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REPORT

Enter! Consultative e-Meeting

A consultation of partners and stakeholders to prepare the follow-up to the review of the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights CM/Rec(2015)3

27-28 May 2020

Y Our rights
Our lives

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Executive summary

This report reflects the main issues, concerns and proposals shared during the Enter! Consultative e-Meeting. The online meeting was designed to explore and prioritise the issues and recommendations resulting from the review process of the Enter! Recommendation (CM/Rec (2015)3). Furthermore, the participants on the online meeting worked on devising proposals how to operationalise them into possible activities for the youth sector of the Council of Europe, in the medium and long-term.

Reviewing the conclusions from the review process, the participants agreed that the local level is the most relevant in securing access to social rights for young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Therefore, it is important to improve the dissemination and promotion of the Enter! Recommendation, especially towards local and regional authorities. In addition to this, the participants recommended to continue the support and motivate local and regional authorities to consult and involve young people in identifying priorities of action.

Regarding projects proposed from the youth field which can significantly support access to social rights for young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods, the participants have prioritised the support for youth work projects and activities, including the trainings for youth workers as crucial in the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation. Furthermore, the participants recommended that the projects supported by the European Youth Foundation (EYF) and the Youth for Democracy programme activities are more explicitly linked with the points in the Enter! Recommendation, for instance by establishing specific criteria and indicators. Other practical recommendations included continuing to develop specific educational materials or session outlines to support training activities as well as setting up an online reporting on activities in an effort to collect, disseminate and exchange good practices between stakeholders working with the Recommendation.

Many of the activities related to the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation rely on advocacy which is often expected from the youth workers and their organisations. However, further efforts could be done to support the youth field in such advocacy to motivate public policy makers to use the Enter! Recommendation. The participants welcomed the proposal to create a group of Enter! experts that could provide advice, training and advocacy for the stakeholders motivated to implement the Recommendation.

The participants also agreed with the findings and the conclusions regarding the thematic priorities for the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation in the upcoming period. They recommended to prioritise the right to housing, particularly in relation to young people in situation of extreme exclusion or poverty; to draw more attention on mental health since the impacts of social difficulties on mental health are often underestimated or even not taken into account; to develop the access, availability and affordability of public transportation so as to improve social inclusion, as well as, to take into account the intersectionality of challenges and realities faced by young people such as climate change, populism, nationalism and hate speech.

Furthermore, for the next review in 2024, the conclusion to set up simple indicators for measuring progress and get more accessible data was well reflected. In addition, the participants proposed to invite the member states to explore the possibility for preparing and implementing national action plans for the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation.

The e-meeting had also a strategic function to explore the themes and issues to be addressed in the upcoming five years, taking into account the 2030 Council of Europe youth sector strategy. The key **challenges that need to be addressed** to support access to social rights for young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods include:

1. Building an understanding of what disadvantaged neighbourhoods mean in a specific national context so that the policy makers can adequately plan the youth and social rights related policy.
2. Improving the visibility for social rights and the Enter! Recommendation by engaging partners who can be more influential on the national level, including youth councils, youth policy makers, social workers, social rights related networks and civil society.
3. Reflecting on ways to measure the impact of projects focusing on social rights on two levels, the national and the local, with a priority given to the local level.
4. Continuing to work on European level in sharing good practices of how young people can be involved more actively in improving the access to social rights.
5. Addressing the lack of cooperation on the local level, where a challenge remains to draw the attention of local authorities so that they could reach, meet and involve more actively young people, as well as, inter-institutional cooperation focused on social rights themes.
6. Acknowledging the role of youth work in disadvantaged neighbourhoods and addressing the fact that at the moment this type of youth work implies a big amount of unrecognised work.

Among the **key themes and issues** that should be addressed in the next period, the following ones were pointed out:

1. Addressing the gap in access to social rights created by the raising poverty and exclusion of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods.
2. Work on reducing the violence among young people, but also the issue of criminalisation and lack of re-socialisation programmes.
3. Further work on access to social rights for women and LGBT young people, especially focusing on addressing gender-based violence and in particular domestic violence.
4. Access to health care should remain a priority with a focus on the mental health of young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.
5. Housing should be one of the main focuses, addressing lack of decent housing and the ever-decreasing perspective of young people to become homeowners. In addition to this, youth organisations should be motivated to explore and work on access to housing as a human rights issue.
6. Public transportation remains a key theme to reduce social exclusion of young people, in particular the issues of the frequency and affordability of public transport lines in rural areas.
7. Access to education (formal/non-formal) should also be addressed, especially having in mind the growing tendency of Internet based education which excludes some young people from accessing it.
8. Access to internet and technology contributes to the social exclusion as well and should potentially be seen as a working theme for the upcoming period. In addition to this, climate change and its impact on access to social rights should also be explored.

Regarding the priorities and working approaches for the upcoming 5 years (until the next review in 2024) the participants proposed the following:

1. The Council of Europe's European Steering Committee for Youth is encouraged to be more in contact with local and regional authorities and disseminate the Enter! Recommendation widely to policy makers.
2. The Council of Europe should:

- a) support the Enter! LTTCs ex-participants to work together and exchange ideas to make the Recommendation more known on the local level.
 - b) Support the creation of regional Enter! networks bringing together multipliers of the Enter! Recommendation from the same geographical region in Europe. In this regard, the participants shared the idea of organising regional Enter! Youth Weeks in close cooperation with the local and regional authorities.
3. The European Youth Foundation should consider defining indicators and criteria to help apply social rights in projects that are being implemented with and for young people, for example by taking into account the specific needs of youth work in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.
 4. National reports should be organised to provide summary of the different initiatives on access to social rights and the Enter! Recommendation. These reports should include various stakeholders such as Enter! LTTC alumnae, trainers, youth organisations, other civil society, local and regional authorities etc.
 5. Research could support youth workers and public authorities to understand the types of projects implemented and how different stakeholders can be involved in these projects.
 6. Activities to increase the visibility and communication about access to social rights and the Enter! Recommendation should also continue on national and local level. It is important to make young people understand they have social rights.
 7. The Enter! Recommendation should become available in more languages.
 8. Advocacy and campaigning remain important to secure that access to social rights is well reflected in the youth and social policies. Therefore, the youth stakeholders should be equipped with specific skills to do advocacy.
 9. Youth policy stakeholders should become more familiar with the European Social Charter and explore the possibility to take action such as collective complaints for youth from disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

The context of the Enter! Consultative e-Meeting

1. The objectives of the meeting

The Enter! Consultative e-Meeting was designed to explore and prioritise the issues and recommendations of the review process and operationalise them into possible activities in the medium and long-term for the Youth Department.

The meeting was meant to identify the key focus and learning features for the 4th edition of the Enter! Long-Term Training Course (LTTC).

Its objectives were the following:

- To analyse the key conclusions and recommendations from the report of the review process, and prioritise those which can be implemented through an educational activity;
- To explore the current developments with regards to access to social rights for young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods, identifying good practices and examples from youth work;
- To identify possible elements to be taken into consideration when developing the upcoming Enter! Long-Term Training Course, notably, the profile of participants, thematic focus, involvement of partners, methodological approach and expected results;
- To make proposals for the support measures and activities for the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation in the medium and long-term.

As an introduction, Rui Gomes reminded the participants that the e-meeting's discussions will be shared with the Joint Council on Youth. Therefore, the everyone is invited to address the need for a "roadmap", a "set of guidelines" for the upcoming 5 years: 2020-2024. One question that can guide the meeting is to look at "what will we need to put into place if we want to mobilise member states more effectively?" He added: "We want to move forward on the basis of the conclusions of the review."

2. Participants' expectations

Participants shared their expectations through 5 discussion groups and some virtual post-its on an online platform. Expectations included:

In terms of personal organisation

- Being able to manage multiple tasks, having in the meantime to take care of one's regular activities such as teaching, giving phone calls, attending parallel meetings, ...

In terms of process and results

- Not having too general talks, trying to be precise and concrete;
- Reflecting on the conclusions of the Enter! Youth Week;
- Identifying successful elements and impacts in the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation;
- Defining next steps, setting up realistic objectives as well as concrete measures for the upcoming 5 years.

About the COVID context

- Looking at the COVID impact: how COVID has negatively influenced the situation of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods;
- Identifying ideas to help the youth not to be excluded from online education;
- Reflecting on a strategy for the Enter! Recommendation implementation after the COVID crisis: how this Recommendation can concretely support young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods;
- Defining how we will continue working if travelling is not allowed;
- Looking at other intersected issues such as the climate crisis.

About the upcoming Long-Term Training Course (LTTC)

- Having concrete data and information on the impact of the previous editions of Enter! LTTC local projects;
- Defining the vision for the next LTTC;
- Identifying ideas for the next edition: what will be different, original, innovative;
- Considering how organisers and trainers can better accompany participants during the process;
- Reflecting on how the next LTTC can help youth work and municipalities further cooperate.

About the promotion of the Enter! Recommendation

- Understanding how the Enter! Recommendation can be more widely known;
- Defining how the Enter! Recommendation can be implemented locally, how local actions can be better supported;
- Reflecting on how research can support the Enter! implementation, beyond monitoring;
- Considering how to promote online activities on access to social rights;
- Reflecting on how to foster meetings with different stakeholders from the same region such as local authorities, youth organisations, young people...

About youth work

- Understanding how youth organisations could be better involved;
- Identifying how to map financial resources beyond the European Youth Foundation and the youth field specific funding;
- Reflecting on how to support refugees who are facing an acutely difficult situation.

Key conclusions and recommendations from the review process carried out in 2019

Rui Gomes underlined the purpose of the Enter! Recommendation: “to develop and implement sustainable, evidence-based public policies that take into consideration the specific situations and needs of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods and aim at preventing and eradicating the poverty, discrimination, violence and exclusion faced by young people”. He presented the main findings of the review process that took place in 2019 and involved a majority of member States, a very important number of youth organisations, as well as some young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

a. Key conclusions

The key conclusions from the review process of the Enter! Recommendation include also the findings and message of the Enter! Youth Week. The following are some of the key conclusions of the review:

- The youth sector of the Council of Europe is considered the driving force of the Enter! Recommendation since its adoption, with a considerable number of partners developing ownership and contributing to its implementation.
- The Recommendation has created a shared understanding of the importance of social rights for young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Yet, a consistent approach to this particular group has been missing in many projects, in favour of a generic interest on social rights.
- The Enter! Recommendation has proved useful for defining or redefining public policies, by giving a sense of common direction. Its impact has been stronger on national than on local level policies. Indeed, the Recommendation is poorly known by local and regional authorities. This may also be linked with the number and complexity of local authorities, suggested Rui Gomes, who insisted on the importance of the cooperation with municipalities.
- Training and peer education activities were the most important and visible activities in this process. The Enter! Recommendation was mainly applied in the fields of education, training, employment and to a lesser extent in the fields of housing, health, sports, leisure and culture. Advocacy and campaigning have been identified as weak points.

“The recommendations and the measures proposed remain fully relevant today and therefore need to continue being implemented” concluded Rui Gomes.

b. Key recommendations for further action

As pointed out by the participants in the Enter! Youth Week, the Recommendation needs to be further implemented and applied - possibly better, more extensively and in partnership with young people. Among the recommendations for further action, the following ones were underlined:

Regarding local authorities

- To improve the dissemination and promotion of the Enter! Recommendation, especially towards local and regional authorities;
- To continue the current efforts of activities with local authorities;
- To support and motivate local and regional authorities to consult and involve young people in identifying priorities of action.

Regarding projects and methodology

- To show a clearer relation between the European Youth Foundation (EYF) projects or the Council of Europe's Youth department activities and the Enter! Recommendation, for instance by establishing specific criteria and indicators;
- To develop specific educational materials or session outlines to support actors and partners;
- To set up an online reporting on activities so that actors can share their experiences and inspire others;
- To further support youth work projects and activities, including the trainings for youth workers;
- To collect, disseminate and exchange good practices between member States.

Regarding advocacy

- To motivate public policy makers to use the Enter! Recommendation;
- To create a group of Enter! experts that could provide advice and advocacy and help reinforcing the credibility of the work.

Regarding topics needing to be addressed

- To prioritise the right to housing, particularly in relation to young people in situation of extreme exclusion or poverty;
- To draw more attention on mental health since the impacts of social difficulties on mental health are often underestimated or even not taken into account;
- To develop the access, availability and affordability of public transportation so as to improve social inclusion;
- To take into account the intersectionality of challenges and realities faced by young people such as climate change, populism, nationalism and hate speech.

Regarding future reviews

- To set up simple indicators to identify progress and get more accessible data;
- For member States: to prepare and share national action plans;
- To consider 2024 as the next stop.

c. Exchanges

Thierry Dufour wondered why the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities was not represented in this e-Meeting. Concerning the group of experts, he asked which experts are going to be invited and if this group will be linked to different topics. He also needed to clarify what is understood by mental health: "Where does it start and where does it end?".

It was shared by the secretariat that they expected the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities would be involved in this work in the upcoming years. Regarding the group of experts: "It is up to us to identify them. The thematic priorities don't require the same types of responses." Concerning mental health, for example, it was recommended to develop a common knowledge, to further discuss the questions raised by Thierry Dufour.

The expertise is not always there, because on a national level it is sometimes very compartmentalised: for instance, the authorities in charge of public transportation are not necessarily linked to youth. In this regards the group of experts should contribute to advocacy.

Sulkhan Chargeishvili shared his experience: “We have the initial expectations to support local policies and people we empower”, but “youth workers tend to make activities about their curricula. They don’t have so much the capacity to do advocacy.” He added that the complexity of decision making is also linked to bureaucracy.

Dzhafer Saatcha picked up on the issue of the little impact of the Recommendation on local level. He asked: “Do we have some ideas on how to include local authorities? To meet them with some experts?”

Lydia Siapardani proposed as further action to promote the access to valid information.

Pieter-Jan Uyttersprot reflected on his experience as LTTC trainer: “Everybody who comes to the LTTCs wants to change their local world.” But he asked: “When is a project actually addressing social rights?” He advised: “We should create a framework that could be clearer for everyone. We should better train participants to do local advocacy.”

As a general conclusion, the participants agreed that youth workers are not necessarily good at advocacy, they have more of a supportive function. Yet, to disseminate, there is a need to help people advocate. The question of valid information is particularly relevant in a period of over-information. As reflected in the key conclusions of the review, there is a necessity of identifying indicators so that projects can be clearly linked with access to social rights. It is important that local authorities do something that changes young people’s access to social rights.

The implementation of the Enter! recommendation in a COVID and post-COVID context

1. COVID and post-COVID threats to social rights of young people - the role of the European Social Charter

Much frustration has been expressed by young people and youth workers about the shortcomings of the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation. In addition to that, the consequences of the COVID crisis have been particularly hard on young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods. In this regard, the European Social Charter could play a crucial role.

a. Introduction by Jan Malinowski, Department of the European Social Charter, Directorate General Human Rights and Rule of Law

According to Jan Malinowski, the pandemic has acted as “an accelerator of change, for the good and for the bad”. For the bad, since it has been causing serious threats, broadening inequalities, reinforcing precarity. He qualifies the impact on education as “unrecoverable”. For the good also, since “many people are talking about a new social contract”. It was underlined that “the window is open” but warning that “it will close because there are forces, narratives that are going against that”. In this regards the advice would be to “turn it (the discussions) into a win-win narrative, because the narratives over the last decades have been monopolised by others.” Thus “it is maybe time to change that”.

“Social rights are human rights and they should be argued as that” he advocated. Indeed, there was a shared regret that “sometimes we talk of social rights as services”, which implies the idea of affordability and availability. The argument shared was that: “If we stick to the principle that we talk about human rights, that changes [the perspective]”. It allows to consider social rights from a rights perspective and not from a service perspective. Enter! is more than a Recommendation to be implemented and it has to be turned into a “rights-based Recommendation”.

Rights need to be assessed. In this respect, the monitoring mechanisms of the Social Charter such as the reporting system and the collective complaint, can be a way forward as well, because they are ensured by international law. It was shared that the reporting system appears to be very relevant to young people and in times of COVID as well, for instance regarding the objective of full employment. The new emergent factors of precarisation such as the platform economy have led to a fragmentation of tasks, to jobs that are contracted out, reminded the expert. The situation created by the pandemic may be an opportunity to change that.

Jan Malinowski explained that a questionnaire would be submitted to States in 2021 and would represent an opportunity for alternatives. He highlighted the fact that the reference period - 2015-2019 - constitutes “the block that gave rise to the situation that we are living” and ensured: “We will be looking closely into it: poverty, exclusion, things that are closely linked to the Enter! Recommendation.”

Some social rights such as housing and mental health are “enablers of education...these connections should be made”. Furthermore, the participants spoke about a process of “criminalisation of young people” sharing that criminal law punishments for minors exist in many countries. The group reflected that children should not be considered as the guilty ones since “they most often are victims and suffering the consequences; it is the society that fails.”

Jan Malinowski mentioned the collective complaints system, that he considers a powerful system, even if only 15 countries have accepted it. “The main thing about this procedure”, he emphasised, “is that the initiative belongs to civil society.” He pointed out the University Women of Europe’s example, who launched a complaint against the 15 countries in respect to equal pay. The results have not been published yet but they should be in June 2020.

b. Exchanges with participants

Regarding education

Carlos Ferreira shared a testimony about the situation in his community: “Education is supposed to work as a social elevator but since some disadvantaged young people don’t have access to technologies it’s not fulfilling its duty anymore.” In Portugal, classes should be mixed, online and offline, from next year on.

Regarding “the good and the bad”

Pieter-Jan Uyttersprot asked Jan Malinowski to elaborate more about what he meant by considering that the pandemic could be used for the good/bad?

The answers shared went in the direction that this period has created “a reverse impact on social rights”, particularly on education. It was explained: “For the privileged communities, it was minor or even there was a possibility of going faster than in class”, which has implied inequalities in education and the need to make up for this gap. The massive impact is visible on people who have poor quality housing, people working as healthcare providers, police, etc.

The good, for Jan Malinowski, is “a shaking of society: societies have realised there were serious problems”. Thus, a discussion has started, a message has been delivered by some heads of governments. “The window of opportunity is there and has to be seized” therefore, it is particularly important for young people “because they have been suffering the most in the last years of the platform economy that provided a low category”. It seems that “all of this is visible now”, including the impact on health. In this regard, the European Committee of Social Rights has issued a statement on health and should issue other statements regarding other topics, concluding that “it is necessary to activate the need for social rights.”

Regarding gender-based violence

Lydia Siapardani explained that, in Greece, gender violence arose during the quarantine, while there was little access to safer housing. According to her, the question of violence is a “very important issue, that comes before education, to make sure there is a safe life for young people.”

It was confirmed that gender-based violence has increased, while the possibilities to respond have diminished. The European Social Charter is very comprehensive and the European Committee of Social Rights addresses this question. In this regard, the Charter and the Committee are tools for member States to “do a better job”. Furthermore, “using these mechanisms are a good value in terms of

governance.” Indeed, “a State that is serving the people should use the best governing tools.” Not doing so implies “failing from one’s obligations.” This argument could be used to show to the States the necessity to ratify the revised Charter.

Greece represents a good example of connecting complaints. The situation of Greece, after the financial crisis and the constraints put on the country, ended up with a collective complaint. Jan Malinowski hopes “it has alerted countries to respond differently to crises.”

Regarding counter-arguments

Rory Newbery observed an improvement compared to 10 years ago but regrets that: “We hear the same excuses for poor access to social rights, lack of concern or support.”

This statement was confirmed: “It can be used as an excuse by some people or sectors that is why it is necessary to counter-argue.” The participants recalled that “international law is there to be used... Governments always make choices. When they argue they don’t have resources to deliver something, they can be challenged, held into account.” Indeed, social rights are very often being argued as rights that depend on economy. But this is also a matter of choice. To illustrate this choice in an economic term: a road that needs to be repaired is considered as an investment. But a child that doesn’t eat properly should be considered as a necessity. “It has to be argued case by case in front of the court, through the actions of civil societies, through the mechanisms of the Social Charter.”

Key themes and issues to be addressed in the upcoming years, taking into account the 2030 Strategy of the Council of Europe youth sector

Out of three working groups, one group introduced the discussion on key themes and issues to be addressed in the upcoming years by saying: “The presentations were a good summary and a good possibility to understand where we are. It was good to understand what has been done and where to go, what to do next. Our main goal should be to prepare the next years more effectively.” Its members claimed for “less efforts for preparation and more action.” They added: “We have to prepare a good base and recommendations for the upcoming years.”

a. The key challenges that need to be addressed to support access to social rights for young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods

The lack of understanding of disadvantaged neighbourhoods

There are various understandings of what disadvantaged neighbourhoods mean: they can be rural areas, disadvantaged settlements, Roma settlements etc. Thus, problems faced by young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods are not homogeneous. Still, they have some common points: in many of these areas, compared to others, a clear difference exists in terms of quality of services, opportunities etc. Some countries do not even have a national youth policy.”

The lack of visibility for social rights and the Enter! Recommendation

A participant mentioned she has been “surprised by the lack of awareness of young people on social rights.” Another difficulty is pointed out by a participant, who met with different Enter! LTTC participants from her country: they were implementing different projects but not really implementing

the Enter! Recommendation. Indeed, the Enter! Recommendation is considered by some participants as little understandable and not “easy to digest”.

For a better visibility of social rights and the Enter! Recommendation, it is worth asking how to engage partners who can be more influential on the national level.

The need to measure the direct impact of actions

There is a need to measure the impact of projects focusing on social rights on two levels, the national and the local, with a priority given to the local level.

The need to share good practices

Some participants regretted there are not enough good examples of how the youth could be involved more actively in changing access to social rights.

The lack of cooperation on the local level

There is a gap between what is being heard on the European level and local realities: youth organisations are not present everywhere, for example. A key challenge remains to draw the attention of local authorities so that they could reach, meet and involve more actively young people.

Finally, some participants claimed that youth work in disadvantaged neighbourhoods is very difficult, since it implies a big amount of unrecognised work.

b. The key themes and issues that should be addressed in the next period

Young people have been forgotten during the crisis, as some participants warned: “it is important to know when schools and parks will be open, not only to free the parents, but because it is their right.” Among the key themes and issues that should be addressed in the next period, the following ones were pointed out:

Poverty and exclusion

As mentioned earlier, the situation created by the pandemic has led to a bigger gap in social exclusion. Suhida Dermani explained that during isolation she could not work on online courses focusing on access to social rights because her organisation had to deal with basic, vital needs for youth, such as access to food. Young people who were already having difficulties have encountered even more difficulties in all aspects linked to social rights.

Violence

The topic of violence also appears as a key one, since this could affect the youth badly and directly. The issue of criminalisation of young people should also be tackled.

Gender issues

Women and LGBT people were very affected by the pandemic and some participants considered that “the Recommendation on gender equality is very superficial and old fashion”. In particular, how one can help young people address gender-based violence? An increase of domestic violence has been pointed out as a result of the quarantine, but the phenomenon existed previously.

Education

Education (formal and non-formal) should be promoted widely. Due to the quarantine, a lot of young people have been excluded of educational online activities, because of a lack of internet and technology access. One participant said: “It is very important to support young people to learn about their rights and support them to stay in education”.

Internet and technology access

Access to Internet and technology represents a motor of social exclusion as some young people are technologically illiterate. There are many online learning courses and activities; we have to ensure that people can access them. Even after the end of the COVID situation, this may remain an issue because people are getting used to online meetings and participation.

Young people should also be aware of their right to access digital space.

Furthermore, online platforms for youth should be created together with youth.

Health care

Participants agreed there should be a focus on the mental health of young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. The COVID crisis has made its impact bigger. The youth that are not in education, employment or training are directly impacted. It is the same in rural areas; many were dropped out of the formal education system due to different reasons. No matter what the reasons are, there is a need for mental health support.

There is also a need for health care access for young immigrants without documents.

Housing

The prices in the housing market are growing and young people cannot easily afford it. Even renting is a challenge. Housing should be one of the main focuses, especially in times of crisis. Indeed, a lot of issues emerged during the lockdown, such as the lack of facilities to study and the lack of space for all family members. Youth NGOs are not often working directly on housing issues.

This could be an alternative way to support youth. Indeed, housing has a human rights perspective, too. How could young people in need be supported or subsidised and have access to housing?

Some participants also pointed out the lack of statistics about homeless people.

Transportation

Public transportation was underlined as a key issue to reduce social exclusion of young people, in particular the issues of the frequency and affordability of public transport lines in rural areas.

Some participants noticed there are local discount systems for youth existing in many countries (such as Portugal, Ukraine, Bulgaria etc.). The discounts are different for young people based on different criteria (age, student/not, rural areas, etc.); many young people use these discounts that foster mobility. In Portugal, a national policy also defines a maximum price for transportation. How could these types of measures be duplicated and promoted on local and national levels?

There are also European systems for discounts as the European Youth Card/ISIC cards. They are good but not well known everywhere. There are challenges with the recognition of this kind of cards/systems and they should be promoted and accepted by authorities.

Climate change

Finally, climate change, as some participants warned, “will clearly affect access to social rights”.

c. What needs to be done in the next 5-year period for the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation, and by whom

The process for changing/improving the Recommendation is very complex and long, recognised some participants. Still, many recommendations and ideas were proposed for the upcoming 5 years, including the following ones:

Working on a local level

Participants encouraged the Council of Europe to be more in contact with regional authorities - through local meetings for example, involving the European Steering Committee for Youth, the Enter! LTTCs ex-participants network - in order to make the Recommendation more known on the local level. The local level is considered easier to measure directly the impact. How crucial the local level is, some participants warned: we should put more effort to secure that some programmes are available across the country and not only in some areas.

Creating regional networks

The Enter! Recommendations is meant for all member States. Yet, realities are different from state to state, from region to region. Participants recommend creating groups of states having the same or similar challenges. According to them: "Working on small groups and addressing local/regional issues would be beneficial."

Organising regional Enter! Youth Weeks

Some participants proposed to organise regional Enter! Youth Weeks, based on regions facing similar or same issues. The co-organising of these events could be diversified, shared by the Council of Europe and local authorities. These regional events could be organised ahead of the Enter! Youth Week to gather different opinions or results. According to participants, it is important that these regional Enter! Youth Weeks be organised together with the local authorities and have their support. This initiative could help promoting regional cooperation.

Defining indicators and criteria for projects

Some participants noticed "there was big progress after the last Enter! Meeting." The European Youth Foundation has indeed supported many activities. Still, they recommend that EYF should consider defining indicators and criteria that would help apply social rights in projects that are being implemented with and for young people. It should be made clear how these projects are going to be financed, how they are going to be executed etc. to consider the specific needs of youth work in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

Reporting the work on social rights

It is recommended that the work on social rights be regularly reported European wide. Participants proposed that the network of activists (Enter! alumni, trainers, observers, NGOs, etc.) send regular reports, giving summarised information about the work related to Enter! social rights in their own countries. All the reports should include facts, clear indicators and criteria to evaluate actions. Research could also help understand the types of projects implemented and how different actors can be involved in these projects.

Increasing the visibility - communication of social rights and the Enter! Recommendation

One of the first issues to address, ensured some participants, is to make young people understand they have social rights. Sul Khan Chargeishvili claimed: “Maybe we can encourage people to reflect on their own realities, self-assess their own needs.”

Everyone agreed one should focus on how to increase the outreach and make the Enter! Recommendation more visible and recognisable: make clear what the steps are and what has been done.

One group explained: “There is no need for a radical change of the Recommendation, we only need to explore more friendly ways of presenting the message from the Enter! Youth Week and the Recommendation.”

Some participants recommended working on “easy-to-communicate” versions of the Recommendation. In this regard, Lydia Sapardani’s organisation, YSRN, has prepared a youth-friendly version of the Recommendation and shared it with the Youth department of the Council of Europe.

A manual with concrete examples of activities - like the Compass - could also be developed.

Sharing more resources, stories and tangible examples online of activities being implemented - showing the results, numbers and impact - could also allow youth organisations to learn through projects all over Europe, to support and to motivate each other.

Participants also suggested the translation of the Enter! Recommendation in more languages.

Connecting the different situations faced by young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods

Issues faced by young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods - related to education, employment, housing, gender, health care, access to the digital world, ... - are interrelated and need to be intersected with new realities (climate change, post COVID situation, artificial intelligence, ...)

Participants pointed out the necessity to take into account the different needs and situations of young people, since there is no “one solution fits all”.

Advocacy and campaigning

Advocacy and campaigning imply to choose what we want to go for, and for what period. They also imply some special skills that need to be developed. For whom? Youth workers? Young people?

Participants considered it crucial to involve more young people in campaigning. But, as one participant noticed: “If we want to involve the youth from the disadvantaged areas, we need to empower them before” so that they are able to “strategize locally.” In that respect, some training activities could be organised on the local level. Some connections could also be made with other actors in the political field to make sure that social rights are being advocated.

Referring to the Social Charter

It would be interesting to see if an action could be undertaken in terms of collective complaints for youth from disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

Finally, Alessandra Coppola warned: “the situation is at a sort of ground 0: we need to consider that emergency is still ongoing. Whatever plan we have now, we have to check in six months, one year.”

As for Carlos Ferreira, he considered that: “Working online is an opportunity to keep the Enter! spirit, to bridge the gap between two events.”

Support measures and activities for the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation in the medium and long-term

Four working groups discussed in parallel this issue, two focused on the upcoming version of the Long-Term Training Course for youth workers, and two on other measures, and their main conclusions included the following elements:

The upcoming version of the Long-Term Training-Course for youth workers

a. Aims and thematic focus in relation to the Recommendation

“Enter! should be training youth workers to build understanding for their role in making social rights accessible and feasible” said a group’s representative. The proposed main aim of LTTCs should be to better equip youth workers with knowledge and skills to support their local communities in accessing social rights. In particular, the LTTCs could help trainees understand the links between their current work and social rights and how they can contribute, through their work, to a better respect of these rights.

During exchanges on the first day, the idea of designing thematic LTTCs was pointed out. Still, the two working groups agreed upon the fact that the upcoming LTTC should be kept wide, focusing on social rights in general, having “a more holistic focus”. Some participants insisted on the importance “to go through all the aspects of social rights, [...] to cover a wide range of topics.” They also underlined the fact that some study sessions within the LTTC already focus on specific topics and allow trainees to gain more in-depth knowledge on various issues.

According to participants, the upcoming LTTC should include a reflection on the topic of housing, which has not been explored much in youth work contexts. Some resources could be found through the experts taking part in the Council of Europe’s activities, as well as through the Coyote magazine. The LTTC’s educational programme should also take into consideration the role of advocacy in relation to social rights.

Based on this, the proposed aims and objectives of the next edition of the Long-Term Training Course for youth workers could be:

Aim: The Enter! Long-Term Training Course aims at better equipping youth workers with knowledge and skills to improve their role in supporting young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods’ access to social rights. The LTTC should accompany trainees in establishing partnerships and projects with other stakeholders based on the Enter! Recommendation and the results of its review in 2019.

At the end of the LTTC, the trainees should:

1. Understand the links between their current work and social rights and how they can contribute, through their work, to a better respect of these rights;
2. Have a broad vision of topics linked to social rights and a more in-depth knowledge of some specific topics.
3. Reflect more specifically the thematic focuses and approaches reflected in the previous part.

b. Methodology of the training course

Through the LTTCs, participants should learn to map their local realities: Who are the players? Which are the key responsible figures? What is the legal frame? etc. Furthermore, the upcoming LTTC should include some needs and risk assessment by the trainees, to help them measure risks and needs before launching their personal projects and to understand better how to build a strategy, to set and achieve their goals and to create an impact. As mentioned earlier, the methodology should also include some work on advocacy. Participants asked for an expert on advocacy who could support the trainees during the LTTC.

Local meetings during the training are considered a good way to see what the participants are doing and to better understand their situation. These meetings could also lead to the support of local authorities. Some participants argued that the presence of representatives from the Council of Europe could bring an added value to the projects and could contribute to the visibility of the Enter! Recommendation and the process itself.

Some participants advised to keep the mentoring system as well as the e-learning modules and to introduce some periodic virtual meetings with mentors or working groups. They proposed to introduce a short mid-term meeting to dynamise the process and to reduce the length of the evaluation meeting.

Youth meetings at the end of the LTTCs are considered “a strong way to close the process”. As a group mentioned, “no matter the obstacles, language barriers etc., participants can see the big picture and realise how their work impacts policies in Europe.”

According to the discussions, the methodology of the upcoming LTTC could include the following elements:

- A mapping of participants’ local realities, covering risks and needs assessments;
- Some workshops and support from an expert on advocacy;
- Local meetings, ideally supported by local authorities and with the presence of representatives from the Council of Europe;
- A mentoring system, including e-learning modules and virtual meetings with mentors or working groups;
- A mid-term meeting and a Youth meeting to close the process.

c. The profile of participants

Participants should be youth workers with profiles related to the thematic areas in the LTTC, that can take actions, run activities and contribute to their local communities in accessing social rights. LTTCs always gather participants with various interests and priorities, such as gender mainstreaming, supporting the Roma community etc. Sometimes, the levels of the discussions are different, even though they are on the same topic. The variety of profiles implies a variety of activities implemented after the LTTCs, tackling different topics with different intensity.

A group proposed that participants apply in pairs. “Two people trained are a stronger team”, that can together implement activities and have a stronger impact locally. Some participants argued that it

could be hard to guarantee the continuity of the project. Indeed, the situation of a participant can change in the meantime so the pair may change during the LTTC. Still, two options were examined. The first option considered the pair composed of a young person from a disadvantaged neighbourhood and a youth worker. A problem was raised by a participant: if youth workers are accompanied by young people, this implies a big responsibility for them during the training. Furthermore, they could "lose the freedom" they have when they come alone, freedom that precisely allows them to take some distance from their work. In the second option, participants imagined the pair composed of a youth worker and another professional such as a social worker, or a school/NGO/local authority representative. Since youth workers sometimes lack outreach, this pair could work better for doing advocacy later on and creating connections. But some participants argued that LTTCs should remain open to anyone and that some people cannot involve their municipalities.

Another selection criterion was proposed: a face-to-face meeting (online) to get to know better the applicants.

Based on these exchanges, the LTTC participants should be youth workers with a variety of profiles reflecting thematic areas linked to social rights. They could apply as a pair, together with a young person, a social worker or a school/NGO/local authority representative.

d. The role of sending organisations

Some participants questioned the necessity to keep the commitment/support letter from the sending organisation. This can represent a barrier for people who do not have a supporting organisation. But, since the Council of Europe cannot ensure the economic or other needed support, participants admitted this was needed. Sending organisations should support participants from the beginning until the end of the project. A group suggested a recognition such as a quality label could be granted to sending organisations to boost their motivation. In this way, they could feel more as partners, and they could develop expertise in the long term.

One group also considered the possibility for trainees to apply with the support letter from local authorities. This could show that participants will have the needed support in the practical phase for the implementation of their projects/initiatives. It would imply more links between NGOs and local authorities, more sustainability for the projects and more ability to influence local policies.

Some participants proposed that the members of the CDEJ could also nominate participants (together with an open call). This would require a couple of months for the whole call process.

According to these discussions, the role of sending organisations should be to support trainees from the beginning until the end of the project. These organisations could be granted a quality label in recognition of their cooperation.

e. The role and types of projects in the practice phase

Participants recommended to keep the variety of projects: educational, practical, vocational, informational, based on local needs and realities. Activism and advocacy should also be promoted. Indeed, diversity is important because it allows participants to learn from each other's projects.

Trainees should be guided throughout the process. The LTTC should allow them to clarify their ideas, to make them doable and linked to social rights. Indeed, as one group testified: “Sometimes, they come with big ideas, which are not achievable within the frame of the project. Sometimes they do not have the support they need and have to start from somewhere else.”

In some cases, it was proved difficult for participants to link their work to social rights. One group explained: “It is challenging to change the access to social rights. It starts with giving information and in the next step, they have to create a possibility for others to access social rights. It is hard to understand the place of youth work and the limits of it. It is also hard for trainers to give relevant tools and advice because of the specificities of the socio-political environment in different countries.”

Trainees should be accompanied in identifying funds that are suitable for their projects. An idea would be to create some micro-grants related to the LTTC to innovate more. It was said that EYF-funded projects are more education oriented. Therefore, a new category of EYF grants could be created and dedicated to Enter! related projects.

Based on the exchanges, the projects in the practical phase should have the following features:

- Covering a variety of purposes: educational, practical, vocational, informational, activist, based on local needs and realities;
- Helping trainees understand how to link their work to social rights and identify funds that could adjust to their needs.

f. The role of the local and national authorities within the participants projects and throughout the LTTC

Many local and national authorities are not aware of the existence of the Enter! Recommendation. Few participants managed to present it to their local authorities in the past. Yet, this would be a good way to make the Recommendation taken into consideration while social policies are being shaped. One of the main challenges remains making the Recommendation more visible and recognisable on different levels.

As mentioned above, local authorities could give a support letter/letter of commitment that could sustain the work of the LTTC participants. This could be one of the tasks given to participants: to contact and obtain the commitment of the authorities.

In previous LTTCs, some local authorities have been invited to the LTTC but the duration was too long, so it could be interesting to invite them for a short period of time. For example, local authorities could be invited for 1 or 2 day(s), as a pre/post-event so they could better understand the relevance of the LTTC and feel more involved and committed. This would indeed imply for them more than just signing a support letter. The Council of Europe could facilitate the contact between them and the CDEJ.

One group also recommended to engage the private sector as well. According to the e-Meeting participants: “this could be a way to involve or draw the attention of local authorities”. Examples from

previous editions confirmed this kind of good practices. “However, it is important to keep the balance and not to apply the role of the local authorities to the private sector.”

According to these discussions, local and national authorities could be invited:

- To give a letter of commitment that could support the work of the participants;
- To pre/post events of the LTTCs to better understand their relevance as well as the Enter! Recommendation.

g. Other suggestions or proposals for the LTTC

Some participants of the meeting mentioned that the first LTTC was composed of 3 residential meetings, while the next editions were shorter. They considered that “having longer LTTCs was a good way to follow how the participants evolve” but acknowledged it is a matter of funding/finance and engagement from both sides: Council of Europe and the participants. Online platforms are available for every activity of the Council of Europe; however, they cannot compensate offline work.

One question remains: in the upcoming 5 years, would we do one or more LTTC(s)?

Other measures and proposals

a. The establishment of a group of experts to support the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation

The working groups recommended the creation of one group (8-12 people as suggested by some participants?), - a sort of “pool of experts” - or several groups of experts on various topics, depending on the priorities of the upcoming years. Another suggestion was to have both a core group and a bigger group which could give help in specific circumstances, being diverse and multidirectional. This (these) group(s) should be linked to the research field. There could be some national groups and/or a “centralised”, European one.

The role of the experts would be to give advice, suggestions and concrete proposals, to assist authorities and youth organisations. They should be in contact with the European Youth Foundation - and, in particular, observe the EYF-funded projects - the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities as well as the Department of the European Social Charter and help the Joint Council in implementing the proposals.

Experts should know the Recommendation, be familiar with local/national youth policies and the role of youth work. Some could be recruited through the previous LTTCs. There could also be a public call of interest. The term should be of maximum 3-4 years and imply regularly (annually) checking of the experts’ commitment. Flexible re-additions might be beneficial.

b. Support measures for local and regional authorities

To support measures for local and regional authorities, participants first suggested to have the Enter! Recommendation being translated in many languages and proposed a “user-friendly” version of this Recommendation.

Then, they underlined the necessity to provide local authorities with concrete tools, offering a combination of theoretical and practical knowledge. Yet, such a tool already exists: the handbook “Taking it seriously!” but one participant’s perception was: “that it is very big and it is confusing to extract the information that could be useful”. Some participants suggested a summary or the simplification of “Taking it seriously” and to look for other already existing tools that could be adapted. In this regard, Thierry Dufour mentioned the “Toolkit of Democracy Reloading for municipalities to encourage youth participation” created in the framework of the “Democracy reloading” project led by different National Agencies (including the Bureau International Jeunesse, Belgium) about participation of young people. Thierry Dufour explained that the toolkit could be adapted: “There are bridges to be built with Enter!”

Another proposal was to promote study visits and study sessions to allow local and regional authorities to learn from each other what already exists, to share experiences and best practices, to consider how to tackle some specific topics.

Expertise could also be provided to local authorities by the expert group already mentioned above.

Finally, some participants proposed having some kind of review in place for local and regional authorities who partner with the Youth department of the Council of Europe, to implement or receive a training course for public officers on the recommendation and to assess, after a period of time, the impact that this has left on the actual policy.

c. Projects supported by the European Youth Foundation

Some participants suggested to promote the EYF Pilot Projects with a priority for those implementing the Enter! Recommendation locally, if possible, with a collaboration with local or regional authorities. These projects are indeed more accessible to disadvantaged youth since they do not imply to travel nor to use English.

The participants also shared an idea that the European Youth Foundation could create another category of funding which would be small pilot project grants that are available for the follow-up activities that result from the training courses or study sessions happening at the European Youth Centres. In this way, those who are more likely to set up some strategic follow-up actions can have a fast and reliable support to conduct their activities or practice projects.

The expert group mentioned above could help the Foundation to support the quality and monitor the impact of the funded projects.

Some participants also proposed to explore to what extent the EYF could be linked with other funders, such as Erasmus+, to have a common direction of their work towards social rights for young people in disadvantaged areas.

d. Cooperation with the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, the Department of the European Social Charter etc.

Participants suggested to invite these institutions to the Enter! related activities and events (meetings, seminars, ...) and see how far they can be involved, for instance by giving a speech, participating in a workshop, sharing their experience etc.

Participants recognised they need to assess what the Congress could actually do for the promotion of Enter! For instance, could the youth delegates at the Congress help with dissemination? Could a member be appointed to follow this? Could one get contacts from the Congress to help disseminating knowledge of the process/Recommendation, and then have interested authorities getting in touch with the Youth department of the Council of Europe for assistance? They also suggested to encourage local authorities that are already committed to promote the Enter! Recommendation within the Congress.

Some participants wondered if one or two person(s) from the European Committee of Social Rights from the Department of the European Social Charter could be integrated as part of the expert group or act as adviser(s). They proposed to identify what could be learnt from the mechanisms of the Social Charter: What was the enabler of change in past circumstances? How can we enhance it in the future? Finally, participants suggested to explore if there are experiences where the decisions of this Committee have benefitted young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

e. Research and knowledge on young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods and social rights

Research could help for a better implementation of the Recommendation on a local level, recognised some participants. Yes, some questions arose: Who would do it? When? If we want to use the results of the research, shouldn't we start as soon as possible? How to define the target groups? According to priorities or on a general basis? With which budget? Do we choose some member States, do we do it in all member States or do we ask for voluntary contributions? Should we involve other actors?

The research could be led in two phases. The first one would imply researching on the profile of the groups, the situation and the real needs of young people, the second one would focus on the obstacles that they face and that impede the implementation of the Recommendation.

By working with Universities, the process could benefit from their resources, for instance the support of post graduate students. The already mentioned group of experts could be connected with researchers and use their results. Finally, participants recommended a continuing monitoring to see how things can be improved continuously and not having to wait until the next review.

Conclusions and recommendations from the e-Meeting

Rui Gomes concluded the e-Meeting by saying that all these measures, including the LTTC, which are part of the guidelines, are interconnected. He suggested: “We have to make sure that they are all mutually supported.” For instance, the group of experts should support the youth workers too: “It’s a set for a package.”

He explained that some things need to be negotiated with partners such as the European Youth Foundation and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities. He recommended engaging with SALTO, Erasmus + Agencies, the Quality Label of Youth Centres, etc, to see which resources could be mobilised. He also insisted on the importance of the role of the Advisory Council of Youth.

He also questioned how information should be prepared for the next review. He pointed out the “need to see what actually changes as a result of this”.

The objectives of the e-Meeting have overall been covered, apart from one, that has not been fully met: “to explore the current developments with regards to access to social rights for young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods, identifying good practices and examples from youth work”. Thus, a recommendation for the next meeting could be to allocate more time to share some practices from grassroots work.

Based on the various discussions of the e-Meeting, the key points that need to be taken further include the following ones:

- To further support youth work projects and activities, including the LTTCs for youth workers;
- To draw more attention on the issues of violence including gender-based one, housing, public transportation, mental health, education as well as Internet and technology access;
- To focus on advocacy and campaigning by motivating public policy makers to use the Enter! Recommendation, empowering the youth and/or equipping youth workers with specific skills;
- To establish one or several group(s) of experts - including on the topics of advocacy and campaigning - linked to the research field, to sustain the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation;
- To develop specific educational materials or session outlines to support actors and partners;
- To define simple indicators and criteria to identify progress and get more accessible data;
- To set up an online reporting on activities so that actors can share their experiences and inspire others, including on how to better involve young people;
- To promote the EYF Pilot Projects with a priority for those implementing the Enter! Recommendation locally;
- To encourage member States to prepare and share national action plans as well as good practices;
- To support the creation of regional networks and regional Enter! Youth Weeks;
- To continue the current efforts of promotion of the Enter! Recommendation with local authorities, to support them through experts’ advice, activities such as meetings, trainings or study sessions and specific toolkits;

- To consider 2024 as the next step for a review process.

Some of these elements could serve as guiding and specific content that the team of trainers of the LTTC may consider when conceptualising the next edition, while others clearly outline some of the steps to be taken for the upcoming 5 years.

As an epilogue of this meeting, it is worth mentioning that on May 27, 2020, the Ministers' Deputies took note of the conclusions and recommendations of the review process of the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)3 of the Committee of Ministers on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights. This was the first ever review process to be carried out for a Committee of Ministers' recommendation in the youth field. More about the final conclusions and recommendations can be found here:

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/youth/-/the-committee-of-ministers-takes-note-of-the-results-of-the-enter-recommendation-review-process>

Annexes

1. The list of participants - as in document: DDP-YD/ETD (2020)85 rev

Former participants of the Enter! Long-term training course

Monica Salas Corrigan, BueFixe, Portugal

Suhida Dermani, Balkan Youth Council, Albania

Alessandra Coppola, APICE - Agenzia di Promozione Integrata per i Cittadini in Europa, Italy

Petar Đorđević, Mlada Aktivna Gracanica, Kosovo¹

Trainers with the Enter! long-term training courses

Sulkhan Chargeishvili

Pieter-Jan Uyttersprot

Youth organisations implementing study sessions at the European Youth Centres

Veronique Bertholle, Youth Express Network

Maria Roidi, Youth Social Rights Network

Enter! Youth Week participants

Carlos Ferreira, Geoclube youth association, Portugal,

Alina Iarmolenko, Family and Youth Department of the Brovary City Council, Ukraine

Maria Manevich, Educational Human Rights House, Ukraine

Serkut Kizanlikli, ACTP, Turkey

Ayse Yagmur Suzer, Karaman Youth Club, Turkey

Joint Council on Youth

Thierry Dufour, European Steering Committee for Youth (Belgium)

Virginia Mangematin, European Steering Committee for Youth (France)

Marie-Agnes Pierrot, DRDJSCS Grand Est, France

Lydia Siapardani, Advisory Council on Youth

Rory Newbery, Advisory Council on Youth

European Youth Forum

Michael Piccinino Board member

Rapporteur

Florence Mourlon Consultant

Council of Europe Secretariat

Jan Malinowski, Head of Department, European Social Charter

Rui Gomes, Head of Education and Training Division, Youth Department

Florian Cescon, Head of Youth Policy Division, Youth Department

Marta Medlinska, European Commission and the Council of Europe Partnership in the field of Youth

Viktoria Karpatszki, European Commission and the Council of Europe Partnership in the field of Youth

Stefan Manevski, Educational Advisor, Youth Department

Jackie Lubelli, Administrative Assistant, Youth Department

¹ *All references to Kosovo, whether the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nation's Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

2. The programme of the Enter! Consultative e-Meeting - document: DDP-YD/ETD (2020)84 rev

Enter! Consultative e-Meeting

27 May, Wednesday

- 09:30 Introduction and opening of the meeting
Sharing experiences and participants connections with the Enter! project
Expectations from the meeting
- 10:00 Key conclusions and recommendations from the review process 2019, input and exchange with Rui Gomes, Youth Department of the Council of Europe
- 11:00 Break
- 11:15 Covid and post-covid threats to social rights of young people – the role of the European Social Charter, introduction by Jan Malinowski, Department of the European Social Charter (Directorate General Human Rights and Rule of Law) followed by exchange of experiences
- 12:15 Implementation of the Enter! Recommendation: key themes and issues to be addressed in the upcoming years taking account the 2030 Strategy of the Council of Europe youth sector (in working groups)
- 13:00 *Lunch Break*
- 15:00 Presentations of the conclusions of the groups
- 15:30 Conclusions and closing of Day 1

28 May, Thursday

- 09:30 Welcome activity online
Group work:
1. Defining the elements of a new Long-term training course for youth workers including:
 - Aims and thematic focus in relation to the recommendation
 - Methodology of the training course
 - The profile of participants
 - Role of sending organisations
 - Role and types of the projects in the practice phase
 - The role of the local and national authorities within the participants projects and throughout the LTTC
 2. Other measures and proposals to support access to social rights for young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods including:
 - The establishment of a group of experts to support the implementation of the Enter! Recommendation
 - Support measures for local and regional authorities
 - Projects supported by the EYF
 - Cooperation with the Congress and the Department of the European Social Charter etc.
 - Research and knowledge on young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods and social rights
- 11:45 Presentation of the group's conclusions and proposals
Potential partnerships to develop to support the implementation of Enter! related activities
- 12:30 Conclusions and next steps
- 13:00 Evaluation and closing of the meeting

Participants feedback

How was the meeting for you? Were your expectations from the meeting met?

- "The meeting was good. Exhausting but good. I do not know really what my expectations were, but I really appreciated this meeting, with very active, positive and eager-to-contribute colleagues."
- "It was great moment to react to this pandemic in order to make something more for the social rights. My expectations were met completely."
- "I could only participate in day 2 but I received the updates from day 1 and could participate fully. It was really a good and productive meeting. My expectations have been met."
- "Fully. It was a good meeting (given the COVID conditions...)"
- "I found the meeting quite interesting with many crucial and significant points. I was quite happy that there was participation from different stakeholders and actors, so many different perspectives were expressed and heard. My main expectation from the meeting was to be ensured that the Recommendation will remain up-to-date to the current or future developments. I feel that it was met as it was discussed a lot the role of the Recommendation in the upcoming five years."
- "It was really interesting and fruitful. It met my expectations."

What were the meeting's highlights for you?

- "We really succeeded in giving the big lines of Enter! next edition, which could not be so obvious when I had a first look at the agenda. As Rui Gomes put it, there are some strong common trends between the different working groups and I think that the "body" is there. I felt no contradictory elements."
- "The groups discussions and results for effective work."
- "To shape the 4th edition of the ENTER LTTC."
- "The level of participation and interest to attend. The presentation about the Social Charter and COVID 19."
- "The highlight for me was the high participation from different stakeholders and actors. That gave me the opportunity to have a broader and clearer picture of many issues/things related to the Recommendation."
- "The small groups when we shared concrete ideas for the next LTTC."

What were the meeting's lowlights? What could be done better?

- "Long time online, short breaks, no fresh air, headache... We could not see a lot of participants."
- "The breakout rooms violence."
- "Technical problems sometimes (micro-phones / shared screens) but they were luckily really rare :)"
- "EYF and Congress were missing. Difficult to see everyone in the meeting."
- "Although I cannot say the meeting was not well-organised eventually, I think that many things regarding the preparations needed (agenda, documents, invitations, list of participants, etc) should be shared with us earlier than they were."
- "Jan's presentation was quite heavy. Maybe I was tired after some hours listening to inputs and not being very participative."

Any other suggestions, proposals

- “More "air" in the meeting. But I know it is difficult. A system where we could see more people?”
- “To make more meetings like this online, at least 4 times a year.”
- “Maybe mixing presentations with activities where the rest of participants can intervene or just more breaks to rest.”
- “I would like to be informed of the dates of the e-meeting earlier in the month. And at the same time, I would love to receive the draft agenda and the preparatory material earlier.”