic vision, and creating, as expected, a digital portal to access opportunities for active participation. • Approval of a provincial law on AA.
Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working on a regional framework law proposal on AA, through the creation of the AA permanent table. • Ensuring adequate territorial coverage to the offer of AA paths, renewing the PRO-SOL project in districts 2-4, and considering the network and proximity services, activated in Districts 1 and 3, as part of the MISMI project. • Retrieving of good practices already developed in the past, inserting them in a system perspective. • Strengthening of the Universities of the third age. 	/

Based on the analysis carried out, in the regions considered, on the one hand, the need to adopt a regional/provincial law on AA emerges (in cases where it is absent) to integrate the existing tools and policies; on the other hand, to prepare programming tools and to allocate resources for the full implementation of these laws (in the regions where they are already approved but not implemented). In addition to this, in some Regions (e.g. Marche and Valle d'Aosta) it is proposed to recalibrate/recover initiatives and good practices developed in the past - or still existing - from a system perspective, also in order to ensure dissemination of these initiatives throughout the region. With regard to the stakeholders of civil society, in several cases it is emphasised that it is necessary to ensure the concrete implementation of the proposals put forward by the representatives of the regional administrations (expressing a certain fear that all this may remain only on paper). This, including the regional planning on AA (e.g. civil society of the Puglia Region) and guaranteeing an adequate allocation of resources to also support places that promote the participation of older people, including foreigners (such as clubs/centres for older people, etc.). In fact, it is emphasised that in order to achieve the proposed objectives, a good law is not enough if it is not supported by adequate resources. Finally, in the case of the Autonomous Province of Trento, the stakeholders of civil society advance the request to approve a law on AA, unlike what was proposed by the representatives of the regional administration, who for the moment would seem willing to encourage the participation of older people especially in the context of the “Spazio Argento” project.

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocating of resources to finance Law 16/2016 on AA. Disseminating of the experiments and good practices on the subject of AA through the Social Observatory and the website www.abruzzosociale.it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtaining of a strong political commitment to achieve what is expected by the referents of the regional administration. Promoting of the dissemination of civil voluntary activities among older people through the recognition of social credits paid with an economic value. Promoting and encouraging access to cultural activities and free time enhancement.
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reactivating of the implementation process of the Regional Law 12/2018 (for the promotion of AA), intercepting a renewed political will. Promoting of recreational services, cultural events, dance and pottery courses as part of day centres for older people (managed by municipalities). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtaining of a renewed political will capable of implementing the Regional Law 12/2018 on AA, starting from the establishment of the planned "Permanent Conference on the problems of older people and pensioners" (the Conference was recently established with Regional Government Decree 182 of 30 April 2022). Harmonising of the measures envisaged by the Regional Law 12/2018 and those included in the new Regional Social Plan. The creation of workshops within day centres for older people, managed by municipalities, where older people can pass on their knowledge and experience to young people.
Campania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planning of interventions for the integration and social participation of older people within the Regional Social Plan and the Area Social Plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration of common standards at national level with which to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions prepared. Allocating adequate resources for AA interventions and projects.
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing the Region with a regional law on AA. Consolidating and disseminate the good practices that already exist in the various areas of intervention and put them into a system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater rationalisation and consequent improvement of the various services offered.
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing of a Regional Table for AA, in the context of which to subsequently draw up a regional law proposal on the promotion of AA. Creating of digital workshops for older people, and enhancing existing participation initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgation of a regional law on the promotion of AA.
Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting of the activities of the third sector, guaranteeing an allocation of resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives to ensure the participation of older people in society after leaving the labour market.
Sardinia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting of the implementation of new Social Farms, to ensure widespread diffusion throughout the region. Use of the planned funding of around 2 million Euro to implement initiatives related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition and approval in a short space of time of a regional law on AA, on the model of those already approved in other Italian regions.

	to the participation and inclusion of older people (e.g. centres for older people, recreational spaces) by the Local Unit Plans for Personal Services (PLUS).	
Sicily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting, as a priority, a Regional Law on the promotion of AA. • Incorporating of a life cycle perspective into social policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting of a national law that provides a single regulatory framework for AA and, at the same time, one that constrains the Region to put in place the measures and resources necessary for its implementation.

In this case, the need to allocate resources for the implementation of regional laws, where existing (e.g. Calabria and Abruzzo), emerges on the one hand; on the other hand, to intercept a renewed political will that allows for the approval and financing of these regional laws. This would be with the exception of the Campania Region where, although there is a regional law on AA, for now it is proposed to favour the planning of interventions on AA within the Regional Social Plan and Area Plans. Civil society stakeholders underline the need to ensure an adequate allocation of resources for the implementation of interventions, as well as greater integration of existing regulations and policies from a system perspective. In some cases, (e.g. Sicily Region), civil society stakeholders believe that the adoption of a national framework law on AA can be useful to commit the Regions and stimulate the adoption of AA strategies.

4.3. To strengthen the partnership (SDG 17)

Purpose

The sustainable development objective relating to the strengthening of the partnership, with a view to active ageing, refers to the need to involve relevant stakeholders in all processes (from the production of policies to the implementation of services and related monitoring) with consultation and co-decision tools. The subject is strongly linked to the previous two, as this strengthens the integration and participation of older people in society (MIPAA 2) by integrating consultation and co-decision into mainstreaming ageing tools, as described above (MIPAA 1).

Recommendation no.5

To ensure that, beyond representatives of institutional/governmental bodies, both at the national and the regional level, also all relevant stakeholders (from the third sector and civil society, the academic-scientific sector, etc.) are included in long-term tools for the analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring of policies in the field of active ageing, in order to guarantee co-decisional participatory mechanisms. Short-term objectives:

a) To guarantee sustainability over time of the stakeholder network created at national level within the project “National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies”.

b) To create or activate (in case they exist but still they remain on paper) a stakeholder networks in each Region/Autonomous Province.

Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the coordination of Italian action in the various multilateral bodies, including the United Nations Human Rights Council, the United Nations Open Ended Working Group on Ageing (OEWGA) and the Council of Europe. Evaluating, in agreement with the Department for family policies, possible initiatives to involve third sector organisations in activities at the international level, in order to allow the collection from below of proposals for policies and actions for AA. 	/
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priorities for 2022 of the Eudfin Committee: literacy and the raising of financial and digital skills for all adults, including older people. Eudfin Committee: new census of the initiatives carried out by members and by the main stakeholders on the different targets, including older people. Eudfin Committee: definition in progress of general guidelines, also taking into account the experiences and best practices of other countries. Need for greater involvement of certain Ministries (MIUR, Health and 	/

	Justice) to improve the definition of the BES attached to the Economy and Finance Document.	
Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continue the collaboration with Regions, Presidency of the Council, ANPAL, INAPP, Ministry of Education, Municipalities (ANCI), Social partners and third sector, within the Institutional Table for Lifelong Learning and the Protection and Inclusion's Network. Interlocution with the Ministry of Technological Innovation and Digital Transition aimed at developing the relationship between the National Strategic Plan for skills and the National Strategy for Digital skills (Ministerial Decree 4 August 2020), with the related Operational Plan (23 December 2020). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The actors involved at all levels must be included in a coherent planning process, both in the legislative and in the executive phase, harmonised at all territorial levels. Need for specific funding to promote skills for a conscious ecological and digital transition also among older population (Programming of EU funds 2021-2027 further opportunity to implement specific projects in this regard, both at national and regional level). An ever-greater involvement of the social partners and in particular of the business representation system within the Institutional Table for Lifelong Learning is necessary. Need for measures aimed at encouraging the intergenerational relay between young and older workers, with a structural system of reductions and incentives. Need for measures aimed at increasing the employability of older people through targeted lifelong learning and continuous training policies. Enhancing of the integration function of training for persons with disabilities.
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)	/	/
Ministry of Health (MS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intersectorial approach that bases the ability of the health system to promote health prevention on the interdependence between personal, socio-economic and environmental factors and determinants has been confirmed. As part of the National Prevention Plan, Line no.1: Activation of Technical Tables to strengthen health promotion and prevention strategies according to the "Health in all policies (HiAP)" which provides for the establishment of national coordination of regional networks of schools and workplaces that promote health". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed that the national coordinations of the regional networks should also include the representation of trade union organisations/associations of older people coordinated at national level for the strengthening of strategies according to the HiAP approach.
Ministry of Economic Development (BET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continue being part of the stakeholder network of the "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies", that is considered useful for receiving the analysis and planning of economic 	/

	development policies that include the areas of AA (e.g. the promotion of initiatives that protect the consumer and in favour of companies that enhance and promote AA).	
Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DSCUPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-year 2020-2022 programming of the universal civil service: provision of programs and projects concerning the integration and participation of older people in society. • Discussion of the results of the programming cycle within the National Council for the Universal Civil Service, with the stakeholders operating in the field of civil service. 	/
Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO)	/	/
Department for Family Policy (DIPOFAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To consider AA within the definition and implementation of the new National Family Plan (involvement of the partnership network within the National Family Observatory). • Consolidation of the stakeholder network of the AA national coordination project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consolidating the stakeholder network, it is useful to consider the opportunity of a permanent consultation of the stakeholders' network and the involvement of family doctors in the Assembly of the National Observatory on the family.
Department of Sport (DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To continue the collaboration with the stakeholder network, consisting of central and regional administrations and, above all, sports bodies, in order to give continuity and to consolidate, also for the over 65s, what has already been achieved over the years with the funding grassroots sport and launching of the new action plan. • Promotion of a better dialogue with sports-related partner, within the "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies". • To use the results of the "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies" to discuss with the partners of the European campaign on well-being through sport (Healthy Lifestyle for All Initiative), scheduled for next September, which involves all age groups. 	/
Department for digital transformation (DDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to the digital facilitation projects envisaged by investment 1.7 of the NRRP, the Department will focus on the creation of coordination tools at regional level, with a central guide, to promote the digital inclusion of older people through the dissemination of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the role of social centres for older people (which in a number of Italian regions constitute a widespread network). Among the different activities they carry out, these centres work to train "peer experts", i.e. senior citizens who teach other senior citizens, using

	services that take place in various public spaces (such as libraries, for example). Successful experiences already started by the Veneto, Emilia-Romagna and Umbria regions.	the same language, with a multiplier effect.
National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing of statistical and methodological contributions on the development of active labour policies, training and the development of services to support the planning, coordination and management of policies and services with a view to AA and intergenerational solidarity. • The promoting of initiatives that enhance the connection and integration between the various areas of intervention, improving the ability to take charge and personalise services. • To provide tools such as qualitative profiling in the process of defining the Service Agreements for inclusion; the adoption of the DigComp reference framework and the Atlas of work and qualifications and for the skill assessment; the experimentation of the Piacac online device for the development of CPIA initiatives on the subject of lifelong learning, etc. can offer support for the development of integrated and multi-stakeholder paths, helping to integrate diversified projects within an approach of active inclusion. 	/

The main priorities of government action, in the context of strengthening the partnership, are concentrated along three lines: enhancement of the stakeholder’ network of the “National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies”; the inclusion and increasing consideration of AA issues, in the context of the partnership and consultation networks activated by the various administrations to deal with civil society and the social partners, in the context of planning their own policies; the intersectorial perspective promoted by the Ministry of Health, in accordance with the Health in all Policies approach, which is of particular relevance in terms of mainstreaming ageing.

The comments of civil society collected in this context, as it is natural to expect, go in the direction of a further expansion and consolidation of the partnership and interchange networks activated by the various administrations, in order to harmonise the regulatory production and implementation phase at all levels of governance. In these same networks a series of relational resources are also included, represented by contexts and/or by particular professional figures of central importance for the provision of services for older people, such as centres for older people or family doctors.

Lastly, the role that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation will continue to contribute to the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, in defence of human rights. Also, to guarantee the coordination of Italian action in the various multilateral bodies and to involve third sector subjects more actively in international negotiations on AA issues deserves specific consideration.

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating the memoranda of understanding with various stakeholders, in implementation of the PAR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To go beyond the consultation tables, by setting up a participatory observatory (institutions-administrations and a network of stakeholders) on the subject, which also deals with the verification and monitoring of regional AA policies. Organising of an annual conference with participatory discussion of AA topics.
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of an ecosystem in the field of ageing, reflecting the concept of the Quadruple Helix (4Helix). As part of the activities of the inter-directional regional table on AA, liaising at a national level, intensifying collaboration with organisations and networks such as ProMIS. Strengthening of the partner network also through the launch of co-design calls. Establishment of a "living lab" where the various skills can be integrated in order to experiment with new technologies and services, through constant interaction with users. Revitalising of the discussion table with the union of pensioners/civil society in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of already active tools (such as the invecchiamentoattivo.fvg website) to encourage the participation of civil society stakeholders in European calls, with the aim of making programs fundable and therefore concrete.
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving and integrate the various interlocutors and stakeholders of local civil society, including older people themselves, in the processes to define and develop the multi-year programming for 2021-2027. Greater involvement of the Third Age Universities and Local Action Groups (LAGs) in the multi-year programming. Strengthening of coordination between the interinstitutional working table for reading (with its stakeholders) and the AA policies promoted by the Region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring constant dialogue between the stakeholders of civil society and the officials of the Region, to share the results of the evaluation actions of active policies, guidelines and planning with a view to AA, also in the form of an observatory/consultation table. In the context of political decisions on the subject of AA, resuming discussions with the union organisations of pensioners.
Veneto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidating the current organisational and implementation structure of the Regional Law 23/2017 on AA, including the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining and strengthening the existing system of consultation and involvement of stakeholders in the planning and implementation of

	stakeholder network created thanks to the AA Council.	actions for AA.
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On the subject in question, the main objectives of the regions considered are linked to the consolidation/strengthening/updating of both the stakeholder networks included in the already active consultation tools (see what has been stated about this in paragraph 4.1), and of tools such as co-planning calls and memoranda of understanding with third sector organisations. A further stimulus for these Regions is represented by the progressive creation of an ecosystem that reflects the concept of the quadruple helix, as suggested by the representatives of the regional administration of Friuli-Venezia Giulia. With regard to the input of civil society, in some cases it is proposed to look beyond the consultation tables and instead to create networks within observatories dedicated to the monitoring and evaluating of policies on AA (as suggested by the stakeholders of the civil society of the Emilia-Romagna Region). In general, it is essential to maintain and constantly strengthen the mechanisms of dialogue between institutions and civil society, including older people themselves.

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In establishing the Council for AA, to favour the creation of a stakeholder network that also includes organisations from the third sector and civil society; formalising and consolidating relationships, where they already exist. Establishing of both horizontal and vertical partnerships between the Region, third sector subjects and municipal administrations, through public notices for third sector planning. The activation of initiatives based on "bottom-up" participation, through the next programming funded by the European Social Fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater involvement of the confederal unions of pensioners also in the programming phases of the new interventions on the subject of AA, together with other public and private subjects. Sharing and discussing with civil society stakeholders the data relating to monitoring activities and the methods of allocating resources intended to finance the Community Laboratories.
Bolzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing in the framework law, in addition to the provincial council, also the establishment of a council and/or the definition of a representative of older people in each municipality and district community. Also involving local communities, social services and civil society actors in the Consultation. Creation of the Defender of the Third Age: a body that will monitor the respect of the rights of older people in policies and services, with protection and mediation powers also on concrete cases of possible violations reported by older people and stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provincial council should be made up of at least half of older people and must also include pensioner union members. The establishing of municipal councils for older people consisting of at least 3 persons (for small municipalities).
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expansion of interactions with the AA stakeholder network, through the implementation of the AA law (Regional Law 16/2021). The expansion of opportunities for co-planning and sharing for the third sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offering to older people the opportunity to learn about all the SPA active in the area, so that they can choose the one(s) to take part in.

	and trade unions through the transformation of Centres for older people into SPA (Social Promotion Associations).	
Liguria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidating the use of subsidiarity pacts, for the implementation and strengthening of the stakeholder network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing of a permanent Regional Table on AA that also involves the main stakeholders and civil society. Strengthening the partnership, by identifying local entities that collaborate in the development of AA policies.
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidating the collaboration with civil society stakeholders, as part of the activities of the Regional Table for AA, whose convocations will be intensified. The funding of projects and interventions that will be created on the network by several subjects, including public-private ones. Promoting the exchange of good practices between entities and territorial partnership networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the initiatives carried out in the field of AA to encourage new meetings and collaborations between stakeholders. Enhancing the role of the Territorial Social Areas to foster greater effectiveness of partnerships, in implementing interventions in the area of AA. Strengthening the role of Service Centres for Volunteering at local level, as places of dialogue between the bodies of the third sector. Consolidating the role and actions of the Third Sector Forum in support/promotion of AA initiatives. The involving of ANCI in the activities of the permanent Regional Table.
Puglia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the approval of future three-year programs for AA, to foster the application of coordination methods between the different institutional levels and civil society organisations envisaged by the Regional Law 16/2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring communication between the different institutional levels and the confederal OO. SS (Cgil, Cisl, Uil and of the most representative pensioners Spi Cgil, Fnp Cisl, Uilp Uil, CUPLA), on the development and planning of the interventions envisaged by the regional law. Improving of the processes of consultation and listening to the requests of older people.
Tuscany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining the Working Group on "Healthy and Active Ageing" and strengthening the consultations and collaborations on AA with public and private actors in the area. Discussing the issue of partnership when defining the law on AA. 	/
Trento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines (which each territory must apply for the implementation of the initiative), including the mechanisms for involving local stakeholders on AA, based on the results of the experimentation of the "Spazio Argento" program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater efforts of consultation, coordination and recognition of social actors. Renewal of the Provincial Council of the Third Age with extreme urgency (Provincial Law 11/2008). Strengthening the partnership actions through the digital platform (under development).
Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of an initial form of connection and coordination with stakeholder networks linked to other existing tables, through the possible establishment of the AA table. Implementing of a regional network that includes all relevant stakeholders, taking as an example the network created as part of the project of "National multi-level co- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging of the participation of civil society organisations through the possible establishment of the "Regional Council for health and social well-being" (Regional Law 34/2010), with a possible orientation towards AA policies.

	managed coordination of active ageing policies".	
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From the analysis of the proposals, the need emerges first and foremost to foresee, through the creation of tables or the approval of regional laws, the establishment of partnership networks that include all the relevant figures in the area, as for now they are mostly non-existent or are not fully operational in this group of regions. Alternatively, this could be done through the creation of forms of connection with stakeholder networks linked to other existing tables (as suggested by the representatives of the Valle d'Aosta Region). In other cases, it is proposed to consolidate or implement existing collaborations, for example by strengthening the use of subsidiarity pacts (as proposed by the Liguria Region), or by financing interventions and projects to be built in partnership, which include both the public sector and the private one (e.g. Marche region). With regard to the inputs of civil society stakeholders, in general, it is emphasized that a strong political and cultural initiative to promote the partnership is necessary, provided that adequate resources are made available for the implementation of concrete initiatives through tools such as co-design and co-programming. In this regard, the need emerges for greater involvement of social actors (such as, for example, pensioners' unions and third sector organisations) in various regions/PA. In particular, in the Trento PA, it is suggested to consolidate partnership actions using a developing digital platform.

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating and systematising the networks formalised at regional and local level, which include within them the main stakeholders on the territory, who are competent in the field of AA. Strengthening synergies with the third sector through co-design activities. Formalising the planning groups with a permanent role in the territory. To create a register of stakeholders for regional planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a register of stakeholders for regional planning.
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving the Third Sector Forum, the Local Autonomy Council and the Third Sector Council within the Permanent Conference on the problems of older people and pensioners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving, within the Permanent Conference, the trade unions of pensioners and voluntary organizations, as well as the coordination and federations of Centres for older people.
Campania	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the field of AA, greater involvement of social actors in institutional planning and data evaluation. Establishment of a regional AA observatory (not provided for by the current dedicated regional law, Regional Law 2/2018) which also includes all the main stakeholders of civil society in the field of AA.
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activating of a cross-cutting comparison that could have positive repercussions on all areas of the development of social policies (including that of AA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a Regional Table that addresses the issues of ageing and policies in favour of older people, involving stakeholders.
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating and consolidating a wide network of partners within the Regional Table (yet to be created), including all the main stakeholders on the subject, through tools such as memoranda of understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also include the Confederal Unions of Pensioners in the stakeholder network.

Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating of a control room that involves all the different stakeholders present in the area, to better understand the needs of older people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the involvement of associations and civil society in the planning of interventions in favour of AA.
Sardinia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending the network model of social farms in social agriculture to the entire regional territory, promoting dialogue between the public and private sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a regional stakeholder network, which involves representatives of all productive categories already in the co-planning phases of the interventions.
Sicily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing the Single Register to give associations at the provincial and municipal level the opportunity to intervene in the various projects promoted by the Region. • Increasing efforts for the creation and coordination of a regional stakeholder network dedicated to AA issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a regional AA coordination and consultation network that includes all major stakeholders, including pensioners' unions.

The numerous proposals put forward by the representatives of the regional administrations, refer, in the first place, to the need to carry out, on the territory, a survey of the main stakeholders on the subject of AA, to be involved in the creation of a network of stakeholders in scope of the various planning and consultation tools to be established (e.g. creation of a register of stakeholders - Abruzzo Region, or a single register of associations at the provincial level - Sicily Region). In most cases, at the moment, specific tools of consultations are absent, with the exception of the Calabria Region, where the Permanent Conference on AA was recently established. In other cases, however, it is proposed to use existing initiatives (Social farms in the Sardinia Region) to promote dialogue between the public and private sectors throughout the territory. With regard to the inputs of civil society stakeholders, there is substantial agreement with the proposals put forward by the representatives of the regional administrations. The only exception is the Campania Region, where civil society stakeholders suggest building a partnership network as part of a possible regional AA Observatory, which, however, is not currently provided for by the dedicated regional law.

4.4 To promote the fight against inequalities and poverty, fostering a fair and sustainable economic growth in response to population ageing (MIPAA Commitment 3, SDG 1, SDG 10)

Purpose

Inequalities are considered as barriers that prevent access to active ageing paths, which must be guaranteed to the entire older population, regardless of differences in cultural resources, income, education and health conditions, precisely in order to reduce them. This vision does not therefore include the strictly welfare part of older people in need of social and health care, but rather those cases in which inequalities are given by differences in access to resources and the ability to achieve one's life goals, for example with respect to specific socio-economic conditions.

Fair and sustainable economic growth, therefore, is understood in terms of achieving a reduction in inequalities by increasing available resources, and in terms of guaranteeing access to active ageing even for individuals with scarce resources. In this perspective, the MIPAA commitment and the sustainable development goals in question can be considered as a particular case of what is stated in general in the chapter concerning commitment 2 (encouraging participation).

Recommendation no.6

To promote policies to combat inequalities and poverty, in order to guarantee the possibility of ageing actively also to older people with few resources available in terms of health and socio-economic conditions. Opportunities should be provided not only in terms of economic help, but also in terms of activation in the various domains of active ageing, according to the characteristics of the territory and promoting the development of digital skills among older people.

Short-term objectives:

a) To strengthen, in the area of welfare services of the Local Authority, the implementation of counters for, taking into account inequalities between them, accompanying older people towards active ageing paths.

b) To promote the development and coordination of national and regional initiatives, aimed at reducing the digital divide of the older population, and at promoting digital literacy, since the latter are actions capable of combating inequalities and fostering active ageing; and of guaranteeing independence, empowerment and equity of access to services and information, in response to individual needs (digital citizenship).

Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continue participating in Council of Europe activities aimed at defining a legal framework for the development, design and application of artificial intelligence, focusing on the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable, including older people. 	/
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant monitoring and analysis of BES indicators, including by age groups, where the data allow it. Implementation of the 2021-2023 Plan of the Financial Education Committee, which provides for three types of intervention referable to older people population: overcoming the digital divide; implementation of the Guidelines for financial education for adults; integration of 	/

	<p>the guidelines with specific methodological indications for the different groups of adults, including older people.</p>	
<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating of the ability to manage the interaction with the territorial system and the 600 territorial areas, strengthening territorial services (human resources, co-planning skills) in taking charge of inequalities, in evaluating the factors at the origin of situations of fragility, in the personalisation of interventions and in the prevention of the institutionalisation of non-self-sufficient older people. • Implementation of Collective Public Utility Projects (PUC), as part of the signing of the Agreements for work or social inclusion, of relevance for the recipients of Citizenship Income, including the over 50s, and more generally for the intergenerational articulation of community initiatives. • Implementation of the National Plan of interventions and social services 2021-2023, including the priorities: accentuating of the associated management of social services at sector level, pursuing of the integration of social areas, health districts and territorial delimitations of employment services, development of the single points of access (in particular in the context of social and health services aimed at non-self-sufficiency and disability). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sapens/Or.Sa. suggests rethinking certain dimensions that configure structural fragility in the social security system, accentuating inequalities across classes and social groups across all age groups. For example, precariousness and discontinuity in working careers and the rigidity of the contribution calculation prevent the accumulation of sufficient contributions to guarantee decent pensions. They are also affected by the lack of total equalisation of inflation and the sharp cut in reversibility pensions. • Spi Cgil, FnP Cisl and Uilp underline the need to increase the share of the population involved in social participation and voluntary activities. It also proposes to involve retired people in projects of public utility and to promote projects for the transmission of knowledge and "professions that are disappearing". • According to Confindustria, regarding the initiatives undertaken in relation to measures to combat poverty, with specific reference to citizenship income, which the budget law for 2022 refinances until 2029 and modifies only in part (reduction from three to two of the offers of work that can be refused before losing the right to the benefit and strengthening of controls), a disconnect between the tool and active policies is still considered persistent, which probably cannot be "remedied" and which makes a profound revision something that cannot be postponed.
<p>Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The actions envisaged by Law 141/2015 "Provisions on social agriculture" in sections b, c, d of art. 2 can contribute to the improvement of the situation of inequality and poverty of older people. 	/
<p>Ministry of Health (MS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new National Prevention Plan 2020-2025, with the aim of reducing the main social and geographical inequalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pays greater attention to health inequalities and elements of equity to protect the weakest sections of the population; - defines the health profile more precisely, which must take into account not only the determinants of health, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should be noted that there are no particular social and health care inequalities between older, mature and young people, but differences in access to resources, mainly due to the need for faster and differentiated intervention in proportion to age. • Provision of priorities or preferential lanes for older people as they require, more than others, interventions in the

	<p>but also the social, economic and environmental determinants that can cause inequality;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - each PNP Program adopts the so-called "equity lenses", according to the Health Equity Audit (HEA) model, which provides for the development of the health and equity profile, the identification of areas/groups at the highest risk of exposure or vulnerability to risk, the consequent adaptation/orientation of the intervention in terms of design and allocation, the impact assessment; Impact assessment of the first pandemic phase, conducted by a working group coordinated by ISS with the support of the University of Turin and which involved the Ministry of Health and the National Institute for the promotion of the health of Migrant populations and the fight against the diseases of INMP [National Institute for the Promotion of the Health of Migrant Populations] in the context of Poverty. 	<p>short term and greater assistance and attention to achieve the decisive results of the social or health problem addressed. This priority intervention must be independent of the socio-economic conditions of older people, who do not often have sufficient means of their own to seek treatment which would speed up the times.</p>
<p>Ministry of Economic Development (MISE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the activities already carried out in previous years, consolidation and expansion of actions to combat poverty and inequalities that guarantee access to AA health routes even for older consumers in conditions of fragility. • Contributions to companies for the creation or improvement of products, processes or services, through the development of enabling technologies for AA and home care (negotiation procedures defined by Ministerial Decree 5/03/2018 and subsequent additions, and by Ministerial Decree 2/08/2019). • Financing of interventions aimed at the development, management and use of information and electronic services, including the experimentation of electronic tools dedicated to particular categories of consumers, including older people (in art. 4 Italian Ministerial Decree 12 February 2019 "Initiatives for the benefit of consumers, pursuant to art. 148, paragraph 1, of the law of 23 December 2000, no. 388). • Funding for the activation of call centres, free-phone numbers and branches of associations dedicated to assistance, consultancy, training and information activities intended to enhance opportunities for consumers and users (art.3, paragraph 3, of the Executive Decree 	<p>/</p>

	<p>of 1 October 2018 and following).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and health assistance initiatives, including psychological support for the population, especially adults, enhancement of the availability and use of digital communication tools and support at dedicated counters or channels for the benefit of consumers, during the health emergency (art.2, paragraph 1 of the subsequent Ministerial Decree of 10 August 2020). 	
Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DSCUPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experimentation of an intervention program dedicated to the "digital civil service", within the 2020-2022 programming of the universal civil service. • Involvement of 1000 NEETs as facilitators in the digital participation of older users or educators of their own "grandparents" on the digital issue. • Relaunching of the initiative in the coming years through the NRRP which will invest around 60 million over three years and which will involve 10,000 young people. 	/
Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO)	/	/
Department of Family Policies (DIPOFAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting, with participatory methodology, of the new National Family Plan in which the theme of the fight against inequalities is a priority, taking into account the demographic issue and the relationships between generations in family relationships. • Implementation of projects already started in previous years to: develop a widespread social network to promote innovative exchange actions between generations and AA; support the intergenerational exchange and the involvement of older people in informal education activities for the fight against poverty, in particular education, of people of minor age. • Modelling of Centres for the family, already experimented as a hub for the reception of multi-problem families and places dedicated to supporting older people in AA paths and to countering inequalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in local policies and services, useful for combating inequalities, both of a geographical and orographic nature that hinder accessibility, and of a cultural/social nature that prevents a homogeneous dissemination of information on the territory. • Strengthening of the function of family medicine in promoting personal, family and community empowerment initiatives, with respect to lifestyles, situations of mental distress, abuse and violence. • Promotion of access to information and the correct use of health and social services through the secretarial personnel of family medicine studies, a possible source of information and training also in the use of information technology.
Department of Sport (DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention programs for over 65s to break down economic barriers to access to sport. • The proposing of active lifestyles among all segments of the population, through the practising of sports • The creation of a multi-channel platform with inserts in radio and TV programs to encourage older people to stay active and to improve mobility and well-being while at 	/

	home.	
Department for digital transformation (DDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the “Digital Civil Service” (see DPGSCU) with the involvement of third sector associations which, by carrying out social assistance services, provide both social inclusion and digital inclusion actions in an integrated manner. • Promotion of "Digital Facilitation Points", where duly trained personnel (librarians, Cpl operators and Senior Centres, educators) can support senior citizens in the use of information technologies, in the use of digital public services and in basic digital education with one-to-one assistance. • Projects that aim to involve segments of the population with low digital skills combined with a low level of education and income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting of the digital inclusion of senior citizens through training solutions based on intergenerational exchange. • Enhancing of the training experiences aimed at breaking down the barriers caused by the digital divide, many of which came about during the lockdown in the spring of 2020 to overcome the isolation with the use of the Internet, tablets and smartphones, which have generated a radical change of perspective in the over 65s. • Some voluntary associations promoted by the pensioners' Federations Spi-Cgil, Fnp-Cisl, Uilp-Uil, thanks to the widespread presence in the territories and the fact of their activities being free of charge, can accommodate the increasingly widespread demand for digital services for the inclusion of older people.
National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the segmentation of interventions by target, to the advantage of a multidisciplinary and multidimensional approach to social fragility over the life span, according to the new ESF programming. • Addressing the different conditions that lead to social exclusion, regardless of their close association with economic poverty, through a qualitative profiling aimed at an overall reading of individual needs and the implementation of personalised paths. • The integration and standardisation of shared tools for the recognition of skills and the reading of the different areas of need, also for a greater homogeneity of services at national level. • Reduction of the digital divide through active policy programs (e.g. Gol Program and New Skills Plan), which also involve the over 50s among the attention targets. 	/

The central institutions appear to be oriented towards the consolidation of the actions already initiated in the years immediately preceding, with the aim of reducing social, economic and geographical inequalities, and of countering the emergence of gap situations, through the facilitation of all, but especially those persons who are most fragile and at risk of exclusion, in accessing local services, the promotion of healthy lifestyles and support for active participation also aimed at avoiding situations of isolation and loneliness.

The development of the network of territorial services (social, social and health care and for work) is fundamental for the integrated management of situations of fragility and poverty, in order to be able to act quickly with personalised interventions aimed at individuals and/or at families. It is important to identify the factors that can be at the root of the conditions of inequality, in relation to the various difficulties of social and work integration encountered, also in order to avoid the institutionalisation of older and/or non-

self-sufficient people. Therefore, both actions to coordinate interventions, including through the implementation of physical places intended for the purpose, such as Family Centres, and the facilitation of integrated use by users, also through single access solutions, are considered essential but above all with support for the use of digital technology. With respect to this latter point, greater attention must be paid to those with low digital skills combined with low levels of education and income, conditions that very often underpin situations of poverty and inequality. A decisive role can be played, in this context, by the third sector, which could be more involved in these types of interventions, and by intergenerational collaboration, which is also intended to be supported with the implementation of initiatives such as the digital civil service and digital facilitation. The implementation of the Guidelines for financial education for adults completes the picture of interventions in the field of skills development, which identify older people as one of the most exposed cohorts to the risk of poverty and inequality.

In relation to the production world, the effectiveness of the interventions already tested to support businesses for the production of goods that use enabling technologies for AA and home care, as well as for the strengthening of call centres and of free-phone numbers, is reaffirmed to improve consumer information and assistance services. Finally, the role of agriculture in the social sphere and in local development are recalled, as a tool that can contribute to the reduction of inequalities for the most vulnerable categories, including older people.

In line with the priorities identified by the central authorities, the representatives of civil society underline, on the one hand, the need to strengthen local services, also by optimising the fundamental role of family doctors; on the other hand, the opportunity to enhance the contribution that the third sector and volunteering can offer also in support activities for the development of digital skills.

A reflection at system level highlights the fragility of our social security system in the context of the dynamics of precariousness and discontinuity of careers that currently characterise the labour market.

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of desks dedicated to accompanying older people towards AA paths, which take into account inequalities, through organisational arrangements for equity. Activities to foster computer/digital literacy of citizens as part of the "Pane e internet" [Bread and Internet] initiative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating of the aforementioned activation of dedicated desks into the system of single access points already present in the Community Houses (to be disseminated throughout the region).
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of social inclusion strategies and support activities for older people through the creation of territorial networks, as part of the regional support plan for the frail older population. The provision of aggregation centres for older people and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The defining of a time schedule of actions with relative budget to promote an ongoing evaluation of projects, as part of the regional strategy on the issue of the frailty of older people. Sharing with stakeholders of the results of monitoring of the "Prisma" project for possible links

	<p>implementing of collaboration with Caritas and the Red Cross to intervene on food poverty, as part of a collaboration already in place between territorial social areas and the third sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of small emporiums that, in addition to food support, guarantee other types of services from an AA perspective, aimed at the group of older people with fewer resources. 	<p>with AA initiatives, and lowering of the age for access to the program from 75 to 70 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting, at social and aggregation centres, information campaigns, meetings and publications on the opportunities that exist in the area regarding AA paths.
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of actions and services for taking care of and encouraging older people with different conditions of autonomy, activating the territorial/zonal offices/counters. • Continuing with the implementation of actions and good practices aimed at combating inequalities (such as those for computer literacy and the development of reading skills, in implementation of the three-year regional reading plan). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking of the effectiveness of communication campaigns that promote AA, such as “Vivi Attivo”, to counteract inequalities linked to possible information asymmetries regarding the activation paths of older people in the context of AA.
Veneto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewal and updating of the Regional Plan for Combating Poverty. 	/

The regions examined intend to continue in the creation and promotion of measures to combat inequalities (e.g. territorial networks and dedicated offices/counters), in particular related to computer literacy, in the context of: initiatives or already existing regulatory tools, such as the “Pane e internet” initiative (Emilia-Romagna Region); the Regional Support Plan for the frail older population (Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region) or the Regional Plan for Combating Poverty (Veneto Region); collaborations with territorial social areas, the third sector, and with organisations such as the Red Cross and Caritas; of systems such as the Single Access Points, where active (e.g. Emilia-Romagna Region), as also suggested by civil society stakeholders. In addition to this, on the civil society front there is a widespread need to improve communication campaigns (Umbria and Friuli-Venezia Giulia regions), as well as the organisational, monitoring and sharing phases of the projects' results (Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region).

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training of operators regarding emerging needs in terms of inequalities, through the territorial areas. • The integration of inequalities (socio-economic, cultural and related to health conditions), within the Public Notices related to fragility, within the 2021-27 programming. • Drawing up of a plan for poverty and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing of the digital skills of older people living in conditions of economic hardship. • Developing measures to combat poverty and inequalities from a system perspective, also integrating those projects that are already active.

	the adoption of measures based on the plans of the territorial areas, which explicitly include AA.	
Bolzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the fight against poverty through approval of the provincial law on the promotion of AA. Supporting of the access and use of new technologies by older people, in order to combat digital exclusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strengthening of income support measures. To overcome social and economic inequalities, enhancing of the role of voluntary associations.
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring as an "essential level of social benefits" the activation of counters dedicated to the accompaniment of older people towards AA paths, at the level of Social Areas. The activation of training courses related to digital citizenship, also through Social Promotion Associations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of specific economic and financial coverage for all the initiatives promoted by the Region in the fight against inequalities and poverty.
Liguria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematically following up experiments such as the "maggiordomo di quartiere", a neighbourhood assistance project directed at older and isolated people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the computer network, with coverage of the entire regional territory. The establishing of computer literacy courses aimed at developing the digital skills of older people, especially if they are economically fragile.
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation/ strengthening and implementation, at municipal or ATS level, counters (e.g. Single Access Point) to promote the matching between supply and demand for AA interventions, taking into account and combating poverty and inequality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countering of the digital divide by creating forms of "adoption" of older people by secondary school students, with a view to exchanging skills. The creation of bulletin boards/information tools of various types (e.g. computer, paper-based) that guarantee all older people the possibility of accessing services and information.
Puglia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of interventions to combat the economic and social inequalities of older people in the programs to be implemented in the coming years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devoting more political attention to this issue within the Region. Providing support measures for older people with very low incomes. Integrating AA policies with those to combat poverty and with social policies in general.
Tuscany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remodeling and strengthening existing initiatives, based on new emerging needs. 	/
Trento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of one-stop shops dedicated to older people for access to information, guidance and organising of the welfare services, as part of the "Spazio Argento" initiative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining, clearly and from an AA perspective, in the context of the "Spazio Argento" initiative, indications regarding the fight against poverty, marginalisation and social isolation. Greater involvement of Patronage bodies to strengthen the fight against inequalities.
Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activating of the social Concierge service within public housing units (with "sentinel" functions) throughout the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of figures with "sentinel" functions even in the most isolated areas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> region. The creation of community workers who offer support services for older people. 	
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Among the main proposals put forward, the need becomes clear to develop initiatives to systematically combat inequalities throughout the territory. This could take place, on the one hand, through the approval of a law on AA, where absent (e.g. PA of Bolzano) and/or through the drafting of Poverty Plans and the adoption of measures under the plans of the territorial Areas; on the other hand, through the adequate training of operators in relation to emerging needs in the area, in terms of inequalities. This would make it possible to create a solid framework within which to develop/implement proximity and accompaniment services in the territory that take into account inequalities (e.g. single access counters - PA of Trento and Marche Region; Social porter services - Valle d'Aosta; Maggiordomo di quartiere - Liguria), and which could be configured as "essential levels of social benefits", as suggested by the representatives of the Lazio Region. In general, these proposals also find the consensus of the stakeholders of civil society, who underline the need to guarantee the economic and financial coverage of the initiatives to be implemented (by introducing, for example, constraints on the allocation of resources in the context of regional budgets), in particular those related to the fight against digital exclusion, such as: computer literacy courses; Internet coverage guaranteed throughout the region; information tools that promote accessibility to information by older persons.

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of social counters dedicated to the accompaniment of older people towards AA (taking into account inequalities), integrating them into existing services such as Single Access Points and the social secretariat. The allocation of more resources to combat poverty and the loneliness of older people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of computer literacy paths to ensure equity of access to information and services by older people population.
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation, in each municipality, of counters dedicated to the accompaniment of older people, called Single Access Point, also for situations of poverty and difficulties in accessing information and services. Increasing of the number of hires of social workers to reach a ratio of 1 per 5,000 inhabitants, in order to ensure the effectiveness of Single Access Points. Proposing of the services offered by Single Access Points also through home assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of support measures for older people with inadequate or insufficient income. The activation of measures to combat inequalities with a view to AA through memoranda of understanding between the Region and civil society. The combating of inequalities by activating networks of civil society stakeholders. Establishing of the Inter-municipal support consortium through the "Pact for health".
Campania	/	/
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of the first level digital divide, namely the one relating to the possibility of accessing and using the network. Preventing exposure to the risks associated with the use of the network (dissemination of fake news, online 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dissemination of hardware tools in the context of computer literacy measures. Creating of a structured social network, to mitigate the effects of pre-existing socio-economic inequalities in the territory.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gambling offer, marketing). Further reduction of the access restrictions to certain ISEE calls with the aim of involving all older people at risk of isolation and social deprivation. The development of tools to further understanding of the complexity of existing inequalities in society. 	
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing, in the Municipalities, help desks for older people that take into account the inequalities related to the difficulties in accessing AA pathways in disadvantaged areas. Preparing a task force on the socio-economic needs and conditions of older population in the various territorial contexts, also with a view to reducing the digital divide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematising interventions not only in economic but also in terms of solidarity, by setting up help desks for AA paths that also include computer literacy courses.
Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion and guaranteeing of the activities of the third sector to combat inequalities, through the allocation of resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of paths or projects to combat phenomena such as: discrimination of older people population, exclusion and loneliness.
Sardinia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the networking of social farms, ensuring of a fairer possibility of benefiting from services for older people. Activation, within the 25 Centres for families recently established at the PLUS, of listening and assistance desks that allow access to information and services for older people who are in conditions of socio-economic fragility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation, as soon as possible, of the computer network with coverage of the entire regional territory. The allocation of adequate resources to allow, including older people in need, purchasing of all the useful tools to connect to the network and to access the social and/or public platforms dedicated to them. Providing for the establishment of "listening tools" through a dedicated portal.
Sicily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting and strengthening initiatives aimed at achieving digital training objectives through intergenerational exchange (e.g. "adopt a grandfather"). Adapting family centres and counters dedicated to families with a view to AA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of adequate spaces (e.g. premises seized from the Mafia) to promote initiatives aimed at reducing the digital divide. Ensuring access to services and promoting AA by strengthening municipal social offices.

In some of the regions included in this third group, there is a need to develop tools to the further understanding of inequalities that affect older population, and the related possibilities for intervention. For example, one option might be to intervene by setting up a dedicated task force, as suggested by the referents of the Molise Region, or by expanding the number of social workers present in the area, as proposed by the referents of the Calabria Region. These actions are to be considered as preparatory for the activation of assistance desks dedicated to AA and for the inclusion of the topic in programs to be implemented in the coming years. Furthermore, the importance of promoting and financing third sector initiatives on the subject in question is emphasised (e.g. Piedmont Region). Finally, in this case too, the need to reduce the digital divide emerges both from the representatives of the regional administrations and from the stakeholders of civil society. This issue crosses the three groups of regions analysed in a transversal manner, configuring itself as an area of potential exchange of good practices between regions, regarding AA policies.

4.5 Modification of social protection systems in response to demographic changes and their socio-economic consequences (MIPAA Commitment 4)

Purpose

While generally this MIPAA commitment is exclusively traced back to the issue of pensions, in reference to active ageing, by social protection it is meant something broader which, in addition to the theme of combating inequality and poverty (see the previous point), it includes the construction and redefinition of a new welfare system, that is founded on the essential pillars of universality and inter-generational solidarity, capable of consolidating social rights.

Recommendation no.7

In order to promote adequate social protection in response to demographic changes and their socio-economic consequences, it is necessary to build a new welfare system through the development of a multi-level institutional governance, both at national and regional level, which integrates the prospect of ageing throughout life and in the different life spheres.

Short term objective:

a) Realisation of a system of proximity services for protection and social integration of older people who live in disadvantaged areas, for example: mountain villages, inland areas and suburbs.

Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing, in collaboration with the competent departments, to the construction of more effective social protection systems in response to demographic changes and to their socio-economic consequences in international fora. This is in consideration of the annual resolutions adopted by the Third Commission of the UN General Assembly which require: the adoption of effective measures against ageing and considering older people as an active component of society and not as passive recipients of care and assistance; the promotion and protection of the human rights of older people, strengthening health and social care systems and services in order to respond to their needs. 	/
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the Mospi project (dynamic microsimulation models for the adaptation of social protection systems with a view to sustainability), improving of the internal functionality of the T-Dymm Model. For example, by introducing endogenous factors that can affect the choice of retirement date, or behavioural aspects in the choices of individuals, with respect to both the savings portfolio mix and the choice to participate in the third pillar of the pension system. 	/

Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of the processes of integration of the governance of services relating to work and social policies, through the coordination functions and the system actions already started (Minimum income - MI - and Citizenship pension, reorganisation of the governance of the system that identifies the MI as a criterion for taking charge, development of the system of proximity services for intervention on the conditions that are at the root of situations of poverty, support services for active inclusion). • Modelling care services that are used to identify the main problems in the social and work integration paths of individuals and families and to bring together the action of the various territorial agencies. • Approach to policies for AA from an intergenerational perspective, for the activation of both the youngest and the oldest, accompanying the exchange between different work or training experiences that restore a new usability, starting from the territorial bodies closest to the citizen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic (ANTEAS, Social Promotion Associations) and trade union associations (SpiCgil, Fnp-Cisl, UilpUil, Sapens/Or.Sa.) reflecting on a new approach to "active longevity", proposing a reflection on the change in the ways of living retirement to prefigure new tasks and common objectives of policy development, taking into account new social risks and systems of rights and duties. • Relaunching of first and second level collective bargaining, in particular to support the recognition of care work and flexibility in leaving. • Sapens/Or.Sa. highlights the need to rethink the welfare state by guaranteeing the custodians of labour and social security rights, flexibility of choice and guarantees of working continuity; new concept of welfare to protect the needs of people throughout their life, including training, work, retirement, enhancing personal choices, but ensuring universal forms of protection. • Confindustria proposes the development of an intergenerational perspective to support the extension of active life, focusing on: measures aimed at favouring the generational relay with a structural system of reductions and incentives; lifelong learning and continuous training policies in line with the needs expressed by the production system. • In light of the health crisis and the macroeconomic implications of recent geopolitical tensions, there is an urgent need to request full indexation of retirement income to inflation, in order to avoid a drastic reduction in the standard of living and the consumption capacity of the frail older population.
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)	/	/
Ministry of Health (MS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new National Prevention Plan (PNP) focuses on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the need for a change in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the employer's side, although a focus on disadvantaged territorial areas can be shared, it would also

	<p>organisational structure of the health system following the pandemic;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rethinking of the territorial prevention networks and of patient care paths which, guaranteeing the centrality of the person, are significantly oriented to the needs of the community; • Involvement in the networks of several health actors (Prevention Departments, GPs and PLS, Usca, laboratories, hospitals, etc.) and of non-health actors (Mayors, Prefects and Police Forces, Associations, Companies, etc.)". 	<p>be appropriate to guarantee uniform services for all older people regardless of where they live.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world of associations highlights the opportunity to develop a territorial welfare system that is capable of adapting to continuous social changes, through a network of actors that can optimise existing resources. • The involvement of third sector entities in the networks which operate on a voluntary basis and which often develop fragmented and very similar activities. The provision of a place, even physical, in which to carry out coordination activities to strengthen the action of individual actors in a perspective of "enriched social welfare".
Ministry for Economic Development (MISE)	/	/
Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DPGSCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible implementation of a system of proximity, protection and social integration services for older people. • Completion of the activities under the "Time to Care" Call, which sees young people aged between eighteen and thirty-five engaged, for a period of six months, in care activities for older people at home and/or remotely, also through telephone contacts dedicated to listening and comforting those who are alone, or information services for older people, including online. 	/
Department for equal opportunities (DPO)	/	/
Department for Family Policy (DIPOFAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting and approval, following public consultation, of the new National Family Plan and the start of its implementation process. • Encouraging and promoting standardised models of Centres for the family throughout the national territory as a hub for access to services that also concern older people population. • The provision of planning interventions for the promotion of services of proximity, protection and social integration for older people living in disadvantaged areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also, for this Commitment the effectiveness of a welfare based on proximity is reaffirmed, especially in reference to disadvantaged areas and internal ones. In particular, home care will need to be addressed with a global approach of territorial integration.
Department of Sport (DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the resources of the "Fondo Sport e Periferie", the relaunch of sport in the peripheral areas to help remove the economic and social imbalances present there. 	/

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating of the possibility of integrating the needs of the diffusion of sport in the suburbs with the perspective of ageing in the different contexts of coexistence. 	
Department for digital transformation (DDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for the involvement of actors on multiple institutional levels, central and local, for the governance of the interventions to be implemented as part of the "Digital Republic" initiative (e.g. Digital civil service and Network of digital facilitation services). Systemising the network of "Digital Facilitation Points" (see 4.4) which will also cover the needs ascertained from the most disadvantaged areas, such as the internal ones, where the greatest number of people with low level of basic digital skills, education and income does not favour access to the benefits produced by digital inclusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paying of particular attention to covering the needs established from the most disadvantaged territorial areas, where there is the greatest number of people with a low level of basic digital skills. Rai - Radiotelevisione Italiana - could play a strategic role in the digital literacy of older viewers given that TV is the most popular household appliance and digital tool in all Italian homes, from the centre to the suburbs, from the metropolis to the small mountain villages.
National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation towards universal welfare, in such a way as to be able to connect multiple parties - health, work, school, social services - and the strengthening of measures which, while intervening on the labour market, can help prevent the creation of conditions of future vulnerability. The integration of services and the sharing of profiling methodologies for the needs of skills/ services for taking charge, also with the appropriate use of ESF resources. Strengthening of the infrastructure of services to support equal access to lifelong learning for all age groups in formal, non-formal and informal contexts. Promotion of the ability of service operators to identify needs and innovative solutions for work-life balance, even when looking for work; it is proposed, if necessary, to consider conciliation measures within the essential levels of social benefits. Monitoring the capacity of the services to intercept vulnerable situations and to intervene with integrated inclusion paths that involve all the various stakeholders and actors in the area. 	/

In relation to social protection systems, the orientation of central institutions fully embraces the approach of AA as a set of measures designed to involve older people as an active component of society rather than as passive recipients of care and assistance services, strengthening systems and services to respond to their needs and to ensure the protection of their rights.

Starting from the adaptation of social protection systems, passing through the integration of the various levels of governance of the services and the coordination functions of the system actions already started, in particular with the adoption of measures such as the Minimum Income and citizenship, including the modelling of personalised take-over processes, the aim is to bring together the action of the various actors at both central and territorial level.

Both in the health sector, where the pandemic has helped to highlight the urgency of a reorganisation of the NHS, and in the area of social and work inclusion, the involvement of a multiplicity of actors is proposed for the strengthening of proximity networks, with the aim of consolidating and strengthening the services and interventions of protection and social integration for older people, also through hubs (e.g. Family Centres) that encourage integrated access to services, in particular by those who live in the most disadvantaged areas of the country, such as in inland areas or urban suburbs.

In line with the intervention perspectives already stated in relation to the previous section (see 4.4), strictly connected to this section 4.5, the current intervention prospects focus on:

- the expansion and strengthening of territorial prevention networks for the implementation of early interventions and personalised care pathways that guarantee the centrality of the person, while responding to the needs of the community;
- support for the development of digital skills, also through the promotion of digital facilitation points, paying particular attention to the needs of disadvantaged areas, where the greatest number of people with low levels of basic digital skills, education and income are concentrated;
- the intergenerational approach to AA, focusing on collaboration and intergenerational solidarity, also through the involvement of the younger generations in aid interventions for older people, both at home and remotely.

The input of civil society starts from a reflection on the changes that are taking place in the way of living retirement, with an approach to longevity that opens the way to new opportunities, but also to new social risks and, therefore, poses new challenges and new policy development goals.

A new conception of welfare must be strengthened that is able to protect the needs of people throughout their life and to adapt to continuous social changes, enhancing personal situations, but at the same time guaranteeing universalistic forms of protection.

In this context, civil society organisations emphasises the importance of strengthening the territorial networks of services and actors, also capable of finding and optimising existing resources in order to ensure effective prevention and personalised treatment; strengthening of the contribution of volunteering, coordinating a vast wealth of interventions that are often too fragmented and therefore weaker, possibly also with the creation of physical places where coordination activities can be carried out.

On the employer's side, it is considered essential to develop an intergenerational perspective of ageing, with measures to facilitate turnover, such as the generational relay, and with lifelong learning and continuous training policies in line with the needs of the productive world.

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing of interventions and territorial health and socio-sanitary services close to the life contexts of citizens, through a supply chain and “ecological” approach, involving dynamics of urban transformation and of housing models. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning of interventions not only in disadvantaged areas, but throughout the territory, also providing for the development of an adequate mobility network.
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of an integrated and territorially rooted welfare, expanding the regulations on issues such as LIVEAS, non-self-sufficiency and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving of social planning to create a shared vision of regional welfare and to avoid a fragmentation of individual socio-health policies. • It is necessary to implement the

	<p>caregiving, as part of the next regional planning and the new Poverty Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of projects and initiatives such as the so-called “sentinel mapping” in disadvantaged areas. • The development of integrated information systems that combine health data and socio-economic data capable of highlighting possible critical situations. 	<p>regulatory framework of the welfare system starting with the Municipalities, through the strategic role of social and welfare areas.</p>
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater integration between regional services and between the latter and civil society stakeholders for the multi-year planning of AA policies. • Consideration of the critical issues arising from the pandemic emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The guaranteeing the sustainability of initiatives over time. • Strengthening the networks of formal services, supporting them with the action of informal networks, particularly in rural areas, through social agriculture. • Design of an innovative community welfare also through the shared and participatory planning of services and the creation of permanent tables and consultations that involve relevant stakeholders. • Taking charge of the individual condition that evolves with changing needs.
Veneto	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correcting or complementing of the measure of the citizenship income/pension in order to ensure where necessary a supplement to those pensions that do not reach a minimum value.

The idea, shared by these regions, is to strengthen the welfare system at territorial level, promoting its roots (Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region). This could be achieved by expanding the offer of health and social health services through a supply chain and ecological approach (Emilia-Romagna Region), also developing integrated information systems that combine health data and socio-economic data capable of highlighting possible areas of intervention (Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region). Another proposal, put forward by the representatives of the administration of the Umbria Region, is to promote greater integration between regional services and civil society stakeholders, within the framework of multi-year programming tools for AA policies. The need to improve the programming/planning aspect is also shared by the stakeholders of civil society, with the exception of those of the Veneto Region, who particularly emphasise the importance of developing interventions related to the adjustment of pensions.

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching a process of integration of all the existing tools and to combine and coordinate skills and resources within a multisectorial and multilevel governance, through the Funds for in-land Areas. • Creation of a social file mirroring the already 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structuring of integrated services in residential spaces, the involvement of private subjects who design the necessary information systems. • The improvement of connections in rural areas, both electronic (Internet connection)

	<p>existing health file, to be used as a reference information system for the planning of interventions across territorial areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structuring of a series of integrated services in the places where older people live, supported by a network that is progressively implemented among the subjects present in the area. 	and related to the transport system.
Bolzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporating of the Recommendations into the new provincial law and into the new Provincial Social Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of measures for economic support, safe living, digital literacy and proximity social networks.
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of a system of proximity services to reduce the isolation of older people. Responding to the various needs of older people population, pursuing objectives of social, cultural and civil solidarity, through the SPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing of a collaboration network between the SPA, universities and the Region, in order to encourage local services.
Liguria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collection of data and information on the risks and needs associated with the different phases of the life cycle. Countering depopulation, which has repercussions not only on social well-being in general but also in the context of AA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identifying of meeting places (similar to day centres) that offer socialisation paths and psychological assistance, collaborating with the Red Cross, mutual aid societies or with other voluntary organisations at local level.
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation and/or development of dedicated counters for AA in the territory, promoting the networking of supply and demand, create the conditions for active older people to develop a network of solidarity rooted in the territory. 	/
Puglia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering of the topic in the future three-year AA program (in application of Regional Law 16/2019). 	Approval of the new Three-Year Plan for AA and of the new Regional Program for Regional Policies.
Tuscany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking action on the issue once the regional law on AA has been approved (currently in draft). 	/
Trento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordination of initiatives for older people, greater synergies and optimisation of resources, improvements in the interception of frail older people and of needs, greater simplicity in contacts between older users and local welfare services, greater capillarity of initiatives, through the "Spazio Argento" initiative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bringing local services to all territorial areas of the province, in order to avoid exclusions or marginalisation. Making the "Spazio Argento" organisational process more efficient and the implementation phase of the interventions more effective. Use of agritourisms to carry out reception services for frail and/or lonely older people in the valleys.
Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking action on the issue through the creation of the Regional Table on AA. The creation of proximity services and support for remaining in the home, also for older people living in rural areas. Promoting integration, intercultural exchange and the consolidation of social rights by putting immigrants who live in conditions of hardship in contact with older people who have deep roots in the territory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of a "bottom-up" social protection network taking into account the high incidence of lonely people in isolated areas.

The main objective, which emerged from the proposals put forward by the representatives of the regional administrations, is to start a process of integration and systematisation of the tools already existing and to be developed, in order to lay the foundations for an effective multilevel governance. In this sense, for example, the Public Administration of Bolzano aims to implement the recommendations in the future AA law and in the new Provincial Social Plan, while the Puglia Region intends to consider the issue within the future three-year program for AA. Similarly, the Tuscany Region intends to take action on the subject in question following the approval of the AA law, while the Valle d'Aosta Region intends to activate the Regional Table on AA. Initiatives on the subject will aim to create proximity services in rural and disadvantaged areas (Marche Region), simplifying contacts between users and local welfare services (Trento PA). In this regard, some representatives of the regional administrations (Valle d'Aosta and Basilicata) and stakeholders of civil society (PA of Bolzano and Basilicata) agree on the need to create adequate information systems and a social network of proximity that extends into places of living.

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematising of an integrated strategic planning aimed at the disadvantaged areas of the territory and at the fragile categories of the population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of adequate financial coverage so that the measures (on the subject in question) provided for in the law and 16/2016 on AA can be implemented. Taking advantage of the new opportunities offered by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) and the National Stability Law.
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of information and connection systems capable of guaranteeing the presence of proximity services and social integration for older population even in disadvantaged areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing of the information flows between entities and operators, as well as their greater coordination, in order to allow uniformity and usability of the information. The promotion of greater collaboration between semi-residential structures and day centres, in order to create opportunities for integration.
Campania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering of interventions in the field of AA in the new Regional Social Plan. 	/
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of specific tools based on territorial peculiarities to create and give access to proximity services in disadvantaged inland areas. 	/
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalising at municipal level (through the coordination of a possible Regional Table for AA) the examples of mutual support present on a customary and relational basis, especially in small towns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The setting up of proximity services using the resources provided by the PNRR and by the National Stability Law. Promoting of the creation of a solidarity network starting "from the bottom".
Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening and integrating the services present in small communities to combat the phenomenon of depopulation, through collaborations between the public and private sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving priority attention, in planning AA policies, to disadvantaged areas subject to depopulation.
Sardinia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing of a section to systematise all the activities and resources present in the Region regarding older people, also with a view to AA, in the SIWE monitoring system being activated. 	/
Sicily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investing in computer literacy and reducing 	/

	<p>the first level digital divide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of projects such as the "Time Bank" to strengthen solidarity relationships and intergenerational exchanges. 	
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Among the possible priorities of intervention identified in the third group, that of considering the theme from an AA perspective in the various programming tools, such as the Regional Social Plans (e.g. Campania Region) or any annual or multi-year programs dedicated to AA is emphasised in particular. This should make it possible to develop specific tools based on territorial peculiarities, to create proximity services, even in disadvantaged areas (e.g. the Lombardy and Piedmont Regions). A further, more ambitious, objective could consist of the attempt to create information systems capable of triggering a process of integration of all the activities and resources present on the subject in question (from an AA perspective), as proposed by the representatives of the Sardinia Region. In any case, considering the difficulties of implementing transversal laws, where present, in order for these objectives to be achieved it is necessary to provide and guarantee adequate financial coverage over time. In this sense, the civil society stakeholders of the Abruzzo and Molise regions suggest exploitation of the new opportunities offered by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) and by the National Stability Law.

4.6 Adapting the labour market to respond to the economic and social consequences of an ageing population (MIPAA Commitment 5, SDG 8)

Purpose

Employment is considered an important dimension, among those relating to the concept of active ageing promoted through the MIPAA Commitment no.2. Ensuring participation of older people in this area is a necessity for both institutions and companies in managing the effects of prolonging working life both on the production process and as a function of the mechanisms of intergenerational exchange and transmission of knowledge. In this sense, enhancing and adapting the professional skills and working conditions of people in old age can have significant effects not only in terms of well-being and social participation for the individual, but also for the economic growth of the territory.

In this context, the aspect of work-life balance should not be neglected, to allow people to address other aspects of life (family relationships and other personal cultural interests, hobbies, etc.), to tackle ageing with greater resources and motivations [Forum of family associations]. Particularly important in this context are also the intergenerational relationship, the possibilities of extending active life in the world of work even after retirement, as well as measures aimed at promoting the intergenerational relay between young and old workers, as well as all measures aimed at increasing the employability of older people.

Recommendation no.8

To promote, at all levels and alongside possible existing ones, the implementation of policies stimulating age management initiatives both in the private and public sectors. These initiatives are necessary to guarantee:

- *To mature workers: the development of more opportunities and quality of the working conditions, resources and skills, including forms of work regulation and organization, to enhance intergenerational differences;*
- *To employers: the achievement of better economic results, also in terms of corporate social responsibility, by at the same time providing older workers with a better work climate, thus improving their work motivation, satisfaction and productivity, enhancing the potential of intergenerational teamwork.*

Recommendation no.9

To promote active labour market policies at national and local level, which should be functional to vocational retraining, to skill-updating and to work reintegration of all those who wish so (mature unemployed and/or disadvantaged individuals; retired older people, etc.).

Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the Recommendations within the actions activated by the departments of competence in the field of AA and the labour market at the United Nations Open Ended Working Group on Ageing (OWEGA). 	/
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of monitoring initiatives on the activation measures of the older population within the labour market, to feed the knowledge base on the relationship between income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of the de-taxation of productivity bonuses in favour of corporate welfare is desirable, which over the years

	<p>distribution, types of contracts and the type of investment choices of the older population, also in order to identify criteria for the organisation of contributory incentives for hiring (women and the over 50s) or other measures to support the management of integration and generational handover processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of the inter-ministerial collaboration with the MLPS with respect to research and modelling relating to the implementation and use of the tax relief systems for productivity bonuses, development of corporate welfare services, as well as the systems for regulating contribution reliefs relating to parental leave and other benefits supporting the adoption of forms of time flexibility to reconcile work and care commitments. 	<p>has promoted an increase in inequalities among workers, with a focus on greater public resources towards the public welfare system.</p>
<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relaunching of the function of active labour policies and of the lifelong learning system to promote the universalistic and intergenerational extension of employment protection and development measures, within scenarios of change both in ways of doing business and in processes of work, connected to the relationship between demographic transition and ecological and digital transition scenarios with which production systems are compared¹⁵. • Accompanying the development of the measures, with research initiatives and monitoring of the changes in progress (e.g. Observatories on the labour market). • Implementing from an intergenerational sustainability perspective of the lines of intervention envisaged by the National Strategic Plan for the skills of the adult population, the New Skills Plan¹⁶, the Workers Employability Program (GOL), as well as the Extraordinary Plan for the Strengthening of Centres for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the field of age management, rethinking of the processes of ageing at work and dialogue between generations from an intergenerational perspective, with reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focus on services to combat the phenomena of ageism and stereotypes about age, in the context of business strategies; - Recognition of the contribution that several generations can provide in terms of: approach to work; patterns of consumption and demand for goods/services (tourism, cultural heritage, etc.); composition of the relationship between care functions and unpaid work, in the relationship between ways of doing business and the reference community, also through third sector projects; - Development of measures to accompany the consolidation of

¹⁵ The contribution of the MLPS provides particular emphasis to the function of services for learning and active work policy (lifelong learning, professional and continuing training, retraining) as a crucial resource for providing citizens with support for the development of basic skills, digital and transversal - fundamental for the expression of a generative capacity of resources, adaptation and project development both in constant work and at times of occupational transition. The development of these services is also placed at the foundation of the reform processes of the social safety nets system that accompany the occupational transitions and the business development processes both in the contingency of crisis and in relation to innovation paths of production processes.

¹⁶ The New Skills Plan was approved with the Decree of 14 December 2021 "Adoption of the National New Skills Plan" (21A07649) (GU General Series no.307 of 28-12-2021), issued by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies.

	<p>Employment, with attention to the activation, upskilling and reskilling services and paths for the older population (over 50), and to the development of the dialogue between generations and the transfer of skills.</p>	<p>the employment relationship, the management of generational turnover processes within a logic of mutual recognition and the sharing of learning and planning along the span of working careers (mentoring, apprenticeships, mixed teams, intergenerational relay races, etc.), with collective bargaining solutions and the coordinated integration of hiring incentives, active labour policies, measures for lifelong learning and transition to retirement;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing of the function of social partners in defining interventions, referring in particular to the GOL Program and to the New Skills Plan; - Recovering of a training investment along the span of working careers on the job offer represented by people with disabilities, intervening on the existing lack of basic training as a result of a problematic development of the relationship with education and training systems beyond the threshold of right-duty.
<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)</p>	<p>/</p>	<p>/</p>
<p>Ministry of Health (MS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing of coordinated initiatives among the actors involved in health and safety promotion policies in the workplace (PNP 2020-2025; workplaces that promote health program), in particular by strengthening the interventions aimed at the public sector (PA). All this with a view to supporting the development of an approach to AA from a One Health perspective, acting proactively on the determinants of health within the relationship between the individual and the reference contexts. • Updating and approval of intersectorial guidelines created with INAIL on the promotion of health in the workplaces of PAs, also with reference to smart working. • Consolidating and structuring of thematic prevention plans at regional and local level (national plan for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of the plans with the development of services for the physical and psychosocial health of workers who face processes of expulsion from the labour market, especially in old age. • The development of counselling services for work reintegration of unemployed people, which contemplate the psychosocial dimension of the relationship between the individual - work context, family relationship and community of reference.

	construction, agriculture, biomechanical overload diseases, work-related stress, occupational carcinogens and occupational cancers).	
Ministry of Economic Development (MISE)	No particular indication, but sharing of the hypothesis of transforming the Recommendations into guidelines on which to orient planning.	/
Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DSCUPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no specific interventions are envisaged in relation to recommendations 8-9, a hypothesis is delivered, for the funding of youth civil service initiatives focused on age management goals to achieve in the company. 	/
Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO)	/	/
Department for Family Policy (DIPOFAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of interventions coordinated with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and other competent administrations on the subject, for financing projects for promoting Age-Management (e.g. Avviso #Conciliamo 2019 et seq.), with verification of the possibility for additional financing from the Fund for policies of the family, of understanding with the regions. 	/
Department of Sport (DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of the possibility of promoting intervention initiatives on corporate climate and well-being as part of the activity plan for the strengthening of grassroots sport in the territories. 	/
Department for digital transformation (DDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and strengthening of the initiatives of the “Digital Republic” Coalition, aimed at promoting upskilling/reskilling of older people for reintegration into the labour market, through direct involvement of organisations and large companies. Development of projects dedicated to digital education aimed at seniors to facilitate reintegration into the world of work or the reconfiguration of their professional profile in contexts where digital skills are required (National Strategy Operational Plan for Digital Skills). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role played by the third sector in giving life to projects based on intergenerational exchange, as well as initiatives capable of intercepting the demand for services of women over 50 in search of new professional opportunities, is emphasised.
National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relaunch, in the planning of the new Operational Plans of the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) and of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGAF), of specific measures aimed at supporting employment and the economic and digital transition, also in support of AA of the population. In this context, to promote employment services and devices for the recognition 	/

	<p>and development of skills acquired in any way, and for the intergenerational transfer of skills (e.g. intergenerational laboratories), with a view to professional requalification, and in terms of perspective of work integration, and in accompanying company transformations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and implementation of the “Employment and Work Guarantee” Program (GOL) and of the “New Skills Plan” (NSP) in implementation of Measure 5 of the NRRP (M5C1); the Gol program and the NSP Strategic Plan are based on the personalisation of paths and act in support of employment, also in terms of AA, for the aspects of support in the search for work, as well as for the adaptation and enhancement of people's skills and for the inclusion, among the target audience, of workers over 50. • Promotion of the results of the "Equality for work and life" project regarding the integration of additional criteria for work-life balance in the measures taken on board by the employment centres (see commitment 8). • Making available, starting from the monitoring activities of active labour and ESF policies conducted by the Agency, of cognitive contributions for the development of policies and interventions in favour of AA. 	
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In Italy, the development of age management practices and experiences is relatively recent, and the intervention perspectives outlined with reference to the Recommendations fall within the dialectic of the relationship between job transformations, the impact of the demographic transition on production systems (labour shortage and generational handover) and new needs for reorganisation of the welfare system outlined by the pandemic experience. It is connected, as well, to the search for new paradigms for the development of ecological and digital transition processes, in line with the strategic lines on which the National Recovery and Resilience Plan is organised.

In this scenario, the government action identifies as a priority measures aimed at systematising existing devices in an integrative perspective - forms of employment protection, incentive measures and qualification of human resources, the services involved in the organisation of the relationship between workers and business - with a view to creating conditions for the development of the labour market, that are viable in terms of intergenerational sustainability, and an approach to ageing throughout the life cycle.

A first group of objectives considered viable by central administrations in the field of AA is thus organised in the context of the development of active labour policies and the system for lifelong learning, promoted in particular by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies in collaboration with ANPAL. It includes a number of proposals on the development of services for the digital education of seniors promoted by the Department for digital transformation of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

In a way that is complementary to this first nucleus, other contributions articulate the support for the adoption of organisational practices that are functional to age management in the field of business services within a criterion of convergence of resources and planning of the various administrations.

The Ministry of Health recalls the strategic need to act on the complex system of actors involved in health and safety prevention policies, involving workers and companies in the understanding of risk factors within initiatives to develop the quality of lifestyles and coexistence in organisations, starting from Public Administrations. In a similar way, the contributions of the various departments of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers intervene, with proposals that re-read age management and some corporate welfare measures within the scope of community and intergenerational engagement in the identification of new organisational formulas for conciliation between life and work times.

The lines of development proposed by the central administrations appear to be substantially shared by the stakeholders of civil society, who nevertheless underline the need to know in greater depth the historicised characteristics of the ways of experiencing ageing, which have profoundly changed in cultural and symbolic terms and in forms of organisation of coexistence. For example, with respect to the balance between care and work functions, in the management of family relationships and with respect to the meaning attributed to work, even unpaid, in the context of development of community life.

Various agencies representing older people in particular underline the need to maintain a focus on the development of age-related phenomena and stereotypes (young/old) in the specific context of business management practices.

In this sense, it is considered useful to promote a better knowledge of the problems but also of the expressive potential of intergenerational relations in the various areas in which these take shape, both through project initiatives carried out with the collaboration of the third sector and representatives of the citizens, and with a wide involvement of bilateralism in the definition of the interventions.

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating/developing policies to promote processes and flexible working methods within the company, to promote opportunities for reconciliation between care/private life and paid work. • Actions for the development and adaptation of skills for the benefit of mature and older workers, to facilitate their permanence or reintegration into employment, also involving the regional employment agency and territorial employment services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of lifelong employability through the “Pact for Work and Climate” (2020). • Corporate training for older workers for techniques of knowledge transfer to younger workers. • Implementation of inclusive smart working, also for the benefit of mature workers.
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing of age management initiatives, through the European Social Fund Plus, programming 2021/27. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting of the gradual exit from the labour market if desired by mature workers; creation of a favourable business climate.
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of resources for the development of initiatives on the subject, using part of the European funds envisaged to finance the multiannual programming 2021-27. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of resources for the development of initiatives on the subject. • Responding to the employment needs of mature/senior workers who have temporarily left the labour market. • Allowing companies to have qualified and experienced staff at their disposal.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing of the "generational relay" in various production areas (e.g. crafts and agriculture).
Veneto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The socio-labour inclusion of unemployed and unemployed people over 55, through the new European programming, as a 2021-2027 Cohesion Policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the notional contribution of outgoing older workers.

As for the adaptation of the labour market, it should be emphasised that the issue of age management has not yet received due attention in Italy. In this sense, interventions on the topic could represent one of the most promising possibilities for improvement of AA strategies of the Regions included in this group. In this regard, in fact, one of the main objectives, for example, is that of developing/consolidating flexible working methods for work-life balance, or other age management initiatives, to be financed using the European Social Fund Plus as part of the 2021/27 programming. In addition to this, civil society stakeholders also emphasise the need to encourage the transfer of knowledge from older to younger workers (and vice-versa), and to promote the gradual exit from the labour market (e.g. Generational relay). In general, civil society stakeholders have put forward numerous proposals for initiatives that can be implemented through the possible programming and financing tools identified by the representatives of the regional administrations, suggesting excellent opportunities for dialogue with a view to co-planning the interventions.

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with the issue once the regional council has been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and analysis of the results of the micro-credit experimentation aimed at the over fifty-year-olds, in order to identify critical issues and possibilities for improvement. Training courses aimed at young people, in which older people can teach them traditional skills and crafts.
Bolzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of an age-appropriate environment for older workers; employment support for older people and other fragile categories. Three-year pilot projects for the benefit of cooperatives that create at least 75% of jobs suitable for mature people. Support to companies and social projects that aim to transmit experiences and knowledge from older people to young people and newly-hired workers. Extending of the "family and work" certification audit to initiatives of age management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of age-appropriate part-time work and productive strength to older workers.
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions for the diffusion of age management in active labour policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing of the Pact between generations, an active policy tool provided for by the Memorandum of Understanding for Active Labour

		<p>Policies signed between the Lazio Region and the Social Partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing of the employment of seniors with a view to corporate volunteering. • Implementing of the use of seniors in internal training activities. • Training on preparation for retirement, to increase the chances of activation of older people during retirement.
Liguria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies that consider the needs of mature workers. • Tackling of the mental health risks associated with leaving the labour market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional requalification paths. • Bonuses for businesses for reintegration into employment. • The provision of diagnostic and preventive services for older workers.
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of coaching and training among employees of different generations (e.g. retiring staff and new hires). • Training planned on the basis of retirement and the creation of tutor figures, to support the processes of generational change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting of the practice of the "intergenerational relay", as part of the recruitment provided through the PNRR. • Initiatives for an adaptation of spaces, work tools and ergonomics of furniture/workstations, to improve the employment conditions of mature workers.
Puglia	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible work, adapted to the health conditions of older workers. • Exchanges of experience and knowledge between older and younger workers through a generational relay. • Strengthening of contractual institutions relating to care needs related to the age of the worker or of their family members (permits L.104 and similar) through level II bargaining.
Tuscany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing of the issue through any regional AA law. 	
Trento	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills transfer from the employed older people to the new hires. • Defining of a single direction based on the Employment Agency for policies to support employment in mature/old age.
Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retraining of older workers alongside younger workers, to encourage the exchange of knowledge and to fill the digital skills gap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intergenerational exchange between young workers and older people, especially in crafts, to ensure the survival, including economic ones, of small towns and isolated areas.

Firstly, the objective of dealing with the issue in the context of regional/provincial laws dedicated to AA, and of co-decisional tools such as tables and consultations (e.g. Regions of Tuscany and Basilicata) is highlighted. An objective shared by various Regions is to promote initiatives linked to the exchange of knowledge between mature and younger workers, favouring generational turnover. The civil society stakeholders are aligned with what is proposed by the representatives of the regional administrations, although further initiatives are suggested, such as the adoption of flexible working methods (civil society representatives of the Apulia Region), the provision of diagnostic and prevention tools for the benefit of older workers, or the use of seniors in internal training activities. Finally, the possibility of providing for the

creation of specific coordination tools for the definition of policies on the subject of work (representatives from the civil society of the PA of Trento). Still according to the representatives of civil society, a further objective could be to adopt measures such as the recognition of "social credits" for benefits, for pensioners who wish to continue to carry out paid activities.

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the VALE project, which enhances the professional experience gained by workers, through formal recognition by accredited bodies. 	/
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of coaching and counselling paths between young people seeking to enter the job market and older people, including retirees, in sectors such as agriculture, the production of liqueurs and the management of rice fields. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of intergenerational coaching and consultancy paths through laboratories to be activated in day centres. The promotion of work continuity for mature workers who have retired (if they so wish) or who have lost their jobs.
Campania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions on the issue within the new Regional Social Plan (for 2022 and subsequent years). 	/
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of the topic at the WHP Lombardia network, which gathers the companies that promote health. Strengthening of the preventive action within work environments to reduce the health risks deriving from occupational diseases. Investing in work-family reconciliation policies. Investing in initiatives such as vouchers for grape harvesting or educational farms to create employment opportunities for active seniors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adoption of expansive solidarity contracts to encourage the gradual exit of mature workers from the labour market. The introduction of paid leave for workers who have to make use of family assistance.
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of craft workshops, with a view to reintegration into employment and professional retraining of people of all generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of artisan workshops. Ensuring flexible work for mature workers who also carry out family caregiver activities.
Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting of generational handover and the transmission of skills. 	/
Sardinia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of work coaching paths (between older and young people about to enter the world of work) and reintegration into work of older people who experience conditions of fragility, in the context of Social Farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of greater flexibility in the organisation of work. The promotion of a better work-life balance. Promotion of the intergenerational transfer of skills for the start-up of entrepreneurial activities.
Sicily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of intergenerational relations in this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The continuous training and coaching by mature workers to assist younger ones, to facilitate the transmission of knowledge in the workplace.

Based on what was revealed by the analysis, the shared intention is to develop initiatives dedicated to the subject in question, for example: initiatives linked to the transmission of knowledge from older to younger workers; work-family reconciliation policies; training and retraining courses for unemployed older people; preventive activities within work contexts to reduce the health risks deriving from occupational diseases. Only in the case of the Campania Region is there an intention to intervene on the issue through a multi-year planning phase of the interventions. The civil society stakeholders are fully aligned with the intervention proposals put forward by the representatives of the regional administrations.

4.7 Promotion of lifelong learning (MIPAA Commitment 6, SDG 4)

Purpose

As in the case of employment discussed in the previous paragraph, education is also one of the various dimensions that relate to the concept of active ageing addressed in chapter 2, which deserves further study given its importance. Regarding the area of active ageing related to education, the different tasks that the laws in force assign to the various levels mean that the national level is polarised almost exclusively on formal adult education, while the regional level on that of the non-formal type. With regard to the Regions, moreover, the analysis of the state of the art has highlighted how in many cases, although there are specific laws for this, funding has not been allocated for many years.

Recommendation no.10

To strengthen lifelong learning within a global strategy with the “Plan for the development of skills of the adult population” as a strategic tool, to represent a solid reference base for guiding targeted interventions that could also be funded within the European programming.

Recommendation no.11

To strengthen lifelong learning by promoting intergenerational knowledge exchange in a bidirectional way across various domains (e.g., areas, for example, passing on of knowledge by older people; passing on of digital skills by younger people).

Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of the Recommendations, in collaboration and coordination with the competent ministries, aimed at promoting lifelong learning, at the competent international forums on the subject. 	/
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Guidelines for financial education for adults - approved by the Financial Education Committee - which identify older population and women as the priority target of the interventions and also promote direct initiatives in the places of life and work (see para. 4.4 - commitment 3). 	/
Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the national strategic plan for the development of skills of the adult population, through the development of organisational models and tools as well as additional complementary measures. The actions refer to three lines of intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising of the education levels of the adult population or of those persons with skills at risk of obsolescence through strengthening of the territorial network services responsible for intercepting the demand and modelling of the reception and guidance service; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of the business system and of private employment agencies in the implementation of the Guidelines. Implementation of training initiatives - also with recurring methods - for the development of digital skills of older people aimed both at allowing the use of technological devices and at developing an active approach to ageing and integration into

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying and retraining human capital, through interventions that promote the raising of literacy levels, qualifications and the development of key and transversal skills; the personalisation of educational, work and socio-work paths; • Intermediating and synchronising the demand and supply of skills, through the development of services aimed at the enhancement and portability of skills - in terms of identification, evaluation and certification (IEC) - and the implementation of measures aimed at strengthening and promoting the alliances that integrate and enhance the formal learning contexts with the non-formal and informal one. 	<p>systems of coexistence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion and enhancement of the role of inter-professional funds for continuous training. • Enhancement of the role played by social partners in promoting access to continuing training among older people.
Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)	/	/
Ministry of Health (MS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of training, aimed at health professionals and at other sectors, intended to create shared culture and languages and a common vision of objectives and systems. • Supporting of the introduction of training interventions, for health professionals and operators in the field of communication aimed at acquiring the skills necessary to correctly disseminate scientific content and to perform advocacy actions with the community and with its stakeholders. • Supporting of the introduction of curricular training, in the university courses of the health area but also in the humanities, on health promotion, on the importance of healthy and active lifestyles for healthy ageing and for the prevention of chronic non-transmissible diseases. • Encouraging of a national vision on health promotion and prevention in all policies. <p>These principles are contained in the PNP 2020-2025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the need to rapidly promote lifelong learning and training in health promotion and healthy and active lifestyles. • The promoting of information and training for healthcare professionals from an organic and systemic perspective, making use of new technologies and also taking into account the impact of technological innovation on the health of the future.
Ministry of Economic Development (MISE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursuing of own institutional action in financing project initiatives for the protection of consumers and users, under the Fund pursuant to art. 148 L. 388/2000, implemented by the Regions, and intended for communication and information initiatives in the field of financial, insurance and social security education and microcredit and adult education activities on sustainable consumption, circular economy and sustainable mobility, as well as the knowledge and promotion of consumer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the national lifelong education system, through greater opportunities for free access to the transmission and learning of "knowledge" and the exchange of skills between generations, with the contribution of the competent ministries, voluntary associations, the third sector and trade union

	rights and protections in the context of on-line transactions and the digital economy.	organisations for older people.
Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DSCUPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating of the possibility of financing, in the context of the Civil Service Calls, projects/programs that envisage educational-training initiatives, making use of intergenerational exchange. Re-promoting of the "Digital Civil Service" initiative, launched on an experimental basis in 2021, which provides for the use of young people as facilitators in the digital participation of older users or the creation of educational courses aimed at older people on the subject of the digital world. 	/
Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO)	/	/
Department for Family Policy (DIPOFAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and monitoring of public notices on the fight against educational poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of actions to support learning and the development of effective and lasting skills, also through the promotion of small self-help groups that support and maintain personal and group empowerment on specific issues. The promotion of actions for the development of local community organisations through partnerships with the social components interested in the various issues, which act as a centre for social and political promotion. Among the competences of basic medicine, active participation in these processes must also be envisaged and promoted at all regulatory levels.
Department of Sport (DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing with the training of "active-ageing leaders" - as part of the 'La salute al centro' [Health at the centre] project, dedicated to introducing frail older people to sports - that will manage the initiatives aimed at the activation and autonomous management of groups of seniors engaged in AA and health promotion programs (see para. 4.4 - commitment 3). Verifying of the possibility of promoting lifelong learning by encouraging the intergenerational exchange of knowledge and the relaunching of non-formal training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is necessary to provide for communication campaigns that stimulate the development of sports and physical activity (with a view to prevention) with costs that are sustainable for older people. The promotion of adapted physical activity (FA) throughout the national territory.

	<p>initiatives as part of the activity plan for the strengthening of basic sports activities in the territories (see para. 4.2 - commitment 2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of memory training instruction activities for the over 60s, as part of the 'Social sport' project. 	
<p>Department for Digital Transformation (DDT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminating of the use of the online platform "ACCEDI" [ACCESS] (Environment for Aware Citizenship through Digital Education), aimed at creating an environment for the self-assessment, learning and certification of personal digital skills. • Use of the "ACCEDI" platform as a support for learning systems for adults, including in Provincial Adult Education Centres, in Digital Education Hubs and in the network of digital facilitation services in the area. • Reactivation of the collaboration with the third age universities. • Promotion and support of the 'Digital civil service' initiative, implemented by the Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining of an organic plan for the training of adults/seniors in order to reduce digital inequalities. • Implementing of a platform for distance learning, simplified and usable by mobile devices, to allow older people with low qualifications to acquire functional skills to access digital services. • Considering, in the context of continuing education, the didactic approach of micro-learning, that is small didactic units usable at every age and at every cultural level. • Designing and funding of lifelong learning, as part of the measures promoted in the PNRR, especially for older people, in order to reduce the digital divide and to allow them greater inclusion in communities and the use, in cases of partial or severe non-self-sufficiency, of socio-medical technology, aids produced by digitalisation and artificial intelligence.
<p>National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the competent bodies in the implementation of the 'Employability Guarantee of Workers' (GOL) program and of the strategic framework "National Skills Plan" (NSP) aimed at promoting the integration of training policies with those of employment and implementation of upskilling and reskilling paths for workers and job seekers. The promotion of essential levels of employment services, including training, towards achieving their universality towards all citizens. • Support for the development of integrated profiling methodologies, to guarantee - at process level - the personalisation of guidance, training and work services for 	<p>/</p>

	<p>users, also with a view to greater enhancement of the informal knowledge heritage and - at system level - sustainability of the various policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for strengthening of the dual system, as a tool to facilitate the intergenerational dimension in the labour market and in accompaniment to reverse mentoring processes for the generational transition. • Promotion, within the European Skills Agenda, of project initiatives (PIAAC Online, DigComp, Skill on, Microcredential) aimed at exploring the use of user-friendly digital platforms to facilitate access and the simplification of procedures of identification, validation and certification of skills, in addition to encouraging workers, including older and low-skilled ones, to recognise and use the knowledge acquired in every context. 	
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Lifelong learning is an aspect addressed by central administrations as part of initiatives with wider aims and implemented through the development of tools and the promotion of initiatives, in the areas of their competence, intended to acquire knowledge and skills for a greater and broader integration of the population in social and working contexts.

The formal training activities promoted at national level are aimed both at fostering intergenerational exchange, mostly in the digital field - (e.g. with the 'Digital civil service') and sports (e.g. with the interventions provided for in the Activity plan for the strengthening of basic sporting activities in the territories), and at training young people (active ageing leader) to support groups of older people involved in AA and health promotion paths, as part of the 'La Salute al centro' [Health at the centre] project. Among the sports activities, moreover, a memory training intervention is specifically dedicated to people over 60.

The problem of digital skills of older population appears recurrent and strongly highlighted. In particular, to encourage wider and faster access to this training area, the Department for Digital Transformation has activated the ACCEDI platform, dedicated to self-assessment, learning and the certification of skills by adults.

In relation to financial and economic issues, the non-formal training proposals promoted by the Ministry of Economic Development through the funds of art. 148 of Law 388/2000 are oriented towards communication campaigns and initiatives and the dissemination of information for the protection of consumers and users - from financial, insurance and social security education, to the digital economy - involving a variety of targets, such as adults, women and older people. In this context, the Financial Education Committee, set up within the Ministry of Economy and Finance, also approved the Guidelines for financial education for adults, which define a national reference framework and the related training standards in financial matters, identifying older people as being one of the most fragile categories of recipients.

Although the initiatives implemented by the administrations show the aim of making them systemic or recurrent, there is still a long way to go towards forms of connection and synergies between the various administrations inspired by the principles of universal welfare that accompanies individuals in different social contexts and throughout their life.

The promotion of health, social participation and healthy lifestyles for AA and in good health, should take on an educational value of a curricular nature in academic paths; at the same time, it is necessary to promote, in the health sector, continuous training aimed at acquiring skills for correct and effective communication on scientific contents, as well as creating culture, shared languages and a common vision of objectives and systems. In this sense, civil society calls for an organic and systemic implementation of actions, with particular attention to older people, for whom simplified tools and channels should be provided for access to training and specific initiatives (for example micro-learning, self-help groups) in order to promote greater social inclusion, access to digital services and products, as well as the use of new social and health technologies and aids produced by digitisation and artificial intelligence.

The need to create widely used network systems (ministries, voluntary associations, third sector and older people's organisations) is widely shared by both central institutions and civil society interlocutors to promote the improvement of the entire permanent education system and to implement an organic training plan for adults.

A response to this shared need can be represented by a full implementation of the Strategic Plan for the development of adult skills approved by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies which, in its actions and aims, presents an organic approach among the envisaged activities and the repercussions on continuing education. The Plan, in fact, provides for measures both at system level, with the strengthening of network systems, and the development of models to define standard levels of services and actions aimed at individuals, intended to raise their educational level and to ensure the portability of formal, informal and non-formal skills, to facilitate their entry or re-entry into the labour market.

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving of new impetus to existing initiatives through the PAR system policy. • Promoting and developing the offer of the Provincial Centres for Adult Education (CPIA), structuring networks with training, education and business system. • Developing, in collaboration with universities, innovative training courses with integrated contents for the development of useful skills for occupational insertion/reintegration. • Planning/developing of ageing education initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in the dissemination of digital skills.
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater support for universities of the third age, facilitating their access to European funding. • Creation of the "Assembly of the University of the Third Age" to facilitate discussion between policy makers and representatives of the University. • Promoting of rooting of the initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging digital learning, making use, for this purpose, of the spaces and tools made available by municipal libraries.

	planned in the area, updating the area plans.	
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing courses on the pedagogy of ageing in universities. In addition, the implementation of initiatives with a view to AA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing for further initiatives for the acquisition of digital skills by older people population. • Focusing in particular on lifelong learning in the workplace.
Veneto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring lifelong learning opportunities, implementing the new 2021-2023 three-year plan on AA. 	/

In this case, the desire to ensure greater support for those who provide lifelong learning paths, such as the Universities of the Third Age or the Provincial Centres for Adult Education (CPIA) is highlighted, so that the initiatives already active are maintained and innovative projects are developed on the subject. This could be achieved by giving a new impulse to system policies, such as the PAR in Emilia-Romagna, or by creating a "Third Age University Assembly", as suggested by the representatives of the administration of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region. Finally, a number of initiatives to be implemented through these tools, according to the stakeholders of civil society, could be focused on reducing the digital divide, promoting the acquisition of digital skills by older population also using, for example, spaces and tools made available by municipal libraries.

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The launching of permanent training workshops aimed in particular at older people population, in the context of community workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishing of "third age" forums as places for discussion and training.
Bolzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of training, education and culture through the provincial law on AA in the process of being approved. • Measures for appropriate instruction and education throughout life, involving training institutes, universities and schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of Internet Cafes for older people, where it is possible to help each other in the use of digital media.
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions for: mutual inter and intra-generational training; activities of the universities of the third age; enhancement of professional experiences acquired, through the recently approved regional law on AA. • The promotion of operational protocols with schools of all levels, with universities and museums, for the implementation of training projects that involve older people. • The creation of training courses aimed at: planning active ageing with particular attention to civic commitment and active citizenship; reduction of the technological gap; the promotion of smart and environmentally-friendly styles of consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consolidation of existing realities, such as the Third Age Universities, planning and delivering study courses and training activities in step with the changes and evolution of society.
Liguria	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activation of regional mentoring projects/calls that provide for the transmission of knowledge and skills acquired by older people to young people

		(recent graduates/undergraduates).
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of the University of the Third Age of Marche within the permanent Regional Table for AA. • Computer literacy courses for older people, to be included in the regional training plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of specific initiatives, including intergenerational ones, within upper secondary schools, for computer literacy/the reduction of the digital divide.
Puglia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The encouraging of inter and intra-generational training and the supporting of training activities promoted by trade unions, voluntary work, the University of the Third Age (UTA), implementing of the provisions of Regional Law 16/2019 on AA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start-up and strengthening of computer literacy courses for older people, through the voluntary network and UTA. • The establishment of a Regional Observatory of all UTAs. • The involvement of UTAs in the planning of objectives relating to Ongoing Training and Communication (Regional Law 16/2019).
Tuscany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the issue through the possible new regional law on AA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the continuity and consolidation of the “Connessi in buona compagnia” [Connected in good company] training project.
Trento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of the territorial capillarity of the training activities of the Demarchi Foundation and of the UTATD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More support for the development of digital skills.
Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strengthening of courses and activities to be developed, also with a view to adapting to the Plan for the development of the skills of the adult population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging of the participation in the courses of the universities of the third age (present in the main centres) by people who live in the side valleys.

Some of the regions/PAs included in this group have expressed their intention to develop interventions for the promotion of lifelong learning following the approval of the provincial/regional laws on AA (e.g. Tuscany and Lazio Regions, Bolzano PA). Where these laws are already in force, as in the case of the Marche and Puglia Regions, it is intended on the one hand to implement what is envisaged, also enhancing the training activities promoted by trade unions and voluntary organisations, and on the other hand to encourage the involvement of universities of the Third Age within the tools of consultation such as the permanent Regional Table for AA. In addition to the need to ensure a widespread diffusion throughout the territory of the organisations that deal with lifelong learning, various representatives of the regional administrations have stressed the need to promote (e.g. through operational protocols) collaboration between the universities of the third age, schools of all levels, other universities and museums. On this front, the stakeholders of civil society seem to share the objectives proposed by the representatives of the regional administrations, underlining, in the case of the stakeholders of the Basilicata region, the possibility of envisaging the establishment of "third age" forums as places for discussion and training.

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising and enhancing the link between aspects relating to lifelong learning and those regarding the labour market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of circular paths, such as cultural workshops, with systematic programming between the various levels of the institution (School, University, Training Centres) to enhance intergenerational exchange.
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater diffusion of UNITRE [UTA] throughout the region (to allow access also to users who live outside urban centres) in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing of the provisions envisaged by Regional Law 12/2018 on AA. • The promotion of training and lifelong

	collaboration with the Education Department.	learning through cultural associations of multidisciplinary and foreign language courses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dissemination and implementation of UNITRE [UTA] especially in internal areas, in synergy with the Social Studies Centre CDA Calabria ODV.
Campania	/	/
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging of intergenerational exchange in training courses, systematising experiences such as those of the network of schools that promote health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminating of the experiences gained within the Third Age Universities and the mentoring initiatives carried out by older people in support of young students in difficulty, throughout the territory in a widespread manner.
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulating of the dialogue between the University of the third age and social centres, enhancing the organisational skills of the former and the strong local roots of the latter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of cultural workshops characterised by systematic programming between the various institutional levels (School, University, Training Centres), leveraging intergenerational exchange.
Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving more national funding for the development of increasingly inclusive training programs. Promoting of the action of the third sector in the field of ongoing training. 	/
Sardinia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explicit orientation of existing digital training courses, with a view to AA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing of the participation of older people, both as teachers and as learners, in the initiatives of the Universities of the Third Age. The activation of computer literacy courses for older people.
Sicily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the Universities of the Third Age. Considering the theme of lifelong learning in the name of the "Department for Cultural Heritage". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying adequate space and economic resources to enhance activities in this area.

Among the regions included in the third group, the main objective is to implement what is contained in the regional laws on AA, as underlined by the civil society stakeholders of the Calabria Region. Secondly, the need emerges to guarantee the widespread diffusion of the Universities of the Third Age in the regional territories, strengthening their training offer. These two elements, as reported by the representatives of the Molise Region administration, could be implemented by stimulating and formalising a collaboration between the University of the Third Age and the Social/Aggregation Centres, to enhance the organisational skills of the former and the strong roots in the territory of the second. However, given the difficulties in implementing AA policies in the regions included in this group, the need to identify adequate funding lines for the development of initiatives on the subject (as suggested by the representatives of the Piedmont Region administration) should be emphasised. The latter aspect is also emphasised by the stakeholders of civil society in the Sicily region, while in other cases (e.g. Molise region) the need to leverage intergenerational exchange is noted.

4.8 To promote initiatives to ensure quality of life, independence, health and well-being at all ages (MIPAA Commitment 7, SDG 3)

<p>Purpose</p> <p><i>Health and quality of life are key elements in the field of active ageing. These, on the one hand, as a result, contribute to obtaining positive feedback in terms of health and quality of life. Participation (chapter 2) is therefore strongly linked to these issues. On the other hand, greater health problems imply greater obstacles in accessing active ageing paths, therefore also the ability to actively age deserves further study. Thus, health and quality of life fall, in particular, within the theme of inequalities in terms of resources dealt with in paragraph 4. On the other hand, the literature informs that benefits in terms of health and quality of life are also enjoyed by people with a poor degree of health, when they manage to be involved. Active ageing, therefore, linked to that of lifestyles, can and must be a good prevention tool, if addressed with a view to promoting psycho-physical well-being, aimed at reducing risk factors, including environmental ones. As active ageing is mainly treated at a gerontological level, there is a need to create a bridge with the geriatric health part, as the two sides, as became evident from the analysis of the state of the art, seem to have few opportunities to collaborate.</i></p> <p>Recommendation no.12</p> <p><i>In order to improve the implementation of preventative tools, to provide training programs and policies able to strengthen competences in the community, and also including the promotion of active ageing among other tools.</i></p> <p>Recommendation no.13</p> <p><i>To create bridges between the health (doctors, geriatricians, health workers in general) and the gerontological (gerontologists, professions relating to the social aspects of ageing) perspectives, also through a two-way training for the operators of these two fields, in order to exploit and coordinate in a more effective way the activities developed in the area of active ageing.</i></p>

Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the subject is the responsibility of other departments, the MAECI is available to promote its importance in the international context in conjunction with and on the recommendation of the administrations competent for the matter. 	/
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving and updating of the Ministry's forecast analyses, considering the impact of the pandemic for certain indicators (e.g. life expectancy). 	/
Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The integration of monetary services (vouchers, accompanying allowances, etc.) with relief services and new training, employment and professionalisation measures for the figures involved in the home and non-home environment. The integration of existing policies (family, work, social) also considering the functions performed by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The limit of the pre-eminence of a medicalised approach to ageing is highlighted by the lack of exploring the meaning and ways of relational and social life. Encouraging of the study of older people (habits and contextual factors). Guaranteeing continuous training, starting from schools and

	<p>caregivers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting of the development of cultural centres, third age universities and projects of social utility (Fund for social policies). The outlining, as part of the definition of the Plan for non-self-sufficiency 2022-2024, of proposals for the implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan based on proximity networks. 	<p>workplaces, on the most important risks relating to health and on good preventive practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the priorities indicated is the approval of a national framework law for non-self-sufficiency that addresses the fragmentation of interventions and bridges the territorial gaps, to achieve integration between social and health care.
Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential developments are offered by the "health budget" tool which could represent a possible resource for AA in terms of services to the person and to the community. 	/
Ministry of Health (MS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of actions aimed at improving health literacy through the involvement of freely chosen general practitioners (GPs) and paediatricians (PLS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve health literacy, the active involvement of the organisations/associations of older people and of the voluntary sector and of the third sector is proposed, through the development of "ad hoc" training activities to increase the ability of older people and communities to interact with the public health system. The ministry of health, in relation to the new standards for territorial health care, will have to provide for the creation of training programs for older people in order to reduce the digital divide, in anticipation of the health of the future based on telemedicine, tele-assistance and teleconsultation.
Ministry of Economic Development (MISE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing with the financing actions for industrial research and experimental development of solutions for the protection and quality of health. Particular attention, in the field of artificial intelligence, to promote the access of disabled people and the most fragile subjects to digital services. 	/
Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DSCUPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to promote planning interventions by civil service bodies in the sectors of assistance to adults and older people in situations of hardship, education, cultural promotion and sport and cultural animation with older people. 	/
Department for equal opportunities (DPO)	/	/
Department of Family Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision in the new National Family Plan of the themes of prevention, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retired doctors could be involved in AA prevention and promotion

(DIPOFAM)	quality of life and assistance to be addressed in synergy with the policies planned by other competent departments on the subject.	activities for training/information initiatives, as well as for integration into some social and health services.
Department of Sport (DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to fund project interventions for the promotion of sporting activity as a solution for well-being, for AA, as well as for the prevention of certain diseases. 	/
Department for digital transformation (DDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the use of telemedicine to benefit older people. The development of assistance activities for older people who have difficulty using digital services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With reference to telemedicine, there is a need to disseminate guidelines and adequate training for health professionals. Also planning for the development of robotic applications for older people's care that can be used both for rehabilitation and as daily support in the home environment.
National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agency does not intervene directly on health and quality of life with a view to AA. However, these aspects are strongly connected to factors such as the quality of work, the level of income, the level of qualification and education and participation in the labour market, on which active labour and learning policies play a role of support and strengthening, in particular towards disadvantaged targets or at times, including critical ones, of transition. In this perspective, for example, supporting of the development of conciliation and work-life balance policies and measures can help everyone to better enjoy the multiple roles they play within complex societies. 	/

From the analysis of the proposals put forward, the need emerges first and foremost to strengthen prevention actions in order to favour the well-being and the quality of life of older people. With this in mind, it is considered necessary to continue financing activities aimed both at promoting sporting activities and at information campaigns. Attention is also placed on the development of social relationships of older people, both at the individual and community level, through the involvement of people in community actions, in voluntary and informal assistance initiatives. Specifically, the development of cultural centres, universities of older people, and projects of social utility that recognise the active contribution of older people at the community level with a view to prevention and intergenerational exchange are proposed. At the same time, it is highlighted that it is also necessary to act on the strengthening of the figures involved in the home care, through training and professionalisation activities and occupational measures, but also by considering in the policies the functions performed by caregivers. The representatives of civil society highlight the useful contribution that could come from the involvement of retired doctors, both regarding training/information activities and to increase the offer of social and health services.

Further considerations of civil society concern loneliness, isolation and social exclusion which represent important risk factors that negatively affect the health conditions of older people, affecting every aspect, from mental to physical health. For this purpose, it is believed that an area of policy development should be aimed at restoring a social function to older people.

Also, from civil society emerges the need to envisage a national framework law for non-self-sufficiency that addresses the fragmented nature of interventions and bridges territorial gaps, in order to achieve integration between the social and health sectors. In this context, an opportunity is identified in the projects of the PNRR, on the health and inclusion and cohesion mission.

Other proposals from the administrations interviewed concern the implementation of the knowledge, necessary to guide policies, through greater study, research and monitoring of older people, also in order to fill the existing gaps in statistical data. The need is also highlighted for an ever-greater diffusion of the use of technological innovations (telemedicine, AA, etc.) and for the development of robotic applications for assistance to older people that can be used both for rehabilitation and as daily support in the home environment. From the world of civil society, with reference to the diffusion of technological innovation and telemedicine, the need for adequate training for health professionals becomes apparent.

With reference to the need for training and policies that strengthen the development of widespread competence, attention is paid to the development of actions aimed at improving health literacy through the involvement of general practitioners and of key figures at local level for the promotion of health, prevention and primary health care. It is highlighted how the training, in a preventive perspective, must start from school and accompany the individual throughout the entire course of life, even in the workplace.

From the world of civil society, the opportunity is highlighted that could offer a more active involvement of organisations/associations of older people and voluntary work, of the third sector, through the development of "ad hoc" training activities to increase the capacity of older people and community to interact with the public health system.

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving of integrated governance between the health and social sectors, as established in Regional Law 19/2018, in the implementation of the new RPP being developed. The implementing of transversal actions extended to the various age groups from a life cycle perspective in the following areas: physical activity for people who already have chronic metabolic, neurological or cardiovascular diseases; programs and initiatives already implemented to be extended to the entire territory, such as the "Otago" project aimed at prevention and promotion in relation to health, quality of life, empowerment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating of the offer of services taking into account the activities carried out in the field of social agriculture. The monitoring of frail people by the local social services with a view to preventing non-self-sufficiency.
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of a multidimensional team that oversees the implementing of personalised projects, in terms of lifestyles aimed at promoting health, well-being and autonomy. The promotion of joint training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the smart specialisation strategy must be considered as an important and virtuous path of co-programming.

	<p>between social and health workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of Active assisted living as part of the Smart Specialisation Strategy. 	
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and implement initiatives under the new PRP. • Rethinking residential structures to promote quality of life and dignified ageing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing of the offer of day centres for both self-sufficient and non-self-sufficient older people.
Veneto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions (through the Three-Year Plan for the years 2021-23) aimed at encouraging the development of suitable environments and contexts, paying particular attention to the prevention and support of new forms of fragility and vulnerability. • The development of exercise programs for people with chronic health problems, carried out in groups, to promote active lifestyles aimed at the prevention or mitigation of non-self-sufficiency. • The development and implementation of what is proposed by the new PRP 2021-2025. 	/

Among the objectives identified by the representatives of the regional administrations, we find in first place that of strengthening the governance mechanisms, increasingly improving the integration between the health and social sectors. This could result in a series of initiatives (e.g. the creation of a multidimensional team, as suggested by the representatives of the administration of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region) conceived from a life cycle perspective and foreseen, for example, in the Smart Specialisation Strategy (through co-programming paths), in the Regional Prevention Plans - PRP, or in the three-year plans for the implementation of the laws dedicated to AA, if any. The importance of monitoring the frail older population, understood as a preventive activity, also emerges from the input of civil society stakeholders, with respect to what is proposed by the representatives of the regional administrations.

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiments in the field of telemedicine and community nurses, to ensure a closer correlation between the socio-economic dimension and the health dimension, as well as access, even if minimal, to services in areas subject to depopulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a network for the protection and activation of services aimed at reducing the health burden, exploiting the resources of the third sector and the possible intersectorial Regional Council for AA, provided for by Regional Law 29/2017.
Bolzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions in this area (e.g. prevention also based on self-help; health education for all ages; involvement of the mass media for information and awareness campaigns on these issues) provided for by the provincial framework law on AA in the process of being approved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of gender medicine as a standard in the care and services provided in the province.
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives to prevent phenomena of social isolation, hospitalisation, etc., provided for 	/

	<p>by the recently approved regional law on AA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The diffusion of correct lifestyles, correct nutrition, and physical education of older people, in the usual family and territorial context. 	
Liguria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions aimed at maintaining self-sufficiency. • Continuing and enhancing Adapted Physical Activity (FA) and Memory Training (MT) also through the use of new technologies. 	/
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the regional smart specialisation strategy, various interventions and activities will be implemented to support, boost and implement the promotion of the silver economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater access for seniors to gyms and to other sports facilities suited to their needs and requirements.
Puglia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-launching of the regional law on AA (Regional Law 16/2019) to pursue objectives in terms of promoting health and well-being of older people. 	/
Tuscany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing with the important investments of resources and initiatives on health and quality of life for older people, maintaining and strengthening existing initiatives. 	/
Trento	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater involvement of social actors on the issues of sustainability and healthiness of local products, also by linking new initiatives to those promoted by civil society and already in place (e.g. Fondazione Campagna Amica di Coldiretti).
Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of various projects related to telemedicine, and definition of the "Palestra della mente" [Gym of the mind] project, managed by the Local Health Authority. 	/

In the case of the Lazio, Puglia and Bolzano PA Regions, it is proposed to implement the provisions of the respective AA laws (although in the case of the Bolzano PA, the latter is in the process of being approved). In other Regions, instead, the hypothesis has been put forward of developing initiatives mainly related to telemedicine, physical activity and memory training, while in the Marche Region the intention is to stimulate the silver economy through the Smart Specialisation Strategy. In the case of the Basilicata Region, there is an explicit intention to favour a closer correlation between the socio-economic dimension and the health dimension, in the context of experiments such as community nurses and telemedicine. Finally, the Tuscany Region, having developed policies in favour of older people mainly linked to the healthcare area, intends to continue the solid path started on the issue. With regard to the inputs of civil society stakeholders, are worth noting: the suggestion to activate interventions related to gender medicine (civil society stakeholder of the Public Administration of Bolzano) and the need to exploit the resources of the third sector, involving the latter through adequate coordination tools (e.g. tables for AA), to be set up, in order to create networks for the activation of services mainly aimed at reducing the health burden (stakeholders of the civil society of the Basilicata region and the Trento PA) .

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of AA through physical exercise and various types of physical activity through the new regional social plan 2021-23. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and information campaigns on the role of prevention and correct lifestyles.
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of SAPA (a home care service for older people) to create a bridge between the health and gerontological aspects. The idea is to increasingly take an orientation towards prevention, through the promotion of new lifestyles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The involvement of GPs in the program to promote physical activity for older people. The realisation of projects on lifestyles and nutrition involving both the Local Health Authorities and the Municipalities. Strengthening of the remote rescue/remote assistance service, providing for a series of periodic contacts with older people living in their own homes.
Campania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of specific actions to promote healthy and active ageing in the new Regional Prevention Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including of the promotion of AA in prevention programs. Arranging of special and free home for physical activities for the benefit of older and frail people.
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focusing on prevention during the different phases of the life cycle to reduce the risk of disease and to improve well-being through physical and motor activity (such as the so-called "Ultimo Miglio" [Last Mile], nutrition, care for relationships, etc. Development of telemedicine. 	/
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for physical activity in small municipalities, strengthening the collaboration between the Local Health Authority (LHA) and CONI. Strengthening of the "remote assistance", providing for the activation of services also of a socio-economic nature. 	/
Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing of efforts and resources at a central level to foster the connection between the health aspect (which currently prevails) and the gerontological one. Development and diffusion of telemedicine. 	/
Sardinia	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the coverage of the Internet throughout the region to allow the dissemination and use of tools such as telemedicine by older people living in the most isolated places.
Sicily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a social register that is used to analyse the composition of the family networks present in the territory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of guidance services on healthy lifestyles.

In relation to the representatives of the regional administrations, the need emerges above all to consider the subject in question by giving a new impulse to the regional laws on AA, where present, or in the context

of the new Regional Prevention Plans and Regional Social Plans (e.g. Abruzzo and Campania regions). Among the initiatives to be implemented, the intention to promote telemedicine and tele-assistance (in the cases of the Lombardy, Molise and Piedmont Regions), in the future, and the proposals for social and health integration advanced by different Regions (Piedmont, Molise and Calabria Regions) should be noted. For this purpose, it is emphasised that in the Calabria Region it is planned to implement a home care service for older people (SAPA), precisely in order to create a bridge between the health and gerontological aspects. Concerning services as remote assistance and telemedicine, the stakeholders of civil society in the Sardinia region observe that it is first and foremost essential, in order for them to function properly, to ensure the coverage of the Internet network throughout the region. In general, civil society stakeholders suggest providing for a more intense awareness-raising campaign aimed at older population, regarding correct lifestyles and physical activity, in particular through greater involvement of general practitioners in programs for the prevention and promotion of physical activity.

4.9 Enhancement of the gender approach in a society characterised by demographic ageing (MIPAA Commitment 8, SDG5)

<p>Purpose</p> <p><i>The issue of the gender approach, highly considered by MIPAA and by the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, consists of a specific definition of the more general problem of inequalities. Surprisingly, from the analysis of the state of the art (as equal opportunities have been talked about for a long time now), little consideration of this aspect is evident in the creation and implementation of policies in the field of active ageing.</i></p> <p>Recommendation no.14</p> <p><i>To consider the issue of gender inequalities, in all areas of active ageing.</i></p> <p>Recommendation no.15</p> <p><i>To plan tools to implement gender-related initiatives required by regulations.</i></p> <p>Recommendation no.16</p> <p><i>To promote specific policies and initiatives to combat violence, abuse and discrimination against older women, also in light of the social transformations of the family under way, thus fostering their activation in the various active ageing domains.</i></p>
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Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support, in all competent fora, as part of the actions carried out in the field of foreign policy and development cooperation, initiatives to combat all forms of discrimination, including on the grounds of age and to eliminate violence against women and the abuse of older people. 	/
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing of the Guidelines for financial education, which indicate women, especially older ones, among the most fragile targets, in terms of skills and financial resilience. Strengthening of the partnership involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of financial education interventions, as well as the development of collaborations, with employers, municipalities and associations in order to reach the greatest number of women, including in living and working places. 	/
Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective planning of adequate employment and training strategies to reduce inequalities in the labour market: distribution of the relationship between care and work in work contexts and in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring equal wages in order to reduce the inequality of pension payments. The implementing of AA policies that envisage actions aimed at

	<p>professional development paths; in the fields of employment; in domestic and care work, using statistics, studies and research from the National Labour Market Observatory, in order to intercept the actual effects caused by the pandemic on women's work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing of a dimensional approach to gender differences, which can contribute to the fight against stereotypes, to reduce the disproportion in the care work performed by women compared to men and addressing of the problem of horizontal and vertical segregation of the labour market, in line with the Final Declaration of the Labour Ministers at the G20 (23 June 2021). • Implementing of the measures envisaged in the 2021-2023 three-year plan of positive actions on equal opportunities and gender balance. 	<p>reducing gender disparities in older cohorts and promoting of the collaboration of male and female roles in recreational, cultural and socially useful activities aimed at older people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inclusion of gender-based violence in the third age in policies to prevent discrimination and violence. • Making of the hiring incentives structural, providing for greater identity of women in terms of gender, particularly in the Southern regions of Italy. • Strengthening of work-life balance services. • Strengthening of long-term care services, making the fight against the gender gap more effective and recognising the period of maternity and care work, largely carried out by women, also for social security purposes.
Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)	/	/
Ministry of Health (MS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of a change of perspective and culture so that the assessment of biological, environmental and social variables, on which the differences in health status between the sexes may depend, becomes an ordinary practice in order to improve the appropriateness of prevention interventions and to contribute to strengthening of the "centrality of the person". • Promotion of the gender approach in its overall dimension - therefore not necessarily focused on women and exclusively female pathologies and conditions - to define strategies aimed at avoiding stereotypes and inequalities in every sphere and sector. These principles are contained in the PNP 2020-2025. 	/
Ministry of Economic Development (MISE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning of initiatives that enhance the issue of gender inequalities, a dimension currently "lacking" in the policies and actions implemented by the Ministry, in all areas of intervention, including AA. 	/
Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DSCUPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the objectives set out in the three-year plan for the civil service 2020-2022, in the field of rights related to gender equality and the emancipation of women. 	/

Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiteration of the actions and interventions already carried out, relating to forms of information aimed at improving the knowledge of women on the subject of work and retirement, making women more aware of the mechanisms and factors that contribute to the determination of pension levels and, consequently, of the choices that can be made during the career path, also in view of their future effects on retirement. 	/
Department of Family Policies (DIPOFAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth study of the gender approach through a public consultation and at the National Conference on the family, as a preparatory step for its inclusion, as a policy, in the new National Plan on the family. • Implementation of this policy through coordinated action with other ministries competent by subject, to promote joint actions and/or project financing. 	/
Department of Sport(DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of the gender approach in sports policies, also in the areas of AA. 	/
Department for digital transformation (DDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of experiences on the territory, with a greater impact on the issue of the gender approach, in reference to older people, starting with those belonging to the “Digital Republic” Coalition. • Implementation of the initiative concerning the reintegration of women, who are no longer young, into the world of work, in collaboration with the Department for Equal Opportunities of the PCM, for which funding has been requested. 	/
National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion within the new ESF+ programming of the development of a partnership and integration approach between national and territorial policies, between social welfare measures and policies for work and training, in order to guarantee unity in plans and services to the person, from a gender perspective, to combat discrimination and to support families and communities; • Evaluating of the promotion and dissemination of the Toolkit developed as part of the Equality for work and life project, as a good practice recognised at European level. In fact, it provides for the integration of additional criteria for the work-life balance into the measures taken as part of the profiling system of employment centres; as well as training for operators, aimed at providing useful skills for the construction of personalised 	/

	relocation paths and the identifying of organisational solutions for small and medium-sized enterprises.	
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In terms of the gender approach, the importance of enhancing and supporting the related policies in their respective areas of competence is widely shared among administrations, also from an AA perspective.

The administrations therefore undertake to implement the principles expressed in the Recommendations and present in the various programming plans, to support the initiatives promoted by European and international organisations, aimed at combating forms of discrimination and eliminating violence against women and abuse against older people. This, including the implementation of initiatives aimed at reducing the gender gap in education and employment. With regard to the latter aspect, specific training activities are promoted, also aimed at older women, in financial matters and information activities focusing on making them aware of the pension mechanisms and the future effects of their choices, during the working life, on retirement. On the employment side, on the other hand, we intend to implement measures aimed at favouring the reintegration into work of mature women and to adopt concrete strategies to reduce inequalities in the labour market. Civil society, in this sense, emphasises the need to guarantee equal pay and, consequently, a more equitable pension, to which it adds the need to also recognise maternity and care work for social security purposes and to strengthen the work-life balance services. In addition, the interlocutors underline the need to strengthen the partnership system and to encourage forms of collaboration, with employers and other associations, to ensure the broadest and most agile participation of women in initiatives dedicated to them. In this regard, the civil society suggests making hiring incentives structural, providing for a greater identity in terms of gender and geographical gap.

It is also the common opinion of the administrations to work jointly to define common strategies aimed at promoting the gender approach in an overall dimension, which in turn can drive the fight against stereotypes, the reduction of inequalities, in every sphere and sector, and disproportion in the care work performed predominantly by women, as well as in addressing segregation in the labour market. This is accompanied by further observations that recall the need for a cultural and perspective change in the field of health in order to improve the appropriateness of prevention interventions and help strengthen the "centrality of the person".

Lastly, civil society recalls on the one hand the need to implement AA policies aimed at reducing gender inequalities in older people's cohorts and promoting the collaboration of male and female roles in recreational, cultural and socially useful activities aimed at older people. This should happen, on the other hand, by also taking into account the duty to include gender-based violence towards older people in policies to prevent discrimination and violence.

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions and interventions aimed at women, including older ones, who experience conditions of fragility or vulnerability, with the aim of supporting their housing and economic autonomy, as part of the new three-year plan against gender- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and measures for the enhancement of the gender approach within the new PAR protocol.

	based violence.	
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering gender in a transversal manner within the initiatives already active or under development, during future programming for the promotion of AA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender medicine could be an effective initiative, e.g.: promoting prevention activities on the possible effects of the menopause. To combat abuse and violence: monitoring of families in which there are situations of risk: family members with psychological problems and with substance abuse (alcohol, drugs, gambling) issues.
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gender approach will be considered in planning of the new PRP. The development of health prevention and promotion actions, tools and projects with a specific focus on gender differences, using information provided by social services. Defining and implement specific initiatives to raise awareness of the wage gender gap. Defining and implementing specific support initiatives for mature women to "metabolise" and accept the change in their body and appearance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the gender approach in a transversal manner in AA policies. The promotion of gender medicine.
Veneto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing of the provisions of the 2021-2023 three-year plan with respect to gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering of the issue especially in relation to health policies.

Most of the proposals put forward by the representatives of the regional administrations concern the need to continue with implementation of the provisions of the various programming tools (e.g. three-year plans, regional prevention plans) - as in the case of the three-year plan against violence gender active in the Emilia-Romagna Region, although in this sense the stakeholders of civil society suggest the use of measures dedicated to the gender perspective also within the new PAR protocol. In addition to this, the need emerges to define and implement specific support initiatives in favour of older women, linked above all to the collection of information on the conditions of socio-economic and health fragility (as reported by the representatives of the administration of the Umbria Region). In this regard, among the possible initiatives to be developed, the civil society stakeholders of the Umbria and Friuli-Venezia Giulia regions also suggest considering those related to gender medicine and the monitoring of families in which situations of risk for older women exists.

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The topic will be addressed in the context of the regional intersectorial council for AA. 	/
Bolzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue to be addressed through the future provincial law on AA and the figure of the Defender of the Third Age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme to be addressed through the figure of the defender of the third age. Promoting and systematically adopting gender medicine.
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoiding of a possible imbalance towards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring of the balance of choices by

	the male gender in the governance of newly-formed SPA.	representatives of both genders in the management of the Social Promotion Association [SPA].
Liguria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing of the wage gap which is also reflected in pensions. Reducing of the paid and unpaid workload (e.g. care load) for women during the various life cycle stages. The development of gender medicine. The promotion of targeted information campaigns to combat episodes of gender-based violence. 	/
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration also of gender issues within the initiatives aimed at tackling inequalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide information on AA paths in favour of older women. For example, providing for <i>ad hoc</i> initiatives to stimulate women to approach sports, even at mature and older ages, for example encouraging them to enter gyms and swimming pools. Developing and offer services (e.g. nurseries, etc.) with attention to the life cycle to allow women to better balance family and work commitments. The implementation of gender medicine.
Puglia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of the topic in the next three-year AA program related to Regional Law 16/2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activation of training courses for teams of I, II and III level of services, on the phenomenon of violence against older women. Strengthening of the territorial units of gender medicine, also by expanding and extending the age range of the assistance of advisers. Amending of the regional law on AA (Regional Law 16/2019), including one or more provisions aimed at eliminating gender inequalities.
Tuscany	/	/
Trento	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational courses for middle and high schools aimed at the prevention of gender discrimination and combating violence against women.
Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing of the issue through the creation of the AA table together with the permanent forum against harassment and gender-based violence. The issue will also be addressed in the implementation phase of the aforementioned WE-PRO project, with a view to continuity with the MISMI Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of initiatives related to gender medicine.

The theme of the gender perspective appears to be one of the least developed areas of AA by the regions included in this group and in the next one. Among the objectives envisaged by the representatives of the regional/provincial administrations, in fact, that of considering the issue within the active co-decisional tools (e.g. tables, consultations for AA) of the regional laws on AA - already active or to be activated - or in multi-year AA programs to be approved, becomes clear. In the case of the Liguria Region, proposals are put

forward to concretely intervene on the issue (e.g. awareness campaigns, reduction of the wage gap, gender medicine), although no regulatory/planning tools are mentioned in the context of which such initiatives should be envisaged. The theme of gender medicine recurs in various inputs provided by the stakeholders of civil society while, with the exception of the Liguria Region, it is not considered by the representatives of the regional administrations. In addition to this, it should be noted that in the Public Administration of Bolzano there is a substantial agreement between the civil party and the institutions regarding the proposal to address the issue of gender through the figure of the "Defender of the Third Age". Such initiatives should focus on strengthening a preventive action of the gender approach throughout the life span of women.

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of gender-diverse AA programs. Investing in female empowerment from an AA perspective. Ensuring a focus on older women within the technical table of the regional system to combat gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of greater participation of older women in working and social life, also through the promotion of <i>ad hoc</i> campaigns. Guaranteeing and protecting the access of older women to Advisors as a first place to listen and to identify situations of hardship as part of the reorganisation of the Health Network.
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing of the issue in the context of home care services and Single Access Points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The theme should find an organic consideration within LR12/2018. The promotion of periodic information meetings on issues such as violence, abuse and gender discrimination.
Campania	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop specific projects for the recovery, also with a view to intergenerational solidarity, of purely female knowledge.
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intensification of efforts to ensure that gender aspects are included at every stage of the AA processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating of the gender perspective both in measures aimed at older people and in those relating to the other phases of the life cycle.
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the theme in a possible Regional Table. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions to combat cases of violence and abuse against older women through Counselling Centres.
Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investing more resources to promote the protection of older women by the Police. The allocation of more resources to increase the job opportunities of women over 50, adapting the "Cantieri di Lavoro" [work sites] initiative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gender issue, from an AA perspective, must be given greater consideration at regional level.
Sardinia	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives and projects aimed at combating all possible forms of discrimination and gender inequality through co-planning between the Region and the third sector.
Sicily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives to combat the unequal distribution of care responsibilities between genders, as well as its effects on participation in the labour market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of targeted interventions through regional policies.

On the basis of what has become clear, the intention is to consider the issue of gender in the context of the future establishment/implementation of the various regulatory and coordination tools (e.g. laws on AA and

regional tables dedicated to AA). In the case of the Piedmont Region, the intention is to invest more resources to ensure both the safety of older women and greater job opportunities. In general, as pointed out by the representatives of the administration of the Lombardy Region, it is necessary to intensify efforts to ensure that gender aspects are included in every phase of the AA processes. With regard to the stakeholders of civil society, in the case of the Calabria region it is believed that in addition to addressing the issue in the context of home care services and Single Access Points (as suggested by the representatives of the regional administration), the same should be included in Regional Law 12/2018 on AA. Lastly, it was underlined by the stakeholders of civil society in the Sardinia region that any initiatives could be developed in co-planning between the Region and the third sector.

4.10 To support families providing care to older people and to promote of intergenerational solidarity (MIPAA Commitment 9, SDG 16)

Purpose

Often, within families, care activities are carried out mainly by women, without formal recognition by the institutions, and, often, without providing adequate interventions for older caregivers. The issue of care for older people suffers from the lack of gender perspective, within the more general theme of the fight against inequalities. In this sense, the support provided to families, in relation to care activities, should come not only from the bodies in charge, but also from the community in general, with a view to solidarity. In this regard, it is necessary to structure and regulate family assistance services for older people, alongside the policy of caregivers. Also, consider the life cycle perspective is critical for several reasons. Firstly, there will be no adequate support for older people without parallel attention to, and promotion of, the birth rate in Italy as, without an increase in the number of new generations, older people will not have adequate support in the coming decades. Therefore, strengthening and boosting the intergenerational pact in all fields is a priority, also because cultural and psychological prejudices that hinder good ageing are instilled since childhood. It is therefore necessary to think about active ageing also to prepare future generations to address old age in the best possible way, with particular regard to the phase of transition from adulthood to old age. At both national and regional level, there has been a somewhat limited focus on the perspective of the life course, that is, trying to link active ageing to what happens before reaching old age.

Recommendation no.17

To facilitate caregivers in the access to all relevant information they need (including information on how to carry out care activities in relation to the specific diseases suffered by older people), through the creation of specific digital platforms (or the development of those already existing), for also providing training and information on management of the disease.

Recommendation no.18

To promote the recognition of the rights and activities carried out by the caregiver, in the perspective of combating inequalities, including those related to health; promoting a gender approach, also creating a network in the community in order to facilitate the relationships between families and public and private services, also considering training elements for family carers.

Recommendation no.19

Through services and devices, to provide older people and their caregivers the possibility of combining the illness and the care activity with their life-project within the community, e.g., relative to the work for the labour market or to other active ageing domains (learning, leisure and cultural activities, volunteering, etc.).

Recommendation no.20

It is necessary to encourage intergenerational dialogue in a positive and bidirectional manner, also to the aim of promoting the life-course perspective.

Short term objective:

a) Creation of a register of non-self-sufficient older people.

Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The willingness to liaise with the competent administrations on the subject for international initiatives. 	/
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the monitoring function of the interventions dedicated to the innovation of services for long-term care and support for older people's caregiver, as part of the implementation of the PNRR. This, with a view to accompanying knowledge on the key or critical factors, in terms of sustainability and consistency with respect to this subject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the implementation of the PNRR, including the caregiver figure in a network for long-term care services and a strengthening of local services, especially towards the non-self-sufficient older people who require intensive support.
Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing implementation of the initiatives envisaged by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) (Mission 5C2 and Measure 6), with particular reference to investments aimed at: the development of services and devices for the recognition of non-professional activities of family care providers and caregivers; the development of Essential Performance Levels in the field of social policies and services aimed at preventing the institutionalisation of non-self-sufficient older people (L.328/2000; L.234/2021 of the 2022 Budget; National plan of interventions and social services 2021-2023", and Notice 1/2022 "Proposals for action by the Social Territorial Areas"). Continuation of the collaboration and dialogue between working groups and commissions established at the Ministry (e.g. Working group/Commission for social and political interventions for non-self-sufficiency) with similar operational working groups at the Ministry of Health, Presidency of the Council of Ministers and Civil Society Representations, also in view of the development of reform initiatives for non-self-sufficient services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the recognition of the informal care work, in taking charge of non-self-sufficient people, investment in training and qualification initiatives for domestic work and family assistants (in particular carers), supplementary to the development of services, should be provided. Supporting of domestic work qualification paths both in terms of developing skills and services for older people and caregivers, with a view to cultural, social and economic integration between indigenous communities and migrants. Intervening on the fight against gender segregation in domestic work through lifelong learning and lifelong guidance initiatives also aimed at women and young people, evaluating prospectively a function of scientific and technological training (STEM) in this area. Supporting, with a view to orienting towards innovative planning, the development of structural measures for the promotion of female entrepreneurship - with support services in the crucial phases of the life cycle of the company (economic and consultancy support for business start-up, consolidation and follow up).
Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)	/	/
Ministry of Health (MS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the development of home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating of the development

	<p>and territorial care, with a view to social and health integration (revision of the organisational structure and implementation of the capacity for integrated care in terms of intensity, effectiveness and facilitation of access to services by older people and by caregivers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging the development of telemedicine services, also in support of the reorganisation of social and health care in the relationship between hospital and territory (Implementation of the related State-Regions Agreement¹⁷). • Continuation of the collaboration between the Commission for the reform of healthcare and social and health care for older population, with stakeholders and associations involved in assisting older people and caregivers. • Development of an action program for the reorganisation of residential care in its various forms and the development of network and community services in the prevention and management of non-self-sufficiency. • Development of the One health approach, which considers health as a dimension produced by the development of the relationship between individuals - contexts along the life cycle, and implementation of the National Prevention Plan 2020-2025, in line with the Health and Social Inclusion Missions of the PNRR, to support projects aimed at developing programs for timely addressing the conditions of social and health fragility and vulnerability, within the relational dimension of the service that organises the relationship between older people - caregiver families - family assistants, communities and service professionals who intervene in the organisation of care also with a view to integrating health services and territorial assistance, including social assistance. 	<p>initiatives of the range of services - home, network, proximity - aimed at older people and at caregivers with the development of the functions and professionalism of Family Assistants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging the widespread development throughout the national territory of continuing education and lifelong learning initiatives aimed at caregivers and family assistants for the creation of widespread skills in order to meet the demand for services from a socio-health perspective. • Supporting of the professionalisation of the work of family assistants also with a view to social integration between migrant and indigenous cultures and communities. • With reference to the development of digital platforms dedicated to offering support services to older people, families and caregivers (Recommendation 17), supporting their interoperability and methodological homogeneity in the information collection process in order to facilitate their usability.
Ministry of Economic Development (MISE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing the interventions envisaged as part of the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence, to provide financial support to businesses aimed at encouraging the development of 	/

¹⁷ Agreement, pursuant to article 4 of Legislative Decree 28 August 1997, no. 281, between the Government, the Regions and the PA of Trento and Bolzano on the document regarding "National guidelines for the provision of telemedicine services".

	<p>innovative processes, products and services in the field of life sciences and home care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paying more attention to the dimension of intergenerationality as a key to the development of the Ministry's policies from an AA perspective. 	
Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DSCUPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing with investments in project and policy initiatives aimed at creating services to promote intergenerational solidarity and informal assistance as key functions for the development of coexistence with a view to AA and a civic approach to youth (support for the social value of assistance to vulnerabilities - infants, children, older people, disabilities). • Support for the development of the role of young people and association networks in the promotion of services for: home and community assistance to older people and caregivers; "light welfare" also through initiatives that provide for the use of new technologies remotely and literacy to use digital public services (e.g. Time to care call, Digital Civil Service and Agreements with territorial Associative Networks). 	/
Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO)	/	/
Department for Family Policy (DIPOFAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the development of family policies in terms of dialogue and intergenerational exchange throughout the life span¹⁸. • Continuing the connection with the different governmental competences that intervene for the development of services for older people, young people and caregivers (Office for policies in favour of people with disabilities at the PDCM; Department for youth policies and universal civil service of the same Presidency; Ministry of Disability). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the development of intergenerational dialogue through training and orientation initiatives also for the younger population groups to assume functions in the community management and management of frailties - relief services, development of neighbourhood services and proximity networks - also through involvement coordinated by the third sector.
Department of Sport (DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of the possibility of directing the initiatives promoted for the improvement of lifestyles and the quality of coexistence through basic sports practice in the territories (e.g. 	/

¹⁸In this regard, see also the report "Verso il nuovo Piano nazionale per la famiglia" [Towards the new National Plan for the family], produced in November 2021, by the Department for Family Policies, and by the Department of Public Administration of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, following a consultation with stakeholders, through the partecipapa.gov platform. Available at: shorturl.at/gruN2

	Social Sport Project and Health Sports Centres), towards an integration into the information and services system support for older people and their caregivers.	
Department for digital transformation (DDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the adoption of the Electronic Health Record (Italian Legislative Decree 179/2012) as a device that operates as a database relating to the clinical and socio-health history of citizens assisted by the National Health Service and in the context of regional health and social services. • Strengthening of programs aimed at the development of digital skills and the use of digital services in favour of older population (e.g. "Accedi" platform). • Development of the "Digital Civil Service" project as part of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of the initiatives, carried out during the health emergency for digital literacy and the usability of digital services, promoted by companies and other subjects of civil society (e.g. Edutainment "Maestri d'Italia" Project by Tim) designed for older people, children, businesses, service operators, etc.
National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting from an AA perspective the theme of the approach to care functions, as a collective need and fundamental social good, in the context of the new ESF + programming, for the aspects relating to the development of employment services, and in terms of equal opportunities for employment. • Support for the development of active employment policies and training of employment service operators on the subject of work-life balance (e.g., the good practice "Equality for Work"). 	/

The issue of support for families who provide assistance to older people and the promotion of intergenerational solidarity is part of the more general context of development and change of services and policies - social, health and family¹⁹, which traditionally have constituted the bedrock of the welfare system, especially in taking charge and managing conditions of fragility and non-self-sufficiency. This is an area of intervention not initially considered by the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies", with a focus on an active and intergenerational approach to ageing processes, which however have assumed a new relevance in the development path of the initiative, as well as in the development of the reforms that will contribute to full implementation of the interventions envisaged by the National Recovery and Resilience Program (PNRR).

Compared to the proposed recommendations, the objectives target as a priority the development of support services for caregivers, older people and families in the broader context of a significant reorganisation of the social and health system within an approach of community and proximity to fragility. The latter are understood not only as a dimension attributable to specific categorisations of individual conditions (being a caregiver, being an older person, disabled, not self-sufficient, etc.), but as the result of the relationship between diversified life experiences and contexts of development of the life in

¹⁹ Specifically promoted respectively by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and by the Ministry of Health by the Family Department, by the Youth Policy Department of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and, together with the Regions and other departments.

communities, in which the ways of organising services and the professionalism involved and the conditions that facilitate or not facilitate their use participate.

In operational terms, in addition to the prospect of developing organisational models and essential levels of service that are methodologically homogeneous throughout the country, oriented towards the reorganisation of the relationship between residential/home care and services for social inclusion (MSalute and MLPS), a new focus is introduced on the professionalisation of the care work chain, on the function that new technologies and intergenerational dialogue can assume in the organisation of innovative intervention proposals. This, in the specific context of the provision of assistance services (MSalute, MLPS, MISE, PDCM) and in the context of facilitating their use (DPO with reference to the electronic health record; Civil Society becomes central with reference to the interoperability of service platforms for caregivers and older people).

This approach appears to be substantially shared among the stakeholders who participated in the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies", in several cases maintaining a prospective dialogue, through the representatives of the third sector and bilateralism, also on the development of planning and reform initiatives of the various sectors of competence.

On the part of civil society, the importance of an innovative community approach to the development of care work within the relationships between caregivers, older people and services was particularly emphasised. In this sense, various inputs have been dedicated to the development of lifelong learning paths and training and consultancy services aimed at caregivers and family assistants, both with a view to recognising the qualifying function of domestic work. This, within the development of widespread skills to understand and organise the relationship between services and families and as a device for the development of cultural integration processes of community life, in continuous transformation. In this context, the importance of these devices was underlined in relation to three purposes: the development of a function of challenging gender stereotyping in defining the relationship between informal/domestic/home care work; the improvement of the paths of taking charge and integration of migratory projects in the life of communities; development of the quality of work and new forms of entrepreneurship in this area, also through coordinated projects with the third sector and with bilateral associations.

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing with the implementation of Regional Law 2/2014 to: i) support caregivers in accessing the network of local services; ii) implement training actions; iii) develop awareness-raising measures on the phenomenon (e.g. "Caregiver day"). • Recognising of training credits to family caregivers, for the acquisition of the qualification of social and health workers (SHW), promoting their insertion or reintegration into the labour market. • Creation of a regional information and support web portal. • Creation of a digital card for the recognition of caregivers. • The promotion of discussions with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for a national law on non-self-sufficiency that recognises the role of the caregiver and of family assistants.

	universities and with the regional school office in order to better coordinate actions in support of young caregivers with their study paths.	
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of projects for young caregivers who assist older people. • The creation of tools to assess and monitor caregiver stress through the regional support plan for the frail older population. • The development of an information system to detect the needs of both the frail older people and of the caregiver. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerating the legislative process and starting with the implementation process of the national Decree Law 1461 on the recognition and support of family caregivers. • Extending of automatic 104 for family members of parents over 80, even without a certain level of disability. • Allowing the caregiver to have paid leave while guaranteeing their job.
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating/adapting the "Family help" initiative: a tool aimed at supporting families through a maximum financial contribution of 2,000 Euro, for the payment of services and benefits (e.g. Carried out by carers/family assistants, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding an approach of "monetisation of the care function" (mere provision of resources), to the advantage of concrete and continuous actions over time, able to provide structural and non-occasional responses. • Acceleration of the legislative process concerning the national Draft Law no. 1461 "Provisions for the recognition and support of the family caregiver".
Veneto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing to implement the provisions of the regional law on 'family assistants' (Regional Law 38/2017). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the promotion of territorial medicine, especially through socio-health plans at district level.

The regions intend to continue to implement the provisions of the regional laws on AA, with regard to the subject in question (Emilia-Romagna and Veneto regions), or to consolidate existing initiatives (Umbria Region), within the framework of tools programming such as the regional support plan for the frail older population. In addition to the disbursement of financial contributions in support of the care activity (Umbria Region), the proposals put forward by the representatives of the regional administrations of the Emilia-Romagna and Friuli-Venezia Giulia Regions include the intention to create information tools to measure the stress of caregivers and to create a web portal dedicated to information and support for these figures. Various civil society stakeholders add the need to speed up the legislative process of implementation of the national decree law no.1461, on the recognition and support of family caregivers (regions of Umbria, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Emilia-Romagna). Finally, it should be noted that while the representatives of the administration of the Umbria Region intend to continue with the disbursement of contributions for the benefit of care activities ("Family Help" initiative), the stakeholders of civil society suggest avoiding a mere provision of resources, for the benefit of more concrete and continuous actions over time.

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing of an <i>ad hoc</i> fund to support the activities of caregivers. • The production of guidelines to also implement services in favour of caregivers, with the aim of facilitating care interventions in collaboration with the Social Solidarity Office). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives to support the reconciliation of care functions with the expression of the life plans of family members who carry out informal care.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating of the existing registry of non-self-sufficient older people and creation of a caregiver registry that is managed by the local areas. 	
Bolzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of existing interventions to support family caregivers of non-self-sufficient people (e.g. family and work audit; training and updating; creation of self-help groups as well as relief offers, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training courses to support the skills acquired by the family caregiver. The recognition of figurative or similar contributions for caregivers. Establishment of a register and training opportunities for family assistants (so-called carers) to improve the connection with families.
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of the definition of the Integrated Care Plan (ICP) with family caregivers. Consideration of the needs of the family caregiver by the Multidimensional Assessment Unit (district MAU). Establishment and continuous updating of a "family caregiver" list, starting from the "Family caregiver card". Realisation of information and online training events for caregivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of national framework law on caregiving. Contribution forms of support for young people who play the role of family caregivers. Encouraging the meeting between young and old, between people of minor age (alone and/or abandoned) or with a past of serious family difficulty and older people guests of nursing homes.
Liguria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematising existing positive experiences, both nationally and regionally. Addressing the issue of the rights of caregivers according to a gender and life cycle perspective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete support measures both of an economic nature and in terms of services.
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caregiver care load mapping. Granting of an economic contribution to the family caregiver. Establishment of a regional association of, and for, caregivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relief and support initiatives for caregivers of non-self-sufficient family members. Activation/provision of vouchers for the benefit of older people, caregivers and their families. Activating young people who carry out civil service as caregivers. Providing caregivers with relational support for the assistance of older people.
Puglia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The developing of initiatives in this area, through relaunch of the Regional Law 16/2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of support and assistance (including psychological) to caregivers. <i>Ad hoc</i> training courses for the family caregiver to be used in the labour market and which guarantee the recognition of notional contributions for social security purposes.
Tuscany	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the connection between the "Connessi in buona compagnia" and the "A casa in buona compagnia" [At home in good company] projects, which also aims to train family caregivers in the use of new diagnostic equipment to be supplied in the near future.
Trento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing with the initiatives already active in this area (e.g. the "Curainsieme" project, care allowances in favour of non-self-sufficient older people). Further advancement of AA policies in this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition and protection of the work of family caregivers. Making training courses for family members who care for older people at home more usable.

	area through the “Spazio Argento” program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation and strengthening of support (economic and social security) for those who carry out caregiving activities. • Recognition (salary and social security) of care work carried out by women, from a gender perspective.
Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific training for caregivers through the formation of self-help groups, also by setting up specific digital platforms. • Specific funding, extending the scope of Regional Law 44/1998 “Support for family responsibilities”, used to support minors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update of Regional Law 44/1998 to the new requirements (as it is excessively dated).

In the PAs of Trento and Bolzano, reference is made to the intention to continue/strengthen existing interventions and initiatives. In general, on the one hand, the need becomes clear to identify lines of financing (as suggested by the representatives of the administrations of the Valle d'Aosta and Basilicata regions) for the development of policies in favour of caregivers (such as training activities; the creation of digital platforms; relief activities), and on the other to obtain further data on this segment of the population through, for example, mapping of the care load (Marche Region) or the establishment of a list/registry of caregivers (Lazio and Basilicata Regions). With regard to the stakeholders of civil society, numerous proposals are revealed for the implementation of initiatives related to the protection of the rights (psychological assistance, protection in the workplace) of caregivers and to the promotion of training and employment opportunities, and more generally aimed at improving the life quality. The stakeholders of the civil society of the Valle d'Aosta Region believe that it is also necessary to update (and not only extend to the caregivers of older family members, as suggested by the representatives of the regional administration) the Regional Law 44/1998 "Support for family responsibilities" - so far used to support minors - as it is excessively dated. As a further objective, it is suggested to provide for the activation of counters dedicated to assisting caregivers in care activities, as well as the establishment of the family geriatrician.

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions to caregivers of older people who have not had access to residential facilities due to the pandemic. • Creation of a regional database of family caregivers through collaboration with Single Access Points. • Provision of a caregiver card/badge, which facilitates access to a number of services. • Promoting of the professional recognition of the caregiver, through training credits, to encourage reintegration into the labour market as family assistants (gender perspective, life cycle). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guaranteeing to caregivers all possible recognitions, in terms of contributions and remuneration, providing for appropriate legislative measures. • Implementing existing laws (Regional Law 43/2016 and Regional Law 16/2016), providing them with financial coverage.
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives aimed at promoting training, the exchange of good practices and greater recognition of the rights of caregivers, based on the analysis of data from the caregiver census promoted by the Health Department. • Creation of a support network to provide caregivers with information on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing of a regional law on caregiving. • Promotion of training activities in favour of caregivers, providing for the possibility of a period of coaching, in care activities, with expert staff. • The creation of cooperatives formed by caregivers, to support informal care activities.

	organisations and associations present in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of "respite care".
Campania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following up and strengthening of existing measures in this area. Implementation of the family caregiver register as the first action of recognition and certification of skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of economic aid also to private assistants (so-called carers) of older people, supplemented by interventions for professional specialisation. Establishment of specific registers, in coordination with home care services. Extending of the register of family caregivers also to family/caregiver assistants to guarantee rights and opportunities for professional training.
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of initiatives to protect the mental health of caregivers. Guaranteeing caregivers the right to free time to limit the scarcity of relationships and social contacts. Greater centrality of the interests of caregivers in socio-health planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of a regional law on caregiving. Adoption of constant monitoring measures of fragility in the territories, to use integrated home care as a support measure for caregivers. Lightening of the family care burden. Ensuring economic and social consideration for caregivers (mostly women).
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a "Time Bank", managed by voluntary associations, which the caregiver can draw on if required. Implementation of a register of non-self-sufficient older persons, collecting data from general practitioners, as well as through proximity and home care services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the national framework law on non-self-sufficiency.
Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activation by central administrations of <i>ad hoc</i> financing lines to promote regional and local actions on the issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of temporary hospices, daytime services and training offers for caregivers, to support families who care for frail older people.
Sardinia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including a specific focus on direct support to caregivers, through the "SINE LIMES" public notice, until now used for the granting of service vouchers to older people who have autonomy limitations and/or who are over 85 years of age. Establishment of a register of non-self-sufficient older people as part of the SIWE monitoring system. 	/
Sicily	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of a national and/or regional law on non-self-sufficiency, in which the importance of the work carried out by the family caregiver is recognised.

Although most of the proposals put forward are in line with those collected in the other two groups, in order for the objectives to be achieved it is firstly necessary to encourage the relaunch of regional AA laws, where present, and secondly to ensure greater centrality of the interests of caregivers in socio-health planning (Lombardy Region). In addition to this, the need emerges on the one hand to identify *ad hoc* financing lines (Piedmont Region) to ensure the continuity of the interventions over time and on the other hand to establish a register of non-self-sufficient older people (Molise and Sardinia Regions) and caregivers (Abruzzo Region). For the Calabria Region, it is important to use data from the caregiver census promoted

by the Health Department. It should be emphasised that the request made by the civil society stakeholders of the Lombardy, Calabria and Sicily regions to approve a specific regional law on caregiving does not find confirmation of the objectives identified by the representatives of the administrations of these regions, while the stakeholders of the Abruzzo region suggest implementing the provisions on caregiving present in the existing laws (Regional Law 43/2016 and Regional Law 16/2016), providing them with financial coverage. Lastly, the stakeholders of the civil society of the Molise and Sicily regions hope for the approval of a national framework law on the subject.

4.11 Sustainable cities (SDG 11)

Purpose

In order to guarantee to older people access to all the opportunities for active ageing, it is important to consider the methods of access to the services and active ageing paths which are present in the area, in terms of organisation of transport, adequacy of houses and infrastructures. In addition, within the context of the "Sustainable cities" measure, new pace of life in the city should be proposed through the modernisation of timetables (greater flexibility of the opening hours of the PA offices, hospitals, Local Health Authorities and services in general). This change is necessary to encourage a better reconciliation of life and work times and to improve the sustainability of cities for everyone and, therefore, also for that part of the population that is no longer young, which would thus have less difficulty in accessing services.

Recommendation no.21

To promote initiatives to facilitate mobility and access to community services (including educational ones) of older people, both in terms of time-flexibility and of adaptation of public transportation, as well as of pedestrian and cycle walkways.

Recommendation no.22

To promote both the development of enabling technologies and the adaptation of building and urban planning standards, for the reorganization of living spaces, even in co-housing situations, in an active ageing perspective. To also adopt criteria for the assessment of the quality of the houses of older and frail people.

Recommendation no.23

To promote the different types of co-housing (e.g., inter and intra-generational, neighbourhood cohousing, eco-rural villages, social housing, etc.) in older age and innovative strategies of urban regeneration, in order to promote active participation in social life.

Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The topic is competence of other departments. The MAECI is available to promote its importance in the international context in connection and on the recommendation of the competent administrations for the matter. 	/
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evaluation was provided by the referents in this regard. 	/
Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The considerations already expressed in paragraph 4.8 (Quality of life, independence, health and well-being) also apply to this commitment, which refer to a broad reflection on the approach to the dimensions of health and social inclusion, expressed in the context of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To foster the planning and redevelopment of urban spaces involving issues related to the promotion of well-being, a sense of belonging, social cohesion, proximity public services, quality of life, combating loneliness. Another priority concerns the issue of city safety, sustainable mobility and

		urban green areas also by virtue of the available resources of the PNRR.
Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The city-countryside relationship and the possible link with AA are highlighted, also with reference to the problem of territorial abandonment, especially in rural areas. Social Agriculture could be an additional tool for rural areas where it is impossible to have a service, even if it is not decisive. As part of the redevelopment of the territory, the "Banca delle Terre Agricole" could indirectly contribute to territorial improvement by promoting social and economic interventions for the benefit of the community. 	/
Ministry of Health (MS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of actions conducive to health (sustainable mobility, green areas and safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces) and greater autonomy of older people through the promotion of physical activity and the correct use of medication. Tools in this sense are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Guidelines to promote the integration of health policies with environmental, urban planning and transport policies" developed as part of the Working Table on Urban Health as a national policy to support the transformation processes of cities; the definition of Urban Sustainable Mobility Plans (PUMS), which favour the promotion of pedestrian areas and cycle paths for a wider range of users. Programming the definition of guidelines for the recovery of existing buildings and urban redevelopment, also with reference to the issue of land use. A further development can be seen in the "Safety in living environments" program of the PNP 2020/2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending the concept of sustainable city also to suburbs and rural villages and inland areas in order to tackle the problem of isolation and loneliness.
Ministry of Economic Development (MISE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evaluation was provided by the referents in this regard. 	/
Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DSCUPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing the project activities undertaken as part of the 2021 Plan in the intervention areas "Redevelopment of suburbs and degraded areas of cities", "Growth of 	/

	community resilience" and "Protection and enhancement of natural resources through sustainable consumption and development models".	
Department for equal opportunities (DPO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing of the actions and interventions carried out within the "National Plan for the social and cultural requalification of degraded urban areas". 	/
Department for Family Policy (DIPOFAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The theme can be taken up again within the National Observatory on the family and the IV National Conference for the family (held in December 2021) which will contribute to the drafting of the National Family Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of urban redefinition policies, strengthening the structures for physical activity, both for prevention and for rehabilitation. Cohousing and social housing should become an urban planning tool and a social priority.
Department of Sport (DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planning of structural interventions in metropolitan areas to offer outdoor sports services and gyms according to the "Sport Cities" model. Enhancement and growth of the "Sport nei parchi" [Sport in parks] project. Planning of studies and statistical research, also at European level, and specific surveys to measure the sustainability of interventions. 	/
Department for digital transformation (DDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of digital facilitation services throughout the national territory. In the field of digital identity, enhancing of the dissemination of the Registration Authority Officer (public RAO) procedure which allows the issuance of Public Digital Identity Systems by local administrations. Enhancement of the delegation system for people who cannot operate digitally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The acceleration of digital transformation should go hand in hand with the acquisition of skills and the development of enabling technologies (home automation, robotics, etc.) in order to make older people independent in the use of digital services also through the use of usable and accessible procedures.
National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agency does not intervene directly on these issues. However, from an integrative perspective, the intervention of the ESF+ in support of local services can be considered, through the creation and management of integrated services and multilateral partnerships and networks that promote the development of links with people directly in the places where they live, thus being able to identify more quickly the needs linked to particular difficult situations. To promote widespread access to services, the importance of the development of services in a digital 	/

	context is also considered, with user-friendly platforms for self-consultation on the range of existing resources.	
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With reference to Recommendation no. 21 on the promotion of initiatives that facilitate the movement and access of older people to active services within the community, what becomes apparent first and foremost is the need to promote the integration of health policies with environmental, urban planning and transport policies, through sustainable mobility interventions, the development of green areas and safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces, and actions aimed at greater autonomy of older people through the promotion of physical activity. Also important is the development of local services of daily support and listening, aimed in particular at the weaker sections of the population (those who are disabled, older and non-self-sufficient).

From the participants of civil society emerges the need to extend the concept of sustainable city also to the suburbs and rural villages in order to tackle the problem of isolation and loneliness, with reference also to the problem of territorial abandonment, in particular in rural areas and to ensure accessibility to family medicine services (e.g. through the "community houses" provided for by the NRRP).

On the issues of the reorganisation of living spaces (Recommendations no.22 and 23) the representatives of civil society highlight how cohousing and social housing should become a tool for urban planning and social priority, integrating with monitoring of the frail, home care and non-hospital residential services through the interaction of all the actors.

Another aspect considered fundamental is that of the safety of living environments, through the promotion of preventive measures aimed at greater accessibility, sustainable lighting, quality of urban furniture, etc.

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving the manager of the regional railway services in the already existing collaboration agreements within the "Mi muovo insieme" [I travel together] initiative. Reorganisation of living spaces with the removal/overcoming of environmental obstacles and architectural barriers through Centres for the adaptation of the domestic environment (CAAD). Greater integration between the CAADs, the Regional Centre for Aids of Bologna (CRA) and the Regional Information Centre on Environmental Well-being of Reggio Emilia (CRIBA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating of the use of lifts in both public and private buildings. The extension of CAAD services to the entire regional territory. The development of innovative co-housing models, e.g. solidarity condominiums and cohabitation to be promoted in neighbourhoods, co-housing in rural eco-villages, social housing.
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the partnership to increase the effectiveness of initiatives related to innovative living. The creation of healthy and active movement paths to promote the popularity of walking groups as an activity to combat loneliness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social housing interventions between young and old (e.g. neighbourhood co-housing, cooperative of inhabitants, solidarity condominium, rural eco-village, social housing). Reorganisation of transportation to accompany older people also to cultural events, shows and other types of initiatives.
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development and/or consolidation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ad hoc</i> policies, on the issue of

	<p>of innovative housing policies (e.g. co-housing, condominium social concierge services, contributions for the adaptation of living spaces and accommodation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the digitisation of services (with related actions for the development of ICT skills among older people) and the development of "green infrastructures" capable of "mending" the historic centres of cities and rural areas. 	<p>proximity to services, in particular health services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A greater diffusion of cycle and pedestrian paths, promoting a better logistic connection between various areas and neighbourhoods.
Veneto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of actions to support social transport in peripheral territorial contexts, as indicated in the 2021-2023 three-year plan. • Ensuring of adequate access and equity of use of transport for older people, as indicated in the Regional Transport Plan 2020-2030. 	/

With respect to the priorities identified by the Regions, there are essentially two main aspects: 1) strengthening the partnership to increase the effectiveness and range of initiatives (Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Emilia-Romagna regions); 2) greater integration and consolidation of policies within existing programming tools (e.g. three-year plan 2021-2023 or Regional Transport Plan 2020-2030 - Veneto Region). Among the proposed initiatives, the need to promote the digitisation of services and to develop "green" infrastructures (Umbria Region) is underlined. Regarding the input of civil society stakeholders, there is a substantial agreement with what was proposed by the representatives of the regional administrations, regarding the interventions aimed at allowing both greater accessibility of the transport system, and the development of innovative housing models and policies on the proximity of services.

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of smart public mobility tools to facilitate the movement of older people even in small towns and isolated areas. • The implementation of integrated forms of co-housing together with private operators dealing with older people.
Bolzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strengthening of initiatives in favour of: accessibility and the removal of architectural barriers for older people; proximity services and transport adapted to the needs of older people; multigenerational co-housing; training for architects and technicians for the construction and renovation of older-friendly buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation of older people to develop housing and environmental solutions in line with their expectations and needs. • Incentives (including economic ones) for the removal of architectural barriers and the construction of new protected and accessible housing, as well as support for mobility and transport that is even more suitable for older people.
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for housing policies (art. 5 of the law proposal - now Regional Law 16/2021, following its recent approval) aimed at combating loneliness, also through co- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapting public transport to the needs of older people, allowing easier access.

	housing, and promoting the elimination of architectural barriers.	
Liguria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematising projects in this area that are currently in the testing phase (e.g. service for the geolocation of older people, "Smart ambulances" service). • Adaptation of homes through home automation and the removal of architectural barriers. • Counteracting, through <i>ad hoc</i> campaigns, the presence of cultural barriers to the diffusion of solutions for the adaptation of living spaces and co-housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving of the transport network for capillarity, efficiency and functionality, to allow the mobility of older people and also their sociability. • Completion of the broadband computer network throughout the region. • Urban planning interventions to adapt housing to the needs of older population.
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport services for older people without their own vehicle, which facilitate autonomy and travel in the various neighbourhoods/city or rural areas. • The creation of counters/points of reference for older citizen, optimising the offer at territorial level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of initiatives to remove architectural barriers in cities. • The promotion of innovative housing policies and solutions such as co-housing or cohabitation in solidarity condominiums, providing for "facilitators" (e.g. volunteers, members of associations). • Telemedicine for seniors participating in housing sharing programs.
Puglia	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improvement of road signs (through the installation of more visible road signs and with sound warnings) and lighting of the urban road network. • Promotion of home automation and digital aids and tools, to make homes more accessible and usable to older people. • Strengthening of the removal of architectural barriers. • Enhancement of public transport dedicated to older people.
Tuscany	/	/
Trento	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better accessibility to offices and public facilities, with schedules compatible with the needs and habits of older people. • Trying out cohabitation between young and old in various contexts.
Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing of an adequate transport system for older population living in disadvantaged areas. • Initiatives of cohabitation between older people and university students or workers who come from other regions, in exchange for even minimal forms of assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guaranteeing of a more widespread coverage of the initiatives already developed and to be developed throughout the regional territory. • Creation of a co-housing network, even in decentralised areas, which integrates the functions of a proximity service.

With regard to the numerous initiatives proposed by the representatives of the regional administrations, in the case of the Liguria Region, the intention becomes clear to systematise the various initiatives (also in the testing phase) present on the subject. In addition to this, the areas of intervention identified are those related to the transport system, the proximity of services and housing policies. On the latter aspect, the representatives of the administrations of the Valle d'Aosta Region, of the Public Administration of Bolzano and the stakeholders of the civil society of the Public Administration of Trento report the intention to develop co-housing initiatives in a multi-generational perspective, favouring cohabitation between young and old. In general, civil society stakeholders are fully aligned with the objectives proposed by the

representatives of the regional and provincial administrations. In addition, in fact, only the suggestion of the Basilicata Region and of the Public Administration of Bolzano is evident to implement policies on the subject in collaboration with the operators of the private sector, also consulting older people themselves. Civil society also points out that a good practice to be explored on the subject could be that of the Housing Quality Indicators Form developed by the British government for the assessment of the domestic environment, interior spaces and the context in which the home is located for the introduction of design constraints aimed at achieving a predetermined level of quality.

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing and developing of the theme within the Region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater diffusion throughout the territory of housing and social co-housing initiatives. The adaptation of homes to the needs of older people through home automation systems.
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures for the removal of architectural barriers designed specifically for older people. The creation and dissemination of cycle and pedestrian paths and walks. Transport services and the provision of residential structures to accommodate, even temporarily, older people who move for health reasons (visits, checks). The defining of forms of co-housing in which families can "adopt" older people, on a temporary or permanent basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying older people willing to share their own accommodation for assisted coexistence. Promotion of a family fostering service. Census of houses with architectural barriers, inhabited by older people with mobility difficulties. Free or low-cost services for small maintenance problems.
Campania	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of local communities in non-urban and inland areas.
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design initiatives and the co-design of services related to the theme of sustainable cities, with the active involvement of older people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimenting new forms of housing (co-housing), also in favour of older people in conditions of social and economic fragility. The elimination of architectural barriers. Strengthening of public transport services to places most frequented by older people. The promotion of a wider spread of new forms of coexistence between young and old.
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More widespread diffusion of social taxis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The performing of social housing and co-housing initiatives in the area. The promotion of home automation interventions in the homes of older people.
Piedmont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidating of the experiments already activated in the past in the field of co-housing and solidarity condominiums. Adaptation of the apartments of older people, equipping them with the necessary structures such as large elevators, home automation, etc. 	/
Sardinia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying housing structures in which older people and university students can live together, or young people who are involved in inclusion paths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of interventions in areas such as: transport, local mobility, housing, adaptation and re-qualification of buildings, stimulating the use of home automation and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a structure including a retirement home for self-sufficient older people and a nursery, with a view to intergenerational exchanges. 	<p>the technological and infrastructural improvement of environments, also working towards a progressive elimination of architectural barriers.</p>
Sicily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing of the supply of housing solutions such as co-housing and ensuring adequate economic support for those that already exist. • The launching of campaigns to combat cultural obstacles linked to the fear of losing one's identity, which often manifests itself through attachment to one's home. • Investing to improve infrastructure and transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting and organising co-housing policies through concerted action and the use of proximity services. • Improving of the public transport system.

The regions need to discuss and develop the issue within the framework of the regulatory, planning and consultation tools already present, or possibly to be activated (as suggested by the representatives of the Abruzzo Region administration). Secondly, it is proposed to guarantee adequate investments (Sicily Region) on the theme of infrastructures and transport. Once these objectives have been achieved, it will be possible to develop innovative policies on the subject (e.g. initiatives planned in co-design, as suggested by the representatives of the administration of the Lombardy Region), directly involving older people themselves. Although, in this case, the Piedmont Region intends rather to consolidate the experiments already activated in the past. Furthermore, in continuity with a number of proposals included in the other two groups, the intention in the Region of Sardinia (an approach shared also by the stakeholders of the civil society of the Lombardy region) to create a structure including a retirement home for self-sufficient older people and a nursery school, with a view to intergenerational exchange is underlined. Also in this case, the input of the stakeholders of civil society is substantially aligned with the proposals made by the representatives of the regional administrations.

4.12 Older people in emergency situations

Purpose

While not referring to specific MIPAA commitments or to sustainable development goals (SDG), the management of older people in emergency situations is a priority issue, both, in general, as evidenced at an international level, with the recent issue of the UNECE policy brief (UNECE, 2020) and in particular, represented, in this period, by the contingency of the Covid-19 pandemic. Emergency situations test the resilience of individuals and communities, subjecting social and economic structures to significant stress. In this context, older people tend to suffer more from the consequences of the crisis due to their social and biological vulnerability, as well as due to the inadequate response of social protection systems. Emergency situations, as also revealed during the Covid-19 pandemic, have profound social, human and urban implications that must be interpreted in the light of demographic change, through the creation of spaces, services and technologies that favour active ageing.

Recommendation no.24

To provide plans taking into account both older people's needs and the contribution that they can offer in all the stages: preparation, support and response to the emergency.

Recommendation no.25

To promote data collection and data process related to health and living conditions of older people during emergency situations, to encourage the implementation and the transferability of good practices.

Recommendation no.26

To consider the condition of older people in emergency situations, in a cross-cutting way with respect to the MIPAA commitments and the Sustainable Development Goals previously discussed.

Possible developments at national level

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing with the mainstreaming of the issue of the rights of vulnerable people, including older people, in emergency contexts, promoting a greater focus on AA issues and post-pandemic effects, also in light of the conclusions of the EU Council on human rights and Covid-19. 	/
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Guidelines for financial education for adults combined with expansion and strengthening of the partnership in order to be able to reach the recipients of financial education interventions also at home, that is to say directly in the places of aggregation, study, work and of daily life. 	/
Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MLPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNRR: reform of assistance to non-self-sufficient older people, in the direction of a more marked social and health integration of services. Considering the third sector as a resource in the co-design of services to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The broadest involvement of the entire economic and social partnership envisaged by the PNRR is desirable, in particular in the phases of elaboration and definition of the measures. It is necessary to approve the national

	<p>create a protection network and to address the situations of fragility, loneliness and hardship that the pandemic crisis has exacerbated.</p>	<p>framework law for non-self-sufficient people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing resources for the promotion of social, recreational and cultural activities that allow opportunities for active participation throughout life; the promotion of projects for the creation of intergenerational social spaces, such as the “time bank” initiatives. • The encouraging of innovative projects for housing policies for older people through the use of Structural Funds.
Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MPAAF)	/	/
Ministry of Health (MS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future monitoring by the infectious disease offices and health and safety protection of its workplaces. • The organisation of structures for monitoring the effects of Covid-19 in the long term, to investigate any pathologies deriving from the disease. • Guidelines 2021: in anticipation of a post-Covid-19 phase, in relation to the "Health, environment and climate" sector, a structural reform of policies, of the body of legislation and of the institutional and structural set-up is necessary (both in the address-coordination and in the technical-scientific functions). This, both at national and regional levels, to strengthen the promotion and protection of health and prevention, with respect to environmental and climatic determinants, in the framework of the green and digital transition and the development of multiple economic and productive sectors, supported by the PNRR. • Training of competent doctors with a view to strengthening surveillance. • National Prevention Plan - LINE 12 Development of the One Health and Planetary Health approach for the governance of post-COVID-19 primary prevention: developing the capacity of prevention systems to predict and prevent pandemic risks and to contribute to the effectiveness of response, through the construction of complex, interconnected and supportive paths between societies, decision makers, production systems and scientific communities. 	/

Ministry of Economic Development (BET)	/	/
Department for Universal Civil Service and Youth Policy (DSCUPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recommendations formulated are considered widely shared, especially with reference to the collection and monitoring of data and information useful to facilitate the implementation and sharing of good practices. 	/
Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO)	/	/
Department for Family Policy (DIPOFAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department, through the experts of the Working Group on Demography, will present a report on the main analysis results at the end of 2021. Furthermore, as part of the IV National Conference on the family, which will be held in December 2021, this theme may be the subject of further study. 	/
Department of Sport (DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating further to explore the role that sport and physical activity play in strengthening physical and mental resilience. Monitoring of the influence that sport has on the well-being of all citizens in order to promote an active lifestyle, well-being and health at all ages. 	/
Department for digital transformation (DDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no actions aimed at older people in emergency contexts. However, the Department has contributed to obtaining data and providing functional support services for planning of the "IMMUNI" app and the "IO" app. 	/
National Agency for Active Labour Policies (ANPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During 2020, the Agency, in its function of national coordination of the ESF OPs, carried out in collaboration with the European Commission, a series of specific seminars aimed at managing authorities to deal with the pandemic. Specific section of the ANPAL website dedicated to the CRII initiatives - Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative, and CRII Plus. The section favours the measures that impact on the Structural Funds, in particular the ESF, and on the indications relating to current and future programming. 	/

The action of central administrations is part of the more comprehensive government strategy that aims to promptly prevent the onset of new pandemic events and to increase the resilience of society and of the health system. This is naturally the case of the set of measures and interventions envisaged by the PNRR, which finds relevant examples in the pursuit of greater social and health integration of services and in the reform of non-self-sufficiency. The surveillance and monitoring interventions envisaged in the health sector

move in the same direction, as well as investigations aimed at detecting any long-term effects of the Covid-19 infection. Also in the health sector, the effort for a structural reform appears to be of particular importance both in the direction-coordination functions and in the technical-scientific functions, at national and regional level, to strengthen the promotion and protection of health and prevention, with respect to environmental and climatic determinants, in the context of the green and digital transition.

Finally, the objective highlighted by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation regarding the continuation of the mainstreaming effort at EU level should be highlighted, placing greater attention on issues on AA and on post-pandemic effects, also in light of the Council conclusions in which it reaffirms the EU commitment to human rights, in the context of the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic (22 February 2021).

Possible regional developments

GROUP 1

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Emilia Romagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting actions and prevention measures through the processing and sending of data and reports by Local Health Authorities to GPs. The integrated use of databases available in various sectors (e.g. health, social, environment and civil protection, etc.). Strengthening the management of the organisational and human resources available to deal with emergencies, also involving older people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidating of the support actions for lonely older people that the pensioners' trade unions have implemented during the pandemic, in collaboration with the local social services and voluntary associations.
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identifying of possible areas of intervention and improving of regional planning tools through the results of the mapping of the initiatives implemented at local level during the emergency, collecting good practices coming "from below". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of initiatives related to local volunteering and strengthening of the home assistance service. Establishment of the territorial register of older people, with classification of the physical and mental state, in order to activate services and forms of assistance based on subjective and emergency situations.
Umbria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing of an organic plan (e.g. involving various services/areas: social, health, etc.) to promote the safety and management of older people in emergency situations, in line with the Recommendations proposed for this topic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing of a regional plan aimed at guaranteeing the safety and management of older people in emergency situations.
Veneto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing and mitigating as far as possible the risks for the most fragile groups of the population, including older people. 	/

The priority of these Regions is to intervene by adapting/developing/strengthening the organisational and planning tools, for example: the integrated use of available databases and greater involvement of general practitioners in support and prevention actions - Emilia-Romagna Region; the creation of an organic plan for the safety and management of older people in emergency situations - representatives for the

administration and stakeholders of the civil society of the Umbria Region. A further proposal is to collect information on good practices from “below”, developed in the territories during the pandemic (referents of the administration of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region). This latter aspect is also emphasised by the civil society stakeholders of the Emilia-Romagna Region, who suggest consolidating the actions put in place by the pensioners' trade unions, in collaboration with local social services and voluntary associations. In addition to this, the civil society stakeholders of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region suggest establishing a territorial register of older people to activate specific forms of assistance based on subjective situations.

GROUP 2

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Basilicata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation and dissemination of tools such as telemedicine and community nurses in those disadvantaged areas where emergency situations are mainly linked to the difficulty of accessing essential services. • Creation of a registry of frail older people in collaboration with the health authorities of Potenza and Matera. • In addition, the provision of financial resources to the third sector to organise targeted interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the “Case della Salute” initiative through the forthcoming Regional Health Plan.
Bolzano	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of home care services.
Lazio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing with the measures already taken during the pandemic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free check-ups for older people at least annually, through the creation of special geriatric centres. • The creation of multisectorial nursing homes that also act as daytime recreation centres, to offer rapid assistance to older people in emergency situations.
Liguria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging of the creation of a neighbourhood system. • Strengthen the monitoring of the living conditions of older people population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater attention to emergencies related to the problems of loneliness and to the mental well-being of older people.
Marche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of a control room/crisis unit/instrument (e.g. also a telephone number, a site, an organisation), on the model of crisis units organised, structured and led by the Civil Protection in response to natural disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /
Puglia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information, support and economic contributions dedicated to citizenship and to the most fragile categories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of an <i>ad hoc</i> social safety net for emergency situations, in favour of frail older people without family support.
Tuscany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of activities for prevention plans and monitoring of the social and health needs of citizens, with specific attention to older population. 	/
Trento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining or rebuilding emergency services where the conditions and evolution of the pandemic so require. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of home care.
Valle d'Aosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater involvement of the GP in carrying out activities of prevention, monitoring and reporting of any situations at risk, to create a territorial network that can be used to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of epidemiological services to obtain a greater quantity of data available on the emerging needs of older population.

	<p>reach, during periods of emergency, those who are difficult to identify by the health system, due to territorial and/or social isolation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and mapping of emergency situations as part of the new plan for health and social well-being. 	
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According to what is revealed by the analysis, it is necessary to develop an adequate system of mapping, monitoring and reporting of emergency situations, in order to provide, for example in the context of plans for health and social well-being, interventions based on the actual needs of older population (e.g. telemedicine - representatives for the administration of the Basilicata Region). This can be achieved through the creation of a register of frail older people, greater involvement of general practitioners with regard to prevention and reporting activities (referents of the administration of the Valle d'Aosta Region), or by creating a control cabin/crisis unit on the model of units led by the Civil Protection in response to natural disasters (referents of the administration of the Marche Region). In this regard, the representatives of the administration of the Basilicata Region also suggest providing adequate financial resources to third sector organisations so that the latter can develop targeted interventions, or favouring the creation of a solidarity neighbourhood system (referents of the administration of the Liguria Region). With regard to the inputs of civil society, the stakeholders of the Puglia region support the idea of building an *ad hoc* social protection network for emergency situations, for the benefit of the frail older people. In addition to the need to strengthen epidemiological services and home care, in the Lazio region it is suggested to create multisectorial nursing homes that also act as daytime recreation centres, to offer rapid assistance to older people in emergency conditions.

GROUP 3

	Administration goals	Additional civil society inputs
Abruzzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating of the fundamental role of the third sector in the management of emergency situations. • The development of interventions for the digitalisation of services. • Reduction of the digital divide to enable older people to access services and to receive support during emergency situations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of an updated database on older people in emergency situations, in order to plan targeted interventions in collaboration with the third sector and the relevant institutional figures.
Calabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of information systems for the collection of data on the living and health conditions of older people residing in nursing homes during emergency situations. • Start-up of a mapping conducted by collecting reports from general practitioners, to also take a census of those who have remained in their homes. • Continuing with the experiment relating to the electronic transmission of prescriptions from general practitioners directly to pharmacies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the continuity of contacts of older people with their families, friends and relatives through the use of appropriate digital technologies, during emergency situations.
Campania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing to implement the interventions already planned and possibly developing new ones. 	/
Lombardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating and strengthen collaboration with the third sector in order to continue 	/

	<p>developing initiatives for the benefit of older population in emergency situations in the future (e.g. vouchers for older people and disabled).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functionally rethinking the spaces in which services are offered during emergency situations, providing new contexts that are more suited to social change. 	
Molise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telemedicine initiatives. Adapting of the registry of the fragile population for other emergency situations, with a specific focus on older population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated database on older people in emergency situations in all municipal administrations, also with a view to prevention.
Piedmont	/	/
Sardinia	/	/
Sicily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing and strengthening of the collaboration between the regional administration and voluntary associations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater collaboration between trade union associations and the Region regarding the planning of interventions on the subject.

Among the numerous proposals put forward by the representatives of the regional administrations, shared by the stakeholders of civil society, that following in particular are noted: 1) the need to create closer collaborations with trade unions and the third sector; 2) the intention to develop information systems such as, for example, a registry/database of the frail older population, to start a mapping process that can be used to detect the needs of older people in emergency situations. Finally, it is believed that further interventions on this subject must be linked to the reduction of the digital divide, through the training and use of adequate digital technologies by older population during emergency situations (as suggested by the representatives of the administration of the Abruzzo Region), and the implementation of telemedicine.

5. Conclusions

5.1 What is the future for national and multilevel coordination of active ageing policies?

The pandemic, which has particularly affected older people, in terms of hospital admissions and deaths, has further aggravated and stressed certain situations already in trouble, such as health and social assistance. Nonetheless, demographic ageing supported by new and increasingly sophisticated technologies also offers unexpected possibilities to create jobs, promote social equity and foster prosperity (e.g. “silver” economy and assistance).

Policies seek to stem the impact of demographic ageing by improving education and skills systems, encouraging a longer and fuller working life and promoting reforms of pension and social protection systems, but also defining policies adapted to the great changes of the current historical period: from green and digital transitions to new forms of work, also considering the threat of pandemics, thus taking into account the United Nations 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the United Nations decade of ageing in good health.

The topic of AA has been debated for some time now both nationally and internationally. The proposal for a framework law on AA that is adequately funded is widely supported. Many regional administrations have already experimented with and implemented multifunctional and multidimensional regional laws regarding the subject in question.

The United Nations Action Plan on Ageing (2002) had as its main objective the fight against negative images and stereotypes about ageing and old age. In the following years, the various WHO documents have reaffirmed this concept. The recommendation is to represent older people as a person who is still full of resources, active and with a well-founded ability to develop skills and social roles. The European Year of AA and Solidarity between generations (2012) has definitively consecrated this vision and recommended that all Member States work in this direction and in all areas: social, political, health, labour, cultural, etc.

Another relevant aspect of demographic ageing concerns age discrimination. What emerges from the work presented here is the need for an actual paradigm shift: transforming ageing from a problem for the social and economic system of the country to a development resource for the community. For this purpose, it is necessary to activate and promote real information and campaigns aimed at conveying the concept of AA in society: a wish also shared by the EU.

The ageing of the population increasingly brings the phenomena of ageism to the fore²⁰. Within the community, older people can be stigmatised due to their chronological age. With increasing age, the attribution of negative stereotypes regarding changes on a physical, cognitive and emotional level can increase. This phenomenon can cause the exclusion of older people from educational, work, housing opportunities, etc.

²⁰ This term refers to a combination of prejudicial attitudes towards people of different ages from one's own (Butler, 1969). Butler defined ageism as a combination of three related elements. These included prejudicial attitudes towards older people, old age and the ageing process; discriminatory practices against older people; institutional practices and policies that perpetuate stereotypes about older people. The WHO defines ageism as a stereotype, prejudice and discrimination against people based on their age, highlighting among other aspects that it is a form of normalised discrimination, that is implicitly considered normal at a social level (WHO *Report on Ageing and Health*, 2015).

The COVID-19 pandemic has in some cases exacerbated ageism, paradoxically, at the very beginning of the WHO's launch of the Decade for Healthy Ageing 2020 – 2030. The greater vulnerability of older people to contagion and the greater need for health care have at times been combined with a perception of "low potential" of productivity and social utility.

Ageism is created by the language we use about age and ageing and is practiced at an institutional, interpersonal and even "self-inflicted" level. The negative view of older people is manifested not only through actions but also through communication methods that are adopted towards those who are in the third and fourth age. An example is the "elderspeak" (a style of language particularly used with older people, often automatically and unconsciously, therefore the product of an implicit attitude).

In the Italian working context, "the perception of being subjected to age discrimination produces not so much the effect of an early exit from the productive world, which according to current labour policies would entail a penalty in economic terms, but rather a disaffection that directs the subject to desire to change jobs, probably because the discriminatory attitude of colleagues and employer is seen as a specificity of one's organisation and not of the entire labour market "(Donizzetti, 2015)²¹.

5.1.1. Demographic changes and the need for policy innovation

When the coordination initiative was launched in 2019, demographic ageing was a process of change in society with which various administrations had been working for some time within the specificities of the functions under their responsibility. It is a change that, precisely because it is registered in the development paths of social life, became visible when each administration was presented with the operational definition of its *mission*, defining - within the relationship with the services and their organisational divisions - the request for the development of policies in relation to the new social demands, made more evident during the pandemic experience.

In this sense, the project has been received by many as an interesting device to bring the different needs together, and to implement the quality of the work proposed by each one. From this point of view, "active" is an adjective that can be proposed as indicative of a new client, at the same time representative of a desire and a commitment - on the part of central and local administrations and representatives of civil society - to understand and organise a new representation of ageing processes, and in relation to this to identify resources and constraints within which to organise interventions.

Rereading the priorities outlined by the administrations, some trends can be identified, inscribed within two macro areas: exploring change, and identifying certain methodological criteria to support policy development.

5.1.2. A change worth knowing

As strongly highlighted by civil society, in recent years, the ways of experiencing ageing, as well as the social and economic system, have greatly changed: we think, for example, of the development of digital systems, but also of having to address the problems that the pandemic emergency itself highlighted.

On the first side, within a process of changing lifestyles that has been both the product and the limit of the development paths of the welfare system, the new generations of young people, older people, families and

²¹ Although Italy implemented, with the decree-law 216 of 2003, the indications of the European Commission of 2000, which also includes age among the prohibitions of discrimination in the workplace, this indication is in fact often ignored. In 2006, the Commission warned 17 countries, including Italy, to respect this directive, which is not only formal but substantive.

social organisms are bearers of characteristics, values and of cultural models of approach to community life that are difficult to ascribe to “known” categorisations. Thus, there is a twofold need to explore these changes and to take them into account in the development path of policy programming.

Several stakeholders recognised this need, referring to the following orders of priority:

- the function that the unions of pensioners, the third sector and the competent non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in general, can perform (as is already the case, for example, in the Coalition of the Digital Republic), as a direct expression of the representatives of citizens and of older people in the development of interventions;
- the need to develop research initiatives on ageing processes to support the development of the reference policies of administrations (e.g. MEF, MLPS and ANPAL);
- the improvement of the effectiveness and quality of the various statistical and information systems involved in the processes of programming and provision of services and policies, also making them accessible to citizens (e.g. MLPS, DIPOFAM, DSCUPG and DDT of the PDCM, MS);

With respect to these priorities, by multiple parties²², the establishment of a National Observatory for AA was appreciated as a viable prospect, which includes all social and institutional representatives and is able to interface with the coordination structures and observatories already existing in various areas. On the part of some central administrations, this device is proposed as useful in order to reconstruct an overview of the characteristics of social demand connected to the ageing process and to support the coordination of the processes for verification and allocation of financial resources, as well as of programming development. On the part of the regional administrations, its usefulness is also found in terms of the shared construction of coordination criteria and verification of interventions, taking into account the specific territorial characteristics.

5.1.3. A method for the development of interventions

On a second front, the changes in social demand originating from the demographic ageing process are inscribed within the resources and constraints envisaged by the development paths of the policies themselves, by the characteristics of the devices adopted and by the choices that organise their articulation in the various areas of intervention.

As resulted from the findings of the administrations, the priorities in this area appear to be set out following four lines connected to each other.

a. Support for the development of a paradigm shift in the approach to interventions aimed at older people: from a performance approach "by categories" of individual beneficiaries²³ to a proposal that aims at the development of services to the person in its entirety, within the various declinations of the Third Age in the systems of coexistence and in the life of communities; an approach, therefore, that looks at the relationship between individuals and contexts of reference, both from an intergenerational perspective and for the development of rules of coexistence that are able to enhance diversity and the contribution that the latter can give to the development of social and productive life, within the span of the life cycle. It is about supporting a change not only in the management of interventions, but also referring to a cultural change with respect to the idea of ageing, prefigured not as a problem for the social and economic system of the

²² And in particular, in the feedback received from: MEF, MISE, MAECI, PDCM, accompanied by the Regions of Basilicata, Lazio, Liguria, Abruzzo, Lombardy, Molise and Piedmont.

²³ First and foremost, young and old, but also people with disabilities and various other forms of "weak power" categories such as migrants, people with disabilities, the unemployed etc.

country, but rather as a resource for the identification of new areas of intervention and innovation of policies, from a preventive and proactive approach, and therefore for the generation of new resources. For example, the proposals of the Ministry of Health with reference to the One Health approach in the context of health prevention and promotion of policies aimed at older people go in this direction; the guidelines of the new programming regarding Social Policies (Ministry of Labour and Social Policies), and Structural Funds (ANPAL); the initiatives promoted from an intergenerational perspective by the various Departments of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in particular in the field of policies for families and youth/civil service policies, and the promotion of sporting activities; the representative initiatives of the MAECI on the subject of human rights and dignity of older people.

b. Supporting, in this perspective, of a sufficiently homogeneous development²⁴ of services on the national territory, such as to make government action capable of intercepting the new social and development demands of the economic system, and addressing them in a coherent manner with resources and constraints of the reference contexts, combining the consolidation of existing measures, with the prospect of their innovation. This should, in particular, take place in the context of measures relating to work contexts, skills development paths, the development of intergenerational solidarity systems, with a view to the prevention of widely understood conditions of vulnerability.²⁵

With respect to the specific areas of policy development, particular attention is merited by the development interventions of territorial services intended to consolidate the social protection system. This, with a view to preventing and reducing social, economic and geographical inequalities (active labour policies, system for lifelong learning, literacy and development of digital and financial training for older people, services for social inclusion and health and social services to combat the institutionalisation of non-self-sufficient older people). In this context, the perspective is to favour the development of system actions²⁶, which intervene on the development of social relationships by operating towards the convergence of policies and resources, and facilitating the development of personalised processes for the taking in charge of service requests. Thus, including the activation and development of proximity networks that can also make use of the role of the third sector and bilateralism in the co-planning and development of interventions, especially in the most disadvantaged areas of the country, in inland areas in urban peripheries.

In particular, the following are all aimed at this priority: the initiatives for the development of social policies, for lifelong learning and for active labour policies promoted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, in collaboration with ANPAL, and of the social and health policies promoted by the Ministry of Health. Also, the measures for the development of digital skills promoted by the Department for the digital transformation of the Presidency of the Council, as well as the service proposals of the Ministry of Economic Development in terms of knowledge and development of services for consumers, silver economy and smart specialisation strategies with a view to AA. Furthermore, the development of research on the reference parameters for the verification of public social security expenditure, from an intergenerational perspective, of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

c. Identifying coordination devices between policies that are functional to an intersectorial definition of interventions at various levels of government. To consider the multidimensional perspective of an AA

²⁴ Where “homogeneous” means with reference to a methodological criterion in approaching the service, such as that expressed by the development of the essential levels of performance and services.

²⁵ Social vulnerability expressed in terms of a critical relationship with the labour market, but also connected to phenomena of loneliness and isolation that can occur in relation to the development of digital systems and more generally within a problematic relationship with care services.

²⁶ A number of initiatives are proposed that also involve service operators and administrations in the development and identification of new skills and organisational models.

approach, the consolidation of partnerships and the strengthening of the stakeholders' network involved in the development of interventions at different levels²⁷ of governance, was deemed essential by many parties, also hoping for the development of the Project, a new dialogue with other Ministries²⁸ which, while not adhering to the initiative, interact with the national administrations involved in the stakeholders' network. This perspective is accompanied by the need expressed by most administrations, both nationally and regionally, to identify a convergence of strategic lines and both planning and financial resources, within a perspective of mutual collaboration, to implement the sustainable development goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, as well as the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR).

With regard to the tools that could facilitate these synergies, the following are identified as interesting prospects:

1. The development of alliances and territorial collaborations with a view to mutual reflection and exchange between public administrations and stakeholders on good practices, service models and regulatory initiatives on the subject of AA, with the substantial involvement of representatives from non-governmental organisations (NGOs), unions of pensioners, third sector and bilateralism (Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, PA Bolzano, Veneto, Tuscany, Abruzzo, Calabria, Sardinia)
2. The creation of an Observatory or a Permanent Table on AA, with territorial or intersectorial working groups (MISE, MIPAAF, MEF, DDT, DSPG, DIPOFAM, with the Regions of Piedmont, Lombardy, Molise, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Umbria, Basilicata and Lazio). The observatory is prefigured as a lean organisational function, capable of interfacing with the already existing multilevel coordination structures²⁹, being a reference for the monitoring and development paths of the interventions, but also in terms of coordination of the planning and programming processes of the existing policies (MLPS, ANPAL, MAECI). This, by constantly recalling the knowledge development and advocacy functions prefigured in point 1 of this paragraph, also in the context of a National Program for AA policies.

To continue the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies", with the activation of the permanent observatory is also considered by some administrations as a viable prospect for developing a Framework Law for AA, a national reference for the planning, programming and investment processes, with respect to the various areas considered up to now (MISE, Marche, Umbria, Veneto, Basilicata, Lazio, Marche).

Summarising what has been proposed so far, the consultation process promoted by the Project for the development of AA policies presents some lively dynamism. From the point of view of policy makers, the current pandemic contingency has deeply solicited welfare policies, as well as the development of a network approach aimed at fostering system actions to grasp the new service demands emerging from an ageing society. Demands that are little known, but that modify the way of conceiving the policies themselves. In fact, the expectation is that they produce services to people, in the territories, protecting the subjective rights to age by primarily addressing and dealing with social problems, from health to social inequalities. "Dealing", in this sense, refers to the existence of a question, a question that does not imply something already given, done and accomplished, at the different levels but something that emerges, implying careful consideration. That is, an action of continuous negotiation with all the social and

²⁷For example, the expansion of the network is considered useful by many: to organisations representing the health care professions and general practitioners in the context of interventions to promote health and quality of life; to school and training systems for the development of literacy measures for older people; to the entrepreneurial system for the development of measures to reduce gender gaps (wage equality, conciliation welfare, etc.).

²⁸In particular: Ministry of Education, Ministry of University and Research, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of the Environment.

²⁹Childhood Observatory, National Observatory on the Family, as well as with the State-Regions Conference or the Services Conferences.

institutional components, of contextual construction of specific understandings, which turn to transformative interventions rather than resolution. In this sense, knowledge and action are strictly interconnected, the problems of individuals (young people, women, older people), families and communities, must be identified and linked to transversal issues, actively involving the various interlocutors: the different levels of government, the associations, stakeholders, those who are interested in knowing and understanding AA, and participating in the collective construction of knowledge and new resources for coexistence. The space of participation, in this regard, is conceived as a space for collective thought, which becomes generative of resources. This, by mobilising and modifying the new social representations of ageing, as well as interventions that allow the governance to relocate itself, also by taking into account structural, emotional and relational ties that characterize an ageing society. At the same time, it should also recognise subjective and social resources in the exchange between interlocutors. In most areas of service's work, today a paradigm shift is required. It is on this perspective that the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies" has worked. The paradigms that have gone through the development of services to date, the health one aimed at care and the social one, seemed to foreshadow the future starting from known methods, ideally referring to the elimination of dysfunctionality, by "knowing already" (Olivetti Manoukian 2015) the service proposal to be offered. During the three years of development of the Project, thanks also to the contribution of the various interlocutors of civil society, of representative organisations, of the third sector and the reciprocal exchange between administrations, this perspective was further articulated in a process of mutual recognition that seems to have led to a different knowledge of the context. Regulatory or resource dimensions assumed in a static way, considered complex to deal with or irrelevant, were reread with a view to being able to appreciate the emerging phenomena. The recipients of the work of the services, programs and policies themselves were finally perceived at the same time also as bearers of needs, questions and opportunities, configuring themselves as a resource. This, in particular when reciprocal and multiple connections are activated, with respect to the problems and the way to deal with them also from an organisational perspective. It is in this direction that the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies" seems to have expressed its main product: in the construction of perspectives for its collective development, within a method path that may be interesting to verify, also in relation to the development of new programs.

5.2 National and multilevel coordination of active ageing policies: preparing the path for the next three years

The Department for Family Policies and with it the entire project team, this also meaning the network of governmental and civil society stakeholders, have expressed their intention to continue together on the path traced, through a new three-year agreement signed with IRCCS INRCA in December 2021.

The work plan for the next three years, to be drawn up once again in a participatory manner, obviously means in continuity with the main activities carried out so far: 1) we have a state of the art regarding public policies on AA (which may be partially updated); 2) we have recommendations to guide policy-making in this area, which are applicable in the long term because they are general enough to allow renewable short-term objectives; 3) we have a first picture of possible actions to implement the recommendations, both at regional and central level, as identified in this report. The next three years may be more oriented towards implementation goals.

Regarding the objectives to be pursued at regional level, through work sessions that will involve the entire regional network of stakeholders, and also through interregional meetings to encourage the exchange of good practices, the main short-term objectives that can be implemented, among those identified, will be defined. This, will take place also considering any obstacles and/or facilitating factors, and assistance can be provided by the project team to start the implementation where possible.

The activity to be carried out at regional level will also be able to make use of information coming from applications that have occurred, in the meantime, of the Active Ageing Index, by the project team, which

has so far produced the publication of two scientific articles. A first work (Principi et al., 2021) identifies five groups of Italian regions with similar characteristics in terms of AA, and therefore with presumably different objectives. The data can be analysed and the objectives can be set in a participatory manner among all the relevant stakeholders - both from both governmental and civil society levels, also through working sessions between groups of regions. A second article (Zannella et al., 2021), analysing the trend in all regions, placed particular emphasis on gender differences.

Regarding the activity to be carried out at national level, part of the activity, as in the case of the Regions, may be dedicated to defining the main short-term objectives that can be implemented, among those identified in this report, also considering any obstacles and/or facilitating factors. In addition to this, a very important task will have to focus on laying the foundations for the implementation of the two main (as in this report have been shown) short-term objectives to be achieved: 1) a national law on the promotion of AA in Italy, provided with adequate financial resources and 2) a national observatory on AA.

With regard to the first of the two objectives, also on the basis of previous experiences available, a draft law proposal on the subject could be drawn up, with the contribution of the entire stakeholder network, to be brought to the attention of the political level.

Regarding the second objective, the intention is to provide a stable and recognised dimension to the stakeholder network created, which can allow everyone not to waste the work done so far. Indeed, the idea is to continue what has been started in this area with a long-term improvement perspective, rather than relying on agreements of a definite duration, which can certainly be very valid, but only in an experimental phase. This observatory could be established through an article in the previously desired law proposal.

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Appendix 1: Outline for the collective interview



National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies

INTRODUCTION TO THE OUTLINE FOR THE COLLECTIVE INTERVIEW

Below is the outline that will be used to guide the collective interview, already further explored during the last plenary meeting in March. Some preliminary information may help manage this activity

DISCUSSION CONTENTS

As in each administration the intention of the collective interview is to apply the recommendations (just published on the project website) in light of the previously found state of the art (the reports with the results in this regard have been available on the project website), the purpose of the collective interview is **not** to re-analyse the activities already started by the administration (which are already evident from the state of the art studied) but **to explore possible new paths with respect to the already existing one (i.e., new actions for possible future implementation), in application of the recommendations.**

DISCUSSION TIMING AND ORGANISATION

There are 15 slots lasting 10 minutes each, that is approximately 2 and a half hours of discussion. Considering slightly longer times for breaks, interruptions, etc. (also due to possible technical problems), it may be appropriate to organise a meeting of around three hours, for example 9-12, or 10-13.

As the time dedicated to each slot is short (10 minutes, but we cannot allow for longer otherwise the meeting would become excessively long), a certain rigour will be necessary in respecting the times, and it is advisable to prepare in advance.

For example, knowing that there are 15 slots, **a preliminary meeting between only the expected participants could be useful, in order to designate a "main respondent" for each of the 15 points, in order to facilitate compliance with the deadlines.**

1. MIPAA Commitment 1: To mainstream ageing in all policy fields with the aim of bringing societies and economies into harmony with demographic change to achieve a society for all ages

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

The purpose of this commitment is to overcome the sectorial visions and to foster a system perspective in order to address the challenges related to ageing. In the field of active ageing, positive experiences both at the national and local levels, are those that promote and put into practice an inter-ministerial or interdepartmental (at regional level) collaboration, overcoming the classic approach that delegates the production and management of interventions in this area to social and health policies.

Recommendation no.1

To provide long-term tools for coordination, analysis, planning and monitoring of active ageing policies at national level, by involving all the Ministries, Departments at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Regions and Autonomous Provinces.

Recommendation no.2

To provide long-term tools for coordination, analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring of active ageing policies at regional level, involving all regional departments/services, as well as other important institutional regional actors.

Short-term objectives:

- a) Creation of a National Observatory on Active Ageing.
- b) Creation of regional tools such as "Permanent working tables on active ageing", or similar.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Gender*
- *Partnership*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

2. MIPAA Commitment 2: To ensure full integration and participation of older persons in society

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

The purpose of this commitment is to promote the integration and participation of older people in society, in all areas of active ageing, without exception, to ensure that all possible opportunities are provided, among which older people can freely choose according to their preferences, motivations and predispositions. It is about enhancing the ability of the individual to express their identity and to implement their own life project. It is important that the opportunities are present for everyone and in all areas, with the opportunity to foster the experience of different paths of active ageing, even passing, if desired by individuals, from one dimension to another (of active ageing), depending on preferences or needs. This, for example, is in order to allow people to take control of all aspects of life, also with a view to reconciling work-life, to address ageing with greater resources and motivations. The perspective of this approach also goes beyond the micro level, as it allows, through the benefits for society as a whole, to address the issue of the sustainability of ageing. The expected results include, for example, that of the reduction of costs, in particular in relation to health and social services.

Recommendation no.3

To ensure full integration and participation of older people in society at the national and regional levels through specific and adequate laws and regulations.

Recommendation no.4

To ensure actual (rather than just remaining on paper) full integration and participation of older people in society as provided by laws, decrees, resolutions and other regulatory documents.

Short-term objectives:

- a) Approval and implementation of a national framework law, for a comprehensive promotion of active ageing, that deals with defining various parameters, including a minimum level that all Regions should guarantee, and ensuring the full integration and participation of older people in society, to which regional and local activities in this area can refer.
- b) Approval and implementation of regional laws or similar regulations, for a comprehensive promotion of active ageing (as it is demonstrated that even in the presence of different tools, the objective is achievable, e.g. Umbria Region, Emilia-Romagna Region).

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*
- *Gender*
- *Partnership*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

3. SDG 17: To strengthen the partnership

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

The sustainable development goal related to the strengthening of the partnership, with a view to active ageing, refers to the need to involve relevant stakeholders in all processes (from the production of policies on active ageing, to the implementation of services and related monitoring) with consultation and co-decision tools. The subject is strongly linked to the previous two, as it strengthens the integration and participation of older people in society (MIPAA 2) by integrating consultation and co-decision into mainstream ageing tools, as described above (MIPAA 1).

Recommendation no.5

To ensure that, beyond representatives of institutional/governmental bodies, both at the national and the regional level, also all relevant stakeholders (from the third sector and civil society, the academic-scientific sector, etc.) are included in long-term tools for the analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring of policies in the field of active ageing, in order to guarantee co-decisional participatory mechanisms.

Short-term objectives:

- a) To guarantee sustainability over time of the stakeholder network created at national level within the project “National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies”.
- b) To create or activate (in case they exist but still they remain on paper) a stakeholder networks in each Region/Autonomous Province.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*
- *Gender*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

4.MIPAA Commitment 3, SDG 1, SDG 10: To promote the fight against inequalities and poverty, fostering a fair and sustainable economic growth

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

Inequalities are considered as barriers that prevent access to active ageing paths, which must be guaranteed to the entire older population regardless of differences in cultural resources (which penalise those who have less), income, education and health, precisely in order to reduce them. This vision, consistent with law no. 328 of 2000 - "Framework law for the realisation of the integrated system of interventions and social services", therefore does not include the strictly welfare part of older people in need of social and health care, but rather those cases in which inequalities are given by differences in access to resources and the ability to achieve their own life goals, with respect, for example, to specific socio-economic conditions.

Fair and sustainable economic growth is therefore understood in terms of achieving a reduction in inequalities by increasing available resources, and in terms of guaranteeing access to active ageing even for individuals with scarce resources. The MIPAA commitment and the sustainable development goals in question can be considered as a particular case of what is stated in the chapter concerning commitment 2 (encouraging participation).

Recommendation no.6

To promote policies to combat inequalities and poverty, in order to guarantee the possibility of ageing actively also to older people with few resources available in terms of health and socio-economic conditions. Opportunities should be provided not only in terms of economic help, but also in terms of activation in the various domains of active ageing, according to the characteristics of the territory and promoting the development of digital skills among older people.

Short-term objectives:

- a) To strengthen, in the area of welfare services of the Local Authority, the implementation of counters for, taking into account inequalities between them, accompanying older people towards active ageing paths.
- b) To promote the development and coordination of national and regional initiatives, aimed at reducing the digital divide of the older population, and at promoting digital literacy, since the latter are actions capable of combating inequalities and fostering active ageing; and of guaranteeing independence, empowerment and equity of access to services and information, in response to individual needs (digital citizenship).

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*
- *Gender*
- *Partnership*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

5. MIPAA Commitment 4: Modification of social protection systems in response to demographic changes and their socio-economic consequences

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

While generally this MIPAA commitment is exclusively related to the theme of pensions, in reference to active ageing, social protection defines a broader notion which, in addition to the theme of the fight against inequalities and poverty (see the previous point), includes the construction and redefinition of a new welfare system founded on the essential pillars of universality and inter-generational solidarity, capable of consolidating social rights.

Recommendation no.7

In order to promote adequate social protection in response to demographic changes, and their socioeconomic consequences, it is necessary build a new welfare system through the development of a multilevel institutional governance, both at national and regional level, which integrates the perspective of ageing throughout life, and in the different life spheres.

Short-term objective:

a) Realisation of a system of proximity services for protection and social integration of older people who live in disadvantaged areas, for example: mountain villages, inland areas and suburbs.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*
- *Gender*
- *Partnership*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

6. MIPAA Commitment 5, SDG 8: Adapting the labour market to respond to the economic and social consequences of an ageing population

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

Employment is considered as an important dimension, among those that pertain to the concept of active ageing promoted through commitment 2. Ensuring participation of older people in this area is a necessity for both institutions and companies, in particular in managing the effects of the extension of working life both on the production process and as a function of the mechanisms of intergenerational exchange and transmission of knowledge. In this regard, enhancing and adapting the professional skills and working conditions of people in old age can have significant effects not only in terms of well-being and social participation for the individual, but also for the economic growth of the territory.

In this context, the work-life balance aspect should not be neglected to allow people to focus on other aspects of life (family relationships and other personal cultural interests, hobbies etc.), to address ageing with greater resources and motivations [Family associations forum]. Particularly important in this context are also aspects such as the intergenerational relationship, the possibilities of extending active life in the world of work, as well as measures aimed at favouring the intergenerational relay between young and old workers, as well as all measures aimed at increasing the employability of older people.

Recommendation no.8

To promote, at all levels and alongside possible existing ones, the implementation of policies stimulating age management initiatives both in the private and the public sectors. These initiatives are necessary to guarantee:

- To mature workers: the development of more opportunities and quality of the working conditions, resources and skills, including forms of work regulation and organization, to enhance intergenerational differences.
- To employers: the achievement of better economic results, also in terms of corporate social responsibility, by at the same time providing older workers with a better work climate, thus improving their work motivation, satisfaction and productivity, enhancing the potential of intergenerational teamwork.

Recommendation no.9

To promote active labour market policies at national and local level, which should be functional to vocational retraining, to skill-updating and to work reintegration of all those who wish so (mature unemployed and/or disadvantaged individuals; retired older people, etc.).

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*

- *Gender*
- *Partnership*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

7. MIPAA Commitment 6, SDG 4: Promotion of lifelong learning and adaptation of the education system in response to economic, social and demographic changes

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

As in the case of employment discussed in the previous paragraph, education is also one of the various dimensions that relate to the concept of active ageing addressed in chapter 2, which deserves further study given its importance. Regarding the area of active ageing related to education, the different tasks that the laws in force assign to the various levels mean that the national level is polarised almost exclusively on formal adult education, while the regional level on that of the non-formal type. With regard to the Regions, moreover, the analysis of the state of the art has highlighted how in many cases, although there are specific laws for this, funding has not been allocated for many years.

Recommendation no.10

To strengthen lifelong learning within a global strategy with the “Plan for the development of skills of the adult population” as a strategic tool, to represent a solid reference base for guiding targeted interventions that could be also funded within the European programming.

Recommendation no.11

To strengthen lifelong learning by promoting intergenerational knowledge exchange in a bidirectional way across various domains (e.g., areas, for example, passing on of knowledge by older people; passing on of digital skills by younger people).

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*
- *Gender*
- *Partnership*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

8. MIPAA Commitment 7, SDG 3: To promote initiatives to ensure quality of life, independence, health and well-being at all ages

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

Health and quality of life are key elements in the field of active ageing. These, on the one hand, as a result, contribute to obtaining positive feedback in terms of health and quality of life. Participation (chapter 2) is therefore strongly linked to these issues. On the other hand, greater health problems imply greater obstacles in accessing active ageing paths, therefore also the ability to actively age deserves further study. Thus, health and quality of life fall, in particular, within the theme of inequalities in terms of resources dealt with in paragraph 4. On the other hand, the literature informs that benefits in terms of health and quality of life are also enjoyed by people with a poor degree of health, when they manage to be involved. Active ageing, therefore, linked to that of lifestyles, can and must be a good prevention tool, if addressed with a view to promoting psycho-physical well-being, aimed at reducing risk factors, including environmental ones. As active ageing is mainly treated at a gerontological level, there is a need to create a bridge with the geriatric health part, as the two sides, as became evident from the analysis of the state of the art, seem to have few opportunities to collaborate.

Recommendation no.12

In order to improve the implementation of preventative tools, to provide training programs and policies able to strengthen competences in the community, and also including the promotion of active ageing among other tools.

Recommendation no.13

To create bridges between the health (doctors, geriatricians, health workers in general) and the gerontological (gerontologists, professions relating to the social aspects of ageing) perspectives, also through a two-way training for the operators of these two fields, in order to exploit and coordinate in a more effective way the activities developed in the area of active ageing.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*
- *Gender*
- *Partnership*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

9.MIPAA Commitment 8, SDG5: Enhancement of the gender approach in a society characterised by demographic ageing

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

The issue of the gender approach, highly regarded by MIPAA and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, can be considered as a specific declination of the more general problem of inequalities. Surprisingly, from the analysis of the state of the art (as we have been talking about equal opportunities for a long time now), little consideration of this aspect is evident in the creation and implementation of policies in the field of active ageing.

Recommendation no.14

To consider the issue of gender inequalities, in all areas of active ageing.

Recommendation no.15

To plan tools to implement gender-related initiatives required by regulations.

Recommendation no.16

To promote specific policies and initiatives to combat violence, abuse and discrimination against older women, also in light of the social transformations of the family under way, thus fostering their activation in the various active ageing domains.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*
- *Partnership*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

10. MIPAA Commitment 9, SDG 16: To support families providing care to older people and to promote intergenerational solidarity

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

The care activities are mainly carried out by women, without formal recognition by the institutions, and often involving adequate interventions for older caregivers. The issue of care for older people suffer from the lack of consideration of the gender perspective within the more general theme of the fight against inequalities. Considering that the life cycle perspective is critical for several reasons. Strengthening and boosting the intergenerational pact in all fields is a priority, also because cultural and psychological prejudices that hinder good ageing are instilled since childhood. It is therefore necessary to think about active ageing also to prepare future generations to experience old age in the best possible way, with particular regard to the phase of transition from adulthood to old age. Both nationally and regionally, there has been fairly limited attention to the perspective of the life course, that is, trying to link active ageing to what happens before entering old age.

Recommendation no.17

To facilitate caregivers in the access to all relevant information they need (including information on how to carry out care activities in relation to the specific diseases suffered by older people), through the creation of specific digital platforms (or the development of those already existing), for also providing training and information on the management of the disease.

Recommendation no.18

To promote the recognition of the rights and of the activities carried out by the caregiver, in the perspective of combating inequalities, including those related to health; promoting a gender approach, also creating a network in the community in order to facilitate the relationships between families and public and private services, also considering elements of training for family carers.

Recommendation no.19

Through services and devices, to provide older people and their caregivers the possibility of combining the illness and the care activity with their life-project within the community, e.g., relative to the work for the labour market or to other active ageing domains (learning, leisure and cultural activities, volunteering, etc.).

Recommendation no.20

It is necessary to encourage intergenerational dialogue in a positive and bidirectional way, also to the aim of promoting the life-course perspective.

Short-term objective:

a) Creation of a register of non-self-sufficient older people.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*
- *Gender*
- *Partnership*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

11. SDG 11: Sustainable cities

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

In order to guarantee to older people access to all the opportunities for active ageing, it is important to consider the methods of access to the services and active ageing paths which are present in the area, in terms of organisation of transport, adequacy of houses and infrastructures. In addition, within the context of the “Sustainable cities” measure, new pace of life in the city should be proposed through the modernisation of timetables (greater flexibility of the opening hours of the PA offices, hospitals, Local Health Authorities and services in general). This change is necessary to encourage a better reconciliation of life and work times and to improve the sustainability of cities for everyone and, therefore, also for that part of the population that is no longer young, which would thus have less difficulty in accessing services.

Recommendation no.21

To promote initiatives to facilitate mobility and access to community services (including educational ones) of older people, both in terms of time-flexibility and of adaptation of public transportation, as well as of pedestrian and cycle walkways.

Recommendation no.22

To promote both the development of enabling technologies and the adaptation of building and urban planning standards, for the reorganization of living spaces, even in co-housing situations, in an active ageing perspective. To also adopt criteria for the assessment of the quality of the houses of older and frail people.

Recommendation no.23

To promote the different types of co-housing (e.g., inter and intra-generational, neighbourhood cohousing, eco-rural villages, social housing, etc.) in older age and innovative strategies of urban regeneration, in order to promote active participation in social life.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*
- *Gender*
- *Partnership*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

12. Older people in emergency situations

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

While not referring to specific MIPAA commitments or to sustainable development goals (SDG), the management of older people in emergency situations is a priority issue, both, in general, as evidenced at an international level, with the recent issue of the UNECE policy brief (UNECE, 2020) and in particular, represented, in this period, by the contingency of the Covid-19 pandemic. Emergency situations test the resilience of individuals and communities, subjecting social and economic structures to significant stress. In this context, older people tend to suffer more from the consequences of the crisis due to their social and biological vulnerability, as well as due to the inadequate response of social protection systems. Emergency situations, as also revealed during the Covid-19 pandemic, have profound social, human and urban implications that must be interpreted in the light of demographic change, through the creation of spaces, services and technologies that favour active ageing.

Recommendation no.24

To provide plans taking into account both older people's needs and the contribution that they can offer in all the stages: preparation, support and response to the emergency.

Recommendation no.25

To promote data collection and data process related to health and living conditions of older people during emergency situations, to encourage the implementation and the transferability of good practices.

Recommendation no.26

To consider the condition of older people in emergency situations, in a cross-cutting way with respect to the MIPAA commitments and the Sustainable Development Goals previously discussed.

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Briefly summarise with those present the state of the art in relation to Covid if present (see also appendix to the Recommendations) (5 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art (5 minutes)

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*
- *Gender*
- *Partnership*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

13.MIPAA Commitment 10: Cooperation for the promotion and full realisation of the Regional Strategy for the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)

INTRODUCTORY PART

Purpose

The strategy for the implementation of the MIPAA (Regional Implementation Strategy - RIS) consists of making sure that everything that has been discussed so far is concretely translated into reality.

Recommendation no.27

To keep active ageing at the top of the political agenda at the national, regional and local governmental level, also via media, through an effort by all the relevant stakeholders.

Recommendation no.28

To take into account, in all the relevant laws and policies at all levels, within public, private and third sector organisations, including by older people themselves, each according to the respective competences and available resources, all the recommendations expressed in this document, to guarantee that the rights of older people are respected.

Short-term objective:

a) To strengthen the available statistics about living conditions of older people.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Application of the recommendations in the context of the state of the art

General discussion, and additional check to be carried out with respect to the following transversal dimensions:

- *Mainstreaming ageing*
- *Gender*
- *Partnership*
- *Intergenerationality*
- *Autonomous life, health and safety*
- *Digitisation*
- *Sustainability (including environmental sustainability)*

14. Towards the promotion of multilevel and multisectorial coordination of active ageing policies: how can we improve and what actions should be taken as a matter of priority?

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

15. Planning by the administration of involvement of civil society stakeholders in the consultation

How does the administration intend to disclose the draft of the document that will be drawn up shortly, in order to receive input from the relevant civil society stakeholders in the reference territory?

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Appendix 2: Structure model used to compile the results of the institutional part and to collect the contribution from civil society



Policies for active ageing in the Region (or in the Ministry, etc.) XXXX: what are the possible objectives?

The results of a consultation with the representatives of the administration and with the stakeholders of civil society

(envisaged as part of the project "National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies ", WP2 - T3)

FIRST DRAFT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY STAKEHOLDERS INPUT

INTRODUCTION

This report is drawn up as part of the third phase of the " " National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies" (<http://famiglia.governo.it/it/politiche-e-attivita/invecchiamento-attiva/progetto-di-coordinamento-nazionale/>)

The first phase involved a survey of the state of the art in each administration (link to download the report relating to this administration: INSERT THE CORRECT LINK), through which it was possible to produce a report on the situation at national level (<http://famiglia.governo.it/media/2132/le-politiche-per-l-invecchiamento-attiva-in-italia.pdf>)

The second phase focused on providing recommendations and related short-term objectives, based on the analysis of the previously identified state of the art (<http://famiglia.governo.it/media/2329/raccomandazioni-per-ladozione-di-politiche-in-materia-di-invecchiamento-attiva.pdf>)

The third phase focuses on identifying possible future developments, in application of the recommendations and starting from the state of the art as previously determined.

This third phase is characterised by two main activities. Initially, the discussion developed with the representatives of each Administration through a collective interview (carried out electronically due to Covid). Subsequently, the perspective of the administration was integrated with that of the relevant civil society stakeholders in this area.

The chapters of this document are based on the framework that distinguishes the project activities from the first phase: the commitments contained in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

THIS DRAFT WAS DEVELOPED AFTER THE INTERVIEW WITH THE ADMINISTRATION REFERENCES (SEE IN YELLOW ABOVE) AND IS WAITING TO RECEIVE THE SECOND INPUT: THAT OF THE REFERENCES OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS. THIS INPUT MUST BE PROVIDED, IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING 14 CHAPTERS, IN THE SPECIFIC SPACE DEDICATED TO THIS, WHICH HAS BEEN HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES, AND WHICH BEARS THE TITLE OF

"FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION".

1. MIPAA Commitment 1: To mainstream ageing in all policy fields with the aim of bringing societies and economies into harmony with demographic change to achieve a society for all ages

Purpose

The purpose of this commitment is to overcome the sectorial visions and to foster a system perspective in order to address the challenges related to ageing. In the field of active ageing, positive experiences both at the national and local levels, are those that promote and put into practice an inter-ministerial or interdepartmental (at regional level) collaboration, overcoming the classic approach that delegates the production and management of interventions in this area to social and health policies.

Recommendation no.1

To provide long-term tools for coordination, analysis, planning and monitoring of active ageing policies at national level, by involving all the Ministries, Departments at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Regions and Autonomous Provinces.

Recommendation no.2

To provide long-term tools for coordination, analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring of active ageing policies at regional level, involving all regional departments/services, as well as other important institutional regional actors.

Short-term objectives:

- a) Creation of a National Observatory on Active Ageing.
- b) Creation of regional tools such as "Permanent working tables on active ageing", or similar.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

2. MIPAA Commitment 2: To ensure full integration and participation of older persons in society

Purpose

The purpose of this commitment is to promote the integration and participation of older people in society, in all areas of active ageing, without exception, to ensure that all possible opportunities are provided, among which older people can freely choose according to their preferences, motivations and predispositions. It is about enhancing the ability of the individual to express their identity and to implement their own life project. It is important that the opportunities are present for everyone and in all areas, with the opportunity to foster the experience of different paths of active ageing, even passing, if desired by individuals, from one dimension to another (of active ageing), depending on preferences or needs. This, for example, is in order to allow people to take control of all aspects of life, also with a view to reconciling work-life, to address ageing with greater resources and motivations. The perspective of this approach also goes beyond the micro level, as it allows, through the benefits for society as a whole, to address the issue of the sustainability of ageing. The expected results include, for example, that of the reduction of costs, in particular in relation to health and social services.

Recommendation no.3

To ensure full integration and participation of older people in society at the national and regional levels through specific and adequate laws and regulations.

Recommendation no.4

To ensure actual (rather than just remaining on paper) full integration and participation of older people in society as provided by laws, decrees, resolutions and other regulatory documents.

Short-term objectives:

a) Approval and implementation of a national framework law, for a comprehensive promotion of active ageing, that deals with defining various parameters, including a minimum level that all Regions should guarantee, and ensuring the full integration and participation of older people in society, to which regional and local activities in this area can refer.

b) Approval and implementation of regional laws or similar regulations, for a comprehensive promotion of active ageing (as it is demonstrated that even in the presence of different tools, the objective is achievable, e.g. Umbria Region, Emilia-Romagna Region).

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

3. SDG 17: To strengthen the partnership

Purpose

The sustainable development goal related to the strengthening of the partnership, with a view to active ageing, refers to the need to involve relevant stakeholders in all processes (from the production of policies on active ageing, to the implementation of services and related monitoring) with consultation and co-decision tools. The subject is strongly linked to the previous two, as it strengthens the integration and participation of older people in society (MIPAA 2) by integrating consultation and co-decision into mainstream ageing tools, as described above (MIPAA 1).

Recommendation no.5

To ensure that, beyond representatives of institutional/governmental bodies, both at the national and the regional level, also all relevant stakeholders (from the third sector and civil society, the academic-scientific sector, etc.) are included in long-term tools for the analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring of policies in the field of active ageing, in order to guarantee co-decisional participatory mechanisms.

Short-term objectives:

a) To guarantee sustainability over time of the stakeholder network created at national level within the project “National multi-level co-managed coordination of active ageing policies”. b) To create or activate (in case they exist but still they remain on paper) a stakeholder networks in each Region/Autonomous Province.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

4. MIPAA Commitment 3, SDG 1, SDG 10: To promote the fight against inequalities and poverty, fostering a fair and sustainable economic growth

Purpose

Inequalities are considered as barriers that prevent access to active ageing paths, which must be guaranteed to the entire older population regardless of differences in cultural resources (which penalise those who have less), income, education and health, precisely in order to reduce them. This vision, consistent with law no. 328 of 2000 - "Framework law for the realisation of the integrated system of interventions and social services", therefore does not include the strictly welfare part of older people in need of social and health care, but rather those cases in which inequalities are given by differences in access to resources and the ability to achieve their own life goals, with respect, for example, to specific socio-economic conditions.

Fair and sustainable economic growth is therefore understood in terms of achieving a reduction in inequalities by increasing available resources, and in terms of guaranteeing access to active ageing even for individuals with scarce resources. The MIPAA commitment and the sustainable development goals in question can be considered as a particular case of what is stated in the chapter concerning commitment 2 (encouraging participation).

Recommendation no.6

To promote policies to combat inequalities and poverty, in order to guarantee the possibility of ageing actively also to older people with few resources available in terms of health and socio-economic conditions. Opportunities should be provided not only in terms of economic help, but also in terms of activation in the various domains of active ageing, according to the characteristics of the territory and promoting the development of digital skills among older people.

Short-term objectives:

- a) To strengthen, in the area of welfare services of the Local Authority, the implementation of counters for, taking into account inequalities between them, accompanying older people towards active ageing paths.
- b) To promote the development and coordination of national and regional initiatives, aimed at reducing the digital divide of the older population, and at promoting digital literacy, since the latter are actions capable of combating inequalities and fostering active ageing; and of guaranteeing independence, empowerment and equity of access to services and information, in response to individual needs (digital citizenship).

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

5. MIPAA Commitment 4: Modification of social protection systems in response to demographic changes and their socio-economic consequences

Purpose

While generally this MIPAA commitment is exclusively related to the theme of pensions, in reference to active ageing, social protection defines a broader notion which, in addition to the theme of the fight against inequalities and poverty (see the previous point), includes the construction and redefinition of a new welfare system founded on the essential pillars of universality and inter-generational solidarity, capable of consolidating social rights.

Recommendation no.7

In order to promote adequate social protection in response to demographic changes, and their socioeconomic consequences, it is necessary build a new welfare system through the development of a multilevel institutional governance, both at national and regional level, which integrates the perspective of ageing throughout life, and in the different life spheres.

Short term objective:

a) Realisation of a system of proximity services for protection and social integration of older people who live in disadvantaged areas, for example: mountain villages, inland areas and suburbs.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

6. MIPAA Commitment 5, SDG 8: Adapting the labour market to respond to the economic and social consequences of an ageing population

Purpose

Employment is considered as an important dimension, among those that pertain to the concept of active ageing promoted through commitment 2. Ensuring participation of older people in this area is a necessity for both institutions and companies, in particular in managing the effects of the extension of working life both on the production process and as a function of the mechanisms of intergenerational exchange and transmission of knowledge. In this regard, enhancing and adapting the professional skills and working conditions of people in old age can have significant effects not only in terms of well-being and social participation for the individual, but also for the economic growth of the territory.

In this context, the work-life balance aspect should not be neglected to allow people to focus on other aspects of life (family relationships and other personal cultural interests, *hobbies* etc.), to address ageing with greater resources and motivations [Family associations forum]. Particularly important in this context are also aspects such as the intergenerational relationship, the possibilities of extending the active life in the field of work, as well as measures aimed at favouring the intergenerational relay between young and old workers, as well as all measures aimed at increasing the employability of older people.

Recommendation no.8

To promote, at all levels and alongside possible existing ones, the implementation of policies stimulating age management initiatives both in the private and the public sectors. These initiatives are necessary to guarantee:

- To mature workers: the development of more opportunities and quality of the working conditions, resources and skills, including forms of work regulation and organization, to enhance intergenerational differences.
- To employers: the achievement of better economic results, also in terms of corporate social responsibility, by at the same time providing older workers with a better work climate, thus improving their work motivation, satisfaction and productivity, enhancing the potential of intergenerational teamwork.

Recommendation no.9

To promote active labour market policies at national and local level, which should be functional to vocational retraining, to skill-updating and to work reintegration of all those who wish so (mature unemployed and/or disadvantaged individuals; retired older people, etc.).

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

7. MIPAA Commitment 6, SDG 4: Promotion of lifelong learning and adaptation of the education system in response to economic, social and demographic change

Purpose

As in the case of employment discussed in the previous paragraph, education is also one of the various dimensions that relate to the concept of active ageing addressed in chapter 2, which deserves further study given its importance. Regarding the area of active ageing related to education, the different tasks that the laws in force assign to the various levels mean that the national level is polarised almost exclusively on formal adult education, while the regional level on that of the non-formal type. With regard to the Regions, moreover, the analysis of the state of the art has highlighted how in many cases, although there are specific laws for this, funding has not been allocated for many years.

Recommendation no.10

To strengthen lifelong learning within a global strategy with the “Plan for the development of skills of the adult population” as a strategic tool, to represent a solid reference base for guiding targeted interventions that could be also funded within the European programming.

Recommendation no.11

To strengthen lifelong learning by promoting intergenerational knowledge exchange in a bidirectional way across various domains (e.g., areas, for example, passing on of knowledge by older people; passing on of digital skills by younger people).

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

8. MIPAA *Commitment 7*, SDG 3: To promote initiatives to ensure quality of life, independence, health and well-being at all ages

Purpose

Health and quality of life are key elements in the field of active ageing. These, on the one hand, as a result, contribute to obtaining positive feedback in terms of health and quality of life. Participation (chapter 2) is therefore strongly linked to these issues. On the other hand, greater health problems imply greater obstacles in accessing active ageing paths, therefore also the ability to actively age deserves further study. Thus, health and quality of life fall, in particular, within the theme of inequalities in terms of resources dealt with in paragraph 4. On the other hand, the literature informs that benefits in terms of health and quality of life are also enjoyed by people with a poor degree of health, when they manage to be involved. Active ageing, therefore, linked to that of lifestyles, can and must be a good prevention tool, if addressed with a view to promoting psycho-physical well-being, aimed at reducing risk factors, including environmental ones. As active ageing is mainly treated at a gerontological level, there is a need to create a bridge with the geriatric health part, as the two sides, as became evident from the analysis of the state of the art, seem to have few opportunities to collaborate.

Recommendation no.12

In order to improve the implementation of preventative tools, to provide training programs and policies able to strengthen competences in the community, and also including the promotion of active ageing among other tools.

Recommendation no.13

To create bridges between the health (doctors, geriatricians, health workers in general) and the gerontological (gerontologists, professions relating to the social aspects of ageing) perspectives, also through a two-way training for the operators of these two fields, in order to exploit and coordinate in a more effective way the activities developed in the area of active ageing.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

9. MIPAA Commitment 8, SDG5: Enhancement of the gender approach in a society characterised by demographic ageing

Purpose

The issue of the gender approach, highly regarded by MIPAA and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, can be considered as a specific declination of the more general problem of inequalities. Surprisingly, from the analysis of the state of the art (as we have been talking about equal opportunities for a long time now), little consideration of this aspect is evident in the creation and implementation of policies in the field of active ageing.

Recommendation no.14

To consider the issue of gender inequalities, in all areas of active ageing.

Recommendation no.15

To plan tools to implement gender-related initiatives required by regulations.

Recommendation no.16

To promote specific policies and initiatives to combat violence, abuse and discrimination against older women, also in light of the social transformations of the family under way, thus fostering their activation in the various active ageing domains.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

10. MIPAA Commitment 9, SDG 16: To support families providing care to older people and to promote intergenerational solidarity

Purpose

Often, within families, care activities are mainly carried out by women, without formal recognition by the institutions, and often involving adequate interventions for older caregivers. The issue of care for older people suffer from the lack of consideration of the gender perspective within the more general theme of the fight against inequalities. In this sense, the support provided to families, in relation to assistance activities, should be on the shoulders not only of the entities that provide these services, but also of the community in general, with a view to solidarity. In this regard, it is necessary to structure and regulate family assistance services, alongside the caregivers policy. Considering that the life cycle perspective is critical for several reasons. Firstly, it should be considered that there will be no adequate support for older people without parallel attention to and promotion of the birth rate in Italy as, without an increase in the number of new generations, older people will not have adequate support in the coming decades. Therefore, strengthening and boosting the intergenerational pact in all fields is a priority, also because cultural and psychological prejudices that hinder good ageing are instilled since childhood. It is therefore necessary to think about active ageing also to prepare future generations to address old age in the best possible way, with particular regard to the phase of transition from adulthood to old age. At both national and regional level, there has been a somewhat limited focus on the perspective of the life course, that is, trying to link active ageing to what happens before reaching old age.

Recommendation no.17

To facilitate caregivers in the access to all relevant information they need (including information on how to carry out care activities in relation to the specific diseases suffered by older people), through the creation of specific digital platforms (or the development of those already existing), for also providing training and information on the management of the disease.

Recommendation no.18

To promote the recognition of the rights and of the activities carried out by the caregiver, in the perspective of combating inequalities, including those related to health; promoting a gender approach, also creating a network in the community in order to facilitate the relationships between families and public and private services, also considering elements of training for family carers.

Recommendation no.19

Through services and devices, to provide older people and their caregivers the possibility of combining the illness and the care activity with their life-project within the community, e.g., relative to the work for the labour market or to other active ageing domains (learning, leisure and cultural activities, volunteering, etc.).

Recommendation no.20

It is necessary to encourage intergenerational dialogue in a positive and bidirectional way, also to the aim of promoting the life-course perspective.

Short term objective:

- a) Creation of a register of non-self-sufficient older people.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

11. SDG 11: Sustainable cities

Purpose

In order to guarantee to older people access to all the opportunities for active ageing, it is important to consider the methods of access to the services and active ageing paths which are present in the area, in terms of modernization of transport, adequacy of houses and infrastructures. In addition, within the context of the “Sustainable cities” measure, new pace of life in the city should be proposed through the modernization of timetables (greater flexibility of the opening hours of the PA offices, hospitals, Local Health Authorities and services in general). This change is necessary to encourage a better reconciliation of life and work times and to improve the sustainability of cities for everyone and, therefore, also for that part of the population that is no longer young, which would thus have less difficulty in accessing services.

Recommendation no.21

To promote initiatives to facilitate mobility and access to community services (including educational ones) of older people, both in terms of time-flexibility and of adaptation of public transportation, as well as of pedestrian and cycle walkways.

Recommendation no.22

To promote both the development of enabling technologies and the adaptation of building and urban planning standards, for the reorganization of living spaces, even in co-housing situations, in an active ageing perspective. To also adopt criteria for the assessment of the quality of the houses of older and frail people.

Recommendation no.23

To promote the different types of co-housing (e.g., inter and intra-generational, neighbourhood cohousing, eco-rural villages, social housing, etc.) in older age and innovative strategies of urban regeneration, in order to promote active participation in social life.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

12. Older people in emergency situations

Purpose

While not referring to specific MIPAA commitments or to sustainable development goals (SDG), the management of older people in emergency situations is a priority issue, both, in general, as evidenced at an international level, with the recent issue of the UNECE policy brief (UNECE, 2020) and in particular, represented, in this period, by the contingency of the Covid-19 pandemic. Emergency situations test the resilience of individuals and communities, subjecting social and economic structures to significant stress. In this context, older people tend to suffer more from the consequences of the crisis due to their social and biological vulnerability, as well as due to the inadequate response of social protection systems. Emergency situations, as also revealed during the Covid-19 pandemic, have profound social, human and urban implications that must be interpreted in the light of demographic change, through the creation of spaces, services and technologies that favour active ageing.

Recommendation no.24

To provide plans taking into account both older people's needs and the contribution that they can offer in all the stages: preparation, support and response to the emergency.

Recommendation no.25

To promote data collection and data process related to health and living conditions of older people during emergency situations, to encourage the implementation and the transferability of good practices.

Recommendation no.26

To consider the condition of older people in emergency situations, in a cross-cutting way with respect to the MIPAA commitments and the Sustainable Development Goals previously discussed.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines RECONSTRUCTED WITH REFERENCES DURING THE COLLECTIVE INTERVIEW

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

13. MIPAA Commitment 10: Cooperation for the promotion and full realisation of the Regional Strategy for the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)

Purpose

The strategy for the implementation of the MIPAA (Regional Implementation Strategy - RIS) consists of making sure that everything that has been discussed so far is concretely translated into reality.

Recommendation no.27

To keep active ageing at the top of the political agenda at the national, regional and local governmental level, also via media, through an effort by all the relevant stakeholders.

Recommendation no.28

To take into account, in all the relevant laws and policies at all levels, within public, private and third sector organisations, including by older people themselves, each according to the respective competences and available resources, all the recommendations expressed in this document, to guarantee that the rights of older people are respected.

Short term objective:

a) To strengthen the available statistics about living conditions of older people.

State of the art in the administration being studied

Summary in the order of 10 lines to be prepared in advance by the researcher

Possible future perspectives in applying the recommendations

*Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)
Also consider the additional check carried out with respect to the transversal dimensions.*

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

14. Multilevel and multisectorial coordination of active ageing policies: priority actions to be undertaken

Results from the meeting with the institutional representatives (in the order of 10 lines)

FURTHER ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Input from (national-regional) stakeholders of civil society

Concluding remarks

HERE IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE TO ADD METHODOLOGICAL DETAILS THAT HAVE CHARACTERISED THE COLLECTIVE INTERVIEW: FOR EXAMPLE, THE DATE, WHEATHER THERE HAS BEEN A DESIGNATED RESPONDENT OR EVERYONE HAS PARTICIPATED, WHEATHER THE INTERVIEWS IN SOME CASES WERE INDIVIDUAL, WHEATHER TWO INTERVIEWS WERE CARRIED OUT INSTEAD OF A SINGLE ONE, ETC.)

The following participated in the collection and analysis of information:

Research activity in the Region by: also affiliation and email

IMPORTANT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY STAKEHOLDERS:

Please send your feedback on this draft report (comments, additions, proposals, etc.) by [ENTER THE DATE THREE WEEKS FROM THE TIME OF SENDING]

a: REPEAT THE E-MAIL OF THE AUTHOR OF THE REPORT

THE REFERENCES OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS ARE ALSO KINDLY ASKED TO ADD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

ORGANISATION THAT PROVIDED THE CONTRIBUTION:

REFERENT (first name, surname, role and e-mail):

Appendix 3: List of institutions explored

The table below provides the list of public institutions (Ministries, Departments at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Regions and Autonomous Provinces) for which the research for active ageing policies was carried out, together with the names of the managers of the individual reports affiliated to IRCCS INRCA, DIPOFAM and INAPP). All the reports are available on the project website, at the following web page: <http://famiglia.governo.it/it/politiche-e-attivita/invecchiamento-attivo/progetto-di-coordinamento-nazionale>

MINISTRIES	REPORT MANAGER(S)
Foreign affairs and international cooperation	Giovanni Damiano, IRCCS INRCA
Economy and Finance	Luisa D'Agostino, INAPP
Work and social policies	Pietro Checcucci and Roberta Fefè, INAPP
Agricultural, food and forestry policies	Mary Louise Aversa, INAPP
Health	Valeria Iadevaia, INAPP
Economical Development	Giovanni Damiano, IRCCS INRCA
PCM DEPARTMENTS	REPORT MANAGER(S)
Universal civil service and youth policies	Giovanni Damiano, IRCCS INRCA
Equal opportunities	Margherita Villa, IRCCS INRCA
Family policies	Giovanni Damiano, IRCCS INRCA
Department of Sport	Giovanni Damiano, IRCCS INRCA
Digital Transformation	Margherita Villa, IRCCS INRCA
AGENCIES	REPORT MANAGER(S)
National Agency for Active Labour Policies	Pietro Checcucci and Roberta Fefè, INAPP
REGIONS AND AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES	REPORT MANAGER(S)
Abruzzo	Marina Zannella, IRCCS INRCA
Basilicata	Davide Lucantoni, IRCCS INRCA
PA Bolzano	Francesco Barbabella, IRCCS INRCA
Calabria	Davide Lucantoni, IRCCS INRCA
Campania	Francesco Barbabella, IRCCS INRCA
Emilia Romagna	Marco Socci, IRCCS INRCA
Friuli Venezia Giulia	Davide Lucantoni, IRCCS INRCA
Lazio	Giovanni Damiano, IRCCS INRCA
Liguria	Marina Zannella, IRCCS INRCA
Lombardy	Marina Zannella, IRCCS INRCA
Marche	Marco Socci, IRCCS INRCA
Molise	Davide Lucantoni, IRCCS INRCA
Piedmont	Marina Zannella, IRCCS INRCA
Puglia	Francesco Barbabella, IRCCS INRCA
Sardinia	Davide Lucantoni, IRCCS INRCA
Sicily	Marina Zannella, IRCCS INRCA
Tuscany	Francesco Barbabella, IRCCS INRCA
PA Trento	Francesco Barbabella, IRCCS INRCA
Umbria	Marco Socci, IRCCS INRCA
Valle d'Aosta	Davide Lucantoni, IRCCS INRCA
Veneto	Francesco Barbabella, IRCCS INRCA