



Strasbourg, 20 March 2017

CMJ(2017)16

## **JOINT COUNCIL ON YOUTH**

**36<sup>th</sup> meeting**  
**Budapest, 27-29 March 2017**  
European Youth Centre

### **State of Play**

**“The future of the Council of Europe youth policy: AGENDA 2020”**  
**(Resolution CM/Res(2008)23 on the youth policy of the Council of Europe)**

### **Some key highlights and achievements**

#### **Item 8 on the agenda**

Secretariat memorandum  
prepared by the Youth Department  
Directorate of Democratic Citizenship and Participation

## Introduction

At its 36<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Joint Council on Youth will examine a draft road map for the development of a Council of Europe mid-term youth strategy (working title: “Youth Agenda 2030”), including an evaluation plan of Agenda 2020.

However, before officially adopting the road map (document CMJ(2017)4 rev), the Joint Council will be invited to hold an exchange of views on the **state of play of the implementation of Agenda 2020**, with a view to paving the way for its possible future evaluation.

In this context, the current document (CMJ(2017)16) presents a **list of some key highlights and achievements of Agenda 2020** (standards, activities, publications), between 2009 and 2017.

These key highlights have been listed below under the three main thematic priorities of Resolution CM/Res(2008)23 on the youth policy of the Council of Europe (“Agenda 2020”):

- **Human rights and democracy** (see pages 3-8 below);
- **Living together in diverse societies** (see pages 8-12 below);
- **Social inclusion of young people** (see pages 13-15 below).

Similarly, some key highlights have also been listed under the **approaches, methods and instruments** of Agenda 2020 (see pages 16-21 below).

It should be noted that this working document aims simply to prepare the current debate of the Joint Council.

The list below is therefore not exhaustive. It is not an attempt to evaluate Agenda 2020 either and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the Council of Europe on the Agenda 2020. A formal evaluation of Agenda 2020 will be carried out at a later stage.

**Extract from the Resolution CM/Res(2008)23 on the youth policy of the Council of Europe**

1. Resolves that the following should be regarded as priorities for the Council of Europe youth policy and action for the coming years:

a. <b>Human rights and democracy</b> , with special emphasis on:	<b>Some key highlights and achievements</b> (standards, activities, publications)
Ensuring young people's full enjoyment of human rights and human dignity and encouraging their commitment in this regard;	<p>Recommendation <a href="#">CM/Rec(2016)7</a> of the Committee of Ministers to member States on young people's access to rights</p> <p>Recommendation <a href="#">CM/Rec(2015)3</a> of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights</p> <p>Recommendation CM/Rec (2010)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the Council of Europe Charter on Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education. Establishment of a review of implementation that involves youth civil society – 2 reviews in 2012 and 2016. The Charter and work on the review of implementation also brought closer cooperation and synergies between the Youth and Education Department</p> <p>2 fora on Human Rights Education with young people were realised in 2009 and 2016 in conjunction with the evaluation of the Human Rights Education Youth Programme and informing the further development of the programme. Messages adopted by the participants in the Forums were also forwarded to the Committee of Ministers.</p> <p>Revised edition of Compass in 2012 and the launch of Compass online platform fully accessible, including new process of translations that are also accessible online - 12 languages (including French and Russian).</p>

	<p>57 national training courses in human rights education with young people bringing together about 1800 trainers and multipliers, teachers and teacher trainers were held in 37 member states of the Council of Europe making human rights education visible and accessible in local languages and supporting processes of advocacy and networking at national level</p> <p>4 editions of the Training of Trainers in Human Rights Education targeting some 160 youth trainers from Europe and beyond</p> <p>65 study sessions focusing on human rights and human rights education bringing together about 2300 young people active in international youth organisations leading to mainstreaming human rights education in youth work</p> <p>New educational materials were developed dealing with human rights education: Enter! Dignity Land- The Game on Social Rights; Bookmarks on combatting hate speech through human rights education; Charter for all, a youth friendly version of the charter.</p> <p>New themes and topics were explored such as remembrance through the 3 editions of the seminar “Remembrance and learning from the Second World War” realized in partnership with the Russian Federation; the handbook Right to Remember focusing on learning about and from the Roma Genocide or how to work against hate speech through innovative means such as the No Hate Speech Movement Campaign.</p>
<p>Promoting young people’s active participation in democratic processes and structures;</p>	<p>The model of “50-50” training courses is implemented in bi-lateral cooperation activities with Albania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine with valuable results regarding youth participation at the regional and local levels.</p> <p>A revised version of “Have your say!” was published and made available in several non-official languages. A revised Training kit #7 on citizenship has been edited (2017).</p>

The participation of youth delegates in meetings of the Council of Europe Congress of Local and Regional authorities has been progressively secured.

The model of co-management and the principles of the Charter have been introduced in South Mediterranean countries in the first phase of the South Programme on “Democratic Youth Participation” (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia).

The Recommendation on the role of national youth council served as an example of practice in Morocco in view of the constitutional reform installing an advisory council of youth and civil society.

Youth participation approaches in the running of youth centres were introduced with managers and youth workers in 4 youth centres in Bulgaria and with some 340 youth workers in Turkey.

New forms of participation of young people were explored through seminars (2010), and the No Hate Speech Movement campaign exploring the new ways of association and participation online, as well as through study sessions held in cooperation with international youth organisations. EU-Council of Europe youth partnership organised seminars, expert group meetings and symposia (2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015) and commissioned analytical papers on youth participation.

A study on participation of Roma youth looked at the examples of good practice and the barriers face.

The promotion of a double-mainstreaming approach of Roma and youth policies has supported the participation of young Roma, supported by targeted activities and projects in Belgium, France, Greece, Portugal and Ukraine.

About 20 study sessions had as main topic participation of young people ranging from participation in school communities, to local and regional participation, political representation and participation in decision making to focusing in specific groups of disadvantaged youth.

<p>Promoting equal opportunities for the participation of all young people in all aspects of their everyday lives;</p>	<p>Implementation of the Roma Youth Action Plan since 2012 to support Roma youth participation and combating antigypsyism.</p> <p>A manual to address antigypsyism through human rights education – Mirrors - was published. It is now available in 6 languages, supported by regional and national training courses on the dissemination of the manual in Ukraine and Greece.</p> <p>The situation of young refugees in transition to adulthood has been addressed in activities with the UNHCR and the Parliamentary Assembly and through the research study “What to celebrate at 18?”.</p> <p>Young refugees are represented in the Advisory Council on Youth. Various study sessions and seminars supported the participation of young refugees and asylum-seekers.</p> <p>A mapping study, an expert seminar, a conference and a regional seminar on supporting young people in vulnerable situations were carried out by the EU-CoE youth partnership (2014-16)</p> <p>Symposium (Un)Equal Europe? (Partnership 2016) analysed inequalities, resulting in key messages and thematic analytical papers.</p> <p>A consultative meeting with young people with disabilities and publication has been realised in 2012. In addition, the two EYCs have taken measures to increase their accessibility (including internal standards).</p> <p>A companion to Compass is being produced to support the adaptation of the activities to groups with mixed abilities.</p> <p>Study sessions held with a focus on equality of opportunities of young people with disabilities and their social inclusion were held including cooperation with European</p>

	<p>Union of Deaf Youth, International Federation of Hard of Hearing Young People, Participation for all and European Network of Independent Living. New partners and approaches have been included in the programme of activities.</p>
<p>Implementing effectively gender equality and preventing all forms of gender-based violence;</p>	<p>22 study sessions have addressed gender equality, heteronormativity, homo - , bi- and transphobia producing awareness and competences, but as well resources such as the companion to Compassito on gender identity realised by IFM-SEI.</p> <p>One seminar and 3 action days on homo and transphobia raised awareness and mobilised partners against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.</p> <p>Life stories and seminar on intersectionality and multiple discrimination – Barabaripen – identified measures to address multiple discrimination addressing Roma, young women and migrants.</p> <p>A seminar and publication on sexist hate speech have raised awareness on the new forms of sexism.</p> <p>Guidelines for gender equality in international youth activities have been defined as a result of a seminar with experts from youth organisations and partners of the Youth Department.</p>
<p>Promoting awareness education and action amongst young people on environment and sustainable development;</p>	<p>Environmental human rights and Education for sustainable development were addressed in two training courses held in cooperation with the Asia-Europe Foundation.</p> <p>The topic of environment protection and sustainable development is explored the revised version of Compass and through 10 study sessions organised, for example in cooperation with Cooperation and Development Network Eastern Europe , Youth Environment Europe, International Nature Friends, Via Campesina or MIJARC.</p> <p>Human rights education activities (Compass, Compassito) provide information about the MDGs and about the SDGs and support youth leaders in environmental education. Participation in ECOSOC Youth Forum supports the inclusion of SDG awareness in related youth programmes and priorities (e.g. education, solidarity, gender equality).</p>

	Training kit #13 on youth work and sustainability has been developed (Partnership 2017).
Facilitating the access of all young people to information and counseling services.	<p><u>Compendium</u> of national youth information and counselling structures</p> <p>The topic of information, counselling and coaching of young people has also been explored through seminars and training courses on the role of youth work on transition to autonomy of young people bringing in good examples of youth friendly services and though seminars in Enter project.</p>
<b>b. Living together in diverse societies, with special emphasis on:</b>	<b>Some key highlights and achievements</b> (standards, activities, publications)
Empowering young people to promote, in their daily life, cultural diversity as well as intercultural dialogue and co-operation;	<p>Intercultural learning and appreciation of diversity are a horizontal approach in the educational programme of the Youth Department therefore are an integral part of all the activities realised. The adoption of the White Book on intercultural dialogue and the publication Intercultural Learning in Youth Work: Which Ways Forward? supported educational work.</p> <p>Specific educational activities such as the Forum on Mutual Understanding and Intercultural Dialogue developed the competences and the exchanges of good practice among youth workers.</p> <p>Intercultural dialogue is also regularly explored through study sessions such as those held in cooperation with Alliance and EFIL, SCI, EEE-YFU focusing on how exchange programmes or voluntary service can further promote intercultural learning</p> <p>The Living Library methodology has been widely disseminated and practiced through the manual for organisers, implementation in large scale activities and key events. A pilot project has successfully included it schools in Hungary.</p> <p>Guidelines for intercultural dialogue in non-formal learning / education activities were produced by the EU-CoE youth partnership.</p>
Preventing and counteracting all forms of	An educational manual for working with young people on countering the effects of



<p>racism and discrimination on any ground;</p>	<p>discrimination and antigypsyism of Roma young people “Mirrors” has been developed and made available in several official (English, French and Russian) and non-official languages (Greek, Hungarian and Bulgarian)</p> <p>Right to Remember - an educational handbook for education with young people about the Roma Genocide was developed in order to promote a better understanding of the history and today’s practices of racism and discrimination of the Roma community.</p> <p>Awareness of racism and antigypsyism has been raised through the support to and participation in commemorations of the Roma genocide in Auschwitz on 2 August.</p> <p>A revised version of the Education Pack “All Different – All Equal” has been published.</p> <p>The No Hate Speech Movement campaign (2012-onwards) focused on combatting racism and discrimination in their manifestation as hate speech in both online and offline environments. The campaign produced studies and surveys exploring the concept and revealing the attitudes of young people towards hate speech in online environments and the consequences it has. Furthermore, the campaign allowed for innovative means of countering discrimination and racism through online activism, online reporting of hate speech and development of counter-narratives (We can! Manual on developing counter-narratives in the online space). The campaign has been run at national level with national campaign committees and groups in more than 40 member states of the Council of Europe and beyond (i.e. Mexico, Tunisia).</p> <p>Islamophobia and its consequences on young people has been addressed in various study sessions and in a seminar co-organised with the OSCE-ODIHR. Action Days on this topic have also been held in the framework of the No Hate Speech Movement.</p>
<p>Supporting initiatives of young people and their organisations in conflict prevention and management as well as post-conflict reconciliation by means of intercultural dialogue, including its religious dimension;</p>	<p>The Youth Peace Camps held every year successfully engage young people and youth organisations from conflict affected regions in dialogue and conflict transformation activities based on human rights education and intercultural learning.</p> <p>The Youth Peace Ambassadors project (2011-2015) led to the creation of a network of</p>

	<p>young peace builders active in Europe and explored the role of young activists in peace building and conflict transformation through youth work and non-formal education in conflict affected regions.</p> <p>The role of youth work and youth organisations has been further promoted through the adoption by the UN of the Resolution by the UN on the role of young people in security and peace-building and through activities such as the Caucasus youth forum, the Kaluga Dialogue camp and the Euro-Arab Youth Forum.</p> <p>The role of young people in peace building and conflict transformation has been explored through study sessions held in cooperation with a variety of youth organisations.</p> <p>A Training kit #12 on Youth Transforming Conflict (Partnership 2012) was published to support further the work of youth organisations.</p>
Supporting youth work with young refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons;	<p>A Seminar on the social inclusion of refugee students and their role in intercultural dialogue was held in 2016 and discussed challenges, identified needs and possibilities for the inclusion of refugee students in Europe and support their role as agents in intercultural dialogue and peace-building. Partnerships with other actors, especially students organisations and foundations were established.</p> <p>Youth organisations mobilised their members in support of refugees and in calling for member states to fulfil their international humanitarian obligations in a variety study sessions.</p> <p>In October 2015, the Joint Council on Youth adopted a <u>Statement on the refugee crisis in Europe</u> which highlights some priorities and calls for special attention to particular vulnerable groups.</p> <p>The Parliamentary Assembly Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced persons presented the report ‘Migrant Children: What Rights as 18?’ in March 2014.</p> <p>In 2011 and 2012 the Youth Department organised two consultative meetings on the ‘challenges faced by young refugees and asylum seekers in accessing their social rights and their integration, while in transition to adulthood’. Shared experiences in</p>

	<p>those meetings made very clear that policies addressing the needs of refugees and asylum seeking children do not correlate with other refugees and asylum-seekers policies in a given country.</p> <p>The Council of Europe youth sector and the UNHCR Representation of the European Institutions in Strasbourg in 2014 conducted a field study on European State practice regarding transition to adulthood of unaccompanied and separated asylum-seeking and refugee children. The study provides for clear examples of the existing challenges state agencies, NGO's and Young refugees and asylum-seekers are confronted with.</p> <p>The Youth Department and the Budapest office of the UNHCR co-organised a regional seminar "What rights and realities at 18?" to develop inter-sectorial cooperation in assisting refugees and asylum-seekers in transition to adulthood.</p> <p>A network of young refugees – Voice of Young Refugees in Europe – has been established with the support of the Youth Department. Young refugees and asylum-seekers participate and are represented in the co-management structures on a regular basis.</p> <p>Various study sessions – such as Children on the Move by IFM-SEI (March 2017) - analysed flight and migration from a global perspective and discovered the specific situation of child refugees and unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>An expert seminar on the role of youth work in integration of young refugees in Europe was also held by the EU-CoE youth partnership (2016), with a follow-up in 2017.</p>
Further encouraging the development of sub-regional youth co-operation in Europe and beyond;	<p>The Joint Council on Youth is represented in the board of the Council of Europe North South Centre.</p> <p>The Youth Department partnered in setting up the Mediterranean University on Youth and Development with the North-South Centre and regularly takes part with activities.</p> <p>Partnerships with Anna Lindh Foundation and Euro-Asia Foundation also resulted over time in training courses on human rights education and intercultural learning</p>

	<p>allowing young people to explore global perspectives.</p> <p>T-kit #11 for Euro-Mediterranean youth work was published (Partnership 2010). Several activities were carried out in the context of the Euro-Mediterranean youth cooperation by the EU-CoE youth partnership between 2009 and 2016.</p> <p>Cooperation with the League of Arab States has resulted in the regular holding of the Euro-Arab youth fora, the joint training of youth leaders and the beginning of exchanges on youth policy. This has been supported by the Arabic version of Compass. A position paper was adopted by the Joint Council.</p> <p>In the framework of the South programme (1st phase) a project of the Youth Department promoted democratic youth participation at local level in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.</p> <p>Europe-Africa co-operation was strengthened through the participation of representatives of co-management. It may be continued and reinforced.</p> <p>Practical cooperation with the Commonwealth Youth Programme was initiated in the framework of the No Hate Speech Movement.</p> <p>Support and visibility have been provided to regional youth cooperation projects including the Black Sea youth forum, the Caucasus youth forum and Nordic-Baltic youth cooperation.</p> <p>Activities held in the framework of the cooperation with the Russian Federation supported the involvement of participants from the Commonwealth of Independent States.</p> <p>Between 2009 and 2016 the EU-CoE youth partnership organised several events with a regional focus in the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and Caucasus.</p>
<p>Encouraging young people to promote global solidarity and co-operation.</p>	<p>The Council of Europe co-organised the First Global Forum on Youth Policies held in 2014 in Azerbaijan in cooperation with various UN agencies and with the support of the government of Azerbaijan.</p>

	Various study sessions promote global solidarity through peace and human rights education, volunteering and awareness of climate change.
<b>c. Social inclusion of young people, with special emphasis on:</b>	<b>Some key highlights and achievements</b> (standards, activities, publications)
Supporting the integration of excluded young people;	<p>The Enter! project on Access to social rights project was launched in 2009 and currently starts its third edition addressing the role of youth work in supporting young people who suffer from violence, discrimination and exclusion.</p> <p>Two long term training courses were realised, along with seminars exploring particular topics such as information and counselling, participation, youth policy, gender equality, etc.</p> <p>Two Enter Youth Meetings bringing together young people to consult on the Recommendation text (2011) and to gather their feedback and suggestions in respect to the implementation of the recommendation.</p> <p>National seminars were also organised in partnership with local and national authorities.</p> <p>Enter! Dignity land a game on access to social rights was produced and supports youth workers in addressing the topic.</p> <p>The Enter projects also contributed to the advance of research on the topic and cooperation with local authorities.</p> <p>Exclusion of young Muslims in Europe was explored through study sessions held in cooperation with Federation of European Muslim Youth and Student Organisations (FEMYSO), but as well through 2 seminars on Islamophobia organised in cooperation with ODIHR and Education Department. The 2015 seminar also linked with an Action Day within the framework of NHSM.</p>

	<p>Taking it Seriously was published to support local and national authorities to implement the Enter! Recommendation, together with a youth friendly online version.</p> <p>Training kit #8 on social inclusion of young people was revised (Partnership 2017).</p>
<p>Ensuring young people’s access to education, training and the working life, particularly through the promotion and recognition of non-formal education/learning;</p>	<p>The recognition of non-formal learning and youth work stayed as a main priority for the Department through seminar (Pathways 2.0) and participation in the European Youth Conventions.</p> <p>The Portfolio for youth workers has been revised and now is currently available on an online platform. Seminars to further disseminate the Portfolio and to adapt it to national contexts were realised in Ukraine, in Russian Federation and other countries.</p> <p>To further advance the quality of non-formal education, training courses for trainers in non-formal education were realised at European level (TALE in cooperation with the European Commission and TRAYCE), but as well at national level in the Russian Federation and Serbia supporting processes of recognition.</p> <p>The quality standards for non-formal education activities of the Youth Department have been adopted and revised.</p> <p>The Trainers Pool of the Youth Department has been enlarged and is regularly evaluated.</p> <p>A full evaluation of the programme of study session enhanced their quality as non-formal education practice and their relevance for youth organisations.</p> <p>The EU-CoE youth partnership issued Pathways 2.0 paper, set up an expert group on the recognition of youth work and non-formal learning, which met twice a year between 2011 and 2015, and organised a symposium on the same topic (2011), resulting in the Statement of Participants and the Plan of Action.</p>
<p>Supporting young people’s transition from education to the labour market, for example by strengthening possibilities to reconcile</p>	<p>Transition to autonomy and labour market has been explored through Enter project and through a specific project in the period 2014-2015 with a particular focus on the contribution made by youth work through seminars and symposia (Forever young,</p>

private and working life;	<p>2014) bringing together a variety of stakeholders involved such as ILO, European Commission, business organisations, trade unions, young entrepreneurs and youth organisations.</p> <p>Cooperation with international youth organisations such as the European Trade Unions Confederation on employability of young people and a human rights based approach to transition to labour market.</p> <p>Youth work practices in supporting transition to autonomy are published in an online database – YouthWorks.</p>
Supporting young people’s autonomy and well-being as well as their access to decent living conditions;	<p>The access to social rights was explored through Enter project that involved 2 long term training courses for youth workers, cooperation with municipalities in the drafting and implementation of the Recommendation, but as well through research and national seminar.</p> <p>Access to social rights was explored through study sessions and special projects such as those organised in partnership with FEANTSA youth focusing on youth homelessness, Youth Social Rights network focusing on the role of municipalities and social services, or Youth Express Network focusing on campaigning on social rights among young people.</p> <p>Mapping report: Finding a place in modern Europe report (2015), commissioned by the EU-CoE youth partnership addresses this aspect.</p>
Ensuring young people’s equal access to cultural, sporting and creative activities;	<p>Study sessions held in cooperation with International Sports and Culture Association and European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation Youth explored how sports can be inclusive to all young people and how access to sports.</p> <p>The Recommendations Enter! and Young People’s Access to Rights indicate measures to be taken by member states to promote the role of sport and leisure activities in the well-being and social inclusion of young people.</p>
Encouraging intergenerational dialogue and solidarity.	<p>Intergenerational solidarity was explored through study sessions such as those organised in cooperation with European Federation of Intercultural Learning exploring voluntary service in intergenerational context, Rural Youth Europe on the development of rural communities, ATD Quart Monde on fighting poverty.</p>

2. Resolves that the above priorities should be based on the following **approaches, methods and instruments**:

a. As regards youth policy development and co-operation:	<b>Some key highlights and achievements</b> (standards, activities, publications)
Intergovernmental and international co-operation on youth policy development, with particular focus on setting standards and supporting their implementation;	<p>Since the adoption of Agenda 2020, several key activities were implemented to foster intergovernmental and international co-operation on youth policy development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- youth policy advisory missions;</li> <li>- CDEJ Summer Universities on youth policy (Czech Republic, Germany, Azerbaijan, Serbia, Belgium, Georgia and Slovak Republic);</li> <li>- Work on specific youth policy-related topics;</li> </ul> <p>Conference of Ministers responsible for youth (Russian Federation).</p> <p>Seminars on youth policy and youth work in the Russian Federation have also supported cooperation and understanding of existing standards.</p>
Service to countries, in particular through international reviews of national youth policies and youth policy advisory missions;	<p>Youth policy reviews in Armenia (2009), Albania (2010), Moldova (2010), Belgium (2012), Ukraine (2013), Greece (2015), Serbia (2015).</p> <p>Framework programmes of cooperation implemented with the Russian Federation and Ukraine support the development of youth work and youth policy in those member states and their involvement in the priorities of the Council of Europe.</p>
Co-operation with the European Union;	<p><b>Three successive Framework Partnership Agreements</b> between the European Commission and the Council of Europe were implemented since the Agenda 2020 was adopted: the first one spanned from 1 January 2007 until 30 June 2010; the second from 1 July 2010 to 31 December 2013; the third agreement covered the period 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016.</p>
Partnerships with other stakeholders and services involved in areas which are relevant to the Council of Europe youth policy;	<p>The Partnership between the Council of Europe and the European Youth Information and Counselling Agency (ERYICA) aims to develop European co-operation in the field of youth information and counselling.</p>



Co-management, as a unique and valuable co-operation mechanism between governments and youth organisations.	Between 2009 and 2016, 48 meetings of the co-managed structures (16 CDEJ meetings, 16 CCJ meetings and 16 CMJ meetings) provided a unique opportunity for co-operation between governments and youth organisations.
b. As regards youth work, education and training:	<b>Some key highlights and achievements</b> (standards, activities, publications)
Multilateral youth co-operation as an appropriate way of promoting international understanding in the spirit of the core values of the Council of Europe;	
Working with multipliers as well as supporting the development of quality youth work and its recognition;	The Partnership cooperated in organising a series of workshop on the history of youth work and its implications for today's youth policy, resulting also in a 5 issues of Youth Knowledge Books. It also contributed to the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> European Youth Work Conventions. The expert group on Recognition of Youth work and Non-Formal learning was mentioned above.
Intercultural learning as a non-formal educational/learning method particularly relevant for promoting intercultural dialogue and combating racism and intolerance;	Guidelines for intercultural dialogue in non-formal learning / education activities were produced by the EU-CoE youth partnership.
The European Youth Centres and European Youth Foundation as unique instruments for developing European youth co-operation.	<p>Constant and on-going work on the incorporation of gender awareness and sustainability measures in the work and services of the EYCs and the development of accessibility of the buildings and services.</p> <p>The Quality Label project also allows to further transfer the quality standards for the European youth centres at national level. Currently 9 centres have been labelled, and many more are part of a network of youth centres that gathers on a regular basis and benefits from training courses organised by the youth department.</p>

c. As regards youth research and knowledge of youth:	<b>Some key highlights and achievements</b> (standards, activities, publications)
Youth research and co-operation between youth researchers and policy makers in order to promote evidence-based youth policies and support the work of practitioners in the youth field;	The EU-CoE youth partnership continuously gathered, analysed and shared knowledge on youth within its activities and the online European Knowledge Centre for Youth Policy. It has cooperated with the EKCYP correspondents and members of the European Network of Youth Researchers (until 2009) and then the Pool of European Youth Researchers (2010-2017).
The carrying out of studies and the production of publications and educational and training material in order to support youth work and policy;	The results of the work of the researchers available on the EU-CoE youth partnership website touches on a variety of topics relevant to youth policy and youth work practice.
The further development of the European Knowledge Centre for Youth Policy.	EKCYP has been further developed and restructured in order to ensure a more transparent and accessible provision of knowledge. It encompasses country sheets on national youth policy, their cross-country analysis, analytical papers, information on relevant policy documents and academic publications.

3. Underlining the important role of the Council of Europe youth sector within the Organisation, and in order to achieve greater transparency, flexibility and efficiency in the implementation of the Organisation’s youth policy, resolves that:

	<b>Some key highlights (standards, activities, publications)</b>
The relevant co-managed bodies of the Council of Europe’s youth sector should develop programmes of activities based on the present resolution and, where appropriate, review the working methods of the youth sector and submit their proposals to the Committee of Ministers if necessary;	See relevant activities referred to under the three thematic priorities listed above.

<p>Co-ordination between child- and youth-related activities should be further enhanced;</p>	<p>Recommendation <a href="#">CM/Rec(2012)2</a> of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the participation of children and young people under the age of 18</p> <p><a href="#">Council of Europe Child Participation Assessment Tool</a> that provides indicators to measure progress in implementing the Recommendation on the participation of children and young people under the age of 18.</p> <p>Second edition of <a href="#">Compasito</a>: manual on human rights education for children is prepared with input from the Children programme.</p>
<p>Measures should be taken in order to encourage all sectors of the Council of Europe, in co-operation with the youth sector, to take into account the youth dimension when defining and carrying out their programmes of activities;</p>	<p>Youth dimensions of the national action plans (Azerbaijan, Russian Federation and Ukraine), youth activities at the Action plan on co-operation with Belarus</p> <p>Co-operation with the Directorate of Political Affairs of the Council of Europe on confidence building measures activities.</p>
<p>the development of youth mobility, voluntary activities and exchanges across Europe and beyond will be encouraged and supported;</p>	<p>Since 2014 the EU-CoE youth partnership has coordinated the European Platform on Learning Mobility, which meets twice a year. It held two biennial conferences (2013 and 2015) and organised researchers' meetings yearly, leading to the elaboration of the Quality Charter in Learning Mobility.</p>
<p>the partnership with the European Commission in the youth field should continue to be supported as an example of good co-operation between the two partners;</p>	<p>The Partnership has existed since 1998. The two partner institutions concluded yearly agreements throughout the period 2009-2016, within three subsequent Framework Partnership Agreements (207-2010, 2010-2013 and 2014-16). The continuous cooperation allowed creating synergies between several initiatives of both partner institutions and avoiding some overlaps.</p>
<p>the European Youth Centres and European Youth Foundation should continue to be supported in their role of developing and enhancing European youth co-operation based on the core values of the Council of Europe;</p>	<p>The European Youth Foundation (EYF) supports youth activities contributing to the priorities of the Council of Europe's youth sector, therefore to all the priorities set up in the Agenda 2020. As such, the EYF was strongly involved in the "All Different, all equal" Campaign as well as in the No Hate Speech Movement.</p> <p>During the period 2009/2016 the EYF received more than 4000 applications and awarded more than 1900 grants to European youth NGOs representing approximately €M23.</p>

	<p>Visits to EYF-supported activities have been developed in order to monitor the project and to establish direct links with youth NGOs to collect their comments and appreciation of the EYF.</p> <p>As the result of two-year discussions with all the stakeholders of the Council of Europe's youth sector, the new operational regulations of the Foundation entered into force in 2013, the last reform of the EYF. The introduction of new grant categories was accompanied by a new approach of the EYF: "from a donor to a partner".</p> <p>Focusing on content and methodology, the EYF offers also educational support through feedback and recommendations, thus creating a reflective process aiming at increasing the quality of the youth activities supported by the Foundation.</p> <p>A new EYF web site was launched in March 2013 and revamped in November 2015. Interactive tools give the EYF stakeholders the possibility to find partners and the resource page give the visibility to the material produced by youth NGOs in EYF-supported activities. The leaflet presenting the EYF is available in 20 languages.</p> <p>Since 2013, the EYF recognizes the importance of the time spent by volunteers in youth activities and introduced a methodology to calculate and to valorize this time given by volunteer: the Volunteer Time Recognition (VTR).</p> <p>The EYF is promoting the integration of a gender perspective in youth activities. It opened a new page devoted to gender perspectives in its web site in which materials and good practices and tools developed by youth NGOs can be found.</p> <p>The EYF developed its own seminar aiming at receiving feedback and sharing information on the understanding and efficiency of the new regulations and revitalizing transparency and accountability between the Foundation and youth NGOs.</p>
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	<p>Since 2015, an annual report, distributed to all the EYF's stakeholders, gives an overview of the projects and activities of youth NGOs supported by the Foundation and reports on other EYF activities (visits, seminars, participation in youth initiatives, transversal co-operation with other Council of Europe's structures, etc.).</p>
<p>a communication strategy should be developed in order to ensure the best possible visibility of the youth sector of the Council of Europe inside and outside the Organisation;</p>	
<p>coherent presentation and optimum use of human, financial and other resources should be ensured through programming based on specific objectives and clearly defined evaluation criteria; other sectors of the Council of Europe should be encouraged, when appropriate and feasible, to hold activities in the European Youth Centres;</p>	
<p>additional sources of financing, including from the non-governmental sector, should be sought.</p>	