



**Youth  
Goals**

***EUYPD10***

**WE NEED YOUTH**

Monitoring report on  
the implementation  
phase plans

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# Background to the 10th cycle of EUYD

The EU Youth Dialogue (hereinafter EUYD) is a forum for continuous joint reflection and consultation of young Europeans on the priorities, implementation and follow-up of European cooperation in the field of youth. Next to its specific policy objectives, the dialogue supports the implementation of EU youth policy and constitutes the most important and most elaborate youth participation mechanism in policy-making in the Union. This participatory process with young people and youth organisations involves policy and decision makers, as well as experts, researchers and other relevant civil society actors from all over the European Union.

The dialogue is organised in 18 months' work cycles during which national consultations of young people and youth organisations are conducted across Europe on a specific topic. Supported by Erasmus+, each chairing trio presidency organises also an EU youth conference during the cycle. Furthermore, the EUYD is an on-going process that builds further on the results of prior cycles in order to ensure a permanent communication line with Europe's youth

The 10th cycle of the EU Youth Dialogue takes place from 1 July 2023 until 31 December 2024 under the trio presidencies of Spain - Belgium - Hungary. The topic of the 10th cycle is [European Youth Goal #3](#) on Inclusive Societies under the motto of the 10th cycle is: "WE NEED YOUTH".

**General overview** | During 18 months, the three presidencies will work together on #EYG3 in two stages, respectively the consultation / dialogue phase and the implementation phase. At the same time, each chairing presidency is to organise an EU youth conference that is well embedded in and coherent with the process. The EU Youth Conferences play a major role in the EUYD. They are the moments when ideas from young people – as represented by youth delegates – and policy / decision makers are gathered at European level, good practices and advice are exchanged, results of consultations are collected, and concrete political recommendations are formulated. The contents of the three EU Youth Conferences build on each other.

The three EU youth conferences organised during the cycle are:

- EUYC Spain: start dialogue / consultation phase
- EUYC Belgium: end consultation and start implementation phase
- EUYC Hungary: end implementation phase and translation to policy within the Council of the EU

**1st phase – the consultation** | The consultation phase began from the outset of the cycle. This phase initiated the dialogue between young Europeans and policy makers: the content of the consultation was provided by the European Steering Group (ESG) in the form of guiding questions and a consultation toolkit. These were then sent to the National Working Groups (NWGs) and International Non-Governmental Youth organisations (INGYOs) who conducted the consultations. The results of the consultation process were compiled and discussed at the 2nd EU Youth Conference in Belgium.

This led to the production of 6 recommendations and 34 implementing measures, which are included within the Conclusions of the Council and of the representatives of the governments

of the Member States meeting within the Council on inclusive societies for young people [ST/9849/2024/INIT](#).

**2nd phase – the implementation** | This phase relates to the start of the implementation activities in EU Member States. The outcome of the consultation phase needs to be translated into concrete plans on how to realise European Youth Goal #3 and its targets. The formulation of political objectives at all levels as well as concrete measures of implementation will be addressed. National Working Groups then engage in activities at national level that are responsive to the needs of young people identified during the dialogue phase. By implementing the outcomes of the consultation process, European Youth Goal #3 is translated into Youth Actions.

NWGs in each EU member state and INGYOs were asked to report on their implementation phase plans. The results of these reports form the basis of this document.

During the Hungarian EU youth conference, the outcomes of both the dialogue and the implementation phases will be translated into policy recommendations. This is done in order to embed Youth Actions into corresponding policies of the Council of the European Union.

## Monitoring methodology

Using a simple survey, NWGS were asked to report on *'actions and activities that will take place within your country that have been, or will be, directly informed by the outcomes of the consultation phase of the 10th of cycle EUYD'* that had taken place since the EUYC in Belgium (2-5 March 2024) or were planned to take place within the foreseeable future.

It was suggested that examples of activities and actions which could be included were:

- Implementation activities targeted at young people.
- Implementation activities targeted at other stakeholders (e.g., youth workers, educators).
- Initiatives intended to create policy changes or advocacy work targeted at decision makers based and on the outcomes of the consultation phases 10th cycle of EUYD

NWGs were instructed not to include communication and dissemination activities targeted at young people which primarily aim to raise awareness of the EUYD consultation results.

The survey asked participants to provide short descriptions and aims of their activities, as well as to indicate which of the 6 recommendations and 34 implementing measures coming from the EUYD consultation phase that the activities were linked to. The survey was open during May and June 2024.

INGYOs were given a similar survey, and asked to report up to one activity which they had or would organise, in any country.

### Response rates

25 of the 29 National Working Groups supplied responses. This includes all countries except Greece, Hungary, Lithuania and Romania. Belgium supplied three reports, one for each of its communities / working groups.

Across the reports, there were 146 activities reported by NWGs. 15 responses were removed during data cleaning leaving a total of 131. The average number of activities was 5.2 per NWG.<sup>1</sup>

Two of the 14 INGYOs, ATD-Fourth World and Rural Youth Europe, supplied responses reporting one activity each, which was the maximum that INGYOs were permitted to report.

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<sup>1</sup> Activities removed during cleaning were i) duplicates or extensions of activity already reported (n=10), ii) feedback activities focused on disseminating EUYD results to young people (n=5)

## Types of activities reported by NWGs

Across the various activities reported by NWGs, nine discrete types of activity could be seen:

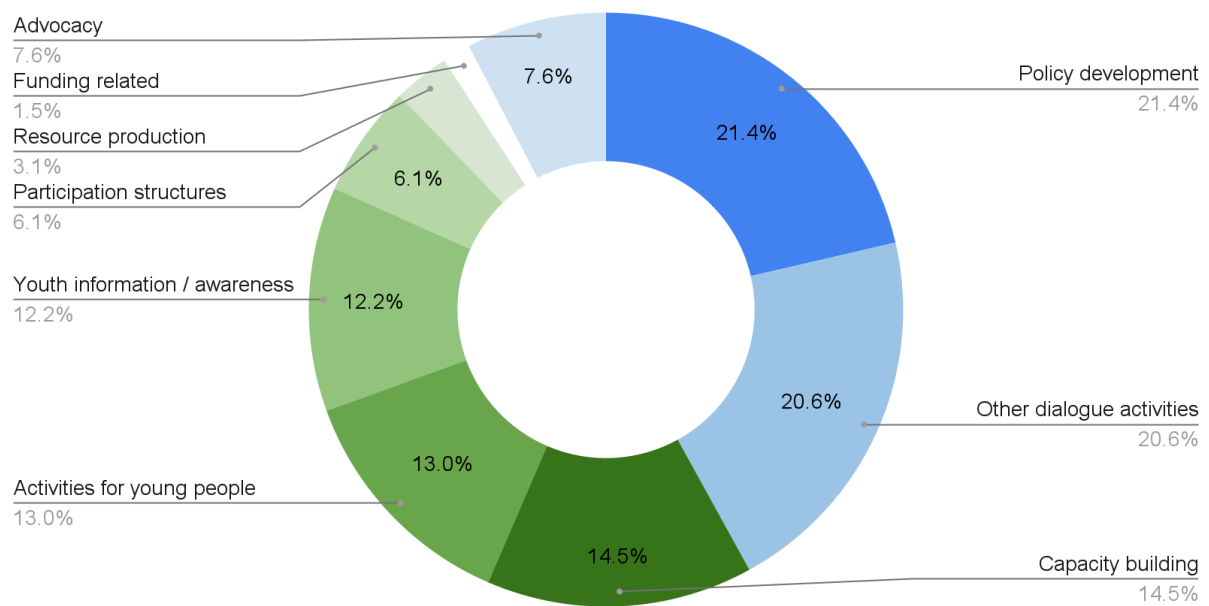
1. **Policy development & high level dialogue** which represented 21.4% (n=28) of NWG activities. This consisted of policy and strategy work to encourage the incorporation of EUYD results into national policies or agendas. The category included dialogue with national stakeholders such as meeting with ministerial representatives, and structured policy development process, such as the incorporation of EUYD results into national strategies.
2. **Other dialogue activities** represented 20.6% (n=27) of NWG activities. This category consists of activities that enable general dialogue between decision makers and young people such as youth conferences and consultation activities.
3. **Capacity building of stakeholders** represented 14.5% (n=19) of NWG activities. This category consisted of training, support programmes and other activities to develop the competencies of stakeholders who work with young people.
4. **Programmes and activities for young people**, where the main aim was to educate, support, or in some way provide benefits to the young people taking part in the activity. 13.0% (n=17) of NWG activities fell into this category
5. **Youth information / awareness raising** campaigns aimed at young people, such as information campaigns to inform young people of their rights and opportunities. This made up 12.2% (n=16) of NWG activities.
6. **Advocacy & campaigns**, such as lobbying activities by National Youth Councils. This made up 7.6% (n=10) of NWG activities.
7. **Development of structures for youth participation** such as creation or improvement of local youth councils and youth advisory groups. This made up 6.1% (n=8) of NWG activities.
8. **Resource production**, such as the creation of guides and toolkits for youth workers. This made up 3.1% (n=4) of NWG activities
9. **Funding related** initiatives such as the development of new funding schemes. This made up 1.5% (n=2) of NWG activities.

Activities consisting of *Policy development & high level dialogue*, *Other dialogue activities* and *Advocacy & campaigns* all focus on creating change at the political or policy level. This makes up just under around half of all activities (shown in blue in figure 1). Many of the activities occurring at the policy level were notable, at least three NWGS identified distinct activities through which the EUYD outcomes would be considered for incorporation into upcoming national youth strategies, action plans or similar. Many more identified clear moments where the EUYD recommendations were discussed directly with Ministers or other high level national decision makers.

The remaining half of activities (shown in green in figure 1) all create change at delivery level, and therefore have potential to provide direct benefit to young people either during the

activity or in the near future as a result of the activity. There is some degree of overlap however, *other dialogue activities* are also likely to provide a degree of immediate benefit for young people. This category consists of events such as youth conferences which both create dialogue between young people and decision makers and can also provide educational benefits to young participants. Therefore, roughly between half and three quarters of NWG activities might be considered as providing immediate, or near immediate benefit to young people.

Figure 1: Types of activities reported by NWGs





## Recommendations addressed by NWG activities

NWGs were asked to indicate which of the six recommendations coming from the Belgian EU Youth Conference their activities contributed to. Full results are shown in Figure 2.

Over half of NWG activities (56.5%, n=74) were said to address multiple recommendations. It was common for activities on *policy development & high level* and as well as *other dialogue activities* to address a high number of recommendations. In these activities NWGS frequently used the recommendations of the basis for further discussion with policy makers and/or young people. For example, the Belgian French Speaking Community Working group reported that:

*'In September 2024, an official Advice containing an analysis of the results of the [EUJD] consultations will be carried out and recommendations for policy-makers will be published and disseminated. European recommendations and inputs will be integrated into the document. Through the publication of our official Advice, meetings with Ministers responsible for education, employment, equal opportunities, social action, social integration and the fight against poverty should take place in the coming months. These meetings aim to have an impact on current policies in these areas.'*

Trends could also be seen in which recommendations were most commonly focused upon. Recommendations 1 to 4 were all addressed by around one third of activities each. Recommendation 6 was addressed by just under half of activities. Recommendation 5 was addressed by nearly two thirds of all activities. This is likely explained by the fact that recommendation five is most strongly connected to the youth sector. EUJD is a process occurring within the youth sector, and therefore NWGs are more able to take action on youth field related issues.

Figure 2: Number of NWG activities by recommendation

Recommendation	Activities addressing recommendation	
	n	%*
1. Better support young people experiencing poverty and financial exclusion to transition to financial independence and security by taking steps to promote affordable housing, increasing access to quality work and employment, addressing mobility barriers, and ensuring young people's financial literacy.	38	29.0%
2. Ensure young people's access to affordable, youth friendly and personalised quality health care and mental health support systems. Additionally, create safe and open environments for young people to speak freely and learn about health and mental wellbeing.	38	29.0%
3. Increase funding, capacity building and other support for educators to be engaged in lifelong learning on: inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities; capitalising on diversity of young people; creating safe spaces for sharing and learning with and by young people from different backgrounds; and youth-centred personalised teaching and learning approach.	42	32.0%
4. Improve the capacity of people working with and for youth to effectively disseminate youth friendly information in order to make information accessible about rights and opportunities. Additionally, strengthen media and information literacy of youth to recognise trustworthy information and safe information navigation.	47	35.9%
5. Promote and invest in education and youth work in order to: make learning environments more accessible and inclusive for young people with fewer opportunities; tailor to young people needs; increase collaborations between formal education, non-formal education, and informal learning and across other sectors.	82	62.6%
6. Put in place policies to dismantle systematic discrimination, unconscious bias, hostile attitudes and to encourage continuous learning about all kinds of diversities as well as unlearning prejudices. Such policies should be co-developed with young people with relevant lived experiences in all fields.	59	45.0%

\*multiple recommendations possible per activity

## Implementing measures addressed by NWG activities

NWGs were asked to indicate if activities were *'inspired by or based upon any of the implementing measures' proposed at the EUYC in Ghent.* Full Results are shown in Figure 3.

The four most frequently identified implementation measures were all closely linked to non-formal education:

- Preventing prejudice through acceptance minority groups and educating about self-reflection (6.6)
- Continuous learning focusing on acceptance and awareness of diversities (6.2)
- Ensure capacity building and continuous dialogue between youth workers and stakeholders (4.2)
- Integrating non-formal education led by NGOs into formal civic education (3.1)

These four implementation measures were widely featured across many NWG activities, and frequently used to address within all recommendations (see next sections). This suggests that a core focus of NWG activities relates to non-formal education and youth work, particularly around topics of diversity and inclusion. This is not surprising, given that EUYD implementation is generally led by actors within the youth sector. However, it does indicate that the sorts of activities planned by NWGs are more strongly focused on the youth field issues than the implementation measures and recommendations set out by young people are. i.e., NWGs are more able to take action on youth sector related issues than on other fields that young people are concerned about (such as housing or health), which leads to a prioritisation of implementing measures most relevant to the youth field, rather than consideration of all issues of concern to young people.

Two thirds of NWG activities (65.6% n=86) were said to be linked to EUYC implementing measures. Of the remaining third of activities (34.4%, n=45) which were not linked, slightly less than half of these (13.7%, n=18) came from six working groups who did not use implementing measures at all.

It was common for NWGs to indicate that their individual activities were linked to multiple implementing measures. Only 21.3% (n=28) of NWG activities were linked to only one implementation measure, with a further 19.8% (n=26) linked to 2 or 3 implementing measures.

The linking of NWG activities to multiple implementation measures can be explained by several factors.

Firstly, the prioritisation of the four implementation measures listed above, means that these measures are often integrated alongside other implementation measures. Non-formal education approaches are used as a core part of the design of many of the NWGs activities.

Secondly, in most cases NWGS did not seem to be seeking to replicate the implementing measures exactly, but rather using them for inspiration. An example of this is the Bulgarian National Working Group, which plans to host Local Youth events using non formal education

techniques in 23 municipalities. They linked these plans to 9 implementing measures, including 6.2. *Continuous learning focusing on acceptance and awareness of diversities* and 5.4 *Establish inclusive youth spaces working as information hubs*.

Lastly, NWG activities related to *policy development & high level dialogue* as well as *other dialogue activities* were often reported as addressing multiple implementing measures. I.e. These activities were discussions about a wide range of implementing measures with a view to exploring their potential further. 22.9% (n=32) of activities were linked to 4 or more implementing measures and 10.7% (n=14) were linked to 7 or more implementing measures. The descriptions provided by NWGs makes it clear that in these cases, NWG activities are things which may make progress toward the implementation measures or similar measures, rather than the concrete implementation of these measures themselves. An example of this is The Czechia National Working group which reported an activity where *'All three young delegates of the EU Youth Dialogue and the coordinators of the Dialogue were invited to a meeting with the Youth Policy Department of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports to discuss the possibilities of implementing the recommendations. The delegates presented which topics they were most interested in according to their focus and suggested how they would like to proceed.'*

Despite the flexible interpretation of implementation measures, there were still many examples of NWG activities that closely mirrored specific implementation measures. For example, the Cyprus NWG reported activities that related to development of a resilience toolkit and training for youth workers around mental health issues, which contributes directly to 2.3 *Supporting education and initiatives for young people's mental wellbeing* and 2.5 *A mental well-being training programme for educators and youth workers*. The Croatian NWG reported translation of the National Youth Program in Croatia into a youth friendly language which corresponds closely to 6.1. *Use of inclusive language in EU policy documents*. The Latvian NWG reported an NGO festival "Is Latvia inclusive for young people?" where the content linked closely to 6.2. *Continuous learning focusing on acceptance and awareness of diversities* as well as other measures.

Figure 3: Implementing measures used by NWGs

#	Title of implementing measure	Linked NWG activities	
		n	%*
2.2	Include diverse research groups in criteria for health research funds	1	0.8%
1.5	Vacancy Tax serving financial incentives for social youth housing	4	3.1%
4.6	Formal recognition of volunteer youth work	4	3.1%
4.4	Youth-centred participatory budgeting	5	3.8%
1.1	Research about boosting mobility for young people in border regions	6	4.6%
6.4	Guaranteeing equal rights: Spreading proper Youth Test at all levels.	6	4.6%
6.5	EU funding for intergenerational spaces within European municipalities	6	4.6%
1.6	High-quality financial literacy standards for all youth in the EU	7	5.3%
2.5	A mental well-being training programme for educators and youth workers	7	5.3%
4.5	Mobile youth work	7	5.3%
6.1	Use inclusive language in EU policy documents	7	5.3%
1.3	Digital empowerment for European youth in rural and outermost areas	8	6.1%
2.4	Include health as a grounds of discrimination within legislation	8	6.1%
3.3	Enhancing anti-discrimination practices in vocational education and training (VET)	8	6.1%
1.4	Free public transport for all youth	9	6.9%
3.5	Streamlined funding for young people facing fewer opportunities in education	9	6.9%
3.6	Lifelong teacher-teaching on inclusion	9	6.9%
5.2	Exploring reliable news, sources and verifiable information.	9	6.9%
5.3	Campaign for quality information and media literacy to empower youth.	9	6.9%
3.2	Establishing legal frameworks for nationwide and inclusive regional student representative bodies	10	7.6%
2.1	Access to a psychologist in every school	12	9.2%
5.4	Establishing inclusive youth spaces working as information hubs.	12	9.2%
5.5	EU made simple: Information made systematically inclusive for all.	12	9.2%
1.2	Independent Youth: Subsidies for youth housing	13	9.9%
5.1	Implementing youth information and critical thinking workshops in schools	15	11.5%

2.3	Supporting education and initiatives for youth mental wellbeing	16	12.2%
4.1	Promote professionalised youth work across Europe by structural investments and trainings	16	12.2%
6.3	Adopting an intersectional and representative approach to all strategies	16	12.2%
4.3	Increased access to funding opportunities at the local level	17	13.0%
3.4	Joint educational initiatives with school students of diverse backgrounds	20	15.3%
3.1	Integrating non-formal education led by NGOs into formal civic education	21	16.0%
4.2	Ensure capacity building and continuous dialogue between youth workers and stakeholders	25	19.1%
6.2	Continuous learning focusing on acceptance and awareness of diversities	25	19.1%
6.6	Preventing prejudice through acceptance minority groups and educating about self-reflection	26	19.8%
n/a	Not linked to implementing measures	44	33.59%

*\*Multiple implementing measures possible per activity*

A full description of each implementing measure can be found in the Conclusions of the Council and of the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on inclusive societies for young people [ST/9849/2024/INIT](#)

# NWG activities linked to Recommendation 1

Recommendation 1 was:

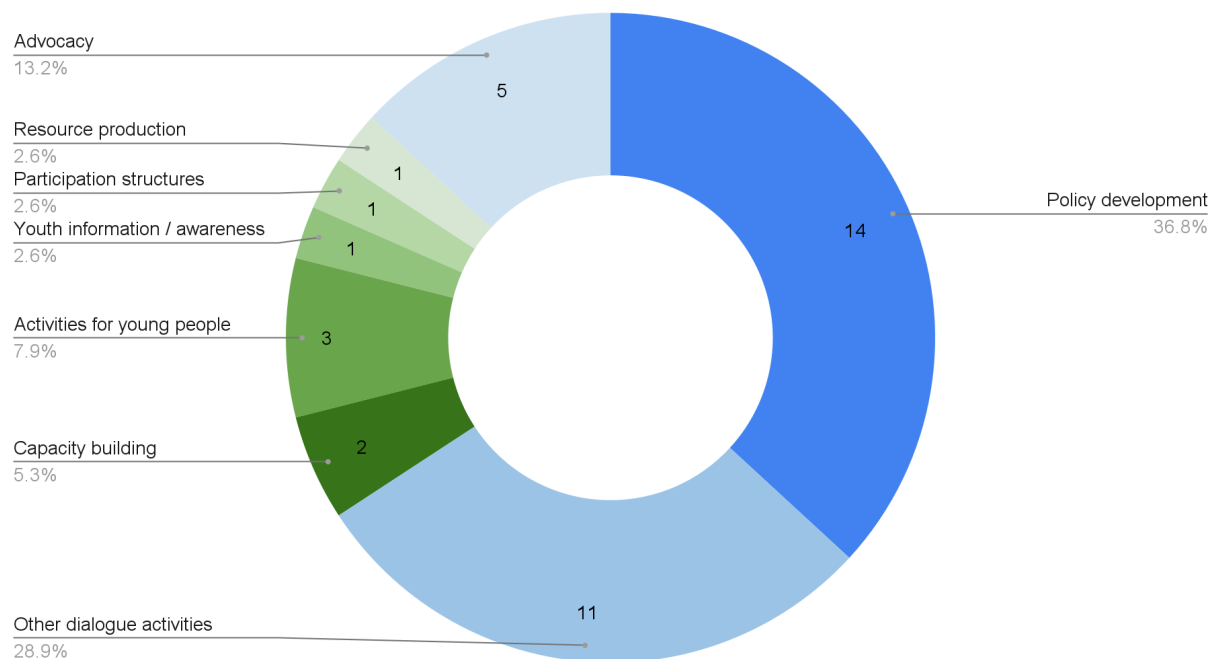
*Better support young people experiencing poverty and financial exclusion to transition to financial independence and security by taking steps to promote affordable housing, increasing access to quality work and employment, addressing mobility barriers, and ensuring young people’s financial literacy.*

The most common types of activity used by NWGs to address this recommendation was *policy development & high level dialogue* followed by *other dialogue activities* and *advocacy & campaigning* (Shown in blue in Figure 4). This indicates that the large majority of work in this area has been focused on trying to create political change, rather than concrete activities at delivery level which provide immediate benefit or near benefit to young people.

An interesting example of attempts to create political changes was the Finnish NWG, who reported that:

*In the Youth Pension Negotiations, the Finnish Youth Council joins forces with its member organisations to create its own vision for the future pension policy. The Youth Pension Negotiations take place simultaneously with the "real" pension negotiations conducted between employee and employer unions. Due to concerns about the sustainability of the pension system in Finland, driven by decreasing age groups and declining work capacity among young people, the youth want to be involved in solving this problem, as it largely affects their financial independence. During the negotiations on 28.5.2024, meetings with "real" negotiators have been held, a large seminar has been organised, and the negotiation results are expected to be ready in June. In the fall, the results will be published and communicated in an invitation-only and media seminar.*

Figure 4: Types of NWG activity linked to Recommendation 1



Activities supporting this recommendation were most frequently linked to the following implementation measures:

#	Implementing measure	n	% of R1 activities*
1.2	Independent Youth: Subsidies for youth housing	10	26.3%
4.2	Ensure capacity building and continuous dialogue between youth workers and stakeholders	9	23.7%
6.2	Continuous learning focusing on acceptance and awareness of diversities	9	23.7%
1.4	Free public transport for all youth	8	21.1%
6.6	Preventing prejudice through acceptance minority groups and educating about self-reflection	8	21.1%
4.3	Increased access to funding opportunities at the local level	7	18.4%
3.1	Integrating non-formal education led by NGOs into formal civic education	7	18.4%

\*Multiple implementing measures possible per activity

Considering the most popular implementation measure, *Independent Youth: Subsidies for youth housing* it was again clear that most activities related to attempts to create further dialogue and political prioritisation to advance this issue. For example, the Spanish NWG reported on a Meeting with housing and living conditions representatives from La Rioja's Regional Government. The activity was designed to *'portray hands-on the possibilities of living a rural life that's compatible with the needs of young people, and to demonstrate to political representatives the benefits of fostering funding for youth-led initiatives that address the housing crisis that young people face all across Spain.'* Similarly, the Irish NWG reported on their advocacy plans to *'lobby for the implementation of the Youth Homelessness Strategy and ensure that affordability is a key element of how young people will navigate their way out of the housing crisis'*

It was common for multiple concerns to be addressed at once. For example, The Netherlands NWG organised a Local Collective Day which brought together local youth councils and youth initiatives from across the country. The event featured interactive sessions focused on key themes such as mental health, public transportation, and housing. It aimed to *'empower young people by enhancing their knowledge on these critical issues and developing strategies for local action and advocacy.'*

## NWG activities linked to Recommendation 2

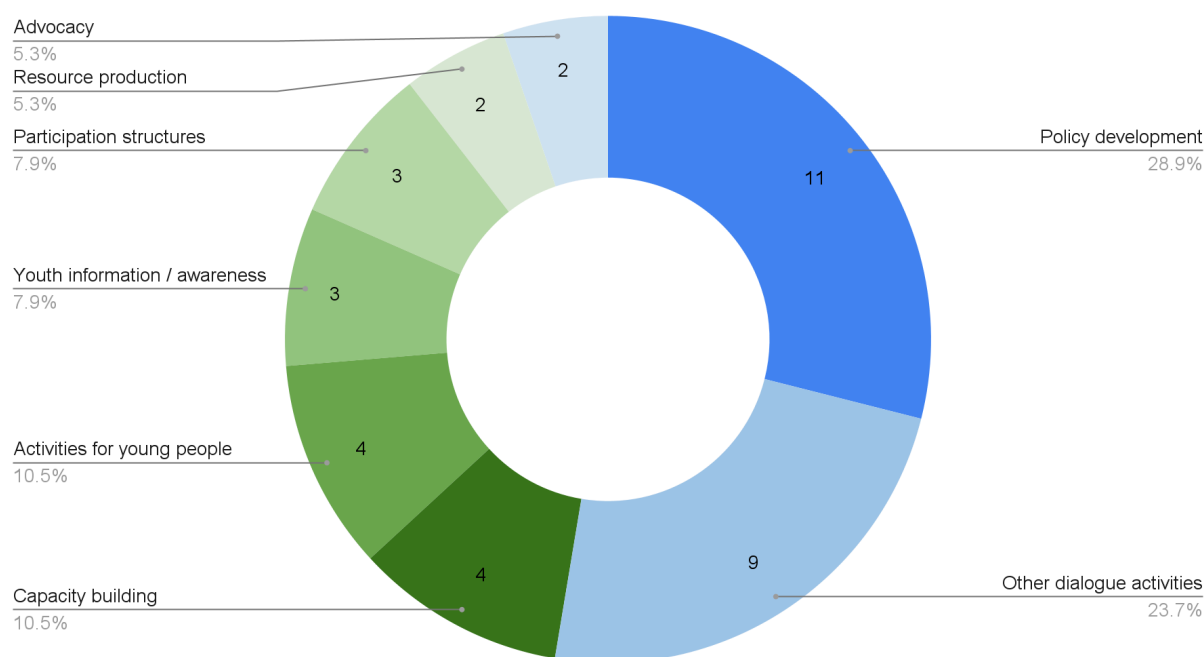
Recommendation 2 was:

*Ensure young people's access to affordable, youth friendly and personalised quality health care and mental health support systems. Additionally, create safe and open environments for young people to speak freely and learn about health and mental wellbeing.*



Types of activity used by NWGS to support this recommendation are shown in figure 5, a mix of both policy focused (blue) and delivery focused activities (green) can be seen.

Figure 5: Types of NWG activity linked to Recommendation 2



Activities supporting this recommendation were most frequently linked to the following implementation measures:

#	Implementing measure	n	% of R2 activities*
2.3	Supporting education and initiatives for youth mental wellbeing	14	36.8%
4.2	Ensure capacity building and continuous dialogue between youth workers and stakeholders	11	28.9%
6.2	Continuous learning focusing on acceptance and awareness of diversities	11	28.9%
2.1	Access to a psychologist in every school`	9	23.7%
1.2	Independent Youth: Subsidies for youth housing	9	23.7%
6.6	Preventing prejudice through acceptance minority groups and educating about self-reflection	8	21.1%
3.1	Integrating non-formal education led by NGOs into formal civic education	8	21.1%
4.3	Increased access to funding opportunities at the local level	8	21.1%
5.4	Establishing inclusive youth spaces working as information hubs.	8	21.1%

*\*Multiple implementing measures possible per activity*

Under this recommendation, there were a range of activities reported with clear concrete links to improving approaches to young people's mental health that were strongly linked to the implementing measures, for example:

The Czechia NWG highlighted the work of their youth delegates in this area. *'Our delegates negotiated with the Ministry of Health to establish two youth working groups, one sectoral and one cross-sectoral, to address mental health. In addition, the delegate will participate in a discussion on mental health and young people at the invitation of the First Lady, Ms. Eva Pavlova, where she will bring the outcomes of the conference and consultations'*

The Slovenian NWG highlighted work by its Ministry of Education to enhance approaches to young people's drug use and mental health. They are organising a dialogue *with stakeholders who deal with youth addiction issues daily. The goal of the event is to utilise developed working methods with young people, specifically concerning the development of addiction and its consequences, and to seek answers to questions about how addiction affects mental health and how we can reduce the risk of developing addiction.'*

The Cyprus NWG reported that they will host *'trainings and workshops for youth workers on mental health and wellbeing. This initiative aims to equip youth workers with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively support and manage the mental health and wellbeing of young people. Through a series of training and workshops, participants will learn best practices, intervention strategies, and resources to promote mental wellness within their communities.'*

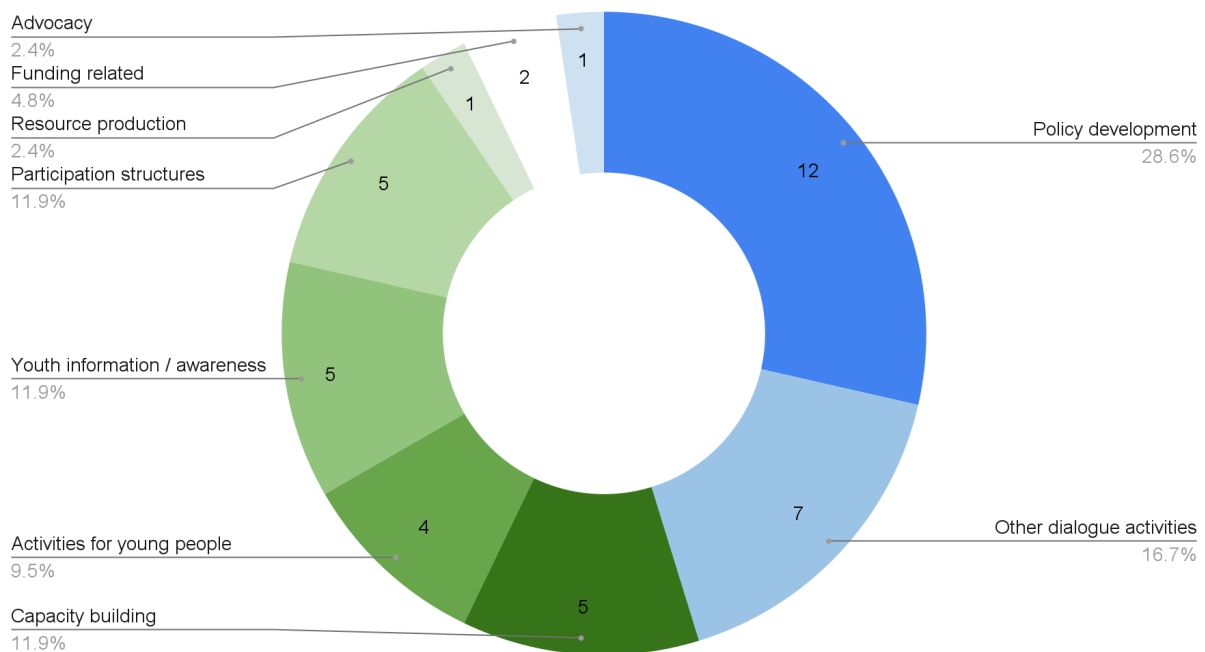
## NWG activities linked to Recommendation 3

Recommendation 3 was:

*Increase funding, capacity building and other support for educators to be engaged in lifelong learning on: inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities; capitalising on diversity of young people; creating safe spaces for sharing and learning with and by young people from different backgrounds; and youth-centred personalised teaching and learning approach.*

Types of activity used by NWGs to support this recommendation are shown in figure 6, a mix of both policy focused (blue) and delivery focused activities (green) can be seen.

Figure 6: Types of NWG activity linked to Recommendation 3



Activities supporting this recommendation were most frequently linked to the following implementation measures:

#	Implementing measure	n	% of R3 activities*
4.2	Ensure capacity building and continuous dialogue between youth workers and stakeholders	15	35.7%
6.2	Continuous learning focusing on acceptance and awareness of diversities	15	35.7%
6.6	Preventing prejudice through acceptance minority groups and educating about self-reflection	15	35.7%
3.1	Integrating non-formal education led by NGOs into formal civic education	13	31.0%
4.3	Increased access to funding opportunities at the local level	12	28.6%
5.1	Implementing youth information and critical thinking workshops in schools	11	26.2%
3.4	Joint educational initiatives with school students of diverse backgrounds	10	15.8%

\*Multiple implementing measures possible per activity

Activities under this recommendation included two concrete examples of re-prioritisation of funding towards young people with fewer opportunities:

*'The Estonian National Youth Council decided that we will try to fund some youth organisations that try to help youth with lesser opportunities. For the first time this year we will fund 4 youth organisations. We have made the funding decisions in May and the first two organisations have already gotten their money. This time we selected two youth organisations that deal with youth who can't hear or have hearing disabilities. The other two youth organisations will focus on NEET youth.'*

*The Polish National Working Group (NWG) aims to re-establish a dedicated Youth Fund within the National Freedom Institute, the country's primary grant donor in the NGO sector. This fund will simplify the funding framework for non-formal education and youth empowerment. The initiative will streamline the application process and ensure that information regarding funding opportunities is easily accessible. The fund should prioritise community-led initiatives that focus on disadvantaged youth, ensuring that resources are directed toward those who need them most. Outreach efforts will include workshops and information sessions conducted in collaboration with local youth organisations to ensure broad awareness and understanding of the available opportunities.'*

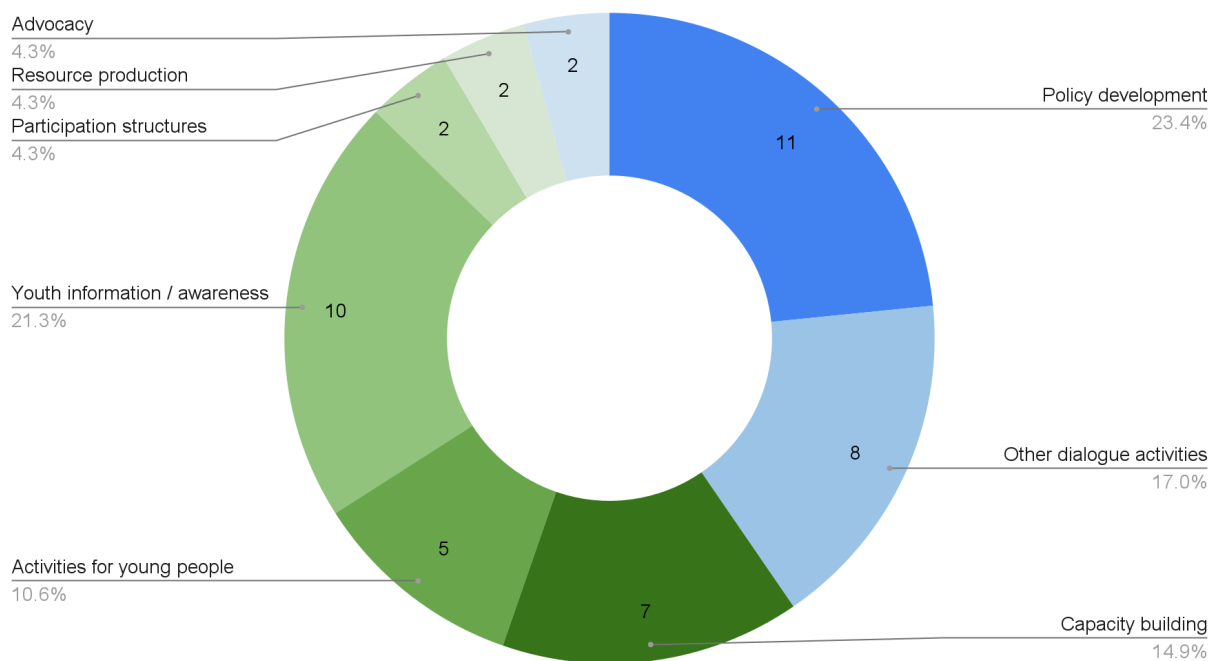
## NWG activities linked to Recommendation 4

Recommendation 4 was:

*Improve the capacity of people working with and for youth to effectively disseminate youth friendly information in order to make information accessible about rights and opportunities. Additionally, strengthen media and information literacy of youth to recognise trustworthy information and safe information navigation.*

Types of activity used by NWGs to support this recommendation are shown in figure 7, a mix of both policy focused (blue) and delivery focused activities (green) can be seen, with delivery focused activities slightly outweighing policy focused activities. This is likely due to the fact that NWGs have much greater capacity to implement activities at the delivery level within the youth field than within other policy fields.

Figure 7: Types of NWG activity linked to Recommendation 4



Activities supporting this recommendation were most frequently linked to the following implementation measures:

#	Implementing measure	n	% of R4 activities*
3.1	Integrating non-formal education led by NGOs into formal civic education	13	27.7%
4.2	Ensure capacity building and continuous dialogue between youth workers and stakeholders	12	25.5%
5.1	Implementing youth information and critical thinking workshops in schools	12	25.5%
6.2	Continuous learning focusing on acceptance and awareness of diversities	11	23.4%
6.6	Preventing prejudice through acceptance minority groups and educating about self-reflection	10	21.3%
4.1	Promote professionalised youth work across Europe by structural investments and trainings	10	21.3%
4.3	Increased access to funding opportunities at the local level	9	19.1%
5.5	EU made simple: Information made systematically inclusive for all.	9	19.1%

\*Multiple implementing measures possible per activity

Examples of practice youth information and awareness raising activities included:

The Bulgarian NWG, who reported an information campaign to *'promote the youth centres in Bulgaria, their existence, accessibility, and opportunities to engage young people and provide non-formal education, learning, mobility and participation opportunities for all young people, including those coming from marginalised and disadvantaged backgrounds.'*

The Austrian NWG, who reported work to translate the EU Youth Goals into easy-to-read format *'to provide a version of the youth goals that is comprehensible to all, especially those with cognitive disabilities, thereby enhancing the inclusivity of the dialogue process. Empower Participation: To empower more young people to engage actively in discussions and implementations of the youth goals by providing materials in formats that meet their diverse needs.'*

The German NWG who reported on plans to produce an information leaflet for young and first-time voters on the European Election 2024 and the Swedish NWG who organised EU-valet, a YouTube series that aimed to get more young people involved in the European elections.

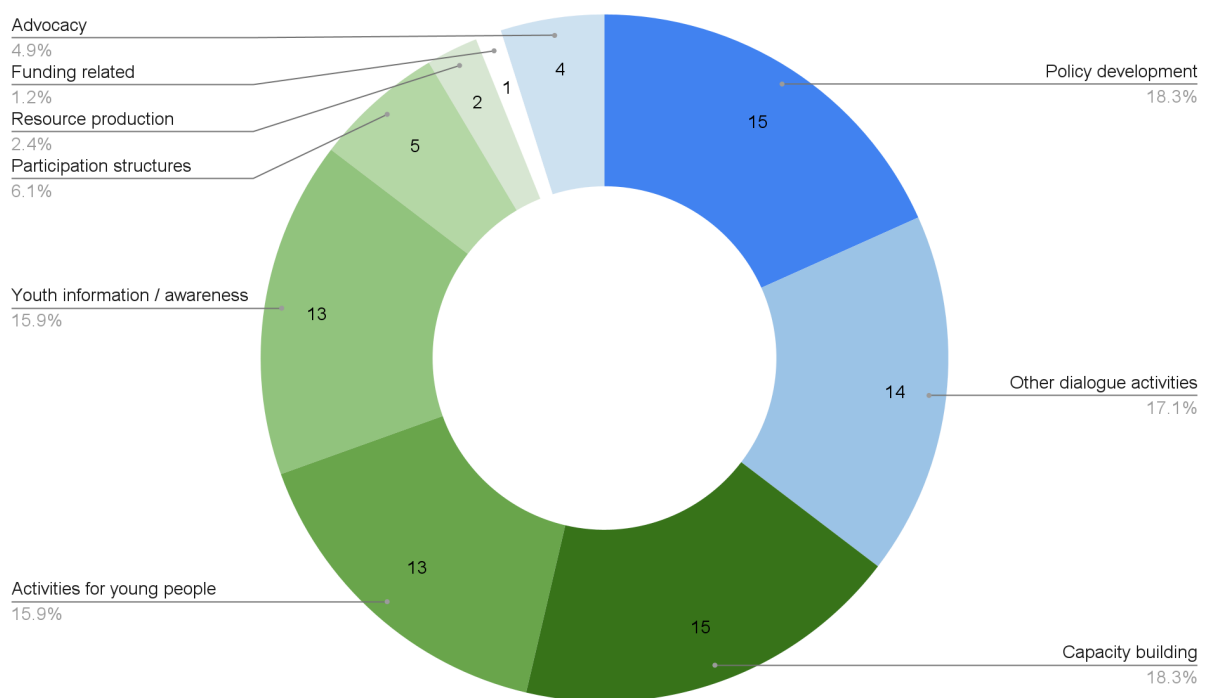
## NWG activities linked to Recommendation 5

Recommendation 5 was:

*Promote and invest in education and youth work in order to: make learning environments more accessible and inclusive for young people with fewer opportunities; tailor to young people needs; increase collaborations between formal education, non-formal education, and informal learning and across other sectors.*

Types of activity used by NWGs to support this recommendation are shown in figure 8. Compared to other recommendations, the activities reported in recommendation five were more strongly focused on the delivery level (green) and providing immediate benefits to young people than the policy level (blue). This is shown by the higher proportions of *activities for young people*, *youth information & awareness raising* and *capacity building of stakeholders*. This is likely due to the fact that NWGs have much greater capacity to implement activities at the delivery level within the youth field than within other policy fields.

Figure 8: Types of NWG activity linked to Recommendation 5



Activities supporting this recommendation were most frequently linked to the following implementation measures:

#	Implementing measure	n	% of R5 activities*
4.2	Ensure capacity building and continuous dialogue between youth workers and stakeholders	23	31.7%
3.1	Integrating non-formal education led by NGOs into formal civic education	19	23.2%
6.2	Continuous learning focusing on acceptance and awareness of diversities	17	20.7%
6.6	Preventing prejudice through acceptance minority groups and educating about self-reflection	17	20.7%
3.4	Joint educational initiatives with school students of diverse backgrounds	15	18.3%
5.1	Implementing youth information and critical thinking workshops in schools	15	18.3%
4.1	Promote professionalised youth work across Europe by structural investments and trainings	13	15.9%
4.3	Increased access to funding opportunities at the local level	13	15.9%

\*Multiple implementing measures possible per activity

A large proportion of activities in this recommendation focused on the development of youth work for example

The Belgian French Speaking Community Working Group reported on the development of an inclusion toolkit for youth workers *‘Various knowledge-sharing sessions were held within the National Working Group to create the Inclusion Toolkit. This guide was a collaborative effort, with the various structures taking part in its content, layout, and distribution. In order to enrich and disseminate NWGs work, we would like to organise, in close collaboration with our Youth Ministry, a moment of exchange. The aim is to present the guide’s content and to debate the reflections that have taken place within the NWG over more than a year, with other stakeholders. This event would take place over one morning in November 24, during which any association or institution interested in the theme of inclusion and linked to youth (youth services, public institutions, etc.) could join and discuss the inclusive aspect of their day-to-day practices.’*

The Maltese NWG reported collaborating with the National Youth Agency to implement a detached youth work training programme to *‘empower youth workers with the knowledge, skills, and ethical understanding necessary to excel in detached youth work settings’*



However, elements of activities within formal education could also be seen:

The Italian NWG reported on activities to use non-formal arts-based approaches within schools in Naples. The activity focused on protection of public art, reduction in vandalism and included support for young people with disabilities to be trained as tourists hosts.

The Danish NWG reported that their EUYC delegates had *'arranged and facilitated a series of workshops at "FGU" (preparatory basic education) for young people aged 16-25. The workshops are a process with three steps. 1: Dilemma game, where issues are introduced, and participants are encouraged to make a decision on them. 2: Group discussions, young people discuss the issues with each other and see other perspectives. 3: Voting, where each person individually makes their voice heard by casting a vote.'*

The Polish NWG reports on an activity to *'enrich the formal civic education curriculum by integrating non-formal educational methods led by youth-led NGOs.'* This included co-creation of lesson plans by education NGOs in collaboration with volunteers and students who will act as lesson leaders or co-leaders, working closely with the Ministry of Education to promote and expand the initiative across schools nationwide and training for educators and youth workers.

The Slovakian NWG had the greatest focus on formal education, their activities included awards for student organisations, training for teachers on artificial intelligence, as well as activities delivered by their youth delegates in classrooms.

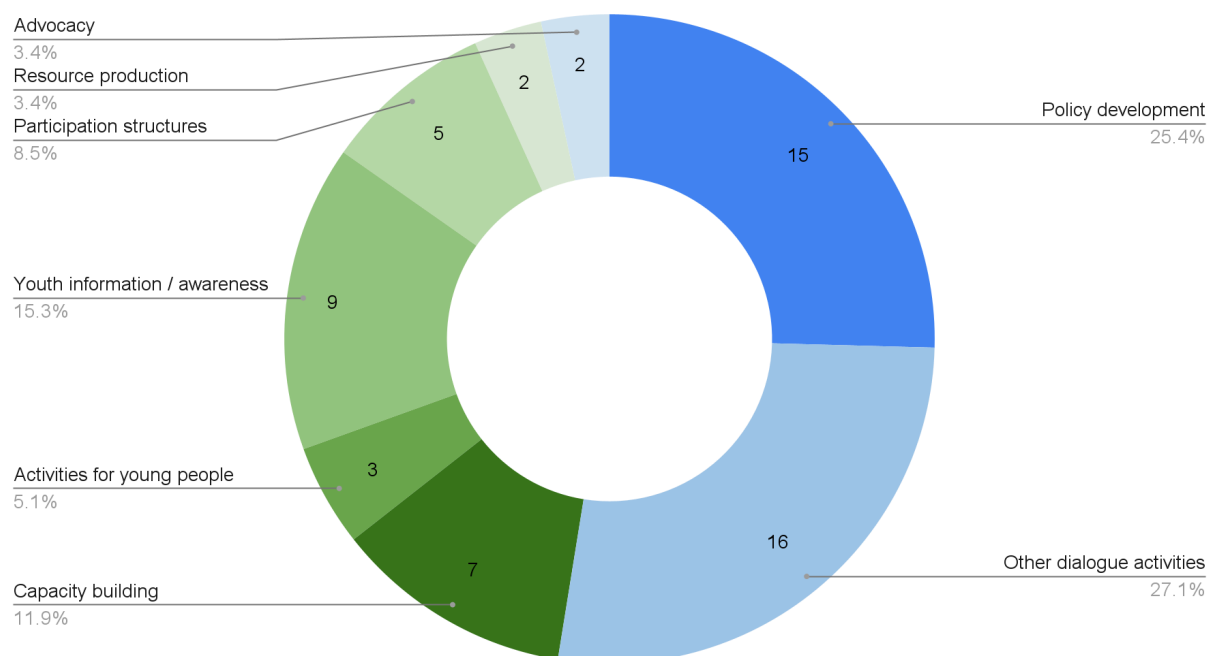
## NWG activities linked to Recommendation 6

Recommendation 6 was:

*Put in place policies to dismantle systematic discrimination, unconscious bias, hostile attitudes and to encourage continuous learning about all kinds of diversities as well as unlearning prejudices. Such policies should be co-developed with young people with relevant lived experiences in all fields.*

Types of activity used by NWGs to support this recommendation are shown in figure 9, a mix of both policy focused (blue) and delivery focused activities (green) can be seen. This suggests that NWGs have focused on both the policy development part of the recommendation and the implementation of activities to 'encourage continuous learning about all kinds of diversities.'

Figure 9: Types of NWG activity linked to Recommendation 5



Activities supporting this recommendation were most frequently linked to the following implementation measures:

#	Implementing measure	n	% of R6 activities*
6.6	Preventing prejudice through acceptance minority groups and educating about self-reflection	23	39.0%
6.2	Continuous learning focusing on acceptance and awareness of diversities	21	35.6%
4.2	Ensure capacity building and continuous dialogue between youth workers and stakeholders	17	28.8%
3.1	Integrating non-formal education led by NGOs into formal civic education	16	27.1%
6.3	Adopting an intersectional and representative approach to all strategies	16	27.1%
4.3	Increased access to funding opportunities at the local level	13	22.0%
5.1	Implementing youth information and critical thinking workshops in schools	12	20.3%
3.4	Joint educational initiatives with school students of diverse backgrounds	12	20.3%

\*Multiple implementing measures possible per activity

Considering the policy focused activities in this recommendation, there were many activities which enabled young people, especially those from diverse backgrounds, to further feed their views into policy developments:

The Luxembourg working group reported on a planned exchange between young people and policy makers at the National Parliament. They noted that to be as inclusive as possible, the event would provide translation services at any moment of the day.

The Austrian NWG reported on an Inclusion Advisory Board Meeting which aimed to *'generate specific recommendations from young people with disabilities. These recommendations are intended to be implemented nationally, addressing direct life realities of the participants'* and will be discussed directly with decision-makers via an upcoming youth conference.

The Czechia NWG reported on a national youth panel composed of young people from a diverse range of backgrounds and established by and operating under the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. It aims to ensure that the National Youth Strategy will be developed directly with and by young people.

The Belgian Flemish Working Group reported that *'The Flemish Youth Council is currently working on a participatory process to provide an advisory report on the barriers to leisure activities faced by specific groups of young people. This effort is being conducted through our social inclusion working group. We are focusing on young people with a migration*

*background, those from low-income families, those with physical or mental disabilities, students in vocational tracks, and youth from the LGBTQ+ community.'*

The German NWG reported that on an inter-ministerial working group where *'In June 2024, representatives of all federal ministries and stakeholders of public and non-public child and youth policy/welfare/work structures from all federal levels were informed about the Council Conclusions on inclusive societies for young people by a representative of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. Special attention was given to the six recommendations and the 34 implementation measures and the cross-sectoral nature.'*

The Portuguese NWG hosted a thematic seminar on inclusive societies for young people with a local municipality which enabled participants to *'collectively reflect on the proposals brought forward from the consultation phase, with a greater focus on mental health and the reinforcement and improvement of laws that protect at-risk and minority groups.'*

Developments relating to the use of EU Youth Tests were also reported by Poland and Spain.

## Barriers to implementation faced by NWGs

Through the survey NWGs were also asked *'How could the implementation phase of the EUYD be further improved, based on the experience of your NWG?'* 21 of the working group responses to this question, with three others indicating they had no substantial proposals for development.

The most widely reported suggestion was the need for some form of sharing of best practices between NWGs or an opportunity for collaboration, exchange, or capacity building.

The second most widely reported suggestion was the need for clearer guidelines for NWGs on the implementation phase.

*There is a need for more guidance on how the recommendations can be linked to the national context. This involves offering strategic direction on aligning the recommendations with national priorities and policies. Since the recommendations often do not prescribe specific actions, it would be beneficial to have a framework or strategy that outlines possible approaches and pathways for implementation. This strategic guidance would help NWGs understand the potential impacts and feasibility of different actions within their specific national environments.*

The Netherlands NWG

A large number of NWGs also reported challenges with the timing of the implementation phase. This is related to both a lack of time overall, but also challenges harmonising the EUYD process with national policy development timescales EUYD grant making processes and EU Council processes.

*Currently, the implementation phase of the EUYD precedes the Council Resolution, which aims to ensure that the outcomes of each EUYD cycle are recognized and followed by relevant stakeholders at local, regional, national, and European levels. To improve this,*

*better alignment between the implementation phase of the EUYD and the drafting process of the final Council Resolution is crucial.*

Cyprus NWG

*Our EUYD project is already designed before and there are a bit different accents we have promised to the European Commission in our project, so it will be great if report templates are sent to NWG sooner, so we can see what attention needs to be paid when planning implementation activities.*

Latvian NWG

*It's also important to take into account the long timeframe of the political advocacy work, which often extends beyond the few months dedicated to the implementation phase, and therefore into the next Youth Dialogue Cycle.*

Belgian French Speaking Community Working Group

*The Ministry has limited flexibility to address the proposed topics within the short timeframe given. Consequently, we are working to find solutions to manage these constraints more effectively.*

Slovenian NWG

A minority of NWGs reported limitations created by the lack of available resources for EUYD implementation.

*An idea to further improve the implementation phase of the EU Youth Dialogue (EUYD) would be to further invest in the capacity of the National Working Groups with a focus on implementation. One way to do this could be by leveraging funding opportunities focused on project implementation. Such funding opportunities should be separate from the funding already available for the NWGs and should be specifically available for implementation activities. Such funds could be made available through programs like Erasmus+ or the ESC to support implementation initiatives and projects.*

Maltese NWG

The need for stronger evaluation and monitoring of the implementation phases, spanning across multiple cycles was also identified.

A very small number of NWGS also identified challenges working with the content of the various recommendations and implementing measures within this cycle. Concerns were raised about some recommendations being beyond the scope of NWGs to affect change within (i.e. outside the youth field), unrealistic to implement, or implementation activities being ambiguous. Several NWGS also talked about the importance of being able to relate the recommendation to the national context, and the need for freedom in how they were adapted.

## Contribution of INGYOs

INGYOs do not receive funding to support work during the implementation phase of EUYD. However, they are invited to report any activities they are undertaking which contribute to this. Two of the 14 INGYOs involved in the cycle did so: Rural Youth Europe and ATD-Fourth World.

*Rural Youth Europe reported that 'in cooperation with the Council of Europe and the European Youth Centre in Budapest, carried out a study session on the topic of rural youth work. We essentially combined this way the European Youth Goal 3 (and in particular rural youth inclusion) with the focus of the Belgian presidency (youth work). We brought together 35 young people as participants and we worked on putting the topic of rural youth work higher on the political agenda across Europe, among other results. We produced a policy paper on rural youth work, to be published in summer 2024.'*

They identified this as being linked to Recommendation 5, and activities 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, and 4.6, which all related to the development of youth work.

*ATD Fourth World reported that it 'has found in its collaborative research in partnership with Oxford University on the Hidden dimensions of poverty that institutional maltreatment was one of the dimensions of poverty, one of the forms of violence connected to poverty. In the light of this and taking in account the European context and the focus of the 10th Cycle of the EUYD, ATD Fourth World in France has set as a priority to better understand the phenomenon of institutional maltreatment in the lives of young people and to gain public attention on the matter to bring change.*

*During the spring, a process of collective thinking has been impulsed with 10 youth groups gathering young people with fewer opportunities and young people from other diverse backgrounds involved with ATD Fourth World in France. They will gather (hundred participants) in June 2024 to put their knowledge in common and to prepare for a public advocacy campaign that will start in September 2024 and last until summer 2025. The goal will also be to meet with local and national stakeholders. The goal of this action is to address the culture of exclusion within our society. We also strongly believe that it will allow us to start addressing the structural barrier around policymaking and the cultural and social barriers mentioned in the EUYD Consultation Phase report.'*

They identified this as being linked to Recommendation 3, 5, and 6 and activities 3.4, 4.5, 6.3.

To improve the implementation phases these IYNGOs called for stronger partnerships between intuitions and movements working with young people with fewer opportunities, increased visibility of EUYD results, enhanced funding for IYNGOs and improvements to the role of IYNGO delegates at EUYC conferences.

## Summary of key findings

25 of the 29 National Working Groups supplied responses indicating their plans for activities during the implementation phase. Excluding feedback to young people on EUYD results, 131 NWG activities were planned. An average of 5.2 per NWG.

Two INGYOs, ATD-Fourth World and Rural Youth Europe, supplied responses reporting one activity each ( the maximum that INGYOs were permitted to report) their contribution to the implementation phase are based around study sessions and participatory processes with young people on the topic of inclusion.

Just under half of NWG activities were focused on creating change at policy level. At least half of NWG activities were focused on creating change at delivery level, and had potential to provide immediate benefit to young people during the activity or in the near future as a result of the activity.

The most common types of NWG activities were:

- Policy development & high level dialogue (21.4% of NWG activities) such as meeting with ministerial representatives, or policy processes, to consider incorporating EUYD results into national strategies.
- Other dialogue activities (20.6% of NWG activities) such as youth conferences and consultation activities.
- Capacity building of stakeholders (14.5% of NWG activities) such as training, or support programmes and other activities to develop the competencies of stakeholders who work with young people.

Considering the connection between NWG activities and the six recommendations<sup>2</sup> made as result of the EUYD10 consultation phase:

- Over half of NWG activities (56.5%) were said to address multiple recommendations.
- Recommendation 5 (*Promote and invest in education and youth work ...*) was addressed by nearly two thirds of all activities.
- Recommendation 6 (*policies to dismantle systematic discrimination... and to encourage continuous learning about all kinds of diversities...*) was addressed by just under half of activities.
- Recommendations 1 to 4 were all addressed by around one third of activities each.

Considering the connection between the NWG activities and the 34 implementing measures developed as result of the EUYD10 consultation phase:

Two thirds of NWG activities (65.6%) were said to be linked to implementing measures. Of the remaining third (34.4%) which were not linked, slightly less than half of these (13.7%) came from six working groups who did not use implementing measures at all.

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<sup>2</sup>The 6 recommendations and 34 implementing measures are included in the Conclusions of the Council and of the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on inclusive societies for young people [ST/9849/2024/INIT](#).

The four most frequently addressed implementation measures, have a strong focus on non-formal education, they were:

- Preventing prejudice through acceptance minority groups and educating about self-reflection (6.6)
- Continuous learning focusing on acceptance and awareness of diversities (6.2)
- Ensure capacity building and continuous dialogue between youth workers and stakeholders (4.2)
- Integrating non-formal education led by NGOs into formal civic education (3.1)

Although examples of NWG activities that directly matched individual implementing measures could be seen, in general, NWGs seemed to use the implementing measures as inspirations for activities, and did not seek to replicate them exactly. NWGs have worked with implementing measures in a flexible manner, interpreting broadly.

It was common for NWGs to indicate that their individual activities were linked to multiple implementing measures. Implementing measures were also widely used to address recommendations other than the recommendation for which the implementing measure was developed within the consultation phase.

NWG activities that focused at the policy level often addressed a large range of implementing measures - these can be understood as activities to advocate for these implementing measures in future, rather than their direct implementation.

Overall, NWGs have focused their efforts most strongly on recommendations and implementing measures that were more closely connected to the youth field and non-formal education. As a result fields and topics addressed within the implementation phase have been somewhat narrower than was envisaged by the results of the consultation phase. Nevertheless, all six recommendation have still been widely addressed.