Report of the Seminar

# "Youth Policy and Youth Information"
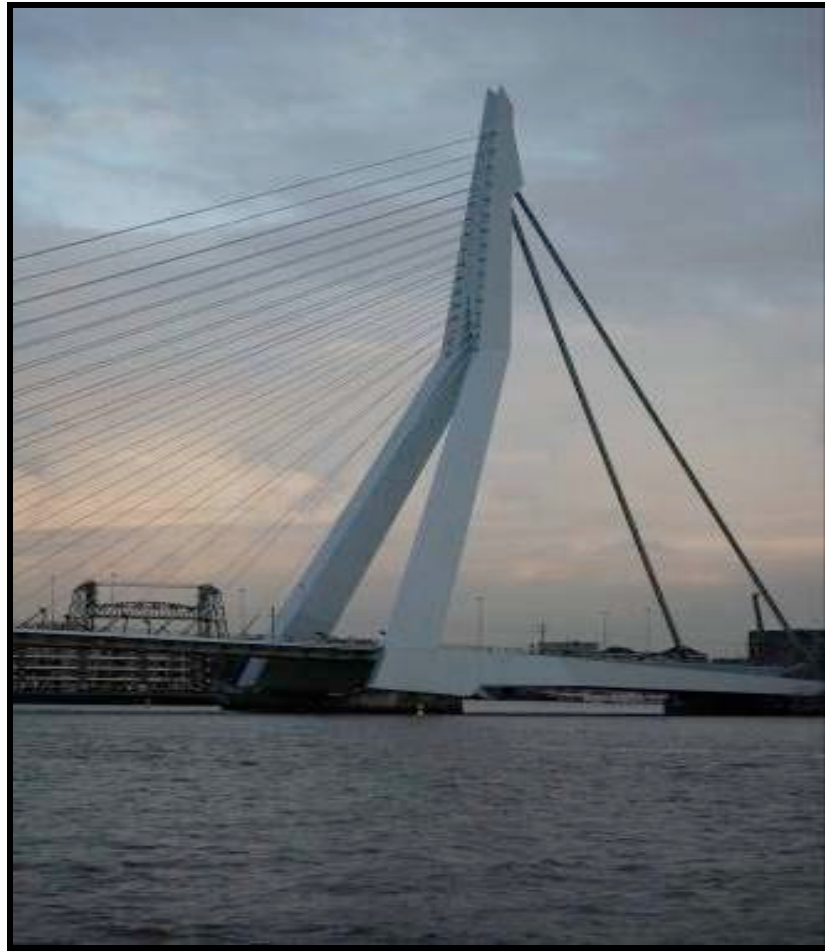


Rotterdam, The Netherlands, 01/12/2009 - 06/12/2009

## Contents

# I. Introduction

The present report aims to highlight the core content and outcomes of the seminar **"**Youth Information and Youth Policy" that took place in Rotterdam, the Netherlands from December 1-6, 2009.

## 1.1 Project summary

By elaborating on the past, current and prospective relationship between youth policy and youth information at European, national and local level and in the framework of the European Year of Creativity and Innovation, this project aimed at enabling current and perspective actors in the field to meet and learn from each other, to discuss and share issues, solutions, to design projects and display good practice by interacting also with European institutional stakeholders. It has fostered regional cooperation by supporting the creation of networks, partnerships and projects in the Western Balkans, South East Europe, the Baltic Region and amongst well-established generalist youth information structures and perspective corresponding realities from the aforementioned regions.

As the seminar coincided with the ERYICA General Assembly, participants had the chance to work, during some specific, content-creation sessions (working groups, national presentations), with representatives of existing national coordination bodies whilst maintaining a separate programme and pursuing own, precise goals. Additionally, ensuring participation in part of the social and cultural programme of the assembly fostered networking.

Finally, wide room has been given to commenting on the new framework of cooperation in the field of youth.

## 1.2 Background of the project

The origin of this initiative lies in an earlier study visit on youth information and participation to St. Petersburg (April 2006) – organised by In Petto – where ERYICA members got connected with some youth information workers active in Eastern European countries and in the Western Balkans.

After that, a study visit was organised in Varna (September 2008) with the aim of creating a first core of regional cooperation in the field of Youth Information in the Western Balkans. Representatives of perspective member organisations from Belarus and the Russian Federation were invited and eventually took part.

The Montenegrin participant Jelena Miljanic explained about attempts of Forum MNE (Montenegro) to start a generalist youth information work in their country and expressed the wish to get closer contacts with ERYICA and its partners. As an effect, a Seminar "Youth Information and Youth Policy: Europe and Montenegro" was organised in Tivat (Montenegro) by our member Centre d'Informationes pour Jeunes (Luxembourg) in December 2008, parallel to the ERYICA General Assembly taking place in Kotor (Montenegro).

This Seminar proved to be a great success, bringing a number of outcomes all in the direction of the enhancement of the provision of generalist youth information in the Western Balkans.

With this seminar, ERYICA wishes to pursue the enhancement of generalist youth information of quality in Europe under the principles of the European Youth Information Charter.

## 1.3 Aims and Objectives

### 1. To learn from each other's work in the field.

*Specific Objectives*
1. to analyse and elaborate on the relationship between youth policy and youth information at European, national and local level
2. to identify good practice and provide mutual feedback, especially in the field of youth participation, inclusion and reaching out
3. to learn about on-going activities and services provided
4. to understand the differences of approaches in youth policy in general and in youth information specifically

## 2. To explore networking opportunities

*Specific Objectives*

1. to strengthen contacts amongst participants and their respective organisations
2. to foster regional cooperation within Western Balkans, South East and Eastern Europe and youth information organisations from well-established realities
3. to introduce to participants the advantages and opportunities of networking activities
4. to interact with representatives of European-wide youth policy networks such as the European Youth Forum, the European Youth Card Association, the Eurodesk and ERYICA

## 3. To inform about European priorities in the youth field

*Specific Objectives*

1. to explore means and documents in the European Union in the field of youth policy, with broad attention to the new framework of cooperation in the youth field
2. to explore means and documents of the Council of Europe in the field of youth policy, especially by analysing the Recommendation (90)7 and its possible next re-edition.
3. to gain a deeper understanding of national policies in youth information in paticipants' respective countries
4. to explore the possibilities offered by the "European Year of Creativity and Innovation"

**Promoters' selection and involvement**

ERYICA has invited member and partner organisations that are active in three specific areas, with defined characteristics, to become promoters of the seminar. The regional areas that were targeted in particular are:

- **Western Europe** (The Netherlands, Germany, Finland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Austria, UK, Czech Republic): under the assumption and the evidence that youth information as a strategic part of youth policy was created in these countries by enlightened governments, and in time maintained and fostered. Promoters from these countries had the responsibility of bringing in the Seminar long-lasting expertise and an array of successful actions put in place in the past and currently developed, as well as the experience of a strong political support;

- **Western Balkans** (Montenegro, Croatia, Serbia with the link of our Slovenian member organisation): although boosted in the last few years, youth information, and youth policy in the broader meaning is yet to be developed in these countries within a strategic and organisational approach. Nonetheless, some successful activities have been undertaken through the years by these organisations, and can be brought to the attention of other participants as endorsable best practices. In 2008, a number of activities have been put into practice also through ERYICA and with the support of the Youth in Action programme. Therefore this group of partners is meant to strengthen the work done and provide more solidity to the shed grounds.

- **South East Europe and the Caucasus**: as democracy and the rule of law are to be strongly fostered among young people, youth information networks run in these countries by independent NGOs are to be supported by all means. By inviting representatives from youth information centres in Armenia, Ukraine and Georgia, ERYICA pursued the goal of broadening the values of the European Youth Information Charter to those areas, where they are yet to be applied. We also welcomed with enthusiasm representatives of Governments of Armenia and Georgia in the partnership. Our member organisation in the area, GSM Turkey, will play a major role in coordinating the next steps in the development of regional coopeation in the youth information field.

Partners were identified as they are either existing national coordination bodies, or local youth information centres that can provide expertise in one or more aspects dealt with during the seminar, or as they are NGOs concerned in the development of provision of generalist youth information, yet through the cooperation in the CDEJ of the Council of Europe.

Promoters will be invited, once notice of the grant will be made public and should the decision be positive, to share an online space where they will be asked to post some material on their work and on the areas of analysis of the project. Additionally, they will be asked to share material related to youth strategy and policy in their countries.

Finally, the selected participant will be enabled to introduce him/herself professionally and personally.

## II. Final Partner Promoters

| Country | Name of the promoter, location | Contact person |
|---|---|---|
| Armenia | Armenian Young Women's Association – AYWA | Lilit Asatryan |
| Austria | Aha – Tipps & Infos für junge Leute | Monika Paterno |
| France | CIDJ, Centre d'Information et de documentation pour Jeunes | Claire Conlon |
| Macedonia | SEGA | Zoran Ilieski |
| Croatia | Association of Youth Information Centers Croatia | Dasa Cvetko |
| Czech Republic | Narodni institut deti a mladeze MSMT – Narodni informacni centrum pro mladez | Petra Sara Pavlacova |
| Poland | RCIM Krakow | Malgorzata Dryzynska-Olesinska |
| Finland | National Coordination and Development Centre of Youth Information and Counselling Services - Finland | Mika Pietilä |
| Georgia | ERTOBA | Nana Saginashvili |
| Lithuania | Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Department of Youth Affairs - Lithuania | Virginia Pupeikyte |
| Luxembourg | ERYICA | Davide Capecchi |
| Luxembourg | CIJ | Andree Debra |
| Montenegro | Forum MNE | Jelena Miljanic |
| Serbia | ONO – Omladinska Nevladina Organizacija | Jelena Popovic |
| Slovenia | MISSS | Matjaz Medvezek |
| The Netherlands | JONG | Marc Boes |
| Turkey | GSM Youth Services Center | Gorkem Ozer Bagci |
| United Kingdom | Young Scot | Lynsey Paterson |
| Ukraine | Donetsk Youth Debate Centre | Olga Sobchenko |

## III. Daily activities – recapitulation

### 3.1. Day 1 (1.12.2009): Arrival of participants

The first day of the seminar was spent with the participants arriving, checking in the hotel and a brief get-to-know each other session at the end of the day. It gave the participants an opportunity to get to know each other's names, learn more about the background (professional and private) of the participants to develop a nice and more intimate atmosphere for the coming days.

### 3.2. Day 2 (2.12.2009): Introduction to the seminar, status quo of youth policy in Europe, Workshops (peer-to-peer, promoting participation, reaching out), History of Youth Information in Europe, ERYICA and the European Youth Information Charter

**Session 1: Introduction to the seminar: methodology, expectations, and practicalities**

Bob Forsyth, facilitator of the seminar, explained the major practicalities of the seminar and briefly outlined the possibilities of the seminar and what to expect from it. Nebojsa Djeric, a youth trainer from Serbia, was responsible for creating a productive working environment by organising motivational games during the beginning of the session.

In this entrance session seminar participants were asked to do a small brainstorming outlining their general expectations of the outcome of the seminar. Nebojsa therefore introduced two questions:

-   "By the end of the seminar I would be happy if …" and
-   "By the end of the seminar I would be frustrated if …"

The participants jotted down their personal answers, which were then summarised on two posters. Concluding, the seminar participants would be happy if the seminar would provide:

➔ A good atmosphere
➔ Possibilities for gathering new information and ideas
➔ An understanding of what ERYICA does and how it can provide support
➔ An arena for developing concrete project proposals
➔ Disclose possibilities for cooperation and/or membership of ERYICA

… and be frustrated if,

➔ They would have to find out that the state of youth information cannot be changed

**Session 2: Youth Information and its contribution to Youth Policy: National Realities and Implementation**

This section of the seminar let the seminar participants demonstrate the situation of the state of the art of youth information and youth information policy in their respective countries. In an initial brainstorming period the participants formed pairs and explained each other the general situation and particularities of youth information in their countries. Thereafter the results were presented to the audience. The aim of this exercise was to let both the seminar participants as well as ERYICA staff members develop a better understanding for the realities of youth information work in various countries as well as to discover key issues for future collaboration.

Based on the following five questions, the section was initiated by facilitator Bob Forsyth:

➔ What about youth information policy in your country?
➔ How is it delivered?
➔ Who delivers it?
➔ Which are your/your organisations' ambitions for youth information in the future?
➔ What are the biggest challenges that you see?



**Dijana (Forum MNE, Montenegro): Presenting national realities**

## Summary:
## Most important details about national realities of youth information

### France (presented by Claire Conlon, CIDJ):

The state of youth information and youth information policy in France in accordance with its long history in the field is very well established. Youth information work receives substantial state support. The regulative framework is set out by the High Commissioner of Youth Affairs on a national level and by several delegations for youth on the regional level. A network of more than 1500 youth information centres is responsible for delivering youth information work to youngsters, following the administrative structure of France, so on a national, regional and local level accordingly. Even though the situation of youth information is rather good in France, several challenges had to be faced lately, such as for example financial cutbacks, and changes in youth policy, entailing a substantial weakening of respective capacities. As one of the major aims, Claire highlighted efforts to make a better use of new technologies and the Internet in general. Also in terms of outreach people with fewer opportunities shall receive greater support.

### Montenegro (presented by Dijana Urjarevic, Forum MNE)

The standing youth information in Montenegro is significantly weaker than in most of the Western European countries, even though framework conditions have been established: A "National Youth Action Plan" is at work on local level, however a structured way of collaboration is missing. Youth information work is delivered on a trilateral level: 1. Office for Youth, 2. NGO's and 3. Initiatives of the civil sector. Forum MNE provides for info centres and several info points (as for example in youth clubs). Ambitions are to adapt a more structured way of working and to establish and enhance partnership with local municipalities (develop Local Youth Action Plan). A challenging part will be to bring youth information policy in the focus of the national priorities to establish capacities for youth information work.

### Turkey (presented by Gorkem Ozer Bagci, GSM)

In terms of regulation there is no specific youth policy in Turkey, nonetheless there is big excitement for developing youth information. One of the biggest challenges for youth information work in Turkey will be to establish consciousness for the need of youth policy on a political level. The aim to achieve a widespread collaborative framework of youth information in Turkey, calls further for a facilitation of building several youth information centres throughout the country in order to cater for the needs of 30 million youngsters in the country.

**Gorkem (GSM, Turkey): pointing out challenges
of Youth Information Work in Turkey**

### Croatia (presented by Dasa Cvetko, Zajednica ICM)

In Croatia the youth information network is built up by eight – four national and four local – institutions. Youth information workers deliver information through web portals, brochures and public forums. Ambitions for future youth information work in Croatia are to improve the quality of information provided for young people. As many young people in Croatia are unaware of their possibilities and generally uninformed about matters that might concern them, the biggest challenge in youth information work in Croatia are education and learning processes for both youngsters and youth information workers.

### Poland (presented by Malgorzata Dryzynska-Olesinska, RCIM Krakow)

Youth Information work is currently not addressed on the national youth policy level. The priorities in youth policy change frequently thus youth policy in Poland is generally not clearly defined. Poland so far has established eight youth information centres throughout the country with approximately six youth information workers in each of them. Youth information work in Poland is currently aiming at enhancing the participation of youngsters in youth information work and to establish better framework conditions to help young people fight unemployment in the country, which is currently one of the biggest problems among Polish youngsters. Further challenges will be to establish a better functioning network of youth information centres throughout the country to enhance collaboration and efficiency.

### Scotland (presented by Lynsey Paterson, Young Scot)

Scottish youth information work ranges under the most developed infrastructures in youth information in Europe. Government and partner organisation financial support allows Young Scot to offer an advanced array of services. Offered services range from a national youth information portal to magazines specifically addressing young people. Young Scot, the national youth information charity, also offers podcasts and vodcasts

as well as an online presence throughout social networks such as facebook, twitter and myspace.

The biggest aim for the future of youth information work in Scotland is to facilitate the framework conditions for a "nation of informed young people", meaning information literate and ready to deal with the challenges of handling new media services. Challenges in this endeavour will be to strive for inclusion and consistency in providing quality services for all young people, as well as securing financial support.

### Serbia (presented by Ksenija Milic, ONO)

In Serbia the ministry for youth and sport and the national strategy for youth are the main supervising bodies for youth issues. With regards to youth information policy there is at the moment no fixed agenda, which however will be a main goal to reach for 2010. At the moment there are no official youth information centres installed and in fact ONO, the NGO Ksenija is representing at the seminar, is the first organisation working with youth information in Serbia. The biggest ambition will be to continue developing projects in the youth information field and to create a sustainable network of organisations working with youth information in the country. Given that however cooperation between different levels of bodies (NGOs, national political level and European networks) is not very well developed, establishing these ties will be one of the most challenging efforts that will have to be taken. Also a lack of money for projects resulting in failure to employ professionals instead of volunteers for being in charge of the development of youth information will eventually challenge official authorities to act.

### Ukraine (presented by Oleksandr Petryanych, Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports)

In Ukraine the ministry of family, sport and youth represents youth issues, which renews its work strategy on an annual basis. Youth information centres deliver a quite wide array of services for example through social networks (webportals, emails, facebook), several media channels specifically addressed to young people (e.g. radio), youth discount systems and cooperations with NGOs. The biggest ambition for youth information work in Ukraine will be to establish youth centres in every city/region of the country as well as supporting local youth clubs with methods on youth informational work. Next to that establishing a project on youth e-literacy will be desirable. Challenges for youth information work to advance are 1. the establishment of a continuing financial cooperation with the government, 2. to get access to resources that are yet unavailable such as Eurodesk and most of the programmes of the European Commission, 3. the lack of experience of professionals with youth information work and 4. missing coordination of the work of various NGOs.

### Austria (presented by Nicole Franceschini-Gunz, Aha – Tipps & Infos für junge Leute)

In Austria youth information centres are managed independently by each of the nine states that build up the country. The umbrella organisation jugendinfo.cc is financed by

the government and serves as a platform for the centres throughout the country to collaborate and carry out projects together. The situation in youth information work is stable and well coordinated in Austria. Youth information in Austria is delivered by 70 youth information professionals. Main services are face-to-face consultation, a website and the recent project "info peers", a team of young people working as volunteers to deliver information among their peers in schools and also as youth journalists for a newspaper. Even though the overall situation of youth information in Austria is good, financial cut backs weaken the situation of youth information in the country and might render new ambitious projects involving the Internet and social media impossible.



**Seminar participants during the presentations**

**Finland (presented by Merja-Maaria Oinas, National Coordination and Development Centre)**

The Finnish Ministry of Education is responsible for creating equal opportunities locally and regionally for young people through youth information services. A special feature of Finnish youth information is the rural character of a great part of the country, with many young people living in scattered and isolated settlements with no youth information services close by. Hence, in order to reach out to these young people detached from urban infrastructures, the main aim of Finnish youth information providers will be the further development of interactive web services. Likewise, a web service for youth information professionals is being considered. The project "Initiative Channel" - an online democracy tool for young people - has been initiated in the beginning of 2008. It serves as an online tool for young people to voice their ideas about improving their surroundings and is in this way trying to facilitate youth participation.

**Portugal (presented by Jorge Orlando Queirós, IPJ)**
Youth information work in Portugal is subordinate to the secretary of youth and sports affairs and youth information is a priority on national level. Exclusively trained professionals deliver youth information work in Portugal. Its executive structure is threefold and consists of a network of 50 youth information centres, a cross-border youth information initiative (in Cáceres, Spain) and two help lines that provide help on generalist and sexual issues). Ambitions for future youth information work in Portugal are to create user-friendly and attractive youth information systems; youth information centres should be THE institution for young people to seek advice. Challenges are to make the information services more attractive for a young person, which in fact reflects the desire to catch up with the pace of technological advance in youth information work, such as Web 2.0 applications (Twitter, social networks, etc.).

**San Marino (presented by Elisabetta Bucci, Steering Committee of San Marino Youth Forum)**
Youth policy in San Marino is up until now basically non-existent. There are no youth information centres yet even though individual efforts of volunteering organisations have been made. Given the fact that no professional training for these volunteers has been available yet, the setup of youth information centres has not been possible so far. Ambitions therefore are to create these centres and start working in the youth information field on a national level, as well as taking actions to make young people more sensitive for youth information and youth policy, which will also be one of the biggest challenges.

**Russia (presented by Satenik Babasyan, YIC Petersburg)**
In Russia youth information work is not recognised as a separate branch of youth work in the state's policy. So far, youth information centres do not exist; rather they are based in several NGOs that deal with the topic. However, the state of youth information in Russia is inclined to change as the need of information for young people is being recognised by politicians and therefore its importance has officially been adopted for Russia's youth policy 2006-2016. The biggest aims for youth information work in Russia first of all deal with the promotion of youth information centres in Russia through different activities, one of which will be to translate youth information material (e.g. from ERYICA) into Russian and distribute it throughout Russia and ex-Soviet union countries thereafter. Opening possibilities for Russian youth workers to do internships in youth information centres abroad will be another important step to improve the work in Russia.

**Czech Republic (presented by Petra Sara Pavlacova, NIDM)**
In Czech Republic 40 national youth information centres throughout the country aside with several NGOs on a municipal level are responsible for delivering youth information work. Even though a good legislative background does exist, it is rather hard to find youth information centres that are following the set out standards and

qualities. Therefore the main goal for youth information work in Czech Republic is currently the standardisation and certification of youth information centres throughout the country financed by the government. The ultimate ambition is then to establish as many youth information points as possible. Main challenges are that having to deal with the flexibility of governmental structures is quite often slowing down the implementation of initiatives, which makes things complicated. Also, youth information centres lack attractive potential among youth.

**Slovenia (presented by Katja Donko, MISSS)**
Currently there is no youth information policy in Slovenia, thus youth information does not represent a priority in Slovenian youth law. Youth information workers provide face-to-face contact and maintain a website. In addition youth information points in leisure centres, libraries and schools have been installed. Mainly social workers, psychologists and pedagogic experts are involved with youth information work. A big challenge for Slovenian youth information work is to reconcile the gap in the distribution of youth information throughout the country as the main youth information office has been moved to the capital city. Thus, a main challenge for youth information work will be to reach out to rural and suburban areas.

**Lithuania (presented by Virginija Pupeikyte, National Association of Youth Coordinators)**
The overall youth policy is good, even though there is no youth information policy. The biggest problem is insufficient resources for informing young people properly about ongoing projects.

**Armenia (presented by Lilit Asatryan, AYWA)**
A youth policy in general has already been established by the Armenian government, however a specific youth information policy is yet to be considered. The biggest ambition of Armenian youth information workers and NGOs active in this field is to install more youth information centres in the first place and to strengthen the position of already existing ones thereafter. Another challenge will be to overcome the difficulty in distributing information and to make sure that youngsters will be able to benefit from the provided services as many of them and especially those that live far from the capital do not have access to Internet. Challenges will therefore be to improve this lack of information next to a sufficient allocation of financial resources.

**Macedonia (presented by Zoran Ilieski, SEGA)**
The current challenge in Macedonia is to establish a youth information policy together with the ministry of youth and sport. The priorities for the Action Plan for the year 2010 will be youth information, employment, participation and youth work. A big problem is further the missing structure in youth information work: Even though it exists, youth information work is still on stage one in terms of organisation. Another aim is also to establish better ties on a European level to be able to learn from more advanced countries. A further challenge Macedonia is dealing with at the moment is to allocate

resources (both physically and financially) to open more youth information centres. Also it will be an issue to find the right strategies and the right means to attract young people to make use of youth information, which is currently not the case.

### Belarus (presented by Liudmila Asipienka, Centre for Youth Information and Documentation)

The biggest problem for youth information to evolve in Belarus is that young people almost do not have a chance to receive information that has not been controlled by the government. On the governmental level there exists some concern on youth policy, but purely on an ideological level. Most organisations there dealing with youth information are NGOs with a specific focus on youth issues, like Adukacyja.info, the organisation Liudmila is representing, that started out as a platform for young people who were interested in studying abroad. The biggest challenges for youth to develop in Belarus and therefore also one of the biggest aims for youth information there is to make mobility easier and to encourage people to go abroad, as many of them mistrust this flexibility. Another issue is that any information different from political messages is extremely difficult to distribute, which holds especially true for information online, partly due to expensive and slow Internet use.

### Session 3: Workshops "Good practice guide on Youth Information"

### Workshop 1 "Peer-to-peer" (presented by Johan Bertels, former ERYICA governing board member)

Johan Bertels (InPetto, Belgium) gave the presentation on peer-to-peer education. Starting with a brief overview on what exactly peer-to-peer education is, the presentation focussed on:

➔ The origins of peer-to-peer education
➔ Peer-to-peer education and its applied areas
➔ Peer counselling
➔ Evaluation of the effectiveness of peer education
➔ Training methods: How to facilitate peer education
➔ Reasons advocating for employing peer education
➔ Guidelines on how to make peer education work
➔ What qualities do peer-to-peer project advisers need?

The seminar participants also reported on their experiences with peer-to-peer education, with the outcome that in many countries efforts were being made to establish a well functioning peer-to-peer initiative. Some mayor problems that were mentioned by the participants rooted in insufficient commitment of youth (Lynsey, Young Scot, Scotland) or a lack of awareness and lack of information concerning this issue among youngsters (Lukasz, RCIM Krakow, Poland). However, also some very

good experiences with online peer-to-peer systems concerning health issues were being reported (Katja, MISSS, Slovenia).

Discussion points:
➔ Training: What do you train young advisers on? What is more important: knowledge or attitude of the advisor?
➔ Should there be a certification for peer-to-peer education and/or workers? Or is this contradictory to the essential character of peer-to-peer work, i.e., the informal approach profiting from a spontaneous attitude
➔ Responsibility: Who bears responsibility for the way peer-to-peer projects are carried out?
➔ Keeping peer-to-peer education strictly informal (What about cooperation with schools for example)?
➔ Meaningfulness of peer-to-peer projects in suicide prevention

**Workshop 2 "Promoting participation" (presented by Marc Boes, ERYICA president)**
Seminar participants indicating the particular needs in their countries to facilitate the participation of young people opened the session to Marc's workshop on promoting participation. Lilit (AYWA, Armenia) reported that in her country the main task would be to motivate young people to participate and more importantly to help them see why they should be involved. Dijana (Forum MNE, Montenegro) contributed an example of the successful project "Dialogue of young people and politicians", where young Montenegrins were given the possibility to meet politicians and talk with them about their needs and requests.
Further topics during the workshop dealt with the question how participation should be tailored and its promotion on a variety of levels (home, school, everyday life, civic, economic, political, etc.) ➔ _Different forms of participation – tailor-made._

Importance was also given to assess what participation actually meant. Hence, several features have been agreed on:
- Creating mechanisms for young people to be involved in society
- Being informed, aware and active
- Educating people
- Involvement in decision-making processes
- Entrepreneurship
- Having opportunities
- Feeling responsible

The workshop closed with a presentation of several best practice projects on enhancing participation, like the "Meet the Street" project and an initiative of game programmer Matt Harding and a crowd-sourcing project from sporting goods manufacturer Nike.

**Workshop 3 "Reaching Out" (presented by Mick Conroy, University of Wales, Newport)**



The workshop of Mick aimed at making participants better understand the mechanisms of outreach work and the influence of latent stereotypes that even youth information workers might have sitting in the back of their minds when it comes to defining target groups for outreach work. An initial group work called the "Planet Zenda Exercise" was meant to illustrate how important it is to identify the need for different forms of engagement with young people when it comes to equal distribution of opportunity and engagement.

Participants were asked to form three groups and were handed out Lego bricks thereafter, which had to be assembled. Aim of the exercise was to solve the given assignment, i.e. "Reaching Planet Zenda" (for the detailed instructions please refer to the corresponding documents in the appendix), as fast as possible. Given that the instructions for solving the problem varied from group to group (Group A had up-to-date, correct and exhaustive information, Group B received correct, but incomprehensive and outdated information and Group C basically received no information) the exercise aimed at illustrating how unbalanced information distribution can cause inequalities for youngsters' chances in life.



**Group 1: Working on the "Planet Zenda" mission**

In the further course of the presentation Mick elaborated on the possibilities and advances in outreach work. The main thematic points discussed during the presentation were:
➔ Mobile outreach
➔ Multi-partnership outreach
➔ Teenage outreach buildings
➔ Innovation in outreach (Facebook, Second Life, Bebo, Myspace, Netlog)

➔ Innovation at festivals, shopping centres and retail parks
➔ Marketing and/or sponsorship opportunities
➔ Threats to outreach work (e.g. surveillance in public spots)

**Session 4 (presented by Alexandra Cangelosi, ERYICA Vice-President):**
**Part 1: History and development of Youth Information in Europe**
Alexandra presented the history of youth information work in Europe through an interactive session. Alexandra created a timeline, which was placed on the floor and asked several questions on the dates of important markers in the development of youth information work. The seminar participants lined up thereafter next to the year in which they thought this event had happened.



**History of YI work**

**Part 2: The Youth Information Starters Kit: Tools and Use**

The predominant areas of the presentation included the following areas:
➔ Why is youth information important, what are its purposes?
➔ What is youth information?
➔ How to set up a youth information centre?
➔ About the European dimension of youth information work.

**Session 5 (presented by Davide Capecchi, ERYICA director)**
**Part 1: The European Youth Information Charter**

The session started with the presentation of the European Youth Information Charter in general, stressing the importance of its implementation at local level.

In order to facilitate the memorisation of the wording of the Charter, the 'Chinese whispers' game was played: Through a competition between two teams, some articles from the Charter were passed on by Chinese whispers.

In a final round of reflections on the articles of the Charter, the participants discussed the articles that they thought would best and least describe their way of working.

**Part 2: ERYICA: Who we are, what we do and the strategic priorities we are heading for in the next years.**

Davide Capecchi, director of ERYICA, gave a brief overview about the structure of ERYICA and its services for members. The section was closed by an interactive session that was aiming to demonstrate the mechanisms and structures of a network. Two balls of wool symbolised the threads connecting people throughout the network.



**Networking exercise**

**3.3. Day 3 (3.12.2009): Preparation of project ideas, the Youth in Action programme, Opening of the ERYICA General Assembly**

**Session 1: Preparation of collaborative projects for the Project Fair**
This session was meant to give some space to one of the most important purposes of the seminar – collaborating and exchanging ideas. Facilitated by Bob Forsyth, the collaborative session was preceded by a brainstorming that should - in a joint effort - identify the most important changes that the participants thought will be influencing youth information work in the future and that on four different levels – political, economical, social, and technological.

The outcome of the brainstorming "What are the most important changes for YIW on …" were:

**1. … a political level**
- Europe is more united
- Common standards in the field of youth policy are adopted
- National legislation is based on one common youth policy

**2. … an economic level**
- The standard of youth information is linked to the economic development of the respective countries
- Activities around YI will increase in better developed countries
- Youth information centres might be closed due to financial crises
- The private sector will collaborate more vigorously with youth information centres and workers.
- Businesses might support youth information work.
- Change of target groups and topics in youth information work

**3. … a social level**
- Heightened interest in climate change will affect social behaviour
- More active volunteer movements
- The rules of democracy, human rights, rule of law and security will be applied to establish equal standards in social change

**4. … a technological level**
- Free access to Internet will be established
- Increasing importance Web 2.0 in general and social networks in particular
- Installation of electronic info points on airports, train stations (decreasing importance of physical youth information centres)
- Open content: information will be available for anyone
- Better infrastructure for people with disabilities
- Rapid change in the pace of information flow

After having established a vital base taking into account the most crucial developments for future youth information work, the collaborative idea exchanging session could start. On the basis of six outlined project areas, a poster wall was created on which seminar participants could place sticky notes describing their ideas/wishes for projects for the respective project area.

First six areas were defined and put up on posters on which the seminar participants could place their ideas, aspirations, and desires on sticky notes for each of the areas.

1. **Specific issue information** (concerning e.g. human rights work, campaigns on specific issues such as changing public attitudes towards disabilities or changing societies' perception of young people.

   - "do changes in human rights issue, more work in this point"
   - "help youth with job information"
   - "To change public opinion of people with some physical disabilities and also change old people's opinion about whole youth policy (I'd like to know that they are not sceptic to youth"

2. **Outreach work:** Ideas for attracting young people, work with schools

   - "To get help with: How to make young people to come to us for the information. Help us to be more attractive for youngsters (given the radical changes and new media)
   - "Increase collaboration with schools"

3. **Training for young people** (peer-to-peer on e.g. information literacy)

   - "Free education for everybody"
   - "More young people involved in peer-to-peer as young advisors or young info workers"
   - "Help young people to improve their skills in searching & evaluating information from the Internet"

4. **Encouraging mobility of young people** (making information easier available and less controlled)

   - "Montenegrin youth on "one address" ➔ south, centre, north, rural, urban"
   - "To make information available for all who need it. To give a possibility to choose from alternatives, which are not controlled by the government information."
   - "To increase accessibility of youth information by a 1. Development of volunteerism, 2. Adopting best practices, 3. Using new technologies and 4. Increasing participation."

5. **Technological solutions** (creation of electronic info points)

   - "Creating online content for young people (in Serbian) and using Internet tools (Web 2.0) for offering educational content to teachers, professors, youth workers, social workers on how to use possibilities of Internet in their work."
   - "Establishment of youth information centres in Armenia (including its services into W/YC activities."
   - "Make youth information centre in L'viv"

- "To have strong youth information national network and cooperate on European level with other strong networks."
- "Creating strong networks by using technological developments to make the information between EU and Turkey and vice versa easier."
- "Doing regional networking"
- "Future: Improving communication between youth information centres (by using new and/or improve tools)
- "Quality standards would be the same in all youth information centres in the country and there would be standards also for online services."

6. **Strong national and international networks** (accompanied by strong quality standards)

- "Would really like electronic info points so that youth information would be available for everybody."

After this interactive session preliminary project ideas were presented to the plenum:

1. Joint project: Montenegro + Lithuania: Study visits to Lithuania to exchange best practices with Forum MNE Montenegro.
2. Ukraine, Poland, Turkey and France: **strengthen youth participation**: organisation of study visits, trainings or training of trainers, **networking:** job shadowing, establish online network to share experiences, establish database for Youth Information centres, Annual award for best youth information centre.
3. Montenegro + Belarus: Project on **info mobility**, educational work camp in Montenegro and study visit to Belarus, Production of results: **documentary** of the visits ➔ involving youth film directors in producing, inclusion of EU experts
4. Scotland: **Internet safety** and **information literacy** (training, peer-to-peer education, printed materials, training young people to profit from their multiplying effect (word of mouth)).
5. Serbia + Finland: developing an **online portal** for young people and professionals, lobbying for a better reputation of online services in youth information work (especially in Serbia), learning from advanced status in Finland.

**Session 2: Understanding structures for supporting youth information (presented by Nebojsa Djeric)**

The presentation of Nebojsa provided information on the Youth in Action programme for the seminar participants to be aware of possibilities for grants and project proposals within their respective country. Nebojsa presented:
➔ Facts and figures about the Youth in Action programme
➔ General objectives and annual priorities of the programme
➔ Eligibility of countries to apply for grants

➔ Facts and figures on submission of grants
➔ About the five different actions of the programme and its targeting area
➔ About the European Voluntary Service (EVS)
➔ Possibilities within the programme to facilitate training and networking

The participants were also given some room to ask specific questions about the Youth in Action programme, which were partly answered by Jonathan Perez, EVS volunteer at ERYICA, to give some first-hand insight into the EVS programme, which drew special attention. Here are some of the questions:

- "How long does it take to prepare for an EVS programme, from starting the application process to the actual starting day in the organisation?"
- "How much of the actual costs of your stay are covered and to what extent?"
- "What is a sending organisation, to what extent does it have to be affiliated with the actual project of the EVS stay?"

In a concluding section the seminar participants were given space to inform themselves about the European partners (Eurodesk, EYCA, European Youth Forum, European Commission and the Council of Europe) that were expected to join the General Assembly the following day in order to formulate questions addressed to the representatives of each of the institutions.


**Session 3: ERYICA General Assembly Opening**

Participants had the opportunity to merge with the arriving delegations of the General Assembly and participate in the opening speech of the panel and the introduction of delegations and the presentation of the national situation in youth information work in the participating countries.

**Opening session at the General Assembly**

### 3.4. Day 4 (4.12.2009): General Assembly: Presentations of European Partners, Roundtable with seminar participants, An Yskout: Gaming Methods in Youth Information

**Session 1: General Assembly – European partners addressing the plenum**
This session brought together the participants of both the General Assembly and the seminar once more. During the morning the representatives of Eurodesk, the European Youth Card Association (EYCA), the European Youth Forum (EYF), the European Commission (EC) and the Council of Europe (CoE) had the opportunity to present the work and general mission of the organisation they were representing to the audience. The participating representatives were:

- Reinhard Schwalbach, President of EuroDesk
- Wolfgang Schick, President of EYCA
- Finn Denstad, Policy Officer at the EC
- Kadri Vanem, Bureau member of the EYF
- Alexis Ridde, French ministry of Youth, representing the CoE

Here is a brief overview of their individual presentations:

**Presentation Eurodesk (presented by Reinhard Schwalbach)**
- Overview of the Eurodesk network (in 30 countries, 900 Eurodesk relays plus a European Eurodesk office in Brussels)
- Structure of Eurodesk (32 national partners, Eurodesk aisbl and the Eurodesk Consultative group)

- Eurodesk services (answering inquiries, access to EU opportunities, raising European awareness, training, support and networking)
- Priority 2008: Focus on multipliers (i.e. young people and youth workers)
- Eurodesk core activities (Eurodesk as "back office" for "information multipliers, providing of information to the European youth portal, dissemination of information about events linked to policies in the field of youth)
- Eurodesk development measurements: Yearly assessment of the work carried out by Eurodesk, European Communication Strategy)
- Projects: "So you think you know it all" (European awareness tool for youth multipliers), seminars for relays, cooperation with other European networks)
- 2010: 20th anniversary of Eurodesk
- Important goals: Establishing new online services using new ways of communication such as social networks, wikis and online TV (Eurodesk TV in Germany)

**Presentation EYCA (presented by Wolfgang Schick)**
- EYCA is not a structure, not a project, it is a product, issued and welcomed in 40 countries
- EYCA offers services for 4,5 million young people in Europe, benefitting from 100,000 discounts and benefits on cultures, travel, goods and services
- Euro under 26 (European Youth Card)
- European discount card for all young people under 30
- Aims: Enhance youth mobility (enable young people to explore their world, engage with other cultures to broaden their horizon), youth information (quality youth information leading to better informed life choices) and youth participation (encouraging young people to play an active part as citizens of Europe)
- A special product for EVS is being planned
- Focus on youth information and youth participation (learning how to participate)
- Partners: ERYICA and Eurodesk
- Project: TRAFO ➔ Multimedia platform relevant for young people and made by young people with the purpose to transform information understandable for young people)

**Presentation European Youth Forum (presented by Kadri Vanem)**
- Implementation of activities complementary to other networks
- Created 11 years ago as an umbrella organisation to bring together national youth councils of all countries of the CoE.
- Philosophy: "Nothing for the young people, without the young people"
- Five strategic priorities: youth work development, human rights, participation, education, and empowerment
- Focus on "e-society": supports the use of social networks to enhance youths' ability to deal with information flows in information society

- Follows the CoE's new resolution on a renewed framework for a European cooperation in the youth field (2010-2018), which was adopted on 27, November 2009.
- Next objective: Convention on the rights of children, adopted by the CoE.

## Presentation European Commission (presented by Finn Denstad)
- New nine-year strategy adopted by the "Youth Council" (the EU ministers of Youth) entitled "Youth – Investing and Empowering" ➔ replaces the White Paper on a New Impetus for European Youth.
- Eight fields of action being addressed in three cycles of each three years: Education, employment, social inclusion, health, youth participation, volunteerism, culture and creativity, and youth in the world.
- This youth policy is also guided by the following core values: urgent attention to climate change and the enhancement of international solidarity
- Two strong overall priorities give orientation to the this youth policy: creation of more equal opportunities in education and in employment and the promotion of active citizenship among young people
- Youth information is an important component of the new EU youth policy
- EU youth report with information about the situation of young people in Europe will be published every three years

## Presentation Council of Europe (Alexis Ridde)
- Founded in 1945 as a platform to find common solutions to challenges in Europe
- European Steering Committee on Youth and Advisory Committee composed of youth NGOs were founded
- Two European Youth Centres – one in Strasbourg one in Budapest – were created along with the set-up of the European Youth Foundation in 1972.
- CoE helps facilitate intergovernmental cooperation through discussion and exchange of practices.
- Partnership with ERYICA is guided by a specific focus on the access to information and the quality of information for youth.
- Projects launched together with ERYICA are the "Youth Information Starter's Kit" as well as the preparation of a new recommendation on youth, which complements the 1990 recommendation with a stronger focus on youth and ICT.
- New colloquy planned in 2010 with the objective of adopting the new resolution

## Session 2: Seminar participants' questions to the European partners
After the speeches of the representatives of the European partners, the seminar participants had the opportunity to discuss some of their most pressing questions with them. For this purpose the seminar participants moved to a more intimate

roundtable setting where they were given the opportunity to discuss face-to-face with the representatives of the European partners.

Here are the most important topics that have been addressed during the roundtable talks by both the seminar participants and the representatives:



**European partners representatives (from left to right):
Reinhard Schwalbach (Eurodesk), Wolfgang Schick (EYCA),
Finn Denstad (EC), Kadri Vanem (EYF) and
Alexis Ridde (representing CoE)**

**Eurodesk**
- How can Eurodesk exactly help youth information in my country?
- How can the quality of youth information be enhanced with the help of Eurodesk?
- How to get access to Eurodesk information?
- Are there any cross-border opportunities?
- What opportunities are there for countries that are non-programme countries?

**EYCA**
- How can the European Youth Card enhance mobility of youngsters?
- What consequences would raising the age limit (from e.g. 26 to 30 years) for access to the youth card imply for society?
- What are the differences and/or relations between the European Youth Card and AIESEC?
- What are the reasons for youngsters to buy the card (mobility, discounts, … )?
- Significance for the association to be active on the national and international level in each of the countries for the product to be appreciated on multiple layers.
- Expansion of network

**EC**
- The Youth in Action (YiA) programme is a very well known programme, however participants have questioned the effectiveness of the programme (i.e. that YiA actions will in fact reach out to unprivileged youngsters with less opportunities)
- New lobby document within the commission "Youth on the Move", which is trying to enhance mobility among young people.
- European Commission in the first place responsible for policy development, which is less tangible than a product like the youth card for example ➔ an engagement of young people might be hindered therefore.
- Bringing up the issue of inequalities for SEE countries in eligibility for financial support (i.e. programme countries like Macedonia and Croatia in comparison to Serbia).

**EYF**
- How can young people participate in the activities of the EYF, how can they be part of it?
- How can young people better access the EYF events?
- What does the EYF do to enhance the visibility of youth policy?
- Does the EYF have the power to represent all young people in Europe?
- Which possibilities does the EYF have on a European level to influence decisions being made in the European Commission for example?

**Council of Europe representative Alexis Ridde
talking to seminar participants**

**CoE**
- Which support possibilities can the CoE offer for youth NGOs?
- Which educational support can the CoE give to NGOs and youth organisations (activities, training, study sessions)?
- Are there any funding opportunities of the CoE, especially for countries that do not have access to money from EU institutions?

-   Charter of participation for young people on a national and local level ➔ demonstrating ways for youngsters how to participate on a local and regional level

**Session 3: Gaming methods in Youth Information – together with General Assembly participants (presented by An Yskout, from Centrum Informatieve Spelen, Belgium)**

An Yskout joined the seminar during the General Assembly to make youth information workers as well as those affiliated with youth information work on a wider level aware of alternative methods in reaching out to various target groups (in this case mostly youngsters), especially when it comes to sensitive topics.

An explained during her presentation that educational games were especially effective when trying to sensibilise people for socially relevant topics such as sexuality, democracy, social skills, diversity or sustainability.

The big advantage when trying to approach people through such an innovative approach is that especially abstract topics are grasped much faster and the gained knowledge about these topics will stick much better. Needless to say that the willingness to deal with abstract and complex topics will be facilitated much easier by playing a game instead of listening to a presentation for example, which is vital to have in mind especially for youth information workers. Further advantages are that games are by default interactive and visually strong, which will allow the participants to learn from each other and share experiences. Among others, role-plays are specifically valuable for transferring social values, as they try to imitate a real-life situation in which participants have to put themselves in a specific role to practice how to react in a certain situation. Participants should learn how to deal with such a situation and try to develop understanding for the other person.

To demonstrate how such a role-play could work, the seminar participants as well as participants from the General Assembly had the opportunity to play one of the role-games themselves instructed by An. The game played was called the "AIDS-cup-game". This game aims at facilitating the willingness to familiarise oneself with the HIV topic and to be able to confront oneself with the topic.

**The Game**

In the game the participants were tagged as either "safe" or "unsafe". Throughout the game the participants were imitating alternating sexual contacts by mixing liquids that they had received before in a cup. This way the participants could see by the end of the game who lived "safely" and who did not. This way the topic sex and safer sex was made tangible and the participants were given an opportunity to open up to the issue in a pleasant environment. A follow-up talk with the group and the facilitator of the game shall give an opportunity to the participants to talk about

their own experiences with the topic and reflect on what they have learnt during the game and share it with others.

### 3.5. Day 5 (5.12.2009): "Best practices" and Cultural Programme

The fifth day of the seminar was mostly dedicated to the cultural programme – a boat ride with typical Dutch food through the Rotterdam ports.

In the morning there was a short session to give people the opportunity to present to each other some of the best practices in each of the countries. The seminar participants formed groups and created posters with their "Best practice" projects.

A selection of the most interesting Best practices was presented to the plenum thereupon:

**Austria**
*Project: Info peers*
Info peers is a project of the "aha" - youth information centre in Vorarlberg. The project involves young people as information providers for their peers (hence the name) at their respective schools in order to deliver information on topics that are of interest for young people such as summer jobs, coaching, events, festivals and possibilities for going abroad.

**Czech Republic**
Installation of a *gallery for young artists* in order to give them some space to introduce their work to the public in a free environment.

**Russia**
*Theatre performance about tolerance* created by young people with the supervision of one professional, presented in schools and youth clubs

**Serbia**
- The web magazine *Integralac*, which is done by young people who choose the information the want to share with other young people.
- Empowering & networking local youth offices, which are funded by the Ministry of Youth and Sport and local municipalities by offering their employees education and trainings, and by introducing them to youth information work. Also a web network between these youth offices has been installed.
- Creation of web-portals as a network of resources

**Ukraine**
*Student by student initiative*

A media network was created by students consisting of a newspaper, an online consultation tool, and a youth radio. Aside from that parties have been organised and a special discount system has been created.

## Scotland
*National youth commission on alcohol*
For this initiative a panel of several young people from all over Scotland has been formed to look together at the issues surrounding Scotland's relationship with alcohol.

## Montenegro
*Summer youth camp*
Organisation of seven day camps for 25 participants from all over the country. During the camp work shops on special issues (such as current social problems, etc.) have been held. The camp concluded with a final presentation by the participants demonstrating to their peers what they have learned.

*Youth festival in September 2009*
Together with the youth office of the ministry and three youth professionals a two-day festival has been organised in Montenegro. Several activities have been carried out such as concerts, photo workshops, painting and graffiti as well as theatre plays. The event hosted 104 participants and attracted around 600 visitors.

## Finland
*National seminar for youth information workers*
Around 100 participants consisting of representatives from info centres and youth clubs, students, representatives of ministries, schools, and other institutions as well as experts, researchers, and other professionals involved with youngsters gathered to participate in workshops and lectures.

## Poland
*Implementation of the French model of gathering information for youth*
During the implementation seven main fields of youth information work were addressed in the Regional Youth Information Centre in Krakow: education, labour market, leisure time, right, citizenship, and youth in Europe.

Afterwards Bob gave the group space to contemplate on what they have learnt throughout the seminar. Sitting opposite to each other the seminar participants discussed with one other participant, firstly about "One thing the have really liked about the seminar" and about "One thing the absolutely disliked".

**Discussing experiences**

### 3.6. Day 6 (6.12.2009): Closing session: Final discussions and evaluation

**Closing session: Wrap-up, Final evaluation, Review of objectives and expectations**

The morning of the last day was dedicated to a final reflection on the content of the seminar – things learnt, things achieved, useful things, surprising things, annoying things, etc.

The participants were asked to fill out some evaluation forms to share their opinions about the seminar. Also, now that they got to know the position of ERYICA and its services better, they were asked to share with us what they would like ERYICA to support them in their work. Here is a brief summary of the participants' expectations.

- Organising study visits
- Sharing of information useful for all member countries
- Help with expert knowledge
- Organising seminars on different topics
- Help with building of networks
- Consulting during development of projects
- Supply with material in the Russian language
- Organisation of training courses
- Good practices
- Help with lobbying for youth information work on ministerial level



**Group picture: Seminar participants**

## IV APPENDIX

**List of seminar participants (in alphabetical order)**

| Name | Organisation |
| --- | --- |
| Lilit Asatryan | AYWA – Armenian Young Women's Association, Armenia |
| Liudmila Asipienka | Centre for Youth Information and Documentation, Belarus |
| Satenik Babasyan | YIC St. Petersburg, Russia |
| Elisabetta Bucci | Steering Committee of San Marino Youth Forum, San Marino |
| Dasa Cvetko | Zajednica ICM, Croatia |
| Katja Donko | MISSS, Slovenia |
| Malgorzata Druzynska-Olesinska | RCIM Krakow, Poland |
| Nicole Franceschini-Gunz | Aha – Tipps & Infos für junge Leute, Austria |
| Zoran Ilieski | SEGA, Macedonia |
| Ksenija Milic | ONO, Serbia |
| Merja-Maaria Oinas | National Coordination Centre, Finland |
| Gorkem Ozer Bagci | GSM, Turkey |
| Lynsey Paterson | Young Scot, Scotland |
| Petra Sara Pavlacova | NIDM, Czech Republic |
| Virginija Pupeikyte | National Association of Youth Coordinators, Lithuania |
| Oleksandr Petryanych | Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports, Ukraine |
| Lukasz Smogorowski | RCIM Krakow, Poland |
| Olga Sobchenko | Donetsk Youth Debate Centre, Ukraine |
| Dijana Urjarevic | Forum MNE, Montenegro |

**Planet Zenda Exercise**

**REACHING OUT EXERCISE – Who's Out there and why?**

<u>**GROUP A**</u>

*Reaching Planet Zenda – Information report update Dec 2009*

**This is your mission – should you choose to accept it!**
**The aim of this exercise is for you to read the information provided for you and use it in order to know where and when the spaceship will be leaving. You are on different parts of the housing estate and so cannot speak to other groups that you know to be on the street.**
**Your task is to gain entrance to the Hilton Space Station and be able to gain access to the rocket launch so that you will be able to leave earth before the attack. In order to gain access you will need a robot key to enter the launch compound**

**Use the information below to build your robot:**

- **Take 2 of the large yellow bricks and lay them side by side**

- **Take 5 of the large blue bricks and push them together on top of one another then put them across the yellow bricks to create an L shape (side view)**
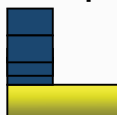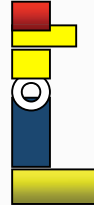
- **Place the brick with wheels directly onto the blue bricks and then another yellow brick on top of the brick with wheels**

- **Place the smaller yellow brick on top but in the middle facing the opposite way so that it overhangs**

- **Place the 2 small red bricks on top of the small yellow brick but not overhanging**

**⌦ Place the green helicopter head for the robot onto the small red bricks**

**⌦ Place the 2 thin long white bricks onto the side of the wheels to make the robot arms**

**⌦ Go to see Luke 'Mick' Skywalker and collect the robot flag which allows final entry into the launch area**

**⌦ Good luck on your mission!!**

**REACHING OUT EXERCISE – Who's Out there and why?**

## GROUP B

*Reaching Planet Zenda – Information report update July. 2008*

**This is your mission – should you choose to accept it!**
**The aim of this exercise is for you to read the information provided for you and use it in order to know where and when the spaceship will be leaving. You are on different parts of the housing estate and so cannot speak to other groups that you know to be on the street.**
**Your task is to gain entrance to the Hilton Space Station and be able to gain access to the rocket launch so that you will be able to leave earth before the attack. In order to gain access you will need a robot key to enter the launch compound**

**Use the information below to build your robot:**

1. **Take 2 of the large yellow bricks and lay them side by side**

2. **Take 5 of the large blue bricks and push them together on top of one another then put them across the yellow bricks to create an L shape**

3. **Place the brick with wheels directly onto the blue bricks and then another yellow brick on top of the brick with wheels**

4. **Place the smaller yellow brick on top but in the middle facing the opposite way so that it overhangs**

5. **Place the 2 small red bricks on top of the small yellow brick but not overhanging**

6. **Place the green helicopter head for the robot onto the small red bricks**

7. **Place the 2 thin long white bricks onto the side of the wheels to make the robot arms**

8. **Good luck on your mission!!**

**REACHING OUT EXERCISE – Who's Out there and why?**

## GROUP C

*Reaching Planet Zenda – Information report update July. 2008*

**This is your mission – should you choose to accept it!**
**The aim of this exercise is for you to read the information provided for you and use it in order to know where and when the spaceship will be leaving. You are on different parts of the housing estate and so cannot speak to other groups that you know to be on the street.**
**Your task is to gain entrance to the Hilton Space Station and be able to gain access to the rocket launch so that you will be able to leave earth before the attack. In order to gain access you will need a robot key to enter the launch compound**

**Your group does not have any information but you do have some nice lego to play with if you are bored!!**

**Talk between yourselves and discuss how you feel about the situation – put your thoughts in the cloud**

1. **Good luck on your mission!!**