

## **Youth Partnership**

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



## **Compendium of background readings**

### **Symposium**

#### ***NAVIGATING TRANSITIONS – ADAPTING POLICY TO YOUNG PEOPLE’S CHANGING REALITIES***

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**Tirana, Albania - 21-23 June 2022**

**Hotel Tirana International**

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## Background

On 21-23 June 2022 the Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth is hosting a symposium bringing together between 100-120 participants to reflect on what paradigm shift is needed in youth research, youth policy and youth work to support young people's aspirations in the realities changed by the Covid-19 pandemic and related measures.

The symposium brings together European youth field stakeholders to encourage dialogue and reflection on what is needed in youth research, youth policy and youth work to support young people's aspirations in the changing realities.

### **The event aims to:**

- address and explore the impact of Covid-19 on youth transitions to autonomy, including, but not limited to: transition from education to employment, from being sustained by their families/care institutions to financial and economic independence in a new household, from being to having children/forming a family;
  - reflect on how to adapt traditional youth policy and youth work approaches in supporting active participation of young people, their engagement with societal concerns such as anti-racism, environment and climate change, precariousness and inequalities, as well as (re)defining connections and community;
  - contextualise youth transitions in the context of Covid-19 but also other crises impacting transitions to adulthood (e.g. economic, financial, mental health, etc.);
  - examine and reflect on policy measures needed to support young people in their transitions to adulthood;
  - share good practices of effective and successful youth policy interventions in the context of youth transitions and the impact of Covid-19;
  - connect actors working on these themes, from within and beyond the youth sector, to continue, develop or innovate in relation to that work.
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## Summary of existing research, resources and knowledge produced

In the past three years, the EU-Council of Europe Youth Partnership (hereinafter Youth Partnership) has produced several studies and resources focusing on different aspects of youth transitions. Covid-19 related disruption was an important factor contributing to the shift of transition narratives, emphasizing existing difficulties and exposing new ones for young people across Europe. Based on the topics covered by the Symposium, this background reading presents a summary of main research knowledge products in the field of youth transitions.

The document is structured based on workshop themes that are hosted during the symposium. Nevertheless, keeping in mind that in the past three years Covid-19 has influenced all aspects of young people's lives, the first and second sections contain general readings on Covid-19 impact on young people. Covid-19 related research is also listed more in depth under each respective workshop theme.

## ✓ Youth Knowledge Book on youth transitions in post-pandemic Europe *(editorial work ongoing)*

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant effect on the lives of young people across Europe and globally, creating gaps, demanding adaptation and encouraging new ways of dealing with reality. The crisis has particularly impacted young people's transition to autonomy, including but not limited to: transition from education to employment, from being sustained by their families/care institutions to financial and economic independence in a new household, and/or having children/forming a family, to staying active and participating in social advocacy on causes such as anti-racism, environment and climate change, precariousness and inequalities, as well as (re)defining connections and community, to name a few. The Youth Knowledge Book will explore the settings and unfolding of continuous and interrupted transitions during the pandemic period and what are the policy implications from that.

### ✓ Covid-19 impact on young people and youth sector

- [Meta-analysis of research on the impact of Covid-19 on the youth sector \(December 2021\)](#), by *Alonso Escamilla, Irina Lonean, Rūta Brazienė and Sladjana Petkovic*

This second meta-analysis summarises the main research findings related to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the young people's access to education, employment, mental health, social and youth services, participation, youth work and youth organisations, gathered up to December 2021. It provides insights into policy responses from the global, European and national perspectives, where applicable. The concept of a "Covid-19/lockdown generation" has emerged to describe how young people may be scarred for decades to come, in terms of labour market and mental health outcomes (ILO 2021), implying the need to have a specific focus on this generation of young people in developing strategies and policy responses to address the consequences of the pandemic. The study shows that the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on young people's livelihoods have been more severe than for older adults. Young people are less protected by job retention, income support, subsidised wages and other welfare schemes. It additionally resulted in social isolation and an increase in mental health issues among young people. Youth sector explored and made use of online tools while positive participation trends were observed. Nevertheless, the study recommends that more research is needed in East and Southeast Europe. Most research has focused on policy response but a comprehensive analysis of their impact and systemic data gathering is missing.

- [Youth services during the Covid-19 pandemic – a patchy net in need of investment](#), by *Dunja Potočnik and Ruzanna Ivanian*

The study provides an analysis of the impact of Covid-19 on young people's access to youth services. Built on desk research and expert interviews, the study points out the existing weaknesses and structural challenges, which were further exposed by the pandemic, and

highlighted the need to assess and invest in a more structured thinking around youth service delivery across Europe. While youth services were characterised by challenges in outreach, presence and inclusion, suffering loss of funding and brain drain (in particular, services delivered by non-state actors), they also showed strong networking, innovation and adaptability to new modes of working, leading to a series of reflections on competences and standards.

- [Covid-19 Impact and Looking Forward. Report based on surveys carried out in spring and autumn 2021](#), by *Ivana Boskovic and James O'Donovan*

The study summarizes results from two cross-country surveys conducted during the spring and autumn 2021. It provides an interim view and assessment of the overall impact of the pandemic, how it had progressed and what the medium- to long-term effects might be; how young people in different countries across Europe had been affected by the pandemic and the continuing restrictions and lockdowns; and how it has impacted on youth policy, funding for the youth sector, state and NGO-operated programmes, youth work services and other support for young people. As result, the responses to both surveys tended to reflect and reinforce each other. Results show that from the onset of the pandemic, official communications general communication to the population was not adapted to young people. In general, state funding for the youth sector appears to have remained relatively consistent during the pandemic and youth policy was largely unaffected, though there was evidence of some pressures on both: reallocation or postponement in funding. There was a significant impact on mental health and those services will have to be strengthened post-pandemic. Youth services overall did not reach out to all young people, and in particular vulnerable groups were less included. There was a significant brain drain, in particular from the NGO sector, due to closure/postponement of project implementation and reallocation of funds. Digital fatigue, lack of social interaction and weak digital infrastructure were also highlighted during the pandemic.

- [Surviving \(and even thriving\) during a crisis: the experiences of youth organisations during the Covid-19 pandemic](#), by *Viviane Ogou Corbi and Gianluca Rossino*

This report shows that the pandemic has significantly affected young people's activities within the youth organisations, raising important questions regarding their functioning during the crisis and ability to promote youth participation and engagement during unstable periods. Main issues explored include: What can we learn from this pandemic period relating to how youth organisations operate? How can these lessons be harnessed to promote meaningful participation and engagement by youth organisations in the long term, including through periods of crisis and instability? The article draws on experiences of youth organisations in Spain and Italy, showing through their examples the flexibility and adaptability of youth sector at times of crisis. While all countries indicated the strong impact of the pandemic on the mental health and well-being of young people, there is also evidence of how it exacerbated the pre-existing problems. The responses to the pandemic tended to be one dimensional and directional, rarely including young people, while funding

and policy remained largely unaffected. The NGO sector was more pro-active and innovative, whereas young people, in general, were socially isolated, inadequately supported and often offered uneven responses to their educational, learning and mental health needs by the public sector.

### ✓ Covid-19 and Learning Mobility

- [Types of learning mobility – blended, hybrid and online](#), by Snezana Baclija Knoch

Learning mobility activities are traditionally held in person, in a residential format. Prior to the Covid-10 pandemic, residential activities were complemented by blended learning (a mix of in person and online activities), hybrid (both, in person and online) and online. The new formats of learning were used for establishing informal connections via social media, chat applications, asynchronous tasks and preparation/follow-up activities. However, the pandemic shifted the balance to almost exclusively online activities. As we are emerging from the pandemic, the question emerges regarding how to balance the traditional and new types of learning mobility activities, and what are the benefits and challenges of each.

- [Covid-19 and Learning Mobility: A Desk Research Study](#), by Ewa Krzaklewska and Özgehan Şenyuva

This paper examines the impact of the pandemic on young people's learning mobility in both non-formal (youth work) and formal education. Although the planned youth international mobility projects have been either postponed to an undefined date or cancelled altogether in 2020, studies indicate that youth work remained resilient and in a constant search for adaptation. The studies conducted in the midst of the first lockdown revealed a vulnerable status of international students in particular. As mobility constitutes an important moment for self-development, during the pandemic crisis, young people's projects and plans were at most halted – many young people are worried about the future and their careers. Learning mobility contributes to European identity, but with learning mobility opportunities limited and restricted, and some projects going online, the paper argues that special attention and emphasis to the sense of identity and belonging should be given in the design, implementation and evaluation of projects. The paper also focuses on the impact of the pandemic on youth sector, mental health, inclusion and thus it recommends to consider the new perspective on mobility, in relation to sustainability and ecological footprint.

### ✓ Impact of political context on young people's transitions

- [ABOUT TIME! A reference manual for youth policy from a European perspective](#), by Howard Williamson, Max Fras and Zara Lavchyan

The reference manual explores youth policy making through the knowledge-gathering work conducted at European level in recent years, looking at theoretical and conceptual frameworks, the landscape of national and regional youth policy initiatives across Europe and the governance and support mechanisms that have been developed at European level

by the Council of Europe and the European Union. This reference manual aims to promote reflection, dialogue and implementation and to shape a more realistic view of the cyclical nature of youth policy making. It covers youth policy topics in areas such as participation, information, volunteering, social inclusion, access to rights, youth work, mobility and digitalization.

- [E-library of youth sector evaluation](#)

The e-library of evaluation in the youth sector provides information and access to youth policies and practices, with information on the effectiveness of those interventions and the potential of the interventions to be sustainable and replicated (rolled-out). Overall, the e-library promotes policy learning and transfers and replication of practices in youth sector, including interventions in youth work and in other areas of public policy. It also promotes the increase in the quality of evaluations and exchanges in this area.

- [Radical Education: A pathway for new utopias and reimagining European democracies](#), by *Sérgio Xavier*

This paper focuses on education and citizenship education as the means of reviving the democratic imaginary. radical education is understood as a way to understand the gap between the promises of democracy and the existing reality. It provides learnings, in both formal and nonformal education with the opportunity to conceive new utopias, and reimagine European democracies beyond the liberal-democratic canon. Ultimately, radical education is a human-led pathway to envision and eliminate societies' radical problems, such as patriarchy, racism or economic inequality and improve and restructure the existing liberal democracies.

- [Shrinking democratic civic space for youth](#), by *Tomaž Deželan and Lادن Yurttaguler*

Young people and youth organisations representing their interests find it increasingly hard to practise civic agency within the current political context. The paper argues that youth organisations involved in promoting and safeguarding basic human rights and democracy, have witnessed over the last few years a persistent silencing of civil society that narrowed down the civic space significantly, in areas of freedom of expression and information, rights to assembly and association, participation of citizens and organisations representing them, as well as the shift towards market indicators. The explicit measures included legal limitations (including criminalisation) and financial obstacles (using public authorities to intimidate with financial auditing) to independent press; introduction of restrictions, obstacles and/or limitations in the participation in civil society (CSOs and/or movements) as members and/or volunteers; ignoring the demands and (civil and political) rights of ethnic, religious or other minorities (e.g. LGBTI communities); or withdrawal of the legal protection from ethnic, religious and/or other minorities. Finally, the paper provides recommendations and a call for action to safeguard civic space based on a set of principles.

## ✓ Access to services (health, housing, employment, youth services)

### - [Mapping Rural Youth Realities – Coyote Magazine Issue 30](#)

This 30<sup>th</sup> edition of Coyote Magazine examines questions regarding life for young people living in rural communities. What are their challenges? What are the youth work responses to these issues? Through a series of articles, individual stories and illustrations this issue explores realities and ways of moving forward rural youth in Europe.

### - [Young people in rural areas: diverse, ignored and unfulfilled](#), by Adina Marina Șerban, Rūta Brazienė

This study explores a range of challenges faced by young people in rural areas. It maps governments' interventions to support the rural youth population to overcome the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and identifies potential policy responses which could support this group of young people. The main thematic focus of the paper were social inclusion, digitalisation and participation of rural youth.

The desk review and the outcomes of the survey showed evident gaps in policy and research when it comes to rural youth situations. Most youth policies ignore the rural, and most rural policies ignore the youth. Even where they have been developed, the measures are very generic and no recognition of the specific challenges of addressing youth were a priority. Therefore, the paper provides a set of recommendations. Youth research is needed to understand the diversity, lives, aspirations and needs of young people living in rural areas. In terms of policy development, measures should start from developing open dialogue with young people in rural areas to understand the reasons for and counter the exodus of young people and the ageing population. It is crucial to raise awareness regarding the importance of entrepreneurship to sustainable local development, and, address the digital gap.

### - [Covid-19 impact on young people in rural areas not in employment, education or training](#), by Ruta Braziene

This briefing examines the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on young people living in rural areas, who are Not in Employment, Education or Training (hereinafter, NEET youth in rural areas), one of the most vulnerable and socially excluded groups of young people. This group of young people was particularly affected by the pandemic. Labour market insecurities are widespread among young people in Europe, and they represent a key challenge to society. Compared to older age groups, young people more often experience exclusion from the labour market or episodes of not being in employment, education, or training (NEET) (Rokicka et al, 2018; O'Reilly et al, 2015; Eurofound, 2012, etc.). Covid-19 measures have further worsened labour market opportunities for NEET young people living in rural areas. The briefing recommends that guaranteeing appropriate and sustainable measures, integrated approach to services, funding and financial support is crucial support for this group to navigate the impact of Covid-19 on their life now and for better future trajectories.

- [Youth Homelessness in Generation Covid-19: How does Covid-19 impact on vulnerable and already marginalised young people experiencing homelessness?](#) by Robbie Stakelum and Miriam Matthiessen

This paper focuses on homeless young people and their experiences and challenges during Covid-19 pandemic. It provides a definition of homelessness, explains a diversity of homelessness and needs for housing policies as human rights. Youth homelessness is commonly referred to as hidden homelessness. Generally homeless policies are not tailored to the needs of young people and are insufficient to prevent and end youth homelessness, highlighting the importance of a clear definition of youth homelessness. Young people in homeless situations favour sofa surfing to rough sleeping and use emergency shelters as a stop gap when sofa surfing becomes impossible. Youth who sleep rough are also more likely to hide themselves in parks or stations. The Covid-19 pandemic has worsened the situation for this group of young people, due to the limited accessibility of shelters and couch surfing options, forcing some of them to sleep on the streets, face fines due to lockdown regulations or stay with families.

- [Access to independence and housing exclusion](#), by Chloé Serme-Morin

Young people's transition to independence is significantly delayed by worsening housing exclusion. Despite falling into the same age category and being on the cusp of independent adulthood at the same time, young people across Europe are facing very different situations, realities and experiences. This paper focuses on how young people, especially those in poverty are most affected by housing exclusion and rising prices of accommodation. The pandemic has further negatively affected young people's livelihood and financial stability, resulting in the delayed transition.

### ✓ Transition and social inclusion of young people

- [Youth inclusion, digital solutions and the global pandemic](#), by Veronica Ștefan and Adina Marina Șerban

Following the youth partnership's study on social inclusion, digitalisation and young people, this paper focused on applying the digital socials towards youth social inclusion at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. Besides for providing a basic data regarding young people's use of digital tools, it focused on five main topics: education and skills, employment and professional activities, health and mental health, information and counselling and safety and security online. Overall, all these complex challenges need consistent policy responses, based not on emergency solutions but on well designed and lasting ones - evidenced based and tailored made.

- [The role of youth work in supporting young refugees and their political participation: education, social capital and agency](#), by Simon Williams and Charlie Hughes

This paper focuses on young refugees' access to participation, education and social services, and the role of youth work in facilitating their active engagement in a host society. It offers



definitions of young refugee, concepts of political participation, political education and what can youth work do in this regard. The paper argues that political participation for refugees is complex. Factors such as ethnicity, wealth and language can mean that when migrants, including refugees, engage in political activities, it can be interpreted by the host state in a number of ways: a peaceful demonstration can be viewed as a riot or a socially approved group in one state might be considered a hate group in another. This, linked with wider factors of disengagement such as weariness, cynicism and lack of trust in politicians show how political participation can be a difficult arena for immigrants, especially refugees, to engage in.

It further discussed how young people's political engagement with community can be supported by youth work. By creating positive spaces to share their voices and concerns, youth work can support young refugees to express themselves. To achieve this, youth workers must think critically of power, must use their professional judgement, existing skill set and value base to find the best strategy for their local area. They should as well connect young refugees to other professionals to help young people develop their social capital and networks

✓ *Regional realities of supporting young people's transitions (in Eastern Europe and Southeast Europe)*

- [Towards a better understanding of Covid-19 impact on young people and on the youth sector in Eastern Europe and South Caucasus](#), by Maria-Carmen Pantea, Tamar Makharadze

This study analyses the implications of the pandemic on the young people and the youth sector in the six countries of Eastern Europe and South Caucasus region, which were part of the Eastern Partnership cooperation, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, mapping the main responses, outlining the policy gaps and proposing recommendations towards a post-Covid recovery.

It covers Covid-19 impact on young people's mental well-being, impact on youth sector with regard to youth participation, social inclusion and digitalisation, as well as responses to mitigate the impact from international sector, governments and youth organizations. At the end it provides a set of recommendations required, in the form of coordinated cross-sectional efforts as well as tailored measures by the international community, national, local authorities and non-governmental organisations. Data gathering and analysis should continue to build the picture of the impact of Covid-19 on young people and the youth sector in these countries and inform youth sector policies, programmes and initiatives to ensure young people actively support and benefit from post-pandemic recovery.

- "Towards a better understanding of Covid-19 impact on young people and on the youth sector in South East Europe", by Ivana Boskovic, Lutjona Lula and Ozgehan Senyuva (upcoming)

This study analyses the impact of the pandemic within 2020 and 2021 developments in education (formal and non-formal), employment, mental health, and youth sector. There are other aspects such as participation and digitalisation that this study considered relevant to the analysis, but it does not offer in-depth insights in all the areas. Desk research and interviews showed that the pandemic has exposed the weaknesses of political and economic systems in the region. Youth unemployment has increased during the pandemic, quality of education has also deteriorated across the region. Digitalisation, mental health and well-being and strong impact on youth organisations – areas already identified in the general cross-country analysis were strongly impacted in this region as well. Youth sector funding and policy responses were scarce.

### ✓ *Digital and AI impact on young people's transitions*

- [Youth inclusion, digital solutions and the global pandemic](#), by Veronica Ștefan and Adina Marina Șerban (read more at section on Transition and Social Inclusion)
- [Precarious youth and the spectre of algorithmic stereotyping](#), by Dan McQuillan and Ron Sala

This paper explores the use of artificial intelligence and the risks that it poses for perpetuating the existing stereotypes and social inequalities. It showcases how this risk of inequality plays out in terms of access to education, funding and ethno-cultural belonging. These inequalities are also reproduced within the digital realm, which raises a number of concerns and ethical questions for society and for the youth sector. Authors argue that AI is not intelligent. The post-pandemic society will likely praise these social norms, creating an increased dependency on physical separation mediated by digital tools. For young people, but also others, this means precarity combined with algorithmic stereotyping.

The second risk is related to AI and thoughtlessness. The danger for social agencies like youth services is not that AI will replace them, but that adding AI will intensify underlying problems of equity and justice. AI provides automated stigma. Its algorithms can't work without classifying people as part of similar groups, so computational classification becomes an inference about social identity and value. To address the above the authors suggest a bottom up approach in reconstructing the use of AI in youth sector, called People's Councils, in which everyone has an equal say about the matter being decided. There lies the potential for youth work to become the site for a new and more hopeful approach to using AI for wider social good.

- [Youth work and TECHLASH. What are the new challenges of digitalisation for young people?](#) by Lasse Siurala

This paper discusses contemporary over-reliance on technology and dominance of the big tech. The author argues that there is a need for young people and youth work to be more aware of the negative effects of digitalisation and of the broader social context of the

strategies, interests and the power of the big tech companies. In order for young people and youth work to play a more prominent role in defending digital justice and upholding the digital rights of young people, youth work, as a value-based field of action and as an educational field, can develop critical digital literacy, align with EU digitalisation strategies, and reform its approaches to digitalisation, digital inclusion and data colonialism.

- [Technology and the new power dynamics: limitations of digital youth work](#), by Alicja Pawluczuk and Adina Marina Şerban

This study offers analytical perspectives on the limits of digital youth work. The discussion reflects on the practical implementation of digital youth work and the underpinning philosophy and values of youth work. The purpose is to explore the existing digital youth work mechanisms, tools and developments put in place both by state and by non-state actors. This article examines the following limitations of digital youth work. Firstly, the use of digital technologies in youth work might have an impact on one's mental health and enhance feelings of disconnectedness. Secondly, while youth work is about meaningful communication and youth empowerment, big technologies and AI are not power-neutral. Thirdly, digital inequalities have a significant impact on one's participation in digital youth work. Many young people and youth workers in Europe experience digital exclusion. There are also limitations in digitalization of youth work, highlighted by the pandemic. Finally, with regard to space in digital world, digital tools and spaces bring about a new set of dynamics, some of which might undermine the participatory and co-creative nature of youth work. To address this, a set of recommendations is provided in the paper, focusing on additional research that is required to better understand digital youth work, as well as in encouraging youth policy makers to continually engage with digital youth work and search for new ways to respond to its challenges.

### ✓ *Well being of young people*

- [Coyote Magazine Issue 32](#)

This issue explores young people's mental health and well-being. It looks at young people's experiences and how they have dealt with various issues and challenges, and how has the youth work been able to offer the necessary guidance and support.

- [The effects of Covid-19 on young people's mental health and psychological well-being](#), by Stefanos Mastrotheodoros

This paper analyses the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on adolescents and young people's mental health and psychological well-being. In the first part, the paper gives an overview of the Covid-19 pandemic and its impact. Then, the normative developmental characteristics of adolescence and emerging adulthood are presented, characteristics that might render these developmental stages particularly sensitive in terms of psychological well-being. Past research on previous disasters is then briefly reviewed under a resilience framework, in order to explain what we have learnt regarding the effects of previous disasters on psychological well-being of adolescents and young adults.

In the second part, the article presents empirical evidence on the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on adolescent and youth mental health. The paper recommends that youth public policy should focus on decreasing inequalities in access to resources among youth from different socioeconomic strata. Also, youth services and centres should focus on developing, promoting and fostering access to online or alternative forms of interventions to promote sense of belonging and social connectedness in isolated youth. Furthermore, engaging youth in the development and administration of youth programs is important and helps them build a sense of agency and self-efficacy.

- [Contribution to EU Youth Wiki: Chapter VII. Health and well-being](#)

Youth Wiki provides information on a number of themes in national policies in support of young people. The overall purpose is to help the European Commission and Member States in their decision making, by providing information on reforms and initiatives. It allows the exchange of information and can substantiate peer learning activities. Chapter VII provides a comprehensive overview of policies and structures in place, with regard to Health, Mental Health and Well being. Click below to learn more on national policies of each of the following countries.

- [Albania](#)
- [Armenia](#)
- [Belarus](#)

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- [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)
- [Kosovo\\*](#)
- [Montenegro](#)

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## ✓ *Climate Change*

- [Disobedient youth: Lessons from the youth climate strike movement](#), by *Jamie Gorman*

This paper analyses the youth climate strikes in Europe and considers their implications for youth policy, youth work and youth research. It examines 'youth' as a political identity in climate policy making, exploring the demographic characteristics of the climate strikers, noting that this wave of mobilisations has been predominantly driven by young women and considers the concerns catalysing their mobilisations. Moreover, the paper examines emerging policy links between youth and climate and considers the role that each element of the European youth sector can have in this process. Finally, it provides a set of recommendations for youth policy in terms of (1) strengthening conventional youth participation in climate governance, (2) supporting unconventional youth political participation in climate governance, (3) engaging youth work with the climate justice movement (4) youth research responses to climate strikes and (5) the need for cross sectoral youth policy for the just transition.

- [Greening the youth sector. Sustainability checklist](#)

Sustainability checklist was developed by the EU-Council of Europe Youth Partnership for youth organisations and youth projects to help them make their activities and processes greener. It covers nine areas of action, including teamwork, education, accommodation, food and consumables, transport, printing and paper, welcome packs and promotional gifts, fairtrade, and finally reduction of footprint. The checklist provides practical guidelines and ideas for activities. It is a tool that can be used by youth organisations as well as policy and decision makers when funding sustainable projects and investing in sustainable youth initiatives.

- [T-Kit 13 Sustainability and youth work](#)

This manual is a practical tool designed primarily for youth workers and educators to introduce the topic of sustainability to young people in a non-formal setting. It is also suitable for groups of youth workers, youth leaders or educators who may be looking for training on the topic of sustainability. Through the activities, young people and those who work with them can familiarise themselves with some of the global problems and begin to discuss solutions. The last two chapters of the manual offer an opportunity for youth groups to begin to make a difference in their locality, and perhaps beyond.

- [Sustainability in learning mobility: an exploratory study](#), by Ondřej Bárta and Marzena Ples

This study presents one of the first steps in exploring and understanding the concept of sustainability itself within the field of youth learning mobility. It explores the concept, based on the definitions of sustainable development and three vital dimensions of sustainability: environmental, social and economic. The second section deals with sustainability in youth learning mobility by exploring sustainability in learning mobility organisations. In this section, processes and contents used by organisations are explored, the link between these two levels is outlined in the sustainability domain and the difference between sustainable organisations and activist sustainability organisations is debated. The second section is concluded by outlining a definition of sustainability in learning mobility. The third section uses the analytical framework described in the first two sections to present the results of a mapping exercise focused on practices related to sustainability in learning mobility.