

Youth Partnership

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



Policy Paper¹ IDENTITY AND AUTONOMY

Theme 1: Belonging - Theme 2: Agency & Empowerment

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This policy brief explores policies related to young people's identity and autonomy, notably with regards to young people's belonging, agency and empowerment in contemporary Europe.

The policy brief is mainly informed by the outcomes of the Symposium 'Youth Policy Responses to the Contemporary Challenges Faced by Young People' (held in Prague between the 12th and the 14th of June 2017)², notably the 'teasers' introducing both sub-themes and discussions held by symposium participants including sharing good practice examples, identifying key issues in both areas (belonging/agency and empowerment) and formulating key messages. It focuses mainly on pan-European policy initiatives and instruments of the Council of Europe and the European Union.

¹ 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.

² Symposium 'Youth Policy Responses to the Contemporary Challenges Faced by Young People', available at: <http://pip-eu.coe.int/en/web/youth-partnership/symposium>, last accessed on August 1, 2017.

The brief is addressed primarily to youth policy-makers and practitioners, as well as to researchers and young people interested in policy developments related to young people's identity and autonomy.

Introduction

Identity and autonomy, including the sub-themes of belonging, agency and empowerment, are closely intertwined and overlap in numerous policy areas. Supporting and protecting young people's identity and autonomy requires policy measures that address young people's sense of belonging and agency as well as empowering them to be active and responsible citizens. All of those elements have a strong cross-sectoral dimension, thus making a number of other policy areas such as human rights, anti-discrimination, minority rights and citizenship rights relevant to young people's identity and autonomy.

Identity and belonging

Numerous aspects of identity and belonging are covered in international human rights instruments at global (United Nations) as well as regional/European (Council of Europe and European Union) levels. The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (UDHR) states that 'everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms (...) without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status (Article 2). Furthermore, UDHR states that all are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law without any discrimination as well as to equal protection against any discrimination or incitement to UDHR violation (Article 7).³ In a similar fashion, the Council of Europe's **European Convention on Human Rights** (ECHR) provides mechanisms for protection of a number of identity features such as political opinion and religion and prohibits discrimination on wider grounds, covering sex,

³ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, available at: <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>, last accessed on August 3, 2017.

race, colour, language, religion, political (or other) opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status (Article 14).⁴

The EU's **Charter of Fundamental Rights** (ChFREU) also contains provisions for non-discrimination on similar grounds, adding genetic features, property, disability, age and sexual orientation. On top of the non-discrimination characteristics, the ChFREU states that the EU will respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity – an important recognition of the value and contribution of diversity to EU's societies.

Issues of identity and belonging are also covered in international child rights' protection instruments, notably the **UN Convention on the Rights of the Child** (UNCRC). The Convention stipulates that signatories should support the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to reach (achieve?) their fullest potential – this covers a range of identity and belonging-related areas. Additionally, UNCRC recognises the importance of cultural identity, language, and values including those of majorities, minorities and migrant communities. What is more, the UNCRC calls for respect for children's upbringing 'in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin' (Article 29), recognising the importance of cultural and social diversity.⁵

Autonomy and agency

Issues of autonomy, agency and empowerment are covered in a number of international human rights documents and treaties. The rights listed are of much more elementary character, but both global and European treaties contain important provisions notably the right to seek asylum, right to nationality and the right to political and cultural participation.

⁴ European Convention of Human Rights, available at:
http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf, last accessed on October 4, 2017.

⁵ UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, available at:
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>, last accessed on October 5, 2017.

The UDHR states that everyone has the **right to seek asylum** as well to enjoy asylum in other countries to be shielded from persecution (Article 14). Furthermore the Declaration states that everyone has the **right to a nationality** and they should not be either deprived of it or of the right to change it (Article 15).⁶ The ChTFEU contains similar provisions, also referring to the Geneva Convention as well as other EU documents (Article 18).⁷

The UDHR upholds a universal **right to take part in the government** - directly or through freely chosen representatives, equal access to public service and the will of the people as the basis of authority of government with regular elections and universal, equal suffrage (Article 21). The UDHR also contains provisions on **cultural participation** including arts and science (Article 27).⁸

The EU Charter contains more elaborate provisions on **political participation** than other frameworks – this is mostly due to the stronger political and citizenship dimension of the Union and stronger enforcement of citizens' rights within it (in comparison with the Council of Europe's and UN frameworks). The Charter grants every citizen of the EU the right to vote and to **stand as a candidate** in elections to the **European Parliament** (Article 39) and **municipal elections** (Article 40) in the Member State in which they reside.⁹

Policy areas and developments

Intercultural dialogue, anti-discrimination and identity

Intercultural dialogue is a key youth policy priority for both the CoE and the EU. In the **Council of Europe**, intercultural dialogue is understood as an 'open and respectful exchange of views between individuals, groups with different ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic backgrounds and heritage on the basis of mutual understanding and respect. It operates at all levels – within societies, between the societies of Europe and between Europe and the wider world'.¹⁰

⁶ UDHR, ibidem.

⁷ ChTFEU, ibidem.

⁸ UDHR, ibidem.

⁹ ChTFEU

¹⁰ White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue 2008.

In the **European Union**, intercultural dialogue is seen as ‘an instrument to assist European citizens, and all those living in the European Union, in acquiring the knowledge and attitudes to enable them to deal with a more open and more complex environment’.¹¹

One of the most developed areas where European policy-making bodies address intercultural dialogue issues through legal means is **equality and anti-discrimination**. Both the Council of Europe and European Union have long-running programmes and legislative instruments against discrimination.¹² The European Union works towards **improving the knowledge of discrimination** by raising awareness among EU citizens and residents of their rights and obligations and also of the benefits of diversity, **support intermediary actors** such as NGOs to improve their capacity to combat discrimination, **support the development of equality policies** at national level and encourage the exchange of good practices between EU countries, **achieve change** in the area of anti-discrimination through **anti-discrimination training** activities as well as monitor discrimination of youth in the EU.¹³

The Council of Europe addresses discrimination through a number of instruments pertaining to Article 14 of **ECHR**, **educational activities** (including those addressing anti-discrimination in children’s rights) and **campaigning including:**

- the **Council of Europe Anti-Discrimination Campaign**, focusing on cultural diversity and media¹⁴
- the No Hate Speech Movement, addressing online hate speech¹⁵

Both the Council of Europe and the EU have recently reiterated the importance of intercultural dialogue by identifying intercultural learning as an important priority in their educational and youth work activities. The Council of Europe’s Youth Sector Policy Priorities (2015-2017) identify support for youth workers in intercultural dialogue as one of the three key policy outcomes.¹⁶ This translates into a number of programmes and policies, including:

¹¹ Decision concerning the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008

¹² European Commission – Tackling Discrimination, available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/index_en.htm, last accessed on August 1, 2017.

¹³ Overview of youth discrimination in the European Union, available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/overview_youth_discrimination_en.pdf, last accessed on October 6, 2017.

¹⁴ Council of Europe Anti-Discrimination Campaign <https://www.coe.int/t/DG4/ANTI-DISCRIMINATION-CAMPAIGN/>

¹⁵ No Hate Speech Movement, available at: <https://www.nohatespeechmovement.org/>, last accessed on October 5, 2017.

¹⁶ Council of Europe Youth Sector Priorities (2016-2017) <https://www.coe.int/en/web/youth/priorities>

financial support for intercultural projects through the **European Youth Foundation**¹⁷, educational and resource support for **European youth networks** and initiatives using the **European Youth Centres** in Budapest and Strasbourg¹⁸ as well as generating expertise through academic and professional publications for youth work educators, policy-makers and professionals¹⁹.

The European Union launched its **Erasmus+ Programme** in 2014 as the largest education and youth work collaboration programme in EU's history. Its dedicated Youth sub-programme contains a number of support mechanism for intercultural youth work namely through funding international youth exchanges, youth worker mobility and training as well as support for resource and quality development. Mobility programmes are an efficient tool in promoting intercultural dialogue²⁰ and the programme's long-term financial sustainability (until 2020, with a likely extension for another seven years) bode well for its potential impact of international exchange programmes on young people's intercultural competences.

Intercultural dialogue as a cross-sectoral issue is also supported through their policies and programmes in the field of youth and in other sectors, such as education, multilingualism, culture and migrant integration (see below). The European Union's **Creative Europe Programme**²¹ provides substantial support for creative and cultural sector organisations in promoting intercultural dialogue. The Council of Europe's **Education for Democratic Citizenship** (EDC) framework (see below) together with its **Human Rights Education** (HRE) activities also contain important intercultural components.

Considering the rise of populist and nationalist movements and discourses in many countries in Europe, intercultural dialogue is likely to remain at the centre of youth policy-making.

The Council of Europe's '**Agenda 2020**' is a medium-term strategic document on youth policy. The Agenda identifies 'living together in diverse societies' as one of three mid-term

¹⁷ European Youth Foundation <https://fej.coe.int/>

¹⁸ European Youth Centre Budapest <http://www.eycb.coe.int/>

¹⁹ Council of Europe Youth Publications <https://www.coe.int/en/web/youth/publications>

²⁰ Study on Maximising the Potential of Mobility in Building European Identity and Promoting Civic Participation http://ec.europa.eu/citizenship/about-the-europe-for-citizens-programme/studies/index_en.htm

²¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/>

youth policy priorities for CoE Member States²². Within the Erasmus+ Programme, intercultural dialogue has gained more prominence as an **annual priority area** for the second year running (2016 and 2017)²³.

Youth and citizenship

Strengthening young people's sense of citizenship and encouraging them to be active citizens is essential to strengthen the sense of belonging. The Council of Europe identified education as an efficient defence tool against the rise of violence, racism, extremism, xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance, as well as to promote core Council of Europe values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. **The Council of Ministers recommendation on EDC and HRE CM/Rec(2010)7** proposes that all Member States engage in 'education, training, awareness raising, information, practices and activities which aim, by equipping learners with knowledge, skills and understanding and developing their attitudes and behaviour, to empower them to exercise and defend their democratic rights and responsibilities in society, to value diversity and to play an active part in democratic life, with a view to the promotion and protection of democracy and the rule of law'.²⁴ The recommendation is complemented by an explanatory memorandum providing guidance and suggests policy measures at national and local level with regards to strengthening youth citizenship.

The European Union does not actively engage with education and youth work policy at Member State level as this is considered to be in their sovereign domain, but it has recently proposed a pan-European volunteering and traineeship programme, entitled **European Solidarity Corps**, that would enable young people residing in EU Member States to volunteer and obtain training in other Member States. The new programme, set to fully launch in 2018, will be the largest cross-border youth volunteering scheme in Europe.²⁵ As volunteering has been shown to increase citizenship and reduce risk of exclusion²⁶, the ECS has a significant potential to strengthen young people's belonging in the EU. However, much

²² Agenda 2020, available at: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/youth/agenda-2020>, last accessed on October 2, 2017.

²³ Erasmus+ Programme <https://www.coe.int/en/web/youth/publications>

²⁴ Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)7 https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805cf01f

²⁵ European Voluntary Corps https://europa.eu/youth/solidarity_en

²⁶ Volunteering in the European Union http://ec.europa.eu/citizenship/pdf/doc1018_en.pdf

more could be done, at all levels, to support the development of the sense of belonging, autonomy and identity of young people in Europe.

Integration of young people from migrant and refugee backgrounds

European organisations and Member States' governments have also developed a number of responses to the perceptions of immigration and the migrant/refugee crisis, including addressing its impact on young people. It should be noted that responses to the perceptions of migration are as important as dealing with actual migration-related issues as such, as immigration now tops the list of issues of concern for EU citizens.²⁷

The European Union's actions in this policy area have a long history. With the 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam²⁸, the integration of migrants from non-EU countries became affected by EU policies for the very first time. From then on, the EU could take appropriate action to combat discrimination, including those based on racial or ethnic origin and religion or belief. The EU was also to develop a **common immigration policy** which was guided until 2004 by the so-called Tampere Programme aimed at granting third-country nationals rights and obligations comparable to those of EU citizens.²⁹ Since 2005, when the Commission presented the Common Agenda for Integration, the EU moved to more intense exchange of expertise on migration and integration³⁰. Since 2011, the EU started providing **funding support for research and activities assisting migrant integration** across the EU. In 2016, the EU has developed a **holistic approach to migration**, having declared an Action Plan that aims to co-ordinate activities at all levels from local to European and contain shared measures at addressing the challenges of migration and asylum including mechanisms such as the Common European Asylum System and a European Asylum Support Office, a dedicated Migration and Integration Fund and a Refugee Fund.³¹

²⁷ Eurobarometer 2016, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/autumn-2016-standard-eurobarometer-immigration-and-terrorism-continue-be-seen-most-important_en, last accessed on July 24, 2017.

²⁸ Treaty of Amsterdam, available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:11997D/TXT&from=EN>, last accessed on August 7, 2017.

²⁹ Tampere Factsheet, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/councils/bx20040617/tampere_09_2002_en.pdf, last accessed on August 3, 2017.

³⁰ Common Agenda for Integration <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52005DC0389>

³¹ A Common Agenda for Integration Framework for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals in the European Union <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52005DC0389>

One of the fundamental challenges in designing integration policies for migrants and refugees in Europe is finding objective and research-grounded **indicators of migrant integration** that can serve as a basis for evidence-based policy. Both the Council of Europe and the EU have developed relevant measures in this respect. The **Council of Europe developed a set of integration definitions and indicators in 1995** - they provide both theoretical and academic underpinning as well as concrete indicator measures that can be helpful in designing integration interventions, programmes and projects, including those in the youth sector.³² The EU has also developed a set of migrant integration indicators together with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), its latest edition, updated in 2015 is available to policy-makers and integration professionals.³³ The EU has recently launched its Inclusion and Diversity Strategy in the Field of Youth, recognising the importance of both cultural and social diversity and inclusion in its education, training and youth programmes, notably Erasmus+ (2014-2020).³⁴ The EU has also increased its activities in the field of youth in the context of the migration and refugee crisis, making refugee and asylum issues an Erasmus+ Programme priority alongside intercultural dialogue and having **prioritised activities tackling violent radicalisation of young people in its programmes**. In addition, the EU supports **trans-national networks** working with migration issues such as the European Integration network and European Migration Forum.³⁵

Tackling populism

As the new era of European populism escapes simple left-wing divisions and populists use a whole arsenal of new and quickly changing political, social and economic tools to influence the electorate, appropriate policy responses must adapt to new realities and be both agile and flexible.

³² Measurement and indicators of Integration, available at: https://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/archives/documentation/Series_Community_Relations/Measurement_indicators_in_integration_en.pdf, last accessed on August 2, 2017.

³³ Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015 https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/legal-migration/integration/docs/ec_oecd_joint_report_indicators_of_immigrant_integration_2015_en.pdf

³⁴ Erasmus+ Inclusion and Diversity Strategy in the Field of Youth, accessible at: http://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/youth/library/reports/inclusion-diversity-strategy_en.pdf, last accessed October 11, 2017.

³⁵ European Networks <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/main-menu/eus-work/networks>

The lack of **critical thinking** has been recognised as a significant threat to European democracy since voters (of all ages, including young people) can be tempted by misleading approaches to politics and eventually support or vote on parties and policies without proper scrutiny of complex issues.³⁶

The importance of developing critical thinking in young people has been recognised by both the European Union and the Council of Europe. The EU has included critical thinking as a key factor in developing citizenship through education and training in the 2015 Paris Declaration.³⁷ The European Council May 2016 conclusions called on Member States to strengthen the place of critical thinking skills in education and training at all levels, notably through citizenship, digital skills and media education.³⁸ The Council of Europe has also identified critical thinking, defined as 'skills required to analyse, evaluate and make judgments about materials of any kind (e.g. texts, arguments, interpretations, issues, events, experiences, etc.) in a systematic and logical manner' as one of eight key skill areas within its Competences for Democratic Citizenship (CDC) model.³⁹

Further to the emergence of the '**fake news**' phenomenon in public debate, further measures to enhance critical thinking have been identified, notably **fact-checking** and **countering propaganda** in media and social networks. In today's world saturated with information and opinion, in-depth analysis of complex issues can be very demanding for young people. Public debates are polarised between different points of reference and 'grey areas' are rarely challenged or interrogated in detail. Instead of proper analysis of complex problems, secondary sources (including social media and traditional media) rest on citation of statistical reports and sources that are difficult to verify. This tactic utilizes the supposedly self-evident explanatory value of numbers, and the easiness of their media dissemination, in a misleading way. As social media are set to soon become primary sources of information for young people across Europe⁴⁰, both the European Union and the Council of Europe have

³⁶ Peiser, A., [Using Populism to Engage Students in Critical Thinking](#), *The Social Studies* Vol. 104 , Issue 6 (2013), pp. 227-240.

³⁷ Declaration on promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and non- discrimination through education, Paris, 17 March 2015, available at: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/euridice/images/1/14/Leaflet_Paris_Declaration.pdf, last accessed on October 12, 2017.

³⁸ Developing media literacy and critical thinking through education and training - Council conclusions (30 May 2016), available at: <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9641-2016-INIT/en/pdf>, last accessed on October 11, 2017.

³⁹ Competences for Democratic Culture, available at: <https://rm.coe.int/16806ccc07>, last accessed on October 9, 2017.

⁴⁰ University of Oxford/Reuters – Sources of Information, available at: <http://www.digitalnewsreport.org/survey/2015/sources-of-news-2015/>, last accessed on October 11, 2017.

recognised the importance of fact-checking in social media. The Council of Europe's No Hate Speech Movement (mentioned above) focuses on countering online hate speech online by mobilising young people to speak up for human rights and democracy online, and to reduce the acceptance of hate speech by reporting it, including fact-checking and denouncing 'fake news'⁴¹. The European Union has intensified its work notably in the foreign policy sphere in countering 'fake news' and anti-EU propaganda, having set up the East StratCom Task Force to address 'Russia's ongoing disinformation campaigns' in the digital sphere⁴².

Access to rights

The issue of young people's access to rights has gained prominence among European policy-makers. Although all Council of Europe Member States agree on basic human rights standards including those of young people, they encounter numerous barriers to accessing them – including insufficient access to quality education, difficulties in securing stable employment, insufficient capacity of social and health services to cater for the specific needs of young people and lack of opportunities for participation in social life. Access to young people's rights is an essential element in building a culture based on the principles of human rights, democracy and the rule of law that Council of Europe Member States pledge a commitment to. Those concerns are reflected in a dynamic growth of relevant policy measures on access to youth rights in the Council of Europe. In 2015, Council of Europe issued **recommendation CM/Rec(2015)3 on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights**. The document recommends that the governments of the member States develop and implement sustainable, evidence-based public policies that take into consideration the specific situations and needs of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods. It is also accompanied by a set of measures on facilitating access to social rights for young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods.⁴³

⁴¹ About the NHSM Campaign, available at <https://www.coe.int/en/web/no-hate-campaign/about-the-campaigns>, last accessed on October 10, 2017.

⁴² Questions and Answers about the East StratCom Task Force, available at: https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/2116/-questions-and-answers-about-the-east-stratcom-task-force_en

⁴³ Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)3 on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights, <https://rm.coe.int/168066671e>

The following year, CoE **Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)7** of the Committee of Ministers to member states on **young people's access to rights** called on Member States to address the discriminatory practices faced by many young people on the grounds explicitly outlined by ECHR Article 14, highlighting **multifaceted identities and intersectionality of discrimination** as particular challenges.⁴⁴

Both the European Union and Council of Europe have recently devoted more attention to the potential of youth work to address wider youth issues, including access to rights. While the EU's activities are largely research and expert-driven, the Council of Europe has moved forward with a clear policy agenda.

The European Union has devoted substantial resources to youth work issues, including support for youth work projects through the Erasmus+ Programme, **research into the value of youth work** and its contribution to addressing young people's needs across all EU Member States⁴⁵, including awareness of and access to rights, as well as setting up an **expert group on youth work's potential** to address issues of transition from education to employment.⁴⁶ The research and expert work, however valuable, has not been followed-up by specific policy developments.

In a momentous development for European youth policy development, the Council of Europe has issued its **first recommendation on youth work** in May 2017. The recommendation recognises its essential and valuable contribution to young people's development and key role in widening access to rights. It also recommends 'further development of quality youth work is safeguarded and pro-actively supported within local, regional or national youth policies, as appropriate, also calling for the development of 'strategies, frameworks, legislation, sustainable structures and resources, effective co-ordination with other sectors, as well as to related policies that promote equal access to youth work for all young people'.⁴⁷ The implementation of this recommendation and

⁴⁴ Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on young people's access to rights https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=09000016806a93e2

⁴⁵ Working with young people: the value of youth work in the European Union, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/youth/library/study/youth-work-report_en.pdf, last accessed on October 7, 2017.

⁴⁶ Expert Group Report: the contribution of youth work to address the challenges young people are facing, in particular the transition from education to employment, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/youth/library/reports/contribution-youth-work_en.pdf, last accessed on October 11, 2017.

⁴⁷ Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on youth work https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=0900001680717e78

building on the momentum it created is a great opportunity for youth policy-making across Europe and a key challenge for all stakeholders in the upcoming future.

Good practice

The Autonomous Province of Trento - Provincial Agency of Family, Parenting and Youth Policy, established a project called ‘Co-Housing: Io Cambio Status to address the need for access to affordable housing for young people and to support youth transitions to independence. The programme targets young people aged 18-29 who are not in employment, education or training, or only in occasional employment, and who have been living with their parents for at least three years. The young people are provided subsidised shared housing for at a third of market rent, and are engaged in a programme of coaching and volunteering. The pilot project resulted in every participant transitioning to independent living arrangements outside of their family home or previous care setting. This programme is managed through a partnership between the Province of Trentino and local NGOs. <http://www.politichegiovanili.provincia.tn.it/>

ENIL - European Network on Independent Living (ENIL) launched an international project in partnership with the Council of Europe. Through a series of study sessions taking place between 2012 and 2017, ENIL has worked to promote awareness, knowledge and access to social rights amongst young disabled people, as well as to mobilise and empower young people with disabilities to lobby and advocate for disabled people at a local, national and European level – particularly within the structures of the Council of Europe and European Parliament. <http://www.enil.eu>

‘Refugeegee’ - in Glasgow, a group of young people decided to take the matter of refugee welcome and integration into their own hands by providing welcome packs and activities for newly arrived refugees. Refugeegee continues to build links and connections between the local population and refugees. <http://refugeegee.co.uk/>