

SALTO-YOUTH  
EUROMED  
RESOURCE CENTRE



# EUROMED STUDIES AND RESEARCH

 EuroMed Youth  
and Sustainable development



## PRESENTATION

### Context and aims of this publication

**Background:** The “Barcelona Declaration” was adopted in 1995 by EU and neighbouring Mediterranean states with the intention of establishing a comprehensive Euro-Mediterranean partnership in order to turn the Mediterranean into a common area of peace, stability and prosperity through the reinforcement of political dialogue and security, an economic and financial partnership and a social, cultural and human partnership.

At the same time, the Mediterranean environment is in grave danger due to unsustainable over-exploitation coupled with Climate Change. Parts of the region are becoming increasingly difficult to live in due to desertification, deforestation and soil loss is widespread, whilst the sea itself is overfished and polluted. Action is needed.

This guide outlines threats to the Mediterranean environment and the pressing need to promote genuine sustainable development in the region. The guide also aims to give ideas and inspiration for youth who want to contribute to defending their shared sea and its unique culture. One of the main opportunities for youth who want to take action are the Euro-Med Youth and Youth in Action programmes.



## SUMMARY



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## CHAPTER I - What is Euro-Med Youth Programme IV and Youth in Action (Action 3.1)?

The Euro-Med Youth Programme is a regional programme set up within the framework of the third chapter of the Barcelona Process entitled "Partnership in social, cultural and human affairs".

- > EuroMed Youth Phase I 1999 to 2001
- > EuroMed Youth Phase II 2001 to 2004
- > EuroMed Youth Phase III 2005 to 2008
- > EuroMed Youth Phase IV 2010 to 2013

It comprises **35 countries**:

the **28 EU Member States**: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and the **8 Mediterranean partner** countries signatories of the Barcelona Declaration: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia and Israel.

In the course of the previous phases of the programme, the decentralization process, through the establishment of Euro-Med Youth Units guaranteed a greater proximity to the final beneficiaries. During this new phase reinforced guidance and further support to Euro-Med Youth Units is needed. The aim is to **strengthen the complementarity with the Youth in Action programme and increasing the cooperation between Euro-Med Youth Units and National Agencies**, to bring the action as close as possible

to the beneficiaries and to adapt it to the diversity of national systems and situations in the field of youth.

The purpose of Youth in Action 3.1 is to develop mutual understanding between peoples in a spirit of openness, while also contributing to the development of networks that support the activities of young people in the countries concerned. It supports activities designed to network and enhance the capacity of NGOs in the youth field, recognising the important role that they can play in the development of civil society in the neighbouring countries. It covers the training of those active in youth work and youth organisations, and exchanges of experience, expertise and good practices between them. It supports activities which may lead to the establishment of long-lasting, high quality projects and partnerships.

### The sub-Action supports two types of projects:

1. Youth Exchanges with Neighbouring Partner Countries
2. Training and Networking with Neighbouring Partner Countries

### **Cooperation with Mediterranean Partner Countries - Euro-Med Youth Programme**

The programme promotes the mobility of young people and the understanding between peoples through three types of actions:

- > Euro-Med Youth Exchanges
- > Euro-Med Youth Voluntary Service

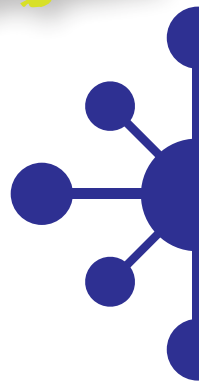


> **Euro-Med Youth Training and Networking** (Contact Making Seminars, Study Visits, Training Courses and Seminars)

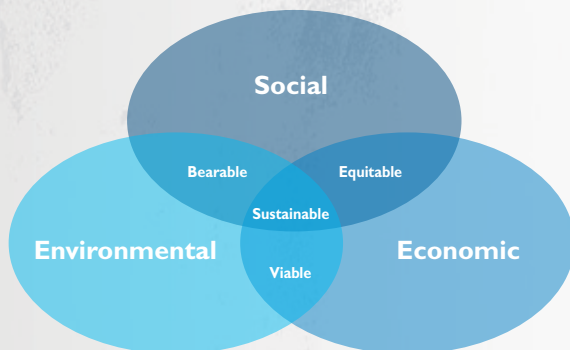
Projects involving Mediterranean Partner Countries can be funded under the Youth in Action Programme only if the activities take place in one of the Programme Countries.

Projects taking place in a Mediterranean Partner Country can be supported through the Euro-Med Youth Programme, which is managed by the EuropeAid Co-operation Office. This Programme is implemented through specific structures called Euro-Med Youth Units (EMYUs), which are

established in Mediterranean Partner Countries. Projects to be funded under the Euro-Med Youth Programme should be presented by promoters based in one of the participating Mediterranean Partner Countries to their relevant EMYU. The conditions and criteria on how to submit a project under the Euro-Med Youth Programme are explained in specific calls for proposals, which are published by the EMYUs. Calls for proposals and related application forms as well as additional information on the Euro-Med Youth Programme can be found online at the following address: [www.euromedyouth.net](http://www.euromedyouth.net)



## CHAPTER 2 - What is sustainable development from an idea to a reality? “The Big Picture”



Elements for approaching sustainable development

- 1.Environmental
- 2.Social
- 3.Economic

Democracy, good governance and participation of populations in decision-making are elements that have been added to the original approach.

**Sustainable development (SD)** is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for future generations. The

term was used by the Brundtland Commission, which coined what has become the most often-quoted definition of sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social challenges facing humanity. As early as the 1970s “sustainability” was employed to describe an economy “in equilibrium with basic ecological support systems.”

### ❖ Environmental challenges

*The Mediterranean environment: a fragile and exceptional ecosystem under threat. Issues and challenges in the Euro Mediterranean. Context: a continued lack of environmental awareness, lack of environmental leadership and activism,*

*weak environmental policies, against a backdrop of conflict, notably in the Middle East, which further complicates protection of Environment. Sustainable development is a vital necessity in the Mediterranean, with*



the environmental challenge as one of the most critical. With a degraded environment, the Mediterranean is in real danger of losing the main assets which make it so unique, especially in terms of agriculture, culture and tourism. Continued poor management of scarce natural resources, in particular water; agricultural land, energy and coastal zones, will compromise economic development, the quality of life and social stability. Population dynamics and unemployment, together with entrepreneurial inertia and social concerns will add to these pressures. Moreover, without improved regional cooperation and governance mechanisms, the globalization process might worsen these negative trends.

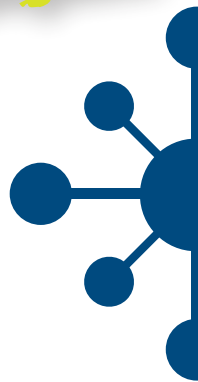
In recent decades, environmental degradation has accelerated, setting in motion irreversible trends. Valuable agriculture land is being lost to urbanization and salinisation. More than 80% of arid and dry areas are affected by desertification and the consequences will be exacerbated by the impact of climatic change. Scarce, over-used water resources are threatened with depletion or degradation. Urban standards of living and health are being degraded by traffic congestion, noise, poor air quality and waste. Coastal areas are affected by pollution and coastlines are being built up and/or eroded, while fish resources massively depleted. The unique landscapes and biodiversity of the region, ranging from densely populated coasts to remote inland areas, are being disrupt-

ted by a mix of over-exploitation or neglect.

Although it is difficult to assign specific values, the costs of environmental degradation are clearly very high. The region is increasingly vulnerable to flooding, landslides, earthquakes, droughts, fires and ecological imbalances, which have a direct and immediate impact on the livelihood and welfare of a large proportion of the population.

The potential increase in environmental pressures on coastal regions over the next two decades is considerable, particularly in popular tourism areas. Over 137 million more visitors per year are expected, transport flows are projected to more than double in volume, combined with continued urban development (to house 33 million more people) with a resulting urban sprawl and growing energy infrastructures needs. The continued spread of unsustainable production and consumption patterns is likely to increase the costs of environmental degradation dramatically, which already costs between 3 and 5 per cent of GDP, according to the World Bank. The environment should not be considered as an additional constraint, but as a driving force, an asset and an incentive.

The people of the Mediterranean are more and more aware of the threats to their environment and their unique natural and cultural heritage. Important policy initiatives, which have been adopted in almost all countries, show that solutions can be found which are



adapted to the specific characteristics of the Mediterranean's problems, regions and cultures. Nevertheless, such efforts are too few in number to reverse current unsustainable development trends. Unless significant

changes are made, the Mediterranean, the world's leading tourist region, could "jeopardize" its major assets, resulting in additional economic constraints and deterioration living conditions.

## \* Social & Economical Challenges

### The demographic, economic, social and cultural challenges

There is a stark contrast in the demographic situation between countries in the north or the south of the Mediterranean. Northern Mediterranean countries are faced with the problem of an ageing population. In southern and eastern countries, population growth is still a major issue, with an increase of 90 million people expected by 2025. However, a spectacular fall in fertility rates over the past ten years is now resulting in a demographic transition in these countries as well. Although it has traditionally been a region of trade and transit, the Mediterranean lacks competitiveness on international markets. Despite the success of some dynamic growth poles and clusters, all too often its enterprises, which are mostly small and medium-sized, lack dynamism and competitiveness.

A dramatic problem of labour market integration exists, particularly among youth. The north is not able to absorb the considerable pressure for emigration from southern and eastern Medi-

terranean countries, which need to create over 30 million new jobs by 2025. Unlike comparable regions in other parts of the world, these countries have not yet managed to 'take off' economically and average GDP per capita in purchasing power parity is, for several of them, still one-fifth of the level in Mediterranean EU countries. Most Mediterranean economies, which have lacked dynamism for the past 20 or 30 years in relation to other regions of the world, are experiencing difficult employment situations, with unemployment rates ranging generally between 8 to 25%. Poverty is closely related to the employment situation, as well as changes which marginalise categories of society, such as the very rapid transformation of the agricultural, crafts, and rural sectors.

Social issues are also a major concern, particularly in southern and eastern Mediterranean countries. Despite progress, they are major problems in terms of literacy and gender equality. Poverty, especially in rural areas, is still a dominant problem in many





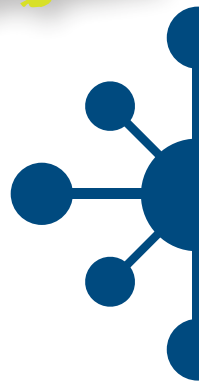
countries, although there is relatively little extreme poverty. The situation is aggravated by an inequitable distribution of wealth. The populations of many southern and eastern Mediterranean countries also suffer from insufficient access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

The situation between countries with regard to their cultural capacity is very uneven with a need to reaffirm local diversity in a context of globalization, and promote the unique Mediterranean culture as a basic economic and social asset.

### **The challenges of globalization, regional cooperation and governance**

The challenge of globalization requires widespread regional cooperation, political stability, efficient governance and social protection. Yet the situation of Mediterranean countries in fulfilling these conditions is very asymmetrical. Integration into the EU has improved the political and economic situation of some Mediterranean EU Member States (e.g. Spain, Portugal, Greece; and more recent members such as Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus). Further enlargement of the UE, with the possible membership of other East Adriatic countries and Turkey, would reinforce this trend and lead to greater convergence in terms of political, economic and environmental policy. The southern and eastern Mediterranean countries, which face the same challenges of globalization, do not

benefit from such dynamic regional cooperation. Established in 1995, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership still needs a collective vision of sustainable development, as well as appropriate resources and commitment. The problem is compounded by inadequate levels of north-south and south-south cooperation and by the continuing conflicts, especially in the Middle East. The recent rapid developments in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt and democracy movements across the Arab world suggest that change is possible, but the outcome remains unclear; as governance remains weak and much needed political and structural reforms, particularly to improve respect for human rights and gender mainstreaming, are yet to be adopted. This trend of a cumulative political, social, economic and environmental divide between the two shores of the Mediterranean will, if the relevant reforms are not implemented on an urgent basis, result in growing instability and will accentuate existing levels of social and economic asymmetry, creating a widening rift, favouring the creation of a 'Fortress Europe', locking out its southern neighbours. The alternative is to maximize complementarities and opportunities between the north and the south, to create a harmonious Mediterranean region. **The intelligent long-term choice is therefore the promotion of an equal north-south development with joint**



development built around a strong sense of a common destiny in the region. The best chance for Mediterranean EU and non-EU countries to meet

future challenges is by joining forces and giving strength to an enlarged regional space, encompassing both Europe and the Mediterranean, and



**Ensuring:**

**stability, shared prosperity, democracy & tolerance  
in the Mediterranean area**

by ensuring that the Mediterranean is an area of stability, shared prosperity, democracy and tolerance.

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), launched by the EU in 2003/4, is a step in the right direction. The ENP seeks to deepen political cooperation and economic integration between the EU and its immediate neighbours and to promote and support better governance and reform in Mediterranean countries. Through mutually agreed Action Plans, the EU

and its ENP partners address issues of common interest and devise measures beneficial to economic growth and social cohesion, raising living standards and protecting the environment, thereby contributing to the long-term goal of sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

All above addressed challenges (Environmental, Social & Economical) in the Mediterranean north and south can only be resolved by using the society's engine of future: **YOUTH**



## CHAPTER 3 - Youth: what is the meaning of the word "Youth"?

**European youth.** The notion of youth, which is distinguished from childhood and adulthood, has come about since the start of industrialization in Western Europe. Whereas, prior to this point, youth and adult life were closely interconnected within the one household, industrialization moved the location of work away from the house for the majority of adults and therefore divided the two spheres. Today, the category of youth illustrates a time-limited, transitional complementation of social roles, a cultural intermediate zone between defined roles (childhood and adulthood), It characterizes the time when one becomes, biologically, psychologically and economically, independent from

one's parents. Therefore, the end of the youth period is when full independence has been achieved and the young person is competent to actively contribute in the society economically.

**Arab youth.** In traditional Arab culture independence was only achieved through marriage, which remains the case today. It marks the moment when the majority of the young people are for the first time permitted to establish their own family.

**To have a common understanding of the two definitions of "youth" or to try to apply the European one on a non-European society results in confusion about the meaning of the term.**

### Do you know that?

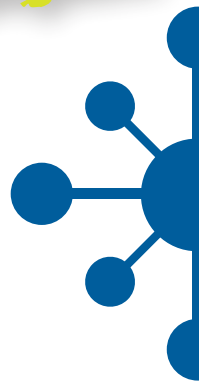
- MENA youth has the highest regional unemployment rate in the world predominantly affecting young Arab women.
- MENA youth lack knowledge about sexually transmitted disease.
- MENA youth candidates are nearly completely excluded from participating in the decision-making process in parliaments, in more than half of the Arab countries, the percentage of young members of parliament is only 7%.

The Middle East and North Africa countries have witnessed noticeable socio-economic improvements, despite having been subject to poverty, unemployment and armed conflicts. A current challenge is the unprecedented '**Youth Bulge**' which is a term used to describe the significant increase in the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) compared

to other age groups, as in the case in Syria or Egypt - young people are the largest group in the population.

**This demographic transition characterizes both an opportunity and a challenge.**

This increase, combined with large population pressures, has been caused by the most rapid growth of the youth population in the region's history.

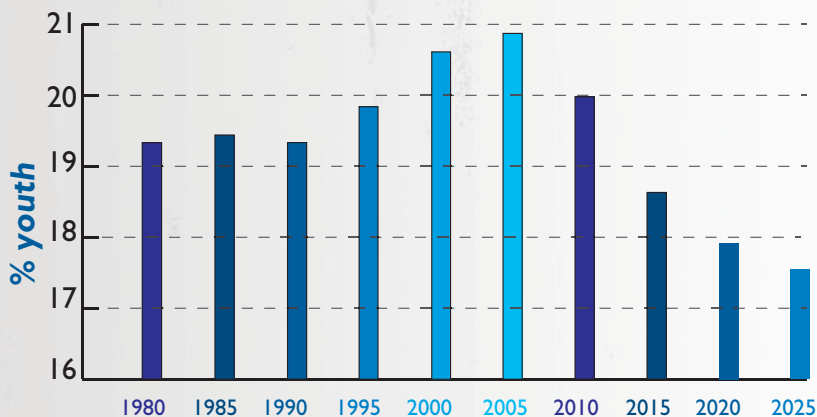


As a result it is important to create a sustainable development agenda that strongly recognizes and acknowledges youth rights and aspirations. In fact it is essential to advance economic growth, social inclusion, and political stability in the region.

Out of 9 MENA countries in the east and south of the Mediterranean basin, only four (Jordan, PoT, Egypt and Tunisia) have either developed youth policies or are in the process of originating them. However, recent turbulence

in the region presents a powerful argument for governments to include youth issues as priorities in national policies. Policymakers have progressively acknowledged the necessity to formulate national youth policies and action plans, which aim not only at nurturing the continuous availability of youth capital development, but also providing them with the essential opportunities to attain their complete potentials in education, health, employment, and participation in public and political life.

#### Youth as a percentage of the total population in the Arab Region, 1980-2025



"Dialogue and Mutual Understanding" International Year of Youth, August 2010-2011

#### \* Facts for the current situation of youth in MENA countries

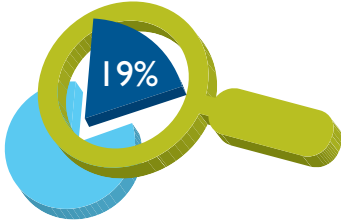
*The main challenges that young people are facing both in Europe and in Mediterranean region is a rapidly evolving and unstable situation; demographics, the Arab world is young; migration; education: formal and informal;*

*unemployment; lack of opportunities, economic crises, exclusion from decision making process; health: especially in the rural areas; gender inequality: especially in the Arab societies.*



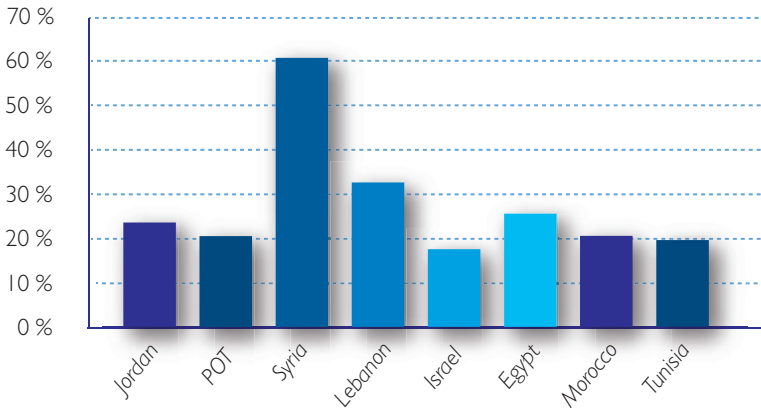
## \* Demographics and employment of youth in MENA countries.

### Youth Percentage in the arab world



Of the world's seven billion people, more than five percent are in the Arab World, amounting to 367.4 million people. Over 70 million are between the ages of 15 to 24.

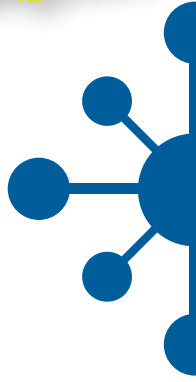
### The highest percentage of youth is in Syria, the lowest is in Israel. Percentage of Youth un MENA Countries



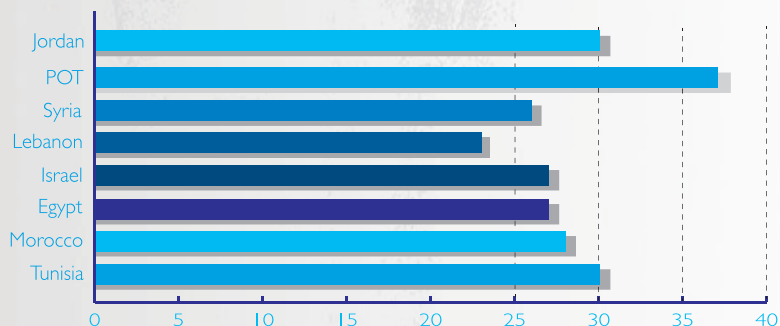
K.Gorak-Sosnowska. "Studies on youth policies in the Mediterranean partner countries: In Brief" 2008, EuroMed youth III Programme

Normally youth should be the engine of a society, they are a force for change in a society and help to create a dynamic economy. Therefore one would expect the labour markets to flourish in these countries. It is often the opposite in certain parts of the world and specifically

in the Middle East and North Africa where decision makers have neglected youth participation in the economic development process. As a result youth now face serious obstacles and the percentage of unemployment is significantly high. **Immediate action needs to be taken!!!**



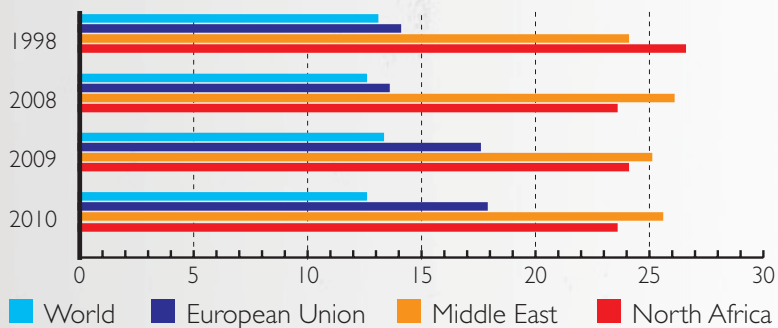
## Youth Unemployment Rate



K.Gorak-Sosnowska. "Studies on youth policies in the Mediterranean partner countries: In Brief" 2008, EuroMed youth III Programme

When comparing the youth unemployment rate in the MENA region to the European Union and the rest of the world, the differences are significant.

## Youth Unemployment Rate by region 1998, 2009-10



International Labour Organization (ILO), Global Employment Trends for Youth (Geneva: ILO, 2011)

## \* Challenges facing youth in the MENA region

EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH	PARTICIPATION
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The recent uprisings and revolutions in Arab countries emphasize the vital and underestimated demographic issue for Arab youths. This situation caused a wave of frustration towards

their governments. The poor human capital policies as well as record unemployment rates among the youth set the stage for the biggest protests seen in recent times.

## Education

In the last two decades notable progress was achieved in the region in all educational indicators. However the illiteracy rates among youth remains 16.6% and significant problems remain:

- **Students dropout from primary education.**
- **Low enrolment of girls compared to boys.**
- **Deterioration of the quality of education.**
- **Mismatch between education curricula and the real demands in terms of skills in the labour market.**

Interestingly education enrolment within the region favours women. It could be due to their low economic activity rates as young women are less likely than their male counterparts to drop out of studies for a job or to study abroad. However, university education is generally limited in Arab countries when compared to other regions of the world, despite the fact that the number of students enrolled in higher education doubled between 1998 and 2008.

It is only recently that special attention has been given to informal education and improving the technical and vocational training in the region. Nevertheless extra efforts are required to fill in gaps in the labour market, for instance the enhancement of accreditation and certification systems and the enhancement of ICT-related

programs, which could be a window of opportunity to reduce unemployment rates.

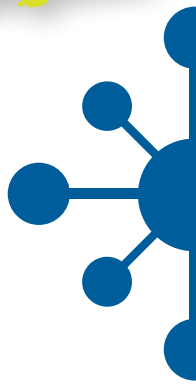
## Employment

**Facts:** The economic loss due to youth unemployment exceeds Euro 30 - 40 billion annually across the MENA region, equivalent to the GDP of countries such as Tunisia or Lebanon

According to the report "*Education for Employment: Realizing Arab Youth Potential*"; The Middle East and North Africa region suffers from the highest regional youth unemployment rate in the world: 24% in the Middle East; 25% in North Africa. This trend mainly affects young women, for whom the unemployment rate is even higher, exceeding 30%.

## Health

Generally MENA youth suffer from insufficient health provision and poor access to health facilities. This is particularly true for the majority of **young women, youth in rural areas and youth with disabilities**. It is especially the case in least developed countries or areas plagued by security concerns or armed conflicts. Young people suffer from a lack of access to health information, especially regarding sexual and reproductive issues. Only 50% of the Arab youth has knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases, issues related to unwanted pregnancies, HIV and AIDS. And the practice of genital mutilation lingers as a taboo in cultures that continue to be reluctant to talk openly about such issues. The level of



mutilation reaches 14% among young males in Algeria, 19% in Syria, 4% in Egypt and 8% among females in Syria and 5% in Egypt.

### Political participation

The recent protests and civil unrest in numerous countries in the region (e.g. Tunisia, Egypt and Syria) has shed light on the past governments' attitudes, widely overlooking the desire of youth to participate in the decision-making process. Young men and women are now completely aware of the significance of their participation and its relevance in their societies and future. Nevertheless, deep-rooted institutional arrangements, insufficient evaluation and accountability mechanisms have resulted in limited youth participation in decision-making processes. Youth are almost totally excluded from participation within the parliaments of more than half of the Arab countries, reaching a low of 7% in the parliaments of Lebanon for example. Moreover, the majority of countries of the region tend to address youth issues through committees on sport, culture or family affairs. This means that the potential and innovative ideas of young men and women are rarely used. For instance youth participation in management roles is often a result of who you know rather than your merits or the result of poorly organized selection systems. Furthermore, they are limited to activities that are not appropriate with their education, experience and skills and can cause continuous frustration.

Currently MENA countries are starting to refocus their efforts on youth issues. They have begun to recognize that youth are positive agents for economic, social and political transformations. Giving the opportunity for youth-led and youth-oriented civil society organizations to flourish and the ability for young people to utilize information and communication technologies, MENA youth are more able than ever to voice their opinions, address existing inequalities and reform community priorities.

**Food for the thought:** Is a street kid who sells chewing gum, flowers on traffic lights, and souvenirs in touristic areas or even tour guiding to support his family living in a refugee camp or disadvantaged village considered to be an adult, when he is economically maybe more independent from his parents?  
Is a 45-years old, single, unemployed woman, possibly illiterate who has to live together with her parents, still a young person?

### Current “Political Culture” of youth in MENA countries and the rest of the world

#### The Arab Spring

is a revolutionary wave of demonstrations and protests occurring in the Arab world that began on Saturday, December 18th 2010

#### The April 6 Youth Movement

is an Egyptian Facebook group started in Spring 2008 to support the workers in El-Mahalla El-Kubra, an industrial town, who were planning to strike on April 6<sup>th</sup> 2011



Youth played a central role in sparking protest movements across the Middle East and North Africa. Not to mention the protests against the dominant financial centres, with protests in southern Europe, South America, the USA and London. In the past years academics, researchers and intellectuals have been warning about the “youth bulge”, the fact that the large proportion of ‘under-occupied’ young men and women in the Arab world is a **ticking time bomb**. Rather than joining existing violent movements, youth - both men and women - in Egypt, Tunisia and elsewhere are using planned non-violence as their strategy for change. Youth in the Middle East, especially the growing urban youth population, have been facing low wage jobs, high unemployment and expensive food prices that are a cause of constant restlessness. The media and technology bombard them with images of a ‘better life’ as well as creating new forms of mass communication/social media, which have been key in preparing the conditions for change.

**Despite their contribution to the defeat of entrenched authoritarian leaders in Egypt and Tunisia, youth activists have struggled to consolidate their achievements.** Youth generally hold less power than adults or elders in political systems. The way in which these movements emerged was through widespread participation, decentralized, from the grassroots. The anticipation that “the youth

movement” represents one homogeneous group is false; it represents numerous different interests and objectives for the new Egyptian and Tunisian states. In fact, this situation puts the youth movements at a major disadvantage as they are competing against well-established institutions and resistance parties for the control of the future of their countries.

### **The position of youth is still unstable.**

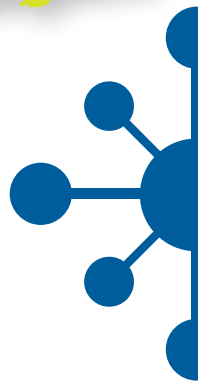
The events of the past few months have shown that youth can be a force for change!!! Nevertheless the medium of these activism activities is frequently changing. This is an essential lesson that traditional political and institutions across the world should learn - to no longer ignore these ‘softer’ forms of engagement.

***The hope is that the governments are currently looking to consider youth as a priority, in order to empower and encourage them to be actors for obtaining sustainable change.***

Spain, like Greece and Italy are facing huge public deficits. The government has been cutting expenditures for basic services like schools, health care, and social welfare. While college attendance in Spain is a success story, youth unemployment has risen to a horrific 44 %.

### **Descriptive words used by the government to define youth**

Lack wisdom, need guidance, Dreamers, Visionary, Freedom, Experimentation, Playfulness, Rebellious, Free-spirited, Innocence, Naïve, Potential, Disadvantaged, Vulnerable, and Unheard



## CHAPTER 4 - Policies for sustainable development What could be done for a more sustainable Mediterranean?

As mentioned earlier the degradation of the Mediterranean environment continues, with the serious risk of causing irreversible damage. Agriculture land is being lost and more than 80% of arid and dry areas are affected by desertification. The impact of climatic change will be more and more severe. Water resources are threatened with depletion or degradation. Urban standards of living and health are being degraded by traffic congestion, noise, poor air quality and

waste. Coastal areas are affected by pollution and coastlines are being built up and/or eroded, while fish resources massively depleted.

For the past 40 years, international conference and meetings were held to discuss sustainability. International organization and governmental bodies meet to come up with action plans and strategies. Our task is adopt one that is suitable for the current needs of the Mediterranean area.

### ❖ The Mediterranean Action Plan

In 1975, only three years after the Stockholm Ministerial Conference that set up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 16 Mediterranean countries and the European Community **adopted the Mediterranean Action Plan**. The MAP was the first-ever plan adopted as a Regional Seas Programme under United Nations Environmental Programme's umbrella. The main objectives of the MAP were to assist the Mediterranean countries to assess and control marine pollution, to formulate their national environment policies, to improve the ability of governments to identify better options for alternative patterns of development, and to optimize the choices for allocation of resources. Although the initial focus of the MAP was on marine pollution control, expe-

rience confirmed that socio-economic trends, combined with inadequate development planning and management are the root of most environmental problems. Consequently, the focus of MAP gradually shifted to include integrated coastal zone planning and management as the key tool through which solutions are being sought. Today MAP involves 21 countries bordering the Mediterranean as well as the European Community. Together, they are determined to meet the challenges of environmental degradation in the sea, coastal areas and inland, and to link sustainable resource management with development, in order to protect the Mediterranean region and contribute to an improved Mediterranean quality of life.

## \* Future challenges

Key MAP priorities for the coming decade are to:

- > bring about a massive reduction in pollution from land-based sources;
- > protect marine and coastal habitats and threatened species;
- > make maritime activities safer and more conscious of the Mediterranean marine environment;
- > intensify integrated planning of coastal areas;
- > monitor the spreading of invasive species;
- > limit and intervene promptly on oil pollution.
- > further promote sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

The key ingredient in the continued and enhanced success of this regional 'green' effort is the commitment of the region's inhabitants, and its millions of visitors, to an overall respect for the Mediterranean environment and their will to integrate this respect into their daily lives. The goal is not only to change attitudes but also to motivate and empower people to act for the Mediterranean environment.

## \* The Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD)

Adopted in 2005, the MSSD results from a consultation process that mobilised most Mediterranean stakeholders including governments, the civil society through the participation of NGOs and key experts. The MSSD framework provides guidance for national decision makers to address sustainable development issues, implement international agreements and initiate partnerships.

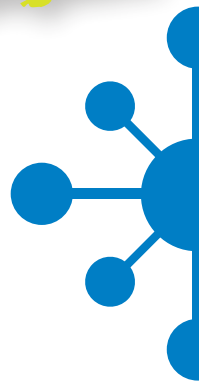
The Strategy pursues four main directions:

1. Contribute to economic development while building on Mediterranean assets
2. Reduce social disparities and fulfil MDGs while strengthening diversity

3. Ensure sustainable management of natural resources and change consumption and production patterns
4. Improve governance at local, national, regional levels

The MSSD identifies priority fields of action: water; energy; transport; tourism; agriculture; urban development; sea and coastal management. For each of these, orientations and possible actions are proposed. Effective implementation of the MSSD calls for concrete and coordinated initiatives at the national and regional levels, an implementation that entails:

- > Integration of MSSD objectives, orientations and proposed actions



- into policy frameworks and instruments e.g. through the formulation and implementation of National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSD);
- > Engagement of stakeholders and forging of partnerships;
- > Capacity building;
- > Management of knowledge and information;
- > Mobilization and allocation of resources

## \* National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSD)

Since 2005, MAP supports technically and financially the formulation of national strategies for sustainable development. The pace in strategy's formulation varies significantly according to the countries and they consequently have reached different phases. However there are some common features in the different country processes. NSSD formulation builds upon the MSSD; most countries have used the catalytic MAP support to mobilize

additional financial resources. The NSSD preparation itself proves to be as important as the resulting NSSD document, creating an opportunity to raise awareness, build consensus, develop partnerships and strengthen the ownership of a variety of stakeholders. In addition to direct support to specific countries, the MAP CU carries out a yearly "Review of NSSDs in the Region".

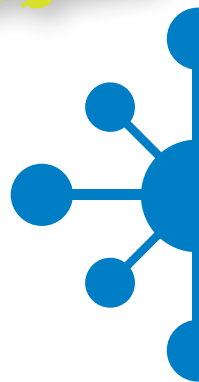
## \* Horizon 2020 Initiative

The "Horizon 2020 Initiative" aims to de-pollute the Mediterranean by the year 2020 by tackling the sources of pollution that account for around 80% of the overall pollution of the Mediterranean Sea: municipal waste, urban waste water and industrial pollution. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Summit of the Barcelona Process in 2005, the Euro-Mediterranean Partners committed themselves to increasing efforts to substantially reduce the pollution of the Mediterranean by 2020 in what became known as the "Horizon 2020 Initiative" (H2020). Horizon 2020 was

endorsed during the Environment Ministerial Conference held in Cairo in November 2006 and is now one of the key initiatives endorsed by the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) at its launch in Paris in 2008. A 2007-2013 Road-Map was adopted by ministers in Cairo, which focuses on the:

- > Identification of projects to reduce the most significant sources of pollution.
- > Identification of capacity building measures to help neighbouring countries create national environmental

- > Administrations that are able to develop and police environmental laws.
- > Use of the EU research budget to develop and share knowledge of environmental issues relevant to the Mediterranean.
- > Develop indicators to monitor the success of Horizon 2020.



## CHAPTER 5 - Actions and tools for Sustainable development for EuroMed Youth, NGOs and Associations.

Under the Euromed Youth Programme phase four, national priorities must be adopted.  
National Priorities of MENA partner countries in the Euromed Youth Programme.

### \* General National Priorities

1. Participation in decision-making process: supporting the development process of the country including participation, especially for young women in political development and political reform. (e.g. involvement in elections)
2. Cultural capacity building: Fighting racism, prejudice stereotypes, promoting cultural openness and supporting and strengthening small and independent youth initiatives. In addition encouraging intercultural cooperation and exchange of knowhow, knowledge and expertise
3. Economic empowerment: increasing possibilities of job opportunities by providing training for youth, to be

prepared and active in the labour market. Preventing the immigration of youth to the western countries and work on keeping the attractions in their own countries.

Guidelines are not ready in Algeria, Morocco and Lebanon, while in Syria there is no project.

To approach sustainable development in Youth NGOs, a certain strategy should be implemented to overcome these problems and obstacles. Firsthand information and review was provided through discussions with youth leaders from the Mediterranean area. The main three points we discussed were:



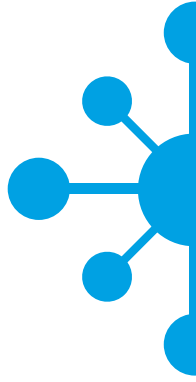
Problems and obstacles facing Youth NGOs



Ideas for sustainable development NGOs (a general approach for all NGOs)



Solutions and tools for implementation of Sustainable Development in Youth NGOs



## \*The problems and obstacles facing youth NGOs



### The culture of not participating

In MENA countries there is a prevailing attitude of non-participation amongst youth. Arab cultural norms impose that the older people know better as they have more experience and the family and tribal structure always impose that the youngsters should listen to their elders. This has transcendent to participating in political and social activities.

However, the new 'Arab Spring' has created a random active citizenship among youth rather than through

organized structures, a reality which manifests itself through demonstrations. This should be channelled through more structured youth activism tools.

### Lack of experience

Youth generally in the Mediterranean area and specifically in the Arab culture often lack the capacity to be socially and politically involved. This lack of experience in performing an activity alongside adults is problematic. Thus, when they have the chance and are expected to take an active role, they are unable to do so.



### Time

MENA youth lack the culture of volunteerism. They often believe that there is no time to volunteer in an NGO or to offer some spare time to be part of an initiative. Youth are not aware of the valuable input they can provide, so often they do not participate in the process of empowerment and therefore are excluded from the sustainable development process (if one exists!).

### Exclusion of youth participation

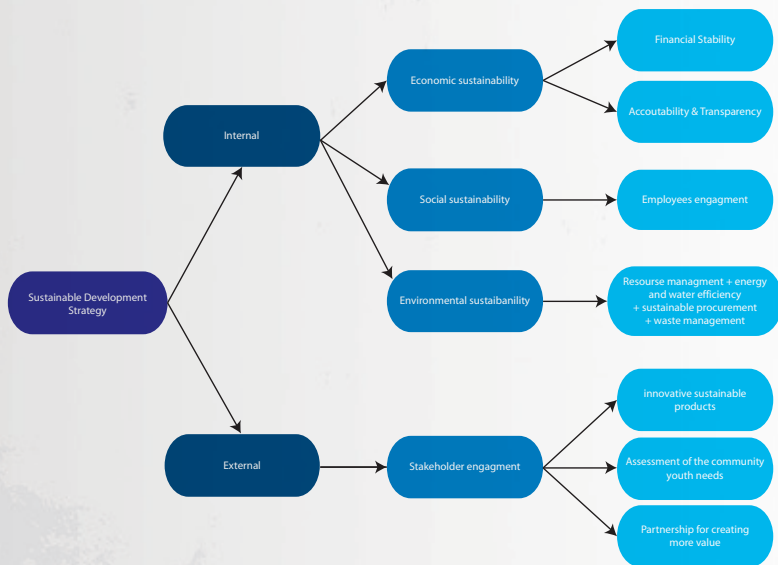
This is a major obstacle where a lot of research and articles often discuss and try to find solutions. It's a complex situation, based on the relationship between adults and youth and how adults view youth and their confidence in them.

### Rigid structures

Structures and strategies tend to have been developed by adults (and former generations), so youth were never involved or consulted. Youth are facing the problem of oppression from adults, where basically adults are afraid of losing their power to a younger generation. This "closed minded" attitude of adults and resistance to working with other youth NGO also prevent youth employees or members of the NGO from exchanging knowledge with other youth, especially from different cultures.

### Ideas for the structure of a sustainable development NGOs

(as a general approach for all NGOs). Youth leaders had come up with





a horizontal hierarchy skeleton for a sustainable NGO, which points out their opinion and thoughts for a sustainable development strategy.

## Solutions and tools for implementation of sustainable development in youth NGOs

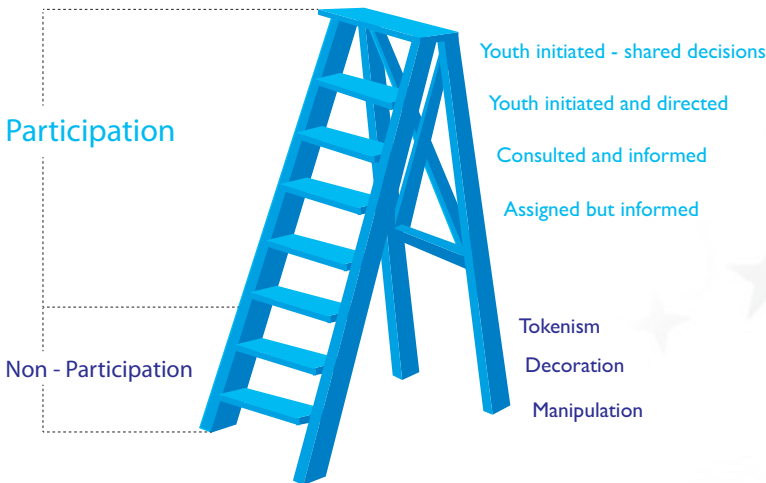
Thoughts of youth questioned about the subject: Create a clear strategic vision for engaging and empowering youth. So far most of the efforts by the NGO are improvised and not structured by a strategic vision and approach. There needs to be a more strategic way of planning youth empowerment. There is a failure to use networks among youth NGOs and most of the NGOs work alone. There needs to be more partnerships among youth organisations, using the

strengths of each organization to the greater benefits of youth and the environment generally.

Youth organizations have to have a clear youth engagement approach and a greater capacity for engaging youth should be nurtured within the NGOs. Government entities and NGOs should engage with each other for a more strategic approach for youth empowerment.

In order to have an effective and sustainable youth sector as well as sustainable youth NGOs, extensive efforts should be given to empower youth through participation.

*The "Ladder of Participation" by Roger Hart provides tools and methods to be implemented in youth NGOs:*



Hart calls the three lowest steps on the ladder “non-participation”, and emphasises that many projects claiming to involve youth could be characterised as non-participation rather than as belonging to the higher steps on the ladder or what he calls “real participation”.

As shown in the figure, the Shape Up approach suggests a non-hierarchical format representing different forms of participation and acknowledging the diverse possible degrees of youth’s involvement, initiative and influence in order to avoid signifying lower and higher levels of participation and normative use of the levels description. This representation points to five different, but nonetheless equally valid, forms of participation enabling the choice that is most helpful given the specifics of the context (e.g. in NGOs)

This is the approach that illustrates a gradual paradigm shift from treating youth as a problem to viewing them as an asset, a resource and competent members of a community.

For example: The World Health Organization (WHO) advises that youth should be involved from the start as full and active partners in all stages and this research suggests adding to the framework down a last step of feedback and review of the youth engagement and empowerment approach to close the loop. This will enable a more continuous improvement to the framework and enhance the youth empowerment approach, making it more adaptable to the changes that come in the future.



## CHAPTER 6 - Are you feeling inspired? Opportunities, tools, support for Youth Action for sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

What can you do locally and in cooperation with other countries? How to get started? Social and environmental responsibility in the youth sector at an individual and collective levels. Tools and resources available.

### \* Fundraising

Whereas willingness, creativity and commitment are usually not in short supply in a youth group context, funds are often a problem when it comes to making projects happen.

Aware of such a constraint, the Euro-Med Youth Platform has produced two publications: the "Fund Hunt" and a "Fundraising Kit".

1. The "Fund Hunt" ([www.euromedp.org/resources](http://www.euromedp.org/resources) or [download here](#)) identifies programmes, foundations and entities that can provide funding and assistance. The "Fund Hunt" handbook is a reference point for young people, youth workers and/or

youth leaders who wish to embark on projects and are searching financial support in order to implement their ideas.

2. The "Fundraising kit" publication gives a methodology and understanding of how best you can approach the potential funders listed in the "Fund Hunt" guide. Moreover, the "Fundraising kit" aims to give you ideas and strategies to enable you to look for funding outside of the public and foundation sectors, through fundraising events or support from companies or individuals.

### \* Funding context

With the current financial context, where public sector budgets are being cut (except for the EU education budget, which will even increase in 2014) and an increasingly cautious private sector, the sources of funding for Community-Based Organisation (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that we have become accustomed to these past decades, are likely to be reduced. Combined with an ever-growing social and environmental urgency, the demands for funds

can only grow. On the other hand, the extraordinary events of 2011 with the 'Arab revolutions' has put the "Mediterranean world" 'back on the map' and creates new opportunities for youth activities. The European Union is aware of the importance of these events and of the need to support pro-democracy, pro-youth initiatives in these countries that have succeeded in overturning oppressive regimes after decades of stifling dictatorship.



And internally, these countries (notably Tunisia and Egypt) can finally support youth activities without having to pass via the state apparatus. Whereas in EU countries there is a certain

inertia and repetitiveness in the funding system, the potential to innovate and create in the southern Mediterranean is both refreshing and exciting.

## \* **What is funding and why do we need funding?**

Funding means obtaining resources to help your organisation carry out activities that correspond with its aims. Funding

can also be known as 'donations, grants, financial assistance.'

## \* **What forms of funding?**

Most commonly funding means receiving 'money'. This can either be global funding, for your organisation as a whole, to pay for purchases, travel, publications, salaries etc. according to your organisation's needs or a funder can choose to specify the use of such funding. Funding may not necessarily always take the form of a 'cash' donation. If a company prints your publications for free, this is an equivalent of funding. Equally voluntary unpaid work is comparable to funding - rather than paying staff for work, volunteers donate their time and effort, except that EVS which cannot be counted as a work equivalent.

**Before launching yourselves in a fund hunt** take the opportunity to have a good look both at your organisation and the reasons for your funding request. Those you approach for funding will ask you potentially difficult questions - you need to anticipate these questions and it is healthy to stop a moment and ask yourselves

'what are we trying to achieve, are we going about it the right way, what can we improve etc.?' If you haven't done this amongst yourselves before approaching funders, this may well show up in your funding request. In any case, to be successful and to avoid misunderstanding/conflict/frustration within your organisation, you need to be clear about what you are trying to achieve and agree amongst those involved in the project so you share the same vision. You should be very clear about what your organisation is doing and why it is doing the work that it does, and what it hopes to achieve. If you don't already have a statement of mission and specific aims, write them down. Often, you will have only five minutes to make an initial presentation and a potential funder will decide in the first five minutes of your presentation whether or not your organisation should be funded!

## \* Prepare and research your funding requests before starting to make contacts

The first reaction of many youth organisations or non-governmental organisation (NGO) seeking funding is to request/look for the contact information for possible funders and, once such information is received, to write immediately to the potential funder. Not only does it rarely attract funding, it can turn funding organisations

against the NGO altogether. Every funding organisation has its own requirements and ways of evaluating proposals so it is impossible to create a one-size-fits-all funding strategy. Even with these guidelines, a youth organisation/NGO still must do research on its own about possible funders and their grant requirements.

*The EU has a large number of funding "programmes" which are managed by the European Commission through its different directorates. If your focus is on a specific region then you will need to contact the directorate which deals with this (or one of its agencies). Many of the funding programmes are applicable to European Union countries and a selection of other European countries. These are known together as "programme countries" and often include EFTA countries.*

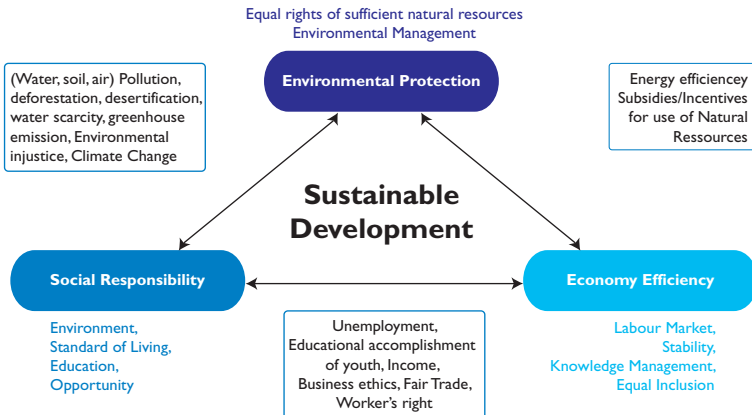
### Fundraising locally

Another approach is to raise money locally, in your community, with fundraising events. These can (and should) be fun.

### Other Funding Resources

Look at the EuroMed "Fund Hunt" or online for more foundations.

## Tool for Sustainable Development in Youth Sector:



The fundamental attitude required to achieve sustainable development is to constantly look for a sustainable use of environmental resources. It is vital to provide the same natural resources for future generations. Nevertheless, the current young generation is already suffering from **unsustainable practices of exploiting and consuming of the environmental resources**.

It is both essential and a basic human right to provide young and next generations with a healthy and sustainable environment guarantying that their ambitions are possible and their opportunities are respected. Youth are not a passive sector of the population as was assumed by governments in the past, but rather an essential part for the development of society as they should be contributors and participants in the decision-making process and a major target group in strategic planning processes to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Millennium Development Goals are eight international development goals that all 193 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015:

- > Eliminating extreme poverty
- > Achieving Universal Primary Education
- > Promoting gender equality and empower women
- > Reducing child mortality rates
- > Improve maternal health

- > Combating disease epidemics (e.g. HIV/AIDS, malaria...etc)
- > Developing a global partnership for development
- > **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Achieving these goals will depend massively on youth involvement. Indeed, the lives of the youth of today's will depend on the failure or the success of the MDGs.

*The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development from 1992* encourages taking care of youth; **“the creativity, principles and courage of the youth of the world should be mobilized to create a global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all”**.

The 2002 Johannesburg Plan for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 called for encouraging local Agenda 21s by involving youth, women in all spheres of society and indigenous people and their communities in national legislative congregations, including participation in the decision-making process.

The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, youth organizations had courageous actions and issued the “Youth Declaration” with the assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). **The declaration stated the tasks and rights of youth concerning sustainable development as well as the protection of the environment at the local, national and international levels.**

Based on above-mentioned international initiatives the importance of the youth sector in supporting sustainability in our societies is clear. The youth sector needs to be sustainable itself in order to sustain the society. A sustainable

youth sector represents the seed of a flourishing sustainable society. Below are suggested tools for achieving a sustainable youth sector in the three pillars of sustainable development.

## \* Knowledge transfer and communication

The opportunity of using ICT (Information and Communication Technology) education is feasible in the current youth sector; knowledge transfer among youth across the globe is easier now than in the past. At least a third of Arab youths, especially in urban areas, have access to internet and mobile phones. This shows that youth have access to information, but perhaps are not as

informed as youth in other societies. Moreover, the use of mobile phones has risen even in low income countries. The use of information technology perhaps is not the solution to overcome the unemployment problem but it could be useful in terms of better networking among youth and therefore creating their own solid and active communities.

## \* Education, knowledge transfer, sharing of information, innovative thinking, research and communication...

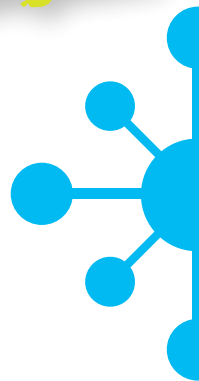
...are important tools to encourage youth to protect their environment and to contribute to decision making concerning sustainable consumption and production.

A good example of benefits of IT education in general is the recent protests in the Arab world, coordinated by youth - the so called "Facebook Revolution".

## \* Social responsibility

It is essential for youth to understand the importance of their active social responsibility towards their society and what the society should offer them - the encouragement of good citizenship would allow youth to act positively on issues concerning their

comfort (well-being) and healthy lifestyles. **Social responsibility means that an entity whether it is state, government, corporation, organization or individual has a responsibility towards society.**



## \* Encouraging an efficient and sustainable economy

Youth has a major responsibility to play in economic development and the labour market. Cooperation between governments, private sector, the civil society and youth should

work towards youth involvement in environmental business, which should lead to environmental protection and pollution reduction.

## \* Youth participation and inclusion

International plans, summits and declarations stress the empowerment and the complete and equal participation of all youth including women, in all fields of society, specifically the opportunity for participation in the decision-making

process. The outcomes should be taken with the aim of enhancing and encouraging youth representation in decision-making and the implementation of sustainable development and environment projects and programs.

## \* Examples of Sustainable Development practices for youth in the environmental sector

### HYDRIA: Collection, Storage & Distribution of Water in Antiquity Linking Ancient Wisdom to Modern Needs.

HYDRIA is an awareness website about water related cultural diversity which primarily targets citizens of the Mediterranean countries. It showcases several case studies from the Mediterranean countries. In these case studies, links are made to cultural elements that depict how societies evolved around water resources. It presents the water related cultural heritage making connections to today's concepts, principles and challenges of sustainability.  
<http://www.mio-ecsde.org/>

### Euro-Med project

ARTiculating Values: Youngsters act in EuroMed. Creative & peoples-connecting value debate (ART). ARTiculating Values seeks to promote intercultural dialogue amongst youth from the EU member states and MEDA-countries to share visions and pathways for a more sustainable world. The Project has engaged young people in critically reflecting upon their own values and worldviews, questioning cultural assumptions and sharing common goals to achieve a more peaceful and sustainable society.  
<http://izen.marmara.co.at/start.asp?ID=230988&b=1790>



## International Case

e-GLO [Earth Charter Global Learning Opportunity] The e-GLO Project in an online course which offers a new global culture of mutual understanding and collaboration amongst youth activists and young sustainability leaders. A crucial goal of the Project is to foster collaborative, intercultural experiential learning and respectful interaction between participants who come from different countries, religions, and cultural backgrounds. <http://www.earthcharterinaction.org/content/categories/youth/>

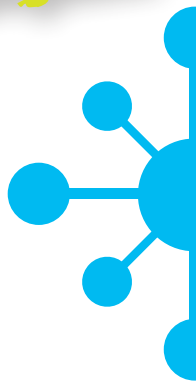
## Friends of the Earth Middle East Cross Border Youth Day

Friends of the Earth Middle East gathered together youth from the Good Water Neighbors participating communities of Gilboa Regional Council (in Israel) and Jenin (Palestine) on July 5<sup>th</sup>. The youth met for an outdoor activity at one of the Neighbors Paths stations of the Gilboa Regional Council. They practiced first hand cooperation - what it means to trust someone while walking on a rope, how to complete tasks through team work and how to communicate with each other:

The lessons learnt were reflected on the need for a fair and just water distribution in Jenin, and our ability to cooperate and lead together a youth campaign for the cleanup of their shared / cross border water resource, the Kishon River. <http://jordanecopark.wordpress.com/> <http://www.jvec.ps/>

## Morocco - Rural Energy Houses Create Sustainable Local Business and Rural Energy Services

Morocco rural areas lack a national electric grid system, as in many rural areas around the world. In addition the unemployment rate of youth is as high as 28%. The Energy Houses project, initiated in 1997, was designed to provide energy services in rural areas that lack grid-based power. These "energy houses" received grants from the UNDP and was supported by the national ministries, local communities, renewable energy companies and national banks. The aim of this project was to provide young entrepreneurs with practical training and financial backing to build up the Energy Houses in the market of renewable energy products, such as photovoltaic systems, solar water heaters and improved stoves, with the installation and maintenance of the equipment, battery chargers and gas distribution. This kind of projects raises awareness about the need to balance human consumption behaviours with the availability of the natural resources, and it promotes the spread sustainable development initiatives. This program was completely implemented and operational by 2004. It assisted to the creation of rural business, providing sustainable job opportunities for youth in the rural areas as well as providing essential energy to poor rural communities.



### Jordan - "Madrasati" ("my school" in Arabic) Queen Rania Initiative

The Madrasati initiative was launched by Her Majesty Queen Rania Al Abdulla in 2008. The general goal is to revive the education system in Jordan, providing students with a safe and healthy environment to learn, develop and grow. This initiative brings together the public and private sector as well as civil society organizations, to cooperate and improve the education system to reach sustainability. The target group of students is the disadvantaged in the public school and the plan is to achieve upgrading of the infrastructure and need-driven educational programs in which there is a great emphasis on environmental education, with raising awareness as a first step. It is a five years plan and the aim is to reach 500 public schools in urgent need of help, an estimated 250,000 students. This initiative is in the first steps towards implementation in the cities of the Palestinian Occupied Authorities (including East Jerusalem).

<http://ps.madrasati.org/en/index.html>  
<http://www.madrasati.jo/site.html>

### Egypt - Make use of waste: Young people launch the 'Culture, Clean and Development Campaign' to encourage recycling of waste

In 2006, a group of youth representing diverse NGOs such as Rotaract, Leo, and Resala, initiated a mega-campaign under the title "Culture, Clean and Development Campaign". The purpose of the campaign was to spread awareness of keeping their community clean (prevent

lettering garbage) and recycling within the community. The campaign took part at Alexandria, Assiut, American University of Cairo, Gezira Sporting Club, Heliopolis and New Maadi. The basic idea of the campaign was to utilize waste and make use of it, rather than discarding it. The campaign aimed at nurturing the behaviour of recycling among people and promoting environmental actions and anti-pollution behaviour, in cooperation with orphans, disabled children as well as homeless children. The major goal is to learn how to reuse waste and in the process assist and support people in need.

<http://www.unep.org/tunza/youth/Actions/Egypt/Makinguseofwaste/tabid/3958/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

### Tunisia - Environmobil Bus

Between April 2008 and April 2011, the Enviromobile visited more than 300 schools across Tunisia, reaching over 30,000 people with information on environmental issues. The result was that approximately 8,000 people have implemented more than 270 micro projects, whilst more than 780 teachers of related subjects, as well as about 100 teachers responsible for the environmental clubs, have been trained. In each of the visited schools, an "Enviromallette" was circulated and currently it is been utilized by school environmental clubs. The Enviromobile bus has been on the road and visiting schools in Tunisia to inform and engage with young people aged 9 to 14, especially



girls, on environmental issues, as well as to encourage them to think globally and act locally. This initiative is part of the wider German-Tunisian Environmental Protection Program (PPE). The bus helped to support ongoing environmental clubs in schools. There was an enormous impact of NGOs in helping to initiate environmental school clubs and implement micro projects, as well as prepare for the visit of the Enviromobile. <http://www.enviromobile-tunisie.com/>

### Global - "Youth X Change"

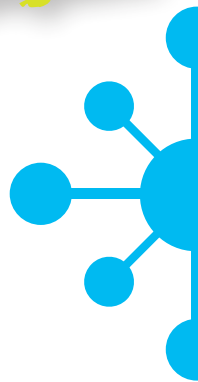
This is an international United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)/United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) initiative which tackles production and consumption patterns, particularly amongst young people. It intends to provide information, explore the world of sustainable products, and introduce stories of people who are actively engaged in making this world more sustainable. Youth X Change in the Mediterranean is working to adapt the global initiative to the Mediterranean realities. The newly published Arabic guide contains case studies from the region that are designed to appeal to young people and that can be used by educators, youth leaders, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) representatives who wish to promote a new consumption ethic. <http://www.youthxchange.net/main/home.asp>

### ENPI Information and Communication Support

Project: highlights relations between the EU and 16 countries in its neighbourhood. This portal is one of the main communication tools of the **ENPI Information and Communication Support** Project, launched by the European Commission in January 2009 to make more known the relationship between the EU, its nine partner countries in the Mediterranean and seven neighbours and partners in the East. It follows on from the **EuroMed Info Centre**, a similar project focusing only on the Mediterranean partner countries, which lasted from October 2005 to January 2009.

The EuroMed Youth Programme is a regional programme set up within the framework of the third chapter of the Barcelona Process entitled "Partnership in social, cultural and human affairs".

Who can apply? Applicants from ENPI South country/territory (refer to published Guidelines for eligibility) Where to apply? Relevant Euro-Med Youth Unit (EMYU) **Who can be a partner?** Partner organisations can be from the 27 EU Member States (bilateral); from the 27 EU Member States and minimum one from ENPI South Country/Territories. To apply, download the necessary documents by clicking on the respective pink countries on the EuroMed Youth



Units map. For more information about EuroMed Programmes, please refer to [http://www.enpi-info.eu/indexmed.php?lang\\_id=450](http://www.enpi-info.eu/indexmed.php?lang_id=450)

**EuroMed Youth Units operate in collaboration with 3 key actors:**

1. EuropeAid Development and Co-operation Office based in Brussels

2. Delegations of the European Union in the respective Mediterranean partner

3. Regional Capacity Building and Support Unit (RCBS) (see contacts at end of this guide).

### \* **Contacts and useful links**

> <http://www.euromedalex.org/partner-search>

> <http://www.euromedalex.org/useful-links>

> [http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus\\_mundus/index\\_en.php](http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus_mundus/index_en.php)

> <http://www.euromedyouth.net/Actions>

> [http://www.medayouthparliament.org/?page\\_id=40](http://www.medayouthparliament.org/?page_id=40)

### \* **EU Youth Agency Contacts**

[http://ec.europa.eu/youth/orphans/contact-list\\_en.htm?cs\\_mid=152](http://ec.europa.eu/youth/orphans/contact-list_en.htm?cs_mid=152)

### \* **Non- EU Youth Agency Contacts**

#### **Algeria**

[www.algerie.euromedyouth.net](http://www.algerie.euromedyouth.net)  
INFS/CJ (Institut National de Formation Supérieur des Cadres de la Jeunesse)  
3, rue Madani Souahi Tixraïne  
Alger - Algérie

Tel: 00213 402 430 - Fax: 00213 402 231  
[uemj.algerie@euromedyouth.net](mailto:uemj.algerie@euromedyouth.net)

#### **Lebanon**

[www.lebanon.euromedyouth.net](http://www.lebanon.euromedyouth.net)  
Samiel Solh Avenue - Alieh 3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
Beirut - Lebanon Tel-Fax: +961 1 42 43 87

#### **Morocco**

[www.maroc.euromedyouth.net](http://www.maroc.euromedyouth.net)  
Délégation du Ministère de la Jeunesse et des sports Rue Soumaya  
2<sup>e</sup> étage Agdal-Rabat - Maroc  
[uemj.maroc@euromedyouth.net](mailto:uemj.maroc@euromedyouth.net)

#### **Tunisia**

[www.tunisie.euromedyouth.net](http://www.tunisie.euromedyouth.net)  
Ministere de la Jeunesse et des Sports,  
Direction Generale de la Jeunesse  
Unité Euro-Med Jeunesse Tunisie  
Avenue 10 décembre 1948,

Imm Saadi bloc D - 1<sup>er</sup> étage  
Menzeh I 1004 Tunis - Tunisia  
[uemj.tunisie@euromedyouth.net](mailto:uemj.tunisie@euromedyouth.net)

## Egypt

[www.egypt.euromedyouth.net](http://www.egypt.euromedyouth.net)  
**National Council for Youth**  
13<sup>th</sup> Floor - 26, July Str; Sphinx Square  
Mohandessen Cairo Egypt [emyu.egypt@euromedyouth.net](mailto:emyu.egypt@euromedyouth.net)

## Israel

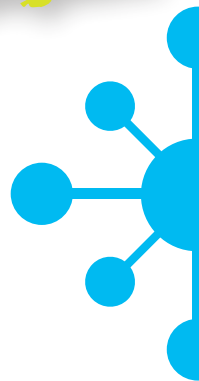
[www.israel.euromedyouth.net](http://www.israel.euromedyouth.net)  
**Division of International Relations  
and UNESCO Ministry of Education**  
2, Devora Haneviah Street 91911  
Jerusalem Israel  
[emyu.israel@euromedyouth.net](mailto:emyu.israel@euromedyouth.net)  
[emyu.lebannon@euromedyouth.net](mailto:emyu.lebannon@euromedyouth.net)

## Palestinian territories

[www.palestine.euromedyouth.net](http://www.palestine.euromedyouth.net)  
**Ministry of Youth and Sports** 4<sup>th</sup> floor,  
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