



LJUBLJANA, 25 – 29 SEPTEMBER 2016

# Final Report



# Table of Contents

	Page
Context	3
The Europe-Western Balkans Youth Meeting “Connecting Youth Work and Youth Policy”	3
Mapping Challenges and Learning from Good Practices	5
1. Youth Participation and Activism	5
2. European Citizenship and Civic Education	7
3. Entrepreneurship and Taking Initiative	8
4. Social Inclusion and Learning Mobility	9
5. Youth Employment and Employability	9
6. Radicalisation and Extremism	11
Action Plan for Youth Work and Youth Policy	13
Commitments for follow-up at national/regional level taken by groups of participants coming from the same country/region as indicated below	33
Programme Overview	39
List of Participants	42
About the SALTO SEE Resource Centre	44

## Report written by:

Irena Topalli, with the support of  
Ajša Hadzibegović, Stefan Manevski, Sabrina Apitz and SALTO SEE.

Many thanks to all participants who took notes of working groups and discussions!



**For videos of participants presenting good practice projects, live-streamed sessions, photos, the report and Action Plan to be downloaded, please check the SALTO SEE website <https://www.salto-youth.net/rc/see/connectingpolicy/europewbyouthmeeting/>**



## Europe-Western Balkans Youth Meeting: “Connecting Youth Work and Youth Policy”

### Context

A European perspective and the gradual integration into the European Union have been key elements of the political and economic development in all European Union candidate and potential candidate countries for over a decade. In recent years, however, the economic crisis in Europe has led to decreased support for European enlargement in EU member states, while in the countries of the Western Balkan region scepticism of Europe has been growing. In the Balkans, peaceful co-existence and tolerance between different ethnic groups as well as acceptance of the existing borders have remained fragile. Moreover, against the background of relative economic stagnation, the refugee situation in Europe has triggered increasing national extremism, right-wing populism and democratic instability in the EU as well as the Balkan region.

As a response, the "Berlin Process", which started with the Berlin conference of 2014, has set out to foster stability and security through stronger links with and support for the Western Balkan region. In the youth field, the process is framed by the "Positive Agenda for the Youth of the Western Balkans", initiated by Slovenia at the Brdo Summit of 2015 and reconfirmed by the Vienna Summit in 2015. The Western Balkans Youth Conference "Connecting Youth" in Paris on 4th July 2016, which preceded the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Western Balkans and some EU Member states on the same day, concluded with recommendations for youth field<sup>1</sup>.

In the youth field, the Erasmus+ Programme (2014 – 2020) and its predecessors have provided support for cooperation between partners from Europe and the (Western) Balkans, for regional cooperation (Western Balkans, Danube region etc.) as well as capacity building for youth work development at European and regional levels on a variety of topics, including cooperation with other sectors, for over 15 years.

Youth work offers an important contribution to the European integration process by fostering young people's active engagement in society, civic education, youth participation in democratic processes and contributing to youth policy development. Programmes such as Erasmus+: Youth in Action and the structured support offered by the network of SALTO Resource Centres and National Agencies have offered support for many years, not only by offering young people and youth workers access to mobility and education across Europe, promoting the fundamental values of Europe and fostering discussion and acceptance of diversity, but also by empowering them to play an active part in policy making.

### The Europe-Western Balkans Youth Meeting “Connecting Youth Work and Youth Policy”

The Europe-Western Balkans Youth Meeting “Connecting Youth Work and Youth Policy” held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, from 25 to 29 September 2016, represented a direct follow up of the »Connecting Youth« Conference (Paris, 4<sup>th</sup> July 2016). It contributed to the Positive Agenda for Youth by focusing on the input and support that youth work can give to the development of youth policy, in particular in the Western Balkans region.

---

<sup>1</sup> The list of recommendations of the “Connecting Youth” conference can be found here: <https://www.salto-youth.net/rc/see/connectingpolicy/europewbyouthmeeting/>

The three-day meeting brought together about 50 participants, including youth workers as well as some policy makers, from Western Balkan and EU countries. The meeting aimed to further discuss and follow up the key topics addressed in Paris, as well as focus on issues that youth workers around Europe face nowadays and identify as particularly relevant, and to propose a concrete Action Plan for youth work and youth policy that was developed during the meeting.

The concrete objectives were accordingly defined as follows:

- To share how the participants and the young people perceive Europe: What are their expectations, hopes and doubts, and what consequences does this have for youth work;
- To explore the role of youth work and especially international youth work and international youth mobility in promoting youth participation and civic engagement with a perspective of fostering European integration;
- To discuss what youth work and youth policy can do to reach out to young people, especially those with fewer opportunities, to promote social inclusion and employability and to counter marginalisation which could possibly lead to radicalisation and extremism;
- To identify needs for capacity building and policy measures to be initiated and developed in order to better equip youth workers and youth organisations for this role;
- To define how the impact of existing programmes supporting European and regional youth cooperation could be strengthened;
- To develop an Action Plan with concrete steps for follow-up at different levels after the meeting.

On the basis of discussions, mapping of good practices and expert panels during the meeting, the participants defined six thematic priorities, which were taken up in the Action Plan. The participants also took the commitment to take at least some elements of the Action Plan further in their work and propose them to higher policy levels at national and/or European level.



The participants of the meeting and the audience following the live stream online also listened to a presentation about “The road to RYCO (Regional Youth Cooperation Office)”, a process aiming to support regional youth cooperation in the Western Balkans that is now ongoing and building its structure to become operative as of the beginning of 2017.

Key sessions of the meeting were live streamed on the SALTO SEE Facebook page and presented together with some interviews with participants presenting their practices on themes addressed at the meeting.



# Mapping Challenges and Learning from Good Practices

During the meeting the participants dedicated time to sharing good practices of their own work, and practices they knew about, and reflecting on how these could be transferable to different countries or contexts. Following are the outcomes of information and reflections shared by the participants, identifying some good practices as well as encountered (or potential) challenges, their causes and consequences. They are grouped under six topics.

## 1. Youth Participation and Activism

### Examples of good practice:

- **NAPOR** (Serbia) is a professional and representative association with the mission to create and develop conditions for quality assurance and recognition of youth work in order to develop the potential of young people and youth workers who contribute to the welfare of the local community and society. (<http://napor.net/>)
- **Young Researchers of Serbia** organize workcamps besides lots of other activities. Their workcamps are mostly environmental, but also music festivals and art camps are organised. (<http://www.mis.org.rs/>)
- The **Ministry of Youth and Sport of the Republic of Serbia** supports young activists with a funding of 500 Euros to make something useful in the community. The Ministry offers these funds to Resource Centers in the country, and they can distribute them to youngsters who come up with ideas and put these ideas into action in their local community. The funding is symbolic but motivates youngsters to bring their ideas to life and engage in the community.
- The **Municipality of Leipzig** (Germany) financially supported young people so they could renovate and/or rebuild old unused buildings in order to make them usable again and give them a new purpose. This support did not only create space for different youth activities but also fostered a spirit of activism and volunteering among the youth from the same neighborhoods.
- **Beyond Barriers Association** runs a Local Volunteer Service in Albania, engaging every year hundreds of youngsters at local and international level. Through collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science of Albania, BBA uses school curricula in all high schools of Tirana to inform pupils and promote volunteering values and benefits through non-formal education. ([www.beyondbarriers.org](http://www.beyondbarriers.org)).
- »Political youth network« is a project by the **Youth Initiative for Human Rights** joining all political youth branches to make a joint agenda for joint advocacy and creating policies to foster human rights; to find common grounds and topics that they can work on together; to bring young people with different political views to engaging in meaningful dialogue; to work for the future. (<http://yihhr.hr/en/>)
- **Hoću.ba platform** ([www.hocu.ba](http://www.hocu.ba)) was established in November 2015 and already became the most visited youth info platform in Bosnia and Herzegovina for inspiring young people with more than 200.000 unique site visitors in 2016 and 70.000 members of social media community, including 300 schools, universities, 500 youth NGOs, local authorities, job clubs etc. The aim is not only to inform young people but to explore ways, approaches and strategies how to strategically communicate with young people in meaningful way, to motivate them and with a certain type of information to attract and inspire them to act and be engaged.

- As part of the **Balkan regional Platform for Youth Participation and Dialogue**, ALDA Skopje realized a research on youth participation in the Balkans in 2015, which gave them important insights about youth participation in the region ([http://www.aldaeurope.eu/public/publications/141-Balkan\\_Platform\\_Comparative\\_Study.pdf](http://www.aldaeurope.eu/public/publications/141-Balkan_Platform_Comparative_Study.pdf)).
- The project **Regional Academy for Democracy** is a three-year initiative (2014 – 2016) in political capacity building in the Western Balkans, supported by the European Commission and implemented by seven civil society organisations, members of the Network of Schools of Political Studies operating under the auspices of the Council of Europe (<http://www.radwb.eu/>).
- Simulation Activities of different governmental bodies and authorities. (i.e. Model United Nations)

Challenges	Causes	Consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of information among youth</li> <li>• Lack of motivation (apathy) among youth</li> <li>• Poor civic education in formal educational system</li> <li>• Non-existent validated/recognized NGO database</li> <li>• Lack of (advocacy) skills among young people to advocate for what they want to achieve</li> <li>• Political culture of some countries leads to political disinterest in youth-related issues</li> <li>• Lack of tools and mechanisms to increase youth participation</li> <li>• Lack of cross-sectoral cooperation</li> <li>• Lack of institutional support for youth/NGOs</li> <li>• Enormous influence of political parties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not enough quality cooperation and distribution of information for youth</li> <li>• Lack of motivation to act and participate due to apathy surrounding youngsters</li> <li>• Feeling of not being able to contribute, your voice not being heard</li> <li>• Political Influence among youngsters (use of them in political agendas)</li> <li>• Youth are not seen as contributors, but only as beneficiaries</li> <li>• Institutions do not positively and actively involve NGOs in policy drafting and/or NGOs do not participate in these processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth is not well informed about what activism is and how it benefits them and the community</li> <li>• No willingness to participate in political processes and give a contribution</li> <li>• -Youth and the public lose trust in political improvements and implementation</li> <li>• Spirit of cross-sectoral cooperation is not promoted</li> <li>• NGOs do not receive adequate institutional support, leading to loss of credibility of their work</li> </ul>

## 2. European Citizenship and Civic Education

The definition and understanding of citizenship is changing, as well as methods and tools used to work on this topic with young people. European citizenship as a notion is still very abstract, making it hard to for youngsters to connect with it, but we must promote the connection through European values. We can achieve this by working on:

- Increasing youth mobility and accessibility to mobility programmes for youth with fewer opportunities;
- Addressing the topic on the political level, putting in on the agenda of decision makers and other stakeholders;
- Improving and engaging with youth policy: reviewing existing policies and updating them with European values and priorities;
- Doing more grassroots youth work and encouraging associations to work more on the topic;
- Boost cross-sectoral cooperation and support joint education and training initiatives.

Challenges	Causes	Consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The biggest challenge is that young people do not identify themselves as European citizens and lack awareness of it. The concept seems not very tangible and understandable for many young people.</li> <li>• Understanding European citizenship as something that belongs to European citizens. It is clear that there is a need for changing the mindset.</li> <li>• Need for boosting the feeling of European citizenship among young people as something that does not limit but opens opportunities; even though some youth have no access to mobility activities, their awareness of being European citizens should be further strengthened and promoted.</li> <li>• Commitment to European values can sometimes be seen as a challenge.</li> <li>• Lack of programmes and projects that would more deeply promote European citizenship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative image of Europe in media and politics (rise of nationalism)</li> <li>• History (colonialism – how others see Europe through the lenses of history)</li> <li>• Lack of information about the European project</li> <li>• Lack of concrete skills and knowledge of youth workers about European citizenship</li> <li>• Political situation in Europe is changing and influences how Europe is introduced to young people (i.e more nationalistic trends are seen among youth...)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth of radicalisation, nationalism and extremism</li> <li>• Loss of opportunities for youngsters</li> <li>• Loss of motivation to take part in European projects, and this may lead also to nationalism</li> <li>• Intolerance within societies</li> <li>• Discrimination and exclusion</li> <li>• European citizenship concept can be misused</li> <li>• Low youth participation</li> <li>• Apathy of young people that are more prone to the influence of media and politics (i.e. Hungary is not perceived anymore as a European country because of closing the borders and neglecting European values in the refugee crises)</li> </ul>



### 3. Entrepreneurship and Taking Initiative

#### Examples of good practice:

- **Youth Action**, U.K., has developed an award-winning Youth Social Enterprise model which is about supporting young people from hard to reach communities and supporting them using Social Enterprise (<http://www.youthaction.org.uk/>).
- **Graçanica Social Enterprise** (Kosovo) is a good example of entrepreneurship and employment of marginalized people. It aims to enhance employability and social inclusion of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups through promotion of art and handicraft produced by disabled people. The establishment of a Business Advisory Centre in Graçanica supports the employment and social inclusion of these groups (<http://prishtina-rea.net>).
- Case of students building a company to recycle old jeans. Aside to this, sewing classes for making bags, wallets and similar products are offered and the products are exhibited in a Fair. The fair serves as a market for the products and the whole initiative serves to promote sustainable development of the company as well as social entrepreneurship.
- Investing money for new business centers mainly for NGOs. Municipalities could support them with new offices or spaces where they could start their social enterprises.

Challenges	Causes	Consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hard to explain young people how to build a business</li> <li>• No clear structures of supporting start-ups and enterprises are promoted</li> <li>• Lack of education toward “business like mind” models among youth</li> <li>• Not enough cooperation among companies and educational institutions</li> <li>• VET not still promoted and seen as a possibility to increase entrepreneurship skills</li> <li>• Misconception of social entrepreneurship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased unemployment rates, putting lots of youth under marginalization</li> <li>• Lack of structured support for enterprises and youth entrepreneurs</li> <li>• Lack of self-trust among youth in underrating initiatives</li> <li>• Not enough support from CSO working with marginalized youth to boost their self-confidence and improve their skills set</li> <li>• No promotion (or lack of) of successful examples where people can see a role model</li> <li>• Not enough building and educating soft skills</li> <li>• There is not sufficient training of teachers and informing them about capacity building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase of apathy among youth</li> <li>• Higher unemployment rates</li> <li>• No motivation of youth to get engaged in start-ups</li> <li>• No motivational environment for educators to invest in building of skills and competences</li> <li>• Lack of interest from companies to finance and support youth entrepreneurs</li> <li>• Social entrepreneurship is misunderstood and not used</li> </ul>

## 4. Social Inclusion and Learning Mobility

### Examples of good practice:

- Capacity building of youth workers in the field of working with vulnerable groups of young people.
- Fighting segregation in formal education (primary and secondary schools through European Voluntary Service projects).
- Short-term intercultural high school exchanges between two different countries for reconciliation purposes. Example: exchanges supported by the French-German Youth Office (<http://www.dfjw.org/schule>) or exchanges organised by the Polish-German Youth Office (<http://www.dpjw.org/>) (Franco-German and German-Polish exchange programmes for young people).
- European Voluntary Service volunteers involved in teaching foreign languages to young people with fewer opportunities in rural areas during their service. It could serve as a very good support in increasing the language skills of these youngsters.

Challenges	Causes	Consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programmes are not accessible for all.</li> <li>• NGOs (a.o.) are often not able to reach the most marginalized youth, especially those who need it most.</li> <li>• Lack of foreign language skills among youth needed to have access to different programmes</li> <li>• Lack of access of youth workers to promoting non-formal education in schools</li> <li>• Lack of promotion of the value of mobility for learning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of financial support to provide reimbursement of expenses.</li> <li>• Associations do not manage to reach marginalized youth.</li> <li>• Not enough cooperation among state and NGO sector to create accessibility in/of institutions</li> <li>• Tendency to rely on the formal education system as sole provider of education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth, especially those with fewer opportunities, do not access education in mobility activities.</li> <li>• No possibility to learn/practice foreign languages</li> <li>• Not enough support and understanding of the benefits of learning mobility</li> <li>• No motivation of NGOs to try to include marginalised youth due to bureaucratic procedures necessary for accessing educational institutions</li> </ul>

## 5. Youth Employment and Employability

The group discussion started with the image that “*we have the most educated waiters in the world*”. This brings attention to the fact that formal education does not produce anymore professionals in the field but that rather, due to high unemployment rates, graduates accept any available job also out of their profession and below their level of education.

The topic is linked to all the other topics discussed at this meeting as it interlinks with education, information, participation, civic education, radicalization etc.

### Examples of good practice:

- There is a lack of known good examples that have managed to show successful employability of youngsters.
- Vocational education and training (connecting education and work) are ways of matching skills and professions, thus creating more truly employable young people.
- Especially youngsters with fewer opportunities have the highest risk of unemployment. The **YOUSEE project** from ADP-Zid (Montenegro), which is implemented in 7 countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey, is a good example of aiming to use social innovation for the employment of marginalised young people ([www.youseefor.me](http://www.youseefor.me)).

Challenges	Causes	Consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data on labor market needs is not accessible in many countries, which is a major main problem.</li> <li>• Education system and subjects taught in schools need to be aligned with needs and opportunities of the labor market</li> <li>• Mindset existent that “business needs money, not knowledge”</li> <li>• Marginalised groups are used for political issues, and they are an easy-to-be-convinced target group.</li> <li>• Lack of internship schemes</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurship skills among youth</li> <li>• Youth needs more support in professional orientation and career development</li> <li>• Parents/family mentality towards university and concrete skills for business sector</li> <li>• Laws on volunteering should be enforced as a mechanism to allow youngsters to gain practical experience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not enough collaboration among educational institutions and labor market</li> <li>• Universities are focused on earning money, thus focus on having more students, therefore neglect quality education.</li> <li>• Lack of opportunities of internships for young people where they can gain experience and entrepreneurship skills</li> <li>• The mentality of parents influence youngsters' decisions regarding the choice of university, studies, profession and employment.</li> <li>• Lack of cooperation between formal and non-formal education sectors</li> <li>• Lack of information and support regarding opportunities for young people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminality and corruption</li> <li>• Radicalisation</li> <li>• Brain drain</li> <li>• Emigration</li> <li>• Lack of funding for pension schemes</li> <li>• Individual consequences, such as depression, negative attitudes, exclusion etc.</li> </ul>



## 6. Radicalisation and Extremism

### Example of good practice:

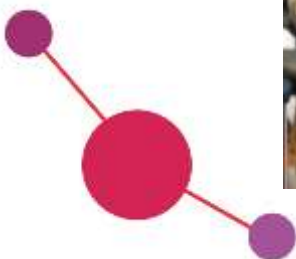
Forum MNE from Montenegro shared with the participants their work on the topic of radicalization and extremism of young people. Forum MNE so far dealt only with religious extremism and radicalization, while the importance of dealing with all kinds of extreme behavior among young people is stressed.

The project started after the death of four young people (aged 18-25) from Montenegro in the last two years: This was an alert that something had to be done. While there are still discussions on European level about the role of youth work in preventing and countering radicalisation, MNE sends a strong message that youth work *must* deal with this issue in a **preventive** way. This means that traditional youth work programmes should be provided for young people (especially in municipalities targeted as risky) to make sure that they have a safe space for discussion and expressing themselves. At the same time, additional efforts must be made in developing communication and cooperation with parents, local communities and national authorities, in order to tackle this issue from all sides.

As there is a lack of relevant data, Forum MNE is preparing a research on the topic of *Presence of Youth Radicalization and Extremism*, which is to be finalised by the end of 2016. This will be the first report of this kind in Montenegro, and it will hopefully provide some data that can be used as a basis for forthcoming activities. The Government is currently not yet taking any specific steps in this field, except introducing some changes to the Criminal Code. (<http://www.forum-mne.com/index.php/en/>)

Challenges	Causes	Consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of radical behaviour at an early stage</li> <li>• Need for less focus on terrorism and more focus on nationalism, radical behaviour, religious exclusion, anti- emigrant actions and beliefs, exclusion and exposure to radical beliefs</li> <li>• Clarify and educate about the difference between faith and extremism as there is a thin line in between and perception is usually led by prejudice</li> <li>• Level of professionals that can be able to spot signs and behaviours of extremism and change in young people and address them</li> <li>• Need for proactive action by state authorities (in cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No clear definition of extremism; all violent behaviour against universally accepted values; from football fans to political parties, to religious extremism, to violence against migrants or emigrants; far right, Nazis, religious extremists including all religions</li> <li>• There is a risk of growing extremism among common people due to frustration and exposure</li> <li>• Poverty among young people and communities, which makes them easily to be manipulated</li> <li>• Increase of hate speech among young people (seen by teens as something that makes you IN to verbally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Especially exposed young people do not have a space where they dialogue, discuss and exchange views.</li> <li>• Need to train all those that are in a position to be a REPORTER of changes in action and behaviour</li> <li>• Preventive work is important, and that is why work with families and parents is a MUST</li> <li>• Uninformed parents and peers unable to support those at risk of extremism and radicalisation</li> <li>• Due to use of technology, it could be very difficult to spot risky behaviours among youth.</li> <li>• Increase of aggressive</li> </ul>

<p>financed by extremist organisations in the country, groups acting violently against LGBT activists, violence of football fans etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth of radical youth political groups</li> <li>• There is an emergent need for serious research to identify and define the causes of extremism</li> <li>• There is an increased difficulty to reach out and communicate with extremists. Need for new tools, approaches and mechanisms.</li> <li>• Money is one of the other reasons why young people go to fight in other countries (case of young people going to fight in Ukraine and Syria).</li> </ul>	<p>abuse others)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of opportunities</li> <li>• Lack of structured policies by local authorities</li> <li>• Exposure to discrimination at schools, education, work place, employment field etc.</li> <li>• Lack of mobility due to lack of opportunities and/or economic situation of youth individuals or communities</li> <li>• Religious problems are not articulated enough in Europe, being kept hidden at a low profile due to the sensitivity of the issue</li> </ul>	<p>behaviour among youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eruption of hate speech and bullying among peers</li> <li>• Traditional measures and tools based on traditional youth work need to be implemented and supported</li> <li>• Increased risk of defining whole communities as terrorists or extremists, based on highlighted cases happening and manifested</li> </ul>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



# Action Plan for Youth Work and Youth Policy

## Introduction

The following action plan was developed by the participants of the Europe-Western Balkans Youth Meeting: »Connecting Youth Work and Youth Policy“. The action plan provides suggestions by the Meeting participants that, based on their discussions, they consider relevant for further consideration of stakeholders in youth work and youth policy active in the regional cooperation at large.

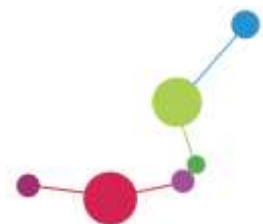
The action plan is not formally endorsed nor implies any commitment by the institutions and organisations present at the meeting; a list of participants is attached.

The discussions built on the following recommendations from the Western Balkans Youth Conference “Connecting Youth“:

- Strengthening civic education in non-formal education settings;
- Fostering youth entrepreneurship in non-formal learning;
- Encouraging active participation of young people in policy design;
- Developing media literacy through youth work;
- Enhancing promotion of and accessibility to existing programmes;
- Establishing closer links between formal and non-formal education.

The Action Plan presented on the following pages focuses on the topics that were considered of particular relevance regarding the contribution that can be made by the youth work field:

- European citizenship
- Youth participation
- Social inclusion
- Youth employment
- Combatting radicalisation and extremism
- Dealing with the past



## ACTION PLAN FOR YOUTH WORK AND YOUTH POLICY

### European Citizenship

AIM	Actions to be taken	Needed resources	NOTES: Challenges, opportunities etc.
<p><b>Make civic education with a European dimension accessible to every young person</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Training of youth work practitioners in how to address the European dimension in civic education of young people in the field of non-formal education</p> <p>Establish cooperation among decision makers, educational institutions and youth workers in order to create synergies between different kinds of expertise and approaches in European civic education</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Support and provide opportunities for implementation of civic education with a European dimension in schools, within existing civic education curricula</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding and human resources</li> <li>• Space /possibilities for exchanging views, approaches, methods and ideas among teachers, youth work practitioners and other relevant stakeholders on how to conduct civic education with a European dimension and how to enhance cooperation among the educational sectors</li> <li>• Capacity building of teachers in conducting civic education with European dimension</li> <li>• Revision of the existing school curricula</li> </ul>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of existing opportunities for youth work practitioners to acquire competences on how to integrate the European dimension in non-formal civic education of young people</li> <li>• Lack of understanding of the approaches and methods of (civic) education between the formal and non-formal educational sectors</li> <li>• Legal obstacles of cooperation between educational sectors (national / regional school curricula are regulated and do not necessarily allow interference of external actors)</li> <li>• (Political) willingness of policy makers to strengthen the European dimension in the implementation of civic education in schools</li> </ul>

	<p>Raise awareness and inform young people about EU membership negotiations and the enlargement process as well as the concept of European citizenship</p> <p>Include European citizenship education in national youth policies</p> <p>Provide financial support to non-formal education providers in the field on European citizenship</p> <p><b>ACTION RELATED TO PROGRAMMES:</b></p> <p>Give higher priority to European citizenship in current and future Erasmus+ programmes.</p>	<p>and adapting them to contemporary realities and needs of young Europeans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion, information exchange, use of media</li> <li>• Cooperation among youth workers and policy makers is needed in order to base the policies in real needs of young people</li> <li>• Budget allocation for non-formal education providers</li> <li>• Readiness of responsible decision makers to change priorities of the Erasmus+ Programme and its successors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of knowledge and / or interest among teachers in European matters</li> <li>• Awareness-raising and information work must be done by independent, responsible and professional educators in order to avoid political biases</li> <li>• Monitoring system to ensure proper implementation</li> <li>• Implementation of mechanisms that function</li> </ul>
<p><b>Increase the access for everyone to mobility activities, and remove obstacles for participation, in particular for young people with fewer opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Develop more international partnerships between youth organisations in the Western Balkans and in the EU, on European and regional level</p> <p>Increase capacities of youth organisations to work internationally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation between international mobility programmes</li> <li>• More budget allocation to subvention the accessibility of youth with fewer opportunities</li> <li>• Capacity building of organisations on how to work inclusively on</li> </ul>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reaching people with fewer opportunities;</li> <li>• Guaranteeing a fair share of participation</li> <li>• Budget availability</li> <li>• Lack of experience in proper implementation of inclusive projects</li> </ul>



	<p>Increase capacities of youth organisations to reach out to and involve young people with fewer opportunities in their activities</p> <p>Develop stronger cooperation between youth workers and decision makers in mobility projects</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Continue funding mobility activities for youth within Erasmus+ and, in addition, regional exchange programmes within the Western Balkans</p> <p><b>ACTION RELATED TO PROGRAMMES:</b></p> <p>Focus on Youth Exchanges within the Erasmus+ Programme as key mechanisms of fostering active European citizenship and European awareness</p> <p>Create access for youth with fewer opportunities in the programmes supported by RYCO</p>	<p>international level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building of organisations to work with challenging target groups</li> <li>• Promotion of existing possibilities for mobility of young people with fewer opportunities</li> <li>• Willingness of organisations to work on inclusion</li> <li>• Cooperation between youth work field and decision makers</li> <li>• Capacity building of both sides in tackling inclusion</li> <li>• Budget allocation</li> <li>• Prioritizing the inclusion of youth with fewer opportunities in programmes</li> <li>• Ensuring proper mechanisms for including youth with fewer opportunities in programmes (also where it is already defined as a priority, such as in Erasmus+: Youth in Action)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will of policy makers to involve youth workers in policy drafting</li> <li>• Lack of sufficient budget for additional regional programmes</li> <li>• Lack of budget allocated to youth exchanges (involving partners from Western Balkans)</li> <li>• Allocating enough funding to allow the inclusion of young people facing exclusion</li> </ul>
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## Youth participation

AIM	Action to be taken	Needed resources	NOTES: Challenges, opportunities etc.
<p><b>Increase the active participation of youngsters in society and in political decision-making processes</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Educate youth workers on political issues, tools and mechanisms for improving the level of youth participation</p> <p>Transfer of knowledge and practice onto other young people via different non-formal education activities</p> <p>Raise the motivation of youth to actively participate (this could be done through meaningful questions, options to choose from and giving them the feeling that their opinion matters)</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Create space for autonomous youth opinion to be expressed in decision-making processes</p> <p>Promote co-management as a principle when deciding about new policies, grant awarding, reporting</p> <p>Ensure budgets available for the functioning of local and national youth councils</p> <p>Ensure youth organisations and youth councils that work on a certain issue have space to contribute within the decision making process</p> <p>Create a monitoring process of youth policies that will</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building of youth workers and educators</li> <li>Willingness to cooperate and actively involve young people</li> </ul>	<p>Challenge: Lack of interest of youth to be included due to demotivation in politics</p> <p>Challenge: Lack of fruitful long-term cooperation</p>

	<p>ensure full participation of youth councils in evaluating policy implementation and giving feedback</p> <p>Cross-sectorial cooperation between ministries on resolving youth issues and involving youth into this processes</p> <p>Ensure youth and their organisations are involved in the Berlin process by holding regular youth conferences as part of EU-Western Balkans summits.</p> <p><b>ACTION RELATED TO PROGRAMMES:</b></p> <p>Ensure that young people have a say in defining programme priorities on local, national, regional level, especially through co-management (joint decision making) on the funding priorities, policy focus and action plans</p> <p>Ensure that support for local and national youth councils is available in programmes for youth on local and national level</p> <p>Explore the opportunity for larger and meaningful participation of minority youth NGOs, local and national youth councils in programmes run by the authorities not strictly targeting only youth (such as self-employment programmes, housing programmes, health care, pension reforms, transport and communication, cultural programmes, science and research programmes etc.)</p>		
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

<p><b>Improve the capacity of youth to self-advocate for their interests and needs</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Workshops on soft skills, capacity building training, peer to peer education, transversal skills and advocacy training</p> <p>Support National Youth Councils to advocate for youth rights and youth needs</p> <p>Create a monitoring process of youth policies that will ensure full participation of youth councils in evaluating policy implementation and giving feedback</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active participation and transfer of know how</li>   <li>• Cooperation with decision makers</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Create media information that supports the active participation of youth in society</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Create quality media content (more youth information content) and raise awareness among media on the importance of the topic</p> <p><b>ACTION RELATED TO PROGRAMMES:</b></p> <p>Support for youth information activities through tailor made tools and approaches to reach different target groups</p> <p>Awareness raising and building knowledge of media about youth policies and the role of youth and youth work and how to share information about this topic in the media</p> <p>Educate NGO representatives in the area of digital (social) media for creating interactive content when sharing information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with media;</li> <li>• Funding and professional media making</li>   <li>• Capacity building for media;</li> <li>• Training of journalists</li>   <li>• Increase training support for youth workers and NGOS in the use of social media</li> </ul>	<p>Lack of cooperation among youth work and media representatives</p>

<p><b>Increase transparency and access to information for youth about existing and available opportunities for cooperation in the Western Balkans, in order to promote regional connectivity among youth workers and NGOs in the Balkans</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Create an online database of youth structures /organisations (with their previous/current activities, programmes and projects) in the Western Balkans</p> <p>Informative sessions organised by civil society organisations and public institutions, across academic institutions at all levels (primary, secondary and university)</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Provide budgets and take decisions about opening up formal education to other actors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional cooperation</li> <li>• Budget (allocated by decision makers or programmes)</li> <li>• Involvement of other actors to reach into the formal education sector</li> </ul>	
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

<p><b>Promote interactive, influential and informative civic education classes in schools</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Transfer of know-how through peer to peer education done by students with mobility experience.</p> <p>Provide more opportunities for extra curriculum activities in schools done by the civic sector (workshops, peer education, introducing EVS volunteers)</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Improve existing civic education classes in schools (on all levels – primary, secondary, university)</p> <p>Transfer of know-how from academic staff to relevant decision makers (gatherings, round tables, seminars, training) concerning its implementation in academic curriculum</p> <p><b>ACTION RELATED TO PROGRAMMES:</b></p> <p>Inform educational institutions about available grants, better sharing of information.</p> <p>Continue supporting academic staff exchanges within the Erasmus+ framework (at all levels of education)</p> <p>Create more possibilities for cross-sectorial cooperation involving formal and non-formal education at European level for Western Balkan partner countries (Erasmus+)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role Models – use of young people with experience to share it with peers.</li> <li>• Cooperation among civil society organisations, academic staff and decision makers.</li> <li>• Support (financial and administrative)</li> <li>• Cooperation of formal education sector</li> <li>• Support from civil society and formal education</li> </ul>	<p>Challenges:</p> <p>Cooperation among civil society organisations and institutions needed to access the educational institutions.</p> <p>Heavy structures and autocracy might slow down process</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



	<p>Provide social inclusion related curricula within formal education (course of civic education)</p> <p>Introduce social inclusion in meetings, conferences, events, training of teachers, judges, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with formal education sector</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Boost the dignity and provide support to people facing exclusion/ youth with fewer opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Increase the support provided to people facing exclusion</p> <p>Measures: Guarantee better social benefits for socially marginalised youth; secure enhanced social packages for people/families facing exclusion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget allocation</li> <li>• Clear data about people facing exclusion for each country/city.</li> </ul>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political will</li> <li>• Difficulty to get an increased budget for social inclusion actions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Secure and ensure good governance in regards to social inclusion policies</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Watchdog from civil society to monitor the implementation of laws and measures</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Implement and monitor relevant legislation (including accessibility measures) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subventions for enterprises that employ socially marginalised youngsters</li> <li>• Provide access to institutions, buildings, companies for disabled young people</li> </ul> <p>Support the development of effective monitoring and control of existing legal mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy implementation on different institutional levels</li> <li>• Watchdog from civil society to monitor implementation</li> <li>• Budget allocation</li> </ul>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political will</li> <li>• Long term implementation</li> <li>• Effectiveness of the measures</li> </ul>



	<p>Identify and diminish corruption in this area, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of tools for transparency and monitoring in order to tackle corruption</li> <li>• Training of judges, etc.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Prioritise social inclusion in existing youth work funding programmes (emphasise creating inclusive and tolerant societies as a programme objective)</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION RELATED TO PROGRAMMES:</b></p> <p>Combat intolerance and hate speech through awareness raising activities.</p> <p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep and strengthen social inclusion as a priority of European programmes;</li> <li>• Increase the number of youth exchanges and training courses involving young people coming from the Western Balkans;</li> <li>• Support events and projects focusing on social inclusion, keeping in mind that social exclusion can lead to radicalisation, intolerance, and extremism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget allocation</li> </ul>	<p>Opportunity: Flexibility to include inclusion in existing programmes that do not prioritise it</p>

## Combatting extremism and radicalisation

AIM	Action to be taken	Needed resources	NOTES: Challenges, opportunities etc.
<p><b>Youth work is recognized and supported as a tool for combating radicalisation leading to violent extremism:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Preventive work with young people (who are potentially at risk of radicalisation)</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>ACTION FOR YOUTH WORK FIELD AND DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Research on the topic – qualitative data about the causes and negative incentives leading to radicalisation and violent extremism among young people.</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Promote and campaign about the problem with people who are respected figures by youth (athletes, teachers, leaders of religious communities, politicians etc.).</p> <p>Present “success stories” in social media and on other occasions of people who are re-integrated in the society; share “success stories”</p> <p>Develop preventive programmes and activities in youth clubs, youth centres and info centers</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS AND PROGRAMMES:</b></p> <p>Capacity building of key actors in society – teachers, youth workers, activists - to detect and support young people in potential danger of radicalisation</p> <p>Focus on a regional and European perspective of the problem, and make support available for exchange and capacity building at regional and European level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding</li> <li>• Experts on the topic to work on research</li> <li>• Cooperation of youth work field and decision makers</li> <li>• Role models available to share their experience</li> <li>• Training support</li> <li>• Availability of spaces and willingness to cooperate</li> <li>• Funding</li> <li>• Training assets and methodological approach to be assured</li> </ul>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>Align with existing active campaigns (CoE, EU, and UN)</p> <p>Use of existing structures working with young people</p> <p>Available:</p> <p>Toolbox produced by the CoE (Manual for fighting extremism)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reintegration of young people that have become victims of radicalisation</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Promote youth work as a tool to reintegrate and socialise young people who have become victims of radicalisation</p> <p>Encourage exchange among youth clubs, youth centres and NGOs that are ready and capable of dealing with this issue</p> <p>Emphasize the respect for human rights for people being prosecuted and previously involved in extremism and radicalism.</p> <p><b>ACTION RELATED TO PROGRAMMES:</b></p> <p>Support programmes offered by youth work structures aiming at reintegration and socialisation of young people that have become victims of radicalisation</p> <p>Support exchange and capacity building of youth work structures involved in such programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal tools</li> <li>• Cooperation with decision makers</li> </ul>	<p>Opportunity: Use of existing youth structures and models of youth work to increase public trust in the positive effect of youth work</p>
<p><b>Lowering the risk of radicalisation and extremism through dialogue and interaction between religious and ethnic schools</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Lobby and advocate for policy change and decision making in education in order to improve and encourage interaction between religious and ethnic schools</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Introduce reforms in the school system allowing for more interaction between religious and ethnic schools</p>	<p>Positive cooperation between institutions on policy level</p>	

## Youth Employment

AIM	Actions to be taken	Needed resources	NOTES: Challenges, opportunities etc.
<p><b>Recognition of volunteering by the public and private employment sectors as a relevant way of gaining work experience<sup>2</sup></b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Develop and implement national awareness campaigns on the topic aiming to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop quality opportunities for volunteering (short, medium and long-term opportunities)</li> <li>• Introduce volunteering into legislation</li> <li>• Introduce volunteering into the secondary school curriculum as a mandatory subject</li> </ul> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Develop quality volunteering opportunities (short, medium and long-term opportunities)</p> <p>Introduce volunteering into legislation</p> <p>Introduce volunteering into the secondary school curriculum as a mandatory subject</p>	<p>Resources, media use, cross-sectorial cooperation (between decision makers, industry, formal education and civil society sector)</p>	<p>Challenges:</p> <p>Lack of willingness to cooperate among sectors</p> <p>Lack of funding</p>

<sup>2</sup> NOTE about concepts and terminology used: Volunteering in this area of the Action Plan is understood mainly through one of its dimensions, i.e. leading to gaining potential work-related experience. Having said this, it should be kept in mind that volunteering must be done voluntarily and for the benefit of others. If it is mandatory, then it represents some sort of practice, internship or traineeship.

<p><b>Recognition of non-formal education skills</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Raise visibility of the value of community engagement, volunteering and non-formal learning</p> <p>Promote recognition of competences developed in youth work at different levels</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Raise the value of community engagement and volunteering and the special competences gained from such activities</p> <p>Start a process to professionally qualify youth workers</p> <p>Start/develop the process of institutional recognition of youth work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy implementation and adaption</li> <li>• Implementation of quality assurance in youth work</li> <li>• Cross-sectorial cooperation</li> </ul>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation between formal and non-formal education sectors;</li> <li>• Political will</li> </ul>
<p><b>Promote social businesses and social enterprises on a larger scale<sup>3</sup></b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS AND PROGRAMMES:</b></p> <p>Support youth to develop social businesses and social enterprises with budgeting and in-kind support</p> <p>Provide tax incentives to local social businesses and social enterprises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with business sector</li> <li>• Budget and in-kind support to young social businesses and social enterprises</li> <li>• Social business /enterprise boost-up schemes</li> <li>• Legal procedures to recognise social</li> </ul>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interst of third parties to financially and in kind support social businesses/enterprises</li> <li>• Lack of state support through legislative processes</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> NOTE on terminology used: Social enterprises are defined as innovative solutions to social problems and their occurrence is rarer. However, the proposed actions can refer also to social business, defined as business with a social dimension (donating back, employing people with fewer opportunities) providing a larger area of possible intervention.



	<p>Encourage the implementation of the European Quality Charter for Internships and Apprenticeships (developed by the European Youth Forum)</p> <p><b>ACTION RELATED TO PROGRAMMES:</b></p> <p>Create local and national funding opportunities for youth work collaborations with employers</p>		
--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

## Dealing with the past

AIM	Actions to be taken:	Needed resources	NOTES: Challenges, opportunities etc.
<p>Ensure the functional operation of RYCO</p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Campaign for the promotion of RYCO  Monitor how funds granted by RYCO are distributed  Capacity building of youth workers and NGOs on the topic of reconciliation</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Ratification and compliance of the agreement signed</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR RYCO:</b></p> <p>Capacity building of youth workers.  Implementation of activities on “Dealing with the past” such as youth exchanges, trainings etc.</p>		<p>Possible programmes, partners, donors:  Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Franco-German Youth Office, Erasmus+</p>

<p><b>Bring the topic of dealing with the past to the attention of programmes to ensure that youth workers can actually work on this topic</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Raise awareness about the importance of dealing with the topic of dealing with the past in youth work</p> <p>Ensure the implementation of more regional exchanges between Balkan countries</p> <p>Ensure that when there are proper opportunities to dialogue about the past, these opportunities are used. (For example, on each exchange project youth workers could add a few sessions focusing on understanding the past, reflection and dialogue about it, instead of talking theoretically about intercultural learning, No hate speech or other topics.)</p> <p><b>ACTION RELATED TO PROGRAMMES:</b></p> <p>Support for capacity building of youth workers and NGOs on the topic of Dealing with the Past</p> <p>Support for youth exchanges and other youth activities on the topic of Dealing with the Past</p>		
<p><b>Increase shared and factual knowledge and understanding about twentieth century history among young people</b></p>	<p><b>ACTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK FIELD:</b></p> <p>Tell the “small stories” and how communities actually live together: Youth workers can create a set of local stories which depict intercultural cooperation between different groups and use them as a baseline in their local and regional work</p> <p>Youth workers can explore and propose different places</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of various actors</li> </ul>	



	<p>of memory where people can commemorate together</p> <p>Foster awareness about already existing common historical educational material and promote its use in history teaching<sup>4</sup> in the Western Balkans</p> <p>Unify the Wikipedia pages about the 1990s in different Balkan languages</p> <p><b>ACTION FOR DECISION MAKERS:</b></p> <p>Encourage inter-ethnic and constructive dialogue, put emphasis on dealing with the past and reconciliation programmes/exchanges focusing on positive stories and shared history with a special care for facts</p> <p>Explore and propose different places of memory where people can commemorate together</p> <p>Provide space and political support for local youth workers to work on the topic of the past, create regional exchanges and talk about the past</p> <p>Ensure safety of the youth workers and young people when they talk about the past with their peers from other ethnic groups (safety in the sense that there is proper institutional reaction on hate speech and attacks that might emerge against youth workers if they openly talk about war crimes and the Balkan wars)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translation in various WB languages</li> </ul>	
--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

<sup>4</sup> A set of multi-perspective history workbooks has been produced within the Joint History Project of the Center for Democracy and Reconciliation in Southeast Europe (CDRSEE). The last volume, which is related to the post-WWII period, has been published (autumn 2016). More information: <http://cdrsee.org/projects/education-projects/joint-history-project>.

## **Commitments for follow-up at national/regional level taken by groups of participants coming from the same country/region as indicated below**

### **Albania**

- Integrate the Action Plan into the work of the organizations for 2017 and beyond.
- Lobby and advocacy with the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth in Albania for the implementation of the Action Plan.
- Contact Point offices cooperate with Erasmus+ National Office and EU Commission
- White Paper on VET and the employment of young people from marginalized backgrounds for YOUSEE project – BBA
- Advocacy for the Regional Level YOUSEE project through the Green Paper by the end of 2017
- No Hate Speech NCC to work on education
- New Vision organization will use the concrete steps of AP in their project “Hate Fighters”
- Inclusion topics will be tackled in school curricula in Tirana through non-formal education by Beyond Barriers association
- Capacity Building for Albanian CSOs about the target groups of the AP by using the existing programs.

### **Bosnia-Herzegovina**

ADVOCACY - integration with regional youth strategy documents (using Action Plan as monitoring tool), presentation to the new State Youth Mobility Department, 2 regional youth councils, Embassies of countries involved in the Berlin process, EU Delegation etc.

1. INFO - using hocu.ba platform to inform regularly about RYCO, Action Plan, but also personal stories of young people doing certain good practices or activities (promoted through Action Plan).

Suggestion: regional collection of such stories and using different platforms and youth media to promote them regularly.

2. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT - offer to organize regional event for sharing good practices in youth employment (part from Action Plan), because it is a top priority topic.
3. CONTACT POINT - promotion of the Action Plan through regular activities of CP of Erasmus+: Youth in Action.

## **Kosovo**<sup>5</sup>

1. Info sessions to explain the Action Plan (NGOs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth, etc.)
2. Advocate to Ministry of Youth and other potential donors to include in their call for proposals mixing of NGOs (different NGOs coming from minority groups, religion or cultural background in Kosovo)
3. Advocate to the Ministry of Education to allow presenting the Erasmus + programme to the youth of the last year in high schools
4. Advocate to Ministry of Youth to be more transparent, and to give more visibility to RYCO

## **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

- 1) Raise awareness of the Berlin process and the Action Plan

Activity: Informative event inviting all youth CSOs from Macedonia to present the Action Plan and Berlin process

Organizers: NGOs from Ljubljana event + participants from Paris conference

- 2) Advocacy

Activities:

- Sending information about the Ljubljana event to CSOs + authorities
- Meetings with relevant authorities: National Agency (for Erasmus+), Agency for youth and sport and Ministry of Education

Organisers: SEGA

- 3) Organise conference in Macedonia – K3 Erasmus+

Organizers: SEGA

---

<sup>5</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

## Montenegro

Considering fields we work in, experience and researches we have done so far we can promote and implement this action through different activities that are in the focus of our work:

As a Contact point together with Student's Parliament we can inform young people about the Erasmus+ programme, and besides scholarships present them EVS and its opportunities and include young people with fewer opportunities as well, peer education of high school and university students and raising awareness. We can organize seminars, training courses, and workshops regarding social inclusion, youth participation, youth unemployment, European citizenship.

We work on evaluation of the effects of the governmental employment program and we presented results of the research - trust of young people in public institutions that protect work rights. We are already in a working group about making changes regarding the law on the governmental employment program and want to provide better conditions for youth and their employment.

European movement has already done research and made a database of organizations in the region which will be edited soon. It will help us to connect and make approaches in these areas. On a national level we should work on networking, cooperation and dialogue, and have meetings which will help us to discuss, share experiences and see what we have done so far, what we should change and do better in order to promote the Action Plan and make better life conditions for all of us.

Forum MNE as an organization that is active in the Community Youth Work field and Youth Policy has already, in liaison with the Government, begun tackling the issue of radicalization and violent extremism among young people, and the first research is to be published by December 2016 combined with various activities in this field in the most vulnerable communities. At the same time, following the adoption of the first Law on Youth and the National Youth Action Plan, a large scale of activities targeting issues of youth employment and social inclusion are envisaged with a special emphasis on prioritizing social inclusion in existing youth work programmes. Clear and structured actions with regard to recognition of non- formal education skills are planned for 2017, including the finalization of the process of Youth Activist<sup>6</sup> vocation recognition by the Centre for Vocational Education (Ministry of Education). This process will be a great contribution to the efforts for recognition of non-formal education. Finally, within the framework of the project *Divided Past Joint Future*, Forum MNE in Montenegro will reinforce the activities of the Action Plan on dealing with the past, since this project will last three more years and the primary focus group are young people.

---

<sup>6</sup> Youth Leader in EU

## Serbia

Integrate specific activities of this Action Plan within the Yearly Action Plan of KOMS and other NGOs involved in its creation; discuss who shall be the main actor in carrying out specific activities.

### Youth employment:

One of the strategic goals of KOMS is youth unemployment; therefore, the National Youth Council could carry out activities defined by the Action Plan that concern the following:

1. Providing support for youth entrepreneurship (informing, educating, capacity-building)
2. Providing support for youth branches of syndicates (KOMS already has the Advisory Council of the Syndicates' Youth Branches, therefore can engage them in these activities)

### Social inclusion:

The National Youth Council of Serbia (KOMS) has recently established the Advisory Council on Equality and Inclusive Society, which works within KOMS and gathers NGOs that work with vulnerable groups of young people. This Council can be in charge of the following:

1. Carrying out activities aiming at raising awareness of social inclusion
2. Implementing capacity-building activities for youth NGOs that deal with marginalized youth
3. Plan and carry out activities aiming at combating hate speech, discrimination, violence and social exclusion of youth with fewer opportunities.

The No Hate Speech movement is an existing platform that can be supported, too. The National Campaign of the No Hate Speech Movement has so far been coordinated by the Ministry of Youth and Sport, but it has now been inactive for couple of months. Therefore, KOMS shall contact the Ministry in charge and make sure the campaign is revived, so that the activities within this Action Plan can be implemented as well through this National Campaign. In addition, the support from this Campaign is needed in the implementation of activities with similar or the same aims.

### European citizenship:

Different local and regional NGOs can aid in the implementation of activities within the area of European Citizenship, such as the Serbian CET platform. They can assure that certain activities such as the training courses for youth in the WB region or raising-awareness seminars and workshops on European citizenship, values and identity can be successfully carried out on local, regional, national or even international level (in partnership with other national CET platforms). This is to be discussed in the future.

There is an initiative that Local Youth Offices provide European Citizenship education within civic education in schools. Needed: support of the Ministry and the National Association of Youth Offices.

### Youth Participation:

KOMS as the National Youth Council of Serbia can carry out the activities that concern:

1. Capacity-building of young people (soft skills workshops, peer education, seminars & conferences)
2. Cooperation with decision-makers (cross-sectorial cooperation, advocacy campaigns for youth interests, promotion of co-management aiming to involve youth more in decision-making processes)
3. Ensuring the inclusion of minority youth NGOs in decision-making by promoting the significance of social inclusion
4. Capacity-building of media representatives on topics such as youth policy, the youth NGO sector, promotion of youth in media, writing-content about youth issues, etc.
5. Creating an online NGO database (in cooperation with relevant stakeholders from other countries, such as National Youth Councils or other NGOs)

The National Association of Local Youth Offices (NAKZM) has influence on local level and works in close cooperation with local authorities, therefore can contribute with the following:

Strengthening the educational systems in local schools by improving civic education with mechanisms presented in the Action Plan (introducing youth workers in classes, educational staff exchanges within Erasmus+, etc.).

Extremism and radicalisation:

Youth NGOs that deal with radicalisation and extremism and target young people either stricken with these or being on the edge of these, can aid in prevention of radicalization and combating extremism with different activities presented in the Action Plan that shall have the aim of raising awareness and explaining in details what radicalization means and where it can lead. Capacity-building of youth in danger to becoming highly influenced by radicalization is a key-method of preventing it. Therefore, youth NGOs that have the capacities and knowledge to deal with this shall be in charge of implementing such activities.

Dealing with the past:

As KOMS has been involved in the establishment of RYCO from the very beginning, it can continue its contribution with advocating for Croatia and Slovenia to enter RYCO.

Another activity KOMS can do within the focus of 'dealing with the past' is the implementation of various projects that are carried out in partnership with Youth Initiative for Human Rights (YIHR), for example, that directly target youth from Serbia and another country (for example, Albania, Croatia and Kosovo). By organizing different training courses, youth exchanges and educational seminars, the problem of tackling the past events and the reconciliation process can be addressed successfully.

YIHR should be informed about the outcomes and the Action Plan activities with the aim of establishing partnership in projects and other types of activities that have the aim of dealing with the past among youth in the region.

## **Slovenia and Croatia**

- Cooperation between national NGO's
- Writing ERASMUS+ projects to be implemented
- Advocacy towards European Parliament (focus on our MEP's) – to present the Action Plan to our MEP's and what we want to achieve with it
- Advocacy towards relevant stakeholders in Slovenia and Croatia to join RYCO; form a coalition of youth NGO's in Slovenia to advocate towards joining RYCO; joint coalition of Slovenian and Croatian NGO's to join RYCO; regional coalition of NGO's to advocate for Slovenia and Croatia to join RYCO; long term commitment to work with RYCO and enable other organizations to join as well.
- Spread information about RYCO among youth in every country; cooperation with media and organizing press conference (on the national level) when RYCO office will be officially opened; national youth councils of Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia can present RYCO action plan to the European Youth Forum

## **Other European Union countries (except Slovenia and Croatia)**

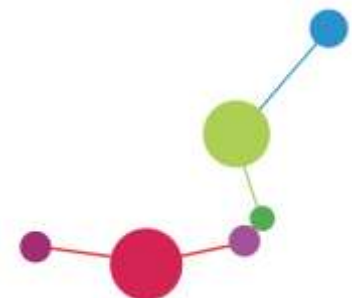
- Foster links between formal and non-formal education
- Promote the organization of more meetings like the one in Ljubljana
- Promote the organization of another Western Balkans Youth Conference

### Dealing with the past:

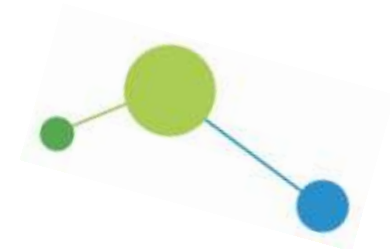
- Long term goal: change of the curricula – especially in Western European countries, include the war during the 90es
- On informal level: more exchange programmes in the field of dealing with the past
- Bring together stakeholders from the Western Balkans
- “Europeers” network for former EVS volunteers, organise projects in connection with the Action Plan
- Involve umbrella organizations like European Youth Forum, Bundesjugendring (Germany)

### Extremism:

- Campaign: mapping NGOs dealing with this topic, strengthen cooperation between them
- Recognition of the strong and useful role of youth work in this field



## Programme Overview



Sunday, 25 September	
	Arrivals & registration
Dinner → from 19.00	
20.30	Welcome evening

Monday, 26 September	
Breakfast → until 9.00	
<b>Session 1</b> 9.00-11.00	<p><b>Welcome and Introduction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Janez Škulj, President of the Governing Board of MOVIT</i></li> <li>• <i>Karl Erjavec, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia</i></li> <li>• <i>Dr. Maja Makovec Brenčič, Minister for Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Slovenia</i></li> <li>• <i>European Commission (tbc)</i></li> </ul> <p>Introduction to programme and participants</p>
Break : 11.00-11.30	
<b>Session 2</b> 11.30-13.00	<p><b>Positive Agenda for the Youth for the Western Balkans: where are we now?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcomes of the Western Balkans Youth Conference „Connecting Youth“ &amp; Support for youth and the Western Balkans provided by the European Commission, <i>Artur Payer</i></li> <li>• Regional Youth Coordination Office for the Western Balkans, <i>Frank Morawietz</i></li> <li>• Mapping of other relevant initiatives/recommendations for youth and the Western Balkans</li> </ul>
Lunch break: 13.00-15.00	
Session 3 15.00-16.30	<p>European Integration and the Western Balkans</p> <p>Expert input: <i>Peter Matjašić</i></p> <p>Questions &amp; discussion</p>
Break: 16.30-17.00	
<b>Session 4</b> 17.00-18.30	<p><b>Youth work and „the European dream“</b></p> <p>How is European integration relevant for us? What can youth work do to support developments?</p> <p>/ <i>Working groups</i></p>
Dinner → from 19.00	



Tuesday, 27 September	
Breakfast → until 9.00	
<b>Session 1</b> 9.00-11.00	<p><b>POSITIVE AGENDA FOR THE YOUTH: IDENTIFYING FUTURE STEPS FOR YOUTH WORK AND YOUTH POLICY</b></p> <p><b>What are current challenges in Europe and the Western Balkans today? What can youth work do to address them?</b> / <i>Expert panel with inputs and examples of good practice</i></p>
Break : 11.00-11.30	
<b>Session 2</b> 11.30-13.00	<p><b>What are current challenges in Europe and the Western Balkans today? What can youth work do to address them and what further support is needed?</b> / <i>Working groups:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social inclusion</li> <li>• Dealing with the past</li> <li>• Extremism and radicalisation</li> <li>• Youth unemployment</li> <li>• Lack of youth participation</li> <li>• Other issues from day 1 identified by participants</li> </ul>
Lunch break: 13.00-15.00	
<b>Session 3</b> 15.00-16.30	<p><b>Approaches and tools to address the identified challenges</b> / <i>Fish-ball (introductory inputs and examples of good practice introduced by experts/participants)</i></p>
Break: 16.30-17.00	
<b>Session 4</b> 17.00-18.30	<p><b>Approaches and tools to address the identified challenges</b> / <i>Working groups addressing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political participation</li> <li>• Information and media (how to reach out to young people)</li> <li>• Civic education</li> <li>• Entrepreneurship/initiative taking</li> <li>• Learning mobility</li> <li>• Activism (civic engagement)</li> <li>• Other approaches proposed by participants</li> </ul>
Dinner in town & evening out	

Wednesday, 28 September	
Breakfast → until 9.00	
<b>Session 1</b> <b>9.00-11.00</b>	<p><b>POSITIVE AGENDA FOR THE YOUTH: DEVELOPMENT OF AN ACTION PLAN FOR YOUTH WORK AND YOUTH POLICY BASED ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WESTERN BALKANS YOUTH CONFERENCE „CONNECTING YOUTH“</b></p> <p>Target groups: Youth workers, decision makers and programmes  <i>/ Working groups</i></p>
Break : 11.00-11.30	
<b>Session 2</b> <b>11.30-13.00</b>	<p><b>Development of Action plan continued</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalisation of Action plan</li> <li>• Presentation of Action plan</li> </ul> <p>Reaction by representatives of ministries, programmes etc.</p>
Lunch break: 13.00-15.00	
<b>Session 3</b> <b>15.00-16.30</b>	<p>Discussion and definition of next steps</p>
Break: 16.30-17.00	
	<p><b>Evaluation of the meeting</b></p> <p><b>Closure by</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Slovenia (tbc)</li> <li>• Office for Youth of the Republic of Slovenia</li> <li>• MOVIT / co-organising partners</li> </ul>
Dinner → from 19.00	

Thursday, 29 September	
Breakfast → until 9.00	
	<p>Departures</p>

## List of Participants

First name	Last name	Country of Residence	Organisation/Institution
Lusiana	Mailaj	Albania	Dyert e se Ardhmes
Lavdrim	Shehu	Albania	Center For Youth Progress
Jonida	Lala	Albania	Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution
Enxhi	Mahmuti	Albania	new vision
Artemida	Duraku	Albania	Ministry of Sports, Welfare and Youth
Samir	Beharic	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Youth Center - Jajce
Jasmin	Jašarević	Bosnia and Herzegovina	PRONI Center for youth development
Irena	Ivetic	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Center for career development
Jan Zlatan	Kulenovic	Bosnia and Herzegovina	MUNJA
Aldin	Hodzic	Bosnia and Herzegovina	The Srebrenik Municipality Youth Council
Marija	Lalin	Croatia	World Youth Alliance- Croatia
Nikola	Puharić	Croatia	Youth Initiative for Human Rights Croatia
Hortense	Le Guillou	France	Intercultura Dinan
Katja	Lorenz	Germany	Youth Initiative for Human Rights Croatia
Bernhard Frank	Lange	Germany	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Inken	Salhofen	Germany	JEF Essen
Roberto	Mannai	Italy	COSV, Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario
Emel	Ajdini	Kosovo*	THY NGO
Vladimir	Zivkovic	Kosovo*	Young Active Gracanica / Mlada aktivna Gracanica
Dukagjin	Leka	Kosovo*	Ligo Lex Legis
Marigona	Berisha	Kosovo*	Rahovec Municipal Assembly
Xhevat	Bajrami	Kosovo*	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports of Kosovo, Youth Department
Fatmire	Terdevci	Kosovo*	European Union Office Kosovo
Zoran	Ilieski	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	Coalition of youth organizations SEGA
Sanja	Stefanova	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	Youth Council of the Municipality of Stip
Mile	Dimkoski	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	Youth Council Prilep
Ana	Alibegova	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	Association for Education Mladiinfo International
Ivana	Petrovska	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	European association for local democracy (ALDA) - Skopje
Mirela	Kalamperovic	Montenegro	Association for Democratic Prosperity - Zid (ADP - Zid)
Ivana	Boskovic	Montenegro	NGO European Movement in Montenegro
Rajko	Golović	Montenegro	Students' Parliament of the University of Montenegro
Tamara	Cirgic	Montenegro	Forum MNE

<b>Igor</b>	<b>Vusurovic</b>	Montenegro	Directorate of Youth and Sports Montenegro
<b>Krsto</b>	<b>Vukadinovic</b>	Montenegro	Directorate of Youth and Sports Montenegro
<b>Tomasz</b>	<b>Raclawski</b>	Poland	Project Spontaneous Foundation
<b>Mikołaj</b>	<b>Wiśniewski</b>	Poland	Language Exchange Club; SKS Żubr
<b>Stefan</b>	<b>Ubiparipović</b>	Serbia	European Federation for Intercultural Learning
<b>Mila</b>	<b>Lukic</b>	Serbia	Krovna organizacija mladih Srbije (KOMs) - National Youth Council of Serbia
<b>Smilja</b>	<b>Bojković</b>	Serbia	Office for Youth Trgovište
<b>Milica</b>	<b>Savin</b>	Serbia	Creative Youth of Novi Sad
<b>Vojislav</b>	<b>Vujic</b>	Serbia	CET platform
<b>Tina</b>	<b>Hočevar</b>	Slovenia	National Youth Council of Slovenia
<b>Tin</b>	<b>Kampl</b>	Slovenia	National Youth Council of Slovenia
<b>Biljana</b>	<b>Miceva</b>	Slovenia	AIESEC
<b>Sıla Selin</b>	<b>Türkel</b>	Turkey	Cankaya University Gender and Woman Studies Group
<b>Banu</b>	<b>Çelik</b>	Turkey	Ministry of National Education, General Directorate of Guidance and Inspection
<b>Amar</b>	<b>Abbas</b>	United Kingdom	Youth Action
<b>Artur</b>	<b>Payer</b>	Belgium	European Commission, DG EAC
<b>Katja</b>	<b>De-Sadeleer</b>	Belgium	European Commssion, DG NEAR
<b>Experts/guests</b>			
<b>Frank</b>	<b>Morawietz</b>	Germany	French German Youth Office, RYCO
<b>Peter</b>	<b>Matjašič</b>	Spain/Slovenia	Open Society Initiative for Europe
<b>Barbara</b>	<b>Zupan</b>	Slovenia	Office for Youth of the Republic of Slovenia
<b>Janez</b>	<b>Škulj</b>	Slovenia	MOVIT
<b>Team</b>			
<b>Inge</b>	<b>Linne</b>	Germany	Jugend für Europa
<b>Sonja</b>	<b>Mitter Škulj</b>	Slovenia	MOVIT, SALTO SEE
<b>Maija</b>	<b>Lehto</b>	Slovenia	
<b>Živa</b>	<b>Mahkota</b>	Slovenia	MOVIT
<b>Borut</b>	<b>Cink</b>	Slovenia	
<b>Alenka</b>	<b>Košir</b>	Slovenia	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia
<b>Peter</b>	<b>Grk</b>	Slovenia	
<b>Stefan</b>	<b>Manevski</b>	FYRoMacedonia	facilitators
<b>Ajša</b>	<b>Hadzibegović</b>	Montenegro	
<b>Sabrina</b>	<b>Apitz</b>	Germany	
<b>Irena</b>	<b>Topalli</b>	Albania	rappporteur



## **SALTO SEE promotes and offers support for cooperation in the youth field between Erasmus+ Programme Countries and the Western Balkans.**

The **Erasmus+: Youth in Action programme** contributes to promoting stability in the region of the Western Balkans by supporting the development of youth work and promoting the multicultural awareness, tolerance and solidarity among young people. It thus contributes to the other efforts of the European Union's enlargement policy stating the perspective of Western Balkan countries joining the Union in the future.

In particular, the Programme supports the building of long-lasting partnerships and the exchange of youth work practice between groups of young people, youth organisations, youth workers, youth leaders and other actors in the field of youth and non-formal education, from different countries in Europe.

The **SALTO-YOUTH South East Europe Resource Centre** promotes the participation of young people and other actors in the field of youth and non-formal education from the Programme's Partner countries in the Western Balkans in the Erasmus+: Youth in Action programme. It acts as a support service for:

- the network of Erasmus+: Youth in Action National Agencies in the field of co-operation with this region and
- youth organisations, youth leaders, youth workers and other actors in the field who are interested in developing co-operation between Programme countries and Neighbouring Partner Countries in the Western Balkan region.

Within the framework of European integration of the Western Balkan region, SALTO SEE actively supports the process of accession of all countries of the region to the Erasmus+: Youth in Action programme.

### **Main support activities and resources**

- Support activities for different actors in the field of youth
- Production and dissemination of resource materials
- Accreditation of EVS promoters in South East Europe
- Training for EVS volunteers in South East Europe

### **Cooperation and networking**

Our programme of activities is run with the support of pools of trainers and accreditors, in particular in the European Voluntary Service strand of the Programme, as well as Erasmus+: Youth in Action Contact Points located in the Programme's Partner countries in the Western Balkan region.

We closely work together with the Erasmus+ National Agencies in the field of youth and the European Commission (Directorate General Education and Culture, Youth Unit).

#### **MOVIT**

**SALTO South East Europe Resource Centre**  
Dunajska cesta 5, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Tel: +386 1 430 47 47

[see@salto-youth.net](mailto:see@salto-youth.net)

#### **More information:**

<https://www.salto-youth.net/rc/see/>

Cooperation between all Partner regions of the Erasmus+ Programme in the youth field:

<https://www.salto-youth.net/about/regionalcooperation/>