

You said:

In the EUYPD9 consultation, young people from a diverse range of marginalised backgrounds were asked what could enable them to take advantage of EU-wide mobility opportunities related to the environment.

Financial barriers or perceived financial barriers were a major issue. These included direct costs, being unable to take a break from employment, or risking losing social welfare assistance. Language barriers and a lack of accessible information about opportunities also played a role. Some young people perceived EU mobility opportunities as not intended for young people from their backgrounds. The tendency to focus on immediate life needs or local issues rather than environmental topics was also a factor. The young people consulted identified a need to:

- lower the threshold for accessing opportunities by removing costs, offering short term (2-3 day) opportunities, simplifying administrative procedures, and connecting directly via school or local projects.
- increase funding and support to the organisations which promote mobility and solidarity projects.
- focus on local environmental initiatives that are connected to and affect marginalised young people's own communities.
- Increase publicity and outreach, including delivering mobility opportunities connected to schools as well as by working with organisations, professionals, and previous participants, who have “bonds of trust” with young people in marginalised circumstances.
- emphasise the personal benefits of taking part, especially with regard to impact on employability and employment skills and make opportunities more attractive.
- provide flexible, high quality and professional support that is able to meet a variety of different accessibility needs including resourcing organisations working with young people in marginalised circumstances to support environmental mobility opportunities.

We did:

Through the implementation phase reports National Working Groups (NWGs) stated they had:

1. Supported the delivery of activities for young people which:
 - Increased awareness of opportunities for learning mobilities amongst marginalised groups of young people.
 - Increased intergenerational solidarity and social cohesion.
 - Increased local and regional participatory mechanisms for young people e.g., within rural areas.
 - Increased the skills of multipliers (e.g., programme ambassadors) in promoting mobility opportunities.
 - Increased the participation of marginalised groups in learning mobility programmes.
2. Tried to improve the work of organisations supporting mobility opportunities relating to the inclusion of marginalised groups by:
 - Strengthening cooperation between National Agencies for E+/ESC and other youth field actors.
 - Developing tools and methodologies to support marginalised young people.
 - Supporting development of concrete learning mobility projects for marginalised young people related to sustainability.
 - Capacity building youth organisations.
3. Tried to influence policy and political developments by:
 - Utilising the outcomes of the EUYD9 consultation to share with policy-makers.
 - Using the outcomes of projects for marginalised young people to influencing policymaking.
 - Utilising to outcomes cooperation between various youth field actors to influence policy making, for instance by NGOs and ministries creating new programmes.

Remember! Influencing change across Europe is a complex process that takes many years. These results show just the first steps taken by the EU and its Member States in response to EUYD9. More details can be found in the full implementation phase reports and the national implementation phase reports.