

**The 2<sup>nd</sup> European event of EGL**

**5-7 June 2018**

**Pestana Cidadela Cascais**

Avenida D. Carlos I 2750-310 Cascais - Portugal

**Final report**



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## General overview of the event

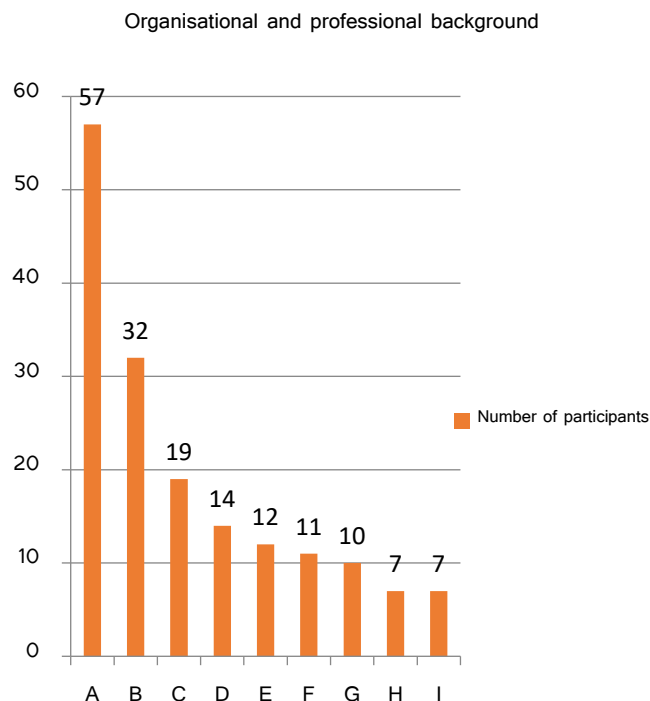
**The second European event of the project hosted by the Portuguese Erasmus+ youth National Agency that brought together the National Working Groups of the Europe Goes Local project.**

*The main pillars of the event were:*

- One of the main goals of the project is to develop a document, the European Charter on Local Youth Work (*working title of the document*). A broad-based consultation process is taking place from March 2018 until May 2019 when the Charter is planned to be launched. This conference was a forum to exchange views on the first draft of the Charter and its purpose in developing local youth work.
- The Europe Goes Local strategic partnership is a framework to encourage European level cooperation and networking, building concrete partnerships. The participants of the event were invited to
  - create concrete co-operations;
  - develop specific ideas especially in an international context;
  - present offers and demands regarding new Erasmus+ projects.
- The event offered opportunities for building knowledge, creating discussions and sharing experience about the key issues of local level youth work in relation to local level youth policy, youth policy-making and youth work policy-making.

*The profile of participants*

The 165 participants of the event came from 108 different towns or cities and 26 countries. They represented more than 100 organisations in the following categories of profile:



A - Professional, expert working in municipal level youth work (municipal staff)

B - NA staff

C - Decision-maker of municipal level youth work and youth policy (municipal staff)

D - Representative of a network, umbrella organization dealing with municipal level youth work

E - Organiser/service provider of the conference

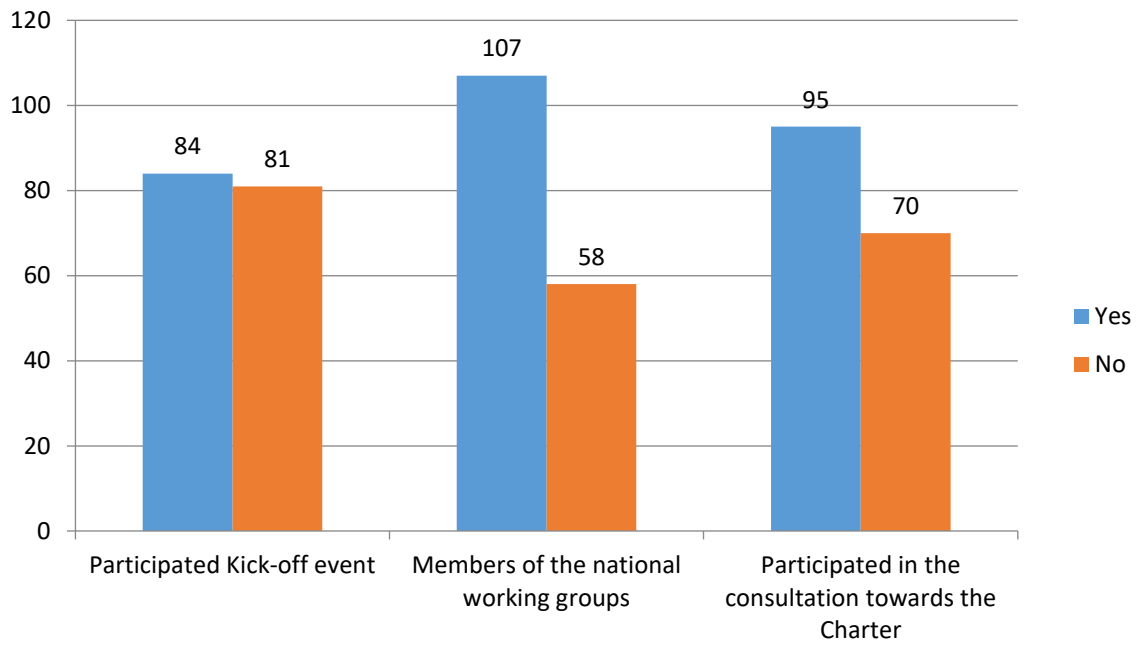
F - Representative of an international NGO

G - Researcher involved in studies on municipal level youth work

H - Representative of a European institution

I - Representative of the national youth council

84 people participated also at the Kick-off event of the project what means that the these people follow the project from its beginning. Out of 165 people, 107 are the representatives of national working groups and 95 people took part in the first consultation round on the draft of the European Charter on Local Youth Work.



## Agenda

### 5 June (Tuesday)

- 10:00-14:00 Registration of participants
- 10:00-12:00 Optional free-time activities offered by the municipality of Cascais
- 12:00-14:00 *Lunch (BOI NA BRASA, AdressTv. Alfarrobeira 2, 2750-079 Cascais)*
- 14:00-15:30 **The opening of the event** (*Pestana Cidadela, Sala Aias*)
- Opening words of the host
- 'Europe Goes Local': the state of play and broader context of the project, by Koen Lambert, Director of JINT vzw, the Flemish National Agency of the Erasmus+ youth programme
- The Council of Europe's Youth Sectors' contribution to the development of Youth Work, by Anja Olin-Pape, Chair of the Advisory Council on Youth, Council of Europe
- The EGL community – an interactive opening
- 15:30-16:00 *Coffee break*
- 16:00-17:30 **Thematic seminars** (in parallel)
- Inspiring Quality Youth Work – using indicators to strengthen the quality of youth work by Jonas Agdur, the Chairman of InterCity Youth (*Pestana Cidadela, Sala Aias*)
  - Challenges of developing Youth Policy in cities as Lisbon by Sérgio Xavier, Freelance expert (*Pestana Cidadela, CC Club*)
  - Effectiveness dialogue in North Rhine Westfalia by Martina Leshwange, Expert advisor to the Land youth office, North Rhine Westfalia (*Pestana Cidadela, Mandarin II*)
  - Learning to become a youth worker in different architectures of youth work by Tomi Kiilakoski, Senior researcher, Finnish Youth Research Network (*Pestana Cidadela, Mandarin I*)
  - The educational pathways of youth workers – focus group discussions in the framework of a research project, by Dunja Potocnik, Sladjana Petkovic, Ondrej Barta and Marti Taru youth researchers, members of PEYR (*Pestana Cidadela, Milicia & Arquivo Histórico Municipal de Cascais – Casa Sommer, Adress: Av. da República nº 132 2754-475 Cascais*)
- 17:30-19:00 **Working in national teams** (*Pestana Cidadela, Cisterna & workshop rooms*):  
Finalizing the presentations for the networking session of the following day
- 19:00-20:30 *Dinner (CONVERSAS NA GANDARINHA, Lda/ CENTRO CULTURAL DE ASCAIS, Av. Rei Humberto II de Itália 2750- 642 Cascais)*

## 6 June (Wednesday)

- 9:30-10:30 "The Youth Work Lobbyist: Shaping Government Relations and Making Politicians Listen" input by Professor Dr. Marco Althaus, Technical University of Wildau (<http://www.marcoalthaus.de/>) (*Pestana Cidadela, Sala Aias*)
- 10:30-10:45 *Coffee break*
- 10:45-11:45 6 discussion groups: Towards a European Charter on Local Youth Work (in parallel) – an exchange about the draft text:
1. The core principles that should guide youth work (*Pestana Cidadela, Sala Aias*)
  2. The policy development process of local youth work (*Pestana Cidadela, CC Club*)
  3. The organisation of local youth work (*Arquivo Histórico Municipal de Cascais – Casa Sommer, Adress: Av. da República nº 132 2754-475 Cascais*)
  4. The practice of local youth work (*Pestana Cidadela, Mandarin II*)
  5. Youth workers (*(Pestana Cidadela, Milicia)*)
  6. The quality development of local youth work (*Pestana Cidadela, Mandarin I*)
- 11:45-12:00 *Break*
- 12:00-13:00 6 discussion groups: Towards a European Charter on Local Youth Work – an exchange about the draft text (in parallel, themes: see above)
- 13:00 - 14:30 *Lunch (BOI NA BRASA, AdressTv. Alfarrobeira 2, 2750-079 Cascais)*
- 14:30-15:30 The future Charter as a supporting tool in local youth work. Discussing perspectives and opinions. (*Pestana Cidadela, Sala Aias*)
- 15:30-16:00 *Coffee break*
- 16:00-18:00 Networking session: an exhibition about the achievements and future cooperation ideas in EGL. (*Pestana Cidadela, Cisterna*)
- 19:00-20:30 *Dinner (BOI NA BRASA, AdressTv. Alfarrobeira 2, 2750-079 Cascais)*

## 7 June (Thursday)

- 9:30-10:30 The ETS Competence Model for Youth Workers to Work Internationally and its potential for youth work, by Rita Bergstein, SALTO Training and Cooperation Resource Centre @JUGEND für Europa (*Pestana Cidadela, Sala Aias*)
- 10:30-11:00 *Coffee break*
- 11:00-12:00 Feedback from the sessions of the previous days (*Pestana Cidadela, Sala Aias*)
- Identifying future steps within EGL
- Closing the event
- 12:00-14:00 *Lunch (BOI NA BRASA, AdressTv. Alfarrobeira 2, 2750-079 Cascais)*

General facilitators of the event: Tea Jarc, Anita Silva, Sven Retoré

## Summary of the sessions: content and outcomes

### FRAMING THE EVENT AND THE PROJECT

#### The opening of the event

**Luis Alves**, the Director of the Portuguese Erasmus+ youth National Agency welcomed the participants of the event on behalf of the host. He underlined the importance of the event where 22 National Agencies and 120 municipalities are present. This event gives an opportunity to learn more about youth policy and its connection with youth and youth workers. He underlined that creating a Charter is a key element to increase the recognition of youth work.

**Catarina Marques Vieira**, the Commissioner for the European Youth Capital 2018, Cascais mentioned that the commonality between the European Youth Capital and EGL is the promotion of values of municipal level youth work. The role of the Erasmus+ programme, which supports also the EGL project, is inevitable in promoting mobility and other opportunities for youth.

**Koen Lambert**, the Director of the Erasmus+ youth National Agency of the Belgian-Flemish community gave an overview of the second year of the EGL project. He mentioned that about three-quarters of the persons attending this conference were present also at the Kick-off event a year before. He also emphasized that all EGL-countries came for the event. He said that national working groups had made a plan for 127 EGL-activities at the Kick-off event in Slovenia and suggested that the second conference is a place to boost these activities and the cooperation. He outlined the most crucial developments of the past year in youth work policy, mentioning the recommendation of the Council of Europe on youth work, the policy initiatives of the EU and the key-role of the Erasmus + programme.



State Secretary  
for Youth & Sport

Silen for SIMONEVS.EU

**João Paulo Rebelo**, the Portuguese Secretary of State for Youth and Sports stressed that youth work is highly recognized in Portugal. Portugal has launched its 1st participatory youth budget in 2018 that is a unique initiative amongst European countries. Co-management policies are being implemented by different actors and policy makers to involve youth as broadly as possible. Appropriate legal background and financial support is aimed at encouraging youth participation at all levels.

After the welcome speeches, **Anja Olin Pape**, the Chairperson of the Advisory Council of Youth of the Council of Europe presented [a key-note on 'The Council of Europe and its contribution to Youth Work development'](#).

The Council of Europe recently adopted its Recommendation on youth work. The initiative is based on the goal to provide a common framework and direction with the respect of diversity of youth work. The Recommendation is a ground for discussion, learning and developing quality. The key principle of youth work is the involvement and voluntary participation of youth in it. Increasing the recognition of youth work is high on the political agenda as its acknowledgment is still insufficient compare to other policy areas. The Recommendation is also to have some effects to this direction.

## DISCUSSIONS ABOUT THE EUROPEAN CHARTER ON LOCAL YOUTH WORK

The future European Charter on Local Youth Work was discussed two occasions at the conference. The first one took place in the format of six discussion groups that were a follow-up of the national consultations about the text, sorting out burning and controversial issues regarding the contents of the six chapters of the Charter.

The second session was to collect the feedback of participants about the possible benefits for the field of a future Charter and some proposed actions for its dissemination and implementation.

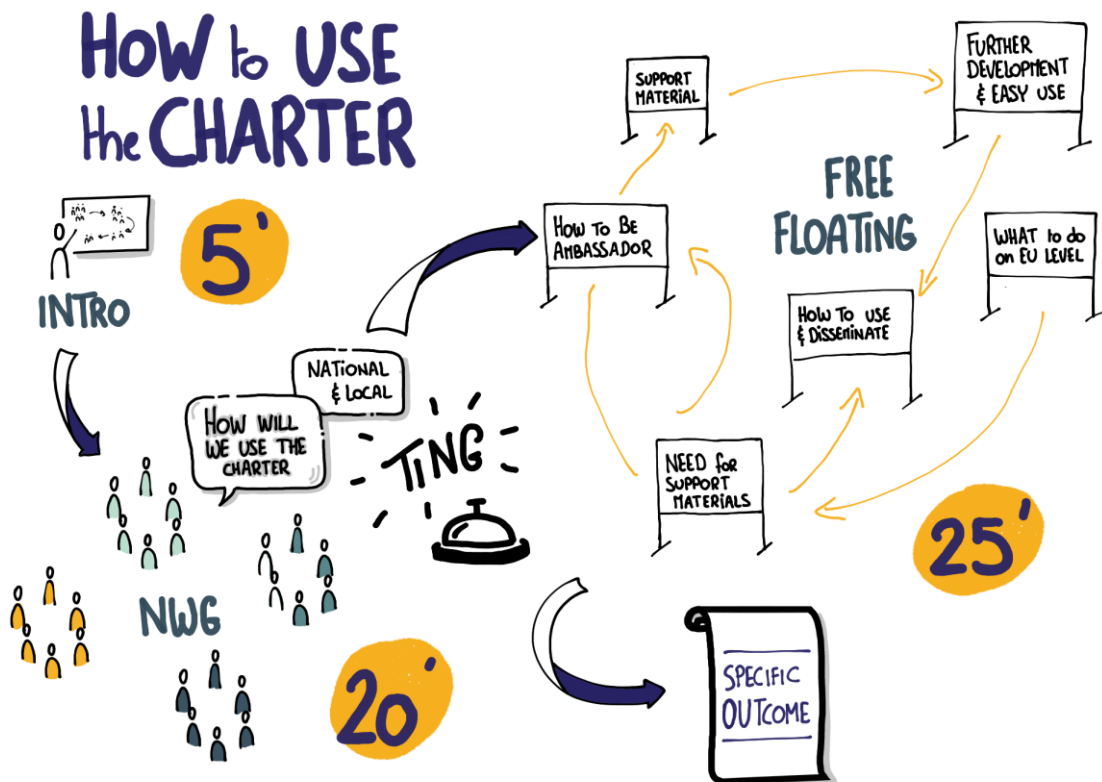
6 discussion groups: Towards a European Charter on Local Youth Work (in parallel) – an exchange about the draft text.

The six topics were:

- The core principles that should guide youth work
- The policy development process of local youth work
- The organisation of local youth work
- The practice of local youth work
- Youth workers
- The quality development of local youth work

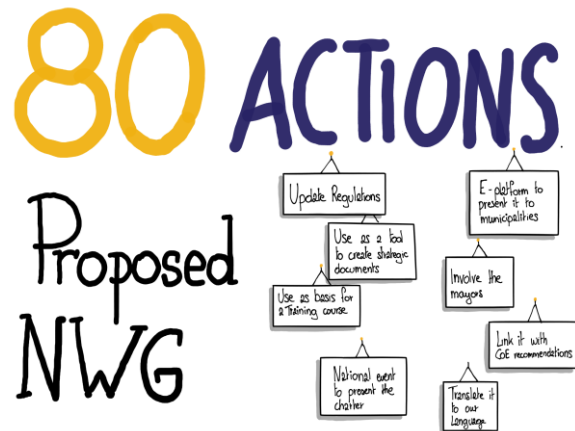
The report of this session can be found in the [general overview of the first round of the consultation](#).

The future Charter as a supporting tool in local youth work. Discussing perspectives and opinions





This session consisted of two parts. First, participants were invited to discuss within their national working group. Each group had a brainstorming about how they would start using the Charter at the local and national level. The results of the discussions can be found in the **Annex** of this report. The most recurring element of these talks is the translation of the final version of the Charter into all languages of the project-countries.



In the 2nd part of the session, national working groups were split up and each participants of the event were asked to give their opinion and suggestions the following questions:



These messages are already looking ahead to the period when the Charter will have been launched:

#### ADVOCATING AT THE POLITICAL LEVEL

- Endorse the Charter at the European level. This would also help to get the recognition of the national level stakeholders (mentioned 5 times)
- Communicate about it to all national governments to maximise its impact. Try to get the ministries committed to using the Charter in the Members States. Have as many countries on board as possible (3)
- Use the final version of the Charter as the source for the definition of youth work in the programme guide for ERASMUS+ (after 2020)
- Use it as an advocacy tool for youth work at the European level
- Start a dialogue with politicians (mayors)/policy-makers about the possible use of the Charter locally and nationally. (3)

#### DISSEMINATION OF THE CHARTER

- Create a plan for systematic dissemination at all levels (European, national, local)
- The NAs should stimulate, support the dissemination and implementation at national and local levels

- Disseminate the Charter in existing networks at all levels (European, national, local)
- Detect multipliers at local and national level who can implement actions around the Charter (2)
- Ensure easy access to the document on-line (on each NA's website). (2)
- Organise promotion/dissemination events/meetings at national/regional level within the framework of EGL to promote the final «Charter». (3)
- Write publications, articles about it into local, national journals, websites, magazines at all levels (European, national, local).
- Put it on the agenda of relevant conferences and meetings of youth workers at all levels (European, national, local)
- Provide creative materials (videos, comics, visual materials, infographics, story-telling) to explain about the Charter
- Promotion materials targeted at the decision-making level explaining the importance and possible benefits of the use of the Charter

#### *DEMAND FOR SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES*

- Create a centre of resources where good practices can be found and training support is provided for the implementation of the Charter (4)
- Create roles for the development/ implementation/ dissemination of the Charter. Trainers can support the process at the national level.
- Translate the Charter to national languages (4)
- Foster networking and cooperation among stakeholders (4)
- Continue EGL beyond 2019
- Use E+ funding to create projects centred on the Charter
- Organize trainings and seminars in relation to the themes of the Charter at all levels (European, national, local). "Turn the Charter into trainings"
- Start an initiative: Interactive map/ app "Youth friendly Municipality" using the Charter as criteria for applying

#### *DEMAND FOR SUPPORT MATERIALS, TOOLKITS*

- A strategy/action plan on how to put the charter into practice at all levels (European, national, local)
- Provide guiding questions to enhance further discussions and practical tips for the implementation
- An effective instrument to measure results and impact and a monitoring process of the implementation
- Create a map of already existing materials (strategies, policies, work plans and legislations) showing the position of the Charter in the landscape

#### *THE POSSIBLE ROLE OF THE CHARTER*

- Use it as an advocacy tool at the national, local level
- Use it together it with already existing strategies and policies on youth work
- Use the Charter as a reference in newly built policy documents, strategies, action plans etc. (2)
- Link it with national, regional and local debates on youth work
- Include it in youth worker education; + refer to it in; teacher education too
- Use it as a guide at the local level throughout workshops, online presentation, focus group for/with youth centres, NGO's, youth workers and representatives of municipalities

### HOW TO BE A CHARTER AMBASSADOR?

- It is important to create the profile of the ambassadors who can advocate for local youth work, using the Charter as a tool of it
- Build a committed a network for the implementation – network of 'Ambassadors'

Ambassadors...

- are familiar with the Charter, use it practically and encourage others to use it(10)
- by taking an active role in disseminating the Charter:
  - introduce it to their own organization and colleagues, other organizations, networks and then to local policy makers (4)
  - involve young people in the process
  - spread messages about it in the social media and other on-line platforms (2)
  - promote it at local events
  - participate in lobbying for youth work and using the Charter as a tool for it.

### NETWORKING

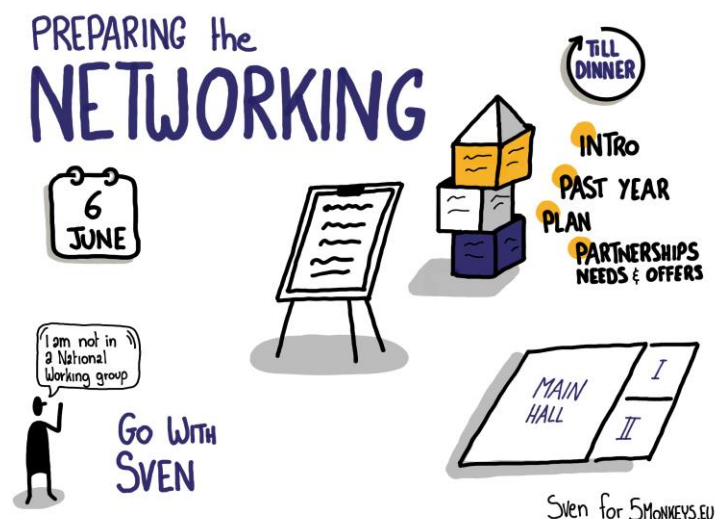
Prior to the event, national working groups were asked to create posters to exhibit the following information about the first year of their operation:

- Actions implemented and planned by the group
- Demand for new partnerships in general and for concrete projects

Two specific sessions were dedicated to networking during the event:

Working in national teams

This session allowed participants to finalise their national groups presentations for the following day.



Networking session: an exhibition about the achievements and future cooperation ideas in EGL

The networking session was set-up as an exhibition, using the posters not only to show the achievements of the groups but also for finding partners for future projects.

# NETWORKING

1<sup>ST</sup> RESULTS



## CAPACITY- AND KNOWLEDGE-BUILDING

A clear need was expressed during the Kick-off event of the project to provide capacity-building and knowledge-sharing during the European events of EGL. This pillar was to serve this need via thematic seminars and plenary presentations of various topics.

Thematic seminars (in parallel)

*Inspiring Quality Youth Work – using indicators to strengthen the quality of youth work by Jonas Agdur, the Chairman of InterCity Youth*

The booklet *Inspiring Quality Youth Work* contains a practical “bank” of indicators and a work process that will help youth work providers to set and work with quality indicators. In this workshop, the participants got a presentation of the booklet and had the chance to test the material.

After the European Commission decided to work on a quality system of youth work, an expert group was set up. Based on the work of this group, a [handbook for improving the quality of youth work](#) was developed. Now that the handbook is there, the need for more concrete actions is required such as developing training programmes, translate the handbook into various languages, adapt it to national contexts and to promote it. The goal however will always be to have an adaptive quality system that leaves the ownership of the project indicators in the hands of the youth workers and young people involved.

Work out indicators for a project in 3 steps:

- Step 1: Create a context for a project
- Step 2: Specify your target group
- Step 3: Define general indicators and sub-indicators

Conclusions:

Indicators can help project promoters understand if project goals have or have not been achieved. This system might help to realize that some activities don't meet the goals therefore the desired impact and intended change is not reached via the project.

*Challenges of developing Youth Policy in cities as Lisbon by Sérgio Xavier, freelance expert*

This session mapped possible obstacles when developing youth policy in large cities and highly competitive City Councils, while proposing possible approaches to these obstacles. Participants explored typical internal dilemmas in local governments related to youth policy conception, implementation and evaluation. Possible approaches to these challenges were then discussed in the final part of the session, coming from the experience of the participants.

Solutions presented by the group:

There's no one solution for all. One common point is the need to include young people in community decision-making, at least to consult them to make policies with them not just for them. The highest level of Youth Participation should be co-management when young people really co-decide in cooperation with other actors. Local youth councils tend to become greatly institutionalised although some municipalities create less formalized structures e.g. Teenagers' Councils or other formats to encourage young people's active citizenship.

Motivating young people to be active in their local communities is a key-question of the nowadays' debates.

Besides talking about the needs of young people, their rights should not be forgotten.

Youth policy and youth work policy cannot be a separate phenomenon at a local context but both have to be integral parts of the complexity of municipal policies. Ideally, youth policy and youth work policy are cross-sectoral. The cross-sectoral approach requires clear, well-defined policy objectives at the youth field.

*Effectiveness dialogue in North-Rhine Westphalia by Martina Leshwange, Expert advisor to the Land youth office, North-Rhine Westphalia*

The seminar aimed to introduce the example of North-Rhine Westphalia Region in Germany and a reflection moment in order to give the participants the opportunity to better deconstruct quality measures regarding youth work within their specific contexts.

Main points:

- According to the German example, the framework of understanding the youth paradigm have changed from WWII. If at first youngsters were understood as objects, later on (and up to today) they became to be looked and understood as subjects. And only within this understanding, it was possible to build the legal framework of action around 2 structures:
  - the child and youth services act
  - legal obligation for youth welfare planning
- In order to achieve "effectiveness", different dimensions have to be taken into account, such as the effective use of funds, openness to change, paid/professional youth work and quality standards (inclusion, gender access, youth participation). A major problem to achieve it, according to the presenter's experience is the lack of dialogue between actors.
- A major concern on youth work in NRW is that many professionals come from "social work" background and indicators show that there is a decreasing number of youth centres and full-time youth workers. This leads to a major obstacle to quality: the lack of space and time to establish cohesive relations between youth workers and youngsters – concern that seemed to be transversal to all participants in the room. Furthermore, even though there is an amount provided per youngster/year in the region as a normative support, the dialogue continued by recognizing the correlation between resources (funding) and quality standard achievements to reach effectiveness.
- Another topic discussed within the group of participants, based on the presentation of the case-study, was the fact/reality that in NRW 80% of the youngsters are not reached by youth workers. However, some new instruments are placed to support this, the "youth participation office" among others.

*Learning to become a youth worker in different architectures of youth work by Tomi Kiilakoski, Senior researcher, Finnish Youth Research Network*

How does one learn to be a youth worker? In the process of learning any individual youth worker will become a member of a larger community of youth work, and while doing so he or she absorbs the knowledge, ethos, concepts and methodologies held dear by this community. The educational paths of

any individual youth worker – as important as they are – are dependent on the larger community around them. Different communities around Europe have different resources. Following Australian philosopher, Stephen Kemmis, these resources can be called practice architectures. According to this perspective, all the communities are built on ways of talking, on social and political practices and also on concrete material facilities and resources available. If youth work is a house, the outlook of this house is based on the materials and infrastructure available. In this session the different European practice architectures were discussed based on the study commissioned by the EU-CoE Youth Partnership. The aim of the session was to understand better the practice architecture of youth work in different European realities and to provide recommendations what could be done better.

Reference document: [Diversity of Practice Architectures of Education and Career Paths for Youth Workers](#)

As the first part of the session, the presenter introduced the structure of his work, highlighting the diversity of youth work at national level, the differences between youth workers' learning processes and educational pathways and the importance of communities of peers among youth workers. Among the documents used for the development of the study, he mentioned the Declaration of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> European Youth Work Conventions.

When analysing educational pathways of youth workers in the European context, it is needed to look at the different contexts and practices, rather than the individual paths. To do so, the following model, referred as the architecture was discussed during the session:

- Saying | Cultural-discursive arrangements
- Doings | Material-economic arrangements
- Relating | Social-political arrangements

Using the same model, participants of the session worked in small groups under each dimension. The groups were space both to understand the model used and to promote sharing and mutual understanding on each other national architectures.

*The educational pathways of youth workers – focus group discussions in the framework of a research project, by Dunja Potocnik, Sladjana Petkovic, Ondrej Barta and Marti Taru youth researchers, members of PEYR*

In 2017 the EU-CoE youth partnership carried out a study on education and career paths for youth workers involving the European Knowledge Centre on Youth Policy (EKCY), representatives of ministries and non-formal sector from 40 countries. The results have been analysed in a report which underwent further consultations and is in final stages of publishing. In 2018, the second phase of research continues looking into the perspective of youth workers themselves and the one of educators/employers/organisers of paid or volunteer youth workers.

This workshop explored important phases of a youth worker's education and practice support in the format of a focus group discussion, building on the inputs and sharing of the participants. The outcomes of the discussions are channelled into the further studies of the topic.

**"The Youth Work Lobbyist: Shaping Government Relations and Making Politicians Listen" input by Professor Dr. Marco Althaus, Technical University of Wildau (<http://www.marcoalthaus.de/>)**

Prof. Dr Marco Althaus is a German professor for political management and a public-relations expert who presented and talked at the conference about the craft of lobbying.

He mentioned that lobbyists are often confronted with lots of clichés of bribery and misuse of power. However, lobby can also be understood as a service provided to decision-makers and a tool to influence important political decisions, positioning oneself as an expert, an advisor or a resource for a certain matter and try to guide the decision-making process with your insight and knowledge.

In fact, a wide range of public and private organisations and institutions work with in-house or external lobbyists for this purpose.

When lobbying, it is important to understand who the different players are and how the decision-making process works, analyse the priorities and policies, tell your story in a compelling way, but most and foremost identify the right timing and window of opportunity.

Another important aspect however highlighted was the importance of being aware of the envisaged achievements and the concrete action that you ask the decision-maker when pitching a request. But also, the importance of alliances and supporters were highlighted by the professor.

**Questions** from the audience included issues as: the need of clear understanding of what youth work is; working with people one is morally opposed to; the distinction between lobbying for youth work and lobbying for personal interests; lobbying quality; the broad and sometimes ambiguous political themes within youth work; how open shall be the approach to decision makers; how important is to address decision makers staff.

The **answers** of the speaker pointed to: the relevance of lobbyists as educators and transporters of information; the importance of communication, rather than content; the priority of a coalition of interests approach; the need of, sometimes, "serving" someone one is morally opposed to; the continuous opportunity to learn from other lobbyists work; the differences between business lobby work and youth or children lobby work; the example of the how well the education sector is organized; the importance of good statistics and other data supporting lobby; the relevance of working in the "machine room", not just with "the captain"; how staff accounts for the gatekeeping; the relevance of having understandable proposals in written form and assure that someone is reading them.

*The ETS Competence Model for Youth Workers to Work Internationally and its potential for youth work, by Rita Bergstein, SALTO Training and Cooperation Resource Centre @JUGEND für Europa*

Rita Bergstein from [Salto Training & Cooperation Resource Centre](#) made a plenary presentation on the [European Training Strategy](#), the [Competence Model for Youth Workers to Work Internationally](#) and its potential for youth work.

The presentation focused on the following questions:

- What is behind the European Training Strategy (ETS)?
- What is the Competence Model for Youth Workers at International Level developed in the framework of the ETS?
- Which are the next steps of these processes?

Along with the presentation shared, the presenter promoted some interactive moments with the audience. Some of the brought points included the unprotected status of the youth worker profession, the importance for youth workers to develop intercultural competences, communication and language skills or willingness to know more than local reality. As a standard, youth workers shall be able to integrate global issues in their daily work life.

The highlighted needs of youth workers included opportunities for supervision and support for the development of competences, or an open approach to concepts and terminology, allowing constant updating.

The presenter also spoke about the differences between the ETS Competence Model - focused in expertise - and the [Council of Europe Youth Work Portfolio](#) - focused in the wider youth work reality.

## Annex I: Actions planned after launching the Charter

Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- discuss the topic at the expert meeting</li> <li>- spread information to the umbrella organisations in the youth sector</li> <li>- encourage stakeholders to take ownership on this content</li> <li>- translate it into German</li> <li>- present it in the frame of various specialist conferences</li> <li>- translate into a version that can be used by the field</li> </ul>
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- explain local policy makers the importance, the value and the power of local youth work</li> <li>- give youth workers language to convince policy makers</li> <li>- use it during lobbying with local/regional policy makers</li> <li>- use the Charter as an instrument to support but not to evaluate</li> <li>- create an internal quality checklist for organisations</li> </ul>
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at the national/policy level:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o translate the text to Croatian language</li> <li>o disseminate it to local governments with the help of the Ministry of youth</li> <li>o organize thematic meetings of the National Youth Council and the National Expert Working Group on Youth work</li> <li>o the National Association of Cities will integrate the Charter into their already existing training for the members of local youth councils</li> </ul> </li> <li>- at the local level:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o disseminate it to local youth councils</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- use it to support existing national youth policy</li> <li>- use it to lobby for youth work so that stakeholders take youth work serious</li> <li>- use it as argument and legitimacy for youth work</li> <li>- use it as inspiration for EU projects and cooperation in projects</li> <li>- use it as a basis for training courses for youth workers</li> <li>- use it as guideline towards a charter in your local context/organisation</li> <li>- possible support tool for a potential future youth policy and youth minister</li> </ul>



Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- translate it into Estonian to make it readable for all stakeholders involved</li> <li>- introduce it to all stakeholders</li> <li>- disseminate it during meetings, in publications, via the social media, websites and training for municipalities</li> <li>- use it as input for development plans (national and local)</li> <li>- use it for the coordination of youth work at the local level</li> <li>- use for the development of youth policy and youth work</li> </ul>
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- -Since we don't know the content of the document it is impossible to plan how to implement it.</li> <li>- -It is unclear what is the added value of this document.</li> </ul>
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at the local level use it as:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o a point of reference</li> <li>o a blueprint for developing local youth agenda</li> <li>o a bridge between municipalities and youth workers</li> <li>o a common methodology for all municipalities</li> <li>o a tool that creates a common ground for networking at the national and European levels</li> </ul> </li> <li>- at the national level:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o create of a common platform for statistics, evaluation and development of local youth work</li> <li>o support for policy development at the local level</li> <li>o create an e-platform to present municipal youth initiatives and good practices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the National Agency plans to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o disseminate the Charter through its communication channels, involving also Eurodesk multipliers and umbrella organizations in the promotion</li> <li>o share the Charter with other sectors such as VET, HE, AE.</li> <li>o organize a "seminar/conference" on how to apply the Charter in youth work practice</li> <li>o through existing partnerships/co-management structures, recommend authorities and institutions to use it as a reference document when organizing youth work.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- at the local level:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o the Charter can be a reference document for designing local youth strategies and implementing youth work</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organize a meeting with the minister of education and youth (already in progress)</li> <li>- meet with all stakeholders for the second round of consultation on the charter</li> <li>- translate of the final version into Icelandic</li> <li>- organize a national event/conference to present the final Charter for all stakeholders</li> </ul>

Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Charter needs endorsement/launch first (at European level) in order to have standing</li> <li>- once endorsed it can be communicate to national ministries</li> <li>- useful for smaller organizations/ informal groups not as engaged at policy level - good introduction</li> <li>- NA can promote it in in workshops, application clinics, with projects etc</li> <li>- should be used in conjunction with CoE recommendations</li> <li>- use umbrella orgs to promote</li> </ul>
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organize 3 different national events involving several stakeholders</li> <li>- translate the final version into Italian</li> <li>- find a solution/ creative tools to have different versions addressed to different target groups (i.e. youth friendly ones)</li> </ul>
Liechtenstein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Liechtenstein the charter will be forwarded through the umbrella organisation of youth work and the children and youth council, which are NWG members to the local actors. In the NWG frame it will be decided which topics from the charter will be first focused on.</li> </ul>
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- currently, the Regulation of Youth Work in Lithuania is being prepared, possibly the Charter could be included in this law.</li> <li>- national legislation and practice of youth work might be updated and reviewed according to the Charter</li> <li>- organize nation-wide training of municipal councils of youth affairs - possibly the Charter could give some guidelines how youth work is to be shifted in Lithuania</li> </ul>
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- take the discussing about the charter from the technical to the political level by involving mayors</li> <li>- organize trainings in 5-7 regions to promote the charter</li> <li>- work on developing materials to support the recognition of youth work</li> </ul>
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- present and implement the Charter in cooperation with different stakeholders such as: umbrella organisations of local municipalities, youth clubs and leisure time centres, youth council, cross-sector committee group and national working group of EGL with support of the Ministry of Education</li> <li>- use the Charter as a tool for creating strategic documents to support youth work</li> <li>- use it as a guide for newly formed youth organisations</li> <li>- use it as an argument for the legitimacy of youth work</li> </ul>
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- translate the Charter to Slovenian</li> <li>- disseminate the Charter to all the stakeholders of the youth work sector in Slovenia</li> <li>- use the Charter for advocacy in municipalities that are part of the national EGL process in Slovenia</li> <li>- feed the Charter into the process of quality youth work framework development that is currently going on in Slovenia</li> </ul>

Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- use it as a discussion paper inside the organisation</li><li>- use it as a professional basic paper to explain youth work to non-youth workers (newcomers, decision makers), to integrate in the municipal youth work concept, to clarify the roles</li></ul>
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## Annex II: Evaluation report of the event

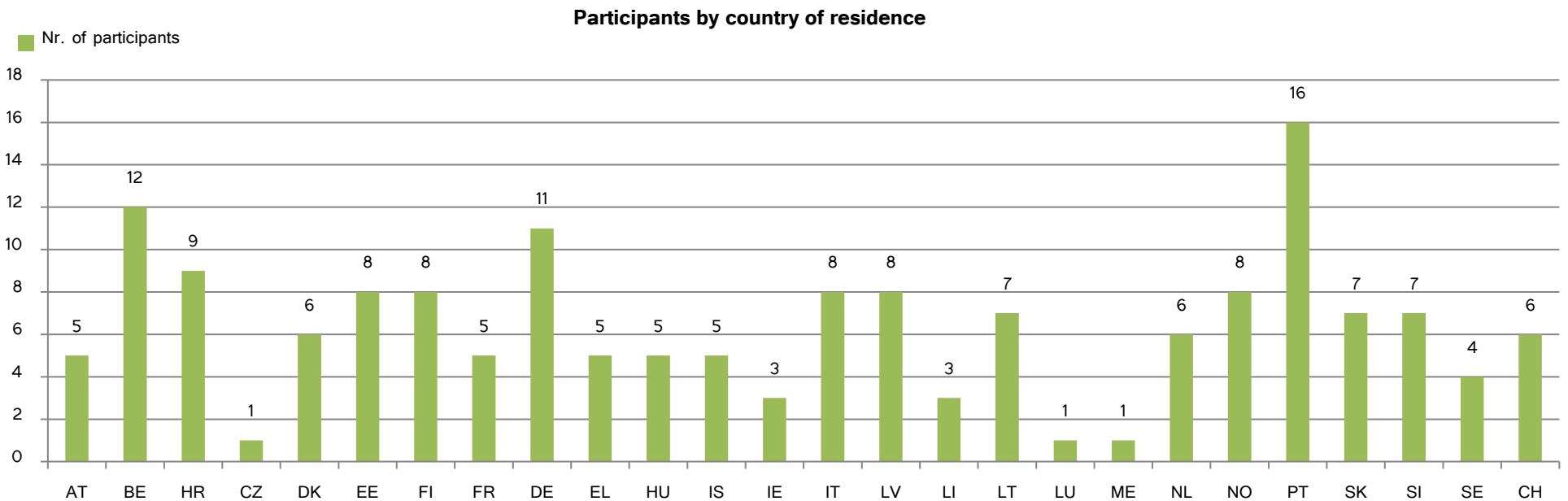
This evaluation report is the summary of the registration forms of participants (165 registered) and of the evaluation questionnaire filled by participants after the event (79 answers).

### **PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS**

#### Geographical distribution

165 participants from 108 different towns or cities

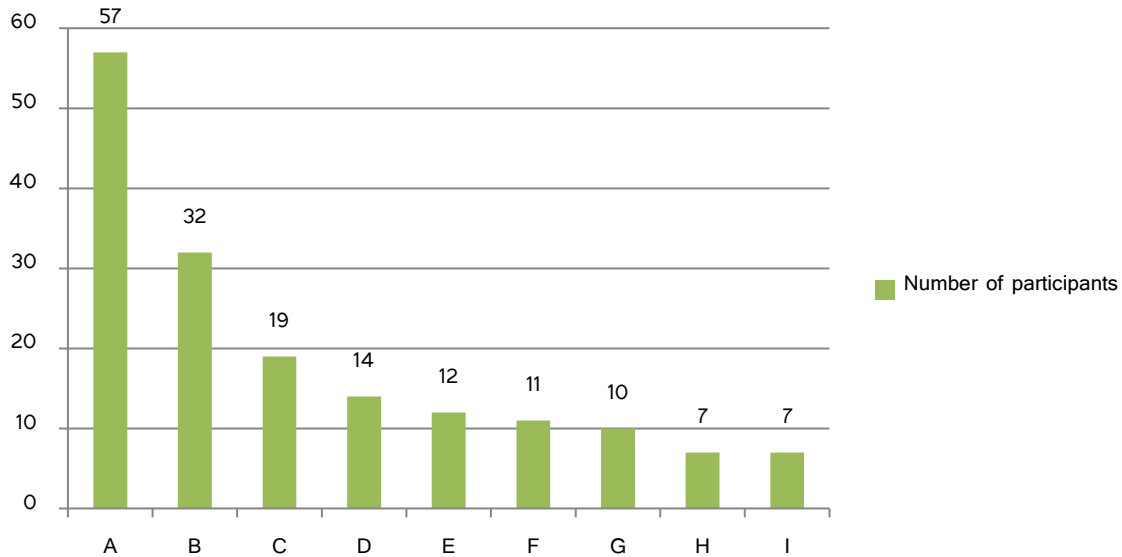
165 participants from 26 different countries of residence distributed as follows:



Organisational and professional background

165 participants representing more than 100 organisations

**Organisational and professional background**



A - Professional, expert working in municipal level youth work (municipal staff)

B - NA staff

C - Decision-maker of municipal level youth work and youth policy (municipal staff)

D - Representative of a network, umbrella organization dealing with municipal level youth work

E - Organiser/service provider of the conference

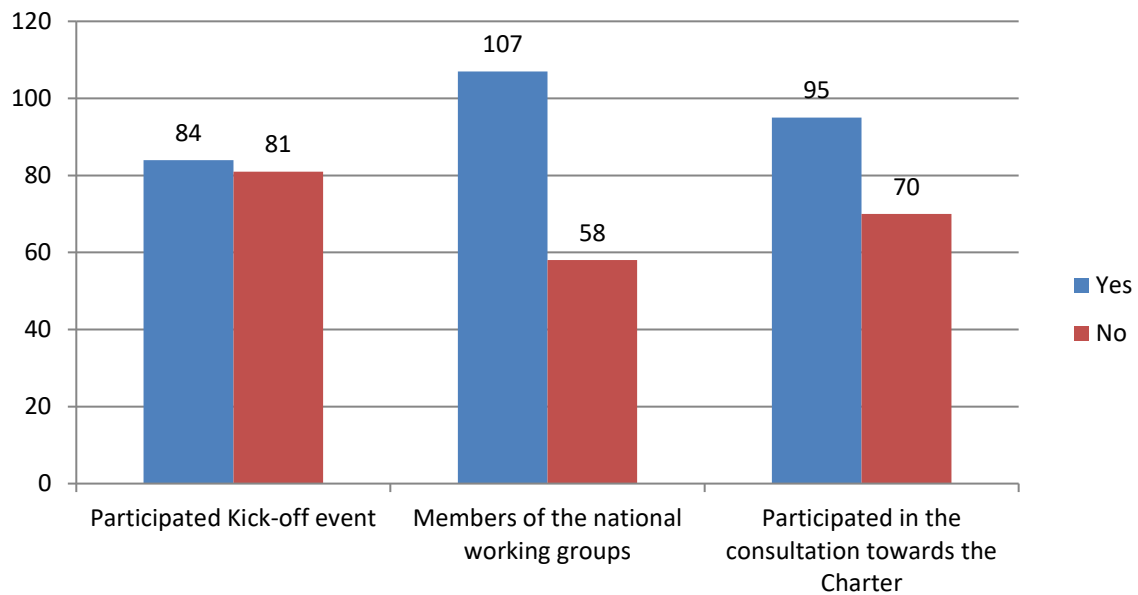
F - Representative of an international NGO

G - Researcher involved in studies on municipal level youth work

H - Representative of a European institution

I - Representative of the national youth council

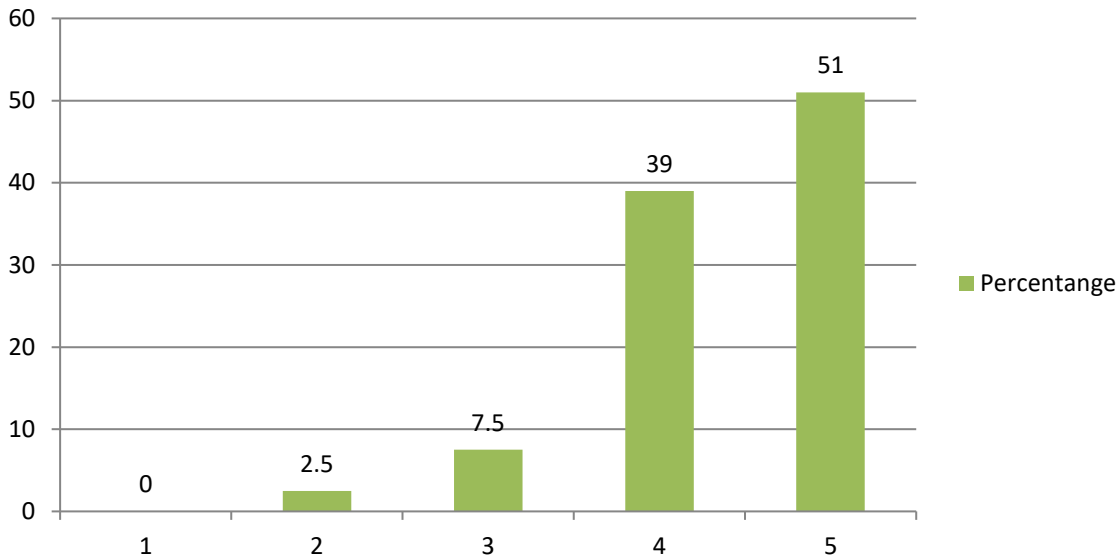
In relation to Europe Goes Local



- 84 participated in the Kick-off event
- 81 did not participate in the Kick-off event
- 107 members of the national working groups of EGL
- non members of the national working groups of EGL
- 95 participated in the consultation process towards a European Charter on Local Youth Work
- 70 did not participate in the consultation process towards a European Charter on Local Youth Work

**THE EVALUATION OF ACTIONS BEFORE THE EVENT**

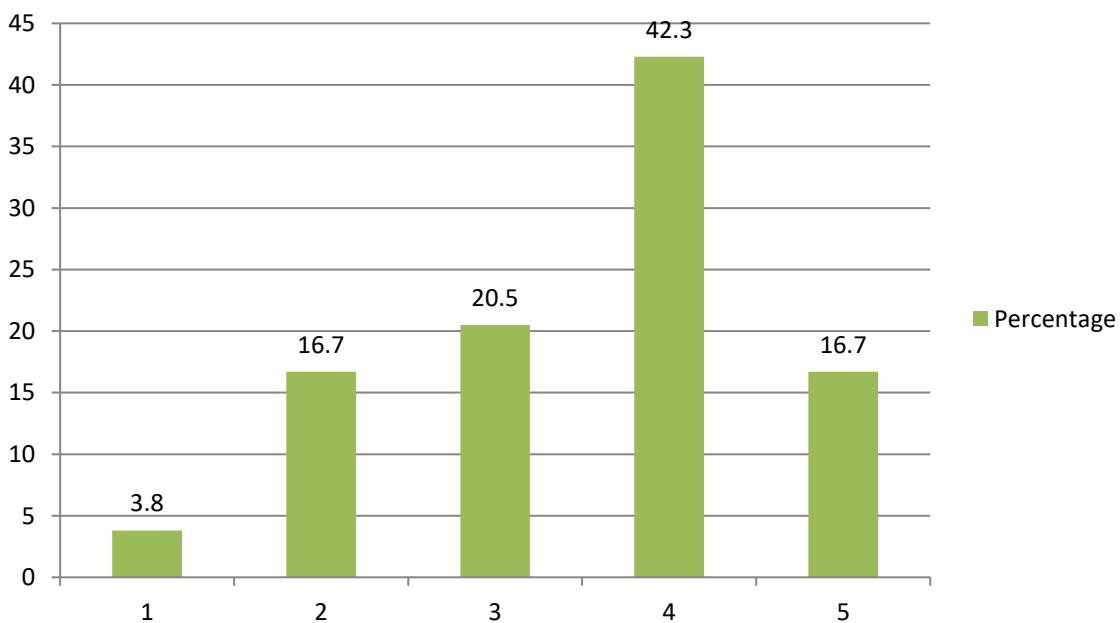
How do you evaluate the registration procedure and quality of information before the event (1 = very negative – 5 = very positive)



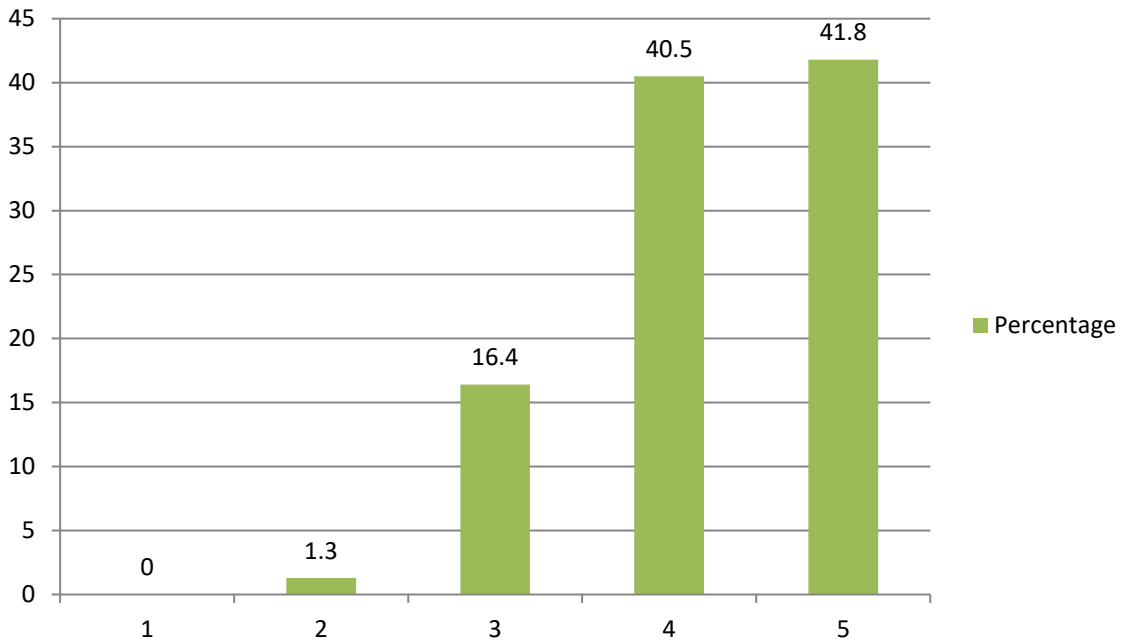
**ACHIVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES**

Fulfilment of the objectives of the 2<sup>nd</sup> European event fulfilled (1 = not at all fulfilled – 5 = fully fulfilled):

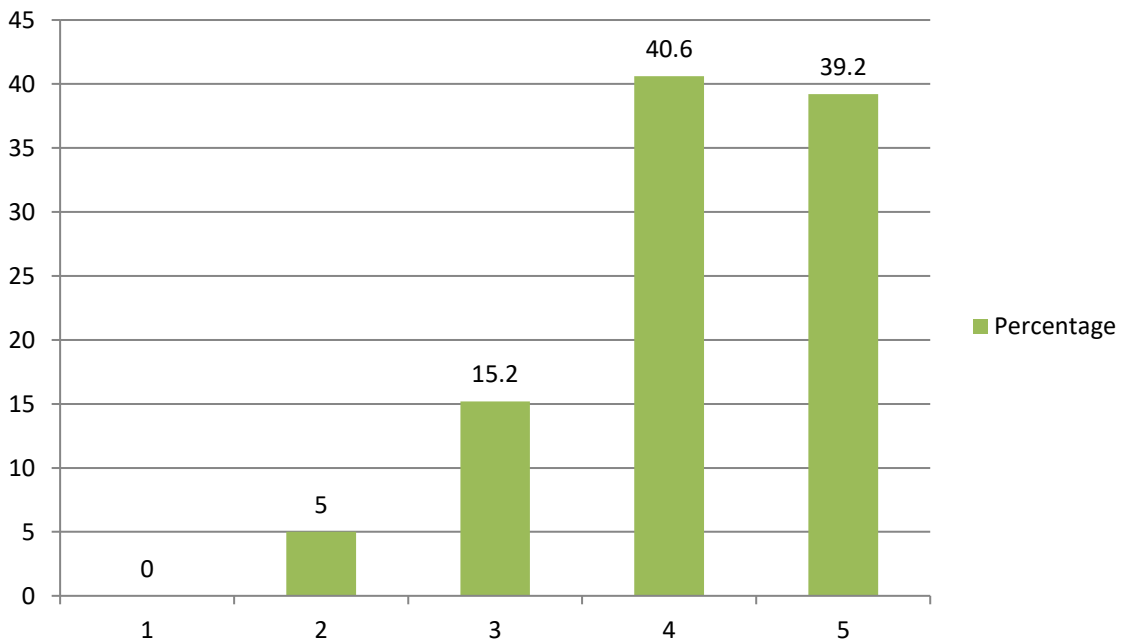
To develop a document, the European Charter on Local Youth Work (working title of the document)



To encourage European level cooperation and networking, building concrete partnerships.



To offer some opportunities for building knowledge, creating discussions and sharing experience about the key issues of local level youth work.

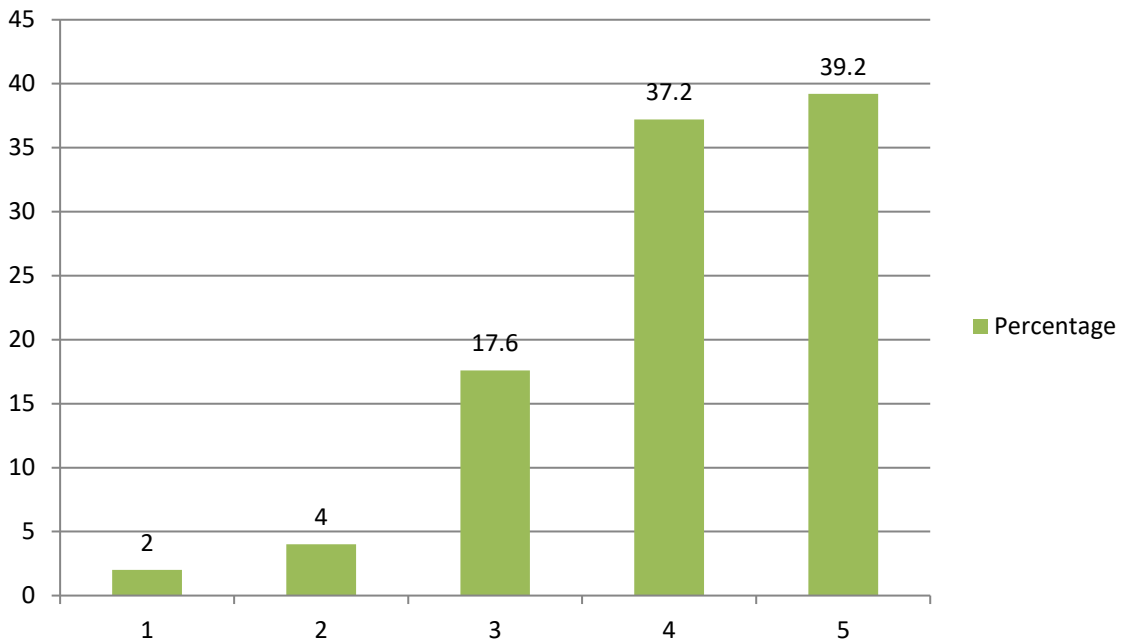




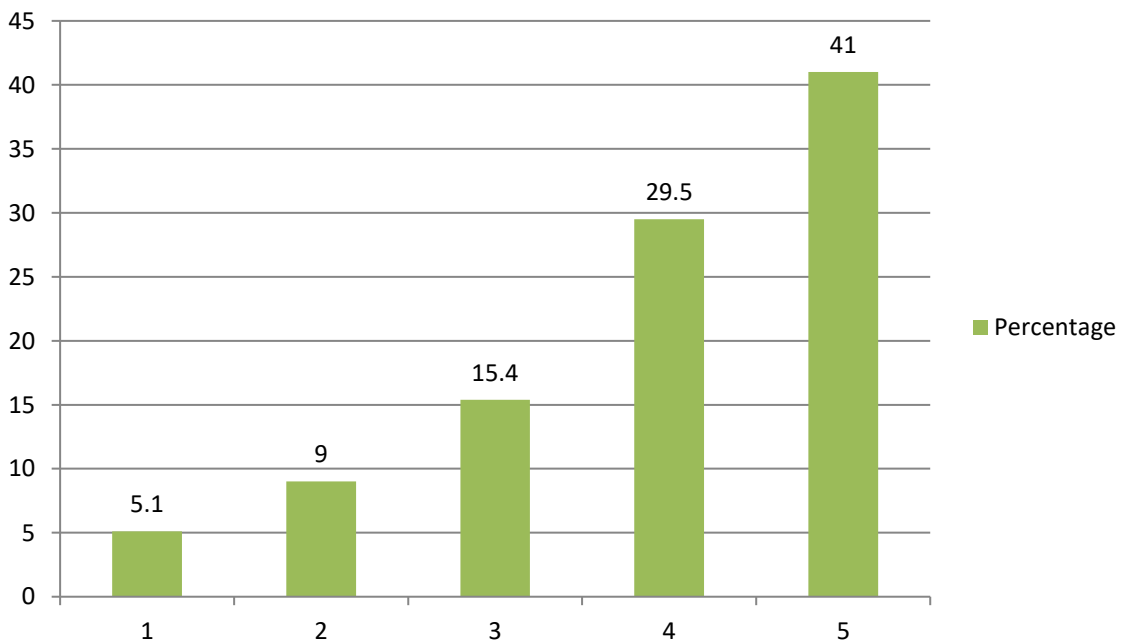
**SATISFACTION ABOUT EACH SESSION**

Level of satisfaction about each session (1 = very unsatisfactory – 5 = very satisfactory)

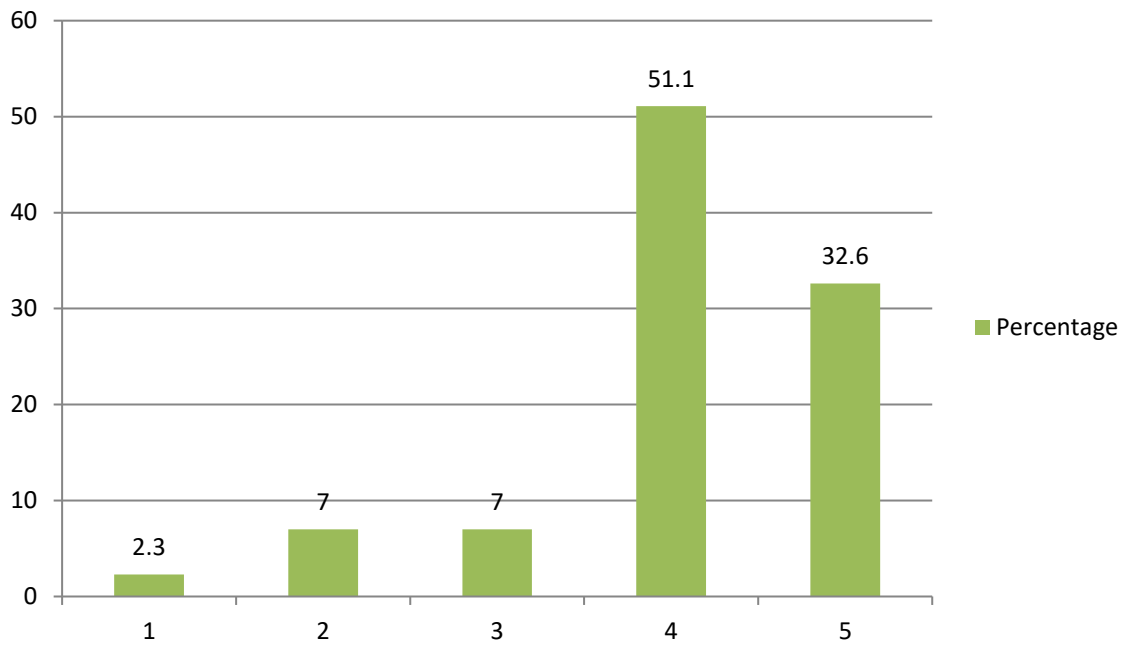
Optional free-time activities



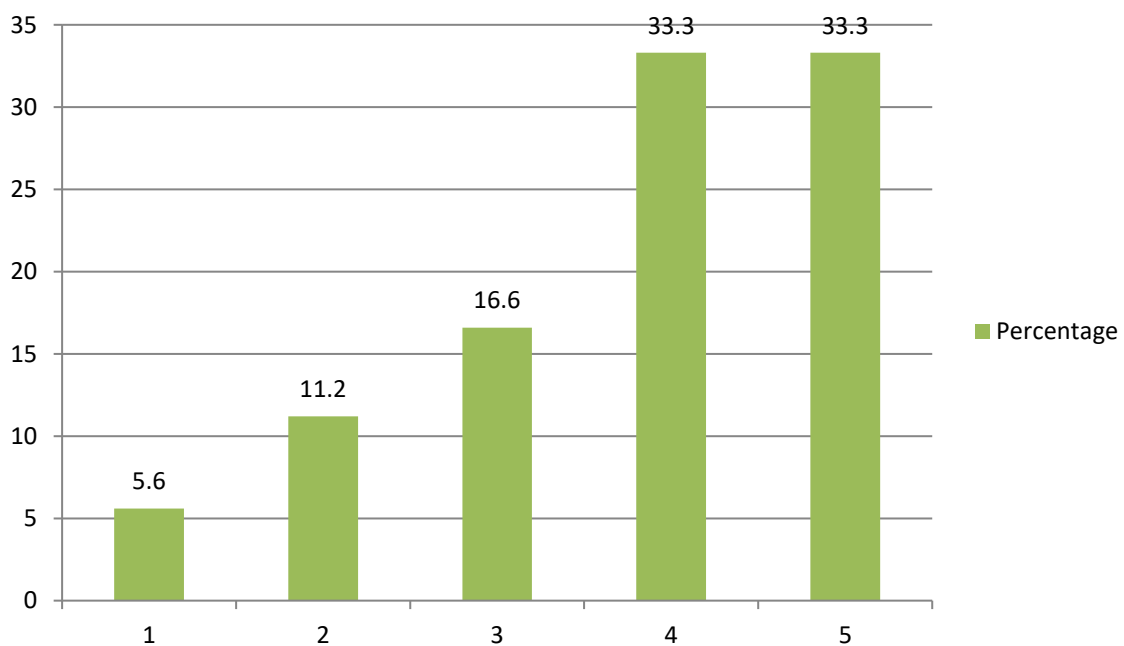
Opening: Opening words, EGL - the state of play, the interactive opening-EGL community



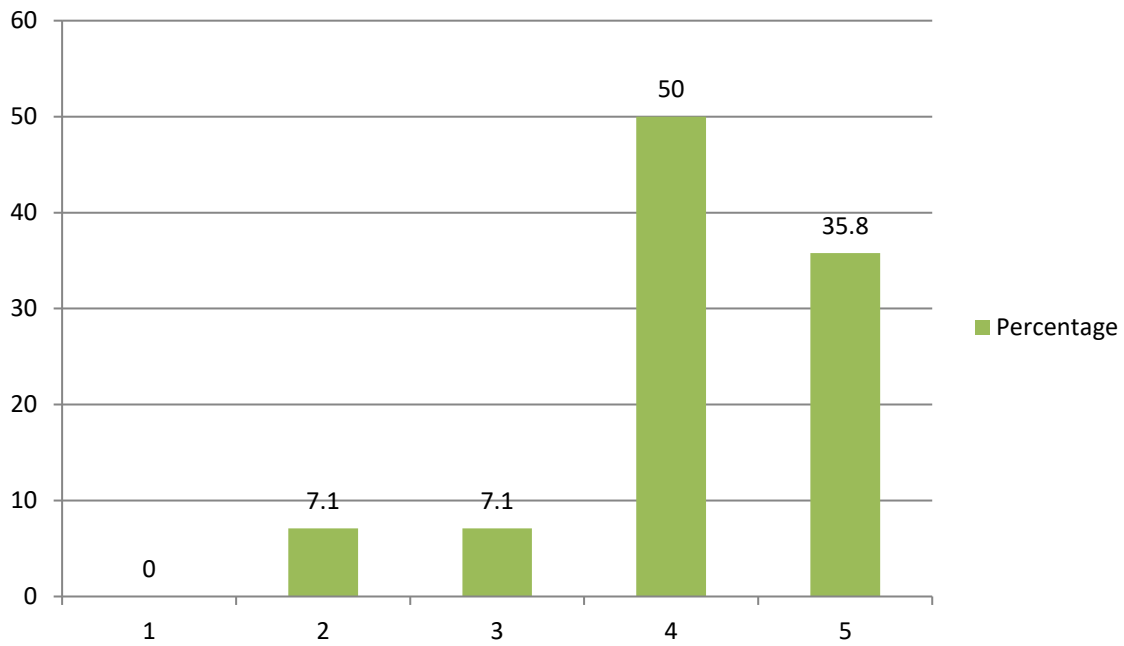
Thematic seminar: Inspiring Quality Youth Work



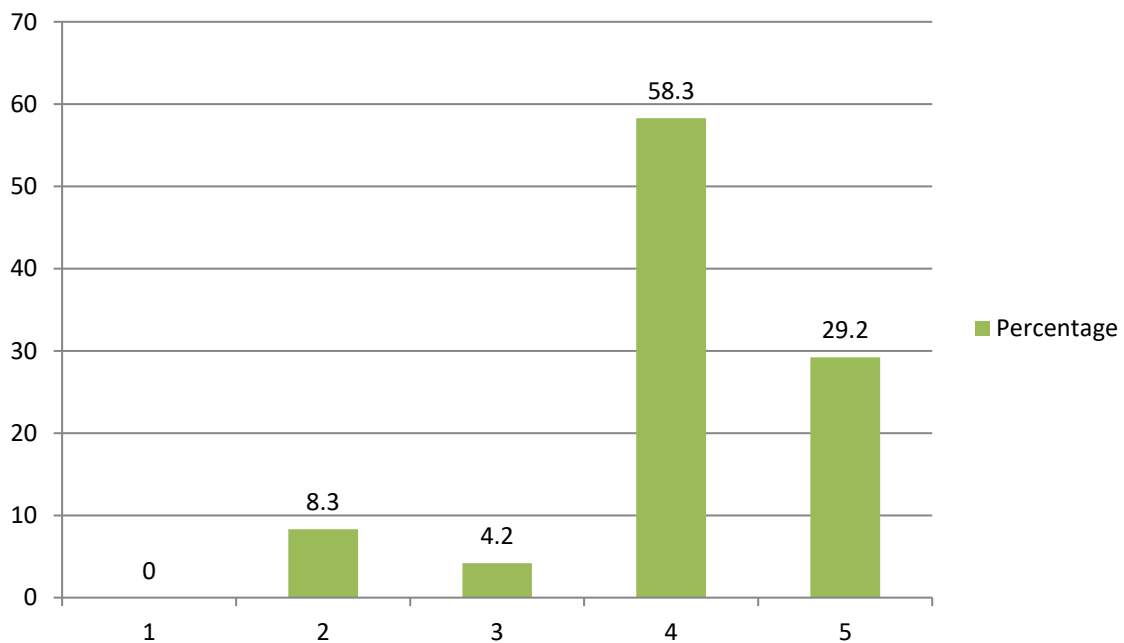
Thematic seminar: Challenges of developing Youth Policy in cities as Lisbon



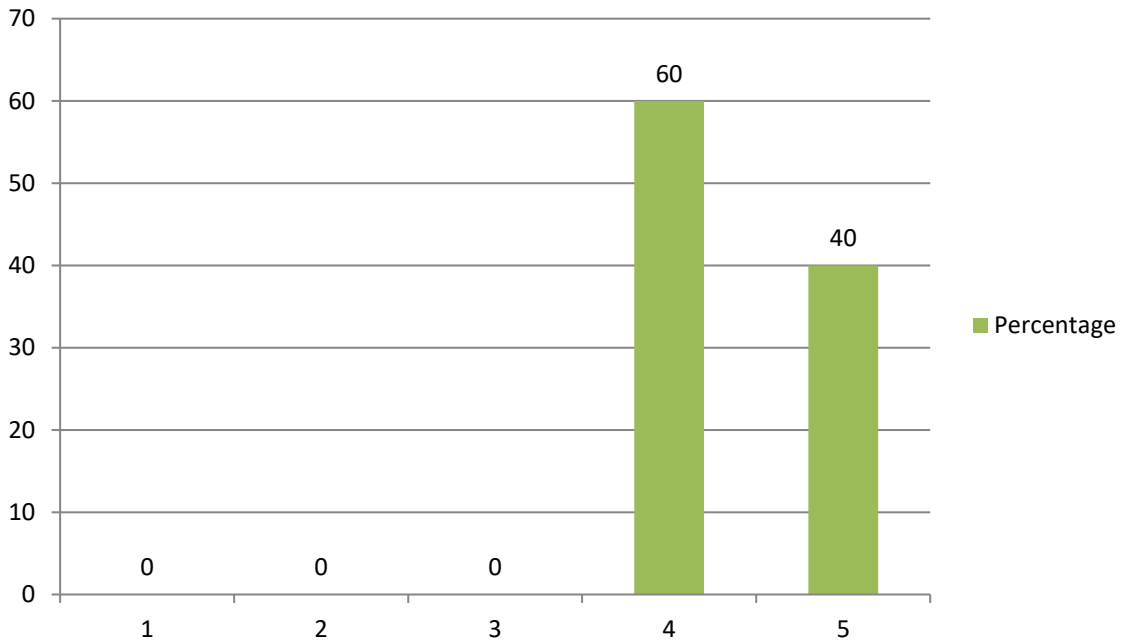
Thematic seminar: Effectiveness dialogue in North Rhine Westfalia



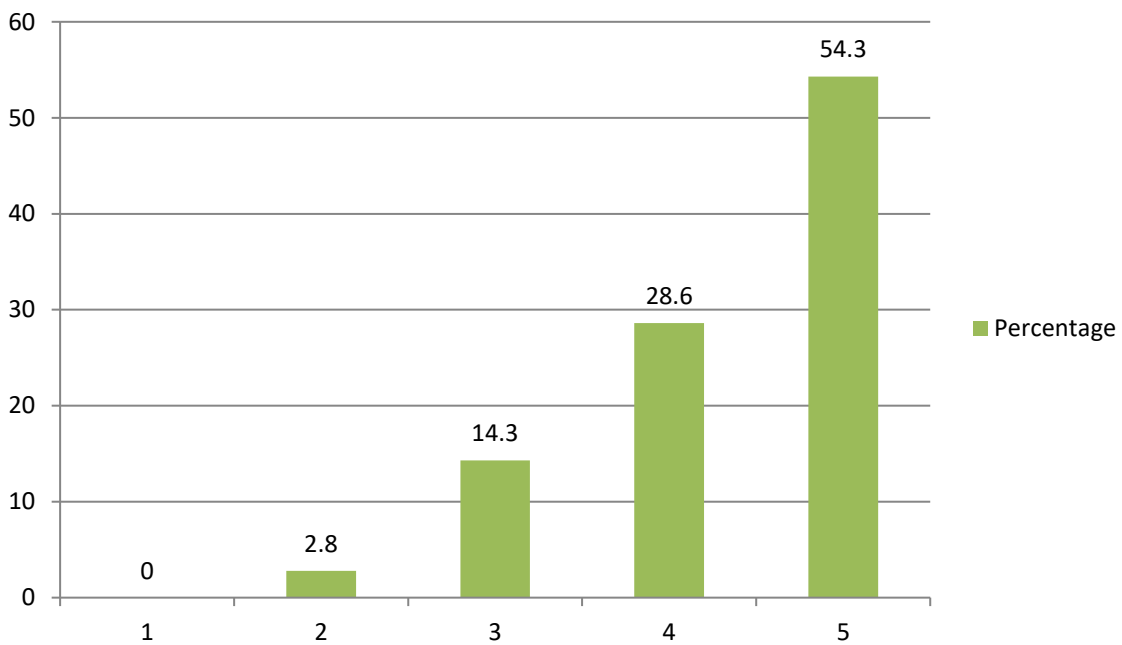
Thematic seminar: Learning to become a youth worker in different architectures of youth work



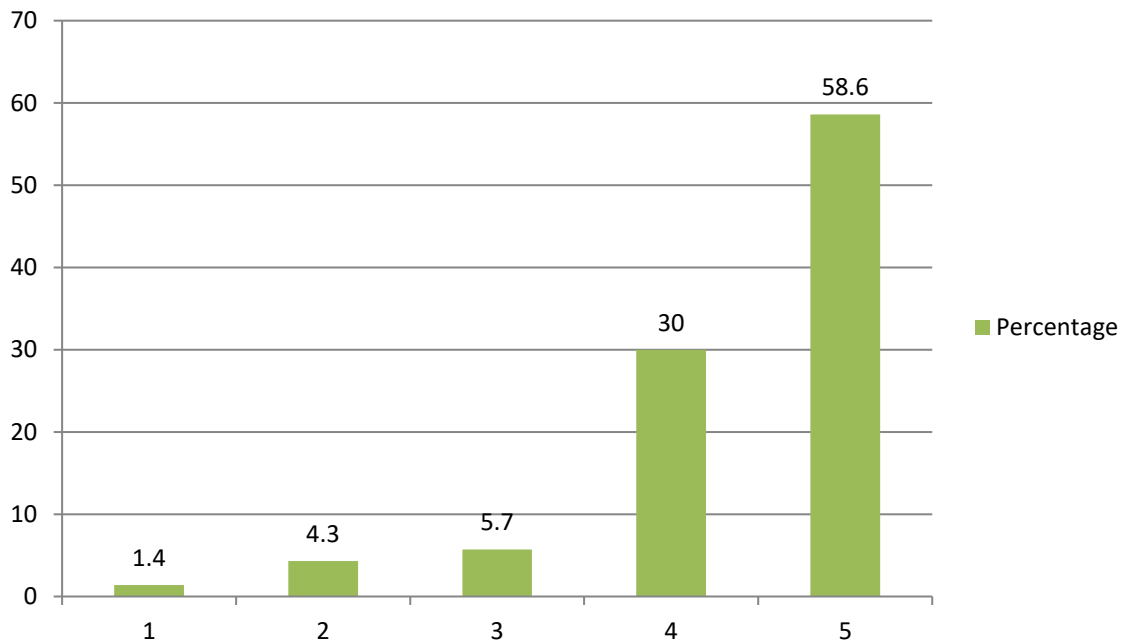
Thematic seminar: The educational pathways of youth workers – focus group discussions



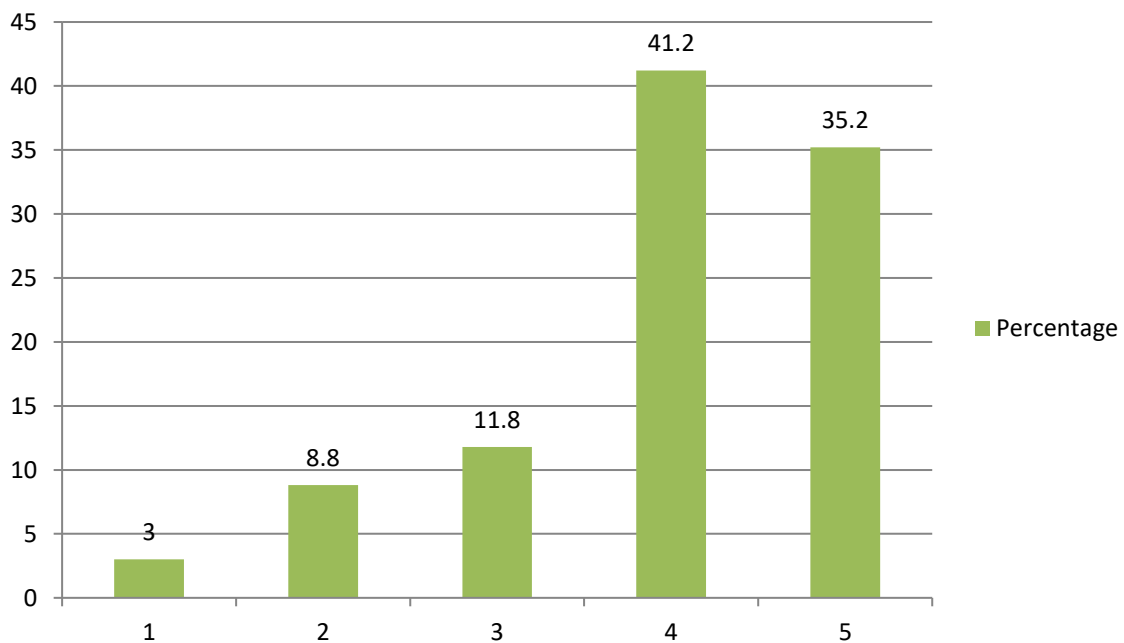
Working in national teams



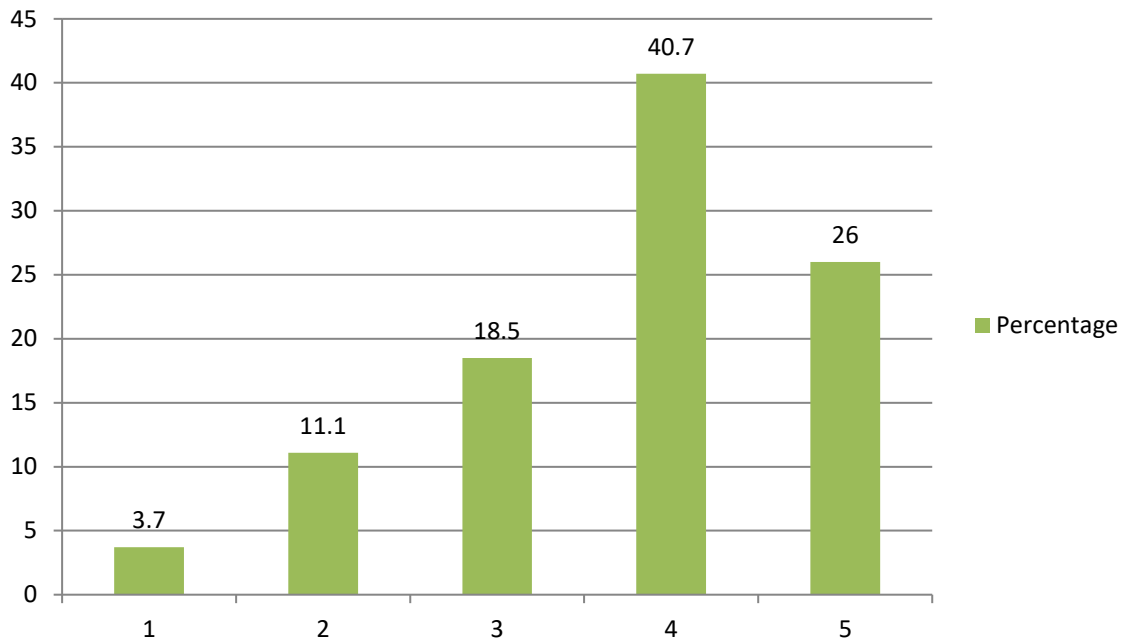
Input - The youth work lobbyist: shaping government relations and making politicians listen



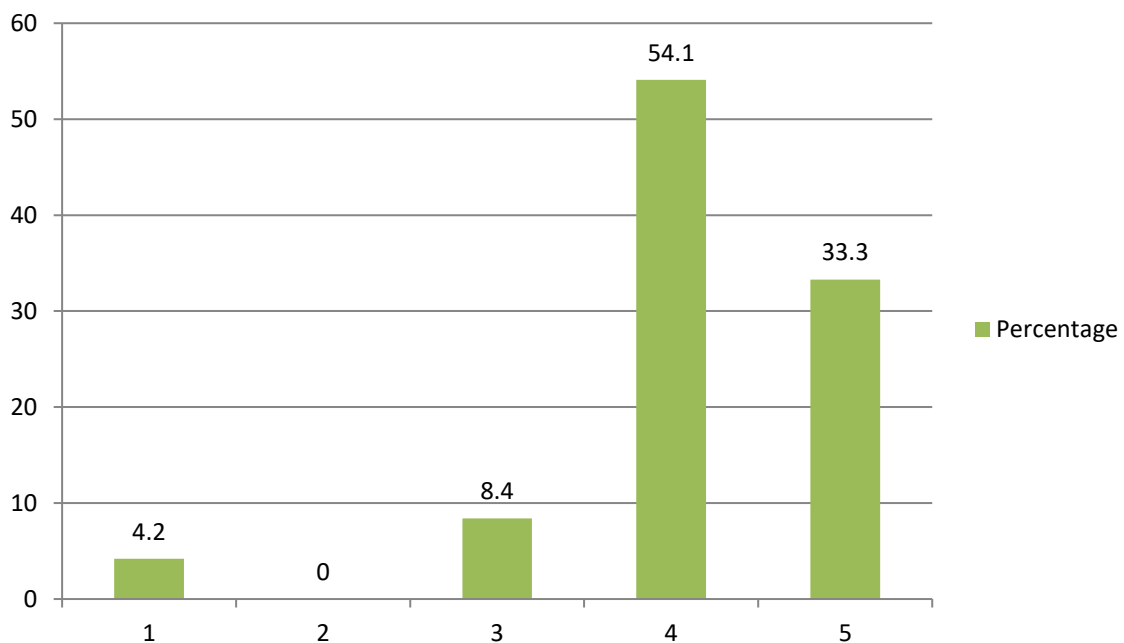
Discussion group: Towards a European Charter on Local Youth Work: The core principles that should guide youth work



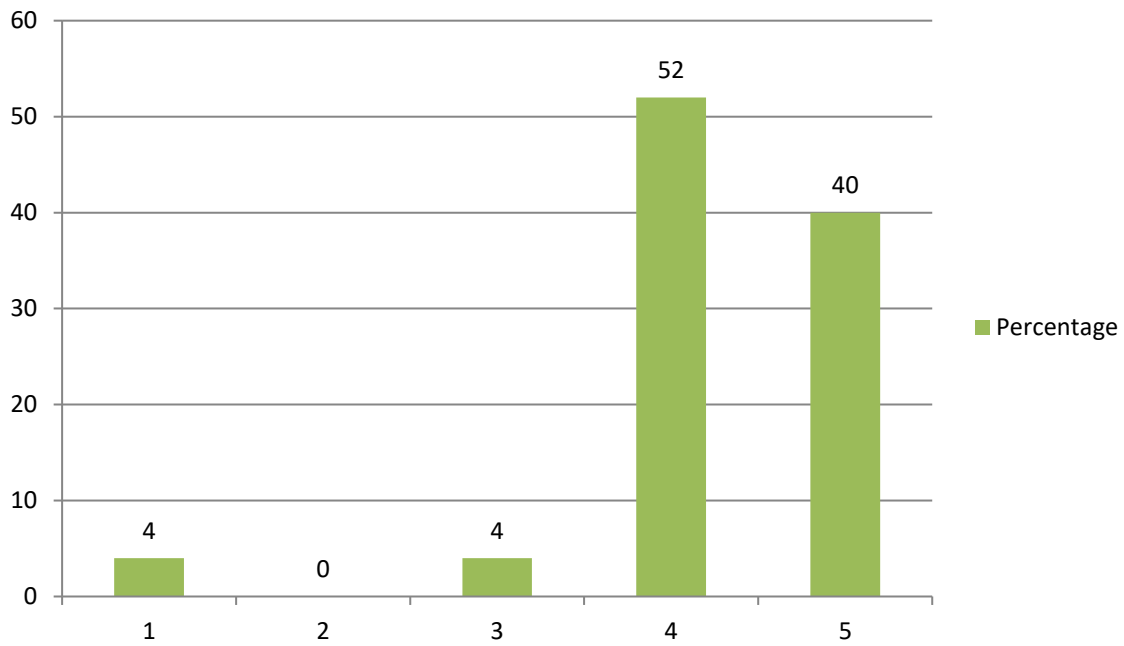
Discussion group: Towards a European Charter on Local Youth Work: The policy development process of local youth work



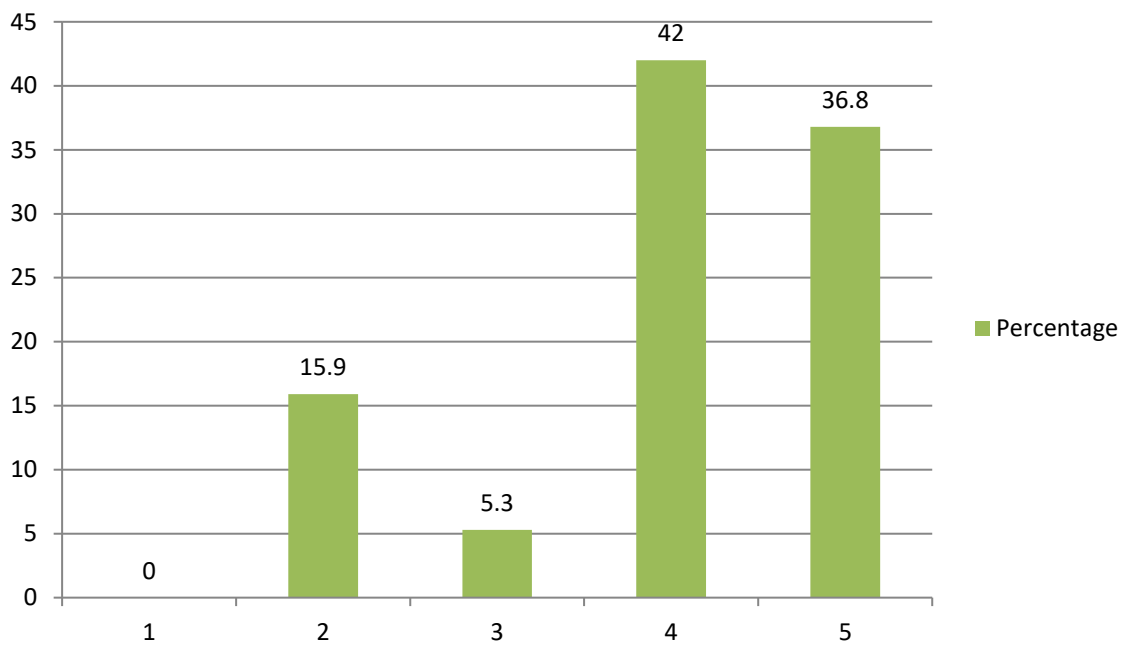
Discussion group: Towards a European Charter on Local Youth Work: The organisation of local youth work



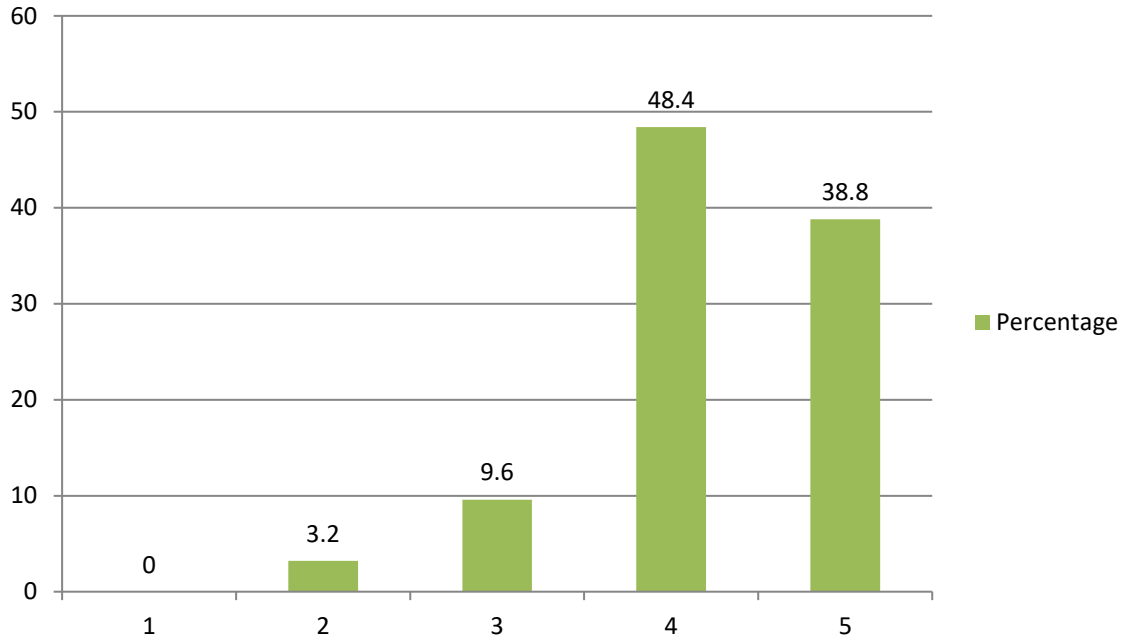
Discussion group: Towards a European Charter on Local Youth Work: The practice of local youth work



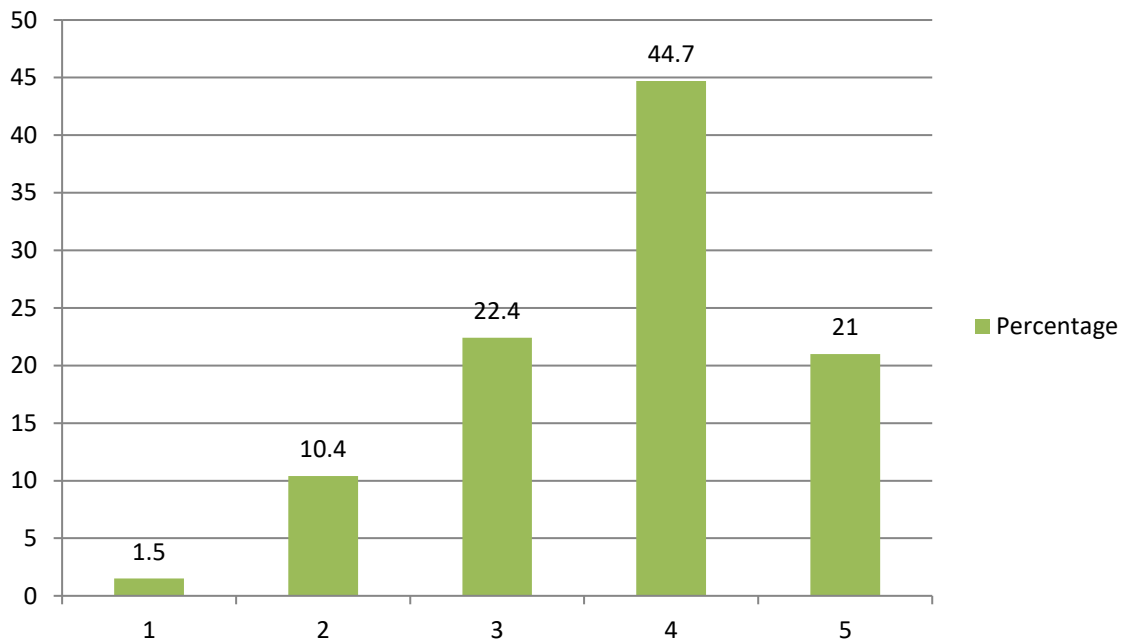
Discussion group: Towards a European Charter on Local Youth Work: Youth workers



Discussion group: Towards a European Charter on Local Youth Work: The quality development of local youth work

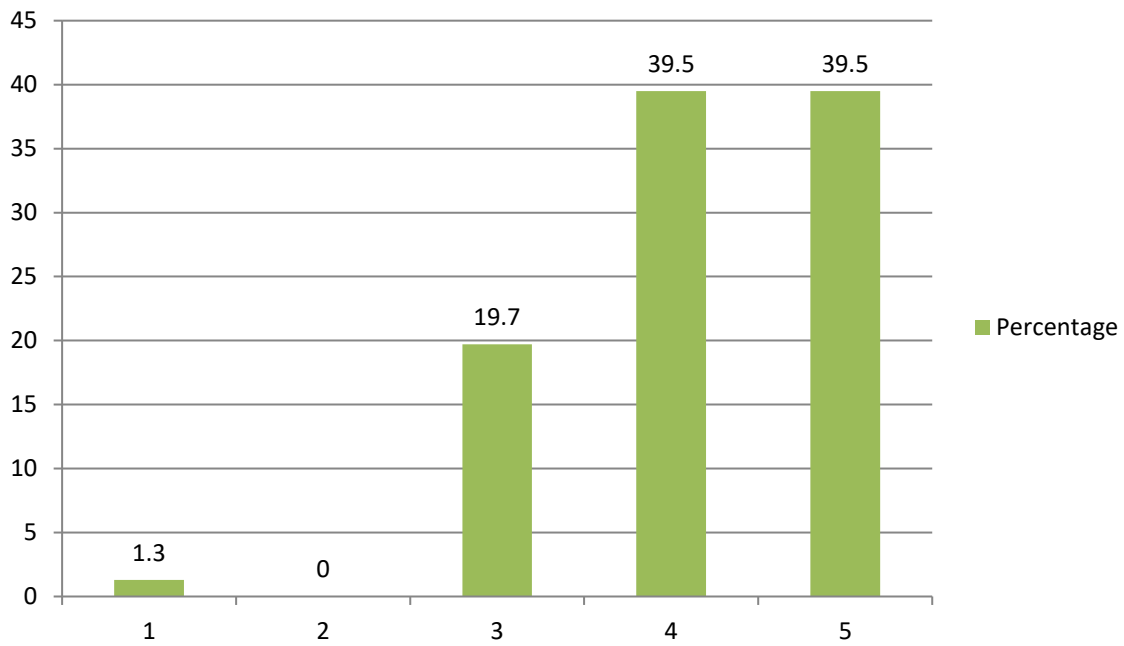


The future Charter as a supporting tool in local youth work

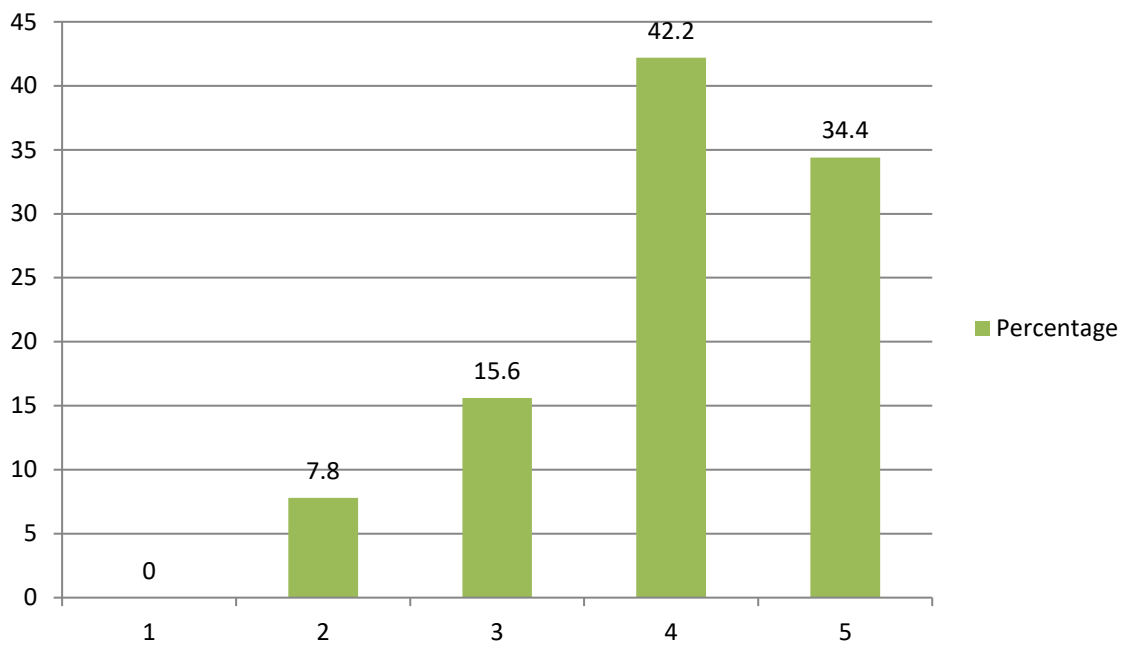




Networking session - Exhibition



The ETS competence model for youth workers



Feedback, future steps and closing of the event

