

Where are we now?	Name: <hr/> The Municipality of Idrija	Members of local steering group: <i>Write down names and contacts (emails)</i> <hr/> /
	Territory in 150 words <i>Briefly describe the territory and point out to main social, economic, cultural, political and environmental characteristics.</i> <hr/> <p> Idrija is today a small municipality with a rich history and a successful automotive-industry that emerged after the closure of the world's second largest mercury mine (UNESCO World Heritage Site). In spite of its small size, remoteness, difficult road access, mining and industrial history, soil pollution, and Alpine landscape with narrow valleys and high-altitude plateaus, Idrija has developed into an important global and regional node, with growing economy and with one of the lowest levels of unemployment in Slovenia. Moreover, in recent years it was awarded several awards, e.g. the Alpine Town of the Year 2011 Award for exceptional efforts for the realization of the Alpine Convention, Golden Stone 2012 Award for the most advancing municipality in Slovenia, European Destination of Excellence Award 2011, Youth-friendly Municipality 2014 Award, and was inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List in 2012. In 2015, its geopark became part of a UNESCO Global Geoparks. Idrija is economic, administrative, educational and cultural centre of the municipality with hinterland in neighboring municipalities. The municipality has 3 elementary and 1 high school (with general and technical programmes), primary level of healthcare and social services, and many non-profit and non-professional associations. A psychiatric hospital is located in Idrija as well. Due to its rich industrial, cultural and natural heritage, inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List and being part of the UNESCO Global Geopark Idrija, many activities are at least symbolically connected with the heritage. However, the main employers in the municipality are large transnational corporations Kolektor and Hidria, both originating from within the municipality. Thus most of the jobs (80 %) is in the industry. This limits the employment opportunities to rather small number of professions, which the youth often stress as problematic. Only 4.78 % of inhabitants work in the creative industries. Despite the potential for tourism development, a relatively small number of inhabitants decide for entrepreneurship. </p>	
	3 main developmental challenges: <i>List three main developmental challenges of the territory in the next 10 years.</i> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retention and attraction of young inhabitants and workers 2. UNESCO heritage preservation in times of declining public expenditures 3. Diversification of employment opportunities 	

Youth: Status quo

Briefly describe the status quo of youth – demographics, trends, activities, needs, wishes ...

The preparation of the Youth Strategy of Municipality of Idrija has begun in the beginning of the 2015. In the first half of the year, secondary data gathering, statistical analyses, document reviews, 15 half-structured interviews with representatives of all youth organisations and organisations for youth, and an online survey with almost 300 respondents were conducted in order to get a holistic insight in the position of young people of Municipality of Idrija.

27,8 % of young people think that job opportunities for their profile are very scarce. In addition, 30,5 % of youth grades the offer of jobs with negative marks. In comparison with 2010, this represents a 25,9 % increase. Consequently, the fear of unemployment has increased - for 13,5 %, reaching 50,7 % in 2015. Only 18,2 % of youth are not afraid of unemployment. 62,2 % of young people think that employment should be on the top of the priority list for municipality of Idrija.

58,2 % of young people in Municipality of Idrija still live with their parents and only 13,6 % on their own or with their partner in an owned or a rented apartment. 56,7 % of youth thinks that accomodation in municipality of Idrija is (completely) un-available. Large share of youth (40,1 %) thus puts housing on the priority list.

More than half of the young people (52,4 %) agree with a statement that “young people are continuously not trusted and this has negative impact on them”. In 2010, only 32,8 % agreed with this statement. Despite this, positive results of pro-active role of the local government are already seen: the share of youth that thinks they have significant impact on the changes in the local community has doubled (from 8,2 % in 2010 to 18,5 % in 2015).

Measures with which the local government wants to tackle the above-mentioned challenges range from the establishment of a start-up incubator, a preparation of series of lectures and workshops on career-development, to the increase of publicly-owned housing, formation of a temporary youth accomodation, and an establishment of a youth council, frequent meetings between councilors and young people, and financial support for youth projects.

Citizen participation:

1. Several strategies (development strategy, mobility, tourism ...) based on participation of citizens
2. Sustainable Urban Revitalization – Brusovše (a participatory urbanistic process in one neighborhood)
3. Several commissions on diverse topics (people with disabilities ...)

Youth participation:

1. Youth of Idrija (an analysis and a proposal for strategic actions by a local youth organization)
2. Youth Centre Idrija (a space with daily programme for youth and a daily social care programme for children and youth with fewer opportunities)
3. TBI: magazine (a youth-run magazine, featuring local youth and discussing the important local issues; not being published any more)
4. Youth Strategy of the Municipality of Idrija 2015-2020 (an analysis and a strategy with identified main challenges and tasks for the future)
5. TBI: youth, city and heritage (international workshop and exchange on the vision of the city in the 21st Century)
6. Youth Commission of the Municipality of Idrija (an advisory board to the mayor)

Aim of all the activities was and still is active participation and involvement of youth in the co-creation of the future of the municipality. Youth and local community were thus main actors – initiatives were in many cases initiated and also run and implemented by young volunteers (15-30 years old) with the professional support of decision- and policy-makers and public financial

Youth in a graph:

Include one or more graphs that depict the status of youth at best.

	<p>grants.</p> <p>Other stakeholders were likewise involved – the youth initiatives actually proved to be very good connecting element among different stakeholders (municipality, development agency, museums, sports clubs, libraries, schools and high school ...). Since its formation the Youth Centre Idrija continues to connect diverse stakeholders (e.g. social care, blind and partially-sighted, schools, development agency...) and initiates projects that are build upon good cooperation among stakeholders as cooperation is recognized as the only way to tackle complex issues (such as youth unemployment, social problems of youth ...). Moreover, ‘TBI: youth, city and heritage’ workshop was also based on participation and collaboration among diverse group of local actors (municipality, utility company, museums, tourist agency, blind and partially-sighted, social centre ...).</p>				
	<p align="center">Main obstacles in youth participation: <i>Describe the main obstacles in the participation of youth in decision-making.</i></p> <hr/> <p align="center"> 1. Youth participation is currently limited to a relatively small (yet expanding) group of engaged young people 2. Young people of smaller villages are not heard, engaged and do not participate 3. Participation should be encouraged already at elementary school levels </p>				
Where do we want to be?	<p align="center">Vision Statement What is your 10-year vision in the field of youth participation?</p> <hr/> <p align="center">Attracting and retaining young people in the municipality.</p>				
	<p align="center">3 SMART objectives <i>List three main objectives in the field of youth participation (theme, target value, agent, time frame).</i></p> <hr/> <p align="center"> 1. Expand the participatory processes to broader youth. 2. Start a participatory process in one smaller village community. 3. Improve and upgrade the participation of children. </p>				
How do we get there?	<p>Target group <i>Which target group within the youth will you include?</i></p>	<p>General youth with voting rights (above 18 y.o.)</p>	<p>Development agenda for our village</p>		

Name of a youth participatory process:	Asking election candidates the “youth questions”	Canv as no.:	Setting the youthful agenda of the newly elected local community council of Godovič	Canva s no.:	Children’s Participatory Parliament	Canv as no.:		Canv as no.:
Early wins: <i>What will be the first success?</i>	/		/		/			
Timeline: <i>List main elements of the timeline – be specific, set deadlines, start and end dates.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of “youth interviewers” (how to be a citizen-journalist): September 2018 2. Interviews made by youth with election candidates: October 2018 3. Publication of interviews online (blog): October 2018 4. Sharing the material on social media and motivating youth to comment on the interviews: October-November 2018 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gathering of ideas and proposals for the village from the youth: in informal way with a relaxed get-together meeting at the local youth node (Bajer natural swimming area): July 2018 2. Organization of two in-depth interactive workshops: August-September 2018 3. Preparation of the leaflet and a presentation: September 2018 4. Presentation of the proposed agenda to the local community and candidates: : October 2018 5. Presentation of the proposed agenda to the newly-elected mayor: November 2018 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interested pupils volunteer for MPs: September 2017 2. Participatory activities in all school classes: September - February 2018 3. Preparation of MPs (with administrators and youth workers): FebruarY 2018 4. Youth Parliament: March 2018 5. Selection of actions (1 action per school): March 2018 6. Preparation of Action Plans by pupils themselves: March 2018 7. Implementation by pupils and school workers: March 2018 – March 2019 			
Responsible person: <i>Who is responsible for implementation?</i>	Matevž Straus		Janja Hiti		Sabina Vidmar			
Team members <i>What other people will form the team?</i>	Municipality of Idrija – information about the candidates, contacts of candidates		local youth – familiarity with the local context, access to other young people, design skills, event organisation		Association of Friends of Youth Idrija (ZPM), Elementary School Idrija (OŠ Idrija), Youth Center Idrija (MC Idrija), Municipality of Idrija (Občina Idrija)			

		GaYA team – understanding of the decision-making processes and realistic proposals Youth Center Idrija – experience with organizing similar events and activities		
Finances: <i>What financial resources are needed?</i>	/	2000 EUR	/	
Measures of success: <i>What is the goal metric?</i>	Number of readers/visitors to the website Number of comments on social media	Share of youth proposals that are accepted by the election candidates Share of youth proposals that are accepted by the elected candidates Share of youth proposals that are accepted by the newly-elected mayor Share of youth proposals that are accepted by the newly-elected municipal council	Share of implemented proposals. Number of participating children.	