



# FORWARD LOOKING COOPERATION IN YOUTH WORK: A DREAM GETTING THROUGH

## WORKING PAPER FOR A YOUTH MOBILITY PROGRAM BETWEEN EU AND ASEAN

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INDONESIA**



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# Introduction

The Working paper on youth mobility has been developed during the project 4EU&AS- Forward looking cooperation: a dream getting through, a Capacity building in the field of youth project financed under the Erasmus+ by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency of the European Commission.

The project is a follow-up of our previous successful project Euroasi, From Europe to Asia: capitalizing experience in youth work.

The working paper on youth mobility helps the partners' organizations to reach faster the main aim of the project: building a program dedicated to youth on education, youth mobility and volunteering between Asean Countries and Europe. This publication is the result of the Focus group "Youth Learning Mobility" of the project composed by experts, NGOs representatives, youth workers, testimonials, (youth) policy makers, public and private institutions, referents from formal education system from each country involved (Belgium, Italy, Indonesia, Portugal, The Philippines) that through the 2 years project have not only participate to common trainings on the topic but also worked on a virtual platform.

The document is a draft of a possible Youth Program to be adopted and implemented in the Asean Countries and that has been and it will be present in any occasion possible to public institutions, local Governments, education agencies, local and international policy makers both from EU and ASEAN countries, with the possibility for them to have a starting point, inspired by the most famous European programs of education, international mobility and volunteering dedicated to young people and youth workers, being able to discuss and modify until the adoption of an official program agreed by all the members' countries of ASEAN community.

To know more about the project 4EU&AS and others activities carried out you can read the chapter "The Project" and visit the website [www.euroasi.eu](http://www.euroasi.eu).

# Acknowledgements

This publication is the result of significant work and investment by the Partners of 4EU&AS, therefore we would like to thank all the people which gave their contribution. First of all, a big thank you goes to the Focus group members Miguel Barros, Karen Bermejo, Elena Brugger, Paulo Cardoso, Anastasia Costantini, Ismi Novia Fidosheva, Yassin Moustahfid, Angelica Perra, Luisa Zedda.

Additional, very important was the support of the local coordinator of each partners' organization and the stakeholders that gave us feedback during the visits on the fields at:

- European Parliament – President Mr. Antonio Tajani and its staff
- The ASEAN Secretariat – Mr. Lee Yoong Yoong and its staff
- DG EAC - European Commission - Mr. Jacob Kornbeck
- Rappresentanza Permanente d'Italia presso l'Unione Europea: Professor Fabio Donato (Research and Innovation department), Mr. Carlo Presenti (Youth and Sport), Dario Pusole
- Europe Direct Sardegna - Dott. Antonio Mura
- Sardinia Regional Assembly Members
- University of Cagliari – International mobility department
- CASMI representatives (Sardinian association committee for international mobility)
- Trainers, facilitators and members of TDM 2000 International network

Each of the people involved have shared useful information, best practices, stories, documents useful to understand how youth policies work and to understand priorities and strategies both in Europe and ASEAN. Not to mention the participants to international trainings and seminar and to local activities which, with their enthusiasm and involvement, made us realize everyday of this project that we were on the right track.

We would also like to thank the staff working and volunteering in the 5 partner organisations of the Project: TDM 2000 International, ARS for progress of People, Great Indonesia, Red Cross Boracay Malay Chapter and Synergia. Their work, even the smallest contribution, was essential to ensure the success of the creation of this publication.

# “Forward looking cooperation in Youth Work: a dream getting through”

The Idea for “**Forward looking cooperation in Youth Work: a dream getting through**” as KA2 project under Erasmus + Program, was born from the long-term cooperation between EU and ASEAN NGOs, which are still striving for continuation of collaboration work on actual local and international needs detected. This project was the follow-up idea of the capacity building project EUROASI that has involved partners from Indonesia, Philippines, Portugal, Malta, Slovenia and Italia from September 2014 to September 2016, with the aim to transfer the best practice of the “Youth in Action” program (mobility programme dedicated to youth) in South East Asia.

Euroasi gave the possibility to more than 100 people to get a training programme in their own countries and 22 mobility opportunities from Asia to Europe to young people and youth workers.

4EU&AS project lasted for 23 months, surfing on the strong impact wave of the previous results and diving deep in the local and international needs analysis. The highest aim was to create a mobility program among Europe and ASEAN Countries by sharing best practices, methodologies and policies with other Countries which are already involved in such programs with the direct and indirect participation of about 2500 young people.

Based on these assumptions, the project activities have been mainly based on methodology of Non-Formal Education and develop in 4 main directions:

1. LEARNING
2. REALIZING
3. SUPPORTING
4. AIMING HIGH

## Actions

Promotional events in each Country to inform young people and stakeholders about the project.

### Focus Group “Youth Learning Mobility”

A specific team responsible for the creation of a Working paper on Youth Mobility (this publication)



### Virtual co-working Space

A virtual platform to discuss, research and create a working paper for a youth mobility program between EU and ASEAN.

### Local Initiatives Teams

Local youth in charge to plan and developed their own local small projects, addressing their community needs and based on ideas arose during EUROASI or similar projects.

### The Mobility activities

The project foresees four mobility activities to support the capacity building activities and to create synergy for international development strategy.

- **Indonesia** “Start Up Seminar for Youth Mobility” – Semarang, April 2018
- **Italy** “Youth Work and Local Community Development” – Cagliari, July 2018
- **Belgium** “Youth Involvement in the Policy Making process” – Brussels, November 2018
- **The Philippines** “Personal and Professional Development through Mobility” – Boracay, April 2019

### Platform for EUROSEAN NGOs

An online database of associations from Europe and ASEAN interested in cooperating, with possibility of uploads different activities and calls dedicated to young people and youth organization.

### Hubs of Directions

Local Info-point offices in Boracay (The Philippines) and Semarang (Indonesia) to raise awareness about the importance of mobility projects by organizing specific events, giving information and assistance to find opportunities of learning, working, organizing projects abroad.

### The multiplier events in each Country to disseminate about activities and results

### Coordinator:

**TDM 2000 International**, based in Italy, is a non-governmental organization aimed at promoting and encouraging cooperation across Europe by setting a vivid network of youth organizations.

Created in 2008 includes 30 different association operating in 23 countries. Each member is actively involved in the development and coordination of several international projects, mainly in the fields of: Education, Training, International Cooperation for Development and Mobility for Intercultural Learning. TDM 2000 International aims at increasing the level of social cohesion, enforcement of Human Rights, intercultural understanding, cross-borders cooperation, youth empowerment, participation and employability. The network plans to achieve these objectives through the establishment of a vast network of cooperation among youth organizations that will develop

strategies and actions that will affect youths all over Europe, being a promoter of the empowerment of youth people, youth associations and the communities where they work with.

The main methodology used is Non-Formal Education and since its creation, TDM 2000 International reached thousands of youths that have been involved in activities both at local and international level, and through the use of an online platform aimed at the interaction and exchange of good practices between young people and stakeholder, that boasts over 3000 users since it first came online.

## **Partners:**

### **ARS for Progress of People: Belgium**

ARS4Progress is a non-profit organization based in Brussels. It works for the promotion of economic, social and cultural, especially in the issues related to education, youth policy and civil society through projects in the field of youth policy, mainly co-funded by the European Commission, project design and management, mobility programs.

### **GREAT: Indonesia**

Is a non government organization based in Semarang since 2015. It gives the opportunity to all youth without expectations and discrimination to access education, experience to develop topics as human rights, environment, active participation, education by organizing trainings, seminars and workshops.

### **Philippine RED Cross Boracay Chapter: Philippines**

Philippine Red Cross is the foremost humanitarian organization in the country. Boracay-Malay Chapter has been inaugurated in 2011 and it is the 99<sup>th</sup> Chapter in the country. Its aim is to educate and empower the youth through constructive trainings and humanitarian activities in the spirit of Red Cross.

### **Synergia: Portugal**

Synergia is an organization active in Portugal which aims to promote activities for young people by developing project for them in the fields of democracy, active citizenship, non-formal education, international cooperation and local development. Active under the Youth in Action programme, is now working with Erasmus+. Member of TDM 2000 International since 2013.

# ASEAN Stride Together

## Introduction

Stride Together is the Programme the ASEAN proposes for young people. It aims to inspire a sense of active ASEAN citizenship, solidarity and tolerance among young SE Asians and to involve them in shaping the Association's and individual nations' future. It promotes mobility within and beyond the ASEAN borders, non-formal learning and intercultural dialogue, and encourages the inclusion of all young people, regardless of their educational, social and cultural background: Stride Together is a Programme that includes everyone!

## General Information

The Stride Together Programme aims to respond at ASEAN level to the needs of young people from adolescence to adulthood. It makes an important contribution to acquiring competences and is therefore a key instrument in providing young people with opportunities for non-formal and informal learning with the ASEAN community; it is an important instrument to support the ASEAN vision of developing one community.

Stride Together will focus on providing opportunity of youth mobility to young people in order to increase their capacities for self development through engaging them in intercultural dialogue. The programme will feature the ability of youth to travel across ASEAN countries and engage with the local community in conversation in order to discuss cultural elements.

## Objectives

- Promote young people' active ASEAN citizenship
- Develop solidarity and social cohesion between young people in ASEAN communities
- Contribute to developing quality support systems for youth activities and capabilities of organisations in the youth field
- Promote ASEAN cooperation in the youth field

## Priorities

The general objectives will be implemented at the project facilitation level with consideration of permanent priorities and annual priorities.

### ASEAN citizenship

Making youth aware that they are ASEAN citizens is one of the priorities of the Stride Together programme. The objective is to encourage young people to think critically and reflect on ASEAN topics, how they may contribute to the community and build a better future for everyone around them. Considering this, projects should aim to have a strong 'ASEAN dimension' where participants discuss the current and emerging values of the ASEAN community. The ASEAN dimension is a broad term to conceive. In reflection, a Stride Together project should offer young people the opportunity to identify and discuss common values with young people of other countries and cultures.

Projects should stimulate young people to reflect on the characteristics of ASEAN society and encourage them to play an active role in developing their communities. The young people must be made aware that they are a part of ASEAN and not only that they need to discover ASEAN, but also to play a part in shaping it.

### Participating of young people

The main priority of the Stride Together programme is the active participation of young people and increased support for

- Increased participation of young people in civic life in their community
- Increased participation of young people in representative democracy
- Various forms of innovative learning

The following points highlight key principles of participatory approaches in the Stride Together projects:

- Offering space for interaction of participants, avoid passive listening
- Respect for individual knowledge and skill
- Ensuring influence over project decisions, not simply involvement
- Participation is a learning process as much as an outcome
- An approach and attitude rather than a specific set of technical skills
- Reversing the traditional roles of outside 'experts'
- Facilitating young people to undertake their own analysis
- Self-critical awareness by facilitators
- The sharing of ideas and information



## Cultural diversity

The respect for cultural diversity together with the fight against racism and xenophobia are priorities of the Stride Together Programme. By facilitating joint activities of young people from different cultural, ethnic and religious backgrounds, the Programme aims to develop the intercultural learning of young people. As far as the development and implementation of projects are concerned, this means that young people participating in a project should become aware of its intercultural dimension. The project should stimulate awareness and reflection on the differences in values. Young people should be supported to respectfully and sensitively challenge viewpoints that perpetuate inequality or discrimination. Furthermore, intercultural working methods should be used to enable project participants to participate on an equal basis.

## Inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities

An important priority for ASEAN is to give access to all young people, including young people with fewer opportunities, to the Stride Together. Young people with fewer opportunities are young people that are at a disadvantage compared to their peers because they face one or more of the situations and obstacles mentioned in the non-exhaustive list below. In certain contexts, these situations or obstacles prevent young people from having effective access to formal and non-formal education, trans-national mobility and participation, active citizenship, empowerment and inclusion in society. Social obstacles: young people facing discrimination because of gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, disability, etc.; young people with limited social skills or anti-social or risky sexual behaviours; young people in a precarious situation; (ex-)offenders, (ex-)drug or alcohol abusers; young and/or single parents; orphans; young people from broken families.

- Economic obstacles: young people with a low standard of living, low income, dependence on social welfare system; in long-term unemployment or poverty; young people who are homeless, young people in debt or with financial problems.
- Disability: young people with mental (intellectual, cognitive, learning), physical, sensory or other disabilities.
- Educational difficulties: young people with learning difficulties; early school-leavers and school dropouts; lower qualified persons; young people with poor school performance.
- Cultural differences: young immigrants or refugees or descendants from immigrant or refugee families; young people belonging to a national or ethnic minority; young people with linguistic adaptation and cultural inclusion problems.
- Health problems: young people with chronic health problems, severe illnesses or psychiatric conditions; young people with mental health problems.
- Geographical obstacles: young people from remote or rural areas; young people living on small islands or peripheral regions; young people from urban problem zones; young people from less serviced areas (limited public transport, poor facilities, abandoned villages). Youth groups and organisations should take appropriate measures to avoid exclusion of specific target groups. However, it is possible that young people confronted

by one specific situation or obstacle face a disadvantage compared to their peers in one country or region, but not in another one.

Stride Together Programme is a Programme for all, and efforts should be made to include young people with special needs. Beyond accessibility to all, the Stride Together Programme also aims at being a tool to enhance the social inclusion, active citizenship and employability of young people with fewer opportunities and to contribute to social cohesion at large. An Inclusion Strategy has been designed for the Stride Together Programme, as the common framework to support its efforts.

# Important features of the Stride Together Programme

## Non-formal learning

The Stride together Programme provides important opportunities for young people to acquire skills and competences. Therefore, it is a key instrument for non-formal and informal learning in an ASEAN dimension. Non-formal learning refers to the learning which takes place outside formal educational curriculum. Non-formal learning activities involve people on a voluntary basis, are carefully planned, to foster the participants' personal and social development. Informal learning refers to the learning in daily life activities, in work, family, leisure, etc. It is mainly learning by doing. In the youth sector, informal learning takes place in youth and leisure initiatives, in peer group and voluntary activities etc. Non-formal and informal learning enables young people to acquire essential competences and contributes to their personal development, social inclusion and active citizenship, thereby improving their employment prospects. Learning activities within the youth field provide value for young people as well as for the economy and society.

Non-formal and informal learning activities within Stride Together Programme are complementary to the formal education and training system. They have a participative and learner-centred approach, are carried out on a voluntary basis and are therefore closely linked to young people's needs, aspirations and interests. By providing an additional source of learning and a route into formal education and training, such activities are particularly relevant to young people with fewer opportunities.

Projects funded by the Stride Together Programme have to adhere to the non-formal learning principles. These are:

- Learning in non-formal learning is intended and voluntary
- Education takes place in a diverse range of environments and situations for which training and learning are not necessarily the sole or main activity
- The activities may be staffed by professional learning facilitators (such as youth trainers/workers) or volunteers (such as youth leaders or youth trainers)
- The activities are planned but are seldom structured by conventional rhythms or curriculum subjects
- The activities usually address specific target groups and document learning in a specific, field oriented way.

## Stride-pass

Every person who has taken part in a Stride Together project is entitled to receive a Strider-pass certificate, which describes and validates the non-formal and informal learning experience acquired during the project. Issuing a Strider-pass certificate supports learning processes within the Stride Together projects and enhances the quality of the projects. All Strider-pass certificates have a common structure, a coherent layout, and contain the following information:

- Personal details about the participant
- General description of the relevant Stride of the Programme
- Key information concerning the project and the activities realised by the participant
- Description and assessment of the participant's learning outcome during the project

Through the Strider-pass, ASEAN ensures that participation in the Programme is recognised as an educational experience and a period of non-formal learning and informal learning. This document can be of great benefit for the future educational or professional pathway of the participant. Each beneficiary of a Stride Together grant under the Stride concerned is responsible for:

- Informing all participants involved in the project that they are entitled to receive a Strider-pass certificate
- Issuing such certificates to all participants who request one

These obligations are specified in the model of grant agreement between the beneficiary and the relevant National or Executive Agency. Beneficiaries can issue Strider-pass certificates by accessing a website designed for issuing Strider-pass, which should be an integral part of the ASEAN website on the recognition of non-formal learning in the youth field.

## Visibility of the Stride Together Programme

All projects funded under the Stride Together Programme must develop measures aimed at ensuring the visibility of their project and of the Programme. Visibility consists in spreading information about the project, its objectives and attended results, as well as in promoting the contribution of the ASEAN Stride Together Programme to the realisation of the project. Visibility measures mainly occur before and during the implementation of the project. Such measures can be for example: developing information or promotional material; issuing 'press releases' or writing articles for newspapers, magazines, websites or newsletters; creating an e-group, a web space, a photo gallery or blog on the Internet, etc. The visibility of the Stride together



Programme projects also mention that they have received ASEAN support for realization of the project.

## **Dissemination and exploitation of results**

Dissemination and exploitation of results relates to the use and practical application of a project's outcomes; it is achieved through transfer and adaptation of existing results to the needs of new target groups. The needs of those who will benefit from the project should be considered when planning for dissemination and exploitation. Exploitation of results can take place either at individual level (multiplication) or at the level of the policies (mainstreaming).

Multiplication is obtained for instance by convincing a project promoter to use the results of a previous project either as they are or by adapting them to a new context. Mainstreaming is obtained through a structured and planned process of convincing decision-makers to use successful results from certain projects by incorporating them into local, regional, national or ASEAN systems and practices.

As far as promoters are concerned, they should carry out activities aimed at making their projects and the results more visible, better known and sustainable. This means that the results of the project will continue to be used and have a positive effect on the largest possible number of young people once the project comes to an end. By planning measures ensuring dissemination and exploitation of results as part of their projects, promoters will increase the quality of their work and actively contribute to the overall impact of the Stride Together Programme.

## **Anti-discrimination**

Anti-discrimination is a core element of the Stride Together Programme. The Programme should be accessible to all young people without any form of discrimination on grounds of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability or sexual orientation.

## **Equality between women and men**

The Stride Together Programme aims at reaching an equal opportunity for male and female participants, globally, and within each Stride. At Programme structures level, this means that appropriate measures should be taken, as much as possible, to stimulate the interest and participation of the less represented gender in each Stride.

## Protection and safety of participants

Protection and safety of young people involved in Stride Together projects are important principles of the Programme. All young persons participating in the Stride Together Programme deserve the opportunity to achieve their full potential in terms of social, emotional and spiritual development. This could only be assured in a safe environment, which respects and protects the rights of young people and safeguards and promotes their welfare.

In its simplest form, protection and safety address every young person's right not to be subjected to harm. In that perspective, there is no issue that is not potentially in some way related to young person's safety and protection. Protection in this context covers all kinds of inappropriate behaviour, including sexual and moral harassment, but also intercultural problems, insurance, accidents, fire, alcohol and substance abuse, neglect, bullying, degrading treatment or punishment, etc. The fundamental objective is to ensure that all those who work together with young people recognize a duty to safeguard the protection of young people and are able to fulfil this duty. To this end, each promoter participating in the Stride Together Programme should have in place effective procedures and arrangements to promote and guarantee the welfare and protection of young people. This will help to enhance the young people's experience as a safe, effective and enjoyable learning experience. With this regard, all participants directly involved in Stride Together projects must be insured against the risks linked to their participation in these projects. Apart from the SEA Voluntary Service which foresees a specific insurance policy, the Stride Together Programme does not define a unique format of insurance, nor does it recommend specific insurance companies. The Programme leaves it up to project promoters to seek the most suitable insurance policy according to the type of project carried out and to the insurance formats available at national level. Furthermore, it is not necessary to stipulate a project-specific insurance, if the participants are already covered by insurance policies previously stipulated by the project promoters. In any circumstances, the following areas must be covered:

- Wherever relevant, travel insurance (including damage or loss of luggage)
- Third party liability (including, wherever appropriate, professional indemnity or insurance for responsibility)
- Medical assistance, including after care
- Accident and serious illness (including permanent or temporary incapacity)
- Death (including repatriation in case of projects carried out abroad)
- Legal assistance fees
- Wherever relevant, special insurance for particular circumstances such as outdoor activities.

Finally, if projects involve young people under 18, project promoters are requested to ask the authorisation of participation to parents or those acting on their behalf.

## Multilingualism

The Programme Stride Together sets out to promote multilingualism while bearing in mind two long-term objectives: helping to create a society that makes the most of linguistic diversity, and encouraging citizens to learn foreign languages. The Stride Together Programme achieves these objectives by bringing young people of different nationalities and different languages together and by giving them the opportunity to participate in activities abroad. Although Stride Together is not a linguistic Programme, it is nevertheless a non-formal learning Programme which gives young people the opportunity to become acquainted with other languages and cultures.

# What is the structure of the Stride Together Programme?

In order to achieve its objectives, the Stride Together Programme foresees three operational Strides.

## Stride 1 - Stride for SEA

Stride 1 supports the following sub-Strides:

- Sub-Stride 1.1 - Youth Exchanges

Youth Exchanges offer an opportunity for groups of young people from different countries to meet and learn about each other's cultures. The groups plan together their Youth Exchange around a theme of mutual interest.

- Sub-Stride 1.2 - Youth Initiatives

Youth Initiatives support group projects designed at local, regional and national level. They also support the networking of similar projects between different countries, in order to strengthen their ASEAN aspect and to enhance cooperation and exchanges of experiences between young people.

## Stride 2 - SEA Voluntary Service

The aim of the SEA Voluntary Service is to support young people's participation in various forms of voluntary activities, both within and outside ASEAN. Under this Stride, young people take part individually or in groups in non-profit, unpaid activities.

## Stride 3 - Youth Support Systems

Stride 3 supports the following sub-Strides:

- Sub-Stride 3.1 - Training and networking of those active in youth work and youth organisations



This sub-Stride supports the training of those active in youth work and youth organisations, in particular the exchange of experiences, expertise and good practice as well as activities, which may lead to long-lasting quality projects, partnerships and networks.

- Sub-Stride 3.2 - Information activities for young people and those active in youth work and youth organisations

This sub-Stride supports activities at ASEAN and national level, which improve young people's access to information and communication services and increase the participation of young people in the preparation and dissemination of user-friendly, targeted information products. It also supports the development of ASEAN, national, regional and local youth portals for the dissemination of specific information for young people.

- Sub-Stride 3.3 – Partnerships

This sub-Stride is for the funding of partnerships in order to develop long-term projects, which combine various measures in the Programme.

# Who can participate in the Stride Together Programme?

Young people and youth workers naturally constitute the main target population of the Programme. However, the Programme reaches these individuals through promoters. Conditions for participation in the Programme therefore relate to these two actors: the 'participants' (individuals participating in the Programme) and the 'promoters' (in most cases, legally established organisations). For both participants and promoters, conditions for participation depend on the country in which they are based.

## Eligible participants

Young person aged between 15 and 30 years old or somebody active in youth work or youth organisations legally resident in one of the Programme or Partner Countries? If so, you can be a participant of a Stride Together project, depending on the Stride and sub-Stride concerned. Age limits of participants are:

- Lower age limits - participants must have reached the minimum age at the application deadline. For example, if the lower age limit is 15 years, participants must have reached their 15th birthday by the application deadline
- Upper age limits - participants must not be older than the indicated maximum age at the application deadline. For example, if the upper age limit is 30 years, participants must not have reached their 31<sup>st</sup> birthday by the application deadline.

## Eligible promoters

Stride Together projects are submitted and, if selected, managed by promoters representing the participants. Are you:

- A non-profit or non-governmental organisation
- A local, regional public body
- An informal group of young people
- A body active at ASEAN level in the youth field (NGO), having member branches in at least 3 Programme Countries
- An international governmental non-profit organisation

- A profit-making organisation organising an event in the area of youth, sport or culture legally established in one of the Programme or Partner Countries. If so, you can be promoter of a Stride Together project depending on the Stride and sub-Stride concerned.

If your project is selected, you become a 'beneficiary' of the Programme. A beneficiary is a promoter who will be proposed a grant agreement for the realisation of the project (grant agreements are not proposed to the participants themselves).

## Eligible Countries

Depending on the Stride or sub-Stride, participants and promoters based in various countries can participate. A distinction is made between Programme Countries and Partner Countries.

- Participants and promoters from Programme Countries can participate in all Strides of the Stride Together Programme.
- Participants and promoters from Neighbouring Partner Countries can participate in Stride 2 of the Stride Together Programme.
- Participants and promoters from Other Partner Countries of the World can participate in Stride 2 of the Stride together Programme.

## Programme Countries

All the current members of ASEAN are Programme Countries.

Currently: Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Vietnam, Brunei, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Laos.

## Partner Countries

The partner countries are to be decided by ASEAN depending on who they wish to cooperate with and establish a relation regarding youth mobility.

## Visa requirements

If a project that is being implemented involves countries that have visa requirements for entry or stay, it is the responsibility of all the promoters to ensure that any visa required is in order before the activity takes place.

Note that the procedure for a Visa may take several weeks before it is issued so it is suggested to plan in advance.

# Stride 1.1 - Youth Exchanges Objectives

Youth Exchanges allow one or more groups of young people to be hosted by a group from another country in order to participate together in a joint programme of activities. These projects involve the active participation of young people and are designed to allow them to discover and become aware of different social and cultural realities, to learn from each other and reinforce their feeling of being ASEAN citizens.

## What is a Youth Exchange?

A Youth Exchange is a project which brings together groups of young people from two or more countries, providing them with an opportunity to discuss and confront various themes, whilst learning about each other's countries and cultures. A Youth Exchange is based on a trans-national partnership between two or more promoters from different countries. According to the number of countries involved, a Youth Exchange can be bilateral, trilateral or multilateral. A Bilateral Youth Exchange is justified especially when the promoters are at their first ASEAN project, or when

the participants are small-scale or local groups without experience at ASEAN level. A Youth Exchange can be itinerant, implying the movement of all participants at the same time, throughout one or more countries participating in the Exchange. A Youth Exchange project has three phases:

- Planning and preparation
- Implementation of the Activity
- Evaluation (including reflection on a possible follow-up).

Non-formal learning principles and practice are reflected throughout the project.

## What a Youth Exchange is not

The following activities in particular are NOT eligible for grants under Youth Exchanges:

- Academic study trips
- Exchange activities which aim to make financial profit
- Exchange activities which can be classed as tourism
- Festivals
- Holiday travel
- Language courses
- Performance tours
- School class exchanges
- Sports competitions
- Statutory meetings of organisations
- Political gatherings
- Work camps

# Stride 1.2 - Youth Initiatives

## Objectives

This sub-Stride supports projects where young people participate actively and directly in activities of their own devising in which they play the key roles, in order to develop their initiative, enterprise and creativity.

## What is a Youth Initiative?

A Youth Initiative is a project initiated, set up and carried out by young people themselves. It gives young people the chance to try out ideas through initiatives, which give them an opportunity to be directly and actively involved in planning and carrying out projects. Participation in a Youth Initiative is an important non-formal learning experience. It also provides young people with an opportunity to consider themselves as ASEAN citizens and to feel that they are contributing to the construction of the ASEAN community. A Youth Initiative project has three phases:

- Planning and preparation
- Implementation of the Activity
- Evaluation (including reflection on a possible follow-up).

Non-formal learning principles and practice are reflected throughout the project.

A Youth Initiative can be:

- National: designed at local, regional or national level and developed by a single group in its country of residence
- Trans-national: a networking of youth initiatives jointly carried out by two or more groups from different countries.



# Stride 2 - SEA Voluntary Service Objectives

The aim of the SEA Voluntary Service (SVS) is to develop solidarity and promote active citizenship and mutual understanding among young people.

## What is a SEA Voluntary Service project?

The SEA Voluntary Service enables young people to carry out voluntary service for up to 12 months in a country other than their country of residence. It fosters solidarity among young people and is a true 'learning service'. Beyond benefiting local communities, volunteers learn new skills and languages, and discover other cultures. A SVS project has three phases:

- Planning and preparation
- Implementation of the Activity
- Evaluation (including reflection on a possible follow-up)

Non-formal learning principles and practice are reflected throughout the project. A SVS project can focus on a variety of themes and areas of intervention, such as culture, youth, sports, social care, cultural heritage, arts, civil protection, environment, development cooperation, etc. High-risk interventions in immediate post-crisis situations (e.g. humanitarian aid, immediate disaster relief, etc.) are excluded. It is designed to implement one or more SVS Activities.

## SVS Activity

A SVS Activity has three essential components:

### The Service:

The volunteer is hosted by a promoter in a country other than her/his country of residence and carries out voluntary service for the benefit of the local community. The service is unpaid, non profit-making and full-time.

### **SVS Training and Evaluation Cycle:**

The promoters involved in the SVS Activity must ensure that each volunteer participates in:

- Pre-departure training
- On-arrival training
- Mid-term evaluation (for a Service lasting more than 4 months)
- Evaluation of the Activity

### **Ongoing volunteer support:**

The promoters must provide personal, task-related, linguistic and administrative support to each volunteer involved in the Activity. A SVS Activity involving young people with fewer opportunities includes specific elements to ensure that adequate support is provided to the volunteers. According to the number of promoters and volunteers involved, an SVS Activity can be defined as an Individual or Group SVS Activity:

- Individual SVS Activity: 1 volunteer sent by one Sending Organisation to one Host Organisation
- Group SVS Activity: between 2 and 100 volunteers sent by one or several Sending Organisations to one or several Host Organisations.

The distinguishing feature of the Group SVS Activity is that volunteers carry out their Service in the same time frame and the tasks they carry out are linked to a common thematic. A Group SVS Activity can also be linked to a specific event; in this case, the Activity requires a solid partnership with the organising body of the event and the volunteers' tasks must all relate to the event.

### **The SVS Charter**

The SVS Charter is part of the Stride together Programme Guide and highlights the roles of each promoter in an SVS project, as well as the main principles and quality standards of SVS. Each SVS promoter must adhere to the provisions set out in this Charter.

Promoters decide together - in line with this Charter - how to share tasks and responsibilities and the grant within each Activity of the SVS Project. These divisions are formalised through an SVS Activity Agreement between promoters.

## What SVS is not

- Occasional, unstructured, part-time volunteering
- An internship in an enterprise
- A paid job; it must not replace paid jobs
- A recreation or tourist activity
- A language course
- Exploitation of a cheap workforce
- A period of study or vocational training abroad.

# Stride 3 - Training and Networking of those active in youth work and youth organisations

## Objectives

This sub-Stride supports the training of those active in youth work and youth organisations in this field, in particular project leaders, youth advisers and supervisors in these projects. It also supports the exchange of experiences, expertise and good practice between those active in youth work and youth organisations, as well as activities which may lead to the establishment of long-lasting, high quality projects, partnerships and networks.

## What is a Training and Networking Project?

A Training and Networking project can be of two types:

- A project promoting exchanges, cooperation and training in the field of youth work. It will be developed with a view to implementing an Activity which supports capacity-building and innovation among promoters, as well as the exchange of experience, expertise and good practice among those who are involved in youth work
- A project leading to the development of further projects under the Stride Together Programme. It will be developed with a view to implementing an Activity which helps all potential promoters to prepare and develop new projects under the Stride Together Programme, notably by ensuring support and know-how for the development of the projects; support for partner-finding; tools and means to improve the quality of the projects.

A project has three phases:

- Planning and preparation
- Implementation of the Activity
- Evaluation (including reflection on a possible follow-up)

Non-formal learning principles and practice are reflected throughout the project.

## Training and Networking Activity

A Training and Networking (T&N) project is developed with a view to implementing one of the following Activities:

- Job Shadowing (Practical learning experience). A short stay with a partner organisation in another country with the aim of exchanging good practices, acquiring skills and knowledge and/or building long-term partnerships through participative observation.
- Feasibility Visit. A short meeting with potential partners to explore and/or prepare for a potential transnational project. Feasibility meetings aim to improve and develop existing cooperation and/or to prepare a future project within the Stride Together Programme.
- Evaluation Meeting. A meeting planned with partners, aiming to evaluate past meetings, seminars, training courses. These meetings help partners to evaluate and discuss potential follow-up after undertaking a common project.
- Study Visit. An organised study programme, for a short period, that offers a view of youth work and/or youth policy provisions in one country. Study visits focus on a theme and consist of visits and meetings to different projects and organisations in a chosen country.
- Partnership-building Activity. An event organised with a view to allow participants to find partners for transnational co-operation and/or for project development. Partnership-building brings together potential partners and facilitates the development of new projects around a chosen topic and/or a Stride of the Stride Together Programme.
- Seminar. An event organised to provide a platform for discussion and exchange of good practice, based on theoretical inputs, around a chosen theme or themes, which are relevant to the youth work field.
- Training Course. An educational learning programme on specific topics, aiming to improve participants' competences, knowledge, skills and attitudes. Training courses lead to higher quality practice in youth work in general and/or, specifically, Stride Together projects.
- Networking. Combination or series of activities aiming to create new networks, or to strengthen and widen existing networks under the Stride Together Programme.

## Multi-Measure projects

Through a Multi-Measure project, a promoter who aims to carry out several Activities over a period of up to 18 months can submit one single application combining:

- Either between two and five activities of the same type (e.g. from two to five Seminars)
- Or between two and five activities of different types (e.g. one Feasibility Visit, two Training Courses, one Seminar and one Evaluation meeting).

All Activities supported through Stride 3 can be combined within a Multi-Measure project.

The aims of a Multi-Measure project are specifically to:

- Reduce the administrative burden on promoters that have experience in managing grants under the Stride Together Programme or other ASEAN Programmes
- Move the focus to quality aspects in project planning and implementation
- Allow the elaboration of wider visibility and dissemination measures.