

7 September 2017 CDEJ(2017)13-add1

European University on Youth Policies ("CDEJ Summer University" 2017)

European Youth Centre Budapest, Hungary 29-31 August 2017

FIRST ADDENDUM to the report: PowerPoint presentations



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<u>DAY 1</u>: Aim, objectives and programme of the Summer University (Zaruhi Lavchyan)

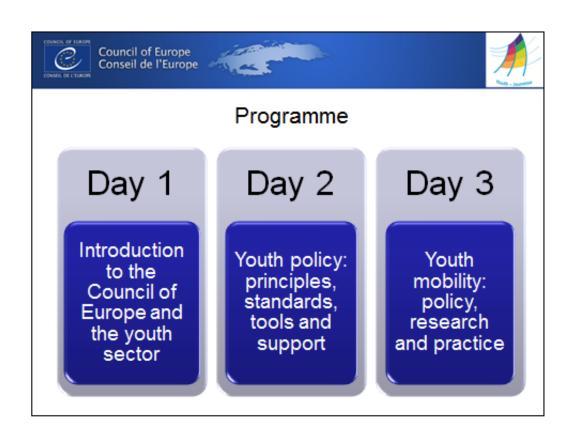






to facilitate peer advice and

networking.





GUIDING QUESTIONS

Within each of the six areas of intervention:

What do you see as main **challenges** and **gaps** at European and national level?

How could the standards set up at European level help to **bridge those gaps**?



GUIDING QUESTIONS

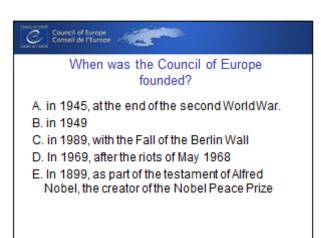
- Which set of standards the youth policy is based on in your youth policy frameworks?
- How relevant are the CoE proposed standards in your home context? Can they be used? Applied?
- What specific policy measures and responses related to 6 areas (participation, information, inclusion, access to rights, youth work and mobility) are in place or planned in your countries youth policies?

DAY 1: Quiz on Council of Europe

(Zaruhi Lavchyan)

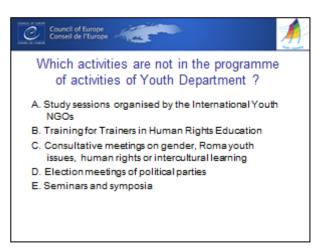














- A. supporting young people and member States in increasing the participation of young people in democratic processes;
- B. supporting member States and youth NGOs in the implementation of Committee of Ministers' Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)3 on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights
- C. supporting the promotion of inclusive and peaceful societies, especially through the extended No Hate Speech Movement and the Roma Youth Action Plan.
- A. NGOs and youth workers have been supported in their work on intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding and peace-building
- B. Young people and youth organisations have developed their competencies and knowledge to influence decisions in democratic processes
- C. Stakeholders have been assisted to take actions to foster young people' access to their rights and young people's autonomy.

The European Youth Card is present in how many countries in Europe?

- A. 35
- B. 33
- C 37
- D. In all of the Council of Europe member states
- E. In all EU Member states



Identify which one is not an activity under the priority "promotion of inclusive and peaceful societies"?

- The Youth Peace Camp, an activity bringing together young people from countries or regions which are parties in a conflict
- B. Promotion of youth work
- C. Supporting the network of the Youth Peace Ambassadors
- D. Activities that combat racism and discrimination, for example in the framework of the No hate speech movement or as part of the Roma Youth Action Plan





When was the Partial Agreement on Mobility through the Youth Card between the Council of Europe and the European Youth Card Association signed (EYCA)?

- A. 1986
- B. 1991
- C. 1999
- D. 1949
- E. 2012

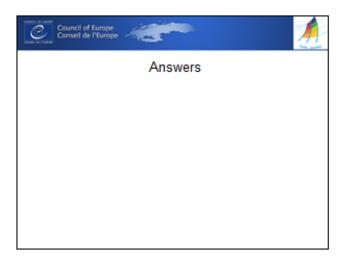


A. Promotion of healthy lifestyle
 B. Human rights and democracy
 C. Decent employment for youth
 D. Living together in diverse societies
 E. Social inclusion of young people
 F. Sustainable development goals



How many Young Europeans have the European Youth Card nowadays?

- A. More than 6 million.
- B. 5 million.
- C. 3 million.
- D. No definite number known
- E. Each current and past EVS volunteer















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The European Youth Card is present in how many countries in Europe?

- A. 35
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- A. The Youth Peace Camp, an activity bringing together young people from countries or regions which are parties in a conflict
- B. Promotion of youth work (2018-2019 priorities)
- C. Supporting the network of the Youth Peace Ambassadors
- D. Activities that combat racism and discrimination, for example In the framework of the No hate speech movement or as part of the Roma Youth Action Plan



the European Youth Card Association signed (EYCA)?

- A. 1986
- B. 1991
- C. 1999
- D. 1949
- E. 2012





<u>DAY 1</u>: Introduction to youth policy at the Council of Europe (Florian Cescon)







Definition

Definition: what is "youth"?

- ✓ Youth: a period of life? a category?

 a social construct?
- √ No single legal definition of this age group:
 - they vary across countries and institutions
 - for the CoE (EYF): 15-30; for the EU: 13-30
- ✓ No homogenous group: very diverse situations across Europe and within countries
- ✓ However, face several common challenges in their transition leading to autonomy





Definition

Definition: what is a "policy"?

"Courses of action,
regulatory measures, laws,
and funding priorities
concerning a given topic
promulgated by a governmental entity or its
representatives."

(Dean Kilpatrick, Definitions of Public Policy and Law)



Definition: what is "youth policy"?



✓ "Government's commitment and practice towards ensuring good living conditions and opportunities for the young population of a country"

(Finn Denstad, Youth Policy Manual, 2009)

✓ "All countries do have a youth policy – by intent,
default or neglect. After all, doing nothing still affects
young people's lives" (Howard Williamson, Supporting young people – vol. 2, 2008)



Definition: what is "youth policy"?



It is about standards,

- ✓ but also methodology (principles),
- √ target groups/stakeholders,
- ✓ scope (areas of intervention)
- √ budgets...



Youth policy at the Council of Europe: which legal basis?



- ✓ Agenda 2020 (strategic document approved by the youth ministers in 2008): 3 overarching themes that should inform youth policy until 2020:
 - human rights and democracy
 - living together in diverse societies
 - and social inclusion of young people
- ✓ A set of Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers (participation, access to rights, youth work, mobility...)



Overall aim of the Council of Europe's youth policy :

"To provide young people - girls and boys, young women and young men -

- ✓ with equal opportunities and experience
- ✓ which enable them to develop the knowledge, skills
 and competencies
- ✓ to play a full part in all aspects of society."

(Resolution CM/Res(2008)23 on the youth policy of the Council of Europe: "Agenda 2020")



Objectives: what should youth policy do?

From the Council of Europe's perspective, youth policy should:

- ✓ be opportunity-focused (rather than problem-oriented)
- ✓ aim to "make" young Europeans (through a set of commonly-agreed standards and values)
- ✓ empower young people: consider them as resources
- ✓ engage them in the development of democratic, inclusive
 and peaceful societies ("agents of change")





How to do this?

Principles for youth policy at the Council of Europe

- √ Youth policy needs standards
- √ Youth policy should be evidence-based
- ✓ Youth policy formulation and implementation involve
 young people
- ✓ Governments youth researchers youth work practicians should co-operate (« magic triangle »)
- ✓ Youth work and NFE should be supported and recognised
 as an important tool for youth policy implementation.



In practice: which instruments for youth policy at the Council of Europe?



- ✓ Legal instruments (standards-setting)
- ✓ Reviews of national youth policy ("monitoring")
- ✓ Youth policy support measures (co-operation)
- ✓ Education and training programme (implemented at the European Youth Centres) and publications
- ✓ Funding: European Youth Foundation
- ✓ Research (PEYR) and knowledge-base (EKCYP) through the EU-CoE Partnership
- ✓ Co-management



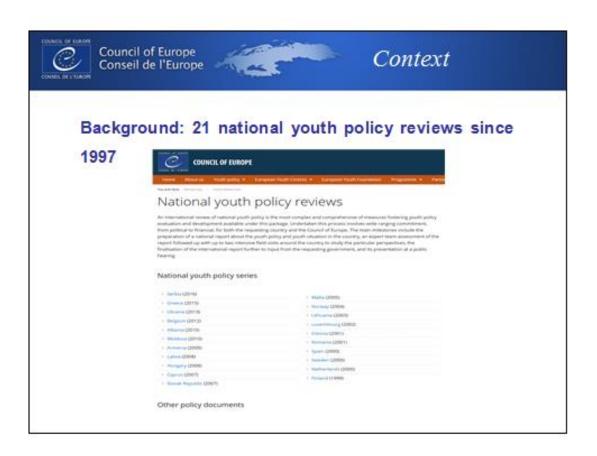
- ✓ training activities for 5000 youth association leaders at the European Youth Centres in Strasbourg and Budapest
- ✓ support provided to projects of 15000 young people thanks to the European Youth Foundation
- « youth peace camps » gathering young people coming from conflictstricken regions
- campaigns such as the « No Hate Speech Movement »



<u>DAY 2</u>: Introduction to the self-assessment tool on youth policy (Florian Cescon)









Evolving context of youth policy at national level



- √ "Tyranny of policy momentum":
- need for rapid results and response
- long-term assessment more difficult
- √ "Shifting sands of youth policy":
- budgetary cuts
- questioned legitimacy/efficiency/impact
- changes of governments

(Howard Williamson: Supporting young people in Europe, vol. 3, 2017)



Evolving context of youth policy at European level

- √ Youth sector under increasing pressure to demonstrate the impact of its activities
- ✓ Limited resources (human and financial)
- √ Wider issues relating to the needs/interests of member States in promoting European standards
- ✓ Need to associate young people with the Council of Europe's core values (human rights, rule of law, democracy)



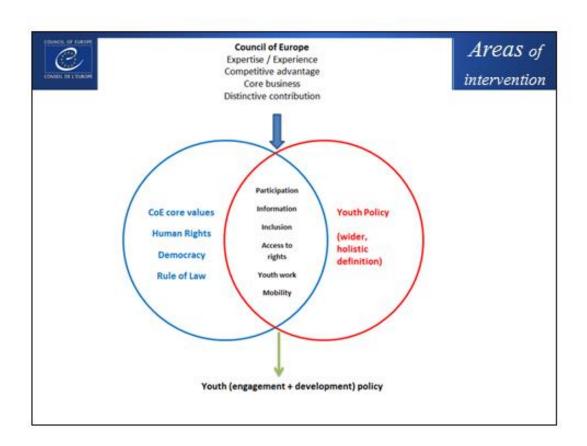


Scope

Which focus for the Council of Europe's youth policy?

- ✓ The Council of Europe should continue supporting the development and implementation of a values-based youth policy
- ✓ However, any future youth policy development will be based on a more limited scope ("core business", distinctive contribution)

(decisions taken at the 58th CDEJ meeting, March 2017)





Committee of Ministers' Recommendations

✓ Recommendations are not binding on member States



- ✓ Explanatory memoranda (make them easier to understand)
- ✓ In the youth field, there are roadmaps for implementation of the most recent Recommendations



Participation: which standards?

- ✓ Recommendation Rec(2006)14 on citizenship and participation of young people in public life
- ✓ Revised European Charter on the participation of young people in local and regional life of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe
- ✓ Recommendation Rec(2006)1 on the role of national youth councils in youth policy development
- ✓ European Convention on Human Rights, article 11 (freedom of assembly and association)



Information: which standards?

✓ Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)8 on youth information

Other initiatives:

- ✓ Council of Europe's Internet Governance Strategy 2016-2019
- √ Recommendation R(97)20 on "hate speech"
- ✓ No Hate Speech Movement Campaign





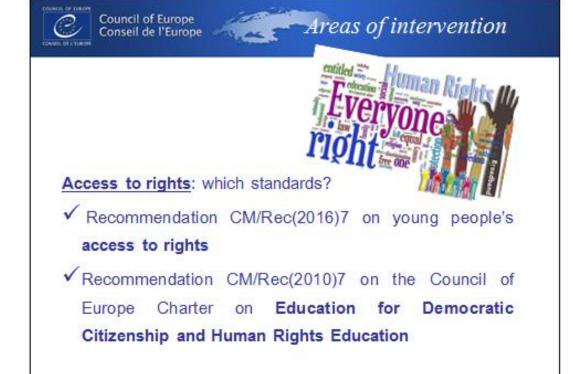
Inclusion: which standards?

✓ Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)3 on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights (ENTER)



Access to Social Rights for Young People

✓ Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)7 on young people's access to rights





Youth work: which standards?

✓ Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4 on youth work



✓ Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 31 May 2017





Youth mobility: which standards?

✓ Resolution (91) 20 instituting a partial agreement on the Youth Card for the purpose of promoting and facilitating youth mobility in Europe



✓ Recommendation R (95) 18 on youth mobility



Objectives of the self-assessment tool:

- √ Self-assessment of current implementation
- ✓ Main users: member States (but also civil society)

Other objectives:

- ✓ Raise awareness of youth policy
- ✓ Help identify measures needed to achieve further compliance
- √ Share good practices
- ✓ Measure progress over time



Self-assessment tool:

For each area of intervention

√ Standards

How to measure progress in implementing these standards?

- ✓ Indicators: "indicate" the state or level of fulfilment at a given time
- ✓ Self-assessment **criteria**: measure progress towards each indicator

<u>DAY 3</u>: Youth mobility, a policy perspective (Davide Capecchi)





Content

- Different forms of mobility
- · History of European Policy on Mobility
- Policy Framework
- European Platform on Learning Mobility

Partnership between the European Commissio and the Council of Europe in the field of yout





Youth Mobility

Different forms of mobility

- Social
- Digital
- Spatial
 - Working
 - Affective
 - Forced
 - Migration
 - Learning

Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth





History

Council of Europe first

- · Youth sector started opening in the mid-1960s
- European Agreement on young people travelling with collective passports (1961)
- European agreement on 'au pair' placements (1969)
- European Youth Foundation (1972): financial support for European youth activities which serve the promotion of peace, understanding and cooperation among young people in Europe.

Partnership between the European Commissio





History

Council of Europe

- · Mid-1980s: permanent item on the Ministerial Conferences;
- Resolution 91(20) instituting a Partial Agreement on the Youth Card for the purpose of promoting and facilitating youth mobility in Europe which gave birth to the European Youth Card Association (EYCA);
- · Recommendations regarding youth mobility:
 - R(95)18 on Youth Mobility;
 - R(94)4 on the promotion of a voluntary service;
 - the Solidarity Fund for Youth Mobility instituted in 1994 in agreement with the International Union of Railways.

Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth





History

European Union

Article 165(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Unio:

EU action in the youth field shall be aimed at 'encouraging the development of youth exchanges and of exchanges of socio-educational instructors, and encouraging the participation of young people in democratic life in Europe'

Partnership between the European Commiss





History

European Union

- European Quality Charter for Mobility (2006);
- Council recommendation on the mobility of young volunteers across the European Union (November 2008);
- Conclusions of the Council on youth mobility (December 2008);
- Green Paper on the Learning Mobility of Young People (July 2009);
- Resolution on a renewed framework of cooperation in the youth field (2010-2018).

Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Commission





Policy Framework - CoE

Recommendation No. R(95)18 - on Youth Mobility

"An increase in the mobility of young people is an essential means by which to encourage personal enrichment and individual autonomy, as well as to promote peace and understanding between peoples, combat xenophobia and racism, and create awareness of a European cultural identity".

Recommendation Rec(2004)13 - on the participation of young people in local and regional life

An entire article is dedicated to the role of local and regional authorities in the policy for mobility and exchanges.

Resolution CM/Res(2008)23 - on the youth policy of the Council of Europe (Agenda 2020)

The Committee of Ministers resolves to support

- Intergovernmental and international co-operation on the development of youth policy, with particular focus on setting standards and supporting their implementation;

 The development of youth mobility, voluntary activities and exchanges across Europe and beyond will be encouraged and supported.

Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth





Policy Framework - CoE

Parliamentary Assembly

Inviting members states to remove obstacles to mobility as an answer to the crisis and youth unemployment:

- Resolution 1828 (2011) 'Reversing the sharp decline in youth employment':
- Report 'The young generation sacrificed: social, economic and political implications of the financial crisis' (2012).

Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth





Policy Framework - EU

Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 21 November 2008 on youth mobility (2008/C 320/03)

- The mobility of young people is essential in promoting a sense of <u>belonging to Europe</u>, enhancing social and occupational integration, and ensuring a competitive European economy.
- All young people in Europe should have opportunities for mobility. This should consist of physical mobility, whereby the young person will stay in another European country to study, do an internship, volunteer or carry out other training, in the educational context, "virtual mobility" may also contribute to the mobility of young people. Through mobility, young people may develop their skills and competences, thus improving their versatility and employability.
- A European policy for mobility should be cross-cutting, provide for the arrangements with which
 opportunities for mobility are prepared and supported, and promote the recognition of learning outcomes
 from periods of mobility and the development of opportunities for mobility for teachers and trainers. Young
 people coming from disadvantaged backgrounds or having special needs must receive particular
 consideration.

Partnership between the European Commissio and the Council of Europe in the field of youth





Policy Framework - EPLM

European Platform on Learning Mobility

"Learning mobility is mainly defined as a trans-national mobility for a predefined period of time, with clear educational purposes aiming at offering the individual to get new competencies, knowledge, skills and attitudes within a different, international learning context. The learning mobility could be implemented both in formal and nonformal settings".

Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth





Policy Framework - EPLM

European Platform on Learning Mobility

- Biennial Conferences;
- Steering Group: Council of Europe, European Commission, Advisory Council, European Youth Forum, National E+ Agencies, Assembly European Regions;
- Definition, Social Inclusion, Quality, Cross-sectoral Cooperation;
- Quality Framework for Quality in Learning Mobility.

<u>DAY 3</u>: Youth mobility: the research perspective (Søren Kristensen)

Youth mobility: the research perspective

CDEJ Summer University 2017, Budapest

Søren Kristensen, PhD

..."transnational mobility undertaken for a period of time, consciously organised for educational purposes or to acquire new competences or knowledge. It covers a wide variety of projects and activities and can be implemented in formal or non-formal settings".

EPLM website (www.pjp-eu.coe.int)

Definition of "Tearning mobility"

- Not enough research
- Research in Europe is compartmentalised
- Research needs to be connected to policy and practice

Challenges

- Conferences for researchers, practitioners and policy-makers;
- Collating research;
- Tools for enhancing quality in mobility

EPLM initiatives

- Quality principles
- Quality indicators
- Handbook

3 tools for enhancing quality in mobility

- More detailed
- More action-oriented
- More measurable
- More useful for practitioners



Why develop indicators for quality in learning mobility?

March – June 2017: 1st draft by 3 core experts

July 2017: reflection seminar with 22 European experts

August 2017: revision of original draft
September 2017 - ?: validation with
stakeholders and communities of practice

The work proces

- Rationale
- Organisation
- Formal framework
- Resources
- Participants

...and how are these points in alignment with one another...?

Key points for quality indicators

<u>DAY 3</u>: Youth mobility: expanding minds and horizons (Louise Macdonald)



eyca.org

European Youth Card Association

The diverse roles of the card



- National entitlements & rewards card
- National student card
- · Youth organisation membership card
- Culture card
- Regional/municipality/city card
- Bank card
- Discount card
- · Travel and health insurance card



eyca.org EMPOWERING EUROPE'S YOUTH

European Youth Card



60,000 Discounts in Europe

Travel Accommodation Culture Services Products Information & Opportunities

Mobility
Participation
Employability
Entrepreneurship
Culture



eyca.org
EMPOWERING EUROPE'S YOUTH

Discounts



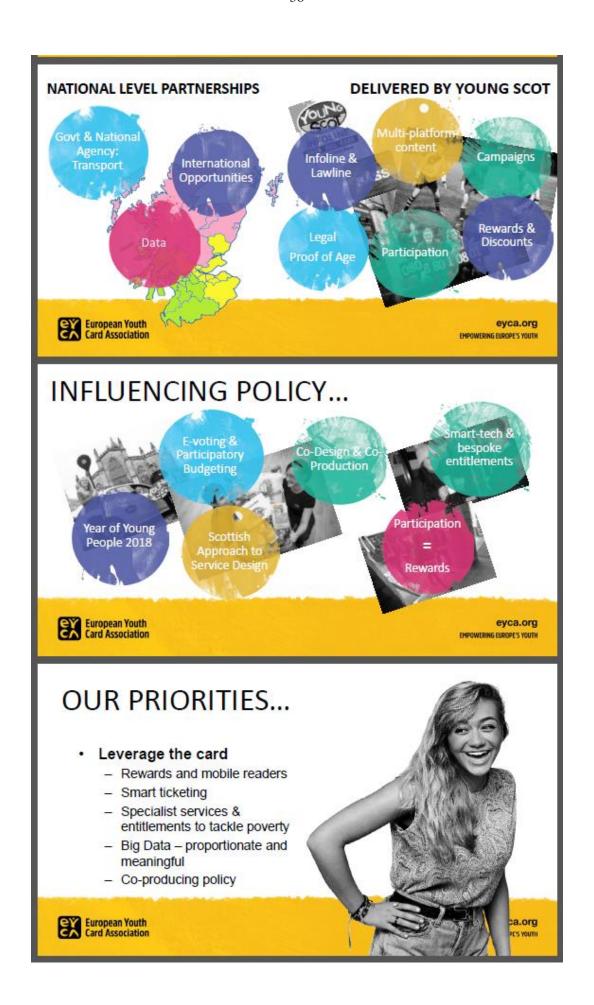
- accommodation
- transportation
- culture & entertainment
- education
- food & drinks
- IT & communications
- fashion
- banks & insurance companies



eyca.org









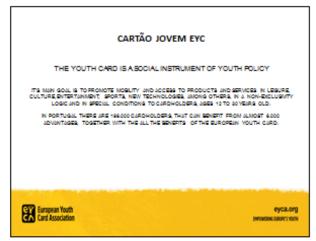
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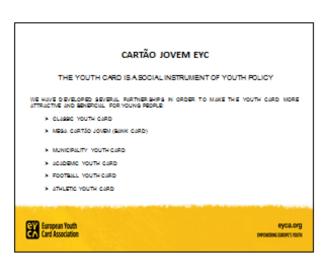
CYCO.Org
EMPOWERING EUROPE'S YOUTH

<u>DAY 3 (on-site visit</u>): Movijovem, Portugal (José Sousa)





MOVIJOVEM IT'S MISSION IS TO PROMOTE MOBILITY AND YOUTH TOURISM MOVIJOVEM IS AN ENTITY OF PUBLIC INTEREST. WITH SOCIAL SOLD-BITM AND NON-PROPIT STATUS WITH SPECIAL POCUS ON INPLEMENTING. YOUTH POLICES MOVIDOVEM IS SAN ENTITY OF PUBLIC INTEREST. WITH SOCIAL SOLD-BITM AND NON-PROPIT STATUS WITH SPECIAL POCUS ON INPLEMENTING. YOUTH POLICES MOVIDOVEM IS sended and interest of the development of the sended and sended and







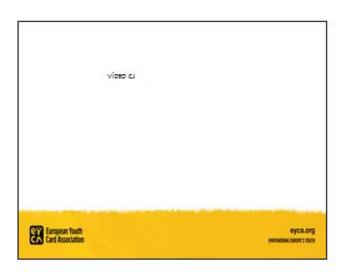




















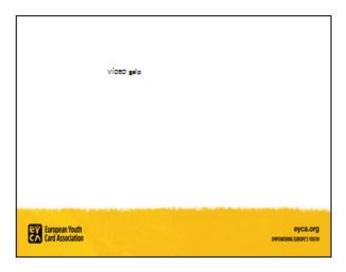
































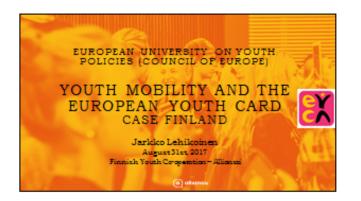






DAY 3 (on-site visit): Alianssi, Finland

(Jarkko Lehikoinen)



BRIEF LOOK AT THE YOUTH POLICY IN FINLAND

- Well-funded since 1970's; annual budget about 74 MEUR
- · Well-structured networks and organisations
- · Youth Act since 1972
- · Youth organisations very strong
- Governmental 4-year youth policy programmes
- · No national youth mobility strategy as such



YOUTH MOBILITY IN ALLIANSSI

- Allianssi: National Youth Council with 127 member organisations, 26 staff and annual budget of 2,5 MEUR
- · Youth mobility always an important part of the worl
- Lobbying for policy related issues
- Promoting youth mobility
- European Youth Card since early 90's
- Allianssi Youth Exchanges, about 600 participants annually



YOUTH CARD AND YOUTH POLICY

WHY THE YOUTH CARD?

- Tool to reaching out to non-organised young people
- Service to our member organisations, co-branded membership cards with youth organisations
- Channel to spread information
- · Way to make young people more active
- Contributing to the EU Structured Dialogue process since its launch
- Tool to promote youth mobility



YOUTH CARD AND YOUTH POLICY

SOME PRACTICAL EXAMPLES





- · Other national consultations
- No Hate Speech Movement, information and cobranded cards
- · Seta LGBTI Rights NGO Case



EYCA AND YOUTH POLICY

EYCA MISSION

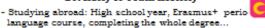
Member organisations working together to stimulate more young people to be socially, culturally, educationally and economically mobile by:

- · delivering quality European Youth Card services
- contributing to better policy on youth mobility and active citizenship.



YOUTH MOBILITY IN GENERAL

Diversity of Youth Mobility



- Working abroad: Trainee exchange related or notrelated to studies, au pair, summer job...
- Volunteering abroad: international voluntary camps, long-term volunteering, European Voluntary Service, ESC...
- International Youth Exchanges: YiA or other, camps, seminars, training courses...



YOUTH MOBILITY IN GENERAL



Definition of (Youth) Mobility

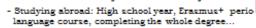
ANY PERIOD SPENT ABROAD OF AN EDUCATIONAL NATURE AND FOSTERING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING THROUGH THE USE OF INTERNATIONAL LEARNING

- includes both individual or collective projects
- excludes taking up permanent residence in another country = MIGRATION
- excludes periods spent on the national territory



YOUTH MOBILITY IN GENERAL

Diversity of Youth Mobility



- Working abroad: Trainee exchange related or notrelated to studies, au pair, summer job...
- Volunteering abroad: international voluntary camps, long-term volunteering, European Voluntary Service, ESC...
- International Youth Exchanges: YiA or other, camps, seminars, training courses...

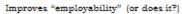


YOUTH MOBILITY IN GENERAL

Why Youth Mobility?

- Improves language and communication skills
- Improves formal and non-formal skills
- Independence, personal growth, self-confidence









YOUTH MOBILITY IN GENERAL

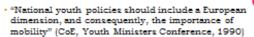
Challenges for Youth Mobility

- Still elitistic (the lucky few)
 - higher education vs lower education
 - young people at risk of social exclusion
 - statistics: Erasmus+ students 524.000 (8 96), YiA 130.000 (2 96), EVS 7.000 (0,1 96)
- AGE: Out them out as young as possible
- SEX: Boys / Young men vs Cirls / Young women
- Differences between countries, e.g. financial, attitudes, visas (Schengen), etc.

YOUTH MOBILITY IN GENERAL

Challenges for Youth Mobility (2)





 "... reducing all barriers to youth mobility, eg through the introduction of an appropriate youth exchange document of a specific kind."



