

100% YOUTH CITY BOOK



QUALITY LABEL FOR YOUTH FRIENDLY CITIES



Co-funded by the
European Union



BRAGA
Município



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ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME



Erasmus+ is the EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe. Its budget of €14.7 billion will provide opportunities for over 4 million Europeans to study, train gain experience, and volunteers abroad. Set to last until 2020, Erasmus+ doesn't just have opportunities for students. Merging seven prior programmes, it has opportunities for a wide variety of individuals and organisations. Detailed information on these opportunities, including eligibility criteria, is available in the Erasmus+ Programme Guide.



100% YOUTH CITY



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The results, opinions and conclusions expressed in this publication, do not necessarily coincide with the position of the Erasmus+ Programme and the

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Erasmus + Programme Guide 2017, page 260.

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Glossary

100% YOUTH CITY PREAMBLE

ALL
PROJECTS
START
WITH
QUESTIONS

What does it mean to be a youth friendly city?

What does a City need to become Youth Friendly?

How many Cities can assume the title of Youth Friendly one?

How can young people be involved in this process?

Is it possible to develop a structured process to implement it?

What are the most important items to become a Youth Friendly City?



YOUTH FRIENDLY CITIES, WHY NOT??

Become a Youth Friendly City was a process that started emerging in Braga Youth Sector in 2010. It became a solid and conscientious process among the Municipality of Braga in 2012 by time of Braga2012 European Youth Capitals. From 2010 until 2015 the City and Youth Stakeholders were developing Local, National, European and International Projects as steps and progressive reforms into the Youth Sector of the City of Braga.

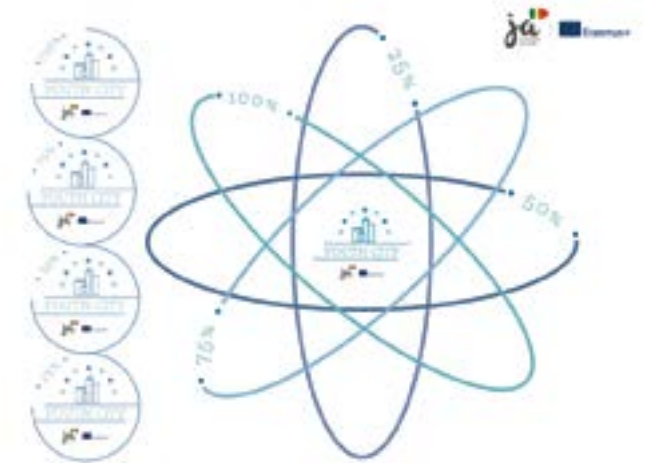
100% Youth City became a demand from Public and Youth Sector to Youth Policy reform to create indicators and settings to drive Braga into a full Youth Friendly City. This ambition was presented to several European cities in the Context of the Network of European Youth Capitals and in the context of URBACT II Network, "My Generation@work".

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This ambition was presented to several European cities in the Context of the Network of European Youth Capitals and in the context of URBACT II Network, "My Generation@work".

After 1 year of meeting and Design thinking the "100% Youth City" was presented was a Erasmus+ KA2 Strategic Partnership.

100% Youth City is an out of the box system of indicators, settled together with the Young people of Braga, represented on youth local support group with a cross sectorial approach to address new Youth policies in the cities of Braga, Torino, Riga, Valencia, Cluj, Ganja and Varna regarding;



- **Youth Sector Funding** – Upload 25%: Drives to Youth Sector Funding and Investment.
- **Youth Infrastructures and Youth Services** - Upload 50%: Drives to better, optimized and new Infrastructures and Youth services.
- **Participation and Co-management** – Upload of 75%: Drives to Youth representatives on Local Councils and Co-management trust.
- **Long-term Strategic Youth Plan** – Upload of 100%: Drives to Youth Involvement on Cross-sectorial local governance and Long-term Youth Strategy.

100% YOUTH CITY FRAMEWORK

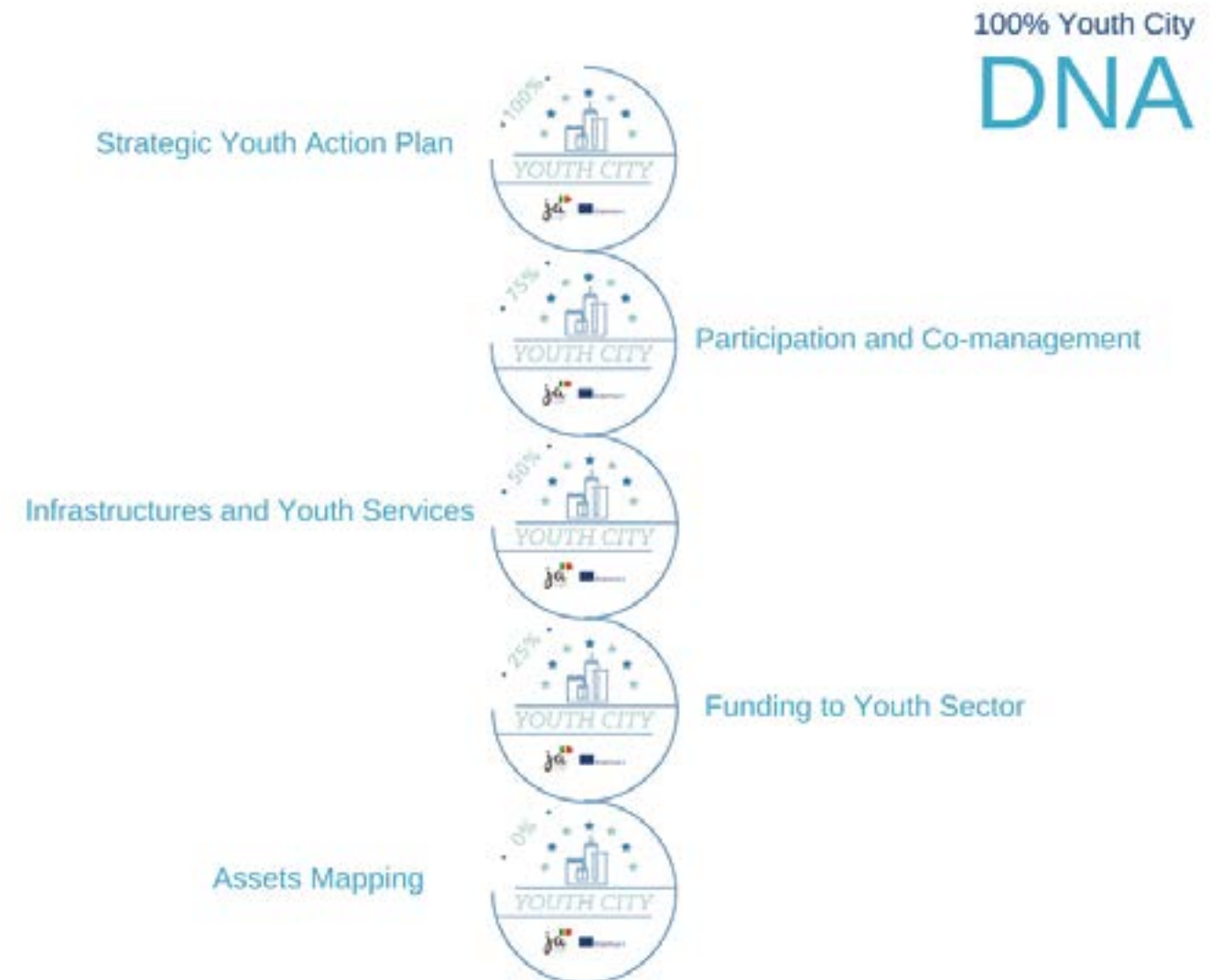
100% Youth City is a project developed within the framework of Erasmus + Youth in Action, KA2 Strategic Partnership in order to:

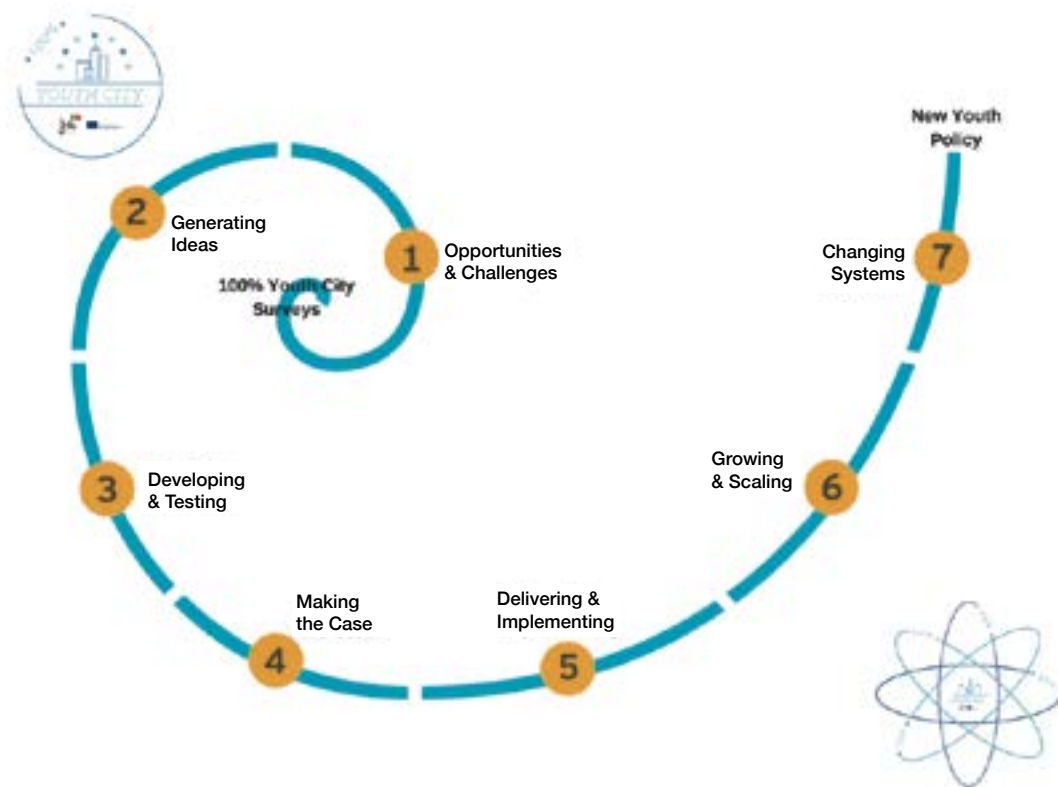
- Increase the efficiency of public expenditure and the investment in education, training and youth;
- Promoting high quality youth work;
- Promoting empowerment, participation and active citizenship of young people.

The project assumed a bottom up perspective and development by bringing together Young people and Decision makers, mediated by Youth workers.

100% Youth City assumed, also, a new and innovative methodology, Open Method of Coordination, to develop several studies and define indicators.

The Structured Dialogue Methodology was a very important tool to implement 100% Youth City at Local Level, bringing together Politicians and Young People to discuss new and friendly policies as a common agreement between Decision Makers and the Youth Sector.





100% YOUTH CITY METHODOLOGY

100% Youth City combines an innovative approach with several methodologies recognized by Erasmus + Programme.

OPEN METHOD OF COORDINATION

innovative Approach recommended by Erasmus+ that was applied by the Consortium, as an integrated management approach and implemented on 2 phases;

- 1st phase - Diagnosis - Survey - Indicators setting
- 2nd phase – Implementation, Evaluation and Stage Label attribution

SPIRAL OF SOCIAL INNOVATION

Social Innovation methodology that offers integrated vision of a social problem and call to action the citizens in order to identify social problems, promote brainstorming, deliver social experiences and drive into systematic change.

STRUCTURED DIALOGUE

Process to link local participation and local youth engagement between Youth Organizations and Decision makers for the implementation of 100% Youth City proposals on local level.



1

IMPORTANT STAKEHOLDERS TO ENGAGE ON EUROPEAN YOUTH FRIENDLY CITIES

EUROPEAN YOUTH FORUM



The European Youth Forum (YFJ) is the platform of youth organisations in Europe. Representing 100 youth organisations, both National Youth Councils and International Non-Governmental Youth Organisations, we believe youth organisations are

the tool through which we empower, encourage, involve, represent, reach out and support young people. The Youth Forum brings together tens of millions of young people from all over Europe, organised in order to represent their common

interests. The Youth Forum works to empower young people to participate actively in society to improve their own lives by representing and advocating their needs and interest and those of their organisations. In the current uncertain political



and social context that affects young people, they can be powerful catalysts for positive change and contributors of innovative solutions to Europe's problems. To overcome the challenges faced by young people, the European Youth Forum has

three main goals:

- Greater youth participation
 - Stronger youth organisations
 - Increased youth autonomy and inclusion
- With these goals in mind, the Youth Forum will continue its advocacy

work to become an agenda-setter on youth affairs, empower member organisations to maximise the impact of their expertise and enforce a rights-based approach in all that it does.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE YOUTH DEPARTMENT



The Youth Department is part of the Directorate of Democratic Citizenship and Participation of the Council of Europe. The Department elaborates guidelines, programmes and legal instruments for the development of coherent and effective youth policies at local, national and European levels. It provides funding and educational

support for international youth activities aiming at the promotion of youth citizenship, youth mobility and the value of human rights, democracy and cultural pluralism. It seeks to bring together and disseminate expertise and knowledge about the life situations, aspirations and ways of expression of young Europeans.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON YOUTH

The Advisory Council on Youth is a Council of Europe body made up of 30 representatives from youth NGOs and networks in Europe which provide opinions and input on all youth sector activities. It also ensures that young people are involved in other activities of the Council of Europe.

The Council of Europe's youth sector works on the basis of a partnership between non-governmental youth organizations and governments, in what is known as the co-management system. This means that representatives from non-governmental youth organizations and youth networks cooperate closely with government officials from the European Steering Committee for Youth to establish the standards and work priorities of the Council

of Europe's youth sector and make recommendations for future priorities, programmes and budgets.

The Advisory Council on Youth promotes at all levels, the co-management system in the decision-making process as a good practice for youth participation, democracy and inclusion; whilst preparing and encouraging young generations to take responsibility to build their desired society.





COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONGRESS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES



The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe is a pan-European political assembly, the 648 members of which hold elective office (they may be regional or municipal councilors, mayors or presidents of regional authorities) representing over 200,000 authorities in 47 European states.

Its role is to promote local and regional democracy, improve local and regional governance and strengthen authorities' self-

government. It pays particular attention to application of the principles laid down in the European Charter of Local Self-Government. It encourages the devolution and regionalization processes, as well as transfrontier co-operation between cities and regions.

COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS



Created in **1994**, the European Committee of the Regions (CoR) is the European Union's assembly of regional and local representatives. It is composed of 350 Members – regional presidents, mayors or elected representatives of regions and cities – from the **28 EU countries**. Members must be democratically elected and/or hold a political mandate in their home country. Through the CoR, EU local and regional authorities can have a say on the development of EU laws that impact regions and cities.

CCRE - CEMR COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN MUNICIPALITIES AND REGIONS



Local & Regional Europe
L'Europe locale & régionale

The Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) is the oldest and broadest European association of local and regional governments. We are the only organization that brings together the national associations of local and regional governments from 42 European countries and represents, through them, all levels of territories – local, intermediate and regional.

Since its creation in 1951, CEMR promotes the construction of a united, peaceful and democratic Europe founded on local self-government, respect for the principle of subsidiarity and the participation of citizens. Our

work is organized around two main pillars:

1. **Influencing European policy and legislation** in all areas having an impact on municipalities and regions;
2. **Providing a forum for debate** between local and regional authorities via their national representative associations.

CEMR is also the European section of the world organization United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), through which we represent European local and regional government on the international stage.



NETWORK OF EUROPEAN YOUTH CAPITALS

The **Network of European Youth Capitals (N-EYC)** reunites a group of past, present and future European Youth Capitals and aims at facilitating the exchange of best practices. So far Torino, Braga, Maribor, Thessaloniki, Cluj-Napoca, Ganja and Varna have officially joined the network.

VISION AND PHILOSOPHY:

The N-EYC's is one Europe with cities and metropolitan areas committed to youth and actively involving youth policies in local and regional development, participatory processes and decision making. Youth participation, equal opportunities for youth and sustainability of youth structures are considered as driving forces of medium and long term urban development, with a key contribution to the quality of life of all inhabitants of cities and the surrounding regions. The Network's vision takes into account youth policies and strategies of the European Union, the Council of Europe and the United Nations, and aims implementing them effectively at local level.

MISSION:

The mission of the Network of the European Youth Capitals is to develop a cooperative and sustainable network of European cities which were designated as European Youth Capitals by the

European Youth Forum, building solidarity among members and partners and encouraging European cities to align to the vision of this network.

OBJECTIVES:

- To enable project-based interaction with a special emphasis on youth and develop platforms between member cities and partners based on solidarity in the cooperation process.
- To set sustainable and demonstrative standards, frameworks and good practices in policies regarding youth participation a local level and active citizenship.
- To empower European cities and their surrounding regions in considering youth participation, equal opportunities for youth and sustainable development of youth structures as strategic priorities for their medium- and long-term development in the process of achieving better quality of life.
- To contribute to the greater recognition of the European Youth Capital title at all levels as a tool for local level implementation of European policies, for strengthening interactions between European institutions and local bodies and as a role model for the further development of youth policies in other European municipalities.



Network of European
Youth Capitals





2

100%
YOUTH
CITY
CONSORTIUM



The Consortium that implemented and managed the 100% Youth City Projects was financed by the Erasmus + Youth Programme Portuguese National Agency, under Key Action 2, Strategic Partnerships. 100% Youth City was led by the City of Braga in partnership with the Cities of Cluj-Napoca, Ganja, Riga, Torino, Valencia and Varna.

100% Youth City is a challenge to become friendly on the eyes of Youth. It considers several Youth problems that, once solved, can become interesting solutions to other European cities. This means that young people are most of the time considers as problems, neglected as problems and forgotten as solutions. This good practice presents the Youth Sector as a Solution, as an active, as a potential of inclusive, intelligent and sustainable growing. 100% Youth City is a step by step process, learning by doing, involving Youth on a face to face process with decision makers from 0 to 100% indicators that acknowledges a City as a Youth Friendly one. 100% Youth City Prototypes

The methodology was implemented by the consortium by defining the overall key topics and subtopics, identifying priorities and a division of learning outcomes in the certification process of “100% Youth City”, emphasizing the key role of the youngsters and decision makers in collaboration with the project partners, Youth sector, experts and policy makers designing high quality transnational seminars and putting in place a good communication practice between transnational seminars, all contribute towards good coherence in the partnership.



CLUJ NAPOCA

Cluj-Napoca is the second largest city in Romania. In 2011, 309,136 people were officially registered as residents of the city, which represents 1.6% of Romania's total population. More than 420,000 people live in the Cluj-Napoca metropolitan area. About 100,000 students are registered at the universities in Cluj which makes youth about 1/3 of the population.

In order to support and formalize the application for this project the Municipality of Cluj-Napoca states the relevant experience with youth people:

There is a strong ambition to raise the responsibility for the younger's generation and of empowering young people. That is the basic reason to share our ambition in working together in project that tells its own relevance in the title "100% Youth City".

It will inspire young citizens to share their own responsibilities and will inspire the municipality to create the contexts where

young people can access their rights and can be active citizens. The connection between the local authority, education and business partners is a challenge to make it more sustainable than solitaire programs can be."

Cluj-Napoca Municipality has developed also other several projects related to younger's. Today, we are proud to announce that Cluj-Napoca is the European Youth Capital in 2015, a title won during a competition that had 49 European countries as participants.

Since in 2015, Cluj-Napoca is the European Youth Capital, we have dedicated people at the level of the municipality that are responsible for the implementation of this project. One of the vice mayors is chairing the coordination committee which includes also a general director, a director and several people from the Directorate General Communication, Local Development and Project

Management and Directorate Public events and information for citizens.

The Municipality of Cluj-Napoca is the titleholder of the title European Youth Capital 2015. We have delegated part of the implementation to the Federation SHARE Cluj-Napoca which was created by the youth NGOs specially for the implementation of the European Youth Capital. There are regular meetings of all people involved and the youth perspective is most important for the finalization of this project. The Municipality is very interested to create a Youth Friendly City. Our target is to reach 100%. Therefore, we will be trying to see what youth policies are needed to be implemented at local level to reach our goal and try to implement them. We will also be ready to attend the events of the project, to share the good practices and the efforts of this partnership.

GANJA

Ganja is Azerbaijan's second largest city with a population close of about 325,200. It was named Elisabethpol in the Russian Empire period. The city regained its original name, Ganja, in 1920 during the first part of its incorporation into the Soviet Union. However, its name was changed again in 1935 to Kirovabad and retained that name through most of the rest of the Soviet period. In 1989, during Perestroika, the city regained its original name. In 2013 the City of Ganja was nominated as European Youth Capital 2016 by the European Youth Forum.

Ganja European Youth Capital 2016's work is based on these 5 priorities: active participation, youth employment, social cohesion, educative and volunteering. The main idea of the project has many points in common with the priorities of Ganja EYC2016. Also, one of the main ideas of the organization is to connect the youth policy with research and practice. The

organization sees this project as an opportunity to connect young people who are not much involved into youth sphere with the youth policy and open a new way and approach for them. The "Youth Friendly City" label will lead young people to an active participation and will help them to get involved into decision-making processes. Since Ganja is the first European Youth Capital representing a non-EU country, it's also interesting for us to get involved in this project and build a connection with other youth friendly cities.

The main staff of Ganja European Youth Capital 2016 consists of youth workers who have a background in such fields as youth policy, volunteering, trainings facilitation, employment, coordination of events. The staff involved into this application will be putting their ideas, experience and coordination skills into the preparation and implementation of the project. The rest of the involved staff will be

representing and implementing their part of the job on the behalf of Ganja EYC 2016.

The organization Ganja European Youth Capital 2016 is a public union, which represents Azerbaijani city Ganja as the European Youth Capital of 2016. The aim of the organization is to increase the participation of youth in social and political life of Ganja city, to create a comprehensive permanent system of influencing youth policy coordinated by a local youth council, to encourage the cooperation on the regional and European level with other organizations, institutions, stakeholders and especially with other young people, to increase the permanent cooperation and create synergies with other sectors of civil society, to connect young people with the business world, multiply their employment opportunities, to include the disconnected youth groups in the society.



RIGA

Riga is the Capital and largest City of Latvia. With 693 593 inhabitants, Riga is the largest city of the Baltic States and home to one third of Latvia's population. The city lies on the Gulf of Riga, at the mouth of the Daugava.

Being the biggest municipality in Latvia, Riga City Council has always been involved in shaping national youth policy and defining the quality framework in youth work. Therefore, we have accumulated a noteworthy amount of experience in the areas of strategic planning and quality assurance (as regards to the youth services).

There's a wide range of funding opportunities the city provides for youth organizations and young people to support their initiatives. A variety of free-of-charge and subsidized leisure time activities for the young are

also ensured. A special focus has been on ensuring HEPA opportunities lately. In 2014 Riga was the European Capital of Culture, which has proved that the city and the civil society can effectively cooperate on a longer basis for a common cause. Young people were at the very heart of the movement (equally as the driving force, volunteers and the consumers of culture).

Riga Youth Work Programme 2014 – 2018 has been developed in cooperation with youngsters and youth organisations and focuses on 2 main strategic objectives:

- to advance the life quality of young people in Riga, creating the environment for their development, participation, as well as safe and meaningful use of a leisure time;
- to develop the youth work infrastructure and the competences of the involved personnel, increasing the quality of the services available.

The programme is built around the following principles - inclusion, cooperation and continuity - and is structured into 6 work streams:

- Coordination of the youth policy implementation in the city (covering cross-sectoral cooperation and research);
- Fostering youth employment

and economic independence (including organization of the summer employment activities for young people, social entrepreneurship training for youth organizations, non-formal education activities to raise the skills and competences of young people);

- Support for youth initiatives and youth NGOs (i.e. funds for youth initiatives, youth NGO's activities and capacity building, providing trainings for youth workers, ensuring the work of the youth centre "Kaniēris");
- Involvement of young people into the operations of the municipality, developing a participative environment (meaning support and trainings for youth councils, organizing youth forums, involvement of NGOs into decision making, informing young people about participation possibilities and activities);

→ Implementation of youth exchanges and cross-border non-formal education programmes (providing support for international programmes and networking activities, organizing events and training for international experience, implementation of cross-border projects);

- Provision of activities for children and youth (financing operations of leisure time centres, organized leisure time activities, HEPA, camps).

TORINO

The City with its 908.000 inhabitants and with a G.D.P. of 55.000 million Euro, is one of the most important cities in Italy. During the last decades, the city has gone through a deep transformation, changing its vocation from traditional heavy industry to a city of culture, tourism, services, committing to become a “smart city”, fostering a sustainable, intelligent and inclusive urban growth as a driver for a social and economic development.

The Youth Department has promoted initiatives and project about young creativity and street art, participation, youth information service, civil service, youth centre, volunteering, mobility, intercultural dimension, youth observatory, school and summer initiatives.

In 2010 Torino, has been awarded with the title of European Youth Capital. During the event year hold

more than 100 projects and events organized by youth associations, single persons, and administrations. In 2015 Torino celebrated the title of European Sport Capital and it is currently the European Capital of innovation.

Torino's Youth City Strategy is focused on 5 main areas:

→ Work: improve youth employment with special focus for NEET, create a network in the city able to support and help youngsters willing to commit in work abroad, artisan business, creative work.

→ International Mobility: generate an all-service desk to inform and help youngsters looking for international experiences, promoting foreign languages studying and training, implement a program in order to make use of young people in engaging activities such as

“ambassador” of the city
→ Volunteering: increase young people's volunteering opportunities, promote the volunteering activities throughout communication activities, support the volunteer organizations active in suburbs
→ Youth Organizations: invest in the city youth centres network (Center for the youth protagonist), support the implementation of new organizations

→ Youth department and Youth Information centre: strengthen the youth department, increase accessibility, usability and welcome policies, reinforce the fund raising and European project office and the internal youth webzine Di.GITO

→ Housing: encourage/motivate youngsters to leave their parents' house and settle on their own regardless if a rent or personal place.





VALENCIA

Valencia is the capital of the autonomous community of Valencia and the third largest city in Spain with around 800 000 inhabitants in the administrative centre. Its urban area extends the old city centre with a population of around 1.5 million people.

Valencia City Council has launched several projects and actions on promoting empowerment of participation and active citizenship of young people, promoting high quality of youth work and is studying how to increase the efficiency of public expenditure and investment in education training and youth. Our experience is most focused in youth unemployment, addressing work practice, internships and first work experience, subsidized jobs, training for employability and apprenticeships. Valencia City Council is participating in several European programs, academic studies on the links of the labor

market needs and the education and various other measures for supporting the employment of the young.

The very challenging youth employment issue (over 50% youth unemployment) in Valencia prerequisites better cross-sectorial work within the city, improving the education-working life connection, improving guidance and mentoring, improving contacts with businesses via public employment services, and others. In this direction, Valencia developed a Youth Plan 2014-2018 counting with the support of 80 organizations that have accorded to implement concrete actions to meet the demands and needs of the population aged 3 to 35 years. The Youth Plan seeks to respond to the demands and needs of the Valencia youth, having the will to engage and involve each and everyone who wants to commit to the goal of promoting the

welfare, autonomy and the development of youth.

Valencia has extensive experience of working with European funds for employment projects in transnational exchange. Valencia is now aiming at starting to build up international networks for enhancing youth participation. Valencia foresees the possibilities of learning from other cities on how to involve all the players more deeply in supporting the City initiatives.

Valencia had a major participation in the 100% Youth City, by creating new innovative models, promoting empowerment of participation and active citizenship of young people, promoting high quality of youth work and is studying how to increase the efficiency of public expenditure and investment in education training and youth.

VARNA

Varna Municipality is the local authority administrating the third largest city in Bulgaria in terms of residents, commuters and GDP with 334 466 Inhabitants. It is located in the north-east part of the country on the coast of the Black Sea and is recognized as the Sea capital of Bulgaria. Varna has been a key port in the Black Sea region for centuries, which has directly affected the population of the city in terms of cultural diversity. Varna is one of the few cities in Bulgaria with a positive population growth, while the population of Bulgaria and Europe is generally decreasing. Varna is home to a total of 2,500 university staff and researchers and over 30,000 students. There are over 40 private and public educational institutions for young people aged 13-19 years, including secondary education, vocational training, and special needs schools. Being the first Bulgarian city with its own Local Volunteer Youth Service Program initiated by the

Municipality, the city is meets every year hundreds of young people volunteer in many NGO, public bodies and campaigns. For numerous reasons the city has been nationally recognized as youth capital of Bulgaria. It is “the youngest” town in the country, popular with the authorities’ positive attitude towards the problems and opinions of youngsters. Based on the common wish to pursue development in a European context, Varna Municipality is investing efforts and resources in the implementation of adequate policies regarding the youth of Varna. In the last years, the local youth policy has developed with notable speed compared to other municipalities in the country and such acknowledgement can be heard at various national and European events as well as in statements by different youth organizations at home and abroad. In the end of 2014 Municipality of Varna received the title “European

Youth Capital 2017”. Despite the positive attitude and the results of active youth participation, there are still challenges faced in the process of working with young people and the business sector and related to the social dimension. These include recognition of non-formal education and the role of youth workers; the problem of youth led and shared decisions making with adults, initiative and capacity building of youngsters, synergy between local authorities and NGOs, collaboration, shared ownership and responsibility regarding youth work, cooperation between youth organizations and businesses, recognition of non-formal education by the business sector. 100% Youth City became a unique opportunity to think long term youth strategy and reform our Youth Policy within the celebration of Varna 2017 European Youth Capital.



BRAGA



Braga is a city and a municipality in the northwestern Portuguese district of Braga, in the historical and cultural Minho Province. The city has 137,000 inhabitants, and the municipality, which includes 37 civil parishes, has a resident population of 181,494 inhabitants (in 2011), representing the third largest municipality in Portugal. Its area is 183.40 km². Its agglomerated urban area extends from the Cávado River to the Este River.

Braga is a City that believes on young people and since 1998 that is foreseen as a Youth Friendly City. United Nations held the 3rd World Youth Forum in the City of Braga and from that moment Braga become a reference about Youth Policy with the UN Braga 21 Youth Action Plan.

The City of Braga was the European Youth Capital of 2012. Preparation phase started in 2010 with a social pact between the Youth Sector of the City and Political representatives from the Municipality of Braga. Braga EYC2012 was global social experiment to engage young people in the co-creation and development of the City of Braga and resulted on several material and immaterial legacy for the City of Braga and future generations.

Recently the city of Braga, was nominated as Braga 2016 as Ibero-american Youth Capital by OIJ, a Intergovernmental organization with Latin America, Caribe and Portugal and Spain. The City is also involved in the definition of Youth Friendly Policies.

The City of Braga is the Coordinator and Lead partner of this Erasmus+ KA2 Project. The starting point for this project was to reflect on Youth Policies and map them in general to understand the general practices in Europe regarding the development of policies for the youngsters.

In result of this reflection the core model of 100% Youth City raised as a natural process of reforms to give possibility and opportunity of young people to be involved on the management of their cities.



3

**100%
YOUTH
CITY
PROTOTYPES**



RIGA



CLUJ NAPOCA

TORINO



100% Youth City Quality Label



GANJA



VARNA

BRAGA



The 100% Youth City Project offers a horizontal and vertical approach in all the 4 phases of this process, 100% Youth City address issues that combines different dimensions. This reform process starts with the most common youth policies and develop itself into less common Youth policies like Structured Dialogue, Co-management and Strategic/integrated Action Plan.

The goal of 100% Youth City is to involves young people, hearing them about the stages and asked them what they want considering these policies, but more important asking them “how” to do it and “why”. Young people should be in charge of designing their own youth policies.

100% Youth City is a

challenge to become friendly on the eyes of Youth. It considers several Youth problems that, once solved, can become interesting solutions to other European cities. This means that young people are most of the time considers as problems, neglected as problems and forgotten as solutions. This good practice presents the Youth Sector as a Solution, as an active, as a potential of inclusive, intelligent and sustainable growing. 100% Youth City is a step by step process, learning by doing, involving Youth on a face to face process with decision makers from 0 to 100% indicators that acknowledges a City as a Youth Friendly one.

At the end of this process, 100% Youth City produces interesting

solutions such as:

- Clear youth needs Analysis/Diagnosis directed both to Public and Youth Sector;
- Creative and engaging action to problem approach with Social Innovation mind-set;
- Creation and proactive Youth Councils our Youth Representative Bodies with co-management mind-set;
- Out of the Box long term strategic and Integrated Action Plan with reinforced youth ownership

The Next chapter presents the prototypes that were delivered by 100% Youth City Consortium during the implementation of the project.

VALENCIA



FINESTRA DE PARTICIPACIÓ

UPLOAD STAGE - 25% YOUTH CITY - YOUTH SECTOR FUNDING

The “Finestra de Participació” is a project to promote the participation of the youth promoted by the Delegation of Youth of the City of Valencia. It has been designed:

→ As a space, open to the participation of training initiatives for leisure and free time, which can be presented in the city and particularly from the areas of influence in which the Valencia Municipal Youth Centres are involved. All this as a response to the need they have always claimed, greater role, decision-making and autonomy in the whole sequence of programming of the activity in the youth zone services through the Municipal Youth Centres.

→ With a new dynamic to follow, for the sake of the search for total transparency and equity in the recipients of the money of all, the money of the public administrations. The activities also fall within the scope of social initiative aimed at its inclusion and realization in the municipal youth facilities of the city. Being playful, it is not a lucrative activity, nor can it be considered strictly a provision of services to the public administration, since the Youth Centres endorsed the proposals presented from the social initiative.

The “Finestra de Participació” can present projects to all citizens as long as the proposed activity is

aimed at children and youth. The projects are presented through the Web, within the reception periods of proposals that are advertised on the youth website and on the municipal edicts board, as well as in the information panels and in the means of popularization of the Delegation of Youth of the City of Valencia.

There are common basic criteria for framing the characteristics of selection and participation of projects in the “Finestra de Participació”, regarding equality, tolerance, and respect for the values and principles of action in which the actions of the Valencia Municipal Centres of Youth in the city, in relation to the Youth Plan 2014-2018, approved by the

Municipal Plenary.

The areas of content to frame the projects are: Leisure, Training and Awareness and the groups that include: Languages, Personal Growth, Leisure and Culture, Environment and Sustainable Development, Health, Social Skills, ICT, Gender and Equality, Employment and Participation. The phases of the project entail two lines of parallel action, “Finestra de Participació” and “Apunta’t”.

→ Initial. Under evaluation criteria are selected the projects presented in “Finestra de Participació” to design the quarterly schedule of each Valencia Municipal Youth Center / Services area. The data of participation of the projects presented at the end of its initial phase is of 411 projects for the year 2016.

All the projects presented are under four development modalities: 2 hours, 4 hours, 8 hours and 14 hours. All sessions lasting two hours. In addition, all of them have economic endowment for the person who collaborates in its development.

→ Start up. Communication and dissemination of activities selected for all city area services through “Apunta’t”, which is the process of enrolling young people in projects. The total number of places offered for the year 2016, in this phase has been 2,337 places.

→ Development of projects as of September 19, 2016.



BRAGA

TU DECIDES BRAGA PARTICIPATIVE BUDGET

UPLOAD STAGE - 25% YOUTH CITY FUNDING AND INVESTMENT ON YOUTH

“TU DECIDES” Is the Participative Budget for Youth from the City of Braga, Portugal.

“**TU DECIDES**” is a co-management project of the Municipality of Braga and the Municipal Youth Council. It is a new funding and Investment tool from the City of Braga, first time implemented in 2015/16.

It is a result of a Structured Dialogue process, between the Mayor of Braga, Youth Department and the Municipality of Braga Youth Council.

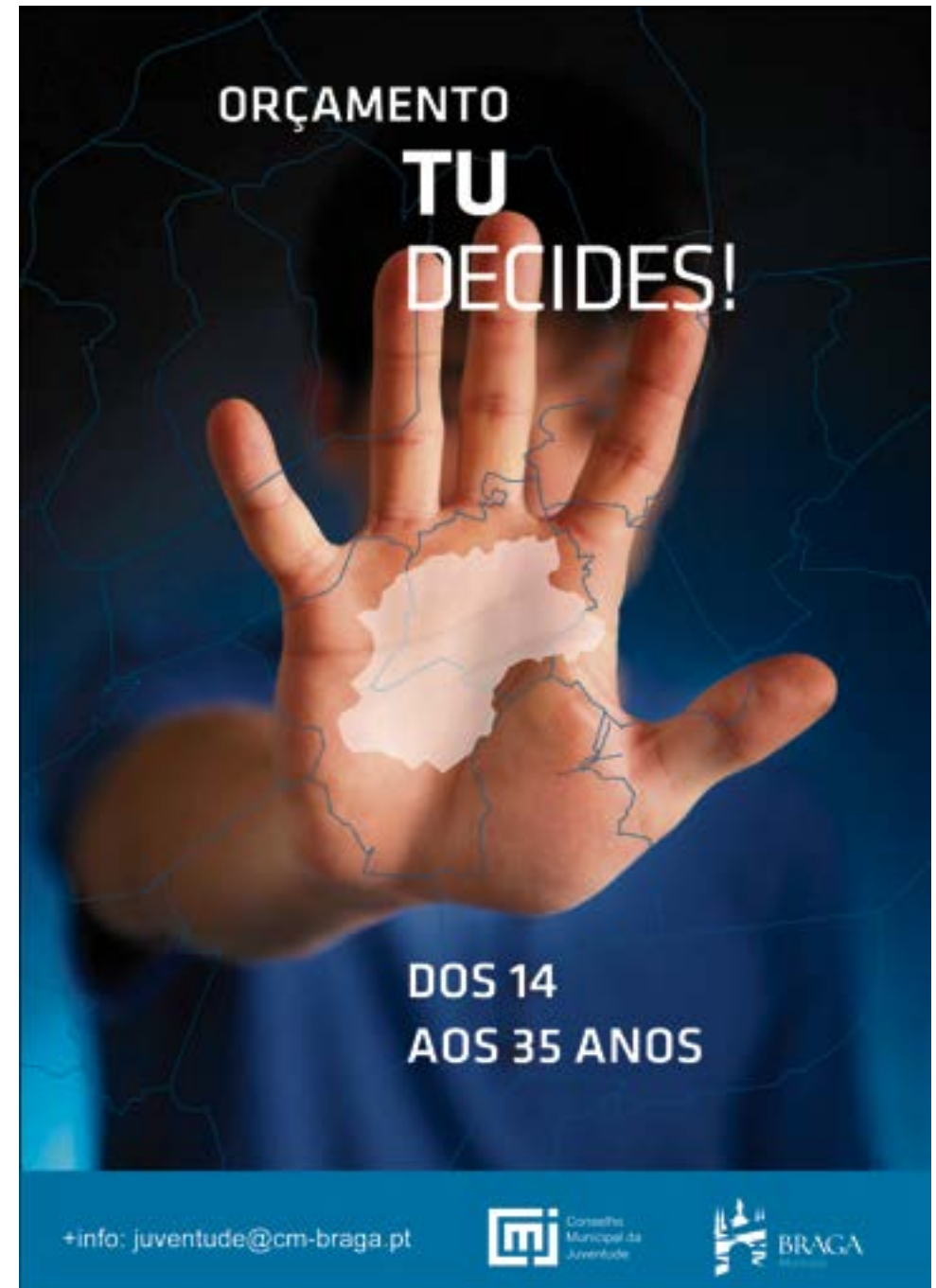
It was designed as a social innovation tool that makes a bridge between participatory processes from the Youngsters of Braga and the need of funding to sustain the activities and Youth organizations of the City of Braga.

TU DECIDES is also addressing non-organized youth, like non-formal groups and individuals to give possibility of participation to all the youngster's, that are living, working or studying in the City of Braga.

With a grant of € 75,000, young people from the city of Braga can present their projects to the city, in the most varied areas. After voting, the winning projects will be endowed

with the respective municipal budget for their implementation, in close collaboration with the young proposer (s). As a Social Innovation tool, **TU DECIDES** is directly addressing the question of Youth Abstention on democratic process, by taking the voting process to schools, universities and public spaces of the city of Braga. It is an important moment that make evident the importance of voting on democratic processes and invites the youngster from 14 years old to understand and participate on a election of good ideas, from the youth to the Youth.

The regulation is approved annually at the seat of the Braga Youth Council Assembly.



GANJA

GANJA YOUTH CENTER

UPLOAD STAGE - 50%
YOUTH CITY

Ganja Youth Center started building in 2012 and was ready in 2016. The building was built by the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Azerbaijan and has officially been opened during the opening ceremony of Ganja European Youth Capital 2016.

The center is located in the biggest park area of Ganja. The 4 floors building includes different spaces and facilities, such as a library, disco hall, 3 games rooms, fitness hall, 2 cafes. The center also offers young people 10 working rooms with capacity from 18 to 68 persons.

Also the center has separate rooms for dance classes, a room with all needed facilities for innovations, start-ups and debates, an exhibition hall, an arts room.

The front area of the Youth Center has a space for street working out facilities as well. The area is commonly used during different festivals in summer, such as Colors Festival.

The building is currently managed by the Department of Youth and Sports of Ganja city, office of which is also located in the Center.

Young people in Ganja are invited to use the spaces, facilities and services offered by the Youth Center free of charge.



RIGA



KANIERIS YOUTH CENTRE

UPLOAD STAGE - 50% YOUTH CITY – INFRASTRUCTURES AND YOUTH SERVICES

In its daily work, **Riga Youth Centre “Kanieris”** serves as a cooperation platform among youth organisations and youths who want to find an interesting type of participation.

The Youth Centre has become a starting point and a support hub for the realization of the colorful and multifaceted interests and ideas of contemporary youth.

The idea of the Riga Youth Centre “Kanieris” came to life as the result of the cooperation of Riga youth organisations and the Education, Culture and Sports Department of the Riga City Council.

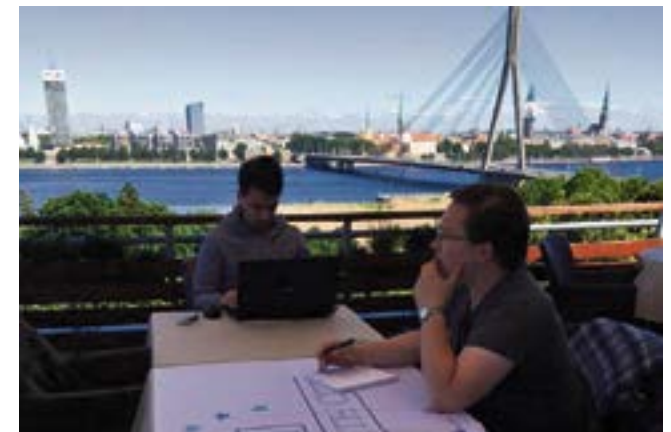
Riga youth organisations proposed the initiative of strengthening the capacity of non-governmental organisations, and developing cooperation skills. The implementation of the idea required a modern resource centre and experience sharing. Riga Youth Centre “Kanieris” is their foothold.

Young people can easily get engaged in Kanieris: there's lots of information and e-reservation of rooms and equipment, and open events. From concept to concrete required a modern resource centre and experience sharing: Kanieris is the stylish, clever and very tangible result. Kanieris has presentation equipment, workstations, meeting

rooms, conference facilities, some storage space, and free WiFi!

Kanieris since opening on May 2011 has traditions events: January – Youth participation Award; April – Conference of innovation in youth work; September – Open door day; On spring time training programs for youth workers and for youth social entrepreneurship;

Kanieris is open to everyone – Kaniera street 15, Riga – to experience the everyday rhythm of youth organizations, great and safe place to make contacts, work on project ideas, and enjoy dynamically creative leisure time!



CLUJ NAPOCA

CLUJ EUROPEAN YOUTH CAPITAL 2015

UPLOAD STAGE - 75% YOUTH CITY CO-MANAGEMENT

Cluj-Napoca was the 7th city to have won the title of the European youth Capital among cities like Rotterdam, Torino, Antwerp, Braga, Maribor, Thessaloniki, a title that belongs to the city and run by Share Federation Cluj-Napoca. The title was owned by the municipality and the implementation of the 365 days was provided through partnerships between the public and the youth sector, approved by the City Council of Cluj-Napoca. Although the youngsters who worked on this project came from different fields, with different backgrounds and experiences, we have managed to become one of the most dynamic teams of all European Youth Capitals.

The Municipality of Cluj-Napoca revolutionized the implementation of

the system by giving responsibility for the project implementation to a non-governmental external structure, SHARE - Federation Cluj-Napoca, consisting of 31 entities at that time, hence a process called co-management was applied by both young people and local authorities who mutually agreed on activities for young people in the year of European Youth Capital. Moreover, the mayor of Cluj-Napoca became co-chairman of the SHARE Federation Cluj-Napoca and with a core group of civil servants of the Municipality of Cluj-Napoca, contributed to facilitating access to public benefits and facilities during events, displays and promotional spaces, but have offered support and assistance in activities of the European Youth Capital.

Also partnerships were an important

point on the agenda Cluj2015. Therefore, Cluj 2015 brought an increase in the number of partnerships which means you aim to develop the city and its citizens. SHARE Federation, by its nature, is itself a partnership of 37 student organization, which in 2012 joined the aim towards developing the European Youth Capital.

Partnerships:

75% student organizations
10% companies
15% institutions

The motto of this programme was "We Share" hence we had different priorities such as:

• **SHARE CULTURE**, because we are the heart of Transylvania, the region with a

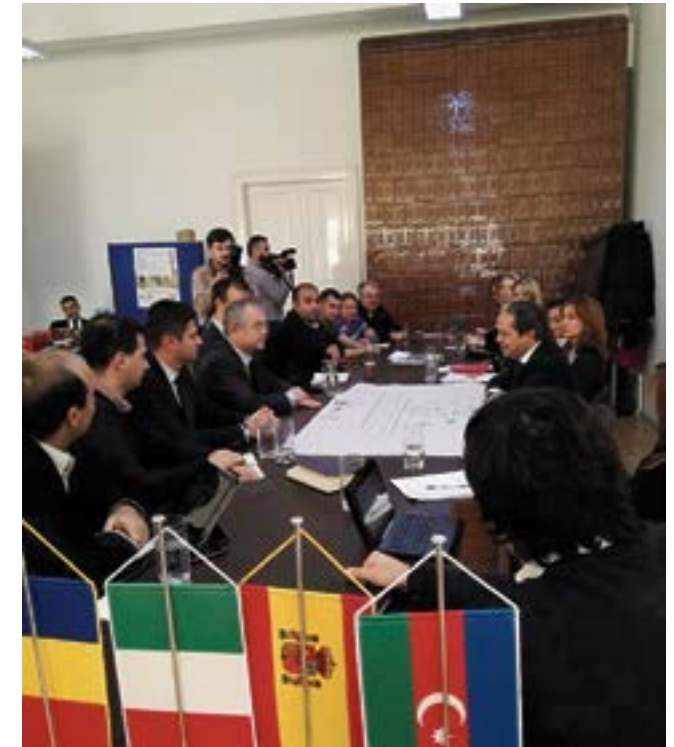


multicultural atmosphere and incredible population. The city is a well known Centre for artistic and cultural events, bringing a large number of foreigners in every year. We are part of the European culture and we want the European culture to come to Cluj-Napoca.

- **SHARE WORK**, because we are the second biggest university Centre in Romania, we are an academic and economic regional power, we host local branches of the best youth organizations from around the world. Our work is designed to be shared, we want to learn from Europe's youth, we want to share from our vast knowledge and European experiences.
- **SHARE SPACE**, because the public spaces need to be revitalized, occupied and brought to life again. One of the best ways to do this is by involving youngsters'

creative ideas. We want to share our personal microclimate and make it even more European than it is now.

- **SHARE POWER**, because we are about 200.000 youth people in Cluj-Napoca, who already changed perceptions and perspectives and made the city even more alive. We are an asset not fully discovered, working on changing the world to the better even more.
- **SHARE JOY**, because we are happy, we are glad to spend some quality time, we have a lot of fun places, where we can be together, exchange ideas, experiences, dreams. It's a quality time, a crucial experience for us, life is not so valuable without joy and youngsters can offer a pretty good answer on how to live to the fullest.
- **SHARE VISION**, because the youth is the future of Europe and Cluj-Napoca



wants to be part of the future. We are the first generation where west, south, north and east Europe will form what will be Europe in the next 20-30 years.

- **SHARE EUROPEAN**, because we are part of Europe, a community of over 400 millions people and being European is a way of life now, thinking and building a lasting future for us and for our children.
- **SHARE RESPONSIBLY**, because the projects developed by local authorities and civil society involved in this program are as responsible as they can be. These actors can play at least the same role in the society as the companies with CSR policies.
- **SHARE REGION**, because Transylvania is one of the most colored regions in Europe. Having history, natural characteristics and the most balanced climate from all European countries.

VARNA

VARNA **FUNCITY+** YOUTH FESTIVAL

UPLOAD STAGE - 75%
YOUTH CITY STRUCTURED
DIALOGUE AND
CO-MANAGEMENT

Drawing on the living legacy of its festival culture and its own successful public activities, the youth sector in Varna has created one of the biggest youth festivals in Bulgaria – **The Funcity+ Youth Festival**. FUNCITY IS UNIQUE IN THAT IT IS INITIATED AND ORGANISED EXCLUSIVELY BY LOCAL YOUTH NGOS, YOUTH GROUPS AND YOUNG PEOPLE. The Municipality's financial and logistic support for the festival is one example of the effective structured dialogue with the youth sector. Being a result of successful STRUCTURE DIALOGUE

between the alliance of YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS and informal groups with the LOCAL AUTHORITIES, the festival has the RECOGNITION of the both YOUNG PEOPLE and local ADMINISTRATION. FUNCITY Festival is a unique for its kind event in Varna, and the country. The main aim of the event is to provide young people with space, to demonstrate their talents and interests. Funcity+ transforms this event into a European landmark moment for youth.
→ It is about offering a special place for exchanging knowledge

and skills among artists, festival volunteers and audience in the different festival “labs”.
→ It is about combining the atmosphere of a local innovative youth-led festival with European names from the music scene and performing arts.
→ It is about the unique connection between mainstream cultures and subcultures in the very heart of the city, meeting, understanding and accepting each other.
→ It is about fostering intergenerational dialogue in an innovative and provoking way. The festival is usually held in the

end of August. For 2017, it will be positioned on the renewed Varna port area from 30 August to 3 September. As Varna is European Youth Capital, there are expected enormously more international participants and visitors.

to get more involved in individual and socially significant activities, though being involved activities matching their interests and skills
CHILDREN

TARGET GROUPS:
YOUNG PEOPLE - local, national and international young people
YOUNG ARTISTS AND PERFORMERS - young individuals, non formal groups and organizations willing to share their talents in arts and street sports, music, entrepreneurs

YOUTH NGOS - willing to take the challenge



TORINO

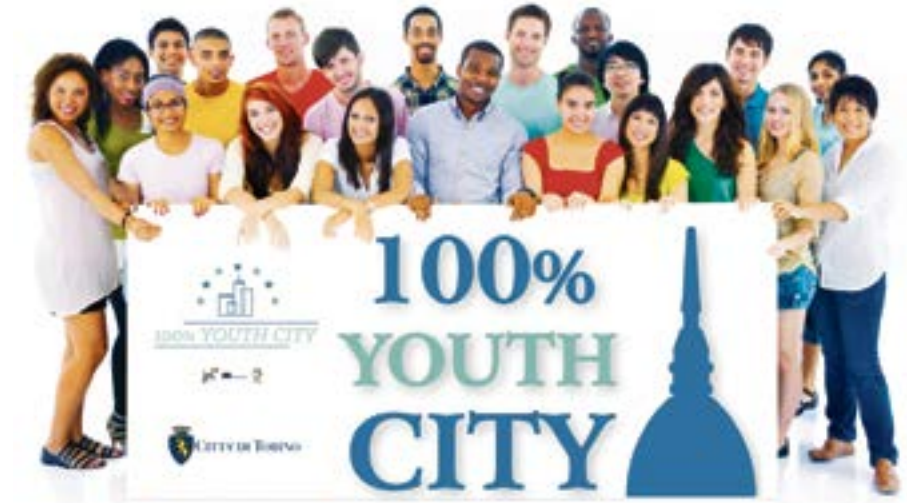
CREATION OF THE CITY OF TORINO YOUTH STRATEGY 2016-2021

UPLOAD STAGE - 100% YOUTH CITY

The city has a new Mayor and a new deputy mayor for youth since June 2016. In order to co-create the Youth Strategy 2016-2021, the new deputy mayor, Marco Giusta, invited youth organizations, organizations working with youngster and youth workers in the city of Torino to give their own

contribution in writing it. The consultancy period lasted 2 months, organized in 6 workshops focused on different topics. The topics were: youth policies, university, intercultural. Every workshop lasted half day and participants were divided into smaller group working on different topics. At the end of every

workshop the result was discussed in a plenary session among all the participants. The idea produced from this consultation process has been used to write the youth strategy 2016/2021 presented from the alderman for Youth Policies to the city Council in the start of 2017.





4

**100%
YOUTH
CITY
QUALITY
LABEL**



0%

YOUTH CITY

The Project Erasmus+ KA2 intended to establish a strategic partnership between Cities with recognized good practices in the domain of Youth policies by developing European Youth Empowerment programs. The project was implemented itself as development process, starting the certification process at 0% and ending at

100%, by implementing a methodology of Open Method of Coordination to establish diagnosis, priorities, and indicators to implement a Quality Label for Youth Friendly Cities. The Project did define the one Asset Mapping stage, plus 4 stages to evaluate Youth friendlies measures and indicators. Starting the order from the most common and upgrading until the stage

of less common youth friendly measures in Europe.

Each stage was bringing answers for several questions and delivering surveys to be done near the Youth population and Youth services of partner cities.

After the analysis of collected data and considering EU 2020 agenda, European Youth Strategy and the consortium good practices, the consortium implemented several innovative and SMART proposals to achieve Youth Friendly Indicators.

The next chapter is presenting the 100% Youth City Indicators.

INDICATORS UPLOAD 25%

YOUTH CITY

- 1** • The Financial support given to the Youth Sector should be efficient and regulated;
- 2** • Analysis of the projects submitted by Youth sector should be made by external evaluators or Local Youth Council or Youth Structure proper commission;
- 3** • Develop a financial auditory system to check all mentioned above programmes;
- 4** • Develop Sustainability processes on the Youth Sector;
- 5** • Youth Local programmes should be affordable and accessible to Young people;
- 6** • Youth Local programmes must have a simple language and with simple procedures and with simple procedures and bureaucracy;
- 7** • Youth Local programmes should have a dual perspective, one to ensure

- sustainability of the Youth Sector and another directed to all young citizens oriented to Social innovation;
- 8** • Youth Local programmes should be oriented to City development priorities;
- 9** • Youth Local programmes should be oriented to National and European 2020 agenda priorities;
- 10** • Municipalities should promote local measures that bring advantages to young people like for example the European Youth Card;
- 11** • Develop a Volunteer Finance Pack to support NGO's expenses with volunteers like a Local Volunteer Service;
- 12** • Mechanism to evaluate the impact of this programmes on the Youth Sector and on the City must be set up;





INDICATORS UPLOAD 50%

YOUTH CITY

- 1** • Making Youth spaces more friendly to Youth;
- 2** • More accessible youth spaces to Youth;
- 3** - Increase safe environment on Youth facilities;
- 4** • Have qualified personnel in this facilities like Youth Workers;
- 5** • Involve Youth representatives on the co-creation on the Youth spaces;
- 6** • Promote ownership perception by youth of the Youth Space;
- 7** • Link infrastructure mission or goals to European Youth Strategy;
- 8** • Promote innovative youth information processes based on peer education;
- 9** • Promote and develop creative social media strategies to Young people;
- 10** • Identify Fun communication processes and creative task challenges;
- 11** • Implement Information to action processes near the youth Sector;
- 12** • Identify and attract Local / Communities Young leaders to assume roles on the Youth spaces;
- 13** • Develop Youth-Labs projects to create new and innovative projects;
- 14** • Develop Youth co-working spaces inside Youth Spaces like community offices;
- 15** • Develop inside the Youth infrastructures a community resources center;
- 16** • Link internal procedures and management with CoE Quality Label for Youth Centers
- 17** • Establish a Youth Study center, Youth observer or Youth Consulting center in the City;

INDICATORS UPLOAD

75%

YOUTH CITY

- 1** · Establish a Participation /Structured Dialogue process in the City, like a municipality youth council, Youth Parliaments, or representative youth structures in general;
- 2** · The establishment of the Local Structure Dialogue is universal, open and inclusive to all youngsters that are living, working and studying in the city.
- 3** · Increase ownership and responsibility of the Youth Sector in the Local Youth Council, Youth Parliament or representative youth structure's in general;
- 4** · Implement co-management governance model with, during or after the establishment of Local Structure Dialogue process;
- 5** · Promote Volunteering process inside Youth Department or in the Local Youth Infrastructures;

- 6** · Identify, Map and promote leadership and empowerment programmes;
- 7** · Promote a support Non Formal education and education for Citizenship programmes with and for Local stakeholders;
- 8** · Increase cross sectorial cooperation inside the Municipality and with other public and private structures of the city that are taking decisions that are relevant to young people;
- 9** · Establish cooperation's with University, Schools, VAT's and European programmes by having curricular internships in the Youth department or in Municipality Institutions to promote participation;
- 10** · link the results from Structured Dialogue Model with Financial programmes of the city to create a Co-management situation;





INDICATORS UPLOAD

100%

YOUTH CITY

1 · Link large scale European / International Awards like European Capitals with Youth local strategies and Youth long term plans;
2 · Have a system to evaluate long term city initiatives and new legal Acts from the perspective of their impact on Youth, like youth employment programmes;
3 · Have a clear dissemination process of results and impact of the implementation of the Youth Strategic plan of the city;
4 · Involve, City Hall, legislative Assembly, city stakeholders and universal representatives of the city youngsters in all the stages of the City Youth Strategic Planning;

5 · Sustain Human Rights, Social Inclusion, Youth emancipation, Proactive participation, volunteering as key factors to engage youth with the 2020 sustainable growing;
6 · Establish a long-term City Youth Strategic Plan synthetizing previous 100% Youth City Stages indicators;
7 · Formal commitment to update the general youth strategy in correspondence to the received feedback, evaluation and data analysis from 100% Youth City;

100% YOUTH CITY GLOSSARY

ADAPTED FROM PUBLICATION FROM THE EUROPEAN YOUTH
FORUM, COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND EUROPEAN COMMISSION
ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME

Active citizenship:

Active citizenship stands for the active participation of citizens in economic, social, cultural and political life. In the youth field, much emphasis is put on learning the necessary competences through voluntary activities. The aim is not only to improve the knowledge, but also motivation, skills and practical experience of young people to be active citizens.

Formal education:

Formal education is purposive learning that takes place in a distinct and institutionalized environment specifically designed for teaching/training and learning, which is staffed by learning facilitators who are specifically qualified for the sector, level and subject concerned and which usually serves a specified category of learners (defined by age, level and specialism). Learning aims are almost always externally set, learning progress is usually monitored and assessed, and learning outcomes are usually recognized by certificates or diplomas. Much formal learning provision is compulsory (school education).

Human Rights Education:

Human Rights Education refers to educational programmes and activities that focus on promoting equality in human dignity, in conjunction with other programmes such as those promoting intercultural learning, participation and empowerment of minorities. Human rights education includes:
→ Promoting awareness and understanding of human rights issues, in order that people recognise violations of human rights (learning about human rights)
→ Developing attitudes of respect for human rights, so that people do not willingly violate the rights of others (learning through human rights)
→ Developing the skills and abilities necessary for the defense of human rights (learning for human rights)
Some of the issues that human rights education covers are: General human rights, Children, Citizenship, Democracy, Discrimination and Xenophobia, Education, Environment, Gender equality, Globalization, Health, Human security, Media, Peace and Violence, Poverty, Social rights.

Informal education:

From the learner’s standpoint at least, this is non-purposive learning, which takes place in everyday life contexts in the family, at work, during leisure and in the community. It does have outcomes, but these are seldom recorded, virtually never certified and are typically neither immediately visible for the learner nor do they count in themselves for education, training or employment purposes.

Intercultural learning:

Intercultural learning is the process of becoming more aware of and better understanding one’s own culture and other cultures around the world. The aim of intercultural learning is to increase international and cross- cultural tolerance and understanding. The learning process itself is a constant movement of cultural awareness – from the freedom and comfort of expecting others to be like oneself, to the shock and constraint of one’s emotions and projections when they prove not to be. The Council of Europe Youth Sector is a pioneer in developing intercultural learning as an approach to value-educational work with young people.

Multiplier:

In the context of the Youth work, a multiplier is a person who receives training or participates in some form of capacity building activity, and who subsequently passes on their new knowledge and experience to others. All the European programmes for young people work with the principle of multiplication, in order to ensure that the knowledge and experience developed through of the programme reaches a larger number of young people.

Non-formal Education:

Non-formal education is a purposeful but voluntary educational process, that takes place in diverse settings where learning is not necessarily their only activity. These settings may be intermittent or transitory, and the activities may be staffed by “paid” learning facilitators (such as youth trainers) or by volunteers (such as youth leaders). The activities are planned, but may not be organised according to conventional curricula. They often address specific groups. They document and assess learning achievements in non-conventional ways. Non-formal educational activities can be characterised as

- voluntary
- accessible to everyone (ideally)
- organised processes with educational objectives
- participatory and learner-centred
- about learning life skills and preparing for active citizenship
- based on involving both individual and group learning with a collective approach
- holistic and process oriented
- starting from the experience of the participants

Not-for-profit cost recovery:

A legal status that allows institutions to cover the costs of their operations by receiving income and fees for services rendered (for example, by providing board and lodging to groups) without making a profit. All incomes have to be spent in the execution of the institution’s mission or re- invested in the establishment.

Professional of the youth sector

A paid member of staff that works for any institution with a youth policy or a youth programme. They can work in any part of the sector – the practice of non-formal education, policy making and implementation, research. They

are refereed to as professional because they have decided to make working in the youth sector their profession.

Social cohesion:

Social cohesion is the capacity of a society to ensure the well- being of all its members, minimizing disparities and avoiding marginalization.

Voluntary youth worker / leader:

A voluntary youth worker / leader is an unpaid member of staff of a youth organization or other youth structure who works with other young people in a position of leadership and / or in educational activities. In terms of training and even qualifications, such voluntary youth workers / leaders can be just as “professional” as paid staff. They are not referred to as professionals because they do this work on a voluntary basis and do not intend to make it their profession.

Youth participation:

Youth participation is the term used by government agencies, researchers, educators, and others to define and examine the active engagement of young people in non-governmental

organizations, civil society, politics, school, the public sphere, governance, community development and many other aspects of their everyday lives and those of the communities in which they live.

Young people:

For the purposes of the youth policies of both the European Commission and the Council of Europe, young people are persons 13 – 30 years of age.

Youth policy:

The purpose of youth policy is to create conditions for learning, opportunity and experience which enable young people to develop the knowledge, skills and competences to be actors of democracy and to integrate into society, in particular playing active part in both civil society and the labour market. The key measures of youth policies are to promote citizenship learning and the integrated policy approach. Evidence-based youth policies are youth policies that are not only based on political and moral objectives, but also on accurate information on the social situation of young people across the society and their changing expectations, attitudes and lifestyles. One

important source of information is independent, objective and professional research and statistics. Furthermore, reliable empirical information on the implementation of policies is needed to learn from experiences and further develop goal-setting, policy approaches and youth work methods and activities.

Youth work:

The main objective of youth work is to provide opportunities for young people to shape their own futures, for their integration and inclusion. Youth work describes any social, cultural, political activity with and for young people that has an educational dimension. Another purpose can be the personal and social emancipation of young people from dependency and exploitation. But, the definitions and practices of youth work are diverse. In some countries, youth work is regulated by law, administered by state civil servants and implemented paid social and / or pedagogical workers. In others, it remains of an entirely voluntary nature. The difficulty within state systems to adequately ensure universal access of young people to education and the labour

market means that youth work also increasingly deal with unemployment, educational failure, marginalisation and exclusion. Much youth work overlaps with the area of social services previously undertaken by the Welfare State, including, therefore, work on education, employment, assistance and guidance, housing, mobility, criminal justice and health, as well as the more obvious areas of participation, youth political activism, cultural activities, leisure activities and sports. Further, youth work often seeks to reach out to particular groups of young people such as disadvantaged youth in deprived neighbourhoods, or immigrant youth including refugees and asylum seekers. It may also be organised around a particular religious tradition.



NOTES

All terms adapted from <http://youth-partnership-eu.coe.int/youth-partnership/glossary.html>, www.coe.int/youth, www.coe.int/compass, www.nonformality.org, revised European charter on youth participation or developed for the purposes of this publication by the experts of 100% Youth City project.

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100% YOUTH CITY BOOK

UPLOAD YOUTH
INTO YOUR CITY