RESULTS REPORT JANUARY 2012



















CONTENT

•	Introduction	3
-	On-line consultation	4
•	The web page	. 13
-	Good practices and local problems	. 16
-	Learning by doing: Local practices on youth volunteering	. 18
-	Workshops on volunteering skills	.19
•	Final Recommendations	25
-	Acknowledgment	.27
•	About the Youth in Action Programme	.28
	Contact Information	29





INTRODUCTION

Improving Youth Volunteering through the Structured Dialogue is an initiative of Gantalcalá (Spain) together with: Dobrovolnické Centrum (Czech Republic); ENL (Estonia); Evosmos Municipality (Greece); Naples Municipality (Italy); SOS Malta (Malta); Agenda 21 (Romania); Linköping Municipality (Sweden) and Black Boys Can Association (UK) which pretends to increase and improve the EU youth volunteering activities, to contribute with the local communities' development, through the exchange of good practices and the structured dialogue between young people and those responsible of the decision-making. The project, divided in different phases and activities, lasts from 1st May 2011 until 31st January 2012.

One of the first things to be done was an on-line consultation process on the *Renewed* framework for European cooperation in the youth field¹, concretely on priorities such as Youth employment and Volunteering, was addressed to the Young people of each organization's community.

Then, in order to share and learn from the experiences, young people from each country were asked to record short videos on volunteering activities that were developed in their communities and on local problems that could be solved by a volunteer activity.

Afterwards, the European seminar that took place in Sevilla, Spain, from 3rd to 8th October 2011, put together, on the one hand, 36 young people and, on the other, 8 politicians/ responsible of the decision-making in the Youth field, coming from 9 different countries, in order to share good practices and establish a Structured dialogue, making use of methodologies based on the Non Formal learning principles.

You may see the video of the seminar in the next link:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AEVn9ArDBaE&list=UUyHzkRZ4WmeDWvF_e-ZxwDg&index=1&feature=plcp

Last but not least, the web page http://all-in-vol.eu, that has been created for the project "Improving Youth Volunteering through the Structured Dialogue", to be used as a common platform for the young people and organizations from the different countries. This web contents a compilation of all the materials that have been used during the project, which, together with this Results Report will hopefully be useful for youngsters and organizations from all around Europe.

¹ Council Resolution of 27 November 2009 on a renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010-2018)

_

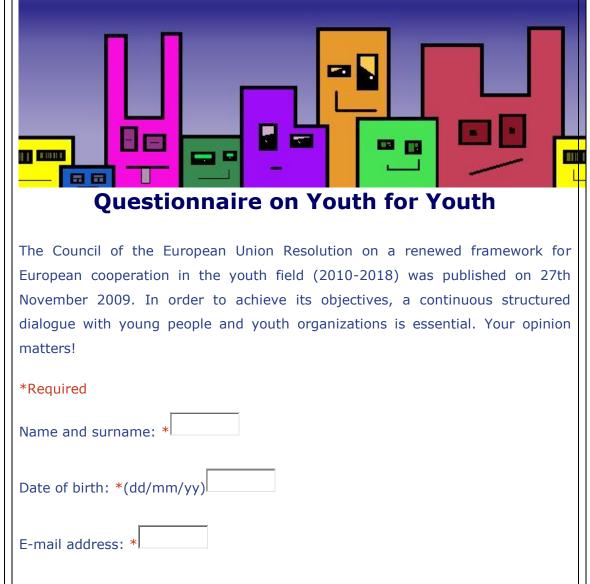




1. ON-LINE CONSULTATION

Once the coordinating organization prepared the questionnaire on youth volunteering, unemployment and the *Council resolution on a renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010-2018)* the partner organizations were in charge of spreading it among the young people (aged 14-30 years old) from their communities. The number of youngsters who filled it in was between 50-100 in each country.

In this report, we have included the English version of the questionnaire, the links to the questionnaires in the other languages of the partners, and the results obtained after the analyzing made by the participants during the transnational seminar that was hold in Spain.



1. According to the Council of the European Union, transition from education and training, or from unemployment, to the labor market must be reinforced and supported. *From your point of view, which of the next options may be the most





effective to do so?														
To increase the number	er of profes	ssional int	ernship pla	acements	for univers	ity								
students.														
To organize common e	events or fa	airs to put	together	young job	seekers ar	nd								
companies' representatives	S.													
To increase the intern	ational mo	bility oppo	rtunities f	or young p	people duri	ng								
their education or training														
Other:														
2. Among the Education and Training objectives, it is important to highlight the necessity of promotion and recognition of the Non Formal learning for young people. *On a scale of 5 (maximum) to 1 (minimum) what could be the best options? 1 2 3 4 5														
1 2 3 4 5														
To carry out														
information campaigns in order to make the														
Non Formal Learning	0			0	0									
better known in society.														
society.														
To increase the value given to the														
certificates that														
recognize and validate skills and	0	0	0	0	0									
qualifications obtained														
through the Non Formal learning.														
Pormar learning.														
To establish agreements between														
organizations that				_										
work in the Formal Education and in the	0	0	0	0	0									
Non Formal														
Education.														
3. According to the Council														
recognized, taking in accouscale of 5 (maximum) to 1						n a								
certifications used for the r						ugh								
voluntary activities?														
	1	2	3	4	5									
Europass	0	0	0	0	0									
Youthpass	0	0	0	0	0									
Some certification used in														
your country/city/organization	0	0	0	0	0									





In case you know about s describe it, please:	ome certi	fication us	ed in your	country/ci	ty/organizatio	on,
				\blacksquare		
₹				E		
4. The incompanient to accomp						l
4. It is important to prom representative democracy that this could be possible	and in th	ne civil soci	iety at all l			
0		•				_
Offering opportunitie		•	rect debate	e between	young people	е
and Public administrations	represer	ntatives.				
Strengthening the lea	arning on	the mecha	nisms of d	emocratic	participation	
and taking part in simulat						
0						
Using ICTs and other	tools ava	ilable in th	ne internet,	as blogs,	on-line	
consultations or social net	works, to	obtain a h	nigher invo	Ivement of	young peop	le
in the matters that concer	n the civi	I society.				
0 044 044		•				
Other:						
5. How do you think that	barriers fo	or youth pa	articipation	in volunta	ary activities,	
whether at local or at inte	rnational	level could	d be remov	ed? *On a		
(maximum) to 1 (minimu	m), score	the differe	ent solution	ıs.		
	1	2	3	4	5	
0.00	1					
Offering opportunities for virtual						
volunteering activities,	0	0	0	0	0	
using ICTs (don't need		-				
to move physically).						
Improving facilities in						
the places where the						
volunteering activities are organized, to be	0	0	0	0	0	
accessible to young		•	~	~	~	
people with						
disabilities.						
Promoting voluntary						
activities as an						
alternative to extracurricular and/or	0	0	0	0	0	
leisure activities in the	~	~	~	~	~	
Educational						
institutions.						





Do you have any other idea to remove those barriers? Describe it, please:
Data Protection: According to the Spanish regulation stated in Act 8/2001 and Act 15/1999 on data protection, the information contained in this Form will become part of a data base belonging to Gantalcalá (the coordinating organization of the project "Improving youth volunteering through the structured dialogue) to be used exclusively in the frame of this project. If you wish to exert your rights of access, rectification, cancellation or objection, please contact to: Gantalcalá, C/ Gamazo 17, Bajo 2, 41001, Sevilla (Spain).
<u>S</u> ubmit

To see the on-line consultation in the different languages, follow the links:

Czech:

https://docs.google.com/a/gantalcala.org/spreadsheet/viewform?hl=en_GB&formkey=dDE2Nzg 2Z01WTkNYSGM0NllabEJhbXc6MQ#gid=0

Estonian:

https://docs.google.com/a/gantalcala.org/spreadsheet/viewform?hl=en_GB&formkey=dGxTWkFZamFDUXVyWU94ZmkwZWlmbEE6MQ#gid=0

Greek:

https://docs.google.com/a/gantalcala.org/spreadsheet/viewform?hl=en_GB&formkey=dElCaU9Z ZkE2bGFkekpyWkFyRmNDTlE6MQ#gid=0

Italian:

https://docs.google.com/a/gantalcala.org/spreadsheet/viewform?hl=en_GB&formkey=dHMyUHY10TJ0SEFDNnFpclFzeWxfV2c6MQ#gid=0

Romanian:

https://docs.google.com/a/gantalcala.org/spreadsheet/viewform?hl=en_GB&formkey=dDdadDhoy3VITTIGUjdNbTdWLTdzYmc6MQ#gid=0





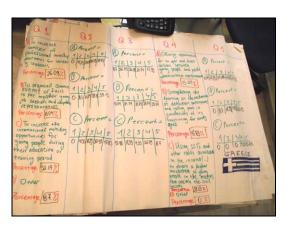
Spanish:

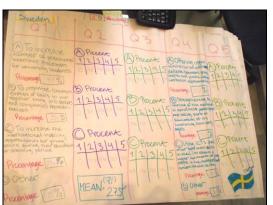
https://docs.google.com/a/gantalcala.org/spreadsheet/viewform?hl=en_GB&formkey=dEV4N1R_rUE1TMIVzMGNfenNLTWk3MHc6MQ#gid=0

Swedish:

https://docs.google.com/a/gantalcala.org/spreadsheet/viewform?hl=en_GB&formkey=dERVVFB tSExxQnpMSEhULW5WcWQ4Znc6MQ#gid=0







Some of the Posters made by the participants of each country delegation after calculating the percentages obtained from each question of the on-line questionnaire.

The results obtained by the participants during the transnational seminar were as follows:

1. According to the European Council, transition from education and training, or from unemployment, to the labor market must be reinforced and supported. From your point of view, which of the next options may be the most effective to do so?	SPAIN %	ESTONIA %	GREECE %	ITALY %	MALTA %	U.K %	CZECH %	ROMANIA %	SWEDEN %
To increase the number of professional internship placements for university students.	<mark>46,3</mark>	<mark>46</mark>	26,09	21,2	33	<mark>45</mark>	34,7	32	47
To organize common events or fairs to put together young job seekers and companies' representatives.	8,5	30	13,04	21,2	30	10	44,9	28	23,5
To increase the international mobility opportunities for young people during their education or training period.	45,1	24	52,17	57,6	33	30	20,4	36	29,5
Other:			8,7		4	15		4	





2. Among the Education and Training objectives, it is important to highlight the necessity of promotion and recognition of the Non Formal learning for young people. On a scale of 5 (maximum) to 1 (minimum) what could be the best options?	SPA	IIN	EST	ONIA	GRE	ECE	ITAL	Y	MA	_TA	U.K		CZE	ECH.R	ROM	MANIA	SWI	EDEN
To carry out information	1	4,9	1	0	1	0	1	3,8	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
campaigns in order to make the Non Formal	2	12,2	2	17	2	17,3	2	13,5	2	8	2	0	2	10,2	2	4	2	9,8
Learning better known in society.	3	34,1	3	10	3	26	3	36,5	3	28	3	40	3	44,9	3	30	3	52,9
	4	25,6	4	54	4	26	4	26,9	4	35	4	35	4	26,5	4	21	4	27,4
	5	16,9	5	19	5	30,4	5	19,2	5	27	5	25	5	18,4	5	45	5	9,8
To increase the value	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1,9	1	0	1	5	1	0	1	2	1	0
given to the certificates that recognize and	2	6,1	2	2	2	8,7	2	3,8	2	2	2	5	2	4,1	2	8	2	7,8
validate skills and qualifications obtained	3	20,7	3	10	3	13	3	21,1	3	10	3	20	3	26,5	3	17	3	27,4
through the Non Formal learning.	4	46,3	4	32	4	39,1	4	32,6	4	36	4	30	4	42,9	4	30	4	31,3
	5	26,8	5	56	5	39,1	5	40,3	5	51	5	40	5	26,5	5	43	5	33,3
To establish agreements	1	1,2	1	0	1	0	1	3,8	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	0	1	0
between organizations that work in the Formal Education and in the	2	3,7	2	2	2	4,3	2	3,8	2	8	2	0	2	10,3	2	0	2	11,7
Non Formal Education.	3	25,6	3	20	3	17,3	3	5,7	3	19	3	15	3	34,7	3	8	3	37,2
	4	39	4	34	4	30,4	4	28,8	4	24	4	40	4	26,5	4	34	4	35,9
	5	30	5	44	5	47,8	5	57,6	5	48	5	30	5	26,5	5	58	5	15,6

3. According to the Council, voluntary activities should be more and better recognized, taking in account its value in the Non Formal learning context. On a scale of 5 (maximum) to 1 (minimum), to what extent do you know the certifications used for the recognition of skills and qualifications obtained through voluntary activities?	SPA	ΝIN	EST	ONIA	GRE	ECE	ITAI	_Y	MAL	ТА	U.K		CZE	CH.R	ROM	MANIA	SWI	EDEN
Europass	1	34,1	1	15	1	8,7	1	13,5	1	14	1	45	1	16,3	1	11	1	37,2
	2	15,9	2	14	2	26	2	19,2	2	14	2	35	2	12,3	2	10	2	19,6
	3	13,4	3	22	3	26	3	21,1	3	9	3	15	3	36,6	3	28	3	17,6





	4	23,2	4	24	4	21,7	4	15,3	4	26	4	5	4	24,5	4	17	4	11,7
	5	13,4	5	25	5	17,3	5	30,6	5	38	5	0	5	16,3	5	34	5	13,7
	_																	
Youthpass	1	36,6	1	14	1	13	1	28,8	1	18	1	35	1	28,6	1	17	1	39,2
	2	14,6	2	9	2	21,7	2	25	 2	20	2	40	2	6,1	2	20	2	27,4
	3	19,5	3	20	3	21,7	3	7,6	 3	15	3	20	3	34,7	3	21	3	15,6
	4	12,2	4	30	4	21,7	4	25	4	18	4	5	4	16,3	4	21	4	9,8
	5	12,2	5	27	5	21,7	5	13,5	5	28	5	0	5	14,3	5	21	5	7,8
Some certification used	1	39	1	36	1	43,8	1	28,8	1	23	1	35	1	48,9	1	43	1	47
in your country/city/organization	2	13,4	2	10	2	17,3	2	17,3	 2	8	2	20	2	6,1	2	17	2	17,6
, , ,	3	24,4	3	15	3	4,3	3	34,6	3	24	3	25	3	24,5	3	17	3	13,7
	4	9,8	4	20	4	26	4	9,6	4	25	4	10	4	8,2	4	15	4	17,6
	5	8,5	5	29	5	8,7	5	11,5	5	20	5	10	5	12,3	5	8	5	0,3
Other:																		

4. It is important to promote and support the participation of young people in the representative democracy and in the civil society at all levels. How do you think that this could be possible in a successful way?	SPAIN %	ESTONIA %	GREECE	ITALY %	MALTA %	U.K %	CZECH R.	ROMANIA %	SWEDEN %
Offering opportunities for an open and direct debate between young people and Public administrations representatives.	44	34	13,04	28,8	26	35	26,5	28	35,3
Strengthening the learning on the mechanisms of democratic participation and taking part in simulations of its functioning from early ages.	37,8	37	47,83	<mark>36,6</mark>	39	39	22,5	49	33,3





Using ICTs and other	17,1	29	39,13	34,6	30	15	<mark>51</mark>	21	27,4
tools available in the									
internet, as blogs, on-									
line consultations or									
social networks, to									
obtain a higher									
involvement of young									
people in the matters									11
that concern the civil									
society.									
Other:	1,2				6	11		2	3,9

5. How do you think that barriers for youth participation in voluntary activities, whether at local or at international level could be removed? On a scale of 5 (maximum) to 1 (minimum), score the different solutions.	SPAIN		ESTONIA		GREECE		ITALY		MALTA		U.K		CZ	CZECH.R		ROMANIA		EDEN
Offering opportunities for	1	4,9	1	0	1	13	1	9,6	1	11	1	15	1	2	1	6	1	3,9
virtual volunteering activities, using ICTs	2	12,2	2	9	2	17,3	2	28,8	2	23	2	25	2	16,3	2	17	2	11,7
(don't need to move	3	29,3	3	32	3	34,7	3	28,8	3	23	3	15	3	51	3	28	3	15,6
physically).	4	31,7	4	35	4	17,3	4	23	4	23	4	30	4	16,3	4	26	4	52,4
	5	19,5	5	24	5	17,3	5	9,6	5	20	5	15	5	14,4	5	23	5	15,6
Improving facilities in the	1	1,2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	_ _ 1	0	1	0	1	5,8
places where the volunteering activities	2	8,5	2	2	2	8,7	2	3,8	2	9	2	0	_ 2	12,2	2	4	2	25,4
are organized, to be	3	23,2	3	15	3	17,3	3	21,1	3	18	3	30	3	38,7	3	21	3	27,7
accessible to young people with disabilities.	4	35,4	4	37	4	47,5	4	36,5	4	33	4	25	4	30,6	4	28	4	23,5
	5	34,1	5	46	5	26	5	38,4	5	40	5	45	5	18,5	5	47	5	17,6
Promoting voluntary	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0
activities as an alternative to	2	11	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	5,8
alternative to extracurricular and/or	3	11	3	9	3	0	3	3,8	3	7	3	25	3	14,2	3	2	3	15,6
leisure activities in the Educational institutions.	4	35,4	4	27	4	4,3	4	23	4	17	4	0	4	34,7	4	30	4	37,2
	5	45,6	5	64	5	95,6	5	73,2	5	73	5	75	5	49,1	5	64	5	48,1
Other:																		





Key:

The highest number or percentage of each country for the given options.

The second highest number or percentage, when it takes a different orientation (max. /min.) than the first one.

- Sum up of results: (Conclusions or meanings after these results might be obtained as well, according to the understanding, situation or context of each country/community).
- 1. Regarding the reinforcement of the transition from education and training or from unemployment to the labor market, the option of increasing the number of professional internship placements for university students has been highly chosen by young people in Spain, Estonia, Malta, U.K and Sweden; while increasing the international mobility opportunities for young people during their education or training period has been chosen in first position by Greece, Italy, Malta and Romania; The option less trustful for most of the countries, but for Czech Republic has been organizing common events or fairs to put together young job seekers and companies' representatives.
- 2. When it comes to look for options to highlight the necessity of promotion and recognition of the Non Formal learning for young people, countries such as Estonia, Greece, Italy, Malta and Romania, give the same punctuation (maximum) for the second and third options (increasing the value given to the certificates that recognize and validate skills and qualifications obtained through the Non Formal learning and establishing agreements between organizations that work in the Formal Education and in the Non Formal Education). Other countries, such as Spain, Czech Republic and Sweden are a bit skeptical with all of the given options; while the option of carrying out information campaigns in order to make the Non Formal Education better known in society is the less successful alternative according to most of the young people who answered the questionnaire.
- 3. In countries such as Estonia, Italy, Malta and Romania, when Young people is asked about certifications used for the recognition of skills and qualifications obtained through voluntary activities most of them admit to know enough or a lot about instruments such as Europass and Youthpass (at European level) though these certificates are a little or not know at all in Spain, U.K and Sweden. Finally, the Young people in the 9 different countries give the same negative results, with few exceptions in Estonia, Italy and Malta when they are asked about their knowledge on any instrument or tool used in their country, city or organization to recognize the participation in volunteering activities.
- **4.** When young people are asked about ways to promote and support the participation of young people in the representative democracy and in the civil society at all levels, most of the countries chose to strengthen the learning on the mechanisms of democratic participation and taking part in simulations of its functioning from early ages at first instance, but for Spain and Sweden, that chose as the best option to offer opportunities for an open and direct debate between young people and Public administrations representatives. Thus, other countries such as Estonia, Czech Republic, U.K and Romania follow this option quite closely, while in the opposite, countries such as Greece, Italy and Malta seem to be less trustful for this than for the





option of using ICTs and other tools available in the internet, as blogs, on-line consultations or social networks, to obtain a higher involvement of young people in the matters that concern the civil society.

5. Finally, when the question is about how to remove the barriers for youth participation in voluntary activities, whether at local or at international level, offering opportunities for virtual volunteering activities, using ICTs is accepted on a regular basis, but not totally supported by all the countries. Most of them, with little exceptions from Czech Republic and Sweden think that is totally necessary an improvement of facilities in the places where the volunteering activities are organized, to be accessible to young people with disabilities. Whilst the best solution according to the young people of the 9 countries, would be the promotion of voluntary activities as an alternative to extracurricular and/or leisure activities in the Educational institutions (it means more cooperation between different sectors, institutions, etc.)

13

2. THE WEB PAGE

The web page http://all-in-vol.eu is an essential part of this project, as it has been used to share different materials among the partners during the whole execution and it will remain also after it, to keep being used by youngsters and organizations from all around Europe.



Welcome to the web page created through the project Improving Youth Volunteering through the Structured Dialogue, developed under action 5.1 (Meetings of young people and those responsible of youth policies)of the Youth in Action Programme.

The aim of this web page is to be used as a common platform throughout the project, as well as for a dissemination campaign around Europe.



A project co-financed by:











What may you find by clicking ...?

Partners:



A project co-financed by:







News:



Links to news about the seminar in Spain

Posted on October 20, 2011 by all-in-vol

Hello! Here you may find some of the links of the media that have covered the seminar "Improving youth volunteering through the structured dialogue" in Spain. Enjoy it!

http://www.alguadaira.com/?p=3422

 $\label{lem:http://www.europapress.es/andalucia/sevilla-00357/noticia-jovenes-representantes-politicos-paises-europeos-intercambian-sevilla-experiencias-voluntariado-20111004151137.html$

 $\underline{http://www.cunoticias.com/noticiasde/agencia-nacional-de-juventud-de-malta.php}$

http://www.elmenordigital.net/?p=7508

http://www.noticias.com/noticias/youth

 $\underline{http://www.cnja.org/jovenes-y-representantes-politicos-de-9-paises-europeos-paises-europeo-paises-europeo-paises-europeo-paises-europeo-paises-europeo-paises-europeo-paises-europeo-paise-paises-europeo-paises-europeo-paises-europeo-paises-europeo-paise-pai$

Search

Recent Posts

- Links to news about the seminar in Spain
- Czech Republic.Press Release in facebook
- Romania. ComunicateMedia.ro
- Agenda 21. Second Press Release
- Dobrovolnické Centrum. Czech Republic. Press Release

Recent Comments

Archives

- October 2011
- September 2011
- July 2011
- June 2011

Categories

- Czech Rep.
- Romania





Pictures:



A project co-financed by:







The project:



Improving Youth Volunteering through the Structured Dialogue is an initiative of Gantalcalá, together to 8 more partners from diff which pretends to increase and improve the EU youth volunteering activities, to contribute with the local communities' developme exchange of good practices and the structured dialogue between young people and those responsible of the decision-making. The divided in different phases and activities, lasts from 1st May 2011 untill 31st January 2012.







3. GOOD PRACTICES AND LOCAL PROBLEMS

To share the good practices on youth volunteering, participants from each country were asked to record short videos on volunteering activities that were developed in their communities and publish them in the web http://all-in-vol.eu

Meanwhile, the politicians/decision-makers were asked to prepare a Power Point presentation with the good practices on volunteering that were developed in their municipalities/organizations.

Afterwards, the young participants recorded videos with local problems from their communities that could be solved by a volunteering activity. The possible situations and solutions were offered using the methodology developed by Augusto Boal 'Theater of the oppressed'.







Activity: Good practices on youth volunteering. Video session

Links to the videos on good practices recorded by each delegation:

Czech Republic: http://all-in-vol.eu/page20.html

Estonia: http://all-in-vol.eu/page21.html

Greece: http://all-in-vol.eu/page22.html

Italy: http://all-in-vol.eu/page23.html

Malta: http://all-in-vol.eu/page24.html

Romania: http://all-in-vol.eu/page25.html

Spain: http://all-in-vol.eu/page26.html

Sweden: http://all-in-vol.eu/page27.html

U.K: http://all-in-vol.eu/page28.html











Activity: Good practices on youth volunteering. Decision-makers

Links to the Politicians/decision-makers presentations:

Czech Republic: http://www.slideshare.net/DianaGantalcal/czech-repgood-practices-5-p-and-kompas

Estonia: http://www.slideshare.net/DianaGantalcal/estoniagood-practices2

Greece: http://www.slideshare.net/DianaGantalcal/evosmos-decision-maker

Malta: http://www.slideshare.net/DianaGantalcal/maltagood-practice-presentation

 $Romania: \underline{http://www.slideshare.net/DianaGantalcal/apsd-agenda-}$

21presentationofgoodpractices

Spain: http://www.slideshare.net/DianaGantalcal/spainiiiplanandaluzvoluntariado

Sweden: http://www.slideshare.net/DianaGantalcal/swedenvolunteerin-linkoping

UK: http://www.slideshare.net/DianaGantalcal/black-boys-can-association





Local problems. Video session + Theater of the oppressed.







4. LEARNING BY DOING: LOCAL PRACTICES ON YOUTH VOLUNTEERING

One of the challenges of the transnational seminar was that the participants coming from different countries, not only learnt how a Spanish local volunteering activity was developed, but to be directly involved on it. This was the case of the activity 'EuroAula' organized by Gantalcalá.

The young participants, divided in mixed international groups, walked down the Sevillian streets in order to offer the locals an itinerant English lesson. This particular background made them think and plan different methodologies, based on the principles of the Non Formal Learning (Posters, Drawings, Dialogues, Role-playing...etc.)







5. WORKSHOPS ON VOLUNTEERING SKILLS

The participants were divided in new groups, supported by the politicians/decision-makers, in order to develop new initiatives for youth volunteering projects, that could be realistic and appropriate in the frame of the local/public administrations that may support/co-finance them.





19

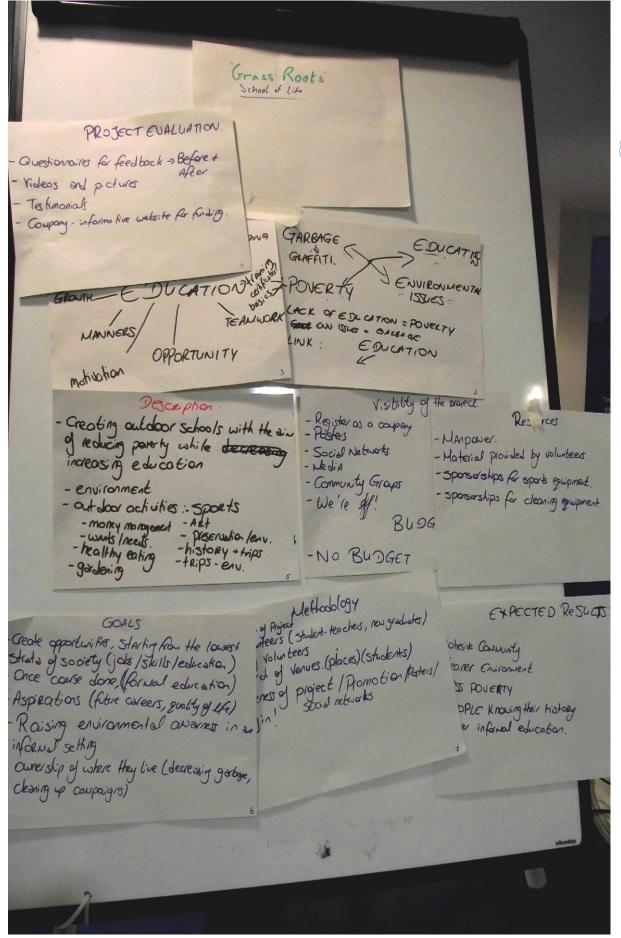
Below you may find the outlines for each of the initiative created during the activity:





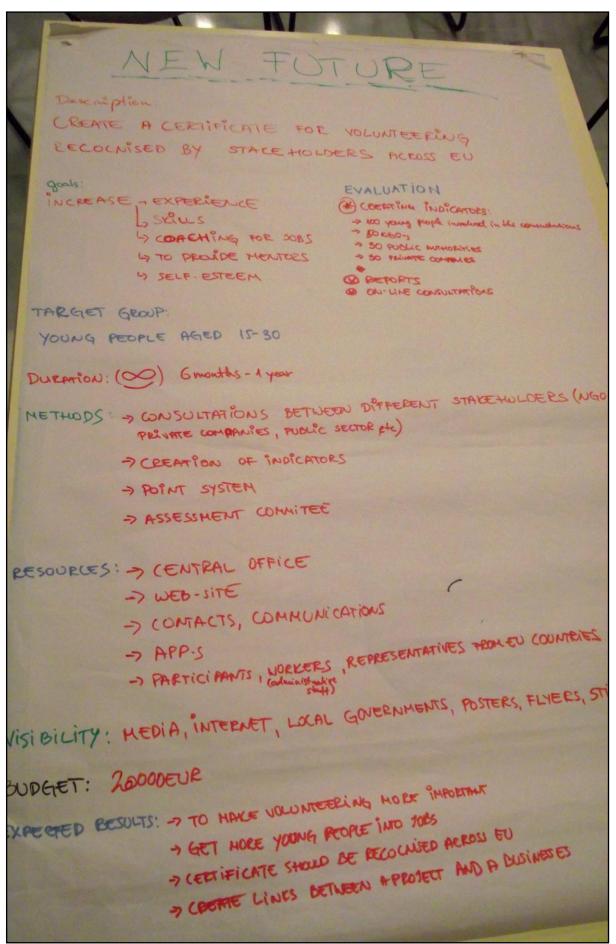
















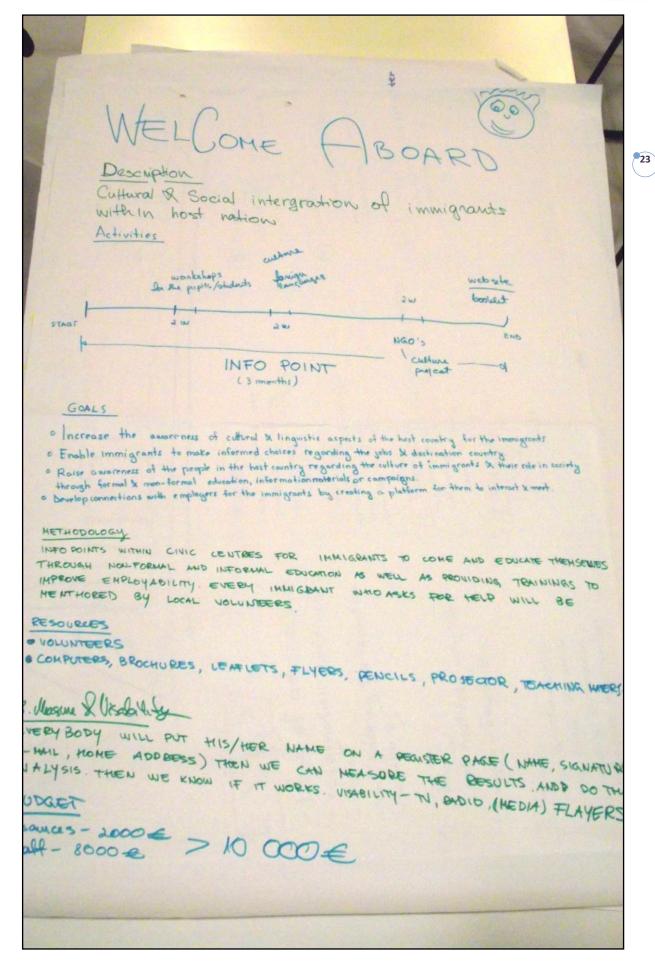
ISHER, No FISH DESCRIPTION: TRAINING VOLUNTEERS TO CONDUCT FURTHER PROYECTS IN THE AREA OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND TEACHING PEOPLE THERE BASIC EDUCATION, HYGIENE AND LOW COST SOLF IMPOVEHIENT GOALS: TO EMPOWER QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS AND TEACHERS TO CONDUCT THE PROYECT AND TO HELP LOCALS TO BE SELFSUPFICIENT WITH THOSE PROYECTS TO UNDERSTAND AND APPRECIATE LIFE BASIC MEEDS DRATION: 1 YEAR AGE , REQUIREMENTS: 18 + SKILLED WORKFORCE METHOLOGY: TEAM BUILDING FOR LOLUNTEERS PR (POSTERS, FLYERS, PRESS RELEASES, REB-PAGES, SOCIALINA) VOLUNTEBE REPRINTHENT SETTIME TO PRESENT THE PROYEUT 4 TO GET TO KNOW EACHOTHER DIFFERENT TEAINING COURSES ON BASIC EDUCATION, PERSONAL RESOURCES: VOLUNTEERS & SKILLED TRAINERS DIFFERENT PLACES OF TRAINING, DIFFERENT PLACES & MATERIALS COSTS: TRAVELLING, LOCATION, TRAINING MATERIALS, TRAINERS BUDGET: FUNDS: YOUTH IN ARTION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, STONSORS, FUND RISING PESULTS: 15-20 PEOPLE COMPLETE THE TEXINING INCREASE THE ADULT LITERACY IN 5 YEARS TO GET MORE INFORMATION ABOUT TARGET GROWS MANATION: SHORT TERM NUMBER OF PROYECTS

LONG TERM ECONOMIC IMPACT ON LOCAL

COMMUNITIES (ANALYSIS, INTERNEWS ...

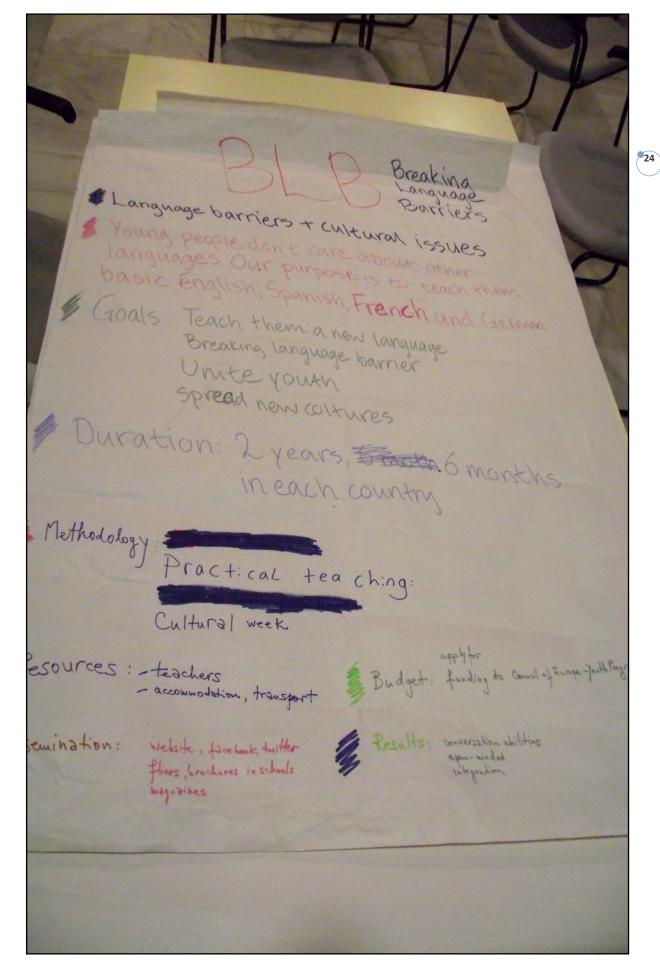
















FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION FOR YOUTH

. TO ENCOURAGE STUDENTS TO INVOLVE THEUSELVES

· PARTICIPATIVE YOUTHS WILL BE GIVEN RECOGNITION OF

NGO'S WHICH AIN TO OFFEL OPPORTUNITIES, INFORM

ABOUT WORK OPPORTUNITIES, AND GIVE GUIDANCE TO NEW

· INPOLTANCE TO OKGANISE FUN ACTIVITIES RELATED TO

DIFFERENT AGE GROUP, USING RESCURES SUCH AS:

- THEATRE OF THE OPPLESSED

- ICT / SOCIAL MEDIAIN ETWOKS

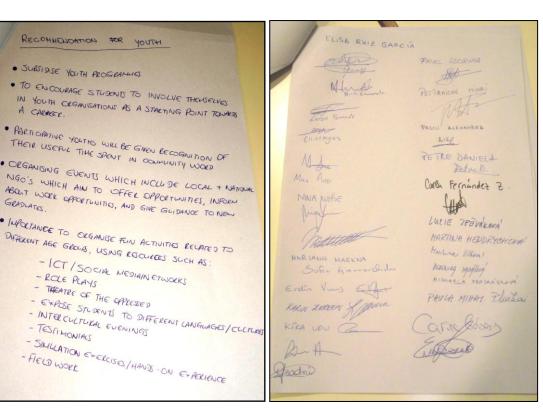
- SIMILLATION EXECUSES/HANDS-ON EXACHENCE

THEIR USEFUL TIME SPENT IN COMMUNITY WORD

IN YOUTH CREANISATIONS AS A STARTING POINT TOWARD

· SUBSIDISE YOUTH PROGRAMMS

The last objective of the project 'Improving youth volunteering through the structured dialogue' was to agree on a common Recommendations list, both for youth and for the politicians/decision-makers, with the aim of improving the local communities' development through the youth volunteering activities. In the context of this activity, participants took in account the document of the Renewed Framework of European cooperation in the youth field2, with a special focus to topics such as: volunteering, education and employment.



Pictures of the official Recommendations list, signed by all the young participants and politicians/decisionmakers that attended the transnational seminar.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- ROLE PLAYS

- TESTIMONIALS

- FIELD WORK

- Organizations should give suggestions on how to achieve the results in the document (Renewed Framework of European Cooperation in the Youth field), what actions could be undertaken.
- Create a common platform for giving information of what they do, sharing their results, thus increasing transparency and encouraging partnerships between organizations.
- Organizations should build bridges and create links between employers and educational institutions.
- Raising awareness on the importance of non-formal education and put more value on non-formal qualifications.
- When authorities create such documents they should define more clearly some of the terminology (E.g. Formal, non-formal and informal education).
- Circulate the document to organizations.

² Council Resolution of 27 November 2009 on a renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010-2018)





- Encourage MS to evaluate and share information during that period so as to learn from each other and start making changes.
- Create links between young people, politicians and civil servants in order to find out what young people think.
- Politicians and decision-makers could use ICTs to make their work known but also to be in touch with the voice of youth.
- Subsidize youth programs.
- To encourage students to involve themselves in youth organizations as a starting point towards a career.
- Participative youth will be given recognition of their useful time spent in community work.
- Organizing events which include local and national NGO's which aim to offer job opportunities and give guidance to new graduates.
- Importance to organize fun activities related to different age groups, using resources such as: ICT/social networks; role-plays; expose students to different languages/cultures; intercultural evenings; testimonials; simulation exercises; hands-on experience; field work.
- To raise awareness among young people regarding political matters (workshops with people from Government).
- Working towards an international certification which organizations can obtain through an easy standard procedure.
- Adapting school curriculum to increase volunteering activities.
- Regulate the homework system to empower students to participate and be active citizens in a European environment.
- The idea that "Charity begins at home" (that voluntary work is not only travelling to foreign countries).
- To create more alternative career routes other than university such as internships.
- Open forum for youth by politicians (youth can vote on youth policies).
- Introduce Europass and Youth Pass in schools (make youth more aware of them).
- Small children can do activities such as discussing democracy, learn the basics of democracy, and express their suggestions.
- Help disabled people volunteer more by having special careers for them.
- Make volunteering interesting to young people (competition, outdoor activities, dances, ICTs).
- NGOs should be a link between youngsters and Public institutions/private companies. NGOs could create a common standard for youth volunteering and they should try to promote the importance of volunteering to Public institutions/private companies. This way, institutions will put an emphasis on the benefits of volunteering and the youngsters who are interested in this and practice volunteering work will get a job more easily than the ones who don't get involved.
- Public authorities, youth representatives and volunteers could organize non-formal activities to involve children by doing so; they motivate them to participate more actively.





- The authorities should foster communication with youngsters, through simulations in the Parliament, open debates, increased transparency and trust through ICT, thus stimulating youth participation and democracy.
- The authorities should encourage companies to offer internship opportunities to youngsters, by providing financial aid or other advantages.
- Youth organizations should teach about the Youth Pass and other kind of certificates through games or dynamics.
- Youth organizations should raise the awareness about Politics among the young people.
- Politicians should be more opened to youth getting their way into politics.

7. AKNOWLEDGMENT

This Project has been coordinated by:

Gantalcalá (Spain)

In partnership with:

- Dobrovolnické Centrum (Czech Republic);
- Estonian National Youth Council (Estonia);
- Youth Information Centre of Evosmos Municipality (Greece);
- CEICC- Naples Municipality (Italy);
- Solidarity Overseas Service- SOS Malta (Malta);
- Association Assistance and Programs for Sustainable Development Agenda 21 (Romania);
- Linköping Municipality (Sweden)
- The Black Boys Can Association (UK)

With the funding and collaboration of:

- Directorate-General for Education and Culture (European Commission)
- Youth in Action Programme
- Agencia Nacional Española del Programa Juventud en Acción
- Instituto Andaluz de la Juventud (Junta de Andalucía)
- Agencia Andaluza del Voluntariado (Dirección General de Voluntariado y Participación)

And the special participation of:

- **Political representatives/ Decision-makers:** Carina Boberg; Esron Small; Francisco Bernal; Georgeta-Paula Mihai; Irene Attard; Michaela Procházková; Rosario Ayala Valiente; Sofía Giannochidou;
- Participants: Alexandra-Iona Pascu; Carla Fernández Zapata; Clayton Tabone; Daniel Louvier; Daniela-Geta Petre; Darryl Green; Diego Matrecano; Elena Vicente; Elisa Ruiz





García; Elliot Myers; Emma Zammit; Evelin Vuus; Florina-Diana Pavel; Gennaro Fusco; Henrik Daun; Karin Zeerin; Katerina Apostolidou; Kiira Udu; Kirillos Arampatzis; Leandros Stefanopoulos; Linda Shafik; Lucie Zpěváková; Mariann Markna; Martina Vlková; Martina Hendrychová; Max Auer; Mihai-Radu Potirniche; Neil Abela; Nicanor Khumalo; Nina Kumše; Odette Fsadni; Rachelina Maietta; Sara Hugosson; Sofía Terzopoulou; Stefano Russo; Veronika Pagáčová

Coordinators: Diana Kulikowski Wojcicki; Francisco López Jiménez

- Support: Fridoon Tavanaie; José Ma Baena

28

8. ABOUT THE YOUTH IN ACTION PROGRAMME

The frame of this Project was the action 5.1. Meetings of young people and those responsible of youth policies, of the Youth in Action Programme.

Youth in Action is the Programme the European Union has set up for young people. It aims to inspire a sense of active European citizenship, solidarity and tolerance among young Europeans and to involve them in shaping the Union's future. It promotes mobility within and beyond the EU's borders, non-formal learning and intercultural dialogue, and encourages the inclusion of all young people, regardless of their educational, social and cultural background: Youth in Action is a Programme for all.

Every year, thousands of projects are submitted by promoters in order to get financial support from the Programme; a selection process aims at granting the best projects.

Objectives:

The YOUTH IN ACTION programme is the EU's mobility and non-formal education programme targeting young people aged between 13 and 30 years. Its general objectives are the following:

- Promote young people's active citizenship in general and their European citizenship in particular;
- Develop solidarity and promote tolerance among young people, in particular in order to foster social cohesion in the European Union;
- Foster mutual understanding between young people in different countries;
- Contribute to developing the quality of support systems for youth activities and the capabilities of civil society organizations in the youth field;
- Promote European cooperation in the youth field.





Actions:

In order to achieve its objectives, the Youth in Action Programme foresees five operational Actions.

- Action 1 Youth for Europe
- Action 2 European Voluntary Service
- · Action 3 Youth in the World
- Action 4 Youth Support Systems
- Action 5 Support for European cooperation in the youth field
- For more information about the Programme, you may click here to consult the Programme Guide published in the different languages of the E.U

9. CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information about this publication and the project "Improving Youth Volunteering through the Structured Dialogue", you may send an e-mail to: diana.k@gantalcala.org or info@gantalcala.org.

THANK YOU!

