

Learning in inclusive international youth projects

Getting in contact with other people and sharing experiences is a powerful way of learning. However, for this learning to happen, we need to plan it consciously. When we organise inclusive international youth experiences, it's important that we foster the necessary space and tools for young people and team members to develop new knowledge, skills and attitudes.

Concrete tips and tricks on how to do that:

- Endorse principles of non-formal learning: Non-formal learning means
 that everyone has something to contribute and everybody learns from
 everybody. This is often a a new perspective for young people and this may
 be even more the case for those with fewer opportunities. They might not be
 used to the fact that others can also learn from them, which may be related
 to their experiences or self-image.
- Experiential learning is another important aspect of non-formal learning.
 Learning by doing can be done through simulations, role playing, games, etc.
- All the methods, approaches and activities must be accessible for all
 participants. Make sure to vary in methods to accommodate the different
 learning needs of participants. For example, you can use cognitive, visual,
 physically intensive, or non-verbal methods.

"When creating intercultural programs for young people based on non-formal education, sometimes it can be really hard to make it visible for participants what is it that they are learning? What is it that they are taking out of the program? What has worked in our case in the past, has been to talk about competencies and to create a framework of competencies for the programme."



Elis Motta, NOW Association, Switzerland

Reach out to your national agency for support:

Find contact details on the <u>EU commission's</u> webpage.

More resources about inclusion:

Use the <u>Youthpass</u> as a reflection tool or check out the SALTO I&D Resource Centre's "<u>Inclusion Meter</u>" for creating safe learning environments.



