



THE NATIONAL PROCESSES within the EYWA implementation **Report 2024.**

THE STATE OF PLAY OF NATIONAL PROCESSES WITHIN THE EUROPEAN YOUTH WORK AGENDA IMPLEMENTATION

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SURVEY REPORT 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents and analyses the results of the 2024 survey on the implementation of the European Youth Work Agenda (EYWA) in 24 national processes.

A total of 33 countries now are recorded to be engaged in the Bonn Process based on their participation in the Survey on national processes and/or their nomination of a person or organisation listed on the Bonn Process website as a national contact person. The number of countries with a managed national process in the context of the EYWA implementation process is increasing year by year. The national processes have a wide range and various speeds, are managed differently, and are developed in diverse ways. In general, a great deal is happening concerning the implementation of the EYWA in Europe. New projects are constantly being launched and measures taken to further develop youth work.

Building on a comparison with the findings of the 2023 survey, the report offers new insights into the progress and challenges of youth work across Europe. With the emergence of an analytical group of recurrent respondents, an even more consistent data comparison is possible for 21 of the national processes, which were covered in the surveys of both years.

The data shows a geographical bias, with more responses coming from South-East Europe as well as Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, while Western European countries are less represented. This disparity may be due to the stronger reliance on European frameworks in regions where youth work structures are still developing, unlike in Western Europe where such structures are generally more established and less dependent on European directives.

There is also a shift in the perception of progress of the Bonn Process. Compared to 2023, less progress is perceived within individual countries, but more progress is noted at the European level. Interestingly, within the group of recurrent respondents, more progress is seen at the local level, suggesting varied experiences depending on regional and local contexts. This feedback allows the conclusion that actively shaping national processes supports progress at local level over time.

The top three implementation priorities are continuously set on quality, promotion and recognition, and policy frameworks. Recognition remains a critical area within the EYWA. It not only stands as a priority area on its own but also serves as both a precondition and an outcome for other priority areas, underscoring its central role in the effective implementation of youth work policies.

A key challenge highlighted in both the 2023 and 2024 reports is the complexity of the EYWA implementation process. This challenge persists alongside others, such as a lack of political interest, a need for more resources, and a low level of cooperation. Another significant issue is the lack of research and knowledge about youth work, particularly in understanding the specific needs and challenges within individual countries. Addressing this particular gap is crucial for more effective policy-making.

To overcome the identified challenges and support the development of youth work in Europe, several potential strategies and solutions are proposed by the respondents, among others the increase and securing of sustainable funding, the expansion of efforts in the area of training



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and professionalisation as well as of advocacy for youth work, the strengthening of collaboration within the youth work community of practice, more focus on inclusivity and diversity of youth work provision, and the increase of research on the impact of youth work.

The survey clearly identifies which support is expected from which level. There is a clear need for support from the European level (practical support materials, thematic events, and peer-learning formats) and the national level (information and thematic events).

The survey results also emphasise the importance of tailoring the EYWA to the specific contexts of different countries, rather than adhering to a one-size-fits-all approach. This adaptability could enhance the relevance and impact of youth work policies at the national and local levels. Moreover, the interaction between different governance levels—European, national, regional, and local—remains a complex issue. While the results suggest that local authorities often seek advice from the national level, there is also a call for stronger advocacy from the European level to support both national and regional efforts.

In conclusion, the EYWA continues to drive significant developments in youth work across Europe, particularly in prioritising quality and recognition. As preparations for the 4th European Youth Work Convention in 2025 have started, it will be essential to focus on these emerging trends, further exploring how the EYWA can be adapted to diverse national, regional, and local contexts. Upcoming events, such as the “3rd Exchange Forum on the European Youth Work Agenda. Boosting national processes for youth work development” in November 2024, may provide critical opportunities to address these ongoing challenges and refine strategies for the future.

INTRODUCTION

The establishment of a European Youth Work Agenda (EYWA) was called for at the 2nd European Youth Work Convention in Brussels, Belgium, in 2015¹. It was followed up on by the Council of Europe with the 2017 Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4 on youth work² and the Council of the European Union 2020 Resolution on the framework for establishing a European Youth Work Agenda³. Launched at the 3rd European Youth Work Convention in Bonn in 2020, the implementation process of the EYWA has also been labelled as the Bonn Process. The EYWA and its implementation process intend to further develop youth work practice and policies in Europe, for example by strengthening the quality, recognition, and innovation of youth work. With the 4th European Youth Work Convention coming up in Malta in May 2025, the EYWA implementation process continues to stimulate youth work development at European, national, regional, and local levels. Through the EYWA implementation process, the European youth work community of practice⁴ moves towards a common European response to structural and professional challenges in the field of youth work.

To support youth work development within the EYWA implementation process, 16 EU Erasmus+ Youth programme National Agencies and SALTO Youth Resource Centres are engaged in a long-term strategic cooperation project. This Strategic National Agency Cooperation (SNAC) is entitled 'Growing Youth Work'⁵ and is coordinated by JUGEND für

¹ Declaration of the 2nd European Youth Work Convention. (2015), Making a world of difference, Brussels, 27-30 April 2015, available at https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/42128013/47262187/The+2nd+European+Youth+Work+Declaration_FINAL.pdf/cc602b1d-6efc-46d9-80ec-5ca57c35eb85?t=1431337538000, accessed on 25 August 2024.

² Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on youth work. (2017), available at <https://rm.coe.int/1680717e78>, accessed on 25 August 2024.

³ Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on the Framework for establishing a European Youth Work Agenda (2020/C 415/01). (2020), available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:C:2020:415:TOC>, accessed on 25 August 2024.

⁴ 'In the field of youth work, the youth work community of practice should be understood as a group of people, professional or non-professional, who share the same interests in resolving an issue, improving their skills, and learning from each other's experiences. The youth work community of practice comprises stakeholders at all levels from local to European level.' Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on the Framework for establishing a European Youth Work Agenda (2020/C 415/01), available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:C:2020:415:TOC>, accessed on 25 August 2024.

⁵ The SNAC 'Growing Youth Work' was preceded by the SNAC 'Strengthening youth work in Europe by supporting the implementation of the European Youth Work Agenda! (SNAC EYWA)', which ran from 2021 to 2024. The SNAC aims to elevate the importance of youth work, emphasising its critical role in the lives of young people and democratic societies. The project is contributing to putting the European Youth Work Agenda into action by offering support, encouraging coordinated and strategic efforts and creating opportunities for youth work professionals including mobilisation of the EU youth programmes for youth work development. Thus, the cooperation develops a network to strengthen youth work across Europe together. The strategic cooperation partners of the SNAC 'Growing Youth Work' are the National Agencies for Erasmus+ Youth and the European Solidarity Corps in Austria, Belgium (Flanders), Croatia, Cyprus,



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Europa, the German National Agency for the EU programmes Erasmus+ Youth, European Solidarity Corps, and Erasmus+ Sport. The main areas of work of this SNAC include providing information and facilitating communication, organising networking opportunities, providing thematic impulses, mobilising the EU youth programmes for youth work development in the context of the EYWA, and supporting the individual national processes. In this context, a range of activities supporting national processes within the EYWA implementation process are carried out all over Europe. Of particular relevance is the yearly 'Exchange Forum on the European Youth Work Agenda. Boosting national processes for youth work development'⁶. This Forum brings together key stakeholders, who are involved in shaping national processes for youth work development.

The first Exchange Forum, held in May 2022, was preceded by a short survey on the existence of national processes in Europe. The survey revealed a gradual emergence of the process in 2022 in a youth work field still struggling with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. 18 national processes were known to have started in 2022⁷ and had a focus on quality development and communication. In preparation for the Exchange Forum 2023, a new and extended survey was carried out from April to mid-May 2023. The aim was to get a more in-depth overview of the state of play of the EYWA implementation within the Bonn Process. Covering 25 out of 28 known national processes, the results of the survey were published in August 2023⁸.

To better understand developments of the EYWA implementation process, the extended survey was repeated in the Spring of 2024. The survey was sent to 131 people⁹ in 46 European

Estonia, Germany (coordinator), Hungary, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Portugal, Slovenia, and Turkey as well as the SALTO Training and Cooperation, SALTO European Solidarity Corps, and SALTO Eastern Europe and Caucasus Resource Centres. More information is available at <https://www.bonn-process.net/about/snac/>.

⁶ In the first two editions of 2022 and 2023, the event was called 'Bonn Process Exchange Forum on National Processes'.

⁷ Hofmann-van de Poll, F. and Kovačić, M. (2022), One year into the Bonn Process – A preliminary analysis of national-level developments. Youth Partnership. Strasbourg, unpublished paper.

⁸ Hofmann-van de Poll, F. (2023), The State of Play of National Processes within the Bonn Process, Survey Report 2023, Bonn, JUGEND für Europa, available at https://www.bonn-process.net/downloads/publications/52/1562ccd5ab0957221063fc28aab174aa/Bonn_Process_2023_State_of_Play_Survey_Report.pdf, accessed on 25 August 2024.

⁹ The 131 people in 46 European countries were composed of national contacts from the mailing list maintained by the SNAC 'Growing Youth Work', partner organisations involved in the SNAC 'Growing Youth Work', and the three Regional SALTO Youth Centres (South-East Europe, Eastern Europe and Caucasus, Euro-Med region). There is no contact information on the European Youth Work Agenda and the Bonn Process for Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, and Vatican City. Belarus, which participated in the 2022 survey and then confirmed the start of a national process, and the Russian Federation were not contacted for the 2023 and 2024 survey following Russia's exclusion from the Council of Europe and the suspension of the Council of Europe's relations with Belarus as a result of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russia in February 2022.



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countries¹⁰ and again asked questions about stakeholders, priority areas, implemented and upcoming activities as well as needs for support and mutual learning. One question, on the existence of a national action plan or a national strategy for implementation of the EYWA implementation process, was added. Of the 131 contacted persons, there were 27 respondents (marked in the figures as all-resp), covering a total of 24 national processes (marked in the figures as all-proc), from 22 countries. In three cases, two persons answered the survey for one national process. Within the framework of the analysis, these answers were combined to allow comparability between national processes.



Figure 1: The 24 national processes covered by survey respondents in 2024

With three of the national processes covering the three communities in Belgium, the above map (Figure 1) shows the 22 countries (and subsequently 24 national processes), which the respondents of the survey covered.

At the same time, the survey identified an analytical group of 21 processes that responded to both the 2023 and 2024 surveys (Figure 2). In some sections, the data from this group of recurrent respondents was additionally analysed to gain more precise insights into the differences between 2023 and 2024.

¹⁰ Reference to countries includes Belgium as one country. Reference to national processes splits the country Belgium into three different national processes as three different national processes have been set up in the three communities: in the Flemish community of Belgium (BE-FL), in the French-speaking community of Belgium (BE-FR), and in the German-speaking community of Belgium (BE-GER).



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Figure 2: The 21 national processes covered by survey respondents both in 2023 and 2024.

This report contains the findings of the 2024 survey and compares them with the findings of the 2023 survey. The first section analyses the findings on the development and coordination of the EYWA implementation process. The second section looks at the developments within the eight priority areas of the EYWA. The third section focuses on the challenges stakeholders face when implementing the EYWA and their needs in terms of coordination and support. Finally, the fourth section critically reflects on the findings in general and presents a number of conclusions.



1. OVERALL DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION

Since the results of the 2023 survey were presented at the Exchange Forum in May 2023, some changes have been observed. This section focuses on the general development of the EYWA implementation processes and how the processes are being coordinated and supported in the individual countries.

1.1. DEVELOPMENT

It is encouraging to observe that six more countries have become active in implementing the European Youth Work Agenda since the last survey. This is turning the map of Europe steadily greener:



Figure 3: Number of national processes in 2024

A total of 33 countries are now recorded to be engaged in the Bonn Process (Figure 3). This means they have either participated in the Bonn Process Implementation Survey and/or have nominated a person or organisation listed on the Bonn Process website as a national contact point¹¹. Due to Belgium's three communities each having their own processes, a total of 35 processes can be observed.

¹¹ As the map presented here is based on the two objective criteria of answering the survey and/or listing a contact point on the SNAC website, countries active in implementing the European Youth Work Agenda but not meeting these criteria are yellow (no information available) rather than green on the map.



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The 2023 observation that the European map is increasingly turning green, particularly towards the east, was affirmed in 2024. With very few exceptions, the entire region of Eastern and South-East Europe is now coloured green. In Northern and Western Europe, on the other hand, there are clear gaps where either no information is known or where there is no EYWA implementation process happening.

Respondents to the survey were asked about the progress made in the EYWA implementation process (Figure 4). On a scale of 1 (no progress) to 4 (remarkable progress), they indicated that progress had not only been made in general but was also rated more highly than last year. Regarding the level at which progress is happening, as in 2023, this is viewed by all respondents primarily at the European level. Within the countries, the greatest progress is mostly attributed to the national level, with respondents considering the regional and local levels achieving less progress.

However, if we look at the group of recurrent respondents (indicated in the figure as 're-re'), a different picture emerges; here progress is attributed to the local level. One possible explanation for this could be that the countries that participated in the survey for the first time, tend to be new to the EYWA implementation process and therefore attribute progress to the national level. Whereas in the countries of the analytical group of recurrent respondents, implementation processes have elaborated over time, and more progress at local level is being observed.

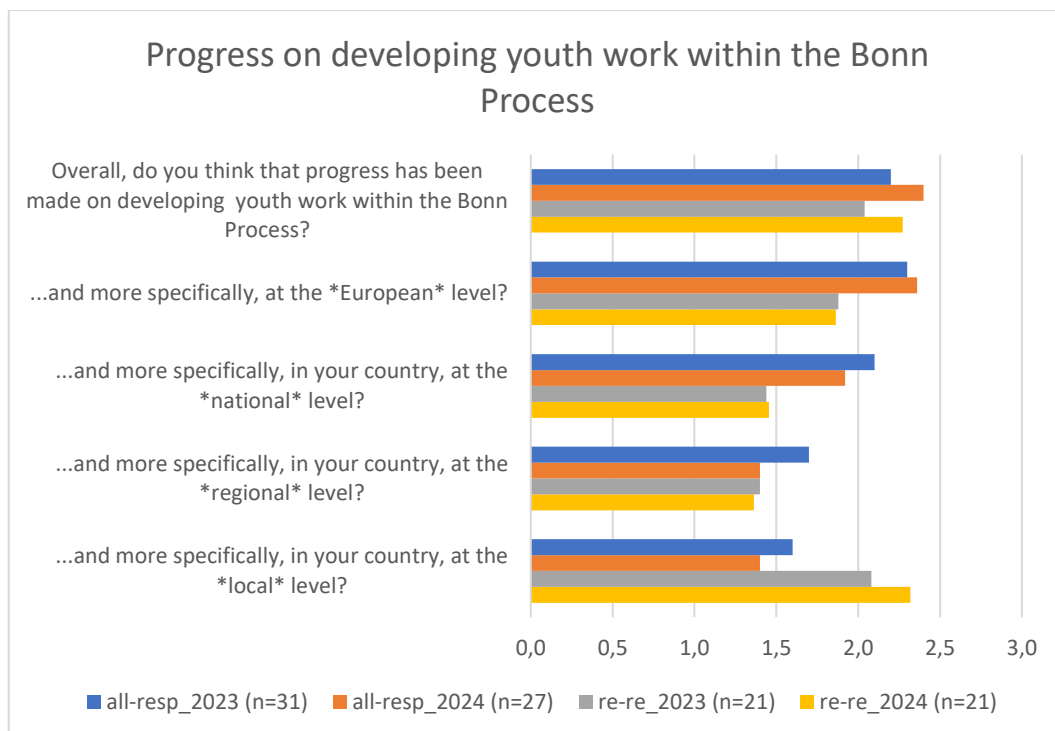


Figure 4: Progress with the development of youth work within the EYWA implementation process, on a scale of 1 (no progress) to 4 (remarkable progress)



1.2. COORDINATION

As in 2023, 'coordination' is understood here as a general term for different approaches to shaping the Bonn Process, including but not limited to the consolidation of measures and activities, communication, and support. Since the start of the first SNAC on the implementation of the EYWA, a continuous effort has been made to identify contact points for coordination and support in all European countries. In August 2024, 35 such contact points were listed on the Bonn Process website¹². Respondents were asked about the National Contact Point in their country, the main purpose of this question was to gain an insight into whether the national processes were anchored in policy, practice, or research.

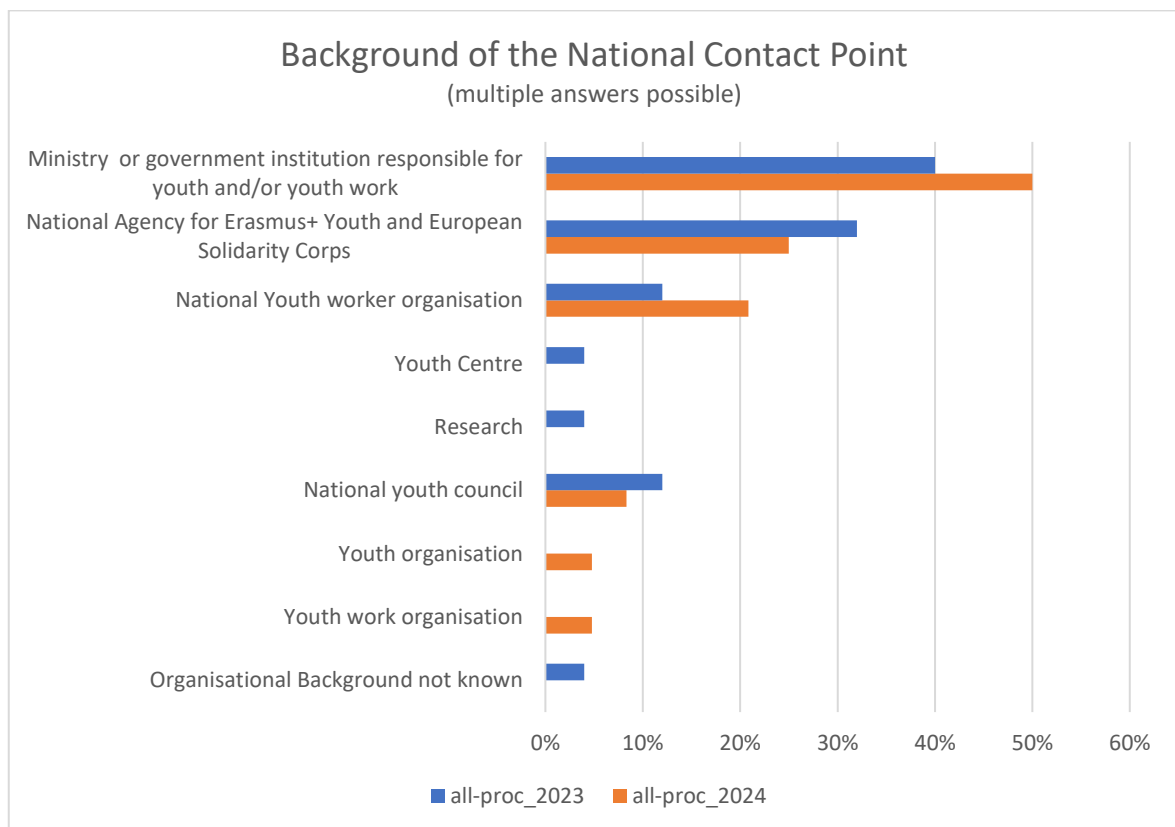


Figure 5: Organisational background of national contact points in 2023 and 2024

In half of the processes observed in 2024, the national contact point is the ministry responsible for youth and/or youth work (Figure 5). This is an increase of 10 % compared to 2023 and can be partly explained by the fact that there has been a slight shift in the analytical group of recurrent respondents. More national contact points in the analytical group of recurrent respondents now have a background in politics (through the ministry) or youth work practice (through national youth worker associations). At the same time, the results also show a decline in those with National Agency backgrounds.

¹² These contact points are not per se the same as the people who answered the survey.



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In the vast majority of processes, the national contact point is also the body that supports and coordinates the EYWA implementation process in the country (Figure 6). The percentage of processes in which this was the case increased compared to 2023, signalling the increasing importance of national contact points as coordinating bodies. In 13 out of the 24 processes, the national contact point was supported by a working group. In addition, there were seven countries where a national working group was mentioned as the central actor coordinating the EYWA implementation process.

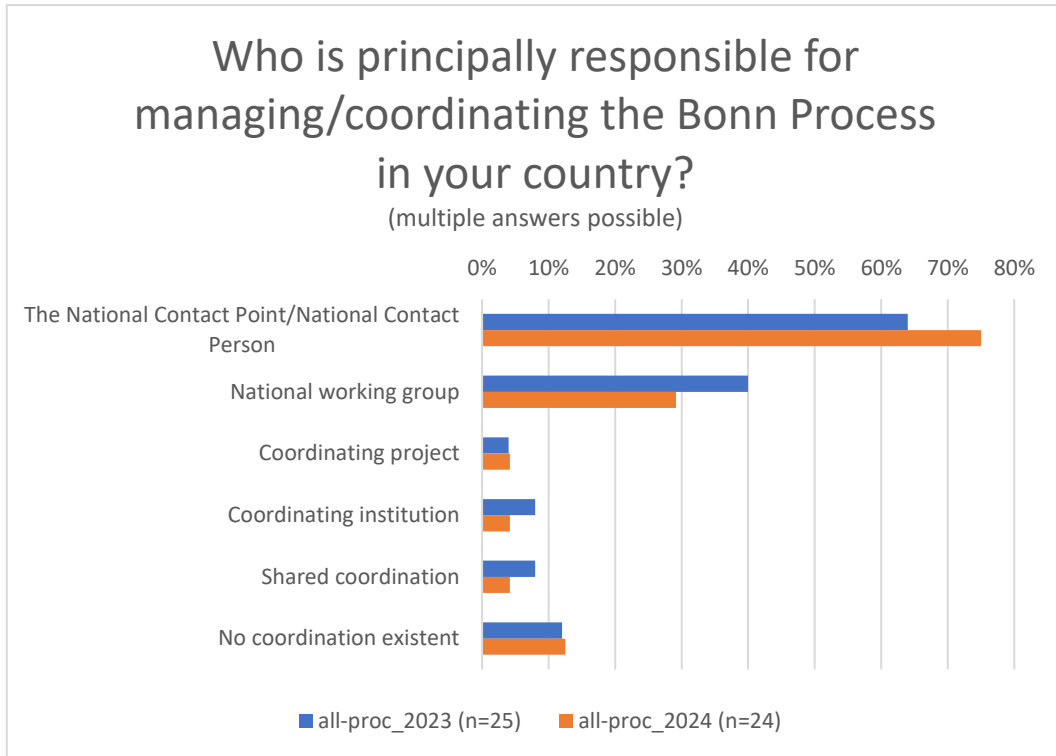


Figure 6: Who is principally responsible for managing/coordinating the EYWA implementation process in your country?

Comparing the countries from the 2023 survey with those from 2024, a slight shift in national working groups can be seen (Figure 7). Even though some of the respondents in 2023 did not respond in 2024, it can be assumed that there are three more processes in 2024, while Germany and North Macedonia have (temporarily) dissolved their national working groups.

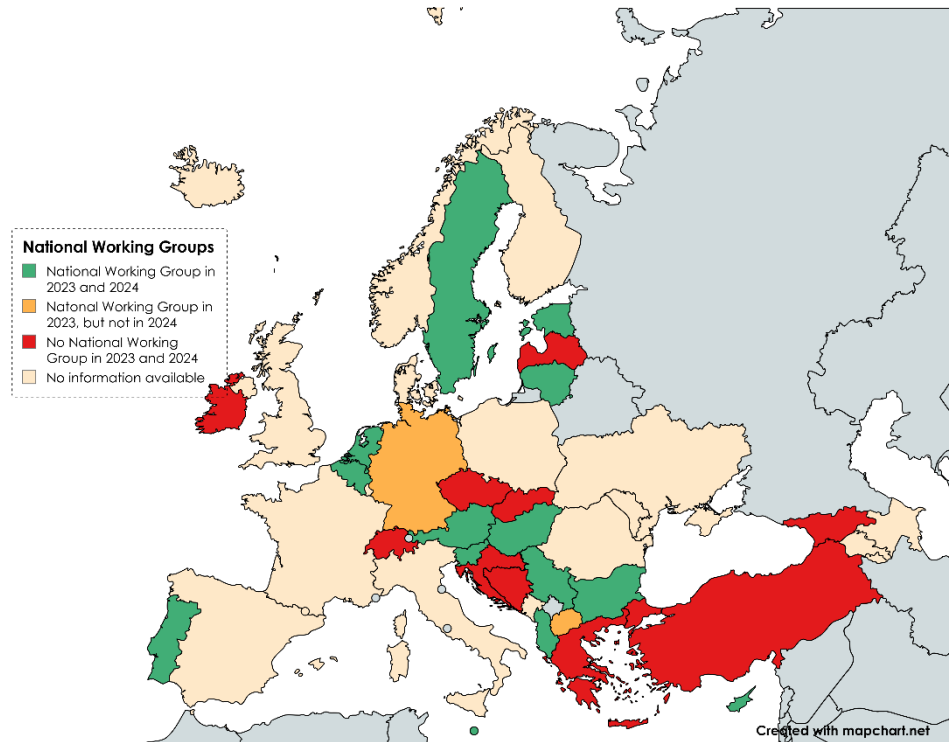


Figure 7: National Working Groups in the EYWA implementation process¹³

Taking a closer look at the national processes and the stakeholders involved, there are no major surprises regarding involvement (Figure 8), especially when compared with the background of the National Contact Points (Figure 5). It is still the national youth ministries and the National Agencies for the EU Youth programmes that are mentioned most frequently. The most striking point is the decline in the involvement of researchers and youth organisations. In terms of researchers this may possibly be due to them being perceived as most relevant at the initial stages of the implementation process through field mapping exercises for example. This decline can also be observed in the group of recurrent respondents. Here, the share of researchers falls from 38 % to 29 % and the share of youth organisations from 33 % to 19 %. While the decline in the involvement of researchers is relatively minor, the decline in youth organisations is striking. It poses questions regarding the involvement of youth organisations in the national context of implementing the EYWA and how to keep them on board for a longer period of time. It remains to be seen whether this is an actual decline or whether this decline is only based on the perceived observations of the respondents.

¹³ In Belgium, there has been a National Working Group in both 2023 and 2024 in the German-speaking community and no National Working Group in both 2023 and 2024 in Belgium-Flanders. In the French-speaking community, there was no National Working Group in 2023, but there is now in 2024.

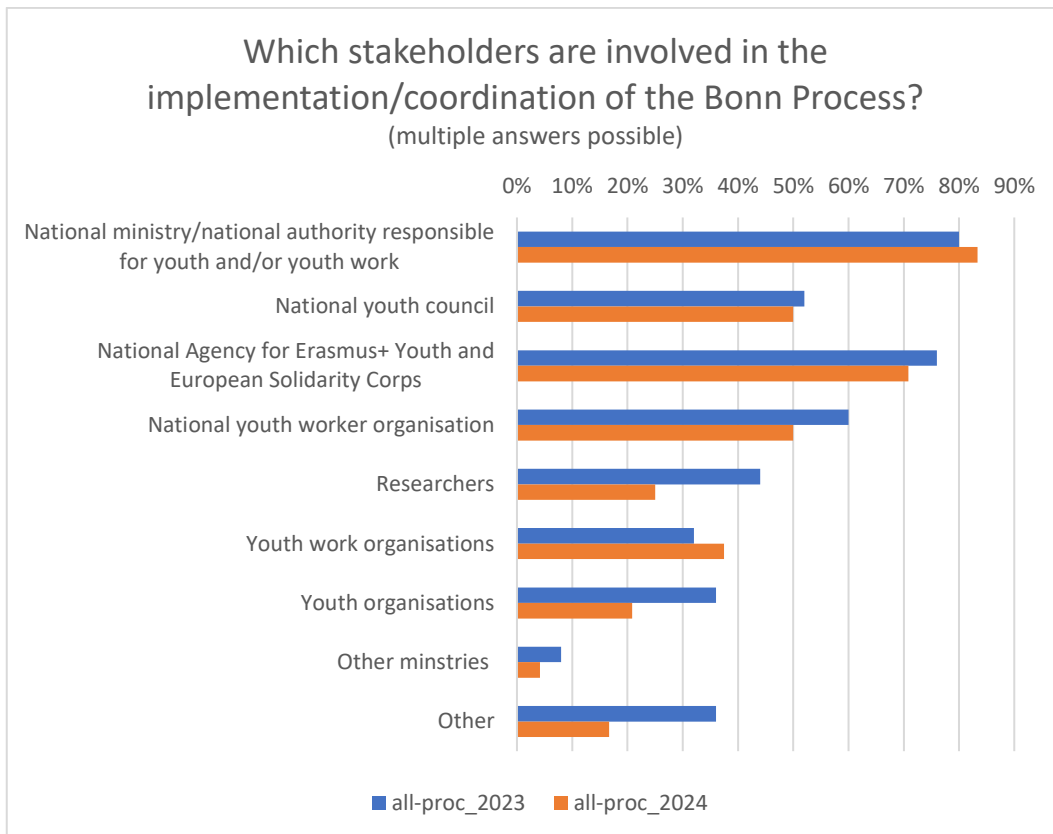


Figure 8: Which stakeholders are involved in the implementation/coordination of the EYWA implementation process?

The results on the development and coordination of the EYWA implementation processes in general show a certain continuity over the two to three years. The number of processes is increasing, and a certain amount of progress is still being perceived at the various levels. The central role of the youth ministries identified in 2023, closely followed by the National Agencies, has also been confirmed. They play a major role as a National Contact Point and, where they are not the contact point, as a member of the National Working Group. To what extent this still means, however, as concluded in 2023, that the EYWA implementation processes are still very much anchored at the national level, would have to be examined more closely in individual cases. Research from other sources, for example the study by the European Committee of the Regions, concludes that only a third of the local and regional authorities surveyed in the study have sufficient knowledge of the EYWA implementation process¹⁴.

¹⁴ European Committee of the Regions. (2024), Implementing the European youth work agenda and the Bonn Process at the local and regional level in the EU, available at <https://cor.europa.eu/en/engage/studies/Documents/Implementing%20the%20European%20youth%20work%20agenda%20and%20the%20Bonn%20Process%20at%20the%20local%20and%20regional%20level%20in%20the%20EU/QG0424470ENN%20Implementing%20the%20European%20youth%20work%20agenda%20and%20the%20Bonn%20Process%20at%20the%20local%20and%20regional%20level%20in%20the%20EU.pdf>, accessed on 25 August 2024.



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In view of these results, the question arises as to which contents of the EYWA are particularly important and which implementation measures have been taken. This is the subject of the next chapter.



2. THE EIGHT PRIORITY AREAS

The Final Declaration of the 3rd European Youth Work Convention¹⁵ mentions eight fields of action, which are commonly known as the eight priority areas of the EYWA. They are:

- develop and expand the youth work offer
- quality development
- a common direction for the youth work community of practice
- beyond the youth work community of practice
- promotion and recognition
- innovation and emerging challenges
- policy frameworks
- a strategic framework for youth work development

Each of the eight priority areas has its own content while at the same time they are all closely interlinked, which is particularly evident in the challenges (see Chapters 2.9 and 3.1). The survey asked which areas were particularly relevant last year and which will be in the near future. The following chart shows the responses (Figure 9).

¹⁵ Final Declaration of the 3rd European Youth Work Convention. Signposts for the future. (2020), Bonn, available at https://www.bonn-process.net/downloads/publications/2/89567f5ed19ce0dc9732a4415bc256fd/3rd%20EYWC_final%20Declaration.pdf, accessed on 25 August 2024.



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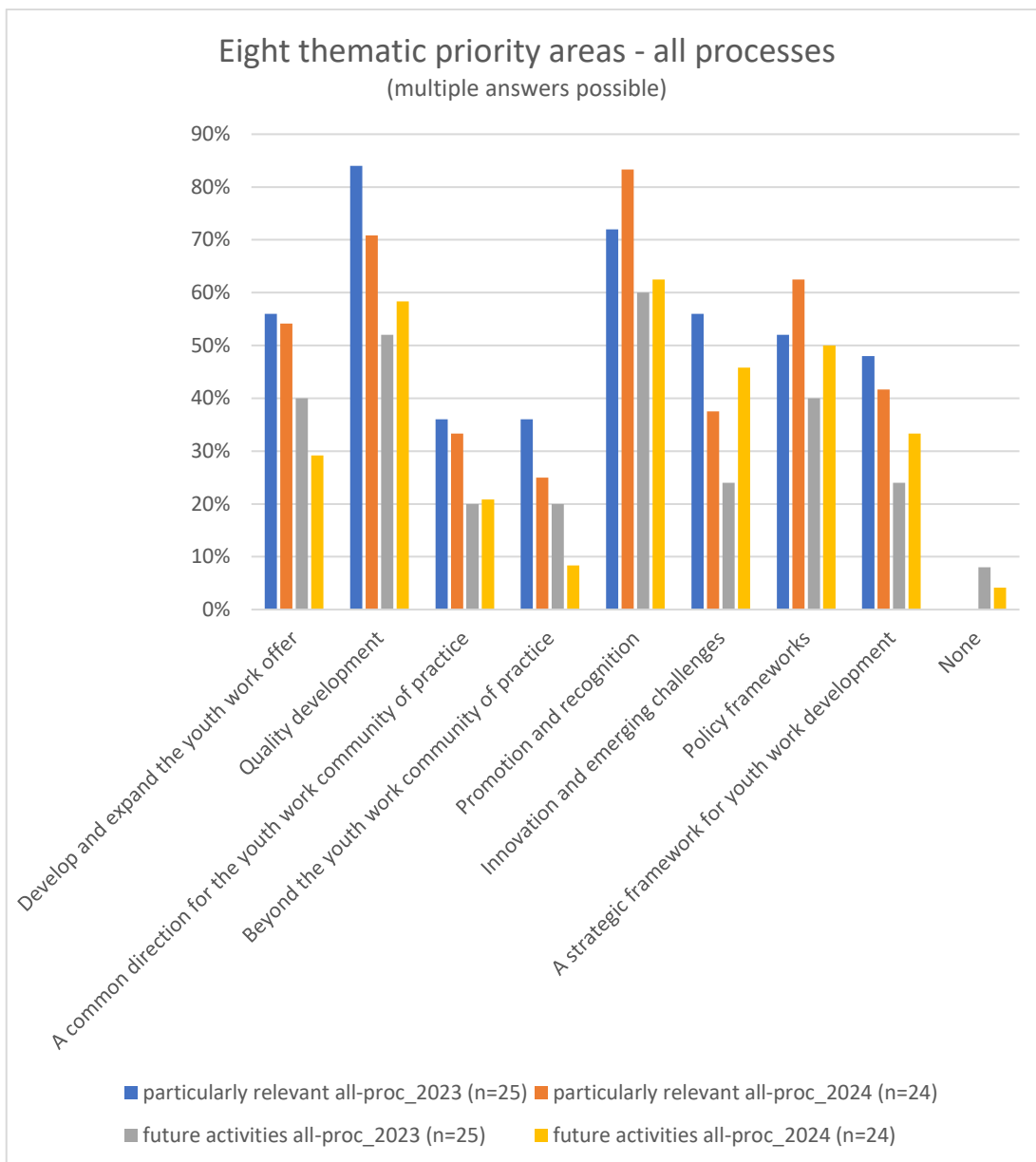


Figure 9: Relevance and planned activities of the thematic priority areas in the national processes in %

In general, with the exception of ‘innovation and emerging challenges’, the percentage regarding future activities is consistently lower compared to the percentages on relevance. This may be an indication of the difficulties of future planning. As in the previous year, the survey shows that the topics of ‘quality development’ and ‘promotion and recognition’ are high on the agenda in many processes and will remain so. At the same time, the development of ‘policy frameworks’ is considered to be of great importance in many countries and was categorised as a particularly relevant area in 63 % of the national processes.

The only area that is considered partially relevant in 2024 is ‘beyond the youth work community of practice’. Given the current European attention to cross-sectoral cooperation and youth mainstreaming, the question is whether this is a return to the core work and internal youth



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work cooperation or whether such European youth policy processes need to be considered separately from national youth work processes. The importance being shown to the area ‘promotion and recognition’ could indicate that there is an awareness of the need to have youth work recognised socially, formally, and politically¹⁶. However, especially in the case of political recognition, this is not always easy to achieve in the concrete implementation of cross-sectoral cooperation.

Furthermore, the overlapping and intertwined nature of the eight priority areas has to be taken into account. This nature becomes visible for example in the relatively low relevance of both ‘a common direction’ and ‘beyond the Community of Practice’, especially when compared to the relatively high relevance of ‘promotion and recognition’. Community-building, cooperation, and innovation can be understood as means or methods to reach progress in other youth development goals (such as ‘quality development’ and ‘promotion and recognition’) rather than being an outcome. It could be assumed that respondents focused on higher strategic aims like recognition and quality, but if they would have to explain how they would reach these aims, answers would probably be along the lines of cooperation, community-building, etc. The intertwined nature of the eight priority areas may be of relevance for the interpretation of the findings, although this cannot be read from the available data.

If we now take a look at the processes for which data is also available for 2023, we see different areas of focus (Figure 10). It is particularly striking that the topic of ‘quality development’ has a relatively high decline in relevance (a drop of 19 %) in the group of recurrent respondents compared to the group as a whole (a drop of 13 %, see figure 9). At the same time, there is an increase of 9 % in the relevance of the topic ‘develop and expand the youth work offer’. This is remarkable when compared to the overall group of respondents where there is a small decline of 2 % from 2023 to 2024. This ties in with the observation already made in Chapter 1 that the analytical group of recurrent respondents appears to place greater emphasis on the further development of the EYWA implementation process at local level.

¹⁶ In European discourse, “recognition” has four dimensions: self-recognition, social recognition, political recognition and formal recognition (see the [Pathways 2.0 towards recognition of non-formal learning/education and of youth work in Europe](#)). The answers in the survey referred mostly to political recognition, sometimes to social and formal recognition. The respective dimension is clearly indicated in the text.



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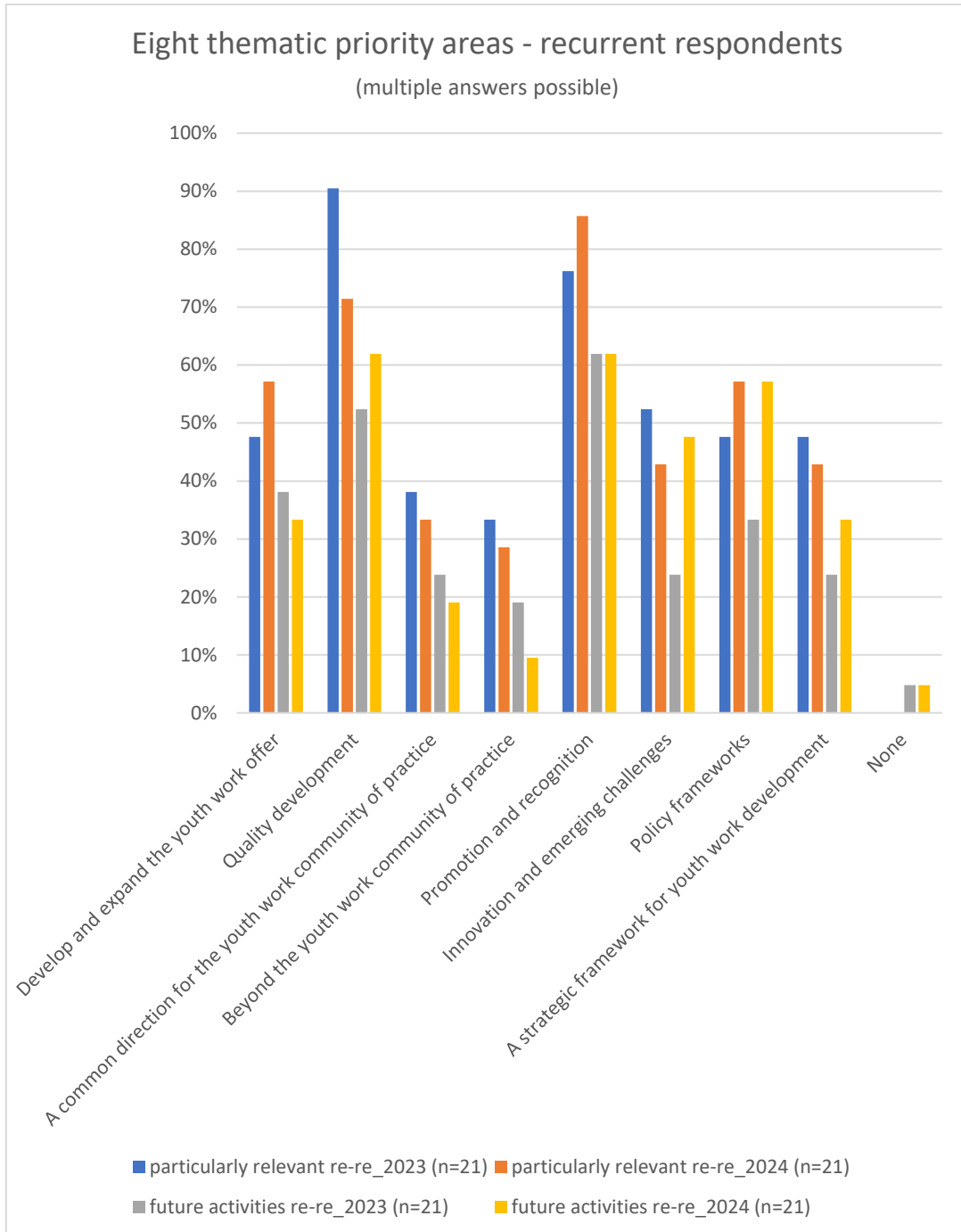


Figure 10: Relevance and planned activities of the thematic priority area in the national processes in % - analytical group of recurrent respondents

In view of the pronounced challenge in the 2023 survey that it is difficult to assign specific activities to a priority area, the question ‘Do you have difficulties to relate your activities to the structure of the eight priority areas?’ was added to the 2024 survey. In most processes (7 blanks, 11 negations), the categorisation of activities according to the priority areas does not appear to be a major issue. This is particularly attributed to the broad scope of the priority



areas: ‘the priorities are formulated so broadly that there is always a link to be made’¹⁷. However, this broad scope also makes it difficult to assign activities to specific priority areas. On the one hand, it is observed that it is difficult to tick one of the priority areas because some activities relate to all or most of these pillars. On the other hand, it is sometimes difficult to identify the boundaries between the individual priority areas. For example, it is noted that the priority area ‘Strategic framework for youth work development’ overlaps with other priority areas. In this example, many activities under each area fall into the national strategic or action plans for the development of youth work.

The sub-sections below present measures that were taken or are planned in each priority area. The thematic priority areas are listed according to their relevance in national processes (Figure 9).

2.1. PROMOTION AND RECOGNITION

The priority area ‘promotion and recognition’ is about making youth work more visible and better understood as an independent field of work. The aim is not only to create awareness of youth work, but also to develop a common narrative through common language and terminology. This connects strongly with the priority area ‘a common direction for the youth work community of practice’. Measures on promotion and recognition in this priority area focus on increasing the visibility of the EYWA and its implementation as well as advocating for the recognition of youth work in general.

¹⁷ Answer from one of the respondents to the question ‘Do you have difficulties to relate your activities to the structure of the eight priority areas?’



Figure 11: Countries considering ‘promotion and recognition’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024 when it comes to youth work¹⁸

In **Serbia**, efforts are being made to create a common language and a set of terms to define and describe youth work. They are also mobilising parents to support and advocate for youth work initiatives. In **Croatia**, various activities have been carried out to raise awareness of the EYWA implementation process, including online conferences and international events. Similarly, **Cyprus** implemented a social media campaign to promote youth work.

In **Portugal**, the Instituto Portugues do Desporto e Juventude (IPDJ) developed a website to provide integrated services and resources for young people. It is planned to create a space focused on youth work within it; the space will provide materials from youth organisations, such as toolkits and guides. The aim is to support and enhance youth work practices. In **Belgium-Flanders**, a focused public campaign was organised to increase the social recognition of the role of volunteers in youth work.

Several countries conducted research on youth work and the EYWA implementation process. The Croatian Youth Network conducted research on the implementation of the EYWA implementation process in **Croatia**, highlighting the lack of political interest in youth work at the governmental level. **Hungary** conducted a comprehensive survey of youth work practitioners and volunteers to understand the landscape of youth work in the country.

¹⁸ For Belgium, all three communities marked ‘promotion and recognition’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024.



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In **Greece**, the Hellenic Youth Workers Association is advocating for recognition and quality development of youth work, organising research and activities to push for getting social recognition from relevant stakeholders. In the **Netherlands**, they organised a national event on the profession of youth work, and in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, they have pushed for and achieved in producing youth strategies that recognise the importance of youth work principles and programmes.

In 2023, **Sweden** announced the establishment of a training for youth work ambassadors and are currently cooperating with 290 municipalities. Their aim with this programme is to improve and strengthen youth work at the local level. In **North Macedonia**, political recognition of youth work has improved, leading to the establishment of youth centres with certified youth workers. In **Belgium-Flanders**, the political recognition of youth work has been further developed with the adoption of a revised national Youth Decree. This allocates public funding to recognised youth organisations and establishes a certification system for non-formal youth work education. **Slovenia** initiated a campaign for the recognition of youth work, including field visits to showcase the impact of youth work initiatives.

Overall, efforts are being made across many countries to promote and recognise the importance of youth work, aiming to raise awareness, advocate for support, and ensure the credibility and visibility of youth work in society. Many countries are also planning activities in the upcoming twelve months.

In **Ireland**, there will be a mapping of youth work practice and the youth work sector at the national level. This exercise will showcase best practice and identify gaps to support and improve youth work practice in the country.

As far as recognition is concerned, **Greece** will engage in activities promoting youth work social recognition and collaboration with municipalities and local youth councils. This will help to build understanding and collectively work towards addressing emerging trends and challenges in the youth work field. Greece will also continue lobbying and advocacy activities for the political and social recognition of youth work, aiming to raise awareness about the importance of youth work at the national level. In **Albania**, an advocacy process will be undertaken to promote the social recognition of youth workers and their valuable contribution to society.

In **Switzerland**, a simple template for project applicants will be introduced to generate validation certificates for participants in international youth projects. This will help to recognise and validate the skills and experiences gained through participation in such projects.

In **Belgium-Flanders** they are developing a dedicated stakeholder learning network that will focus on the impact of youth work. This is being built on an earlier research and practice project that was based on increasing the visibility of the impact of youth work. The direct aim is to support youth organisations to assess and demonstrate their impact more systematically, while the broader aim is to improve the social recognition of youth work.

To address the challenge of a lack of data demonstrating the benefits of youth work for young people and local communities, NAPOR (**Serbia**) is leading a European project in collaboration with national associations of youth workers from Italy, North Macedonia, and Portugal.



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Research institutes from **Serbia** and **Bulgaria** were involved in developing and testing mechanisms and instruments for measuring the social impact of youth work, including its economic aspects. The results of this project were published in May 2024.

Lastly, in **Ireland**, the National Youth Council of Ireland's Annual Conference on youth work recognition and resources will provide a platform to discuss and showcase the impact of youth work. It will also showcase the resources available to support youth workers in their important role.

2.2. QUALITY DEVELOPMENT

The priority area 'quality development' refers to a series of requirements to improve the quality of youth work. It is about better outreach and information on existing structures and mechanisms as well as a holistic approach to improve youth work through, for example, quality assurance systems. Most measures implemented in 2023 had a focus on the training and further education of youth workers.



Figure 12: Countries considering 'quality development' as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024 when it comes to youth work¹⁹

¹⁹ For Belgium, none of the three communities marked 'quality development' as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024.



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In **Hungary**, for example, GYIÖT - Federation of Children's and Youth Municipal Councils, conducted a research project titled 'Are you involved in youth work? Research of youth work professionals and volunteers'.

In the 2023 survey, **Serbia** announced the development of standards for the quality of youth work programmes. These standards were revised and adopted by the NAPOR General Assembly in February 2023. In February 2024, the General Assembly of NAPOR revised and adopted the curricula for the education of youth leaders and youth workers through non-formal education. However, the process of the creation of national qualification standards for youth workers was put on hold in 2023 due to the postponement of the Law on Youth. This law is expected to define youth worker roles, specify competences, and provide the legislative framework needed to complete these processes.

In **Belgium-Flanders** in 2024, the comprehensive research report 'State of Affairs of the Youth' was published by the national youth department in collaboration with the Youth Research Platform. The report included insights on youth work and topics important to youth work (e. g. mental health, leisure, youth engagement, etc.).

In **Croatia**, the Erasmus+ Key Action 2 project 'Supporting Evidence-based Education of Youth Workers (SEEW)' was implemented from 2019 to 2021 by the Institute for Social Research in Zagreb, the University of Ljubljana, and the University of Rijeka. They developed the following results: proposals for occupation and qualification standards for youth workers, development of a curriculum for a life-long learning study programme for youth workers, and the development of a curriculum for a tertiary-level study programme for youth workers. A proposal for occupation and qualification standards for youth workers was submitted to the Croatian Qualifications Framework and is still awaiting confirmation at the time of writing. Although the project was not developed as part of the activities within the EYWA implementation process, its results can provide the basis for future activities in this area.

Another country which is focussing on youth worker qualifications is **Portugal**. It has taken measures to promote the creation and development of pedagogical manuals to support the training of the youth worker professional profile for the new modules of the National Qualifications Catalogue (CNQ). Fifteen pedagogical manuals have been produced to map appropriate theoretical contexts and support the development of the youth worker professional profile. Updating the professional profile is being done to ensure youth workers have the necessary competences to effectively carry out their roles. They also want to increase the qualification level of youth workers by providing a more standardised framework for their formal recognition and certification.

The **Netherlands** and **Cyprus** are working on the development of occupational standards of youth workers, competence profiles, and registration systems. **Bosnia and Herzegovina** is developing long-term training programmes for youth workers.

Several countries also announced planned projects for the upcoming year. In **Latvia**, there are ideas to develop a higher education programme for youth workers. And **Greece** plans to develop an Erasmus+ Key Action 2 activity with other national youth worker associations on



the quality development of youth work. In **Belgium-Flanders** intra-sectoral dialogue around formal and non-formal youth worker education is intensifying. For instance, an informal network has been established between lecturers of youth work courses from several higher education institutions. There is also a national dialogue being started that has come out of the framework of participation of stakeholders in the strategic cooperation project 'SNAC Education and Training of Youth Workers'.

In **Malta**, Aġenzija Żgħażaġħ is planning to issue a Quality Assessment Tool for youth organisations. Through this tool, these organisations will be able to measure the quality of the services they offer to young people and assess where they need support to offer better service. In **Slovenia**, a working group is being planned to review their competence models and their document on quality youth work. Based on this, they will establish a framework for the implementation of training for youth workers.

2.3. POLICY FRAMEWORKS

In the priority area 'policy frameworks', it is argued that youth work should be an explicit and integrated part of youth policy at all levels. There is also a need for specific youth work strategies to support participatory youth policy-making and implementation as well as standards for research-based and rights-based approaches in policy-making and implementation. Measures taken in this priority area focus on the inclusion of youth work and the EYWA in youth policy agendas and strategies.



Figure 13: Countries considering ‘policy frameworks’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024 when it comes to youth work²⁰

In **Serbia**, youth work is seen as an integral part of youth policy, with measures being taken to systematically incorporate the needs and measures regarding youth work into youth policies, both vertically and horizontally. This ensures that youth work is given the attention it deserves and is aligned with the broader goals of youth policy. Serbia plans to finalise several important processes, including the Law on Youth and gaining qualification standards by the end of 2024. These steps are seen as crucial prerequisites for enhancing professionalism and social, political, and formal recognition for youth workers.

Similarly, **Croatia** has incorporated the principles of the EYWA and its implementation process into strategic documents, specifically the National Youth Programme. One of the measures outlined is the creation of national priorities for the development of youth work, highlighting the importance of aligning youth work with broader youth policies for a more coordinated approach. The Croatian Youth Network is overseeing the work of an expert working group that is focusing on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the National Youth Programme and the EYWA implementation process. The Croatian National Agency for Erasmus+ will be consulted as needed in this process.

In **Malta**, youth work has been given priority on the National Youth Policy agenda, becoming one of its eight strategic goals. This has resulted in a more streamlined vision for youth work

²⁰ For Belgium, the French-speaking and German-speaking communities marked ‘policy frameworks’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024, whereas Belgium-Flanders did not.



and youth workers as well as increased visibility and quality of services. By elevating youth work to a strategic goal, it has also opened up avenues for collaboration with other sectors (e. g. education, health, and social policy) that intersect with youth policy. **Albania** is working on the political recognition of youth work in its youth law and national strategy, with a special emphasis on the role of youth workers. There is a continuous advocacy effort to highlight the importance of youth work and the need for proper political recognition of youth workers within the sector. Albanian stakeholders are also actively working on influencing the improvement of the youth law in the country by advocating for changes and enhancements to youth legislation. Albania is prioritising the rights and well-being of young people in the country.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, measures have been taken to synchronise youth work horizontally and vertically, ensuring a more cohesive and coordinated approach towards youth work. This helps in better aligning youth work with broader youth policy objectives and goals. In the Federation part of Bosnia and Herzegovina they are planning to develop a youth strategy. Similarly, **Cyprus** has developed a holistic road map for the development of youth work in the country and included a budget line for youth work for the first time in the budget of the Youth Board of Cyprus. This demonstrates a commitment to investing in youth work and ensuring its sustainable development.

In **Belgium-Flanders**, the Youth Decree has been updated and revised through a participatory process that included relevant stakeholders. The law reinforces a number of policy instruments systematising the participation of the youth field in youth (work) policy making, for instance in the design of the government's five-yearly Youth and Children's Rights Plan. In addition, a range of formal and informal consultation and cooperation structures initiated by the field, enable more continuous policy-practice dialogue. The new Youth Decree also enhances the alignment of the youth field with broader policy priorities.

Regarding financing policy frameworks of youth work, **Czech Republic** has finalised different programmes for youth work with sustainable financial support. It is also working on linking national priorities in youth policy to youth work. This approach aims to ensure that youth work is in line with broader policy objectives and is adequately supported financially.

2.4. DEVELOP AND EXPAND THE YOUTH WORK OFFER

The core objective of youth work is to create opportunities for young people. Thus, a further priority area is to 'develop and expand the youth work offer'. This area focuses on measures to establish quality youth work offers mainly at the local level and for all young people in their diversity. This includes the use of quality standards, the mobilisation of European funding programmes for the development of youth work, and accessible and sustainable funding.



Figure 14: Countries considering ‘develop and expand the youth work offer’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024 when it comes to youth work²¹

One of the main priorities in **Serbia** is to develop and expand the youth work offer as highlighted in the newly adopted Youth Strategy (2023-2030). This is crucial for ensuring that youth work is accessible at the local level. The action plan for 2023-2025 further elaborates on this goal, emphasising the importance of aligning local youth policies with the national strategy. Despite challenges such as the postponement of decisions due to national and local elections, efforts are being made to secure funds for local youth work offers through the national strategy. This is foreseen to ensure that youth work remains a priority and that young people have access to quality programming and opportunities in their communities.

In **Cyprus**, collaboration between the Cyprus Youth Clubs Organisation and the Ministry of Education has been established to expand youth work at the local level and integrate it into the formal educational system. This partnership shows a commitment to enhancing youth work opportunities for young people in Cyprus.

In **Germany**, JUGEND für Europa and the International Youth Service of the Federal Republic of Germany organised a pilot workshop for municipal representatives in February 2024. The aim was to empower municipal youth work staff by exploring the opportunities which Europe has to offer: the EU youth programmes, opportunities through the EYWA, and the cooperation

²¹ For Belgium, the German-speaking community marked ‘develop and expand the youth work offer’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024, whereas Belgium-Flanders and the French-speaking community did not.



projects of the National Agencies SNAC 'Growing Youth Work' and SNAC 'Europe Goes Local'. The intention is to lay a stronger focus on the empowerment of actors at local level in the future German national process.

Bosnia and Herzegovina's recent youth policy documents at the local level focus on recognising and incorporating European best practices in youth work. This demonstrates a commitment to developing and expanding the youth work offer in line with international standards.

In **Albania**, support for youth organisations with an emphasis on youth work projects is a key focus. By investing in youth-led initiatives and promoting youth work, Albania is creating opportunities for young people to actively engage in their communities and contribute to positive change.

Portugal plans the creation of a Youth Development Academy in the second half of 2024. This initiative aims to improve the quality of youth work and support the professional development of those working with young people.

2.5. A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR YOUTH WORK DEVELOPMENT

Strongly related to the previous areas is the priority area 'a strategic framework for youth work development'. This area encourages the community of practice to reflect on how it can contribute towards the development of youth work itself. This could include, setting up national working groups to coordinate joint undertakings and providing (better) conditions for youth work development at the local level.



Figure 15: Countries considering ‘a strategic framework for youth work development’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024 when it comes to youth work²²

In this priority area, several measures have been taken in different countries to promote the EYWA implementation process and support the development of youth work at various levels.

In **Germany**, the EYWA implementation process has been promoted through various events and initiatives. By the end of 2023, when it was closed, the ‘Transfer Agency for the implementation of the European Youth Work Agenda in Germany’ had organised round tables, open space meetings, and workshops to engage stakeholders at regional and local levels. In cities like Bremen, strategic networking processes related to the EYWA implementation process have been established with the support of the Federal Youth Ministry.

In **Hungary**, the Youth Ministry has coordinated research on youth work and organised an annual Youth Work Conference to discuss transformation and changes in the field. These conferences bring together youth work professionals, leaders, and representatives of youth organisations to exchange ideas and best practices.

In the **Czech Republic**, a new Youth Department has been established with units focusing on youth policy and support for young people. Additionally, a Youth Panel composed of young

²² For Belgium, the French-speaking and German-speaking communities marked ‘a strategic framework for youth work development’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024, whereas Belgium-Flanders did not.



people aged 15-25 has been set up to involve young people in policy-making processes related to youth work.

At the European level, several initiatives have been introduced which are relevant to national development. Firstly, the German National Agency has – in cooperation with their partners – supported the EYWA through the European cooperation project SNAC ‘Growing Youth Work’. This includes networking opportunities, conferences, and practical guides for implementing projects.

Secondly, the newly established Alliance of Youth Workers Associations (AYWA) aims to advocate for the social, political, and formal recognition and development of youth work in Europe. Member organisations intend to work together to ensure quality standards and ethical practices in youth work provision.

Thirdly, in the European Union the first half of 2024 was marked by the Belgian Presidency of the EU Council of Ministers²³. A focus on local youth work and democracy culminated in the Council Resolution ‘[Youth Work in a new Europe](#)’. The resolution calls on Member States, the Commission, and relevant stakeholders to support the development and practice of youth work at EU, national, and local levels, including through comprehensive youth work policies, bottom-up approaches, and the training of youth workers.

2.6. A COMMON DIRECTION FOR THE YOUTH WORK COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

For the community of practice to move in a common direction, the EYWA proposes in the priority area, ‘a common direction for the youth work community of practice’, to create concrete opportunities for the community of practice to meet and exchange information. This concerns all levels and varies from stronger cooperation between individual groups in the community of practice to information provision as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

²³ EU Needs Youth. (2024), Our Goals, available at <https://euyouth2024.be/our-goals>



Figure 16: Countries considering ‘a common direction for the youth work community of practice’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024 when it comes to youth work²⁴

In this priority area various measures have been taken in different countries to promote collaboration, communication, and alignment within the youth work sector.

In **Germany**, efforts have been made to promote the EYWA implementation process through the establishment of a bilingual website that provides information on the implementation of the EYWA implementation in the country. This website has now been integrated into the national ‘portal for children and youth welfare’. It offers a platform for sharing background information, activity formats, news articles, and event calls. Additionally, a series of podcasts featuring interviews with key figures in the German youth work community have been created to further enhance understanding and engagement with the Bonn Process.

In **Greece**, the focus has been on establishing a common direction and understanding for youth work at the European level by actively participating in the newly formed AYWA. In **Belgium-Flanders**, the Youth Work Congress has been instrumental in developing a common language and vision for youth work as well as seeking increased recognition at various levels. Among other things, the Congress launched a card set that can be used as an opening for discussions, encouraging young people and youth workers alike to talk about the impact of youth work on their lives.

²⁴ For Belgium, Belgium-Flanders marked ‘a common direction for the youth work community of practice’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024, whereas the French-speaking and German-speaking communities did not.



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In **Estonia**, national working groups have been exploring research outcomes and policy developments related to youth participation and youth work standards. This is to ensure alignment and coherence within the sector.

In **Sweden**, a key focus has been on harmonising the practice of youth work, which is primarily managed by municipalities. By working with projects like [Europe Goes Local](#) and its [European Charter on Local Youth Work](#), the national working group aims to establish a common understanding of quality in youth work and wants to unify practices across different municipalities. Similar endeavours were taken in **Slovenia**, where efforts have been made to define quality youth work, create a new graphic identity for youth work, and develop a communication strategy to promote and enhance the social recognition of youth work.

‘A common direction for the youth work community of practice’ is the priority area, compared to other priority areas, in which most future activities are planned. This may be because many countries are organising conferences, which take a lot of time to organise.

In **Germany**, there are major activities happening in the field of youth work. The [4th Federal Congress on Child and Youth Work](#) in September 2024 in Potsdam is a key event. It has field visits, an info booth area, and a conference programme focusing on key topics, such as diversity, crisis management, democracy, digitalisation, education and training of youth workers, and international youth work. In May 2025, the [German Child and Youth Welfare Congress](#) in Leipzig will take place with a thematic focus on democracy, participation, and inclusion.

Hungary is planning a youth work conference, which is being organised by the European Youth Centre Budapest and GYIÖT - Federation of Children's and Youth Municipal Councils. **Portugal** aims to improve the consultation and participation of young people in inter-sectoral youth work processes by creating a consultative group.

In the **Netherlands**, there will be a national meeting on digital youth work and Europe as well as close cooperation with local youth work organisations to create sustainable links with European developments. They also plan to contribute to the development of a magazine on the visibility and social recognition of youth work.

Estonia plans to continue regular meetings with national stakeholders and connect to the international youth work community through different SNACs. **North Macedonia** will support national activities to improve policy developments in youth work.

Slovenia will focus on translating and promoting the manual on the European Agenda for Youth Work and the voucher process for organisations to apply for EAMD-related projects. **Austria** plans to organise a cooperation event between the federal states on youth work.

In **Ireland**, the focus is on providing networking opportunities to strengthen and connect relevant networks. They are providing advice on opportunities to link Irish youth work with European processes, and they are sharing information on the EYWA and engagement opportunities for the youth sector.

2.7. INNOVATION AND EMERGING CHALLENGES

The lives of young people are currently being shaped by several crises, which also have an impact on youth work. The challenges that come with these crises are the focus of the priority area ‘innovation and emerging challenges’. Mental health, climate change, digitalised life-worlds, and shrinking civil spaces are just some of these challenges. Through innovations (e. g. smart youth work, green youth work) and the development of resilient youth work structures, attempts are being made to meet these challenges.



Figure 17: Countries considering ‘innovation and emerging challenges’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024 when it comes to youth work²⁵

However, there are not so many measures being taken within this priority area. **Belgium-Flanders** is using its 2021-2022 national [Scan on the development of youth work](#) as well as the Youth & Child Rights Policy Plan to identify areas with room for improvement. It continues to work on the six thematic priorities identified at the Youth Work Works Congress with targeted actions on each of them. In 2024, the inventory in the scan will be updated to include recent developments at the national level. The revised scan will support policy planning.

The **Czech Republic** announced the use of its newly established Youth Panel for a better mapping of specific needs of young people in vulnerable situations and with fewer opportunities. It is looking at how these needs can be met through youth work.

²⁵ For Belgium, Belgium-Flanders and the German-speaking community marked ‘innovation and emerging challenges’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024, whereas the French-speaking community did not.



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Finally, in **Germany** the shortage of professional staff in youth work is identified as a huge challenge. A hearing and an online survey generated knowledge about the situation, identifying ideas for the development of strategies and actions to tackle the challenge.

2.8. BEYOND THE YOUTH WORK COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

Although youth work will continue to develop as an independent field of work, it does not exist in isolation but is part of a very diverse life world of young people. It is therefore vital that youth work cooperates with other sectors that are important for young people. Within the framework of the priority area ‘beyond the youth work community of practice’, cross-sectoral and horizontal cooperation is being strengthened at all levels. It is particularly Serbia that is reported to be active in this priority area.



Figure 18: Countries considering ‘beyond the youth work community of practice’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024 when it comes to youth work²⁶

In **Serbia**, efforts have been made to go beyond the youth work community of practice by focusing on the importance of communicating the value of youth work and engaging effectively with different sectors. Strategic and operational approaches to cross-sectoral and horizontal cooperation with young people and youth work have been deemed necessary at all levels.

Working closely with the Ministry of Tourism and Youth, NAPOR has been actively building connections among various sectors to introduce the value and benefits of youth work to both

²⁶ For Belgium, none of the communities marked ‘beyond the youth work community of practice’ as a particularly relevant thematic priority area in 2024.



young people and local communities. In 2021, three national events were organised to target representatives from sectors such as social welfare, rural development, and culture.

Further analysis was conducted in 2023, specifically looking at sectors including social welfare, education, culture, sport, and employment. The goal was to identify potential opportunities for creating positions for youth workers within these institutions. Two round tables were held in Belgrade in May of 2023, bringing together representatives from the culture and employment sectors as well as youth workers. The discussions led to the recognition of the need for a dedicated youth worker profile within cultural institutions and the National Employment Service.

One example of how a political approach to cross-sectoral cooperation can be taken over a longer period of time is **Belgium-Flanders**. Here, the Youth and Child Policy Plan is of crucial importance. This five-year policy plan is a cross-cutting plan (across all policy areas) and has introduced a number of cross-sectoral co-operation initiatives.

2.9. YOUTH WORK CHALLENGES

Youth work development is a crucial area of focus in many European countries. The challenges and obstacles faced in the field of youth work development are varied and complex, encompassing issues such as funding, quality development, recognition, training, political attention, and more. In this section, the challenges of youth work development as outlined in the survey are explored.

One of the key challenges identified in **Germany, Slovenia, and Belgium-Flanders** is the shortage of professional staff as well as the high turnover of staff in the youth work sector. This lack of qualified professionals or volunteers hinders the ability to provide effective and high-quality youth work services to young people. Similarly, **Ireland** points out that many youth workers have short-term contracts, highlighting the problems identified by Germany and Belgium-Flanders, raising questions on recruitment and retention.

Closely related to this problem is the lack of funding and finances, which is identified as a challenge in many countries (**Ireland, Slovenia, the Netherlands, Portugal, Croatia, and Serbia**). Inherently, the difficulty of securing funds for long-term youth work programmes at local level as opposed to short-term activities, initiates discussions on impact. It is clear that the impact of short-term activities is not as strong as that of long-term projects, nor do they provide continuous support to young people. Furthermore, it is critical that the EYWA implementation process has the necessary resources that allow for an effective implementation of the process. For this purpose, it would be important that the process has funding from both national and European levels. In the survey, the necessity of EU funding for the national implementation of the EYWA was particularly stressed.

A further challenge is the topic of quality youth work as a prerequisite for social and political recognition. In **Estonia** it is argued that common (minimum) youth work quality standards for youth work at the European level would help youth work development. This would especially support its social and formal recognition across Europe. Dialogue and peer to peer learning



between youth work policy-makers is needed to support the implementation of quality youth work. **Portugal** points out that it is critical to increase the qualifications of youth workers so that they can tackle effectively the problems and needs of young people. The promotion and creation of a European ecosystem regarding the training of youth workers would be recommended. **Croatia** highlights the challenge of quality development in youth work. Without coherent and systemic initiatives towards professionalising the youth work sector, it can be difficult to maintain high standards in youth work programming. Ensuring quality youth work includes calls for diversity among youth workers (**Ireland** and **Germany**).

The two southern countries of **Malta** and **Cyprus** also point out the lack of a common understanding and direction of youth work across Europe. They are backed by **Greece**, pointing out that the European level has the potential to inspire and 'push' national processes.

In accordance with the 2021 adopted Act to Strengthen Children and Youth (Kinder- und Jugendstärkungsgesetz, KJSG) future youth work provisions in **Germany** must ensure 'the accessibility and usability of the services for young people with disabilities' (Article 11(1)(3), Social Code Book VIII). This highlights the importance of inclusivity and diversity in youth work programming. Furthermore, establishing youth work offerings in both urban and rural areas equally is another challenge that needs to be addressed. This is to ensure that young people across all regions have access to youth work services.

In **Hungary**, the challenge of visibility in youth work is identified as a key issue. This highlights the importance of raising awareness about the impact and importance of youth work in society. Without adequate visibility, youth work may not receive the attention and support it needs to thrive and grow. Closely related, self-recognition in the youth work community of practice is lacking, hindering the possibilities to develop common direction for the youth work community at the national level. This lack of unity and support can impede progress in youth work development. This goes hand in hand with the lack of political visibility and political recognition (the **Netherlands**, **North Macedonia**, **Cyprus**, **Slovak Republic**, and **Ireland**). Cross-sectoral cooperation is a challenge also closely related to visibility and recognition (**Austria**).

Some countries also point out the lack of research related to the impact of youth work on young people's social development (**Sweden**). There is a lack of flexible youth work policies that can react to the challenges young people are facing (**Czech Republic**). There is also a lack of thorough monitoring of youth work activities (in terms of their outreach, size, frequency, focus, etc.) and a lack of research evidence on the personal and societal impact of youth work, which hinders a stronger social recognition of youth work (**Belgium-Flanders**).

2.10. CONCLUSIONS ON THE EIGHT PRIORITY AREAS

The results of the survey show that a great deal is happening concerning the implementation of the EYWA in Europe. New projects are constantly being launched and measures taken to further develop youth work. In conclusion, three trends can be observed.

Firstly, the priority areas are shifting. There is a decrease in the relevance of the priority areas 'quality development' and 'innovation and emerging challenges', and there is an increase



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taking place in the priority areas ‘promotion and recognition’ and ‘policy frameworks’. As in the previous year, most activities continue to be carried out in ‘quality development’ and ‘promotion and recognition’, and here, too, most activities are announced for the coming year.

At the same time, it is clear that many respondents find it difficult to categorise activities within a specific priority area. Several times a categorisation was omitted, or it was noted that ‘this is difficult’. One reason for this is that the priority areas overlap. One example is the ‘recognition’ area. On the one hand, it is the area that is considered to be particularly relevant in 2024 in terms of percentage (88 %). On the other hand, most of the activities mentioned do not relate directly to recognition but to other areas, with one of the dimensions of recognition being seen as a consequence. Many measures in the other priority areas draw the conclusion that some dimension of recognition (be it political, social, or formal) can be achieved as a result of those measures. For example, the development of policy frameworks could lead to political recognition and quality development in the education and training of youth workers to more social and formal recognition. This would explain why, in addition to ‘promotion and recognition’, the areas of ‘quality development’ and ‘policy frameworks’ are particularly relevant, both retrospectively and prospectively.

A third insight is that the challenges regarding the development of youth work are by and large the same as they were a year ago. Many challenges - quality youth work, education and training of youth workers, funding, and staff shortages - are closely linked to the social, political, and formal recognition of youth work. At the same time, individual challenges are receiving more attention. This applies, for example, to the issue of staff shortages, which is caused by both a high turnover among staff and by financial cuts. The issue of the visibility of youth work is also important as are the issues of having a common understanding of youth work in Europe and the way in which the youth work community of practice recognises itself. While the visibility of youth work was already discussed last year, it takes on even more significance in the context of self-recognition. Moreover, many initiatives about the impact of youth work are not just about the visibility of youth work itself but are about making the effects of youth work more visible to a wider audience.

To overcome these challenges and support the development of youth work in Europe, there are several potential strategies and solutions that can be considered. These include:

1. Increased funding and resources for youth work programmes: Securing sustainable funding and resources at the local, national, and European levels can ensure the continuity and effectiveness of youth work initiatives.
2. Professionalisation and training: Developing coherent and evidence-based standards for youth workers, centres, and programmes can help professionalise the sector and ensure high-quality services for young people.
3. Collaboration and cooperation: Building partnerships and networks within the youth work community can foster unity and support for common goals and initiatives.
4. Inclusivity and diversity: Ensuring that youth work offerings are accessible to all young people, including those with special needs, can promote inclusivity and equality in the sector.



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5. Advocacy and awareness: Increasing political will, visibility, and recognition of the importance of youth work in society can help raise support and resources for the sector.
6. Research and evaluation: Conducting research on the impact of youth work on young people's personal and social development can help inform and improve youth work programming.



3. CHALLENGES AND SUPPORT

Starting a process with different actors from different backgrounds always brings challenges, with the actors involved in the process requiring different types of support. The EYWA and its implementation, being followed up in the various national processes, is no exception. This chapter discusses the challenges regarding the implementation of the EYWA, the forms of support that are needed, and proposals for mutual learning processes.

3.1. CHALLENGES FOR THE EYWA IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the EYWA faces numerous challenges at both the European and national levels as identified in the survey.

At the European level, one of the challenges is that respondents still perceive a lack of coordination and support for the EYWA implementation process. While there are European level initiatives that assist in the implementation of the EYWA, such as the SNAC '[Growing Youth Work](#)', the work of the EU-Council of Europe Youth Partnership, and the newly established AYWA, there is a need for a clearer delineation of roles and responsibilities among the different partners. Additionally, some of the respondents identified a lack of communication and cooperation between the different stakeholders, which hampers the effective implementation of the EYWA.

Furthermore, the answers in the survey still identify a lack of a common understanding of youth work at the European level. The diversity in definitions and practices makes it difficult to streamline the implementation process of the EYWA and adapt it to the specific contexts and needs of different countries. Trying to streamline everything around one process can be quite challenging, particularly when considering the differences in the youth work set-ups, contexts, and understandings in different countries. Without a shared understanding of quality youth work, it is challenging to evaluate the impact of the activities implemented under the EYWA implementation process.

Another challenge is to ensure the relevance of the EYWA at the local level. While there may be established frameworks for youth work in some countries, the EYWA implementation process still has the potential to drive improvements and innovation in the youth work sector. However, there is a resistance to engage with the terminology and concepts of the EYWA and/or the Bonn Process, which limits its effectiveness at the local level.

In terms of support and recognition, the EYWA implementation process faces financial constraints and a lack of political will in some countries. Without adequate funding and political backing, it is difficult to sustain the implementation of the EYWA and ensure its long-term impact. Additionally, there is a lack of awareness and visibility of the EYWA, both within the youth sector and outside of it. This lack of visibility hampers the dissemination of information about the EYWA implementation process and its potential benefits for youth work practices.

To address these challenges, it is essential to enhance cooperation and communication between different stakeholders involved in the implementation of the EYWA implementation process. It is suggested by the respondents that the results and activities of the various



initiatives, such as the SNAC 'Growing Youth Work', should be shared and discussed regularly to identify synergies and opportunities for collaboration. Additionally, there is a need to strengthen the evaluation mechanisms for the EYWA implementation. There needs to be a focus on impact assessment and data disaggregation to track the outcomes of the activities implemented under the framework.

Furthermore, there is a need for greater political and financial support for the implementation of the EYWA, both at the national and European levels. This could involve lobbying for funding from the European Commission and engaging with national authorities to increase their commitment to youth work and the implementation of the EYWA.

Overall, the challenges facing the implementation of the EYWA require a concerted effort from all stakeholders involved. This is needed to address issues such as coordination, communication, funding, and visibility. This opens however the question of how, by, and with whom such efforts should be organised. The upcoming 4th European Youth Work Convention in May 2025 in Malta may be such an opportunity. This could lead to a (both European and national) sustainable strategic follow-up process after the Convention, which would involve all the relevant actors in their respective roles, mandates, and strengths.

3.2. SUPPORT

The question of how to tackle these challenges leads to the question of what support is needed. This can be provided by the National Contact Points at the national level and by the European level. Figure 19 shows the needs for national and European support. For comparison, data from 2022 is included.²⁷ It is evident that the need for information and knowledge-building support from the European level has decreased significantly over the years, while practical support materials are still considered important. The interest in peer-learning formats offered by the European level has increased.

²⁷ In the 2022 survey, only information, mutual learning, practical support, thematic events, and knowledge-building were given as possible responses. The survey also only asked about support from the European level.



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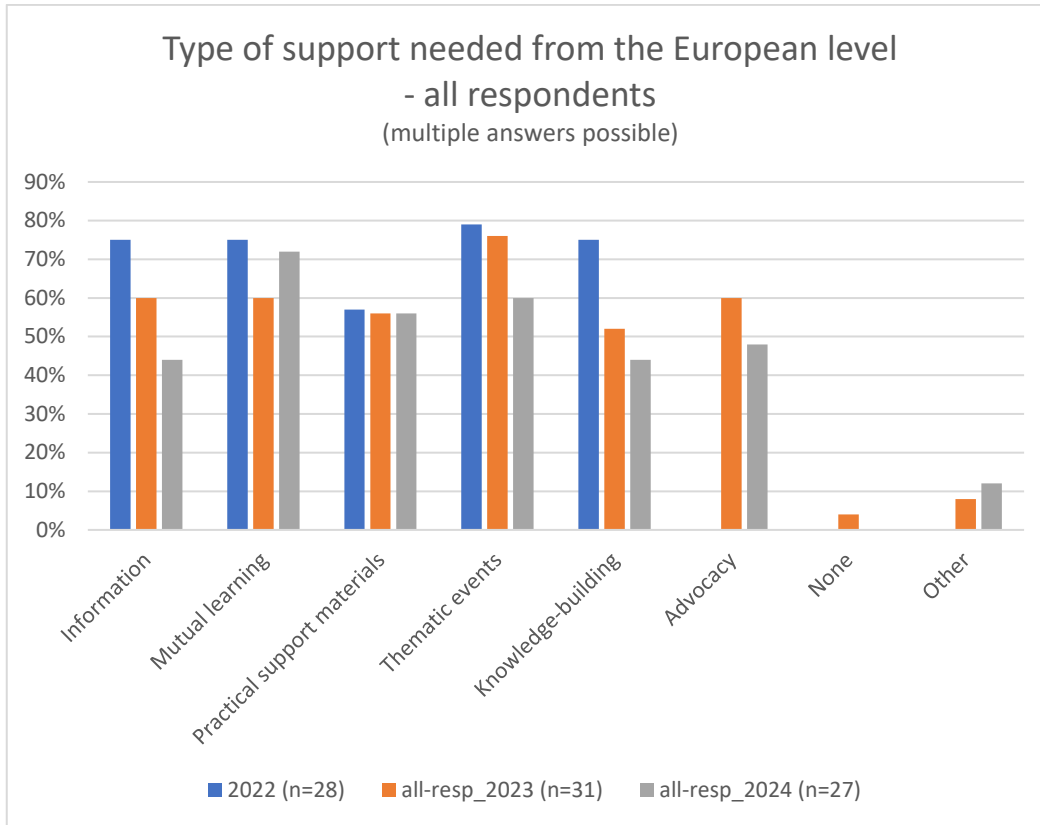


Figure 19: % of respondents who needed support from the European level in 2022, 2023, and 2024

It is mainly information that is requested from the national level as well as thematic events. The need for mutual learning and practical support materials is low at national level. There are some indications that resources are being shared between the European and national levels. However, the need to support stakeholders in advocacy measures is more or less the same at both levels.



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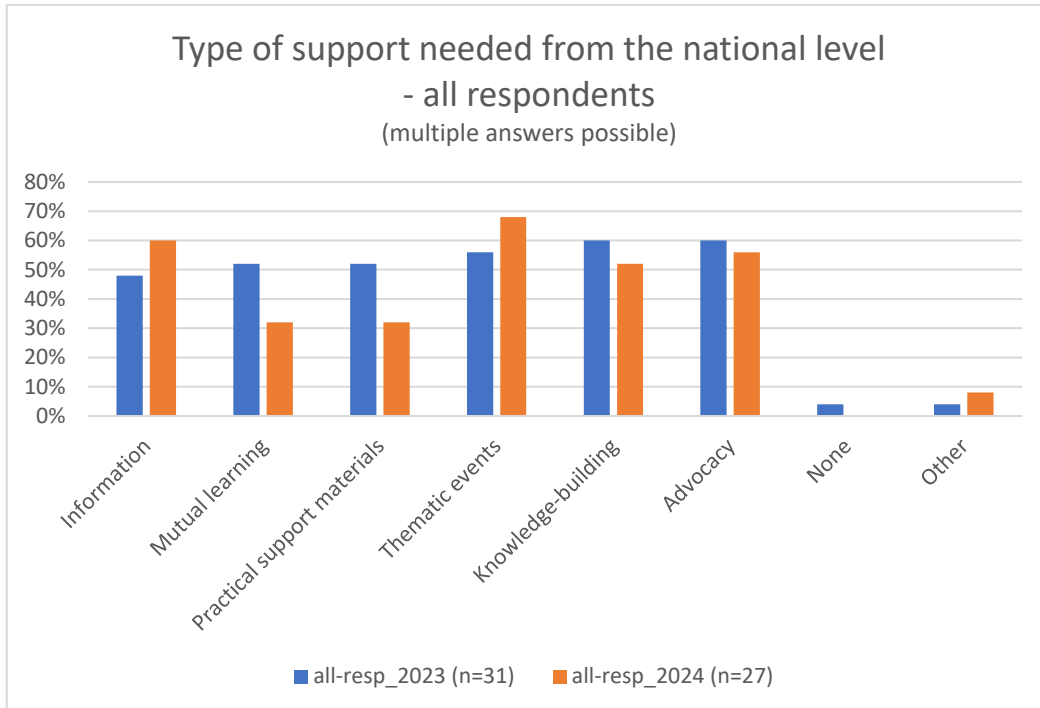


Figure 20: % of respondents, who needed support from the national level in 2023 and 2024

In comparison, the countries in the analytical group of recurrent respondents have a high interest in thematic events at both the European (Figure 21) and national (Figure 22) levels and particularly would like the European level to organise mutual learning events.

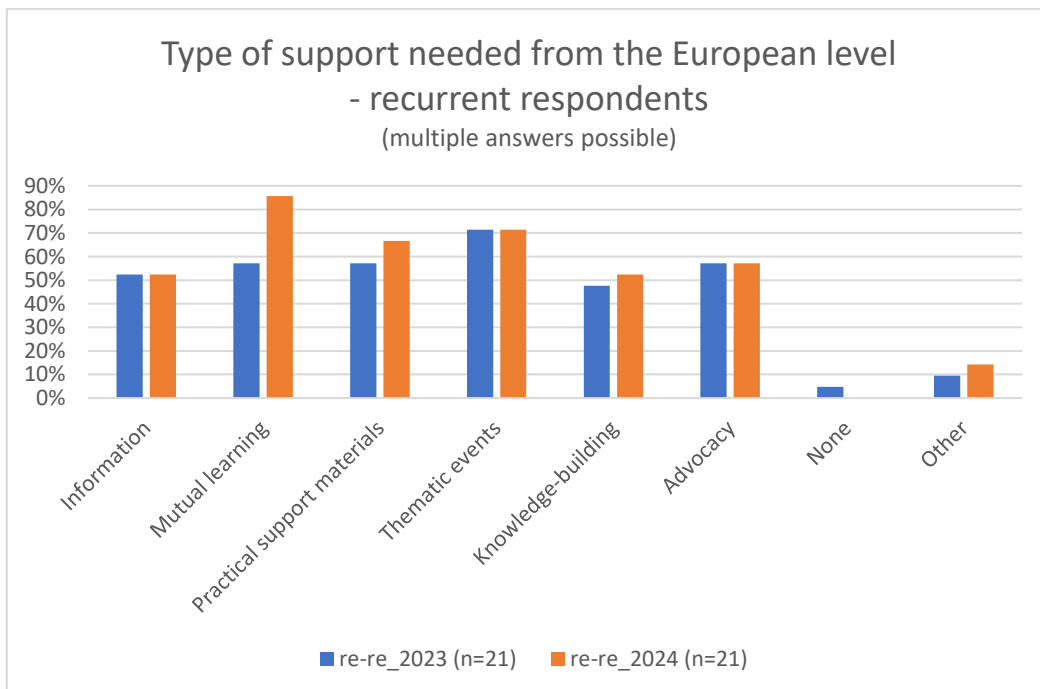


Figure 21: % of the respondents from the group of recurrent respondents, who needed support from the European level in 2023 and 2024



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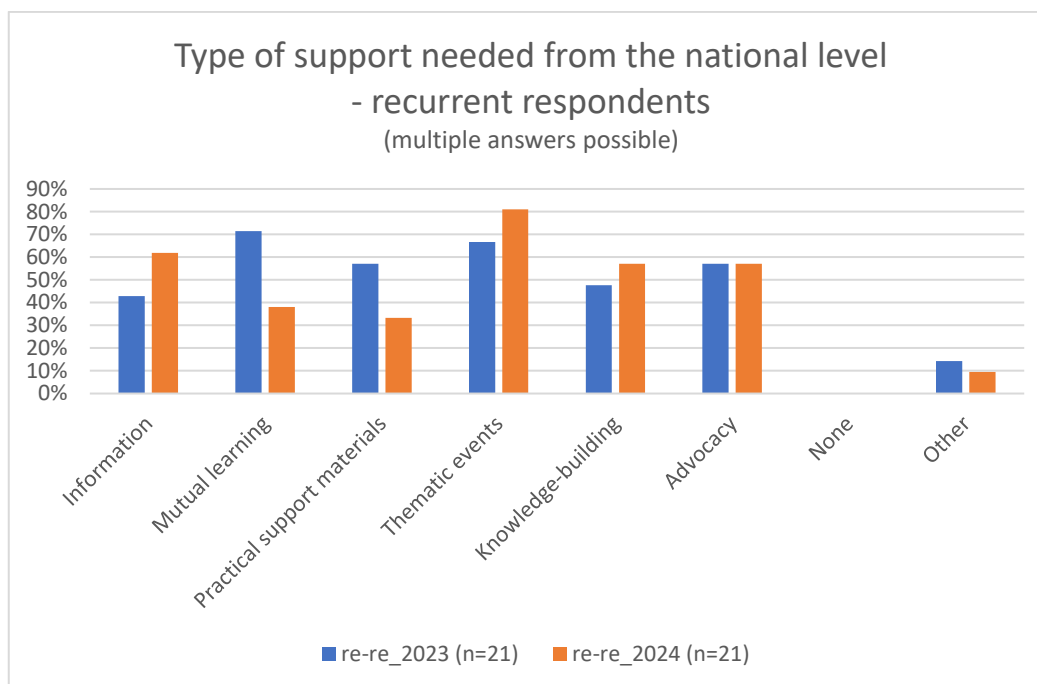


Figure 22: % of the respondents from the group of recurrent respondents, who needed support from the national level in 2023 and 2024

Regarding the need for support, six areas emerge. Firstly, there is the need for local and national level support. This is stimulated by strategic cooperation between regions and cooperation between the various SNACs, in particular ‘Growing Youth Work’ and ‘Europe Goes Local’ (**Germany**).

Secondly, existing European instruments should be leveraged to provide advocacy, guidelines, and pressure on national processes at the national level as highlighted in the 2023 Survey Report. The SNAC ‘Growing Youth Work’ can further support structuring national processes by focusing on several key priorities (as defined by the partners) and developing activities aimed at different stakeholders (**Croatia**). As national youth work associations have made the first step by establishing AYWA within the eight priority areas, the European institutions now need to support advocacy for political recognition at the national level and provide guidelines and advice to national authorities (**Greece**).

The third area requires a discussion on the funding of the EYWA implementation process as well as the exchange of good practices. From **Portugal**, it is suggested to discuss the funding at the EU level to ensure adequate funding for the EYWA implementation process. There needs to be a constant exchange of good practices and successful activities in the field of youth work. Research and studies are also needed for the support of the work and to promote quality and innovation in youth work. This includes opportunities to participate in European projects (e. g. SNACs), peer-learning activities, and seminars.

The fourth area concerns a need for support for political lobbying and information sharing. Engaging in various forms of political lobbying as well as the dissemination of training materials and shared good practices, gains support for youth work initiatives. Furthermore, enhancing



cooperation with universities, connecting youth workers with mentors and school counsellors as well as sharing information with educational institutes would strengthen the youth work community (**Slovenia**).

Fifth, a need for more events at the local level was expressed, to engage local youth workers and stakeholders (**Austria**). These can be supported through youth work studies and advisory teams. It is suggested that mutual learning from countries that have developed advanced youth work practices and youth worker support systems could also help to strengthen youth work development (**Albania**).

Finally, strengthening connections and coordination is an important need for support. It includes aligning the commitment of different stakeholders in the youth work community of practice within the EYWA and enhancing cooperation at all levels of the youth work community, both nationally and internationally. This may include a coherent follow-up process, particularly after the next European Youth Work Convention. Furthermore, a strategic and coordinated approach between the youth work sector at national level and the EYWA is needed (**Ireland**).

3.3. MUTUAL LEARNING INTERESTS

Mutual learning interests play a crucial role in the development and improvement of youth work activities. By sharing knowledge, best practices, and innovative ideas, youth workers can enhance the quality and effectiveness of their work with young people. The exchange of ideas and experiences between different countries and regions can lead to new insights, solutions, and approaches that can benefit youth work as a whole.



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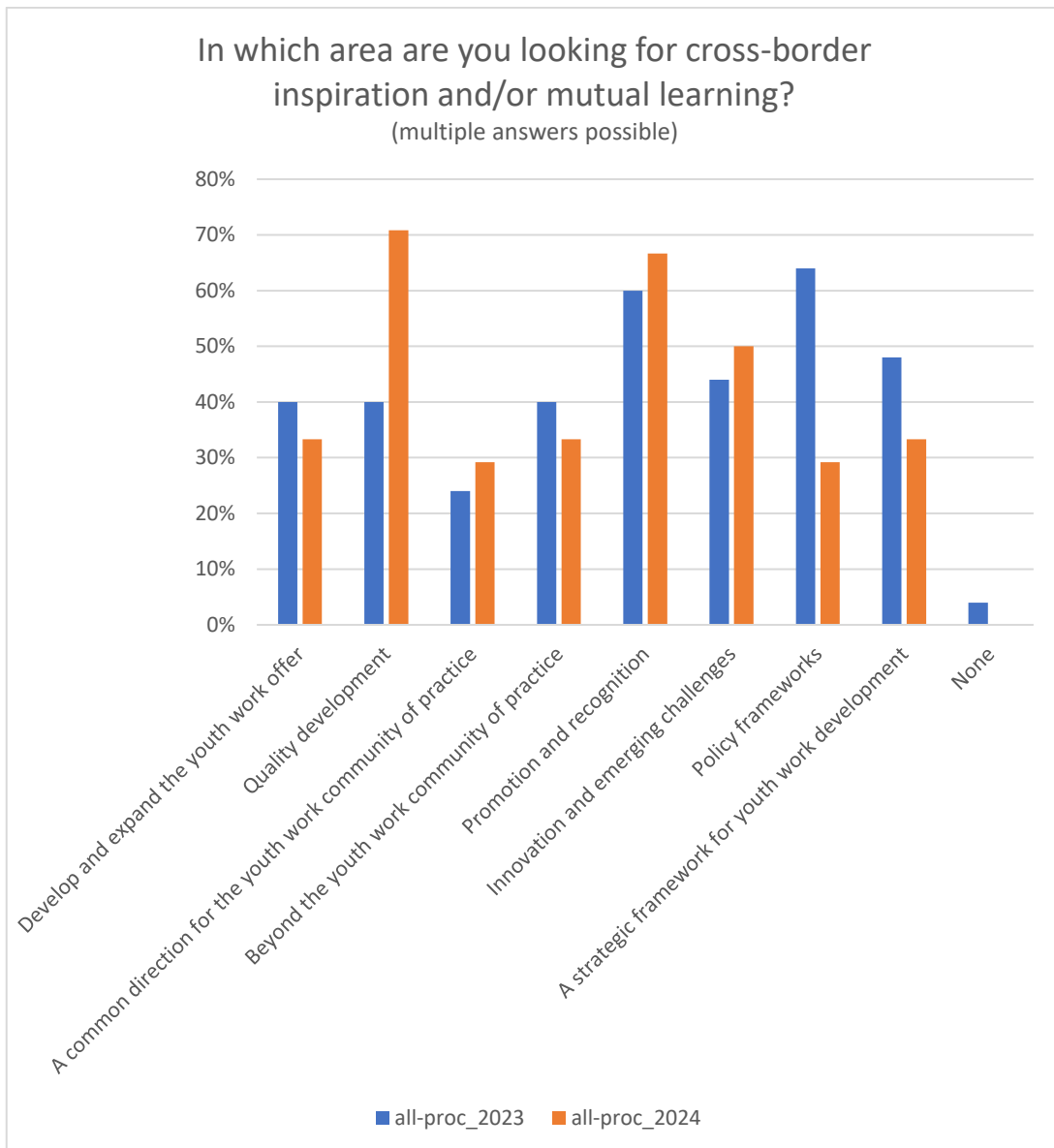


Figure 23: % of respondents who would like to see mutual learning projects in the respective priority areas

One of the key areas of interest for mutual learning is the shortage of professional staff in the field of youth work. Many countries, including **Portugal** and **Germany**, are facing a lack of trained and qualified youth workers, which can hinder the delivery of effective support and services to young people. By sharing strategies and experiences for capacity-building and professional development, countries can address this issue and ensure that youth workers have the skills and knowledge necessary to meet the needs of the young people they serve.

Another important topic for mutual learning is the social recognition of youth work as a valuable and essential profession (**Germany, Portugal, Belgium-Flanders, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, and Ireland**). In some countries, youth work is not always recognised or valued as a legitimate profession, which can lead to challenges in funding, support, and social, political, and formal recognition for youth workers. By highlighting the impact and importance



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of youth work, countries can advocate for greater recognition and support for youth workers, ensuring that they have the resources and respect they need to effectively engage with young people.

Future trends and their impact on youth work are also of interest for mutual learning (**Germany**). As society evolves and changes, so does the landscape of youth work. By staying informed about emerging trends, technologies, and social issues, youth workers can adapt their practices and approaches to meet the evolving needs of young people. Collaboration and the exchanging of ideas on future trends can help youth workers stay ahead and continue to provide relevant and impactful support to young people.

Core topics of the **Belgian** EU Presidency (January-June 2024) were local youth work development and democracy. Both are topics where mutual learning can be beneficial. By sharing experiences and strategies for building strong and effective local youth work programmes, countries can support each other in creating sustainable and impactful initiatives for young people. Collaborating on local youth work development can help ensure that all young people have access to quality and meaningful opportunities for growth and development.

Democracy and participation are fundamental principles of youth work, and mutual learning in this area can help strengthen the engagement and empowerment of young people. By sharing best practices and examples of successful democratic processes and youth participation initiatives, countries can enhance the voice and agency of young people in decision-making and community development. Collaborating on democracy and participation initiatives can help create more inclusive and representative youth work programmes that truly reflect the needs and perspectives of young people.

To facilitate mutual learning and exchange in the field of youth work, participation in European projects, such as SNACs, can be highly beneficial. These projects provide opportunities to learn about good practice examples and innovative activities from other countries that can be replicated and adapted to their own local context. By participating in European projects, members of the community of practice can gain new insights and ideas for promoting quality and innovation in their youth work activities, ultimately enhancing the support and services available to young people (**Portugal, Cyprus**).

Quality and innovation are key priorities for youth work. Establishing an expert group at the European level to develop a dashboard of quality indicators in youth work can help improve the effectiveness and impact of youth work activities (**Portugal**).

Exchange activities between countries sharing a language (for example **Netherlands** and **Belgium-Flanders** or **Austria, Germany** and the **German speaking part of Belgium**) can provide valuable opportunities for sharing and learning about the cooperation of youth work institutions and services. By exploring good practices in youth work regulations, occupational standards, educational paths, and local developments, countries can enhance their understanding of effective strategies for supporting young people.



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In the Western Balkans, cooperation and mutual learning in youth work are particularly important, given the shared challenges and opportunities in the region. Building campaigns on the social and political recognition of youth workers and mapping the youth work sector at a national level can help identify gaps, showcase best practices, and promote innovation in youth work. By participating in conferences, information sessions, and engagement opportunities related to youth work, countries can stay connected and informed about the latest developments and initiatives in the field (**Croatia, North Macedonia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina**).



4. CONCLUSIONS

What can be concluded from these results, also - but not only - in comparison with the conclusions of the previous year's report²⁸?

In comparison with 2023, the following ten conclusions can be drawn:

1. The number of countries with a managed national process in the context of the EYWA implementation process is still increasing²⁹.
2. Data from 2023 and from 2024 points towards the development of an analytical group of recurrent respondents, covering 21 national processes, answering the survey in both years.
3. The data collected in 2023 and 2024 has a geographical bias towards the regions of South-East Europe as well as Eastern Europe and the Caucasus.
4. There is less perceived progress, compared to 2023, within the countries but more perceived progress at the European level. An exception is the analytical group of recurrent respondents, where more progress is perceived at the local level.
5. There is an interest in discussing the role of formal education in youth work offers (most notably schools) and training and education of youth workers (most notably higher education institutions).
6. On the one hand, the EYWA is a flexible instrument with a one-size-fits-all approach, whereas on the other hand, there is a wish for more tailored frameworks and solutions.
7. Implementation priorities are continuously set on quality, promotion and recognition, and policy frameworks.
8. Recognition is a priority area in its own right but also functions as a precondition and an outcome of other priority areas.
9. There is a clear difference between the need for support from the European level (practical support materials, thematic events, and peer-learning formats) and the national level (information and thematic events).
10. Mutual learning can take different shapes. The relevance of mutual learning in countries with the same language was particularly highlighted during the 2024 survey.

Three of the conclusions are explored in more detail below.

Firstly, the different developments in Western European countries and the countries of the regions of South-East Europe, and Eastern Europe and the Caucasus are noteworthy. This geographical bias was also identified in 2023. Comparatively little is known about any initiatives

²⁸ Hofmann-van de Poll, F. (2023). The State of Play of National Processes within the Bonn Process, Survey Report 2023, Bonn, JUGEND für Europa - European Service Centre for the Bonn Process, available at https://www.bonn-process.net/downloads/publications/52/1562ccd5ab0957221063fc28aab174aa/Bonn_Process_2023_State_of_Play_Survey_Report.pdf.

²⁹ 2022: 18 national processes; 2023: 28 national processes; 2024: 35 national processes



taking place in many Western European countries, whereas a large number of initiatives to implement the EYWA has been established in the other regions in recent years. This could be because Western countries have not started any processes or are not interested in participating in surveys. It is known from the Review of the Council of Europe Recommendation on Youth Work³⁰ that countries with well-developed and politically and institutionally recognised youth work structures rely less on European documents and structures than countries where youth work is under development. This could be an explanation for the difference observed in this report.

Secondly, it can be concluded that recognition in its different dimensions mentioned in the survey (particularly both sectoral and cross-sectoral political recognition and to a certain extent also social recognition and formal recognition) - continue to play an important role in the implementation of the EYWA at the various levels. The answers to the open questions in the survey show that it is not only a priority area in its own right but also horizontally links to all priority areas. It could be worthwhile taking a closer look at this horizontal connection and working out where recognition is an area of its own and where it functions both as a precondition and as an outcome in other priority areas.

Thirdly, it should be noted that the five challenges that were conclusively formulated in the 2023 report - lack of political interest, recognition, resources, cooperation, and the complexity of the EYWA implementation process - remain valid. Nevertheless, their significance has shifted. While the financing of the implementation of the EYWA was still an issue in 2024, it was discussed more constructively, and proposals were made to involve the European Youth Programmes (even) more in the financing of the implementation. A lack of recognition continues to be a major issue, although this is being addressed in several projects. In particular, the training and education of youth workers and increasing the visibility of youth work and the EYWA could help to increase recognition according to the respondents. The complexity of the process between local, regional, national, and European levels also remains a stumbling block for successful implementation in many countries. Here, it could be helpful to develop national programmes or set priorities. At the same time, another challenge was implicitly identified in some places in the survey, namely the lack of research and knowledge, especially about the situation of youth work, including its most urgent needs for action and challenges in individual countries. A forthcoming publication on the question of how national youth work ecosystems can be mapped methodologically could be helpful here³¹.

4.1. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

³⁰ Garcia Lopez, M. and Hofmann-van de Poll, F. (2023), Report on the implementation of Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4 on Youth Work five years after adoption, available at <https://rm.coe.int/cmj-2023-43-final-report-review-on-the-implementation-of-rec-on-youth-/1680af6151>.

³¹ Atanasov, D. and Hofmann-van de Poll, F. (2024), Growing youth work in Europe. A methodology for mapping studies on national youth work ecosystems, Strasbourg, EU-Council of Europe Youth Partnership.



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The presented findings of the survey on the implementation of the EYWA are only a snapshot, covering the 2023 developments of the national level in particular. However, by repeating the survey annually, it is possible to identify initial longer-term trends. As the survey only covers the national level, the Belgian EU Council Presidency asked the EU Committee of the Regions for a similar survey on the regional and local implementation of the EYWA³². The results of the EU-survey, published in May 2024, show a similar picture compared to the results of the present 2023 and 2024 surveys.

A first conclusion to be drawn is that both surveys show a lot is happening in the field. The priority areas of the EYWA are important for the national, regional, and local development of youth work. At the same time, the implementation process is not felt to be playing such an important role at regional and local levels, whereas at the national level it is clearly playing a role. These different results for the national and regional levels can be explained by the fact that in the present survey, it is people who are already familiar with the EYWA and Bonn Process, who were contacted and/or who are registered as contact persons for the SNAC 'Growing Youth Work'. In the EU-survey, the Committee of the Regions had their own contacts, whether familiar with the process or not. These results confirm the recurring challenge of how such European level initiatives can be transferred to the local level. The EYWA is not alone in facing this challenge, as the issue of transfer has long been a concern of European youth policy. In the present survey a way for tackling this challenge was proposed by respondents. Rather than viewing the EYWA implementation as a one-size-fits-all European process, it was suggested that it could be helpful if each country adapts the EYWA to its own context, formulating and addressing its own priorities. The European dimension of the implementation of the EYWA - e. g. political support for youth work development in a broader context, mutual learning, coordinated strategic action - then complements the work of national, regional, and local efforts, generating dynamics with an added value.

A second conclusion is that both surveys show a thematic overlap in the relevant topics. This is 'quality youth work' at local and regional levels, which is also emphasised as an important priority area in both the 2023 and 2024 reports. In the EU-survey, this is explained by the focus on quality in the context of evaluation criteria for local youth work. At the same time, examples mentioned in the context of 'quality youth work' in the present report also highlight the importance of quality youth work as a condition for recognition. However, this report also points out that the individual priority areas are not as easy to separate as they might appear at first glance. Categorising measures into particular priority areas remains sometimes difficult as

³² European Committee of the Regions. (2024), Implementing the European Youth Work Agenda and the Bonn Process at the local and regional level in the EU, available at <https://cor.europa.eu/en/engage/studies/Documents/Implementing%20the%20European%20youth%20work%20agenda%20and%20the%20Bonn%20Process%20at%20the%20local%20and%20regional%20level%20in%20the%20EU/QG0424470ENN%20Implementing%20the%20European%20youth%20work%20agenda%20and%20the%20Bonn%20Process%20at%20the%20local%20and%20regional%20level%20in%20the%20EU.pdf>, accessed on 5 June 2024.



the priority areas overlap and influence each other. In both surveys, little importance is attached to ‘beyond the community of practice’ and ‘innovation and challenges’.

A third conclusion that can be drawn from the results of the two surveys is on the interaction between the different levels. While, according to the EU-study, the regional and local authorities would like to see greater leadership from the national level, at the national level it is argued that the European level could play a stronger role in advocacy, both towards national as well as regional and local authorities. However, the respondents of both surveys agree that there is a need for defining the scope and relationship between the European level Bonn Process and the national processes. This could include the establishment of national frameworks. In this sense, it could be considered whether national, regional, and local processes should be prioritised over the European process. This may include the development of national, regional, and/or local action plans.

Parallel to these surveys, the Council of the European Union, under the Belgian Presidency, adopted a resolution on ‘youth work policy in an empowering Europe’³³. This resolution builds on the EYWA and aims to support the development of high-quality youth work. The key issues are equal access, the training and further education of youth workers, the facilitation of new forms of voluntary and civic engagement, and the recognition of youth work. In particular, the interaction between the different levels is emphasised, not only for support from the European and national level for the regional and local level, but local youth work should inform the European level through bottom-up perspectives.

4.2. QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Altogether, this report, supplemented by last year's report as well as the EU-survey and EU resolution, shows that a lot is happening in the area of youth work in Europe. The EYWA has provided a boost in this regard and, by focussing on the eight priority areas, has provided a framework for the diversity of developments in Europe. In particular, the quality of youth work and its political, social, and formal recognition are topics that are high on the agenda at the various levels - European, national, regional, and local - as well as among the different countries. Given the 4th European Youth Work Convention announced for 27 to 29 May 2025 in Malta, it would be worthwhile focussing on these topics. A new survey in spring 2025 would also make it possible to review and sharpen the emerging trends for 2023 and 2024. Before that, however, the ‘3rd Exchange Forum on the European Youth Work Agenda. Boosting national processes for youth work development’ is scheduled for 12 to 14 November 2024 in Leuven, Belgium. In view of the results of this study, it is recommended that the following questions (among others) may be discussed:

³³ Council of the European Union. (2024), Resolution of the Council and of the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on youth work policy in an empowering Europe C/2024/3526, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:42024Y03526>.



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- What do the geographical differences in the implementation of the European Youth Work Agenda mean for the further development of youth work and the (European) process?
- Which role (precondition, outcome, stand-alone priority area) does recognition play in relation to other priority areas?
- How do the challenges of 2023 relate to the challenges of 2024, and what approaches can be helpful in tackling these challenges?
- Where is the balance between youth work policy flexibility and the wish for more tailored frameworks and solutions?
- How can the survey be linked to the (preparations of the) 4th European Youth Work Convention?