5.4. Involvement of international organisations

4.3.2. Examples of youth participation at the national level

4.3.1. The ladder of participation

4.2. The European Commission White Paper on Youth

4.1. A knowledge-based policy

3.5.2. Ownership by non-governmental youth organisations

3.5.1. World Programme of Action for Youth and the Millennium Development Goals

3.5. Ownership

3.4.1. The European Youth Pact

3.4.2. The Open Method of Co-operation (OMC)

3.4. The Renewed Social Agenda

3.3. The Youth Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe

3.2. The European Union

3.2.2. The European Commission White Paper on Youth

3.2.4. The Open Method of Co-operation (OMC)

3.2. The Renewed Social Agenda

3.1. A clearly defined government authority on youth

2.8. Inter-ministerial co-operation

2.7. A cross-sectoral, integrated approach to youth policy

2.6. Promoting youth participation

2.5. Young people as a resource, not a problem

2.4. A knowledge-based policy

2.3. A concrete and transparent strategy

2.2. A clearly defined target group

2.1. A clearly defined government authority on youth

1.1. Young people or young audiences?

1.0. Why should youth policy be a priority?

Synopsys

What is youth policy, and what major elements should a national youth policy strategy include? How can young people be consulted and otherwise involved in developing youth policy? How do institutions such as the European Union, the Council of Europe and the United Nations address youth policy, and how can this work be concretely linked to the efforts of a national government to develop a youth policy agenda?

These are some of the essential questions addressed in this publication. The Youth Policy Manual should be considered a resource, a tool and a helpful guide both for policy makers in the youth field and for non-governmental organisations and other stakeholder groups who advocate for improved youth policy at the national level.

This manual proposes one possible model for how a national youth policy strategy can be developed. It is based on the author's observations from the countries of South-eastern and eastern Europe, as they gain experience in addressing youth policy in a transversal and cross-sectoral manner and with the active involvement of young people.
5.5. Legislation
5.6. Cross-sectoral co-operation at the governmental level
5.7. Vertical co-operation at the government level
5.8. Expecting the unexpected

6. Setting the stage: planning the strategy development process
6.1. A budget for the national youth strategy development process
6.2. The need for research
6.3. Identifying the stakeholder groups
6.4. Developing a project design for the process
6.4.1. An example of a comprehensive project design
6.5. Drawing the time line
6.6. Different levels of a strategy
6.7. Developing a publicity and communications plan
6.8. Monitoring and evaluation
6.9. A strategy document and an action plan
6.10. Web resources

7. Developing a youth strategy in seven stages: an example
7.1. Stage 1: early preparations
7.2. Stage 2: getting started and the first consultation
7.3. Stage 3: the second consultation
7.4. Stage 4: developing the first draft
7.5. Stage 5: the third consultation
7.6. Stage 6: final draft for adoption
7.7. Stage 7: developing the action plan
7.8. Web resources

References

Appendix