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

**European Youth Centre Budapest, Hungary  
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### **SECOND ADDENDUM to the report: Practice descriptions from participants**



## PRACTICE DESCRIPTIONS SHARED AT THE 2017 SUMMER UNIVERSITY

Disclaimer: these descriptions have been transcribed from the forms completed by participants at the Summer University itself. They have neither been checked nor edited. If you have questions or remarks with regard to a specific practice description, please get in touch with the corresponding contact person directly. Thank you.

No	Title	Contacts	Links	Description
1.	Youth Initiatives and students in action, Cyprus	Elefteria Christoforou	<a href="http://www.onek.org.cy">www.onek.org.cy</a>	These are funding instruments that the Youth Board of Cyprus has for supporting youth NGOs and young peoples' initiatives. Even though these have specific regulations, timeframes, procedures, criteria, etc., they are quite simple and accessible to young people. The project ideas seeking support through these instruments have to be correlated to the national youth strategy, which although covers the 8 fields of action of the EU Youth strategy, is quite wide and general, so it accommodates every topic, that might be of concern of a young person.
2.	Youth Advisory Body	Elefteria Christoforou	<a href="http://www.onek.org.cy">www.onek.org.cy</a>	In the youth field, the competent semi-public authority on youth issues is the Youth Board of Cyprus (YBC). It runs under the auspices of the Ministry of Education And Culture. The decisions of the Youth Board of Cyprus are taken into account by the Administrative Board, which consists of representatives of the youth branches of the political parties, who have a parliamentary team. The Administrative Board takes decisions after discussing with the General Advisory body of the YBC, which consists of a lot of youth NGOs. Connected organisations of the advisory body are: the National Youth Council and the National Youth Clubs Organization. The decisions are then transferred to the Minister of Education and Culture who submits them to the Council of Ministers to be adopted. The structure is described in the Law establishing the YBC. Of

				course, the YBC takes more initiatives to listen to young people such as national, local youth conferences, consultations, research, e-participation methods, etc.
3.	Youth.Gov.Ge, Georgia	Nino Tseretali	<a href="http://www.youth.gov.ge">www.youth.gov.ge</a>	In 2016, the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs created a web page called youth.gov.ge, which collects all the important information connected to youth policy in the country, among which is research, studies, projects, programmes, etc.
4.	Youth work and NFE competences, Georgia	Nino Tseretali		The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia has developed a Youth Work Strategy, which has not yet been adopted by the government. There is also a draft of the NFE competences framework, covering 9 key competences. The framework will be officially adopted by the Ministry in near future.
5.	Regional Youth Cooperation Office	Đuro Blanuša	<a href="http://www.rycowb.org">www.rycowb.org</a>	RYCO is an independent institutional mechanism, founded by the 6 western Balkan countries, which aims to promote the spirit of reconciliation and cooperation between the youth in the region through youth exchange programmes. The main goals are reconciliation, cooperation, learning, democracy, friendship, understanding and intercultural issues.
6.	Youth Capital, Armenia	Nelli Gishyan	<a href="http://www.erit.am">www.erit.am</a> , <a href="http://www.cragrer.am">www.cragrer.am</a>	Each year a competition between the cities of Armenia is organised by the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs, to select the youth capital. This gives a chance to bring youth programmes to small, not very active, rural cities, activating their youth, opening opportunities for local youth to new experiences, networking, etc. The youth NGOs get a specific advantage in the state grant programme if they implement their programme in the youth capital of the relevant year.
7.	Youth information and	Sarah Spiteri	<a href="http://www.agenzjazghazagh.gov.mt">www.agenzjazghazagh.gov.mt</a>	Youth work is recognised as a profession, University of Malta

	youth work Malta			provides training and opportunity to receive a degree in youth work. National Youth Agency falls under the Ministry Of Education and gives access to participate in legislation building. Effective youth information office exists, which is not put inside the agency, but roams about where young people hang out.
8.	Youth mobility	Manel Sanchez Garcia		Each European Youth Card Association (EYCA) member organization implements and develops the EYC, adopting their services to the needs of young people in their countries. The EYCA good practices series (GPS) is a set of publications, showcasing the variety of ways in which the youth card supports young people.
9.	Intra-rail card, Portugal	Carlos Nunes, Jose Sousa	<a href="http://www.pousadasjuventud.pt/pt/intra_rail">www.pousadasjuventud.pt/pt/intra_rail</a>	Promotes mobility of youngsters from 12 to 30, to get them to know different parts of the country, to access cultural, historical aspects, it includes travel by train, accommodation in a youth hostel, done in a way to promote inclusion, with special prices to youth card holders.
10.	Tandem, Czech Republic	Diana Grosslova	<a href="http://www.tandem.cz">www.tandem.cz</a> , <a href="http://www.tandem.de">www.tandem.de</a>	Support of the youth cooperation among youth with Germany. There are a number of specific programmes – language animation, youth practice, youth exchanges, programmes based on the common history, seminars for youth workers. As the cross-border cooperation is an important issue, the Ministry Of Education opened the specific call for small projects, which is targeted to NGOs with limited experience and competence for running international projects. Tandem has 2 offices – in Prague and Regensburg - and is financially supported by ministries from both countries.
11.	Academy of young citizens	Václav KŘÍŽ	<a href="http://www.mladiobcane.cz">www.mladiobcane.cz</a>	This is collaboration between association of young citizens and universities. In the Czech Republic.

				<p>The project is part of the Young Citizens' Academy (AMOB), which is covered by the Young Citizens Association. The AMOB Educational Project generally helps students to become aware of their position in civil society. It currently consists of four sub-projects - Municipalities, Regions and the Republic, covering all three levels and the Media project will be launched again. The Young Citizens Association (MOB) was created in response to current political trends and the state of society, which is reflected not only in the weakening of citizens' relations with the state and in public affairs, but also in the lack of social visions and their bearers.</p>
12.	New generation center, Hungary	Eniko Vegvari		<p>New generation centre are open centres, that provide substantial assistance for holding youth meetings (for association which do not have offices) or for leisure activities. There is a new office opened in London, to support Hungarian talents with further opportunities in the UK. The London based office was founded by the Hungarian government, within the framework of the National Talent Program. The Program intends to build a connection amongst talented young people in the United Kingdom and in Hungary. Beyond 'building bridges' the program supports to share knowledge and experience between the youth in London and in the motherland. The goal is to approach the talented Hungarian youth, living in England, and to create a platform which provides an opportunity to establish a professional partnership both locally and in Hungary. Beyond building a community, it is essential to inform young people about new professional possibilities, researches, mentor programs in Hungary as well as in</p>

				the United Kingdom. The New generation offices are in every region so they are present in every county (22 centres).
13.	National Youth Action Plan, Albania	Brisida Sula	<a href="http://www.sociale.gov.al">www.sociale.gov.al</a>	The aim of this plan is to develop and coordinate cross-sectoral youth policies in education, employment, health, culture and youth participation, enhancement in social life and decision-making processes. The idea to develop the national action plan comes as a necessity in the current conditions, not only because previous youth strategy has expired, but also in the light of the need to be compliant with the objectives of socio-economic and cultural exchanges in Albania in recent years. The national youth service comes as a commitment of implementation of this action plan on youth.
14.	German-Turkish Youth Bridge	Ceyda Ozdemir Ertan	<a href="http://www.jugendbruecke.de">www.jugendbruecke.de</a>	German-Turkish Youth Bridge is a good practice example of public-private partnership and cooperation on bilateral youth mobility. This initiative is working with two programme officers in two countries, with the support of ministries in each country, with support of NGOs and also private sector, with the aim of increasing and facilitating cooperation and dialogue between the two countries.
15.	National standard for youth centres, Ukraine	Svitlana Iarova, Irina Bielaeva		There is an initiative to create a national standard for youth centres in the country. This means that every youth center could get a local, national and international level of qualification.
16.	Youth workers' network, Ukraine	Svitlana Iarova, Anna Ostrikova	<a href="http://youth-worker.org.ua">http://youth-worker.org.ua</a>	
17.	Municipality European Youth Card, Portugal	Jose Sousa	<a href="http://www.cartaojovem.pt/cartaes/municipais">www.cartaojovem.pt/cartaes/municipais</a>	Specific model of a European youth card that promotes on local level access to advantages, including mobility, adding discounts given by the EYC. The project includes support to local youngsters and

				local economy, being there for a measure of local policy at several levels. A good example is Cascais, European youth capital in 2018.
18.	Evida-te programme, Portugal	Pedro Folgado	<a href="https://juventude.gov.pt/SaudeSexualidadeJuvvenil/ProgramaCUIDATE/Paginas/programa-cuida-te.aspx">https://juventude.gov.pt/SaudeSexualidadeJuvvenil/ProgramaCUIDATE/Paginas/programa-cuida-te.aspx</a>	Main objective of the practice is to work with young people between the ages 12-25 in the field of youth health and promotion of healthy lifestyle. Programme is aimed at young people, teachers, parents, community leaders, health professionals and others who develop activities in this area for young people. It has 4 measures: mobile unity, theatre-debate, education, juvenile health offices on the IPDS information point.
19.	Epreende Ja Portugal	Pedro Folgado	<a href="http://eja.juventud.gov.pt">http://eja.juventud.gov.pt</a>	Support the training of young NEETs through training increasing their employability and the creation of jobs for young NEETs, between 18 and 29. It involves 2 actions: Action 1 - training – young people are entitled to monthly 700 Euros; Action 2 – young people are entitled with support of 10,000 Euros for job creation.
20.	Lowering the voting age in Austria	Markus Wolf		Unlike many other places the practice of lowering the voting age on all level elections has been a successful exercise; it has increased youth participation and commitment in political processes.
21.	Online library of good practices	Liudmila Kozhuhovskaya	<a href="http://www.youthwork.by">www.youthwork.by</a>	The library is a platform for good practices for youth workers in different spheres.