



DDCP-YD/Coop RF (2015) 1

Strasbourg, 15 January 2015

International **Kaluga** Youth Camp

**Dialogue (2009-2014)**

## **EXTERNAL EVALUATION REPORT**

by  
Haykuhi Margaryan

Consultant

The external evaluation of the Dialogue Camp was carried out at the request of the Joint Council on Youth in order to review the relevance and adequacy of the activity after its first five editions.

This evaluation was carried out by Haykuhi Margaryan, consultant contracted by the Council of Europe, during and after the 2014 edition of the camp.

The analysis, conclusions and recommendations of the current study are the sole responsibility of the author and do not necessarily represent the points of view of the Council of Europe, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs of the Russian Federation or the Russian National Youth Council.

## Contents

INTRODUCTION .....	3
DATA COLLECTION AND USED METHODOLOGY .....	3
THE INTERCULTURAL YOUTH CAMP “DIALOGUE” OVER THE YEARS .....	6
COMPETENCES DEVELOPED BY THE PARTICIPANTS .....	7
CONCLUSIONS .....	10
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE CAMP.....	12
SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE .....	13

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this evaluation was to research if the youth camp “Dialogue” has contributed to the consolidation of the efforts and experiences of youth and ethno-cultural organizations from the Russian Federation, the Council of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States for the promotion of the values and ideas of intercultural dialogue.

The evaluation covers the programme, activities, educational approaches and methods used during the youth camp “Dialogue” implemented between 2009 and 2014. A brief reference to the cooperation between the partners (the Youth Department of the Council of Europe, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the National Youth Council of Russia), as well as to organizational and practical elements of the camp, is also done.

## DATA COLLECTION AND USED METHODOLOGY

The evaluation of the project used a variety of data collection tools.

### Desk Review of Documents

A desk review of document and reports has been conducted. This gave a possibility to get familiar with the history and the development of the camp. This also provided an opportunity to have an in-depth context analysis of the programme, activities, educational approaches and methods used during the “Dialogue” camps implemented between 2009 and 2013.

The following documents were reviewed:

- Report for the “Dialogue” camp from 2010 to 2013
- Report of the session outlines for “Dialogue” camp of the years 2012 and 2013
- 5 years overview of International Dialogue Camp Kaluga
- Report of the evaluation and planning meeting (Implementation of the Framework Programme for Cooperation between the Directorate of Youth and Sport of the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Sport, Tourism and Youth Policy of the Russian Federation in 2011 and 2012)
- Framework programme for cooperation between the Council of Europe and the Russian Federation in the field of youth policy for 2009-2012<sup>1</sup>
- White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue
- Kazan Action plan.

Throughout the years the documentation and reporting of the activity improved radically. If for the years 2010 and 2011 only general and vague reports are available, since 2012 the reports are detailed and provide a deeper and wider spectrum of information.

### Review of on-line articles and other materials

In the framework of the evaluation of the camp a review of on-line articles and relevant materials was done. The materials were published by the participants and/or their organizations before and after the “Dialogue” camp of different years.

This research showed that the materials were published mostly but not only on the web pages of the sending organizations and were presenting the personal experience of the participants. The review of the online publications helped to see how much the visibility of the camp was secured on national level and what was highlighted as an outcome of the camp.

---

<sup>1</sup> Framework Programme for Cooperation in the Field of Youth Policy for 2009-2012. More at [http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/youth/Source/Partners/Russian%20Federation/2009-2012\\_Framework\\_Programmeme\\_CoE\\_Russia\\_en.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/youth/Source/Partners/Russian%20Federation/2009-2012_Framework_Programmeme_CoE_Russia_en.pdf)

## Questionnaires

The questionnaire consisted out of two parts. The aim of the first part was to evaluate logistical issues while the second one included key questions which referred to the programme elements of the camp, the competences that were developed during it and what was its outcome for the participants on personal and professional levels.

The form was available both in Russian and in English<sup>2</sup>. The respondents from the Russian Federation received the questionnaire in Russian language while to the participants from the Council of Europe member states it was sent in English.

In total one hundred sixty-eight former participants of the “Dialogue” camp 2011, 2012 and 2013 were contacted by e-mail with a request to fill in a questionnaire.

Out of one hundred sixty-eight respondents one hundred were selected randomly from the list of participants from the Russian Federation (a special attention was paid to secure balance among the participants from the camps of the years 2011, 2012 and 2013) while sixty-eight respondents were the total number of the participants from the Council of Europe member states who had valid e-mail addresses. The selection of bigger number of the respondents from the Russian Federation is explained by the fact that there were also more participants who were presenting the country during the camps.

The contact details of the participants from the Russian Federation were provided earlier than the list of the participants from the Council of Europe member states. The graphs of the questions that included possibility for grading are presented in the appendices 2 at the end of the report while the syntheses of the replies to the open questions is incorporated in the chapters “Competences developed by the participants through the programme and used methodology” and “Conclusions”.

The limitation of the method was the fact that for some of the respondents the camp was relatively long time ago and in a way forgotten experience. The questionnaire was short as it included open questions and spending long time on it may demotivate the respondents to be involved in evaluation process.

The other obvious disadvantage was relatively low response rate. This means that provided charts should be considered in the context of information provided from other resources and should not be generalized.

Despite the weaknesses, the questionnaires provided possibility to get feedback from the former participants and to see what camp gave them on personal and professional levels.

## Interviews

Direct observation of the camp “Dialogue” 2014 was a unique possibility to receive first hand information through number of interviews and focus groups.

Representatives of the Council of Europe and the National Youth Council of Russian Federation, trainers and participants were selected for interviews based on their previous experience in the youth camp “Dialogue”. The interviews were conducted both in English and in Russian.

---

<sup>2</sup> The English version of the form may be found at the end of the report as appendices 1

The main questions that the representatives of the Council of Europe and the National Youth Council of Russian Federation were asked concerned to the role of each partner involved in the project, the challenges faced in organization and realization of the activity, the main outcomes/achievements of the youth camp so far and the vision of the camp in future.

These interviews made clear that the camp considered as common project in which contribution of experience and expertise of each partner is valued. The interviewees underlined financial and number of administrative/technical difficulties. For example partners from the Russian Federation previously faced difficulties in financing the camp for as big number of people as it was planned (this was the case also for the year 2014) while the Council of Europe had challenges in selection of Russian speaking participants from countries which are not part of Commonwealth of Independent States who also need visa for entering to the Russian Federation<sup>3</sup>.

The trainers who were interviewed were contracted either by the Youth Department of the Council of Europe or by the National Youth Council of Russian Federation. All of them had previous experience in the camp as a member of the trainers' team. The interviewees were asked to evaluate and to give feedback concerning such aspects as preparation of the programme and selection of the methods and activities, challenges faced as a team at different stages of the project (preparation, realization and evaluation), the main outcome of the camp and the vision of it.

The interviews showed that the team of trainers of the camp "Dialogue" 2014 had common vision of the programme elements and as well as of used methods. The programme and the activities secured strong educational aspect of the camp. During the first years of the project the work in the team was a real challenge as there were quite different approaches/concepts promoted by the trainers coming from the Trainers' Pool of the Youth Department of the Council of Europe and from the National Youth Council of Russian Federation. Among the challenges was also mentioned the difficulty to adapt the programme to the needs of quite diverse and big group of participants.

As a main outcome was underlined the improvement of the educational side of the project and the networking that happened among the participants from different regions of the Russian Federation and from the Council of Europe member states. The common vision of the camp in future is that it must keep its strong educational aspect and to be flexible in experimenting with the format of the activity.

During the camp there was a possibility also to have interviews with the former participants of the project how were involved in at least in two of its previous editions. The interviewees were asked the same questions that were included in the questionnaires sent by e-mails. Therefore the results of these interviews are combined with those which were received from the questionnaires.

## **Focus Groups**

In order to maximize the possibility to have feedback from the participants of the youth camp "Dialogue" 2014 it was decided to secure the interaction through 4 focus groups.

---

<sup>3</sup> The interviews were evaluated in details and the results of it were expressed in conclusions and recommendations.

The first group brought together seven participants who were involved in the camp for second consecutive year. The focus group was done in Russian and gave a possibility to discuss the motivation to participate in the camp for the second time and to evaluate the outcome from the involvement in the project last year. The participants were also invited to compare two camps and to reflect on proposals for its further improvement.

It was underlined that there were a lot of “couloir” discussions concerning different conflicts between the countries of the participants which were not reflected in frame of any session and as a result the tension between the participants was raising. The decrease of the number of the participants was evaluated on the one hand as positive change, as it gave a wider possibility for learning, on the other hand it was considered as negative change as it decreased the possibility of networking. It was mentioned that the technical and practical issues were improved.

A focus group out of twelve participants from the Council of Europe member states was done in English.

Two more groups (each consisted out of twelve participants) became a space for the participants from different regions of the Russian Federation for discussion in Russian.

Three groups were asked the same questions which were relating to their motivation to participate in the camp and their impressions from the activity so far. They were asked to share what were the highlights of the programme for them and what would they improve. They were also invited to reflect how they would use gained competences back to their organizations/communities.

The analysis of the outcomes of the focus groups is largely integrated in the conclusions and recommendation done at the last part of the report.

## **THE INTERCULTURAL YOUTH CAMP “DIALOGUE” OVER THE YEARS**

During six years of existence (2009-2014) the youth camp “Dialogue” grew up from being a meeting of participants from the different regions of the Russian Federation into an international, educational youth camp.

The venue of the camp traditionally is the cultural-educational touristic centre “Ethnomir” in Kaluga region of the Russian Federation.

The youth camp brings together, for up to four working days, young people who are actively involved in the implementation of international and interethnic youth projects and who are coming from the Russian Federation and other Council of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States countries. Depending on the year, the number of the participants varied from 55 to 250 people.

Despite the fact that the majority of the participants come from different regions of the Russian Federation the camp still provides space for intercultural dialogue and cooperation as the young people present different ethnic, religious, linguistic and national groups. The participation of the representatives of the Council of Europe member states strengthens the European dimension of the activity.

The working language of the activity is Russian.

The camp is facilitated by a team of trainers contracted by the Youth Department of the Council of Europe and the National Youth Council of Russia.

Since 2010, the “Dialogue” camp has been considered as one of the key activities in the action plan for cooperation in the youth field agreed between the Council of Europe and the Russian Federation. It is held in cooperation of the Youth Department of the Council of Europe together with the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the National Youth Council of Russia.

The Framework Programme for Cooperation in the Field of Youth Policy for 2009-2012, signed by the Ministry of Sport, Tourism and Youth Policy of the Russian Federation and the Directorate of Youth and Sport of the Council of Europe, identified the priority spheres of cooperation. The “Dialogue” camp directly contributes to the priority area of development of the intercultural dialogue and its interreligious dimension.

Initially the camp aimed to create a platform which would serve for the implementation/promotion of the Kazan Action Plan<sup>4</sup> and Declaration of Volga Forum<sup>5</sup>. Both documents are fully in line with the Council of Europe values and activities as they aim to develop proposals and to identify concrete actions to promote and sustain intercultural and interreligious dialogue with and by young people.

The camp is in line with the programme “building capacities for dialogue” of “diversity” programme sector of the priorities of the Council of Europe’s Youth Sector for 2014-2015<sup>6</sup> as it contributes to the development of the competences of youth NGO representatives in order to reinforce intercultural dialogue on local, national and European levels.

In 2013 and 2014 the camp became space for informing and involving young people into the Youth Campaign for Human Rights Online – the No Hate Speech Movement launched by the Council of Europe. The coordination of the campaign in the Russian Federation is done by the National Youth Council of Russia.

## **COMPETENCES DEVELOPED BY THE PARTICIPANTS**

During the years the camp transformed from a cultural-educational festival with sharing of interethnic cuisine, folk music, dances and handicrafts (2009-2011) into a strong educational activity which is based on the standards and principals of the Youth Department and has more training-oriented approach (2012-2014).

“Dialog” 2010 was the first experience of cooperation of the trainers contracted by the Council of Europe and by the National Youth Council of Russia. The different experiences and approaches of the team of facilitators to non-formal educational activities influenced not only on the programme but also on the methodologies used during the camp.

The main part of the programme consisted of a number of outdoor and cultural activities, accompanied by formal presentations delivered by experts, guest speakers (representatives of

---

4 The “Kazan Action Plan” was adopted during International Youth Forum “Intercultural Dialogue and its Religious Dimension” (Kazan, 30 Nov. – 4 Dec. 2008), as part of the “All different – All equal” campaign. More at [http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/youth/Source/Resources/Documents/2008\\_Kazan\\_Action\\_Plan\\_en.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/youth/Source/Resources/Documents/2008_Kazan_Action_Plan_en.pdf)

5 Declaration of Volga Forum was drawn up during the International conference “Dialogue of the cultures and interreligious cooperation” (Nizhny Novgorod, 7-9 Sept. 2006). More at (<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1035325&Site=COE&BackColorInternet=C3C3C3&BackColorIntranet=EBDB021&BackColorLogged=F5D383>)

6 2014-2015 Priorities of the Council of Europe’s Youth Sector. More at [http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/youth/Source/Coe\\_youth/Youth\\_sector\\_priorities\\_2014-2015\\_en.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/youth/Source/Coe_youth/Youth_sector_priorities_2014-2015_en.pdf)

the Youth Department of the Council of Europe and various governmental bodies and non-formal structures of the Russian Federation responsible for youth policy). The non-formal educational methods were mainly used for the workshops which aimed to develop the competences of the participants and to acquaint them with the manuals for the Human Rights Education with young people (“Compass” and “Mosaic”) and children (Compassito) developed by the Council of Europe.

Through the programme the participants had a chance to find out good practices of youth projects and activities fostering intercultural communication. For sure the camp is a good space for intercultural communication but the programme gave limited possibility for development of the competences of the participants as youth leaders and multipliers.

In general, the programme can be characterized as a set of activities which in different levels addressed to the theme of the camp but not always been coherent and in the flow of the programme.

The “Dialogue” 2011 can be considered as transitional one in different senses. The trainers contracted by the Council of Europe were more involved in the development and in the realization of the programme of the camp. This gave a possibility to make the educational approaches and non-formal educational methods, used by the Council of Europe, the integral part of the programme. The smoother cooperation between the partners and the trainers’ team facilitated the transition of the camp from the meeting space of the representatives of different ethno-cultural organizations into more structured, non-formal educational activity with strong intercultural dialogue and learning dimensions.

Through number of activities (workshops, group discussions, brainstorming sessions and presentations) the team managed to contribute to the development of professional and personal competences of the young people. The topics that were covered during the camp were human rights, youth participation, intercultural dialogue, non-formal education. The coverage of such topics as the multiplying effect of youth work, ethics in international groups were already ways to motivate the participants and to raise their competences for realization of projects after the camp. The programme of “Dialogue” 2011 was the first one that included session (NGO market) which gave the participants chance to present their NGOs and to build networks in more constructive way.

In order to secure holistic and learner-centred approaches to learning, the big group of the participants was divided to constant groups of 15-20 participants. This practice was used also in the “Dialogue” 2012 and “Dialogue” 2013. On one hand the division of the group gave a to the team of trainers a possibility to work with the participants on a more personal level but on the other hand it was limiting the opportunity of the participants to interact with bigger number of people. The cultural events, which were highly appreciated by the participants, were still consisted a quite big part of the programme but were partly implemented as evening activities. They provided space for presentation of cultural elements of different ethnic groups and for informal learning.

According to the feedback of the participants the camp provided a possibility to make a networking with other organizations and to learn about different nationalities. They increased their knowledge about the Council of Europe and available resources for non-formal education activities offered by the youth sector. The workshops were valued as they contributed to development of their competences in project management, non-formal education and intercultural dialogue.

The “Dialogue” 2011 was already a step forward from the point of view of learning elements included in the programme and coherence in educational approaches of the team members.



In 2012, based on the feedbacks from the participants and the team of trainers, by the support of the National Youth Council of Russia a new programme concept was developed. The new programme was more correspondent to the needs of the target group and more orientated to the development of the competences of the participants. In general the flow of the programme of the “Dialogue” 2012 was more logical and the components of it were more complimenting each other.

The programme consisted of workshops dedicated to main concepts and topics of intercultural dialogue and focused on the elements contributing to the personal growth of the participants. The educational focus of the programme has been on intercultural dialogue through the approach of non-formal and human rights education, networking and follow up planning, and linking to international documents such as the Kazan Action Plan and the White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue of the Council of Europe.

The team of trainers also developed a new method that was called “Carousel of Cultures”. It was a sequence of workshops related to intercultural dialogue concentrating on different aspects of culture that related to everyday life instead of traditional aspects of it. According to the feedback of the participants they were challenged to find out their own and each other’s attitudes and provide an understanding of the values of an intercultural dialogue and human rights. As a result the participants increased their competences in relation to human rights, human dignity, equality, social cohesion, participation and intercultural dialogue.

During the workshops the manuals for Human Rights Education with young people (“Compass”, “Gender Matters”) developed by the Council of Europe were widely used.

The programme included also elements that facilitated the networking among the participants’ organizations and development of common project ideas. The potential resources for financial support of the project ideas were presented as well.

The programme of the “Dialogue” 2013 was developed further by keeping strong elements of the previous year. The programme of the camp included sessions addressing human rights and human rights education, conflict transformation, No Hate Speech Movement, youth participation, role of mass media. The participants were introduced to the various concepts and issues and how they are connected to process of intercultural dialogue.

The sessions addressing to knowing the organizations of the participants as well as to development of common projects have become standard and supporting networking between the participants and their organizations.

The programme of the youth camp “Dialogue” 2014 was based on the principle and practice of non-formal education. Thanks to the fact that the total number of the participants was smaller (55), a learner-centred approach was practiced and the needs, interests and experiences of the participants were taken into account in much more consistent ways.

The methodological approach used by the team found its expression also in the programme of the camp. The themes traditionally involved in the programme (for example human rights and human rights education, conflict transformation, intercultural learning) were complemented by new thematic workshops such as gender equality, emotional inelegance. The new element of the programme was the possibility for the participants to propose and to lead a workshop which should be attended by the other participants of the camp.

In order to foster self-directed learning and to evaluate the learning outcomes of each session a tool “Handbook” was developed by the team. The handbook included information about the stakeholders, links and materials that should support the participants in finding out more about the programme and the camp.

The programme was strong from the educational point of view and contributed to the fulfilment of the aim and objectives. Still it should be mentioned that the working days were overloaded by activities which kept the participants busy also at the evenings and limited the possibility for informal learning.

In general, the camp has a positive tendency in adaptation its programme and methodology to the needs of the majority of the participants. Three last editions of the camp clearly developed number of personal and professional competences of the participants and encouraged them to be active in their NGOs and in the youth work. It increased their knowledge in human rights, Human Rights Education, equality, participation, intercultural learning and intercultural dialogue. According to the feedbacks of the participants they developed their competences not only thanks to the workshops but also through observation of the work done by team of trainers. Some of the methods used during the camp were new for them and they were planning to use them in their work with young people back to their organizations.

The development of the programme and coherence in used methodologies is partly a result of development of cooperation and common vision of the trainers' team on the educational process. The differences of experience as well as the diversity of the professional backgrounds were possible to put in service of the needs of the camp only when all trainers involved in the activity started to participate in two preparation meetings. The first meeting, which took place around two months before the camp, contributed to the development of the programme of the camp and in task division. The practice of online communication and preparation before the second meeting, which starts a day before the arrival of the participants of the camp, proved to be useful and effective.

## CONCLUSIONS

The outcomes of the project should be considered not only for the participants but also for the trainers and other stakeholders.

### a) The outcomes for the participants

- The camp has a strong multiplying effect. The participants share the knowledge and skills developed during the camp with the members and the target of their organizations. The number of participants who realized projects on local and national levels (for example festival and conferences about intercultural and interreligious dialogue) around the themes discussed in the camp has increased. Through means of social media, the participants raised discussions on regional level around existing problems in communication among the representatives of different ethnic groups.
- “Dialogue” brings together a large big number of young people from different regions of the Russian Federation (of different ethnic and national groups) with participants from the Council of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States countries. The camp is a space for personal experience in intercultural communication and intercultural dialogue both among the Russian participants themselves and between young people from different countries.
- Through the workshops, the participants have acquired specific learning outcomes and develop critical thinking.

- According to some participants, in their regions they still have difficulties to reach information or to take part in similar events. The camp is a unique intercultural learning experience for many.
- Networking with organizations from different countries, sharing and learning about good practices is one of the outcomes that is specially appreciated by the participants and motivates them to act not only on local/national but also European levels.
- A significant number of participants from the Russian Federation developed their competences and later were involved in the team of organizers of the next year “Dialogue” camp or cooperated with the National Youth Council of Russia in frame of other activities in the sphere of Intercultural dialogue.
- For some of the participants involvement in the camp became a motivation for engagement in the work of their associations as full time staff member and for development of activities and initiatives in intercultural learning and human rights.
- Groups created in different social media (Facebook, V Kontakte) are spaces for sharing and inviting participants to activities initiated by different organizations.
- The participants from the Council of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States countries have chance to break or at least to question existing stereotypes about the Russian Federation. The possibility to live together with young people from different regions of the Russian Federation gives to the international participants an opportunity to find out not only about multiculturalism of the country but also the existing diversity of approaches and visions concerning the themes discussed.
- To some of the participants the camp gives a possibility for development of foreign language skills. This is especially applicable for the participants who are not Russian speakers.

**b) For the trainers and facilitators**

- The team members have a possibility to share experience and to develop their competences in work with such diverse and big group.
- Some of the trainers from the Russian Federation joined the Trainers Pool of the Youth Department of the Council of Europe.

**c) For the stakeholders**

- The fact that the working language of the camp is Russian helps to reach out the young people from different parts of the Russian Federation who, due to language and in some cases financial limitations, would not have other chances to be involved in such kind of event. Very often these are also those young people who are not familiar with the activities and the values promoted by the Council of Europe and the Youth Department. From this perspective “Dialogue” has a potential not only to provide information but also to create conditions for direct communication between the Russian participants and the young people coming from the Council of Europe

member states. This will help to overcome the scepticism and to break stereotypes about the Council of Europe and its values.

- Both the trainers from the Russian Federation and the participants are multipliers for the approaches and tools used by the Council of Europe in Human Rights Education.
- The National Youth Council of Russia reaches out to organisations from the Russian Federation with whom later they realize local/regional projects.
- The partners develop their cooperation and a common vision towards the camp.
- For all stakeholders the camp is a possibility to make young people familiar with their activities, values and the role in the youth policy development and youth work.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE CAMP**

1. The duration of the camp should be increased and the number of the participants should be limited to 70 - 100 people. The number of the participants from the Council of Europe member states must be balanced with the participants from the Russian Federation in order to secure their visibility and impact on the camp.
2. The decrease of the number of participants may also give a possibility to use available human as well financial, technical resources for reinforcing the support system for those participants who, as a result of the participation in the camp, come up with project ideas. Such kind of support can be provided by integrating the mentoring system that excites for the alumna of several long term projects of the Youth Department of the Council of Europe. Implementation of the mentoring system may raise the motivation of the participants in realization of local as well as international projects which will make the multiplying effect of the camp even stronger.
3. The work with the participants after the activity will support evaluation of the outcomes of the camp.
4. The partners from the Russian Federation should secure the participation of representatives of not only ethnic organizations but also of associations, NGOs and other structures involved in the work with youth in general.
5. The selection process of the participants should be based on open call. This will give the possibility to limit the number of participants from the same organizations and the same region. As the result it will be easier to guaranty diversity of participants and representation of different regions. The applications will also help to the team of the trainers to see how much the developed programme of the camp corresponds to the expectations of the applicants.
6. The team of trainers should pay more attention to preparation and adaptation of the activities for those sessions which tackle sensitive issues. Discussions and sharing of experience within the team of trainers as well as update of the recent developments in certain countries from the territory of the Commonwealth of Independent States may

prevent situations when the session or even an expression may be considered by the participants as a propaganda and threat to their cultural values and traditions.

7. Workshops on project development and project management as well as a space for development of concrete project ideas can be beneficiary may support the follow-up.
8. Methods/approaches highlighting the relevance of the issues/topics discussed during the camp will help to the participants to see the applicability of developed competences in everyday life and work.
9. In order to give a possibility for self-reflection and evaluation of the learning outcomes of the day, and foster informal communication, one or two evenings should be free or with activities that will not be mandatory for participation.
10. The creation of a blog or a web page for the camp as a project should increase the visibility and relevance of the camp. The participants could then also support this.
11. The potential of the cultural centre “Ethnomir” as a venue would be better valued if the participants could live not far from the main working spaces. This would also help to improve time management which was an issue during previous camps.

## **SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

The involvement of the Youth Department of the Council of Europe in the youth camp “Dialogue” is highly beneficial both for the partners and for the young people.

The camp is a space where it is possible with comparably less amount of financial contribution to reach out bigger number of active young people and youth workers from different regions of the Russian Federation. Therefore the financial support of the programme by the Council of Europe is important to secure the participation of non-Russian youth.

The Youth Department of the Council of Europe has a rich experience in non-formal education which (according to the feedbacks from the participants and the National Youth Council of Russia) is valued and considered as a good practice to learn from. The involvement of the trainers from the Pool of Trainers’ of the Youth Department of the Council of Europe in preparation, implementation and evaluation of the camp.

## APPENDICES

### Appendices 1

#### EVALUATION FORM

Please mark the fields from 1 to 5, 1 = very bad/little, 5 = very good/a lot

##### LOGISTICS

Accommodation	1	2	3	4	5
Food	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Comments:</i>					
Venue Facilities (working place)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Comments:</i>					
Preparation (information received before the camp)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Comments:</i>					

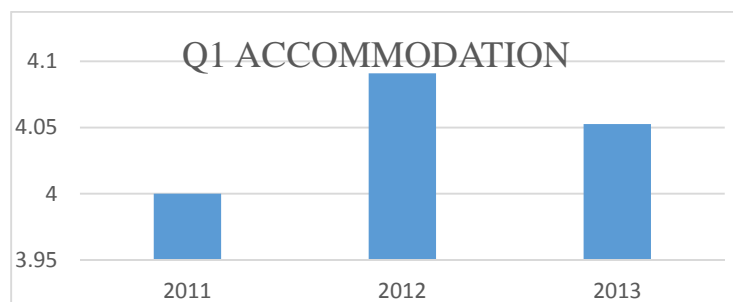
##### LEARNING DURING THE PROJECT

To what extent do you feel you have developed your competences (knowledge, skills, attitudes) during the camp?	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Comments:</i>					
How would you evaluate the programme of the camp?	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Comments:</i>					
Were there any particular programme elements that impact on you? Explain why and in which way it affected you.					
How did you use the competences developed during the camp in your profession and everyday life?					
Any other feedback?					

**Thank you!**

## Appendices 2

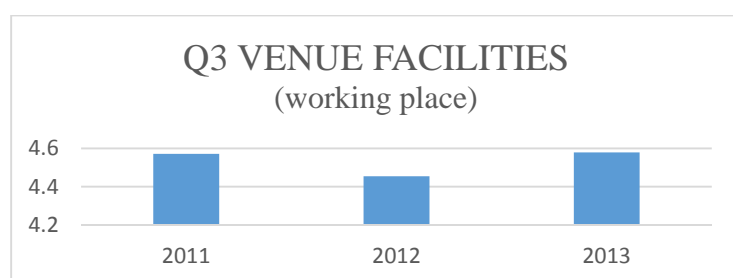
Analysis of the evaluation forms of the participants of “Dialogue” camp 2011, 2012 and 2013



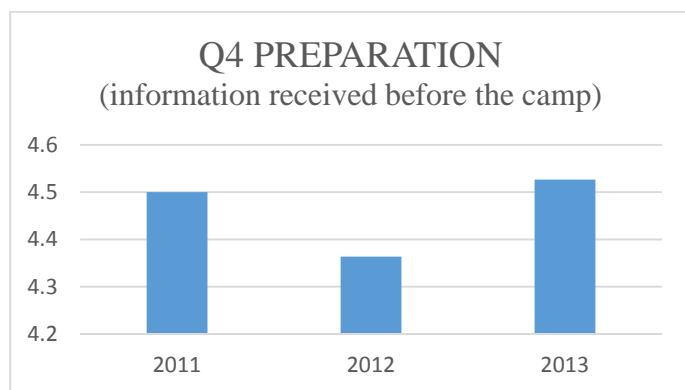
Some of the participants of the camps of the years 2011 and 2012 mentioned that the participants were not living in the same conditions while the participants of the year 2013 didn't elaborate their choices in grading.



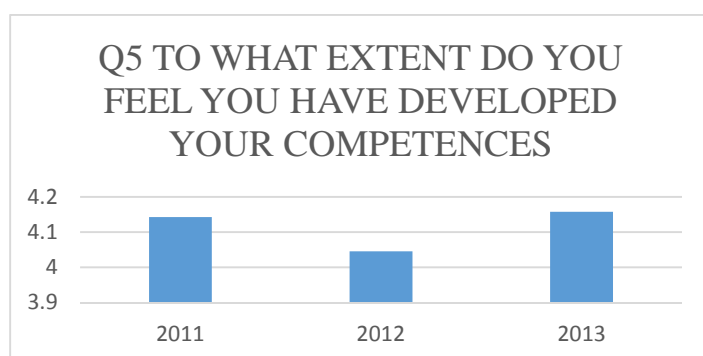
One of the most common comments that was done by the participants of the youth camp “Dialogue” 2011 and 2012 was about small portions of the food and the fact that people had to stand in long queues. In 2013 the issues was more the lack of diversity.



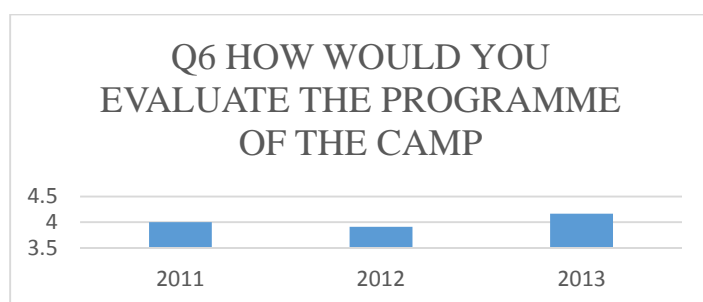
In general the working facilities are appreciated by the participants. The issue that goes as a red line through all years relates to the working spaces for big group. If the small working rooms in the main building were described as comfortable and intimate for workshops (except times when there were a lot of visitors and it was noisy) then the big working spaces, such as “Sphere”, received some criticism. For example there were several comments that it was hard to concentrate and to follow the facilitator due to the noise and acoustics.



There were no any comment done by the participants concerning this question but it should be mentioned that the grades given by the participants from the Council of Europe member states were higher than the ones given by the participants from the Russian Federation.



Most of the comments were underlining that the camp was their first experience in non-formal education and first chance to meet people from different countries and cultural backgrounds. This fact gave a possibility to the participant to develop competences both thanks to the programme of the camp and also thanks to informal communication with each other.



There were very small number of comments provided by the respondents, difficult to generalise.