1. **Intercultural awareness**

2. **Young people's rights**

3. **Key initiatives to safeguard democracy and prevent radicalisation leading to violent extremism**

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**Intercultural awareness**

*Youth Policy Implementation Plan 2016 - 2020* [1] provides:

- Promote Diaspora youth knowledge and experience in the promotion of Latvian organization of diaspora youth meetings (conferences, think tanks, forums, etc.).

Latvian Society Integration Foundation implements two Applications:

- "Civic Participation Promotion Programme (Diaspora NGO activity support)"

The program aims to preserve the Latvian expatriate population links with Latvia, to strengthen their national identity, to promote the self-organization of the diaspora, as well as promoting civic participation diaspora Latvian social and political life;

- "Extracurricular activities program - Latvian diaspora and children's camps"

Save the Latvian expatriate population links with Latvia, to strengthen their national identity, as well as to promote youth participation Latvian public political life.

2017 Strasbourg Latvian youth will discuss with the Latvian Youth Council of the active participation of Latvian and European affairs. In the new year, the socially active Latvian people in Europe in particular will mark the first European Congress of Latvian (28 to July 30, Riga-Stokholma- Riga), the Latvian Association in collaboration with the Latvian Youth Council calls for diaspora youth to creative discussions on asset Latvianness and youth role in Latvian and the European process.

The Ministry of Culture organizes projects for non-governmental organizations to promote the Latvian civil society initiatives, citizen participation and intercultural dialogue, including minority activity, subject to the
Latvian state centenary celebrations overarching "Strengthening the Latvian society identity and a sense of belonging to their country by encouraging self-organizing processes and co-operation".

The Duke of Edinburgh’s International Award – Latvia has been available to young people living in Latvia since 2006. The Duke of Edinburgh’s International Award Foundation provided the National Centre for Education with the exclusive right to implement the programme in Latvia. The programme of the Duke of Edinburgh’s International Award (the programme) with its instantly recognisable levels of Bronze, Silver and Gold, is voluntary, non-competitive and available to anyone aged 14–24. The programme is about individual challenge: young people, with a help from Award leaders and/or activity coaches, design their own individual programme, set their own goals for Service, Physical Recreation and Skills section, and in a group of four up to seven people undertake an Adventurous Journey and, to achieve a Gold Award, take part in a Residential Project. The only person they compete against is themselves, by challenging their own beliefs about what they can achieve.

In order to give opportunity to every young person living in Latvia to take part in the programme, National Centre for Education trains Award leaders and sublicenses organizations. Training course for New Award leaders can be attended by people who are working at schools, youth centres and non-governmental organizations. In order to become an Award Unit, each organization is required to employ or have a different kind of official agreement with at least one Award leader. Organizations applying for the delivery of the programme for the first time receive a licence that is valid for one year. After a validation process, organization can ask for an extension of the licence.

Award leader is responsible for engaging young people in their Award programme, inspiring, guiding and assisting them from the start through to the completion. Award leader can also be responsible for engaging, managing and qualifying other volunteers.

During a self-development process, there are at least four people (at Gold level - five) alongside with an Award leader who support the young person. Those people are activity coaches and assessors, who are in charge of conducting specific training for participant and who are the ones who verify that the young person has achieved his/her own individual section goals.

As at August, 2016, the programme was delivered in 18% of municipalities and available in 25% of the territory of Latvia. It is planned that by 2020 the programme will be delivered by at least 69 organizations in at least 50% of municipalities.

**Young people’s rights**

Organizations, local governments, educational institutions and public authorities organize a variety of discussions and seminars on human rights. As well as Latvian minorities have the opportunity to consult with different organizations of human rights and other issues important to them. One of the most popular organizations “Shelter” Safe House "

Latvian has created a website for human rights - [www.cilvektiesbugids.lv](http://www.cilvektiesbugids.lv) [2]

**Key initiatives to safeguard democracy and prevent radicalisation leading to violent extremism**

Latvian living in the Muslim community is relatively small and its representatives mostly comply with national laws adopted and values. However, some cases of radicalization have also identified Latvian living among Muslims. If many Western countries are whole radicalize Muslim groups (separate mosques visitors, inmates, radical preacher followers), the Latvian as a whole, there are several individuals who do not form a single group. Also, unlike the countries of Western Europe, Latvian significant radicalization of people at risk group is a convert.
Consequently, the Latvian situation the most important measures to combat radicalization leading to violent extremism, related to raising awareness of employees of institutions who are working daily with increased radicalization persons at risk (schools, prisons, probation, law enforcement agencies, social services), as well as the general public.

Latvian is important to promote education and public awareness of radicalization and violent extremism and the threat posed to inform about the need to report to the security authorities about suspicious cases. Total radicalization of people at risk are not enough to implement certain, comprehensive de-radicalization programs.

Security Police the competence of the radicalization process of monitoring and implementing certain preventive action potential risks that can lead to violence, mitigate, including international cooperation.