

Where are we now?	Name:	Members of local steering group: <i>Write down names and contacts (emails)</i>
	„24 plus one virtual youth municipality“ (Youth participation at regional level)	Depends on the decision of the Board of the REGIO Bregenzerwald
	Territory in 150 words <i>Briefly describe the territory and point out to main social, economic, cultural, political and environmental characteristics.</i>	
	<p> 30 000 very hospitable people live in the Bregenzerwald. In 24 ancient villages with a farming tradition and an interesting mixture of old and new architecture. The Bregenzerwald with its 24 municipalities borders on the Lake Constance region in the Rhine Valley in the west, on Germany (Bavaria – Districts of Lindau and Oberallgäu) in the north, the Kleinwalsertal in the northeast, the Tannberg and the Arlberg region in the east and the Grosses Walsertal in the south. Agriculture, tourism and craftsmanship play the most important roles in economy. The three branches traditionally cooperate closely – for the profit of the inhabitants and the tourists. The Bregenzerwald landscapes are a nicely shaped combination of hills, wide plains, romantic river valleys and impressive peaks. Perfect for exercise freaks and nature lovers. </p> <p> In the Bregenzerwald region, there are a large number of institutions which actively contribute their share to develop the living environment Bregenzerwald in various fields. It is their aim to work on a common impetus for a sustainable and deliberate development of the region. These regional partners are for example “Regio Bregenzerwald”, “KäseStrasse Bregenzerwald”, Werkraum Bregenzerwald”, „Offene Jugendarbeit Bregenzerwald”. Here you can find more information on the region: www.bregenzerwald.at/s/en/ </p>	
3 main developmental challenges: <i>List three main developmental challenges of the territory in the next 10 years.</i>		
1. How can young people contribute more to the development plans and decisions? How can the contact between youth and politicians be increased and strengthened? 2. In what ways can young people participate in the decision structures? Evaluation and development? 3. Which direction does the development of the region take? Interaction of craftsmanship, agriculture and tourism. Where does the region want to be in ten years? What needs to be determined now in order to reach these goals?		

Where do we want to be?	<p>Youth: Status quo</p> <p><i>Briefly describe the status quo of youth – demographics, trends, activities, needs, wishes ...</i></p> <hr/> <p>Youth participation is well-known in many municipalities in the Bregenzerwald and most of the communities have some or several years of experience in involving young people. Topics in which young people participate are mostly limited to their free-time activities. In the Bregenzerwald, youth participation is mainly considered a municipal matter. Open Youth Work is the main contact point for the young people and supports them in their matters of interest. However, Open Youth Work in the Bregenzerwald is connected to the regional authority.</p> <p>Here the following question arises: At which point does it make sense to integrate municipal processes into regional processes and in what way? We would like to use the potential which lies in the regional networking, in the exchange of experience and therefore in the development of a regional perspective of the young people and the adults.</p> <p>It is planned to increase participation on the topics tourism, labour market (training and apprenticeship) as well as political participation (above all an evaluation of the youth participation models implemented in the last years together with the young people involved and an analysis of the planning steps resulting from them for the future).</p>	<p>Youth in a graph:</p> <p><i>Include one or more graphs that depict the status of youth at best.</i></p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 villages in the region • almost every village does something for youth participation (lots of experience in each village) • there is no regional youth participation process (for all 24 villages) and the youth of the different villages do not use their synergies from each other
	<p>Main obstacles in youth participation:</p> <p><i>Describe the main obstacles in the participation of youth in decision-making.</i></p> <hr/> <p>It will be a big challenge to find responsible adults in the municipalities who accompany the processes and take co-responsibility for the results and who have the resources to accompany the implementation.</p> <p>The regional structure of Open Youth Work often seems to be a little too far away from the concrete life circumstances within the municipalities. There are many processes in the individual municipalities. This implies a lot of potential in networking, exchange of experience and therefore in the development of a regional perspective of the young people and the adults.</p> <p>Another challenge is the networking on topics like tourism and crafts; this means that the young people definitely want to have their say in big questions of development and orientation. Youth participation is mostly limited to the topic of free-time activities.</p> <p>The contact to the political persons responsible could be intensified a lot and a possible structural basis could be taken into consideration.</p>	
	<p>Vision Statement</p> <p>What is your 10-year vision in the field of youth participation?</p> <hr/> <p>Young people in Bregenzerwald can have their say on all topics in the region. Local and regional structures that serve young people on a regular basis have been implemented. There is a regular exchange at eye level between politics, economy and the young people in the region.</p>	

3 SMART objectives

List three main objectives in the field of youth participation (theme, target value, agent, time frame).

1. Young people can contribute their opinion on all the topics.
2. There is a regional structure for the exchange among youth, politics and economy.
3. Young people consider Bregenzerwald as an attractive environment for their life.

How do we get there?	Target group <i>Which target group within the youth will you include?</i>								All young people from the age of 14 years onwards from all the Bregenzerwald municipalities.									
	Name of a youth participatory process:								"24 plus one virtual municipality"		Canvas no.: 1				Canvas no.:			
	Early wins: <i>What will be the first success?</i>								The REGIO Board approves to proceed working on the idea.									
	Timeline: <i>List main elements of the timeline – be specific, set deadlines, start and end dates.</i>								1) Reality check of the idea with a selection of young people (by end of October 2017) 2) Benchmark with Stand Montafon: what does regional youth participation look like in other regions (by end of November 2017) 3) Work out a draft plan and present it to the REGIO Board (December 2017) 4) REGIO Board decides how to proceed (January 2018) 5) Work out the detailed plan with young people (June 2018)									
	Responsible person: <i>Who is responsible for implementation?</i>								Depends on the decision of the REGIO Board									

	Team members <i>What other people will form the team?</i>	Depends on the decision of the REGIO Board			
	Finances: <i>What financial resources are needed?</i>	Costs depend on the first decisions about the process: costs for process support, costs for digital support			
	Measures of success: <i>What is the goal metric?</i>	Youth participation at regional level in Bregenzerwald: In the Bregenzerwald region there is a virtual youth municipality which can contribute its topics to the decision-making authorities in the region. Its structure and framework are worked out with young people. The virtual youth municipality will suggest five youth proposals for the regional level every year.			