











FINAL REPORT

"New challenges and opportunities for innovative youth services. The role of the European Youth Card in promoting the rights of young people in post-COVID era"

International online Seminar, Athens, 5 - 6 November 2020

Live broadcast from Hotel Divani Caravel, Athens

In the framework of the official Work Programme of the Hellenic Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe 2020 and the partial Agreement of the Council of Europe with EYCA-European Youth Card Association for promoting youth mobility in Europe.

Table of contents

•	E	xecutive summary	5
1.	R	ationale of the seminar	9
Δ	١.	Background information	
В		Aim & Objectives	
c	•	Structure and methodology	
C).	Mapping of policymakers, contributors and participants.	
	1)	Policymakers	
	2)	Contributors	
	3)	Panellists	
	4)	Participants	
E		Team of organizers & facilitators	
	K	eynote speeches	_14
Δ	٠.	Algorithm watch	
	1)	Synopsis	
	2)	Participants' main reaction points	
	3)	Conclusions	
В		YouthLink Scotland	
	1)	Synopsis	
	2)	Participants' main reaction points	
	3)	Conclusions	
C		Estonian Education and Youth Authority	
	1)	Synopsis	
	2)	Participants' main reaction points	
	3)	Conclusions	
C).	Youth and Lifelong Learning Foundation & National and Kapodistrian University of Athens	
	1)	Synopsis	
3.	G	ood practice projects	_20
Δ	٠.	Overview	
В		Participants' main reaction points	
c		Conclusions	
ı.	P	anel discussion	22

A.	Overview	
В.	Participants' main reaction points	
C.	Conclusions	
5. C	Overall conclusions and recommendations to the organizers	23
6. E	valuation	24
7. E	pilogue	25
8. A	Annexes	26
A.	Annex I – Organizers	
В.	Annex II – Activity programme for the Webinar	
C.	Annex III – Algorithm watch presentation slides. The Automating Society 2020 report	
D.	Annex IV – YouthLink Scotland presentation slides. DYW: 10 reasons why	
E.	Annex V – Estonian Education and Youth Authority presentation slides. Is it the End of the	World as
Know It? Some	e perspectives on youth field innovation through the lens of smart youth work	
F.	Annex VI – Good practice presentations	
1)	CJP Netherlands	
2)	SLOAM SLOVENIA	
3)	CENTER FOR YOUTH EDUCATION, MONTENEGRO	
4)	PRONI CENTER FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	
5)	YOUTH BOARD OF CYPRUS	
6)	YOUNG SCOT, SCOTLAND	
7)) MOVIJOVEM, PORTUGAL	
8)) MALTESE NATIONAL YOUTH AGENCY	
9)	ACI – CATALAN YOUTH AGENCY	

Executive summary

The seminar "New challenges and opportunities for innovative youth services. The role of the European Youth Card in promoting the rights of young people in the post-Covid era" took place on the 5th and the 6th of November 2020. It was part of the Greek Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. The Greek Chairmanship recognised that "Digital technologies, with the expanded opportunities they offer, help significantly to fill the gap created by the lack of physical presence in a series of life manifestations, while, at the same time, supporting the exercise of human rights."

Youth features quite prominently within the priorities of the Greek Chairmanship with one of them entitled "Investing in the future - The rights of young people". The current seminar thus brought together several important aspects of the Greek Chairmanship's priorities: response to the challenges posed by the pandemic, digital technologies as one of such responses and young people and the promotion of their rights. The seminar was organised by the Council of Europe and its Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility in cooperation with the Greek authorities and the European Youth Card Association (EYCA).

The **aim** of the seminar was to support the recognition of the potential of youth work services deployed on-line and the role of the European Youth Card in reaching out to young people'.

Specific **objectives** agreed included:

- a) exploration of innovative ways of promotion and outreach to young people during the pandemic and in a post-COVID, predominantly digital, era and the role of the European Youth Card in it.
- b) identification of challenges and opportunities in youth work and define what can be the role of new technologies & Artificial Intelligence.
- c) platform for discussion of the importance of and means to safeguard the rights of young people in socially and economically uncertain times.

Participants

A wide spectrum of roles and practices were represented at the seminar. The profile of participants varied from youth workers/leaders affiliated or not to the European Youth Card to policy makers and youth researchers. More than 25 countries-Member States of the Council of Europe were represented in the seminar. The broad international profile of the organizers and trainers' team enabled the reflection of a series of issues and priorities with a global outlook into the activity programme of the whole seminar, including its asynchronous and synchronous elements.

The programme

The seminar was based both in asynchronous and synchronous approaches to online learning. Asynchronous learning activities were already initiated in the beginning of October 2020. The trainers' team created a space were participants, after their enrolment, could explore background information on the seminar and its organizers and, also, get to know each other, the keynote speakers and the presenters of 'good practices'; especially for the 'good practices', they also had the option to look at the presentations provided and, on that

basis, make their choice on the workshops they preferred to attend during the synchronous part of the seminar. The synchronous learning activities (henceforth, the Webinar) sought to take advantage of the live presence of participants and thus engage them into discussions, debates, interactive contributions and workshops (that is, break-out sessions, in the 'Webex' terminology).

The programme included keynote speeches, sharing of good practices from the member organisations of EYCA, sharing and a panel discussion with participation of public authorities, practitioners.

Keynote speeches were one of the main inspirations' and 'food for thought' providing elements. Below is a brief introduction on the key issues touched and tackled by the speakers.

- 'AlgorithmWatch' was represented by Mr Fabio Chiusi, who presented the key-findings of the 'Automating Society Report 2020'. The report, which builds on its first edition, tried to provide a better though still non-exhaustive picture of how Automated Decision-Making (ADM) systems are used throughout Europe and a consequent series of Policy Recommendations, to ensure human rights values are integrated in their deployment.
- 'Youth Work 2020: resilient, resourceful and reimagined'; input by Ms Hilary Phillips from YouthLink. For YouthLink Scotland, digital youth work has been significantly developing for the last 10 years while the unfortunate circumstances of the pandemic played the role of an accelerator. This deepened experience has reaffirmed the importance of digital youth work to such an extent that it is now an integral and imperative strand of National Youth Work Strategy discussions
- Ms Ully Enn, from the The Education and Youth Authority presented the world-renowned and appraised developments on smart youth work (a concept already adopted back in 2016) in Estonia with a presentation teasingly titled 'Is it the End of the World as We Know It? Some perspectives on youth field innovation through the lens of smart youth work.'
- Ms Emanuela Doussis, Associate professor at the Kapodistrian University of Athens presented the outcomes of a 'simulation project' where young people from several countries played the role of policy-makers/representatives in a Council of Ministers' conference.

Good practices presentations included inputs from 9 countries, highlighting their youth card practices, solutions, interesting approaches, programmers, COVID related work and adaptations. Themes included support of youth during the pandemic, from crisis to opportunity, digital youth work youth information, youth resilience, online youth work, sustainability and youth work, etc. The practices were presented and discussed more thoroughly in smaller parallel sessions, but the materials, discussion notes, summary were made available for all the participants through the online learning platform and several digital tools used widely at the seminar by the facilitators' team. These sessions were enlightening for participants but at the same time very down to earth as they could immediately identify ways for deploying those practices into their realities.

The 'hybrid' panel discussion (the moderator and a panellist in Athens and two other panellists with online connection), sought to wrap-up the reflections emerged during the seminar but also theorize on future developments. The three panellists, Ms Lydia Sapardini, Ms Olga Kiriakidou and Mr Babis Papaioannou represented a variety of organizations, all agreed that that quality of non-formal learning mobility activities but also youth

employment opportunities have been greatly affected by the pandemic. They called once more for attention into having the transition to digital youth work as inclusive as possible and not underestimating the existing digital divide. They called for action by the States in further supporting (let alone recognizing the profession of) youth workers as their work is instrumental in ensuring equal opportunities for all young people. At the same time youth workers should both be offered and also look after possibilities for their further development in the usage and application of digital environments and tools in their work. While all of them expressed a positive attitude in the ever-developing use of the digital world in youth work provision, they agreed that this poses the danger of over-digitalization of a generation which mostly lacks meaningful human experiences. Lastly, they reaffirmed the need to keep meeting with young people where they are while at the same time the struggle for more resources to be made available in the youth field should continue uninterrupted.

Evaluation

In a nutshell, the multitude of input was well received and appreciated by the participants. Frontal speeches were equalled with ad-hoc discussions and interaction while exploration of good practices was enriched with digital tools and asynchronous availability for future reference. The hybrid approach consisted of the elearning platform, the 'Webex' conferencing platform and the live broadcasting from Athens was perceived as well-thought through method for balanced delivery and a good practice in responding to the uncertainties posed by the pandemic.

It is worth mentioning that the team managed the repercussions of the 'turbulence' caused by the pandemic in all manifestations of social and professional life, with due diligence and continuous systematic adaptations; something which would not have been possible without the unparalleled professionalism and cooperative attitude all members demonstrated throughout all stages of development and delivery.

Conclusions and recommendations

A series of tangible conclusions can be drawn from the works of the seminar and interpreted as recommendations to the organizers. These are:

- a. Automated Decision-making systems are here for good; National Governments and the Council of Europe, as the leading organization globally for the protection of Human Rights, can and should play a role in reconciling the promise and potential of those systems with the principles of democracy, rule of law and human rights.
- b. Civil society organizations can and should play a role in monitoring the above-mentioned procedures; they are well-positioned within the society in order to promote its interests, which mainly lie in the very core of their work that is further promotion of human rights and democratic citizenship.
- c. Digital and Smart Youth work has been raised to prominence lately, due to the pandemic, however there are practices, long-held and well established, for the authorities be it National or International to look-up to and transfer them in their jurisdiction. No need to have the wheel re-invented just ensure that exchange and sharing is taking place systematically but also that application is closely monitored in view of continuous development and improvement.

- d. Digital and Smart Youth Work should aim at inclusiveness, effective participation and contribution by the young people; however, it should not replace well-established forms of youth work rather than offer an added value to those.
- e. The European Youth Card is already a well-recognized tool for young people's experiences enrichment, mobility and accessibility thus in a prominent starting point to continue addressing their needs, that admittedly are gradually becoming more and more 'digital'. The Network of EYCA organizations led by the Association itself can enable constant exchange of information and reproducibility of well-grounded practices. PA seminars like the current one can significantly support his flow.
- f. Whether during times of global turbulence or those characterised by relevant stability, young people's voice should always be present and influential in policies' making; let alone those reflecting the transition to the digital world where admittedly young people have a head-start.

Epilogue

The stakeholders and participants involved in the seminar were diverse in backgrounds but very homogenous in their goal: having young people at the limelight of any development affecting their lives. The European Youth Card is an instrument to keep ensuring that the aspects of mobility and accessibility are applied in the online world with respect to the same values which have been applicable ever since its conception: equal opportunities for all, continues empowerment and active involvement of young people to all manifestations of life.

The EYCA network of organizations is already playing a role not only in figuring out new ways to make the Card an even greater part of contemporary young people's lives but also in disseminating and capitalizing on information and knowledge arising from the application of members' practices; the wish of the organizers of this seminar is that this sharing and exchange is only broader and wider now that it is over.

1. Rationale of the seminar

A. Background information

The seminar "New challenges and opportunities for innovative youth services. The role of the European Youth Card in promoting the rights of young people in the post-Covid era" took place on the 5th and the 6th of November 2020.

It was part of the Greek Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for the period of May – November 2020: https://coegreekchairmanship2020.gov.gr/list-of-events-of-the-greek-chairmanship/?lang=en.

Greece, member of the Council of Europe since August 1949, has assumed its chairmanship in the emergency circumstances imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic. In this context, the Greek Chairmanship highlighted the following thematic priorities:

a) Defining the implications of the pandemic on European societies, democracies and the economy at large.

b) Identifying lessons learned from the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, as well as best practices in response to the crisis.

For a closer look at the priorities of the Greek Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers please follow this link: https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=09000016809e53c3.

The Greek Chairmanship recognised that "Digital technologies, with the expanded opportunities they offer, help significantly to fill the gap created by the lack of physical presence in a series of life manifestations, while, at the same time, supporting the exercise of human rights."

Youth features quite prominently within the priorities of the Greek Chairmanship with one of them entitled "Investing in the future - The rights of young people".

The current seminar thus brought together several important aspects of the Greek Chairmanship's priorities: response to the challenges posed by the pandemic, digital technologies as one of such responses, and young people and the promotion of their rights.

For more information, here below are the links to the social media sites of the Greek Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers:

Website: www.coegreekchairmanship2020.gov.gr

Facebook: @coegreekchairmanship2020,

Twitter: @coe2020gr,

YouTube: Greek Chairmanship Council of Europe

The Seminar was organised by the Council of Europe and its Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility in cooperation with the Greek authorities and the European Youth Card Association (EYCA). More information on the organizers of the seminar can be found in *Annex I*.

B. Aim & Objectives

The aim of the seminar reads as follows:

'To support the recognition of the potential of youth work services deployed on-line and the role of the European Youth Card in reaching out to young people'.

Whereas the specific objectives agreed were:

- a) To explore innovative ways of promotion and outreach to young people during the pandemic and in a post-COVID, predominantly digital, era and the role of the European Youth Card in it.
- b) To identify challenges and opportunities in youth work and define what can be the role of new technologies & Artificial Intelligence.
- c) To discuss the importance of and means to safeguard the rights of young people in socially and economically uncertain times.

C. Structure and methodology

The seminar was based both in asynchronous and synchronous approaches to online learning. For the former, the *E-learning platform for youth activities of the Council of Europe* (https://e-learning4youth.coe.int/) was used, while for the latter, the Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs has provided the team and the participants with access to its 'Webex' online video conferencing platform¹.

Asynchronous learning activities were already initiated in the beginning of October 2020. The trainers' team created a space were participants, after their enrolment, could explore background information on the seminar and its organizers and also get to know each other, the keynote speakers and the presenters of 'good practices'; especially for the 'good practices', they also had the option to take a look at the presentations provided and, on that basis, make their choice on the workshops they preferred to attend during the synchronous part of the seminar. It has been a conscious choice of the trainers' team, to construct the activities in a participatory and interactive manner, thus reflecting fundamental principles of non-formal learning for participants' optimal preparation and development.

The synchronous learning activities (henceforth, the Webinar) sought to take advantage of the live presence of participants and thus engage them into discussions, debates, interactive contributions and workshops (that is, break-out sessions, in the 'Webex' terminology). There have been 3 plenary keynote speeches followed by small group discussions, 9 good practice presentations in break-out sessions, 1 plenary panel discussion plus

¹ The establishment and use of both platforms would not have been possible without the support and guidance by **Mr Rui Gomes**, Head of Division Education and Training – Youth Department of the Council of Europe, Ms **Gabriella Tisza**, Information officer at the European Youth Centre Budapest and **Mr Michalis Tsotras**, advisor to the Greek Minister of Education and Religious Affairs

additional fine-tuning, information, conclusions and opening & closing sessions. The full programme of activities for the Webinar, can be found in *Annex II*.

D. Mapping of policymakers, contributors and participants.

1) Policymakers

The following policy makers, representing various authorities, contributed to the Webinar:

- a) Ms Niki Kerameus, Minister of Education and Religious Affairs of the Hellenic Republic.
- b) Mr Georgios Voutsinos, Secretary General for Vocational Education, Training and Lifelong Learning/Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs. Host of the event.
- c) **Mr Apostolos Dimitropoulos**, Coordinator of all Presidency Activities, <u>Secretary General for Higher</u> Education, Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs.
- d) **Ms Antje Rothemund**, Head of the <u>Youth Department in the Directorate General of Democracy</u>, <u>Council of Europe</u>.
- e) **Mr Ivan Hromada**, Chair of the <u>Joint Council on Youth</u> (CMJ) and of the <u>European Steering Committee</u> for Youth (CDEJ).

2) Contributors

An equally varied profile of contributors was invited; in brief those were:

- a) Mr. Fabio Chiusi, Project Manager at Algorithm Watch
- b) Ms. Hilary Phillips, owner at Cygnus Extra, represented YouthLink Scotland
- c) Ms Ully Enn, represented the Education and Youth Authority of Estonia
- d) Ms Emanueal Doussis, represented a joint project between the <u>National & Kapodistrian University of</u>
 Athens & the Greek Youth & Lifelong Learning Foundation.

The above were 'keynote speakers' and more about them and their contributions can be found in the dedicated chapters, later in this report.

Moreover, the following practitioners, members of EYCA, contributed to the workshops:

- a) Ms Nika Stegovec, from the SLOAM Slovenian Youth Agency
- b) Mr Yugoslav Radovic, from the Center for Youth Education, Montenegro
- c) Mr Rick van Veluw, from CJP, the Netherlands
- d) Mr Dejan Radjen, from Proni Center for Youth Development, Bosnia & Herzegovina
- e) Ms Danielle Logan, from Young Scot, Scotland
- f) Ms Soula Pappouti, from the Youth Board of Cyprus
- g) Mr Josep Moline, from ACJ, Catalan Youth Agency
- h) Ms Miriam Teuma, from Malta's National Youth Agency
- i) Mr Jose Sousa, from MOVIJOVEM, Portugal

3) Panellists

The closing panel, which overviewed the main topic and findings of the Webinar in addition to initiating a discussion on future steps, consisted of:

- a) Ms Lydia Sapardini, from the Advisory Council on Youth of the Council of Europe
- b) Ms Olga Kiriakidou, youth worker/trainer from NGO 'Kids in Action'
- c) Mr Babis Papaioannou, Head of Department B', Youth Directorate of the <u>General Secretariat for Vocational Education, Training and Lifelong Learning/Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs</u>

The panel was coordinated by Ms Corina Pirvulescu, Member Support & Project Manager at the <u>European Youth</u> <u>Card Association.</u>

4) Participants

By the time the Webinar started, 39 participants had enrolled in the *E-learning platform*. During the Webinar, the number of participants varied from 35 to 55; these numbers also include *observer participants* who expressed an interest to follow the plenary discussions, without the option to intervene or participate in the breakout sessions. A wide spectrum of roles and practices were represented; the profile of participants varied from youth workers/leaders affiliated or not to the European Youth Card to policy makers and youth researchers. More than 25 countries-Member States of the Council of Europe were represented in the seminar.

E. Team of organizers & facilitators

An international team of organizers - representing all stakeholders – and facilitators, planned, prepared, implemented and followed-up the seminar. Those were:

- a) Ms Dora Bei, Youth Director at the <u>General Secretariat for Vocational Education, Training and Lifelong</u>
 Learning of the Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs
- b) Mr Babis Papaioannou, Head of Department B', Youth Directorate of the <u>General Secretariat for</u>

 <u>Vocational Education, Training and Lifelong Learning/Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs</u>
- c) Ms Magda Makri, Department of Cultural Youth Activities, Youth Directorate of the <u>General Secretariat for Vocational Education, Training and Lifelong Learning/Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs</u>
- d) Ms Natalja Turenne, Secretary to the <u>Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card,</u>

 <u>Council of Europe</u>
- e) Mr Manel Sanchez, Director at the European Youth Card Association
- f) Ms Corina Pirvulescu, Member Support & Project Manager at the <u>European Youth Card Association</u>
- g) Ms Zara Lavchyan, Youth Worker & Trainer, <u>Member of the Trainers' Pool of the Council of Europe</u>, facilitator of the seminar

h) Mr Athanasios Krezios, Youth Worker & trainer, Member of the Trainers' Pool of the Council of Europe, facilitator of the seminar

The broad international profile of the organizers and trainers' team enabled the reflection of a series of issues and priorities with a global outlook into the activity programme of the whole seminar, including its asynchronous and synchronous elements. It is definitely worth mentioning that the team managed the repercussions of the 'turbulence' caused by the pandemic in all manifestations of social and professional life, with due diligence and continuous systematic adaptations; something which wouldn't have been possible without the unparalleled professionalism and cooperative attitude all members demonstrated throughout all stages of development and delivery.

2. Keynote speeches

A. Algorithm watch

'AlgorithmWatch is a non-profit research and advocacy organization committed to evaluating and shedding light on algorithmic decision-making processes that have a social relevance, meaning they are used either to predict or prescribe human action or to make decisions automatically' as the official website of the organization informs us. 'AlgorithmWatch' was represented by Mr Fabio Chiusi, who kindly presented the key-findings of the 'Automating Society Report 2020'. The full report can be found here whereas the presentation used in the seminar can be further explored in **Annex III**.

1) Synopsis

The report, which builds on its first edition, tried to provide a better though still non-exhaustive picture of how Automated Decision-Making (ADM) systems are used throughout Europe and a consequent series of Policy Recommendations, to ensure human rights values are integrated in their deployment. 16 countries were investigated (plus EU), by a team of 40+ people, including 30+ researchers and journalists from all studied countries. It found out that ADM is already affecting (with rising tendencies) health, welfare, jobs and rights of millions of European Citizens; a concrete example of it is 'face recognition', although evidence is mounting on its discriminatory outcomes. More examples of ADM usage include fraud detection, potential cancer treatments suggestions, gender-violence risk prediction and more. Specifically, for youth and their rights, utilization for detecting early learning problems in primary schools, identifying factors underlying social exclusion of young adults and identifying child pornography have been listed, among others. However, it became evident that 'The automated society is opaque'; lack of transparency (endemic in some ADMs particularly for scrutiny avoidance) makes those systems difficult to research and thus democratic debates for their overall contribution to society, are absent. Evidence gathered indicates that the potential of ADMs is far from being realized and additionally it rather puts people at risk than support them; still used though because of technological solutionism. It is however possible, through the role of 'watchdogs' played by civil society, among others, to challenge the 'algorithmic status quo'. Existing examples of that included a halted face-recognition pilot project thanks to loud opposition of activists and obtaining by a journalist of the code of an ADM for fully automated welfare decisions. On the basis of the above findings and in view of reconciling the promise of ADM systems with human rights values for their optimal realization, policy recommendations were extrapolated. In a nutshell, those include establishing registers for public sector ADM systems, supporting civil society organizations as 'watchdogs', promoting democratic debates and last but not least with a significance in terms of youth policies considering the 'digital natives' narrative a myth.

2) Participants' main reaction points

The facilitators made a 'Jamboard' (that is, a digital white board which can be filled-up simultaneously by all and each participant independently) available during the presentation, for questions and reflections to be taken-

up during the Q&A session that followed up. Participants were impressed by the depth and breadth of the analysis and findings and for many of them, the field of **ADMs** was rather new and unexplored. They started already reflecting on how those systems can be utilized to *innovative youth participation* and also how they are interrelated/connected with *digitization and the consequences for future generations* (as presented in a recent report during the recent Youth Knowledge Forum). They expressed a wish to further explore the *role of mass media in promoting/enabling or not debate* on those systems but also to *take a closer look in the report itself*.

3) Conclusions

It has been obvious that the presentation has deeply captured participants' attention; be it because of the novel character and content of the research or simply because they were all coming from civil society organizations, whose role has been repeatedly highlighted in the report as 'important players' in further democratizing those systems. The recommendations drawn should immediately be taken further to policy makers, also by the participants' themselves in their respective countries as they mainly reflect issues around human rights values, a field practiced daily by them, unexceptionally.

B. YouthLink Scotland

'YouthLink Scotland is the national agency for youth work. It is a membership organisation representing more than 100 youth organisation members across Scotland, both voluntary and statutory.

We champion the value of the youth work sector, challenging government at national and local levels to invest in your development.' as read in the <u>organization's website</u>. YouthLink Scotland was represented by Ms Hilary Phillips who kindly contributed on the topic of digital youth work with her presentation titled 'DYW: 10 reasons why' which can be found on **Annex IV**.

1) Synopsis

'Youth Work 2020: resilient, resourceful and reimagined'; this a headline used by Ms Hilary Phillips which can laconically sum-up the core of the keynote speech offered. For YouthLink Scotland, digital youth work has been significantly developing for the last 10 years while the unfortunate circumstances of the pandemic played the role of an accelerator. This deepened experience has reaffirmed the importance of digital youth work to such an extent that it is now '[...] an integral and imperative strand of National Youth Work Strategy thinking and all the connectivity and versatility shown by the sector will be part of renewed discussions with Scottish Government on the National Youth Work Strategy which should take place soon'. In brief, the 10 reasons presented and illustratively backed-up in the presentation, are the following:

- DYW builds connections and engagement.
- DYW overcomes geography.
- DYW helps with employability.
- DYW can help with inclusion.

- DYW can provide support.
- The digital divide is real.
- Co-design is core.
- Cyber Resilience is a priority.
- Young people's rights matter.
- DYW is strategically relevant.

None of the above though can bring about meaningful societal change and development unless 'we continue listening to young people'. Lastly, the presenter invited the participants to reflect on two issues of great significance to digital youth work. The first took the form of a rhetoric question: 'How would young people's learning and socialization opportunities be affected if they all had a device, had broadband and were part of the same ecosystem which youth workers also had access to?' while the second was a reality-check, 'let's get down to planning next steps' invitation which reads: 'What opportunities do you see to embed digital youth work in your planning and strategy? Locally / Regionally / Nationally / Internationally. What one thing will you do?'.

2) Participants' main reaction points

Once more participants had the option to use a digital whiteboard to collect their questions and thoughts. Most of them expressed the realization that 'digital' is a new norm to which youth work should be adapted to while making sure that 'real communication' is not replaced, 'traditional' outdoors youth work is nurtured, critical thinking and inquiry on information available is always in place and youth workers develop digital pedagogy skills to guide and support the young people into the adaptation of healthy and balanced 'digital' attitudes. While the expressed intention was that more and more services should be provided (also) online, it should not be underestimated that a broad part of the society still lacks the infrastructure (computers, internet connection) to benefit from those. It was a common denominator that the participants are looking forward to experiment with available digital practices and tools and take stock of their application in view of further fine-tuning of those practices into the diverse local realities.

3) Conclusions

The provision of youth work services in Scotland has a long and bright history, in contrast to other European countries where it is either in its infancy or simply under no support and recognition by the State and/or the society. It is thus naturally consequent that the initiation of development of digital youth services took place there long before the pandemic and it is now broadened in an accelerated pace. It is also consequent that participants found those developments as very inspiring and motivating for them to take their own youth work digital, without the need to reinvent the wheel but rather to adapt and improve existing practices to make their services more inclusive and enhanced. It is an imperative though, that youth work should continue nourishing

human-to-human contact in the traditional sense and as well, keep making sure that no one is left behind, be it because of digital illiteracy or lack of resources necessary to benefit from new services, provided digitally.

C. Estonian Education and Youth Authority

On the official website of the Estonian Education and Youth Authority, we read 'The Education and Youth Authority (Harno) is a government agency of the Ministry of Education and Research that deals with the implementation of Estonian education and youth policy. The goal is to offer Estonian people high-quality, modern, and equally accessible educational opportunities. We want everyone to be able to create a personal learning path for their entire life cycle! The Education and Youth Authority (Harno) is a new governmental body under the administration of the Ministry of Education and Research. The joint institution was established on the basis of the services of Foundation Innove, Foundation Archimedes, Information Technology Foundation for Education and Estonian Youth Work Center. Harno was set up on August 1, 2020'. Ms Ully Enn kindly presented the world-renowned and appraised developments on smart youth work (a concept already adopted back in 2016²) in Estonia with a presentation teasingly titled 'Is it the End of the World as We Know It? Some perspectives on youth field innovation through the lens of smart youth work.' which can be found on **Annex V**.

1) Synopsis

'What is the – youth work – world as we know it?' was a bell-ring question that set the tone of Ms Enn's presentation; not only because it implied that before we move on to the emerging world, we need to have a common understanding about the one upon which change is brought about, but also because the rest of the presentation was structured around insightful questions, backed-up by valuable resources (available to access with a QRcode!). In parallel, the achievements on smart youth work in Estonia were described ranging from making it a political priority during the Estonian Presidency of the European Council to the very tangible developments, such as the 'Roblox virtual Youth Centre of Parnu'.^{3,4} The pandemic and its implications couldn't be left out, however Estonia with its advanced digitalization immediately made available to the youth population a web page (launched by the Estonian Youth Work Centre) where information varying from official news to webinars and podcasts was regularly posted to ensure everyone was updated and needs were addressed. In a similar manner, the National Youth Portal was straight away turned into a resource depository for everything the young people would need to smoothly 'float' out of the crisis; this portal continuously served as a medium for the collection of young people's input (through surveys and challenges, for example) in view of elaboration of adjusted and evidence-based policies. The issue of youth workers' digital competences was also highlighted; future youth work demands already now, youth workers with future competences! Lastly, an eloquent and subtle call for action was offered as a 'dessert':

² Find more here: https://entk.ee/nak-veeb/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Nutika-NT-kontseptsioon-ENG-web.pdf

³ 'Roblox (<u>www.roblox.com</u>) is an online game platform and game creation system that allows users to program games and play games created by other users' as mentioned in the company's Google Business entry.

⁴ A very interesting article about virtual youth centres in Estonia and the overall *smart youth work policy, can be found here:* https://entk.ee/in-distance-but-not-apart-the-case-of-covid-19-crisis-management-in-youth-field-in-estonia/

'The only way to feel fine about something coming to an end or growing into new is through adapting and trying to impact it into the right direction, isn't it?'.

2) Participants' main reaction points

A 'padlet' board (www.padlet.com) was used for participants to structure their questions and reactions while the presentation was taking place. The impressive steps taken in Estonia to promote digital and *smart youth work* couldn't leave participants indifferent. Ideas were already flowing with regards to using 'Roblox' – in a similar manner as used, for example, for the establishment of the 'Roblox Virtual Youth Centre' in Parnu, Estonia – whether on how to enable live-chatting and communication when young people 'hang around' in its digital space or what are the possibilities to create a library/information depository within it in order to 'promote a Greek island's historical archive to young people'. Moreover, the very design and creation of virtual youth centres can enable inclusiveness and essentially influential participation by young people, as, more often than not, they are more accustomed to these platforms and environments. Lastly, an inspiring saying helped deepened participants' reflection on the new and unwelcoming realities of the pandemic: 'we may stay in physical but not social distance' and admittedly, digital approaches as those presented can play a role in maintaining and cultivating the human element that is inseparable from youth work practice, during but also after it is over.

3) Conclusions

Estonia's long-established *smart youth work policy* can provide Member States of the Council of Europe (and not only) with an already 'laid groundwork' in applying similar approaches to youth services' provision without the need to re-invent the wheel; however, several factors should be taken into consideration when doing so, varying from overall population's digital literacy to geographical spread. It is now – after Estonia's initiatives - being prioritized at European Union level as well⁵ therefore, countries need to move forward in investigating practices, training needs and modes of application. The motivation expressed by the participants has been a small-scale though not to be underestimated indication about how attractive and beneficial *digital & smart youth work* can be for the young people especially if looked at as an added value to traditionally practiced youth work and crucially, if young people are also involved it its design!

D. Youth and Lifelong Learning Foundation & National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

'The "Youth and Lifelong Learning Foundation" prides on its long and rich history, originating from the National Youth Foundation (founded in 1947). Its current name and state came about from the merging of the Institute for Continuing Adult Education and the Institute for Youth. It is an entity governed by private law operating in the wider public sector, which is independent in financial and operational terms. It is a non-profit, public benefit

⁵ More information here: https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/fbc18822-07cb-11e8-b8f5-01aa75ed71a1 and here: https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/fbc18822-07cb-11e8-b8f5-01aa75ed71a1 and here: https://www.eywc2020.eu/en/news/youth-work-practitioners-have-to-be-agile-the-eu-sees-digital-youth-work-as-an-opportunity-for-the-future.12

institution, which is supervised by the Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs but also directly related to it as a provider and as contractor of the projects and programmes the Ministry assigns to the Foundation. It envisions i) to promote lifelong learning for all citizens, both in terms of vocational training and general adult education, laying emphasis on the participation of socially vulnerable social groups, and ii) to ensure youth empowerment and in particular to provide support to young people throughout their educational and professional development, while also supporting and promoting their mobility and stimulating innovation.' as the official website of the Foundation⁶ informs us. Ms Emanuela Doussis, Associate professor at the referred university kindly presented the outcomes of a 'simulation project' where young people from several countries played the role of policy-makers/representatives in a Council of Ministers' conference.

1) Synopsis

ACOES was a simulation game organized by the Youth Directorate of the Hellenic Ministry of Education, the Youth and Lifelong Learning Institute and the University of Athens, to deepen the understanding of young people on how an actual Committee of Ministers within the framework of the Council of Europe works. To this respect, 50 university students from all CoE member-states and observer countries participated in the project, got to know how the policy making on this level is made and got the chance to try it out by playing the role of Minister of Education of their respective countries and deliberating on the important issue of measures to protect cultural heritage against climate change.

The university students started their preparation by participating in an online 4-month preparation phase on how the CoE operates, on the official protocol followed for a Ministerial Committee and they finally presented their own countries policies and proposals for better coordinating the existing policies, initiatives and tools at the European level.

During the simulation of the actual Committee, the Ministers presented their proposals for potential joint governmental policies, measures and tools to be used to increase young people's information and familiarization on how the system works at the policy making level, by enhancing the important role that the European Youth Card scheme can play in offering young people new opportunities for their cultural, educational, social and economic mobility around Europe, in particular in the new digital era that lies ahead.

⁶ It is worth mentioning that the Foundation acting as the National Agency of Erasmus:+ Youth and European Solidarity Corps Programmes took quick steps in transforming their training for youth workers provision into online educational activities using <u>SALTO's 'HOP' online learning platform</u>, already at the very beginning of the pandemic, setting this practice as a best example across Europe.

3. Good practice projects

A. Overview

A total of 9 good practice projects were presented during 3 parallel break-out sessions. Initially, participants had the opportunity to understand how to: 'Reach out to students using digital tools' (Sloam, Slovenian Youth Agency, 'Support young people during the pandemic' (Center for Youth Education, Montenegro) and 'Transform the crisis into an opportunity' (CJP, The Netherlands). On the second break-out session, they took a closer look into 'Digital Youth Work' (PRONI, Center for Youth Development, Bosnia & Herzegovina) and they also discovered the role the European Youth Card can play in 'offering complex information to youth' (Young Scot, Scotland) and 'in building resilient communities' (Youth Board of Cyprus). Lastly, on the third break-out session, they deepened their understanding in 'Supporting youth workers during the public health crisis' (ACJ, Catalan Youth Agency), they got to know more about what it means to 'Deliver online youth work services' (Maltese Youth Agency) and, also, to explore issues related to 'Sustainability and Municipal European Youth Card services for young people during the pandemic' (MOVIJOVEM, Portugal).

Structurally speaking, participants were split according to their choices and thus were able to follow one good practice workshop during each break-out session. In order participants to optimally benefit from the workshops where they couldn't be present, trainers made sure that: a) all presentations were made available in the e-learning platform in due time before the Webinar, b) debriefing and Q&A followed-up in the plenary after the sessions were finished and 3) 'digital whiteboards' were used in each and every workshop in order to have thoughts, reactions and questions collected in one place and accessible by all.

Among many other things, it was definitely of significance that all good practice projects presented were from different countries, thus enabling participants not only to come across varying local/regional/national realities, but also to figure common grounds and denominators which help them realize that digital youth work services and the role the European Youth Card can play in the accessibility and democratization of their provision, are issues of global concern and initiative.

All presentations made can be found in Annex VI.

B. Participants' main reaction points

The variety of topics addressed and the multitude of issues explored and reflected upon is not conducive to compiling a proper summary which can do justice to all fruitful discussions that took place. However, some quotes can help illustrate the 'picture' drawn during those discussions and the depth those reached.

"Number of partners increased after the start. We are enlarging the partnerships. This is one of the good outcomes of the campaign" in response to the question "Any feedback from the participating companies" addressed to the Slovenian Youth Agency.

"Mental health initiatives: online seminar + consultations(!)" in addition to a proposal made to "cooperate with other countries" in response to the presentation made by the Centre for Youth Education, Montenegro.

CJP, The Netherlands received many questions about their project, illustrating its interest: "It looks like you use the time to encourage young people to discover or rediscover different cultural opportunities?" and also "Did CJP work with other kind of artists, or only illustrators".

"This is a new reality and ecosystem using the online meetings. We need to put as much as possible real life elements in it, be concrete, structured, have a blended support to be as close to real as possible" and also "E-Bonton Manual, that is presenting Guidelines to how to behave in online workshops" were few of the many reactions expressed during the presentation of PRONI Centre for Youth Development, B&H.

The presentation from **Young Scot, Scotland** had expectedly raised a lot of questions knowing already—as also mentioned in this report—that digital youth work services there have been in place for some time now: "Did you keep balancing between digital and face to face activities or now most of them are only digital? If yes, what is the difference in the results and how you measure it" and "Did you manage to include in your online activities young people living in remote areas & disadvantaged neighbourhoods".

The **Youth Board of Cyprus** presentation informed us that "A personalized EYCA app is being prepared for cardholders, so young people from all backgrounds will receive relevant information in their phones from a trusted source" while it enabled the realization that "It is important to create a safe environment for young people also digitally to express and empower them. Also, to make sure they get health information from trusted sources".

It was evident that "virtual escape rooms" were central in the reflections made during the presentation from ACJ, Catalan Youth Agency. Moreover, they wondered "How youth can find meaning in confinement" and also proposed that "Critical & Creative Thinking are assets to survive (in the pandemic age of depression)".

Interesting practices such as "Youth cafes going online; attendance did not change much in numbers" and moreover that "young people came up with a blood donation campaign for Christmas" were inspiring to participants, during the presentation from the Maltese Youth Agency which among others, highlighted the fact that "Online or offline, the work needs to be done professionally. We need to bring young people online closer to our work. It is not automatically happening, just because it is online".

Sustainability was the dominant topic in the presentation from **MOVIJOVEM**, **Portugal** and in participants' reactions. They were impressed by two practices: "Going digital and having bio-degradable EYC, as a way to promote sustainability" and similarly "Having a special project on sustainability: every time someone buys a card, a tree is planted". They also found it as a "Very good idea to build network between the local discounts in the different municipalities through EYC and to have three in one (local, national, EU level).

C. Conclusions

The wealth of knowledge and practices presented, questioned upon and further explored leaves not much space beyond simply concluding that these 'workshops' were enlightening for participants but at the same

time very down to earth as they could immediately identify ways for deploying those practices into their realities. The EYCA network of organizations is already playing a role not only in figuring out new ways to make the Card an even greater part of contemporary young people's lives but also in disseminating and capitalizing on information and knowledge arising from the application of members' practices; the wish of the organizers of this seminar is that this sharing and exchange is only broader and wider now that it is over.

4. Panel discussion

A. Overview

The 'hybrid' panel discussion (the moderator and a panellist in Athens and two other panellists with online connection), sought to wrap-up the reflections emerged during the seminar but also theorize on future developments. The three panellists, Ms Lydia Sapardini, Ms Olga Kiriakidou and Mr Babis Papaioannou represented a variety of organizations, all agreed that that quality of non-formal learning mobility activities but also youth employment opportunities have been greatly affected by the pandemic. They called once more for attention into having the transition to digital youth work as inclusive as possible and not underestimating the existing digital divide. They called for action by the States in further supporting (let alone recognizing the profession of) youth workers as their work is instrumental in ensuring equal opportunities for all young people. At the same time youth workers should both be offered and also look after possibilities for their further development in the usage and application of digital environments and tools in their work. While all of them expressed a positive attitude in the ever-developing use of the digital world in youth work provision, they agreed that this poses the danger of over-digitalization of a generation which mostly lacks meaningful human experiences. Lastly, they reaffirmed the need to keep meeting with young people where they are while at the same time the struggle for more resources to be made available in the youth field should continue uninterrupted.

B. Participants' main reaction points

Reactions could be categorised into two strands: re-affirmation of the increasing prominence of the digital world in young people's lives and consequently in youth work provision and also, a concern that youth workers should be not left alone in their own devices, being offered support by colleagues and the State and resources to keep doing what they know how to do best: create opportunities and enabling growth and development for all young people.

C. Conclusions

The panel discussion was crucial in bringing the findings, the inspirations and the worries of everyone involved in the seminar into a tangible and practical set of guidelines for future conduct. The balance to be soughtafter is one that every technological development (whether pushed by unforeseen circumstances or by the natural curiosity of human beings) requires; no-one should be left behind, no-one should be de-facto considered ready,

no-one should be left unsupported in their effort to adjust to the new reality emerging by this development. Youth work and youth workers themselves should continue striving for resources while making sure that those are both used for theirs and the young people's development.

5. Overall conclusions and recommendations to the organizers

A series of tangible conclusions can be drawn from the works of the seminar and interpreted as recommendations to the organizers. These are:

- a) ADM systems are here for good; National Governments and the Council of Europe, as the leading organization globally for the protection of Human Rights, can and should play a role in reconciling the promise and potential of those systems with the principles of democracy, rule of law and human rights.
- b) Civil society organizations can and should play a role in monitoring the above-mentioned procedures; they are well-positioned within the society in order to promote its interests, which mainly lie in the very core of their work that is further promotion of human rights and democratic citizenship.
- c) Digital and Smart Youth work has been raised to prominence lately, due to the pandemic, however there are practices, long-held and well established, for the authorities be it National or International to look-up to and transfer them in their jurisdiction. No need to have the wheel re-invented just ensure that exchange and sharing is taking place systematically but also that application is closely monitored in view of continuous development and improvement.
- d) Digital and Smart Youth Work should aim at inclusiveness, effective participation and contribution by the young people; however, it should not replace well-established forms of youth work rather than offer an added value to those.
- e) The European Youth Card is already a well-recognized tool for young people's experiences enrichment, mobility and accessibility thus in a prominent starting point to continue addressing their needs, that admittedly are gradually becoming more and more 'digital'. The Network of EYCA organizations led by the Association itself can enable constant exchange of information and reproducibility of well-grounded practices. PA seminars like the current one can significantly support his flow.
- f) Whether during times of global turbulence or those characterised by relevant stability, young people's voice should always be present and influential in policies' making; let alone those reflecting the transition to the digital world where admittedly young people have a head-start.

6. Evaluation

As seminars like this one are happening several times a year, asking for participants' evaluation was a prerequisite in view of continuous development. The trainers' team used digital tools to enable contributions and interaction. The outcomes can be seen below:

Overall impressions from the seminar in 3 words



How satisfied were you with the following elements?

the programme of the seminar

usefulness of the e-learning platform
inspiration from the keynote speeches
learning from the good practices
the panel discussion

3.9

Mentimeter

20

In a nutshell, the multitude of input was well received and appreciated by the participants. Frontal speeches were equalled with ad-hoc discussions and interaction while exploration of good practices was enriched with digital tools and asynchronous availability for future reference. The hybrid approach consisted of the e-

learning platform, the 'Webex' conferencing platform and the live broadcasting from Athens was perceived as well-thought through method for balanced delivery and a good practice in responding to the uncertainties posed by the pandemic.

7. Epilogue

The stakeholders and participants involved in the seminar were diverse in backgrounds but very homogenous in their goal: having young people at the limelight of any development affecting their lives. The European Youth Card is an instrument to keep ensuring that the aspects of mobility and accessibility are applied in the online world with respect to the same values which have been applicable ever since its conception: equal opportunities for all, continues empowerment and active involvement of young people to all manifestations of life.

8. Annexes

A. Annex I – Organizers

The **Council of Europe** is the leading Pan-European international intergovernmental organisation standing for the defence of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Its Youth Sector has been promoting inclusive, human-rights based youth policies and youth work. Over the past years, the Council of Europe has been working on challenges and opportunities that present the use of digital tools, including in its effort to effectively support youth workers2.

The Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card exists since 1991 and is a programme of the Council of Europe aimed at developing the youth card scheme, particularly at European level, in the best interests of young people with a view to facilitating their mobility as well as access to the various goods and services necessary for their personal and cultural development. The Partial Agreement implements its activities in co-operation with its statutory partner – EYCA.

The **European Youth Card Association (EYCA)** groups around 38 youth card organisations all over Europe. EYCA's vision is a Europe where all young people are mobile and active (socially, culturally, educationally and economically). EYCA's mission to reach this objective consists in delivering quality youth card services and in contributing to a better policy on youth mobility and active citizenship. Today, over six million youth cardholders benefit from youth card opportunities.

The **Greek Ministry for Education and Religious Affairs** is one of the oldest Ministries in the country, established in 1833, responsible for running the national education system and supervising religious affairs. Its **General Secretariat for Youth** was set up in 1982 as a governmental institution with the primary task of shaping, monitoring and coordinating the government policy for youth.

B. Annex II – Activity programme for the Webinar

*All times are indicated in Athens time zone (CET+1)

PROGRAMME OF THE WEBINAR / DAY 1

November 5th, Thursday

09h30 Start of the webinar, tuning in, checking connections

10h00 Official welcome and opening of the webinar

Introductory welcome by: Ms **Dora Bei** (Youth Director/Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs) and **Manel Sanchez** (Director European Youth Card Association). *Present in Athens*. Introduction of facilitators (Ms **Zara Lavchyan** / Armenia *in online connection* and Mr **Athanasios Krezios** / Greece, *present in Athens*)

Official welcome speeches by:

- **Georgios Voutsinos**, Secretary General for Vocational Education, Training and Lifelong Learning/Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs. Host of the event. *Present in Athens*.
- Niki Kerameus, Minister of Education and Religious Affairs of the Hellenic Republic. Online connection.
- **Miltiadis Varvitsiotis,** Alt. Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Hellenic Presidency. *Present in Athens* (tbc)
- **Apostolos Dimitropoulos**, Secretary General for Higher Education, Coordinator for all Presidency activities of the Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs. *Online connection*.
- Antje Rothemund, Head of the Youth Department in the Directorate General of Democracy, Council of Europe. *Online connection*.
- Ivan Hromada, Chair of the Joint Council on Youth (CMJ) and of the European Steering Committee for Youth (CDEJ)

10h40 Keynote speech "Automating Society Report 2020: Key findings", Fabio Chiusi, Algorithm Watch. Online connection.

11h30 Coffee Break

11h45 Session on Good Practices (parallel sessions)

SLOAM Slovenia – Using digital tools to reach out to students. *Online connection*

Centre for Youth Education, Montenegro – Supporting young people during the pandemic. *Online connection* **CJP Netherlands** – Transforming the crisis into an opportunity. *Online connection*

12h45 Conclusion from the sessions and closing of the morning

13h00 Lunch break

14h00 Keynote speech "Digital Youth Work: the reasons why", Hilary Phillips, YouthLink Scotland. Online connection.

15h00 Coffee Break

15h15 Session on Good Practices (in parallel)

PRONI, Bosnia and Herzegovina – using the EYC to build resilient and peaceful communities. Online connection.

Youth Board, Cyprus - Using the EYC to build resilient communities. Online connection

Young Scot, Scotland – Using EYC to offer complex information to youth. Online connection

16h15 Conclusion from the sessions and closing of the day

PROGRAMME OF THE WEBINAR / DAY 2

November 6th, Friday

10h00 Opening of the day

10h10 Keynote speech " Is it the End of the World as We Know It? Some perspectives on youth field innovation through the lens of smart youth work?", Ully Enn, fa. Online connection.

11h00 Coffee Break

11h15 "The role of young people in using the European Youth Card as a dynamic tool for participation and intervention", presentation of Committee of Ministers simulation practice. Co-Hosting Organization INEDIVIM and University of Athens presentation. *Present in Athens*.

11h35 Session on Good Practices (in parallel)

ACJ, Catalunya, Spain – Supporting youth workers during the public health crisis. Online connection.

Agezija Zghazagh, Malta – Delivering on line youth work services. Online connection.

MOVIJOVEM, Portugal – Sustainability and municipal European Youth Card services for young people during the pandemic. *Online connection*.

12h35 Conclusions from the sessions and closing of the morning

13h00 Lunch

14h00 Panel Discussion "New challenges and opportunities for innovative youth services in the digital and COVID era"

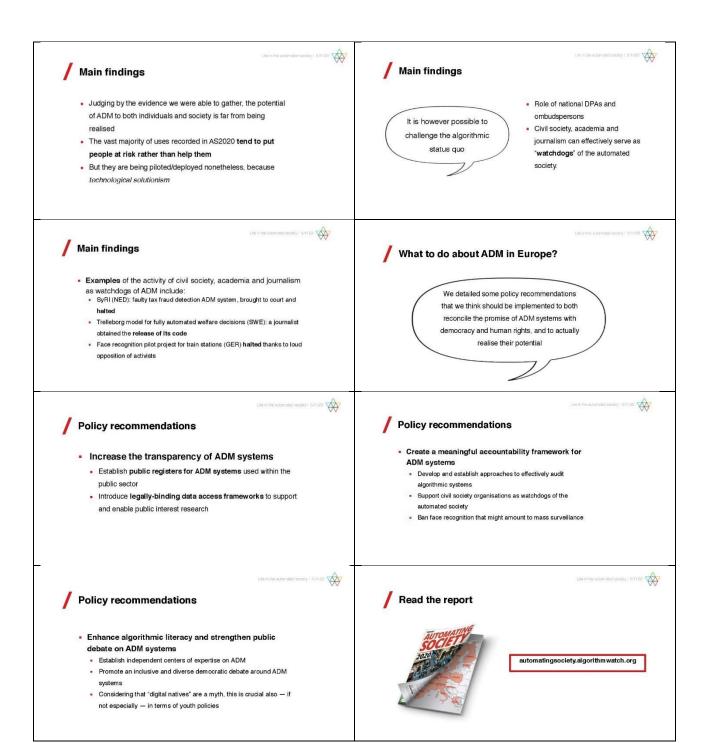
15h00 Evaluation of the seminar

15h30 Closing of the seminar

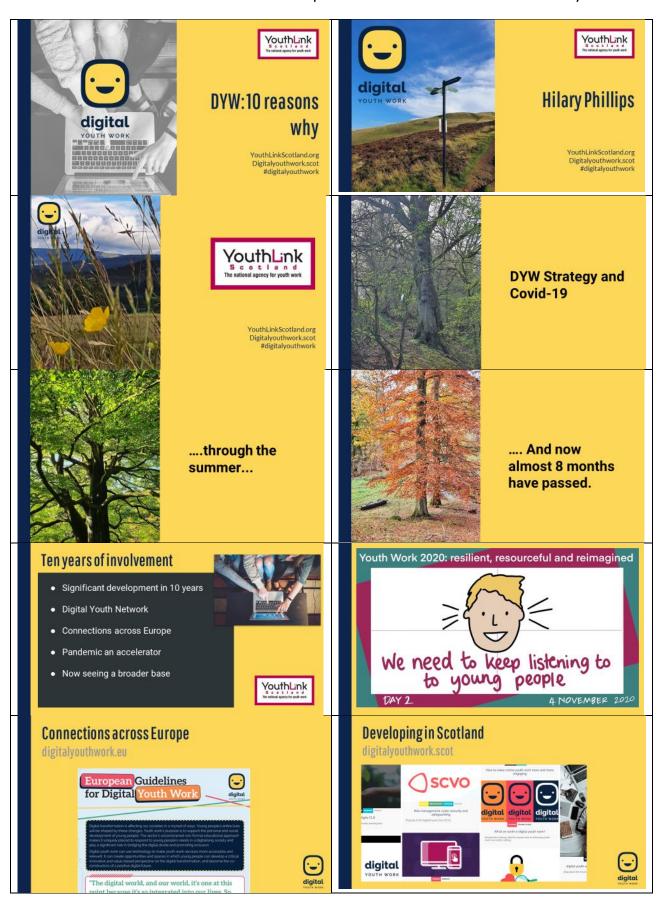
- **Dora Bei**, Youth Director / Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs / General Secretariat for Vocational Education, Training and Lifelong Learning. *Present in Athens*.
- **Natalja Turenne**, Secretary to the Partial agreement on Youth mobility through the Youth Card, Council of Europe. *Online connection*.
- Manel Sanchez, EYCA Director. Present in Athens

C. Annex III - Algorithm watch presentation slides. The Automating Society 2020 report





D. Annex IV – YouthLink Scotland presentation slides. DYW: 10 reasons why.









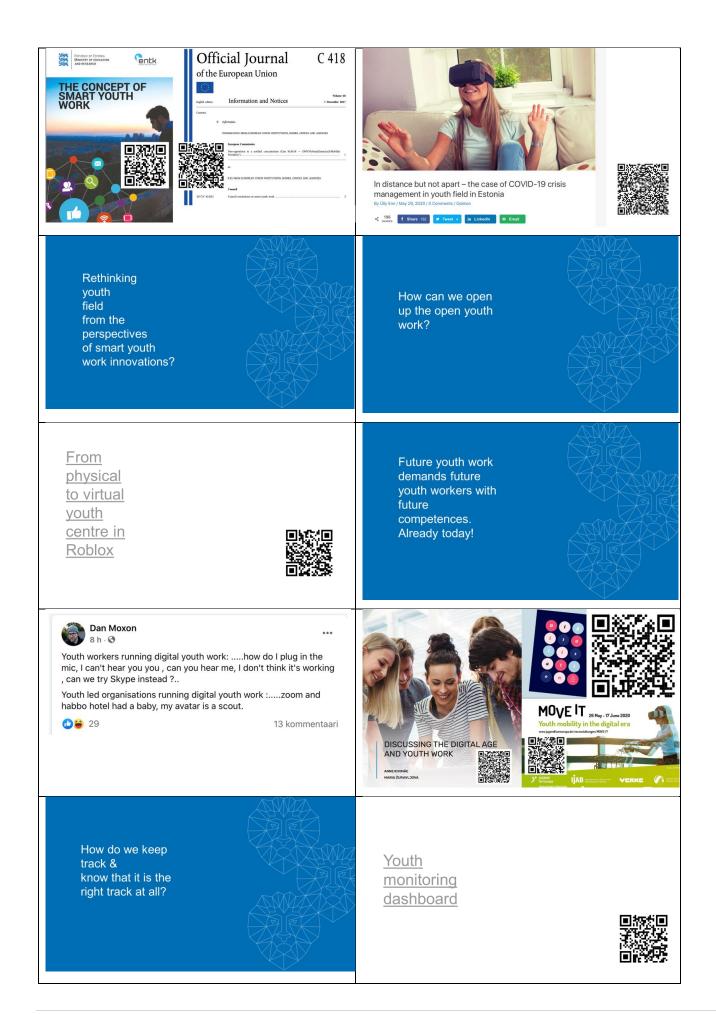
What opportunities do you see to embed digital youth work in your planning and strategy....?

What one thing will you do?



E. Annex V – Estonian Education and Youth Authority presentation slides. Is it the End of the World as We Know It? Some perspectives on youth field innovation through the lens of smart youth work.

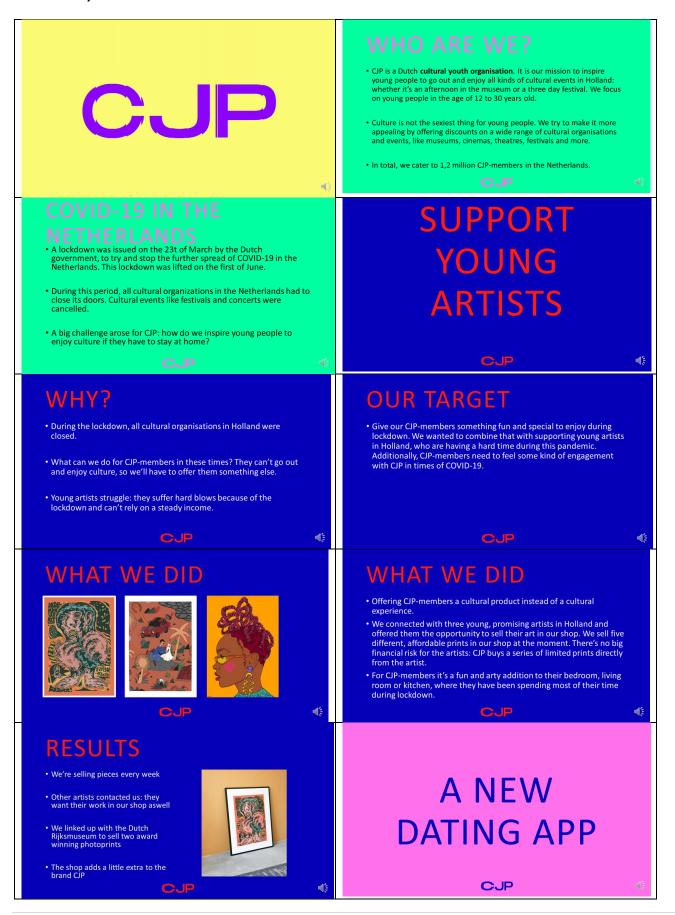






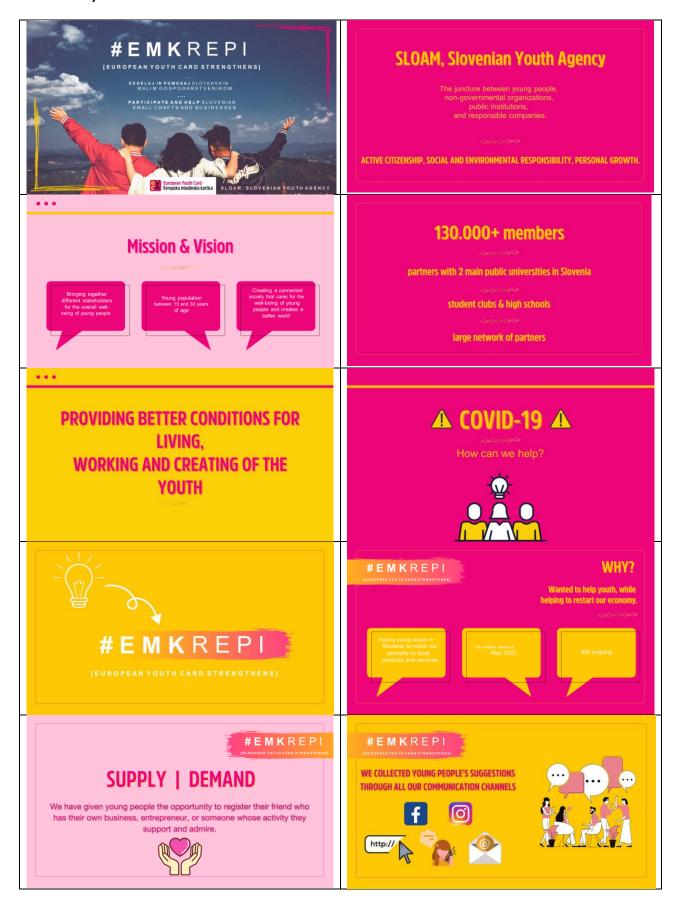
F. Annex VI – Good practice presentations

1) CJP Netherlands



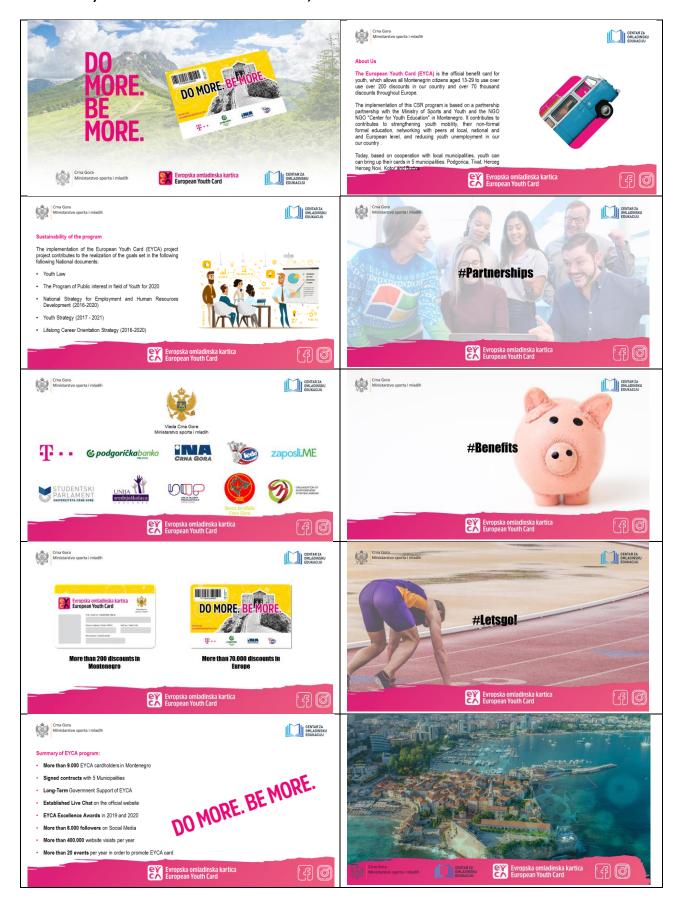


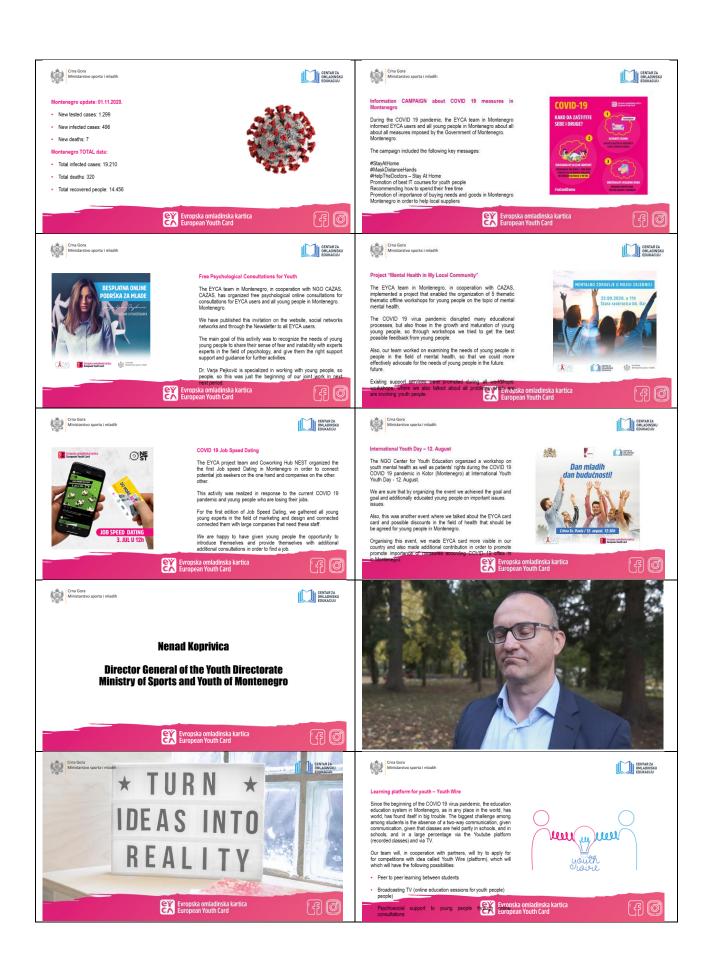
2) SLOAM SLOVENIA





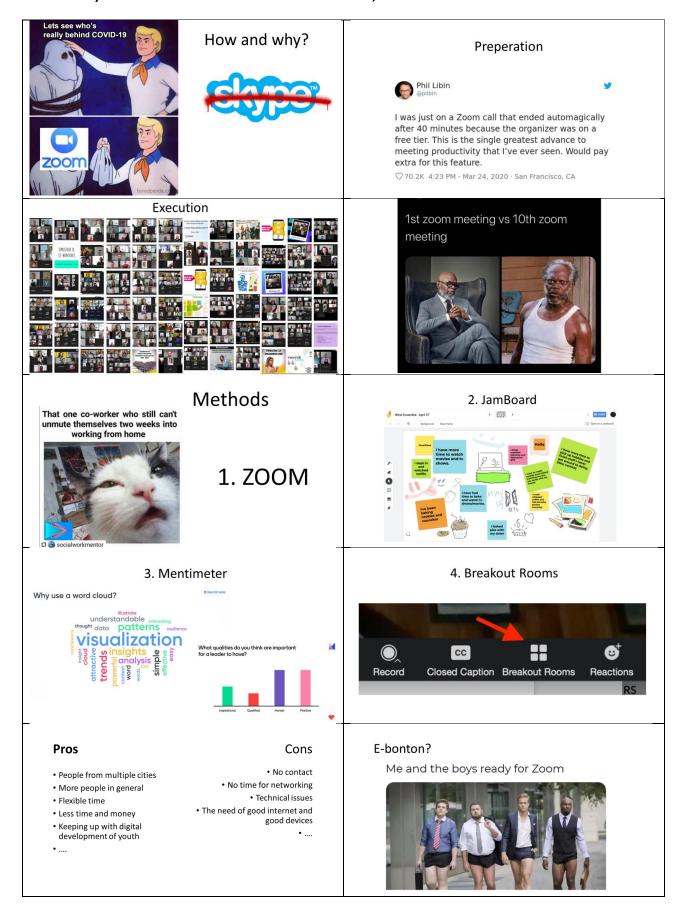
3) CENTER FOR YOUTH EDUCATION, MONTENEGRO







4) PRONI CENTER FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA



Zoom meeting schedule:

1-1:05— Waiting for the host to start the meeting

1:06— The group discovers virtual backgrounds

1:07—Someone really struggling with audio

1:09— "Let me try headphones"

1:10— Everyone holds up their cats

1:15-1:25— Actual meeting time

1:30— "Stay safe!"

E-Bonton

E-BONTON

The main goal of manual 'E-Bonton' is to create a guideline on how to behave on online workshops, online meetings, webinars and communication over the e-mail. We have done over 15 talks with employers, NGO's and youth about how to behave on these online activities.

The main things we noticed that is important to.

• have your mic off while others are talking

• Use chat or tool to raise your hand so you don't interrupt anyone while they're talking

• Use chat or tool to raise your hand so you don't interrupt anyone while they're talking

• Have the background neutral and that is nothing disturbing behind you

• To support the speaker is good to have your camera ON for some kind of feedback

• Not to eat or smoke a cigarette if it is something scheduled on time. Drinks are acceptable.

• Any online activity needs to last maximum of two hours

• Keeping up on dress code: it's not decent to wear pyjamas or be shirtless

• Have a form of writing a nemali, ask concrete information, present yourself and have the reasonable name of your email like name/surname/city/work, anything that looks little more professional.

• Check the communication app before you start using it

Questions?

The final boss once you've defeated all the other zoom meetings



5) YOUTH BOARD OF CYPRUS



INNOVATIVE YOUTH SERVICES





- Website development by the Ministry of Innovation: Digital Solidarity.gov.cy
- · Volunteerism Commissioner: coordination and support of volnurable

INNOVATIVE YOUTH SERVICES



POST-COVID ERA

- Mini-site info regarding Services and info of the Youth Board and Ministry of Health
- New programme ReCOVer20 financial support of groups, organisations and individuals
- Working Group: "OMADA ERGASIAS COVID-19" for proposing measurements, services and solutions
- The STEAMERS: Campaign 15 tips for 15 days
- Psychosocial support Services MIKRI ARKTOS & PROTASI: web-counselling teleconferences

INNOVATIVE YOUTH SERVICES



POST-COVID ERA

- Youth Information Centres: Educational and career support services via Internet, workshops digital skills and FAKE NEWS internet campaign
- Eurodesk: creative occupation and enhance positivism via social media/internet contests
- Youth maker space: used equipment 3-d print and laser cup for masks/shields and plexiglass
- Erasmus+ & European Solidarity Corps:internet training for info and support

WE CONTINUE: POST-COVID ERA



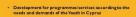
A EUROPE where all young people are mobile and active (socially, culturally, educationally and economically)

- Deliver quality youth card services
- · contribute to a better policy on youth mobility and



ACTION CATEGORIES

STRATEGIC PERSUITS OF THE YOUTH BOARD OF CYPRUS THROUGH THE EYC



- Empower youth policy, social, financial and cultural life in Cyprus





EYC INNOVATIVE YOUTH SERVICES

POST-COVID ERA

- rticipation of youth for suggestions regarding our adaption to COVID-19 consequences
- Youth Needs assessment Questionnaires Teleconferences with card holders
- Policy & strategy adaptation for post-covid era
- Development of new programmes & adaptation of existing programmes & services
 On-line orders/delivery for card holders
- · Adapted benefits/seminars (via network)
- Developed Action plan for social media/ann Developed Action plan for social media/announcements regarding our new services policy Developed personalised application / digital card and promotion
- · Participated in all actions of the Youth Board as above



EUROPEAN YOUTH CARD CYPRUS 2020

50 000 EYC CARD HOLDERS, AGE 13-30 YEARS IN 2020 (STUDENTS, SOLDIERS, OTHER YOUTH)



- · Increased quality & quantity of benefits (triple)
- Develop new co-operations, information packages etc
- Developed co-operation and co-branded card with Nicosia Tourism Board
- Further Promotion of video-mascot social media and web Organised Contests, draws, workshops etc – positive messages
- · Increased number of cardholders
- Website info















6) YOUNG SCOT, SCOTLAND





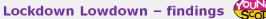


Youth Information:



- +Updating our website and social media channels the latest information for young people on COVID-19.
- + Collaborating with information partners and stakeholders- Scottish Government, National orgs
- +Core digital information in Gaelic, as well as providing COVID-19 guidance on TikTok.
- +Feedback incredibly positive, especially our live Q&A sessions with the First Minister.
- +4,594,627 impressions to date
- +Delivered 2 Lockdown Lowdown surveys inviting young Scots to share their experiences of COVID restrictions







- + Almost two thirds of respondents (61%) stated that they were Moderately or Extremely concerned about the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) on their future.
- Holes asked about their ability to access their rights as a young person, over half of the respondents (58%) stated that they had some concern over their rights
- chat they had some concern over their rights

 Over two fifths (42%) stated that they were Extremely or
 Moderately concerned about school, college and
 university closures. Respondents expressed more
 oncern legarding exams and coursework, with around
 noncerned, stating that they were Moderately or Extremely
- concerned.

 Almost two fifths (39%) stated that they felt Moderately or Extremely concerned about their own mental wellbeing When asked about the mental wellbeing of others, 46% stated that they felt Moderately or Extremely concerned about the wellbeing of others.



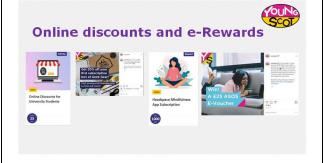


Young Scot NEC, Discounts & Rewards:



- +Communication with young people about online discounts and open retail outlets.
- +Co-op Food and Scotmid continued to offer their 10% discount in shops.
- + Ensured access to our digital Membership Platform without the Young Scot NEC and created more online discounts and Rewards.
- +Young Scot Rewards focused on wellbeing & connectivity mindfulness apps, phone data, entertainment subscriptions





Young Carers | #YSCarers:



- + Pivoted work and created a new package of digital entitlements
- +Online opportunities for self-care and help to stay connected phone data, mindfulness apps, e-vouchers for online retailers/gaming/entertainment
- +Digital outreach sessions with young carers through networks
- +Bespoke COVID-19 information for young carers i.e.
- + Hugely successful 'Do I Look Like I Care?' campaign

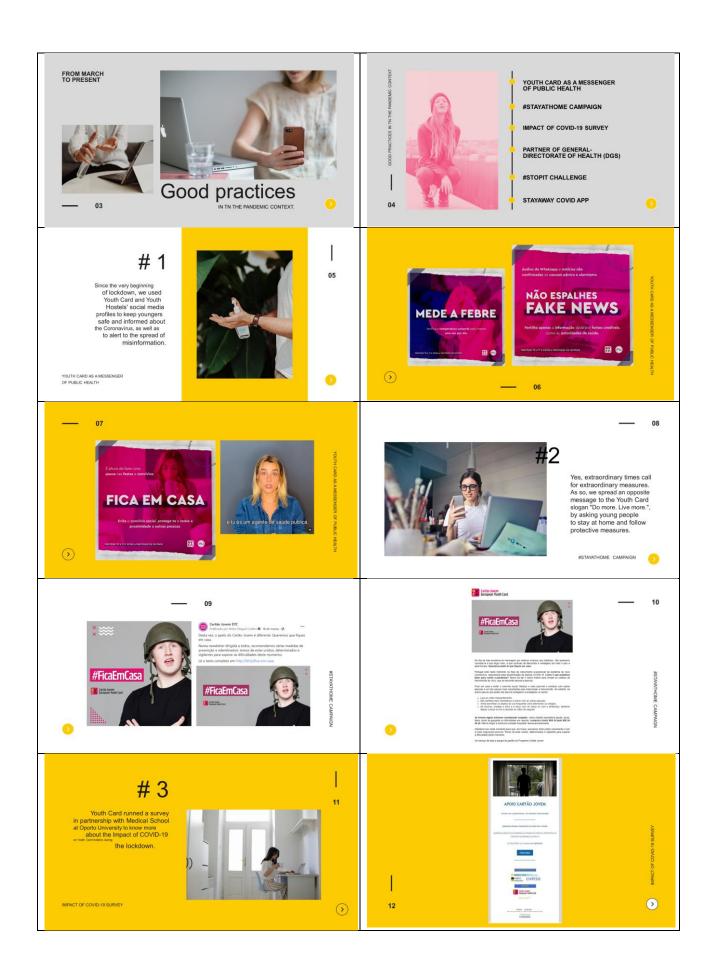


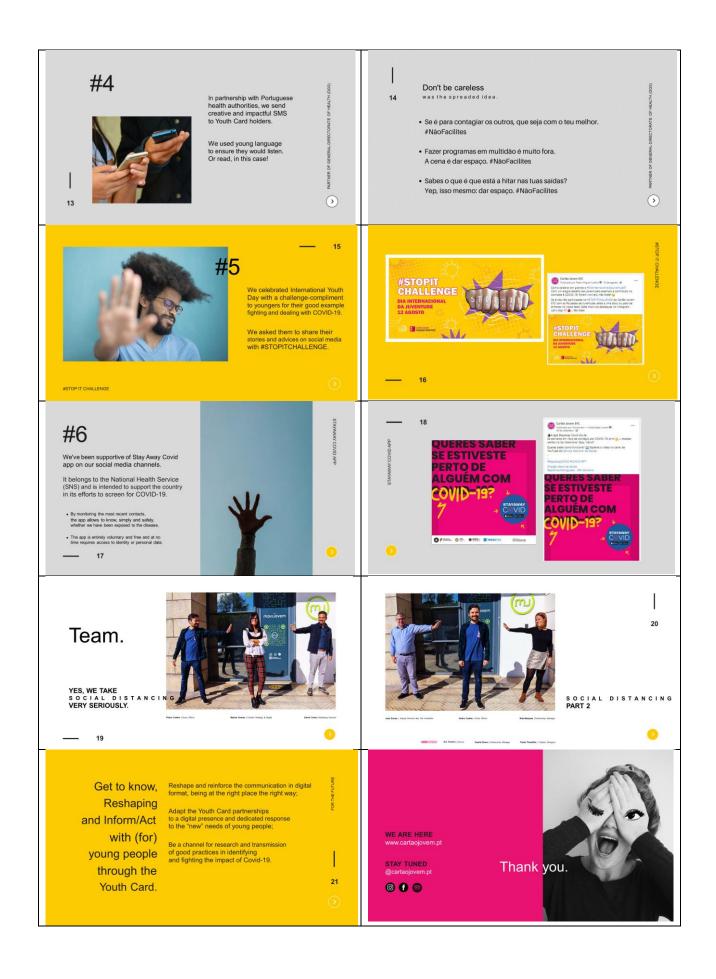




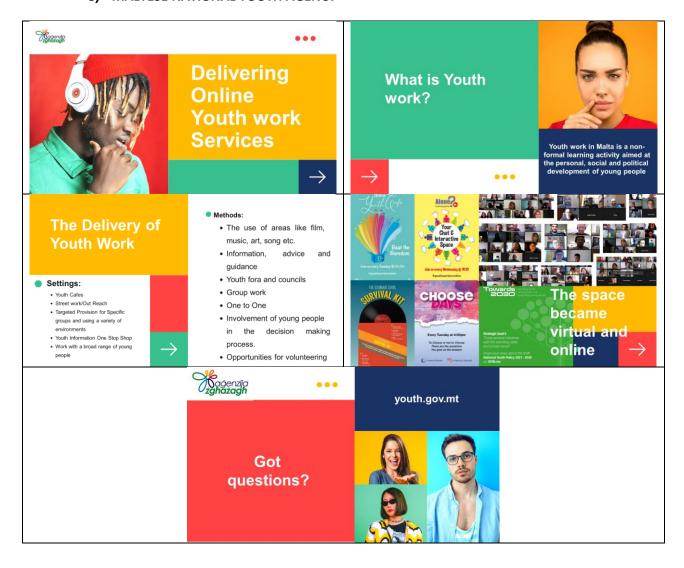
7) MOVIJOVEM, PORTUGAL







8) MALTESE NATIONAL YOUTH AGENCY



9) ACJ – CATALAN YOUTH AGENCY



