



DFD-YD/ETD (2025) 7

Budapest, 13 January 2025

TRANSFORMING SOCIAL WORK WITH THE POWER OF YOUTH WORK

Report of the study session held by
FEANTSA Youth

in co-operation with the
European Youth Centre of the Council of Europe

European Youth Centre Budapest
14 - 18 October 2024

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This report gives an account of various aspects of the study session. It has been produced by and is the responsibility of the educational team of the study session. It does not represent the official point of view of the Council of Europe.

Executive Summary

This report provides an account of the most relevant conclusions, recommendations, inputs from discussions held during the week, and follow-up activities foreseen by participants and organisers.

FEANTSA Youth, which represents organisations and professionals working on youth homelessness from across Europe, advocates for housing solutions that are youth-led and to empower young people while they are experiencing homelessness. In terms of organisational development of the homeless sector in Europe, there is still room for improvement in how services adapt to the specific needs of young people, and youth work has a great potential to contribute to these changes. Therefore, the aim of the study session was to educate participants on the transformative potential of youth work in homeless service providers.

The programme was designed so as to achieve this aim. Participants were introduced to youth work competencies and the Council of Europe Youth Work Portfolio, they experienced different styles and methods to carry out youth work, they got acquainted with the Council of Europe's work on human and social rights, they evaluated their own professional practices using a youth work lens, and finally they were able to draft an action plan which would allow them to implement various changes in their own work settings.

It is fair to claim that the initial aim of the study session was successfully achieved. At the end of the training week, participants were able to approach their work differently, and to see the benefits of adopting youth work principles, tools, or competencies in their services. Although some structural and organisational factors may remain an obstacle for change, participants left the study session with a plan to put into practice what they had learned, starting with small and actionable steps. A more detailed description of these plans is included in section four. However, it is likely that bigger changes in the way youth homelessness is addressed in Europe will only be visible in the medium or long term.

Regarding recommendations, it is suggested that youth work and human rights are included in trainings for social workers or qualifications to access this profession. Both youth work and human rights help frame social work in a different way, to support the development of a young person in a holistic way rather than focusing on their immediate needs, and to approach youngsters as right holders *per se*. Likewise, non-formal education and human rights education have been proven to be powerful tools to engage with marginalised young people.

It is also recommended for the Council of Europe Youth Department to involve more grass-roots practitioners in its activities. These professionals are key in making change happen on the ground, and in translating the mission and values of the Council of Europe into the local context.

In sum, this study session was especially relevant for participants to connect their national or local realities to a European and human rights dimension, learn from each other and youth work, critically assess their current working methods, and devise possible changes. The following sections will give readers a more detailed account of this learning experience.

1. Introduction

This report contains an overview of the 2024 study session organised by FEANTSA Youth, on transforming social work with the power of youth work. FEANTSA Youth is the youth-focused branch of FEANTSA (European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless), dedicated to addressing youth homelessness across Europe. It advocates for youth-centred policies to combat homelessness, promotes knowledge-sharing among professionals, and emphasizes empowering young people in shaping their own solutions.

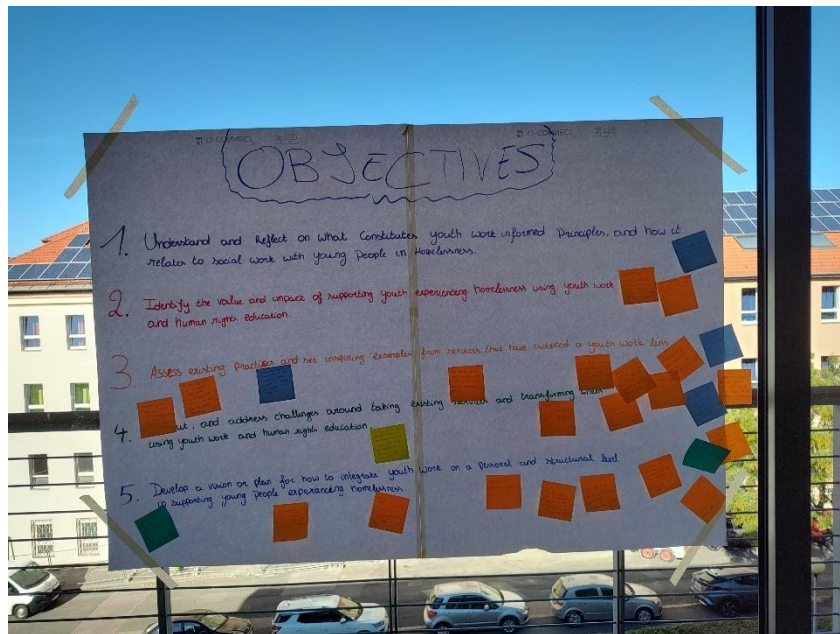
The network organises study sessions, training programs, and awareness campaigns on youth homelessness while fostering collaboration among governments, NGOs, and service providers. FEANTSA Youth also conducts research to understand and address the unique challenges of youth homelessness, such as hidden housing instability, unemployment, and systemic barriers. It plays a key role in improving responses to youth homelessness across Europe.

Throughout the study sessions held by FEANTSA Youth in the past, the topic of youth work has come up frequently in discussions or in sharing resources from the Council of Europe. However, participants have little to no experience of youth work, since support workers are very rarely trained in youth work. Despite this knowledge gap, the support to young people experiencing homelessness can benefit greatly from youth work. FEANTSA Youth wanted to tap into the expertise of the Council of Europe Youth Department (CoE YD) in this area, precisely to bridge this gap.

If service providers were more youth work-informed, the support for youth in homelessness would be more tailored to their specific needs. For example, doing social work through the lens of the six functions of youth work, as defined by the CoE - enable, empower, engage, educate, emancipate, enjoy, has a huge potential to revolutionise homeless services working with young people. In sum, integrating youth work can be a catalyser for the homeless sector to be more youth-centred, and approach youngsters in homelessness as young people with specific housing needs, rather than as homeless people who are at a young age.

Following this, the primary aim of the session was to educate participants on the transformative potential of youth work in homeless service providers. To achieve this aim, the following objectives were pursued throughout the study session:

1. Understand what constitutes youth work and how it relates to social work with young people in homelessness.
2. Recognize the value of supporting youth experiencing homelessness using youth work, or youth work-informed principles.
3. See inspiring examples from existing services that have adopted a youth work mindset.
4. Map out, and address challenges around taking existing services and transforming them using youth work.
5. Develop a vision or plan for how their service can bring a stronger youth work dimension in supporting youth.



The study session brought together a diverse group of 35 participants from 15 different countries, representing a wide range of experiences, perspectives, and identities. Participants ranged in age from 20 to 39 and included professionals working from youth-specific services to generalist ones that receive young people. While some participants had previously attended FEANTSA Youth study sessions, the majority were engaging with this initiative for the first time.

The participants came from a wide array of professional backgrounds, reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of the homeless sector. Their roles included youth workers, social workers, housing support officers, art therapists, clinical psychologists, programme officers, and researchers, among others. Specific examples of their work ranged from managing shelters and coordinating projects to providing individual guidance in co-housing projects for youth. This variety of expertise fostered an enriching exchange of knowledge and insights throughout the session, enhancing the collective understanding of how youth work principles can transform services for young people experiencing homelessness.

Regarding the content discussed, the study session focused on several key issues critical to integrating youth work into social work with homeless youth. Systemic barriers in youth homelessness were addressed, such as the challenges of young people aging out of the care system and lacking agency in services, with a particular focus on how youth work can bring change in this regard. The session also explored various principles and methodologies of youth work, highlighting the need for flexibility and the application of human rights-based approaches in supporting diverse youth experiences. Peer education and empowerment were also key themes, with participants transitioning from learners to facilitators in a specific workshop. Finally, practical tools like SMART goals and the Outcome Tree Framework were

introduced, guiding participants in developing action plans to apply youth work principles in their own contexts.

These themes were highly connected with the work of the Council of Europe, particularly within the Youth Department. Participants engaged in discussions and hands-on experiences that underscored the role and methodologies of youth work. They had the opportunity to familiarise themselves with innovative approaches and best practices in the field, enabling them to explore how youth work can complement and enhance social work practices. This dynamic exchange aimed to equip participants with new insights and tools that could be applied in their respective contexts, fostering cross-sector collaboration and effective strategies for social intervention.

During the study session, participants also could get to know Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on youth work, Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)3 on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights, along with the Youth Work Portfolio and educational tools such as Enter! Dignityland. These resources support young people in discovering and debating social rights issues and help participants to frame their work in a human rights context.

Finally, the following sections of this report are briefly presented. It starts with the main findings and conclusions on the issues discussed and then highlights key recommendations and statements on critical areas requiring attention, particularly in the context of European youth policy and the work of the CoE YD. The report also captures the participants' learning points, outlines follow-up activities foreseen by the organisation, and offers an overall evaluation of the session's outcomes.

The core of the report focuses on the program itself, presenting a detailed summary of the thematic discussions, findings, and presentations that explored the integration of youth work principles into social work with homeless youth. Additionally, the report outlines planned follow-up activities, ensuring continuity and sustained impact, and includes appendices with relevant supplementary materials. Together, these sections aim to document the session's contributions to the mission of the Council of Europe's Youth Department and provide actionable insights for future initiatives.

2. Results and conclusions

A number of interesting findings emerged from the discussions held between participants. For example, during the first day, participants compared their work contexts at micro, meso, and macro levels, which helped them identify common challenges and opportunities in youth and social work across different European countries. Regarding the definition of youth work, discussions centred on core values like empowerment, participation, and partnership. It was then concluded that youth work requires tailored approaches and reflective practices to address broader social issues, like homelessness.

On a different level, the self-evaluation of participants' practices against a youth work framework, with tools like Outcome Trees and SMART goals, helped them to envision how to integrate youth work values into their projects. This activity was followed by the drafting of action plans, using creative methods like metaphors (e.g., compass, hammer) and reflection tools (e.g., "Start-Stop-Continue"). The facilitators acknowledged that collaboration and peer feedback enhanced engagement, though further clarity in instructions and more time were needed for participants to engage in deeper discussions.

Overall, these are the main learnings for participants of the study session:

- Trust-building and shared values are key for effective international teamwork. Clear communication is essential in multicultural and multilingual settings.
- Youth work's multifaceted nature is ideally fit to address broader social challenges.
- Tools like SMART goals and metaphors improve planning of changes and evaluation of current practices.
- Creative methods make learning engaging and effective. Artistic and non-formal educational activities boost confidence and motivation.
- Sharing resources and forming partnerships with relevant actors or organisations strengthen the action plans. International perspectives help improve their quality, and enhance creativity and understanding.
- Self-reflection helps align practices with youth work values.

At the end of the study session, it was possible to identify some recommendations for European youth policy. Firstly, education on human rights and social rights should be a core subject for social workers involved with young people, especially if they are experiencing homelessness. This would enable them to engage with service users more inclusively, emphasizing the individuality of each person rather than solely focusing on their needs and challenges. Similarly, non-formal education and youth work methodologies should be further disseminated among social workers, since they aim to put young people at the centre of services, as persons in a holistic way and not only as beneficiaries.

Regarding the link with the CoE YD, the study session contributed to its work by promoting human rights education and youth work, to a group of professionals who usually do not have the opportunity to be involved in international gatherings and mutual learning. For many

participants, this meeting was significant both as a learning moment and as a moment of exchange.

These professionals represent the grass-roots practitioners with whom the Youth Department should engage and welcome into its training courses. Indeed, it is those who work daily with young people in marginalised situations who can bring about change, as well as the transformation of services using different educational approaches. It is recommended for the CoE YD to include in their activities more and more grass-roots practitioners, as they can make a significant change in their local communities thanks to the insights gained during the training activities in the EYCs.



To conclude with an overall evaluation of the study session, youth work principles such as empowerment, inclusion, and participation have transformative potential for addressing social challenges, such as homelessness. Practical tools and creative methods effectively bridge theory and practice but require inclusivity and clear facilitation in diverse settings. Participants left with actionable plans and enhanced capacities to integrate youth work into their social work practices. Final evaluations revealed that the session was transformative, linking the topic of the session to social rights and human rights.

The study session contributed to the debate on youth work and its tools and how these can be used and useful in social work settings. It raised the issue of the importance of an intersectional approach in social and educational work, in which people are seen in their entirety and not only as beneficiaries of activities or services. Finally, it stimulated an interest in human rights, especially social rights, as a working tool that is key to understanding the phenomenon of homeless youth, who should not be seen as service users but as citizens who are not fully enjoying the rights to which they are entitled.

3. Programme – inputs and discussions

This study session was designed with a progressive educational flow, spanning group formation, praxis development between knowledge and practice, and ending with action planning and network building.

The first formal day of the programme, Monday, focused on building connections between the participants, both as individuals and as representatives of their organisations and national contexts. Through team-building activities, the participants were able to begin the process of connecting their experiences to that of their peers in the room, highlighting similarities and differences. This building of connections was further supported by a contextualizing of the study session, and work undertaken, within the context of the Council and Europe and the FEANTSA Network.

In building this framework of connectivity, a key aim was the development of commonality and principles to work as a group during the rest of the week. This, in practice, took the form of constructing a group contract to support mutual learning and engagement, before looking at the development of a common language framework at micro, meso, and macro levels. Participants collaboratively explored their understanding of social work with young people experiencing homelessness with regards to legislation, policy, procedure, and practice, highlighting the diversity of approaches and systems amongst the participant groups, before adopting a common understanding for the purpose of the session.

This was mapped creatively through a visual activity, which aimed to highlight the resources required to undertake the work in a sustainable and growth-focused manner. Reflecting on the diversity of experiences amongst the participants and the work undertaken with young people in homelessness, the participants began to form recommendations based on the mutual exchange of ideas. This, however, posed a challenge as there was an acknowledgement of the systemic barriers which impact organisational and cultural change.

The second day of the study session continued this trajectory of learning in the development of a common understanding of youth work through experiential learning. Participants experienced a selection of workshops, based on different models of youth work (e.g. Personal Development & Critical Social Education) which represented the diversity of youth work's application in practice. Participants were facilitated to reflect on the principles and values of youth work within both the workshops and their personal practice contexts, highlighting how there was no one true "best practice" approach. Instead, participants highlighted the contextual requirements of working with young people and the necessary flexibility in practice.

This was supported by a workshop focusing on the framework of reference of the Council of Europe Youth Department, concerning youth work and the tools youth workers may use to assess their competences. This session allowed participants to reflect on their knowledge, values, and skills against those provided in the Portfolio competence framework, to work with young people of diverse experiences through a human rights-based approach.

In groupings by the country of residence, there were various challenges highlighted, such as the systemic barriers to integrating youth work when the social work system is not conducive to young people's engagement (e.g. young people aging out of the system and falling into homelessness); the perceived lack of agency for young people in services, remedied through supporting choice; and the importance of youth work's role in advocacy and systemic change.

By establishing the role of youth work as a vehicle and method of actioning human rights education, the activity "Enter! Dignityland" was used to familiarise the group with the concepts of social rights, human rights, and human rights education. This activity also strengthened participants' competences in using a human rights-based approach in their work. The activity stimulated them to reflect on their practices using the human rights lenses and, in the end, participants were curious to know more about the existing mechanisms to protect and defend social rights, such as the European Social Charter or the collective complaints mechanism.

Reaching the mid-point of the study session, the focus shifted towards creating space for the participants to present in the plenary the connections between what they had learned thus far and their professional practice. This session highlighted the wealth of quality practice amongst participants and, through their leadership in facilitating the workshops, evidenced the process of peer education as a tool for empowerment. Participants, from commencing as recipients of the study session experience on Monday, were moving up the Ladder of Participation to a place of leadership, mirroring one of the goals of youth work.

Practically, participants were able to integrate ideas and inspirational material from a multitude of contexts, which would play an important role towards the study session's goal of establishing a connective network and introducing creativity in the action-planning process.

This theme of creativity in practice methodologies extended to the Thursday morning sessions. Participants had the chance to experience themselves a different type of youth work activities, facilitated by Elmeny Akademia, a Budapest-based organisation which engages marginalised young people through experiential learning methodologies, including outdoor and acrobatic activities. Participants engaged in a series of tightrope activities which aimed to develop life skills such as communication, problem solving, and collective responsibility amongst the participants, whilst challenging their balance. This experiential learning activity stressed the power of implicit learning, whilst also highlighting a previous learning that a one-size-fits-all approach to non-formal education may miss the individual needs of the learner. During the



week, for every opportunity presented through a different methodology, a learning curve was identified in parallel.

Thursday progressed further towards the ending of the programme - sessions from here on out leaned towards disengagement with the study session and re-engagement with the participants' home contexts. Beginning this process was a collaging activity, visually depicting the flow of their personal learning from the beginning of the study session and providing inspiration for their work ahead. This activity allowed participants to have a comprehensive understanding of their learning process and to 'connect the dots' between the individual sessions held so far.

Springboarding from this activity was an introduction to practice evaluation tools and goal-development frameworks, the Outcome Tree Framework and SMART Goal development, respectively. To synthesise their learnings to active bodies of work, the participants were facilitated to conduct a practice evaluation of a social work project of their choice, identifying any opportunities to include a youth work outcome. In providing a real-world example, the participants were challenged to consider a range of learnings from the week to achieve this, including human rights frameworks, resourcing considerations, supporting peer education and organisational culture changes, etc.

The last day of the study session started with a guest lecture from Amsterdam-based Prof. Evelien Nijland, about how to advocate for youth work in the local context. She gave the group concrete examples and tools to think about some advocacy activities they could carry out, starting with the vision of a goal and a plan to achieve it. She shared her own experience, in which she suggested involving the youth to build new objectives to work on or to focus on the problem that needs to be solved most urgently.



This lecture was inspiring for the group and was a good starting point to move on to the next session, during which participants drafted their action plans. Participants focused on one particular goal they wanted to achieve, before creating an action plan using materials such as colours, newspapers, rope, etc. Facilitators helped by prompting them with questions to guide them in the process, based on the SMART goals explored during the week and a possible timeline: "what do I want to do in 1 week? and in 1 month? and in 3 months?". Participants also had the chance to go deeper into topics which could help them with their plans. Thus, five 'learning corners' were made with each facilitator available to answer different questions about: FEANTSA, the Council of Europe, art and creativity as methods to work with the youth, youth work in general, and networking and funds.

This was useful for participants to think about their project in a concrete way: they had the opportunity to bring examples and problems, to share good practices and to think outside the box, trying to imagine something different just by listening to other examples. In the afternoon, the facilitation team organised an 'art gallery exhibition' with all the action plans hung around the room. Participants were invited to walk around in the room and see what others wanted to do when they were back home. With some emoticons, they could share their support, add some questions, share their comments or some resources, etc. The goal of this activity was to create connections and networking among the group beyond the study session.

Finally, the last part of Friday was dedicated to the evaluation of the study session, which was divided in three parts. In the first one, participants were free to choose an artistic method to evaluate the week: in small groupings, they created a song, a poem, a theatre scene, and an art object. In the second part, they had to fill in a more formal evaluation form with specific questions on the achievement of the objectives, their learning process, any recommendations for facilitators, etc. In the last part, participants were asked to write a wish for the group on a paper boat. All the boats were put on the ground and each person had the possibility to take one boat as a memory of the study session.

4. Follow-up activities

During the last day of the study session, participants had the chance to reflect about the next steps they would like to take, and to draft an action plan to make these ideas more tangible. Participants were suggested to include in this action plan achievable, timely, and measurable objectives, as well as milestones, tools they would need, or any obstacles they could foresee already.

Some interesting projects came up. For example, a social worker in Amsterdam put together an action plan to bring homeless services in the city closer to youth workers. Actions like linking with relevant partner organisations or collaborating with the youth work department of the city of Amsterdam, were envisaged. After one year, the aim was to have social workers in homeless services trained in youth work, and to make joint advocacy with youth work professionals in the city.

Another participant, in this case from Belgium, identified that communication with their local mental health service was deficient. Therefore, the action plan was aimed at building an effective 'communication tool' between them and the young people in homelessness they support. This was also framed in a broader vision of sharing competencies and tools, as well as of improving the multi-agency collaboration.

There was also a follow-up project from a different participant to empower youth experiencing homelessness and enable them to make changes in society. The aim is for youngsters to have an impact on shaping social policy, by participating in meetings of government committees that prepare legislation, and by being members in local social affairs councils and youth councils. To achieve this plan, it was considered important to organise trainings in public speaking for self-advocates, to inform them about the legal system and broader social issues, and to provide psychological support if needed.



On another note, some activities with a more collective nature were also proposed. For example, participants from Spain decided to work together on implementing youth work methodologies in their projects.

The six Italian participants agreed on a continued collaboration at country level after the study session. Among other things, they will set up a working group within fio.psd - the national federation of homeless services in Italy - to specifically address youth homelessness, gathering young professionals from across the country who are working with this group. This development has a big potential to raise awareness about youth homelessness in the country and make organisational and policy changes to improve the situation of young people experiencing homelessness in Italy.

It was also proposed to continue the informal learning held during the study session among participants from different countries, in a form of networking at European level. This initiative is still in discussion at the time of submitting this report, but the format could consist of online meetings three or four times per year, to discuss developments on youth homelessness in different countries and to exchange good practices.

In terms of FEANTSA Youth, we are planning to publish a manual or collection of good practices on how to include youth work in services supporting young people experiencing homelessness. This learning material will be out in 2025 and will likely be a valuable resource for those organisations willing to be more acquainted with the topic of youth work. In addition, it is likely there will be a session on youth work and homelessness in the FEANTSA Forum of 2025, to be held in Athens in May. This is FEANTSA's flagship annual conference gathering around 400 professionals from across Europe and beyond working in the homelessness sector.

Appendix 1: Final programme

Sunday, 13 October 2024

- Arrival of participants
- 19:00 Dinner
- 21:00 Welcome evening

Monday, 14 October 2024

- 09:30 Official opening with Introduction to study session, Intro of aims & objectives of the study session / Expectations & programme
- 11:00 Break
- 11:30 Team Building activity – to get to know each other and to identify the facilitating working conditions and learning styles of each participant
- 13:00 Lunch
- 14:30 Let's get to know each other's working contexts (Part 1) – Sharing information on each other organisations focusing on working contexts, target groups, challenges, opportunities, and successful stories as social/youth workers
- 16:00 Break
- 16:30 Let's get to know each other's working contexts (Part 2) – Mapping the main characteristics of social and youth work in participants' countries.
- 18:00 Reflection groups
- 19:00 Dinner
- 21:00 Intercultural night

Tuesday, 15 October 2024

- 09:30 What's youth work? (Part 1) – Role play on youth work approaches and styles
- 11:00 Break
- 11:30 What's youth work? (Part 2) – Introduction of the Council of Europe's perspective and recommendations on youth work, including the Council of Europe Youth Work Portfolio.
- 13:00 Lunch
- 14:30 Enter Dignityland! – Board game on social rights as a starting point to introduce social rights, human rights, and human rights education in youth work
- 16:00 Break
- 16:30 Bringing an informed youth work approach in social work – Identification of the power of youth work in social work to empower homeless young people
- 18:00 Reflection groups
- 19:00 Dinner

Wednesday, 16 October 2024

- 09:30 Learning from each other (Part 1): Participants present their youth work experiences, practices, and tools, to be used in social work
- 11:00 Break
- 11:30 Learning from each other (Part 2): Participants present their youth work experiences, practices, and tools, to be used in social work
- 13:00 Lunch
- Free Afternoon in the city
- 19:00 Dinner out in the city

Thursday, 17 October 2024

- 09:30 Field Visit – Outdoor activity with Elmeny Akademia in Budapest, specialised in youth work and experiential learning with marginalised youth
- 11:00 Break
- 11:30 Field Visit – Outdoor activity Elmeny Akademia in Budapest, specialised in youth work and experiential learning with marginalised youth
- 13:00 Lunch
- 14:30 Building learning from practices: Reflection of the participants on the contents seen during the previous days, and how to transfer them to their own context
- 16:00 Break
- 16:30 Developing quality practices: Use of assessment and quality frameworks to reflect on current practices, integrating the learnings from the week
- 18:00 Reflection groups
- 19:00 Dinner

Friday, 18 October 2024

- 09:30 Guest lecture on "Youth work with young people in homelessness: from an individual to a collective response"- Evelien Nijland working at PerMens
- 11:00 Break
- 11:30 Action Plan – Developing individual and organisational action plans to adopt an informed youth work approach in social work
- 13:00 Lunch
- 14:30 Networking and Follow-up: Support participants' networking and creation of common projects and actions. Sharing info on possible resources (i.e. European Youth Foundation)
- 16:00 Break
- 16:30 Final evaluation and closing: Allowing participants to evaluate the Study Session, their learning. Closing and delivery of certificates.
- 19:00 Dinner
- 21:00 Farewell Party

Saturday 19 October 2024

Departure of participants

Appendix 2: List of participants

Albania / Albanie

Marinela MUCOBEGA

Centre "Shelter Edlira Haxhiymeri"

Marsorela NDRECA

"Streha" Centre <https://www.strehacenter.org/>

Austria / Autriche

Julie FREYLINGER

Wiener Hilfswerk <https://www.hilfswerk.at/wien/>

Belgium / Belgique

Els DRUART

City of Antwerp/Public Center for Social Welfare
<https://www.antwerpen.be/>

Amy ENGELS

A Way Home Halle Vilvoorde + JAC/CAW Vilvoorde
<https://www.caw.be/jac/>

Elien VAN BLYENBERGH

Yuneco <https://yuneco.be/>

Bulgaria / Bulgarie

Kostantinos SARDELIS

European Youth Network for Creativity and Innovation

Czechia / Tchèque

Tomáš KOUKOL

NADĚJE Praha <https://nadeje.cz/praha>

Finland / Finlande

Valma RÄTY

Jyväskylän Nuoriso- ja Palveluasunnot JNP ry <https://jnp.fi/>

Greece / Grece

Angeliki NIKOLETOU

Emfasis Non-Profit <https://www.emfasisfoundation.org/en>

Ireland / Irlande

Chenyse HANRAHAN

Focus Ireland
<https://www.focusireland.ie/>

Siobhan KEALY

Galway Simon Community - Youth Homeless Service
<https://galwaysimon.ie/>

Italy / Italie

Federico ARRESTO

Fondazione Don Calabria per il Sociale ETS
<http://www.fondazioneoncalabria.org/>

Martina BINCI

ASP AMBITO 9 JESI
<https://www.aspambitonove.it/>

Irene BRUCATO

Associazione Opera Diocesana Betania Onlus
<https://www.associazionebetaniaonlus.org/>

Gianpaolo CAMBER

Lybra Società Cooperativa Sociale Onlus
<http://www.cooperativalybra.it/>

Giuseppe GAGLIARDI

Le mille e una notte

Anna MOSCA

Famvin Homeless Alliance (Depaul International group)
<https://vfhomelessalliance.org/eng/>

Lithuania / Lituanie

Donatas NAGUMANOVAS

Vilnius archdiocese Caritas
<https://vilnius.caritas.lt/>

Netherlands / Pays-Bas

Annie BERENDSEN

De Regenboog Groep/Universiteit van Amsterdam
<https://www.deregenboog.org/>

Leonie KASPAR

De Regenboog Groep
<https://www.deregenboog.org/>

Poland / Pologne

Natalia WISNIEWSKA

National Federation for Solving the Problem of Homelessness
<https://www.bezdomnosc.pl/>

Portugal / Portugal

Joana COELHO

C.A.S.A- Centro de Apoio ao Sem-Abrigo de Albufeira
<https://www.casa-apoioaosemabrigo.org/>

Alexandra MERCES

GAT Portugal - Project IN Mouraria
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Catarina SANTOS

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Marcela SILVA

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
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Spain / Espagne

Silvia GARCIA TORREGO

Universidad Complutense de Madrid
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Judith GIMENEZ

Sant Joan de Déu Serveis Socials Barcelona
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Ariadna LORA CARRERA

Sant Joan de Déu Serveis Socials Barcelona
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Andrea SANCHEZ

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United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni

Bethan GALLIVAN

End Youth Homelessness Cymru (EYHC)
<https://www.endyouthhomelessness.cymru/>

Chris GIMBY

Rock Trust
<https://www.rocktrust.org/>

Joanna JONES

Rock Trust
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Rebekah PRICE

Llamau
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Noni WILSON

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Preparatory team

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Opgroeien, Belgium <https://www.opgroeien.be/>

Naomi KARELS

Cooperativa Sociale Progetto Tenda, Italy
<https://www.progettotenda.net/>

Fionn SCOTT

Focus Ireland <https://www.focusireland.ie/>

Lars VAN RIET

Jeugdorp, Belgium <https://www.jeugdorp.be/>

Lecturers

Evelien NIJLAND

PerMens
<https://permens.nl>

Zoltán KOZÁR
Monika HORVÁTH

Élmény Akadémia
<https://elmenyakademia.hu/en/home/>

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Appendix 3: List of references and links for visibility

References

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- Council of Europe.(2017). 'Youth Work: Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4 adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 31 May 2017 and explanatory memorandum'
- National Youth Council of Ireland. 'Capturing magic: a tool for evaluating outcomes in youth arts projects'. https://www.youth.ie/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/CapturingMagic-2017-acc_0.pdf
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Links for visibility

- News page of the CoE Youth Department: [Transforming Social Work with the Power of Youth Work - Youth](#)
- Landing page in FEANTSA website: [FEANTSA Youth Study Session in Budapest](#)
- Section within the monthly newsletter of FEANTSA, 'Flash', reaching over nine thousand people from Europe and beyond: [FEANTSA Flash October 2024](#)
- Social media posts in FEANTSA's LinkedIn, X and Instagram accounts