

# Youth Partnership

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



## EU-CoE youth partnership Correspondents of the European Knowledge Centre for Youth Policy 13th Annual Meeting

**Budapest, 19 September 2017**

**Report**

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed in this work, commissioned by the European Union–Council of Europe youth partnership, are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy of either of the partner institutions, their member states or the organisations co-operating with them.

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## 1. Key decisions

The main decisions from the 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of EKCYP correspondents are as follows:

- **Terms of reference for EKCYP correspondents:** the terms of reference will not change significantly and correspondents are invited to update the relevant information about themselves (published in the Resources section) and on national youth policy and youth work.
- **Building knowledge on youth work:** the input from the participants will be integrated and a revised template sent within a week, with a week's deadline for final comments and contribution. The first data collection exercise will then be launched in October with the aim to finish all the work (proofreading and publishing by the end of 2017).
- **Mapping educational paths of youth workers:** EKCYP members will take until 1 October to add their further information and input in the questionnaires. The drafting of the report will continue, and a second meeting is planned for discussing and validating the key outcomes from the mapping.
- **Contribution to EU Youth WIKI:** the European Commission is to indicate which chapters they want to see further developed for the countries that finalised the process for the second topic and tips will be shared on how to manage the collection of data.
- **Developing Insights:** the purpose of insights needs to be clarified and several comments will be integrated in the call for consultants. A revised version will be sent for feedback.
- **Updates on national priorities in the field of youth policy, youth work, and research:** Correspondents are invited to edit/complete their contribution during the meeting by 5 October. This document will then be shared with CDEJ and will be used by the EU-CoE youth partnership in preparation of activities during 2018.

## 2. Introduction

On 19 September 2017, the EU – CoE youth partnership organised the 13th annual meeting of the Correspondents of the European Knowledge Centre for Youth Policy. The meeting brought together 30 correspondents and experts contributing to EKCYP projects in 2017.

The objectives for this meeting were as follows:

- Knowing EKCYP members (old and new) and building a cohesive network of correspondents;
- Clarifying the mandate of ECKYP and its support for national youth policy, work and research
- Reviewing the contribution of EKCYP to the EU-CoE youth partnership work plan in 2017
- Discussing the EKCYP contribution to the EU Youth Wiki
- Presenting on-going projects and initiatives and gaining EKCYP input and ownership
- Proposing ideas for the next year's work plan and for better use of the data collected on the Knowledge Centre.

The main themes discussed in the meeting were:

- Updates on youth policy, work and research priorities at national level
- The contributions of EKCYP to the EU Youth Wiki Project, for Erasmus+ non-programme countries.
- The contribution of ECKYP to building better knowledge on youth work in Europe.
- Developing more accessible and user-friendly synthetic cross-country presentations on youth policy in a new format called "Insights" aimed at non-experts and drawing on the Knowledge Centre data.
- the contribution of EKCYP to the mapping educational paths of youth workers and future steps.
- proposals for 2018 activities and what EKCYP contribution could be.

The meeting atmosphere was positive and constructive. The meeting allowed those just starting in the EKCYP to understand its functioning and role, and also to get updates on the current EKCYP projects.

From the meeting evaluation, most participants appreciated the sharing of updates on youth policy and on current and possibly future projects and activities. They also appreciated having more clarity on roles and responsibilities as EKCYP members.

### 3. Updates from the EU – CoE youth partnership and future ideas

The main activities of the EU – CoE youth partnerships were presented as follows:

- [Symposium Youth Policy Responses to the Contemporary Challenges Faced by Young People](#) was the main activity of the EU – CoE youth partnership in the first half of 2017; [the report](#) is now available.
- [European Platform for Learning Mobility \(EPLM\)](#) will hold its next biennial conference in France 2018, with a focus on quality in a cross-sectoral perspective and on how policy, research and practice can take stock of what is happening in the field of learning mobility. At the same time, the EPLM is currently developing indicators on quality in learning mobility.
- The [youth policy seminar](#) will be organised in Croatia, 13 – 15 November, and involve national delegations.
- Two [workshops on the role of youth work with young refugees](#) will be organised in autumn, a collection of good practice and a knowledge book are currently under way.
- Contribution to a project on the [role of youth work in combating radicalisation leading to violence](#), together with a consortium involving SALTO and NAs of the Erasmus + programme.
- [Tkits](#) on social inclusion, intercultural learning and European citizenship are under finalisation.
- An [open online course on youth policy](#) will be launched on 30 October.
- The [mapping educational paths for youth workers](#), how to understand their paths and formal and non-formal education, is under way.
- Several [EKCYC country sheets](#) were finalised in the first half of the year.

The main ideas for 2018 were presented which will have to be decided by the partner institutions. These were:

- The proposed 2018 symposium: impact of technological developments on young people, with a possible involvement of EKCYC in collecting data.
- Continuing the process of collecting data on youth work, on the national, regional and local levels, and on educational pathways.
- In 2018, the proposal is to organise the EKCYC and PEYR meetings in the region of Eastern Europe and Caucasus, to support better the youth research agenda and knowledge-based youth policy.
- Continuing the work on young refugees, further development on youth policy, citizenship and citizenship education.
- There is also a proposal to organise thematic debates online, for example on populism, refugees, participation etc., which could become the new format of “perspectives on youth”.
- Three Youth Knowledge Books are in technical production (1) theories and concepts on youth work; (2) on learning mobility and social inclusion; (3) on cross-sectoral cooperation as well as the Perspectives on Youth Issue 4. The Youth Knowledge Book on youth work and social work is in proofreading.

#### 4. Updates on youth policy at national level

In preparation to the meeting, correspondents were invited to think of a symbol representing youth policy, work and research in their country and to present three national priorities. Participants shared, from their perspective, the main current developments in youth policy in their countries.

Country	Update on recent developments on national implementation of policies
Albania	<p>The priorities in the national youth action plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- participation in democratic decision making,</li> <li>- increasing employment of youth through active and efficient labour measures,</li> <li>- education of youth, including RYCO.</li> </ul> <p>In the current law on youth there is no recognition for youth work, and even though discussions have been advancing in the last 5 years, a lot is still to be done.</p>
Armenia	<p>The implementation of State Youth Strategy for 2013-17 comes to its end, and it is currently under assessment.</p> <p>The ministry is in process to create the working group for development of State Youth Strategy for 2018-22 which will include the representatives from different sectors of youth policy, youth work and youth research. One of the focus themes will be creative employment, and other priorities will be on participation, youth work, international cooperation, mobility, family.</p> <p>During last year, Youth worker's institute was developed, which was based in two large researches (national and international) and included the Regulation of Youth Worker Institute approved by the government and the Program of training of youth workers. The pilot project has just finished and we have already had 25 certified youth workers.</p>
Austria	<p>A new project is under way to harmonise the youth protection laws in the 9 federal regions.</p> <p>Regarding the youth strategy, it is under planning for the EU presidency at the end of 2018.</p> <p>Regarding youth work, a discussion is under way on the topic of integration and youth work for refugees. Another discussion is the professionalization and educational pathways in youth work (youth workers should be paid the same as social workers, but this is under discussion, as youth work is also based on voluntary basis). Another theme of discussion is digital and smart youth work.</p>
Belarus	<p>"Youth Policy" sub-programme within the "Education and Youth Policy" state programme for 2016-2020 has been adopted. The Resolution of Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of March 28, 2016 No. 250.</p> <p>The Action Plan for implementing the "Youth Policy" sub-programme within the "Education and Youth Policy" state programme for 2016-2020 has been developed and</p>

	<p>passed.</p> <p>Three priorities are included: young people's active engagement in volunteer and student work team movement, family life and support for, active healthy lifestyle.</p>
French-speaking community of Belgium	<p>At the moment, the political climate is rather unstable, due to the fact that we don't know if the government will be able to go until the end of the mandate because one of the political parties in the government wishes to govern with another party than its actual partner, but was unable to reach any agreement.</p> <p>Three priorities are included in youth policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Set up a local youth policy with consultative bodies. For now, there is a project which is being evaluated in order to generalise the experience</li> <li>○ We have just finalised the evaluation of the 2 main laws in the youth sector. Some of the main challenges are: shared definitions of participation, activities on the internet, accessibility (geographic, social, financial, gender diversity, partnerships, territorial coverage),</li> <li>○ For youth care, a new law will maybe be discussed in the parliament. Some of the issues are a bigger place for prevention, transition to adulthood, youth rights, relations with the family and so on. The intention was to introduce changes in the law, but we don't know if it will be possible.</li> </ul> <p>An evaluation of the youth council is also on-going.</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<p>There is no state youth authority.</p> <p>There is a law in the Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina in implementation. In Brcko district there is a new law on youth, while in Republica Srpska a new strategy and action plan are being implemented.</p> <p>Current projects and programmes worth mentioning focus on young people leaving the country, and youth and radicalisation.</p>
Croatia	<p>There was little done after the conservatives came to power in 2015.</p> <p>The group on producing recommendations on professionalization of youth work has not met.</p> <p>The current strategy finishes without achieving many of the objectives.</p> <p>There is no clarity regarding who is in charge for youth, as the department was dismantled.</p> <p>The national youth council does not function effectively.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>- Mid-term evaluation of the current strategic document on national youth policy (2014 – 2020) will be submitted to the meeting of the Government at the end of April 2017</p> <p>Grant Programmes of Youth Department were launched at the end of 2016, there are currently a lot of schemes.</p> <p>In April 2017, mid-term evaluation of the national youth strategy was submitted.</p>

	<p>Afterwards, a mapping exercise of the tools for cross-sectoral youth policy produced a clear picture on legislation, grants, cross-sectoral working groups and this is a base for a new strategy for 2019.</p> <p>The weakest points are evidence based policy.</p> <p>There is also an process of linking youth work and social work, to create more coherence, through the work of the youth chamber.</p> <p>An expert meeting will be held late September to work on a new generation of European social fund on science, education and research.</p> <p>Youth centres will be able to hire also social workers.</p>
Estonia	<p>An on-going process is the administrative reform and related reorganisation of all public services, including youth work. The number of local governments and the borders of municipalities are changing in Estonia and this means that also the organisation of youth work must be revised in this new situation, because local governments have the main responsibility for organisation of youth work. In addition, county governments – that is the regional level – will disappear completely. At the same time, local governments will receive more support and consulting from the state level – that is Estonian Youth Work Centre and the Ministry.</p> <p>The Estonian Ministry of Education and Research has put together the concept and action plan for smart youth work (based on a research report). Smart youth work is one of the priorities throughout the Estonian Presidency of the Council of the European Union and the conclusions of this smart youth work document are also discussed in Brussels with the representatives of member states.</p> <p>A third important point is lowering the age, when people are eligible to vote. There are local elections this fall in Estonia and for the very first time young people, who are at least 16 years old, can vote as well. Related to that, the Estonian Ministry of Education and Research together with the Estonian National Youth Council and the Chancellor of Justice have compiled a guiding document ‘Principles: Politicians’ visits to schools and the political communication in schools before the elections’. Furthermore, Estonian National Youth Council is running the project called ‘Young Election Watchers’ throughout the local elections in 2017. This project gives 16 to 19 year olds all over Estonia an opportunity to shape the transparent electoral process. Young people, who participate in this project, have taken the task to protect the political neutrality of their schools and to monitor that there are no election violations in schools.</p>
Finland	<p>New legislation was adopted in 2017, and currently the state programme is in development. It will guide youth policy and youth work for the next 10 years.</p> <p>Regarding regional governance, there is a process of reorganising social and health programmes at regional level and youth work has to negotiate its place.</p> <p>The main discussion in the youth work community is how to do multi-professional cooperation, partnerships between schools and youth work. Moreover, there are a lot of</p>

	programmes on how to do partnership with youth work and vocational education.
Georgia	<p>The Youth Ministry priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ the adoption of a new law on youth – “Law on promotion of youth work”;</li> <li>➤ Youth worker training and certification program in selected regions of Georgia;</li> <li>➤ Number of social entrepreneurship programmes focus on youth employment and skills development;</li> <li>➤ Work under way on youth policy monitoring and evaluation portal – <a href="http://www.youth.gov.ge">www.youth.gov.ge</a>;</li> </ul>
Germany	<p>The Federal Ministry for Youth continues its redefined youth policy under the motto ‘Taking action for a youth appropriate society’. This policy focuses on young people between 12 and 27 years. Under the umbrella of the youth strategy introduced in 2015, a so-called youth check (<a href="http://go.dbjr.de/jugendcheck">http://go.dbjr.de/jugendcheck</a> // <a href="https://www.jugendgerecht.de/jugend-check/">https://www.jugendgerecht.de/jugend-check/</a>) was developed in cooperation with the German Federal Youth Council. It provides criteria to measure the impact that political measures at national level have on young people and to raise awareness of their needs. It can also be used to assess if and how young people were involved into legislative procedures and the planning and implementation of public projects. In August 2017, a so-called competence centre for the youth check was established. Its task is to examine regulations drafted by federal ministries with regard to its impact on young people and comment on them. The centre also advises and supports the federal ministries in charge of the planned schemes.</p> <p>In 2017, the <u>15<sup>th</sup> child and youth report</u> was published. In addition to the youth report, a <u>youth brochure</u> was produced which not only summarises the results of the youth report in a youth appropriate language but also addresses topics young people are interested in.</p> <p>There is an on-going debate on including children’s rights into the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz). In March 2017, the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia presented a bill proposal to the Federal Council to amend Section 6 of the Basic Law. The draft is currently being discussed in the expert committees of the Federal Council.</p>
Hungary	<p>The challenges for youth policy are youth unemployment and the link to the Youth Guarantee.</p> <p>A current issue is also emigration – a lot of young people want to leave Hungary, a lot of challenges for the country, young people do not find their place there economically.</p> <p>Another theme is participation in political and social life. Young people have a low level of participation, with the exception of the radical right party which is attractive for youth. There are many processes for community building.</p> <p>The demographic situation is also problematic, and a focus is put on supporting young people to start their family life in Hungary.</p>
Italy	Italy adopted in 2016 a reform of the third sector - Law 6 June 2016, no. 106- which introduces significant new developments in the youth policies, among others the

	<p>universal civic service. Social cooperation, social entrepreneurship and the entire third sector in Italy are prime candidates to stimulate employment growth by promoting, in particular, the participation of young people who are faced with unprecedented obstacles. The law intervenes in a structural way on a sector that involves approximately 5 million volunteers and more than 300,000 non-profit organizations.</p> <p>According to the Law, a Legislative Decree was adopted on 6 March 2017, concerning Establishment and discipline of the universal civic service. This is open to all and on a voluntary basis, to support young people aged between 18 and 28 years in the realization of experience of solidarity, social inclusion, active citizenship and protection of cultural heritage. Its training value can be recognized in the university and in the work.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>The <a href="#">2008 Youth Law</a> which defines the general objectives of Youth Policy was revised by the <a href="#">2016 Youth Law</a>. This law indicates further challenges and priorities of youth policy in Luxembourg. In addition to the existing 10 objectives, three new objectives were introduced. These include (1) to work for inclusion and social cohesion (Art. 1, 7), (2) to promote the academic success of children and youth and the to prevent school dropout (Art. 1, 12) and (3) to contribute to the learning of the languages of the country thereby promoting social and academic integration (Art. 1, 13).</p> <p>The <a href="#">Youth Pact 2017-2020</a> defines the main objectives of youth policy for the next coming four years. It includes three domains: (1) school-to-work transitions, (2) housing transitions and (3) participation.</p> <p>Besides these specific objectives, a general objective of the Youth Pact is to strengthen youth work and the dialogue between the different stakeholders in the youth field (ministries, administrations).</p> <p>The national report on the situation of young people in Luxembourg, published in 2015, deals with the transition from youth to adulthood and delivers important evidence for the development of the Youth Pact 2017-2020.</p>
Republic of Moldova	<p>A new Law on Youth was adopted by the Parliament in July, 2016. The law includes new concepts/definitions: <i>the youth activity (youth work); non-formal education of young people; youth worker; youth organisation; youth center; local youth council; etc.</i></p> <p>In 2017, the organisation in the government changes, there is a newly created Ministry of Culture, Research and Education, which absorbs the youth department as well.</p> <p>A national Agency for Youth Work is to be created by the end of 2017.</p> <p>Currently, the main questions are around the translations of “youth worker” and the role, volunteer or paid, and a youth centre network in the country.</p> <p>In relation to the national strategy, the ministry prepares a research report on youth.</p>
Montenegro	<p>Montenegro adopted a Law on Youth, as well as on criteria for financing of youth NGOs, youth clubs and youth centres throughout Montenegro.</p>

	<p>The National Youth Strategy for 2017-2021 was adopted on 29.09.2016.</p> <p>As a result of an open call for projects of youth NGOs, 36 youth projects were supported to fulfil the national strategy action plans.</p> <p>A process is under way to accredit youth leaders, through 3 months of practice and 3 trainings.</p> <p>Ten youth clubs and a youth centre were open in Podgorica, with the intention to open more in the country. Guidelines for managing youth centres are under preparation.</p> <p>The Berlin process has advanced into establishing a regional youth coordination office and a space for new youth local projects. The RYCO has its headquarters in Tirana, Montenegro, and it involved the six Western Balkan countries.</p>
Norway	<p>The current priorities are related to increasing completion rate and core curriculum, increasing the amount of young people who are finishing education sooner, faster and better than before; but at the same time there is an increase in stress, poor mental health, eating disorder and anxiety.</p> <p>A youth competency centre is under creation, and it will function as a cross sector resource centres for youth workers and policy makers, and integrate the EU Youth Wiki in this unit.</p>
Portugal	<p>A new national youth plan will be ready by 2017.</p> <p>A national campaign “70 NOW” is under way and it is connected with the constitution.</p> <p>Under way also there are employability programme for enterprises and economy. Other processes under way: the translation of the Council of Europe recommendations and the production of a publication on Roma communities.</p>
Romania	<p>Since January 2017, Romania has a new government. Thus, the Ministry of Youth and Sports changed the minister and the secretary of state on youth.</p> <p>Among their priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of means and mechanisms for a more active communication with the Romanian youth who study and work abroad, aiming to get them more involved in the broader European community life;</li> <li>- Development of an on-line platform that aims to facilitate youth access to structured and comprehensible information relevant to them;</li> <li>- Direct contact between authorities and young citizens, assuring a more equitable distribution of resources and a better understanding of their needs and expectations which will produce better policies.</li> </ul> <p>One specific way to bridge the gap between authorities and youth would be thorough</p>

	<p>improving the offer of the youth centres which are in the administration of the ministry. For this goal, some challenges have to be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a concrete law on youth centres;</li> <li>- development of standards for their functioning;</li> <li>- professionalized youth work within the centres;</li> <li>- permanent training for the youth workers involved in activities;</li> <li>- outreach in order to be able to engage with young people in their own environment, especially with those less privileged.</li> </ul>
Serbia	<p>The current action plan finished this year. Upcoming are evaluation processes and the planning of new measures. The aim is to elaborate, by the end of 2017, a new draft document, and in 2018 a new policy document in the youth field.</p> <p>There is also an attempt to establish a pool of national youth researchers, with a lot of open questions and dilemmas. By the end of 2017, it is expected to have a new established network and activities in this sense.</p> <p>The Government priorities witnessed a shift in 2017, towards encouraging youth volunteering activities, but also employment.</p>
Slovak Republic	<p>There is already a law for supporting youth work, and a current initiatives aims to reinforce the link with education and training.</p> <p>Another process is the transformation of leisure time centres to modern centres, connected with unemployment and developing skills.</p> <p>A new definition of quality standards for professional youth workers, and also defining the role of municipalities and their role, and definition for youth worker.</p> <p>There are also grants for NGOs with new criteria, 20% of focus on inclusion, and new indicators.</p> <p>On fighting extremism and radicalisation, the No Hate campaign is continuing.</p> <p>Work is being done related to Roma youth and low education.</p> <p>There is also a focus on participation.</p>
Sweden	<p>The Swedish government priorities young NEET and participation in society, and also promoting mental wellbeing for young people in Sweden.</p> <p>The government mandate ends in 2018, this strategy goes to the end of 2017, the proposal for the youth strategy from 2018 is under way.</p> <p>The situation in Sweden is that there is a lot of local self-governance, municipalities decide how to deal with recommendations from the national level. The government appointed a national coordinator to get the local municipalities to work together with</p>

	<p>the government, for example through grants, expertise, or an agreement with the local government.</p> <p>Another priority is on migrants, and a protest is under way, as it looks like only one third will be able to stay in Sweden.</p>
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	<p>The National Youth Strategy 2016-2025 has been adopted by the Government, and there is a clear awareness of the need for a monitoring system within the strategy. The strategy has 8 priorities, with a focus on participation, unemployment, and youth work.</p> <p>The process of creation of local youth councils has continued.</p> <p>In terms of priorities, the biggest focus is on unemployment, with support from ILO and UNDP.</p> <p>In relation to youth work, this is a priority because youth NGOS push for recognising the concept in the country and among practitioners, including in the qualification framework.</p>
Turkey	<p>Although Turkey has a huge youth population, constructing democracy and a national youth policy is still in process.</p> <p>A priority is also constructing equal rights for everyone: the ministry has been working on it, also in the context of migration. The ministry worked also in the camps for refugees.</p> <p>There are many organisations working hard, and trying to help young people.</p>
Ukraine	<p>General reforms started 3 years ago, with elaborating legislation on youth, a national quality label for youth centres, national system of educational system for youth workers. A new draft of the law will be seen by the Parliament in November 2017.</p> <p>The main priority for the national and regional levels is the work with young IDPs and young veterans.</p> <p>A current challenge is the reform on decentralisation.</p>

## 5. Discussion on the new template on youth work

After a short explanation of the draft template, participants provided feedback and further suggestions for finalising the template, many of which referred to reorganising the chapters and giving more clear indication as to what type of information can be requested at what time, as well as the target audience.

The groups made the following proposals:

1. Clarify the intended audience and purpose of the data collection, mapping or monitoring or assessing etc.
2. Add a section at the beginning, as an introduction covering the history of the tradition of youth work in the country, so then the policy and legislative framework will be clearer. This could also include definitions and traditions, context of youth work, maybe here also add cooperation with other fields.
3. Modify the questions related to funding. There could be a problem in asking for numbers for the budget. An alternative could be to ask for how funding is organised, what the funding opportunities are, what the guiding principles for funding are. In some cases, as the budget may not be divided precisely per each sector, the respondents may have difficulties to quantify this. It needs to also be clarified if respondents are to look for the budget from international funding. The numbers may depend on the responsible level, and in some countries collecting data on municipal level can be very difficult and time-consuming. Where numbers are indicated, they should reflect proportionally to the national budget, reflecting the size of the country and whether there is a tendency towards increase or decrease in the respective budget.
4. Open the possibility for indicating one law, or the broader parts of other laws concerning youth work.
5. Ask about forms of recognition of youth work, maybe there is a legal framework for the profession of youth work from social work, it may be a combination between youth work and education – the section on recognition have it as a section before the funding. Recognised by whom? By governments and by users... - difficult question to answer.
6. Make a link between Structures and key actors and the forms of youth work. Is the national youth council a form or structure? Use similar questions to refer to structures and forms.
7. Clarify what is meant by quality standards. Will they refer to an internal evaluation or something validated?
8. In the first chapter, ask for a definition of youth work as understood by youth workers themselves, not only defined by law.
9. Ask respondents to choose some representative examples of youth work practices.
10. In the section on recognition, add the Council of Europe Youth Work portfolio as a tool.
11. There could also be a question on the boundaries and links between youth work and other sectors, such as social work.
12. Clarify what is meant by “structure” to avoid misunderstandings (under question 1).
13. Under point 9, add current debates more broadly.
14. For the question on example, take out the work “effective”, as this is not specific, and replace it with “successful”.

The proposals will be considered in the revised template and in October the questionnaire will be launched. The first results will be made public in January.

## **6. Discussion on the research on educational pathways**

After an introduction to the mapping process and the preliminary results, participants in the working groups offered feedback on the process and its intended results.

Participants reflected that it was a complex process to gather knowledge about the educational paths, in some countries such knowledge was limited, in others ECKYP correspondents had limited access to it and in others timing and for some correspondents, involving or consulting other stakeholders was challenging. .

Following the discussion, several ECKYP correspondents think they have more to add and they would get one week after the meeting to complete the information. Some questions were clear, for example legislation, while others were open to interpretation, for example, in relation to the link with non-formal education. It was also underlined that it is fundamental to put numbers in a context and in perspective.

Participants agreed that the mapping will offer valuable information and some of the results will possibly point out to gaps and need to move forward. A proposal was made to carry this mapping in 2-3 years again and take the one from 2017 as a baseline.

## 7. Discussion on youth WIKI

Continuing the process of exploring complementarity between EKCYP and EU Youth Wiki, ten more contributions are being drafted in 2017, six more countries for Chapter 1 (including Kosovo<sup>1</sup>, Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia and Georgia), and four for Chapter 2, including Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro. A short peer learning and exchange was organised during the EKCYP annual meeting to review this process and assess if there is better clarity and understanding of the two projects and their complementarity.

Participants concluded that there is better clarity on the role of ECKYP and the areas it covers and its complementarity to EU Youth Wiki.

They also made the proposal to remove “light” from the title since the guide to content is the same and the researchers provide as complete information as possible to the best of their knowledge.

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<sup>1</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC Resolution 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

## 8. Insights on youth policy

The EU – CoE youth partnership proposes to produce “Insights” as a way of making the data we collected through the policy background sheets more usable and more dynamic. The insights will include cross-country analysis and cross-topic presentations. EKCYP were invited to share ideas on how to present the knowledge we have collected in ways that engage the users of this knowledge.

The “Insights” would contain data for beginners, as starting points, where information is made accessible. For example, one issue of Insights could focus on the youth policy governance system. In this case, the information from the youth policy background sheets will be used to develop a cross-country analysis and compare in this case the actors and governance systems in place.

Participants provided the following feedback, which will be used in the revision of the concept of Insights:

- The call should clarify the scope of the insights, the contents, and the possible format.
- Insights could include both a descriptive part (what is out there on a given topic) and an analysis of what works (possible models or examples that worked), as well as tendencies to move forward on a given topic.
- Since the insights need to be accessible, it is important to have them in user friendly and perhaps also youth friendly formats.
- Insights should strike a good balance between models and also narratives about examples.
- Insights could also draw some ideas on how the European level influences the national level.
- If the insights are to be based on the country sheets, some information there is not updated. The information in the Youth WIKI could then also be a useful source.

## Appendix 1. Programme of the meeting

9:00 – 9:30	<p>Opening of the Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening of the meeting by the youth partnership team;</li> <li>• Getting to know each other update on the role of EKCYP in EU-CoE youth partnership work plan;</li> <li>• Highlights of the work plan, highlights of research relevant for youth policy and youth work;</li> <li>• EKCYP contributions in 2017 work plan.</li> </ul>
9:30 – 11:00	Roundtable updates on priorities on youth policy and youth work at national level (building on updates from CDEJ meeting in March).
<b>11:00 – 11:30</b>	<b>Break</b>
11:30 – 13:00	<p>Mapping educational paths of youth workers</p> <p>Presentation by research team and discussion with EKCYP.</p>
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00 – 15:30	<p>Building Knowledge on Youth Work.</p> <p>Work in groups – exchange and peer learning.</p>
<b>15:30-16:00</b>	<b>Break</b>
16:00 – 17:30	<p>Progress of EU Youth Wiki – Experience sharing of contributors in 2016 and 2017. Exchange in small groups.</p> <p>Ideas for 2018 work, wrapping up, main conclusions and follow-up.</p>
<b>19:00</b>	<b>Dinner</b>

## Appendix 2. Participants

	Name	Surname	Country/role
1	Mai	Beilmann	Estonia
2	Orjan	Bergan	Norway
3	Yaryna	Borenko	Expert Ukraine
4	David	Cairns	Expert mapping educational paths for youth workers/PEYR
5	Marco	Chieffi	Italy
6	Ana Cristina	Da Costa Garcia	Portugal
7	Tiina	Ekman	Sweden
8	Tomislav	Gajtanoski	The “former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”
9	Aleksandra	Gligorovic	Expert Montenegro
10	David	Hayrapetyan	Armenia
11	Jasmin	Jasarevic	Bosnia and Herzegovina
12	Tomi	Kiilakoski	Finland
13	Susanne	Klinzing	Germany
14	Nenad	Koprivica	Montenegro
15	Marko	Kovacic	Croatia
16	Zdenka	Maškova	Czech Republic
17	Lorise	Moreau	Belgium (French-speaking community)
18	James	O'Donovan	Expert mapping educational paths for youth workers
19	Anna	Ostrikova	Ukraine
20	Bojana	Perovic	Serbia
21	Andrei	Salikau	Belarus
22	Tulin	Sener Kilinc	Turkey
23	Adina Marina	Serban	Expert Romania/PEYR
24	Beata	Šimurdová	Slovakia
25	Szilvia	Szombathelyi	Hungary
26	Irena	Topalli	Expert Albania
27	Nino	Tsereteli	Georgia
28	Mariana	Turcan	Moldova
29	Amalia	Voskanyan	Expert Armenia
30	Manfred	Zentner	Austria
31	Adrienn	Simon	Hungary

### *Team of the EU-CoE Youth Partnership*

- Marta Medlinska, Coordinator
- Tanya Basarab, Research and Youth Policy Officer
- Mara Georgescu, Youth Work and Policy Officer
- Mojca Kodela-Lesemann, Research and Youth Policy Assistant
- Davide Capecchi, Research and Youth Policy Officer