

D.2.2.2 REPORT ON SOLUTIONS

Solutions of the youth migration governance and cooperation tool/mechanism identified during the peer review and implemented in pilot areas.

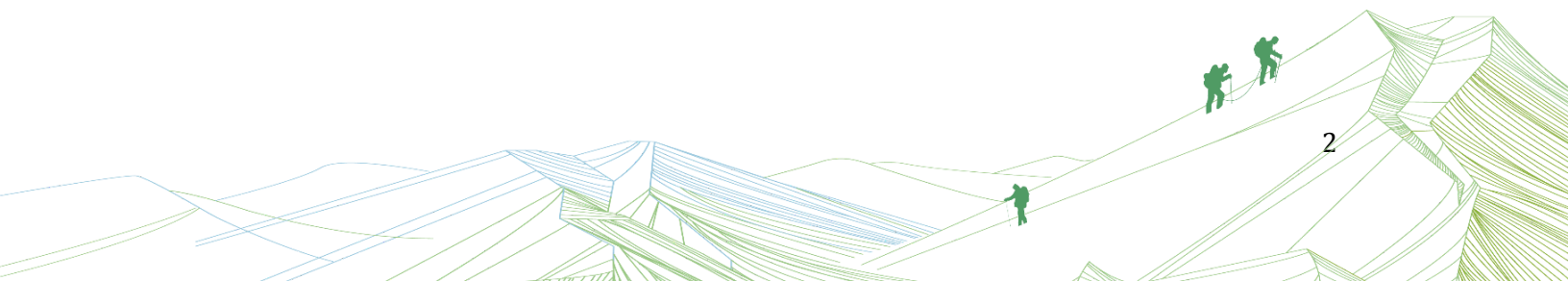
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1. Introduction

The present document constitutes Deliverable D.2.2.2 “Report on solutions” intended as the final version of the three tools/mechanisms that have been co-designed, tested and validated through the pilot projects.

The Solutions Report provides a consolidated overview of the solutions developed through the Interreg ALPINE SPACE OUT4INGOV project, emphasizing interregional learning and the added value provided by careful and intensive discussion, networking, and cross-fertilization among partners, grounded in transnational collaboration and local innovation. The report is based on an extensive peer review process and summarizes the key solutions identified in the local action plans developed by three Alpine regions: Trentino (Italy), Podravje (Slovenia), and Vesoul (France).

It demonstrates how local practices can evolve into transferable and resilient solutions for the development of inclusive governance for and through the involvement of the new generation of Alpine migrants.

2. Methodology and Peer Review Process

This report is directly linked to Activity A2.2, “Peer review evaluation of pilot actions”, which provided the structured framework for assessing the three local pilot mechanisms developed within OUT4INGOV. Through the peer review process, the partners examined the relevance, effectiveness, stakeholder engagement, governance quality, sustainability and transferability of the pilot actions implemented in Maribor, Cembra Valley and Vesoul.

The present deliverable also builds on D.2.2.1, the Final Peer Review Evaluation Report, which consolidated the findings of the individual peer reviews and identified what worked well, what required improvement, and which elements showed potential for further use, transfer or scale-up. D.2.2.2 therefore represents the next step in the process: it translates the evaluation findings into the final version of the tools and mechanisms intended as practical solutions to innovate the youth migration governance.

In this sense, the solutions described in this report are not theoretical models or abstract policy recommendations. They are governance mechanisms co-designed, tested, peer-reviewed, and refined through actual implementation in the various pilot areas. Each solution reflects a concrete response to the challenges identified in the Alpine regions: the need for structured youth participation, the need to maintain cooperation with young people leaving the country or moving abroad (valuing their contributions in terms of experience, skills, and competences), and the need for more robust data to support local decision-making on youth migration.

The report therefore contributes directly to Output 2.2, “Governance mechanisms/tools piloted and evaluated”, by presenting the final tested forms of the three tools developed in the project: a youth advisory body, a cooperation network and a youth migration observatory. These mechanisms are presented as transferable solutions that can support other Alpine territories in strengthening inclusive governance, improving institutional responsiveness and engaging the new generation of Alpine migrants in local and regional development. The methodology combined three co-creation models to

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develop governance mechanisms/tools for youth migration, specifically to foster spillover effects in the Alpine Space through transnational peer learning.

The study visits and peer reviews were organised as a structured process of institutional and transnational learning, quality assurance and mutual exchange within the OUT4INGOV project. They were designed in line with the objectives and implementation logic of the Interreg Alpine Space Programme, with the aim of supporting the testing, refinement and validation of governance tools and mechanisms addressing youth migration in Alpine territories.

The peer evaluation followed a two-step and complementary approach. First, each pilot action was presented and discussed through an on-site or online study visit. Second, the findings were further examined through peer review and debriefing sessions. This approach combined presentations, direct observation, stakeholder interaction and facilitated peer exchange. It allowed project partners and stakeholders to better understand how each pilot was implemented in practice, how local actors were involved, and which governance arrangements supported or limited the effectiveness of the tested mechanisms.

The peer review process was designed as a collaborative learning exercise rather than a purely external assessment. Partners exchanged experiences, identified good practices and provided constructive feedback to improve pilot implementation. The process also supported the identification of elements that could be transferred or adapted to other Alpine Space territories. In this way, the peer reviews contributed not only to the evaluation of individual pilot actions, but also to the development of practical and transferable solutions.

The purpose of the study visits and peer evaluations was:

- to assess the implementation, effectiveness and relevance of the pilot actions;
- identify their strengths, limitations and success factors;
- support the refinement and validation of the governance tools and mechanisms;
- assess their transferability and potential scalability in other Alpine territories.

Each study visit and peer review focused on one locally implemented pilot action, including its selected activities, governance arrangements, stakeholder engagement, monitoring approach and sustainability potential. The evaluation therefore considered both the practical implementation of the pilots and their wider value as governance solutions for youth migration.

Three Alpine regions implemented local action plans to design and test governance tools and mechanisms for youth migration: Trentino in Italy, Podravje in Slovenia, and Vesoul in France. The pilots were implemented for a period of at least six months, from January 2026 to July 2026, with the exception of Maribor, where the pilot process started in November 2025.

Trentino pilot was reviewed through an on-site study visit and peer review on 7-8 May 2026.

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Maribor and Vesoul pilots were reviewed through interactive online study visit and peer review sessions on 21 April 2026 and 18 May 2026 respectively.

The peer reviews enabled participants to reflect on real implementation challenges, receive structured feedback and jointly identify improvements for the models tested in each local area. In addition to project partners, the process involved civil society actors, young people participating in the pilot actions, public administrations from the pilot territories, academics, local stakeholders and observers. All peer reviews applied a coherent evaluation framework focused on governance quality, stakeholder engagement, monitoring, sustainability and transferability.

This methodology made it possible to move from pilot experimentation to the identification of practical solutions. The tools and mechanisms presented in this report are therefore based on tested governance practices, peer feedback and lessons learned from implementation in real territorial contexts.

3. Overview of the Pilot Process

This section provides an overview of the three pilot areas—Podravje/Maribor (Slovenia), Trentino (Italy), and Vesoul (France)—and the specific governance tools and mechanisms tested in each territorial context to address youth migration. The pilot actions were designed to translate the project's overarching objectives into practical, localized solutions tailored to the specific needs of Alpine and non-metropolitan communities.

In Maribor, the pilot tested a Youth Consultative Body, which functions as a direct participatory governance mechanism allowing young people to co-create budget-feasible policy proposals with local institutions. In Trentino's Cembra Valley, the project piloted the Cooperation Group - Casting the Net, an innovative "ultra-territorial" network designed to maintain active, narrative-driven connections between local residents and expatriate youth. Finally, in Vesoul, the pilot established a Permanent Observatory of Youth Migration, a knowledge-based governance mechanism that combines statistical data with qualitative evidence to support informed local decision-making on youth mobility and territorial attractiveness.

Youth Consultative Body (YCB) Maribor.

General Information

Pilot title	Youth Consultative Body (YCB) Maribor.
Territory / Country	Municipality of Maribor, Podravje Region, Slovenia.
Responsible Partner	PP5 Regional Development Agency for Podravje Maribor (RDAPM).

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Study visit date	22nd and 23rd October 2025 (on-site visit) and peer review (online) on 21 st April 2026.
Peer reviewers (PPs / Observers)	All Project Partners; Local Beneficiary: Municipality Maribor Local Observers: MKC Maribor and ZRC SAZU.

Pilot Description

(based on Local Pilot Plan and ongoing Monitoring Tool)

Governance tool/mechanism tested	A Youth Consultative Body (YCB) linked to the local Stakeholder Group. It serves as a structured, participatory platform for co-creation and dialogue between young people and local institutions.
Target groups	Young people aged 18–29 , with a specific focus on diverse lived experiences including newcomers, returnees, NEET youth, students, and those with migrant or intercultural backgrounds.
Main objectives	To test a structured model of youth participation in local governance, strengthen local engagement, advocate for youth perspectives and support inclusive dialogue on participation, integration, mobility and return migration.
Key activities implemented to date	<p>Stakeholder Onboarding: Recruitment of institutional and civil society actors (Nov 2025). Meetings related to pilot: November 2025, April 2026.</p> <p>Youth Recruitment: Forming a representative cohort for the YCB (Dec 2025–Jan 2026).</p> <p>YCB Maribor Meetings: M1: 9. 1. 2026; M2: 20. 2. 2026; M3: 18. 3. 2026; M4: 8. 4. 2026; M5: 14. 5. 2026; M6: 14. 5. 2026.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● M1: Youth priority mapping.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● M2: Governance pathway analysis. ● M2: Advocacy skills development. ● M2: Budget process simulation. ● M2: Co-designing actionable proposals. ● M3: Participatory Budget. ● M4: Discussion podium with the municipal officials, responsible for youth policy. ● M5: Discussion with the mayor`s cabinet (vice mayor, responsible for youth policy). ● M6: Tour visit to the main youth centre in charge for the integration of 3rd countries nationals (Slovenska Filantropija).
<p>Current implementation phase</p>	<p>Implementation and monitoring phase (Jan–July 2026), moving from internal co-creation cycles toward targeted participatory events with municipal officials and political leadership and incorporation of the Youth Consultative Body into the municipal structure within the Department for Culture and Youth as post-pilot activity that includes also enlargement of the youth members, weekly meetings with the youth officials and creation of informal social media channel to speed up the communication between the youth and municipal officials as well as the representatives of PP5.</p>

Cembra valley cooperation group - casting the net

General Information

<p>Pilot title</p>	<p>CEMBRA VALLEY COOPERATION GROUP - CASTING THE NET</p>
<p>Territory / Country</p>	<p>Valle di Cembra, Provincia di Trento, Italia</p>

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Responsible Partner	Provincia Autonoma di Trento
Study visit and peer review date	07-8 May 2026 (on-site)
Peer reviewers (PPs / Observers)	All project partners Local stakeholders: Municipalities from Cembra Valley Local Observers: Community of Cembra Valley

Pilot Description

(based on Local Pilot Plan and ongoing Monitoring Tool)

Governance tool/mechanism tested	Cooperation tool between local young people and young people with international mobility experience, fostering inclusive connections, shared learning, and sustained participation.
Target groups	The target group comprises young people aged 18 to 35 local young people and young people with international mobility experience. The target groups also include local stakeholders: public bodies (municipalities) and local institutions with shared projects — such as Youth Area Plans (PGZ) — as well as local groups and cultural associations the network can collaborate with.
Main objectives	The aim of the pilot is to enhance meaningful engagement, mutual understanding, and collaboration between local young people and young people with international mobility experience, fostering inclusive connections, shared learning, and sustained participation. The core objective of the phase 1 was: a) the establishing of

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	<p>a group of young people which</p> <p>b) participatory co-design of a network tool (Cooperation group scheme). This group included both young people who have emigrated from the region and those who have chosen to remain, ensuring the design process was grounded in diverse experiences and perspectives.</p> <p>The central objective of phase 2 is to test the sustainability of an "ultra-territorial" network composed of young residents of Val di Cembra (local) and young people living abroad or outside the valley (expat). The main objective of phase 2 is to pilot and test the functioning of the youth network as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peer-to-peer support pathways for youth mobility and inclusion; • generative Consultation Space.
<p>Key activities implemented to date</p>	<p>The project phase 1 is ended in January 2026 with the design of the Cooperation group through a co-creation process involving young people. In the frame of the project were conducted outreach activities including presentations to local municipalities, awareness-raising actions, and the identification of potential participants through local networks. The co-design was executed through a series of four online workshops, complemented by integration meetings with OUT4INGOV project partners to ensure coherence and comprehensive model development. The workshops were designed to identify thematic axes, define operational guidelines, and finalise the network model.</p> <p>The main output of this phase is the resulting network model, which is relational, agile, flexible, and aims to balance professional development with civic and social engagement.</p> <p>The project is currently in the Phase 2 (Operational testing), focused on translating the needs that emerged during the 2025 co-design into concrete tools. The central objective is to test the sustainability of an "ultra-territorial" network composed of young residents of Val di Cembra (local) and young people living abroad or outside the valley (expat).</p> <p>In the phase 2, the Cembra pilot entered a phase of</p>

operational consolidation. The network was gradually tested through three levels of operation: an internal WhatsApp community, designed for interaction between local and non-local youth; light-hearted opportunities for networking, such as digital aperitifs and podcast interviews; and public opportunities for engagement with the local community, particularly the study visit on May 7th and the online seminars on June 4th and 8th.

The study visit on May 7th marked a decisive step: the group was no longer considered merely as a peer-to-peer exchange network, but as a potential informal tool for the local community. Classroom work allowed us to define its main functions: listening, providing feedback, advising, and proposing. The network was not configured as a representative or decision-making body, but rather as a "young sounding board" for the Cembra Valley, useful for supporting local governments and stakeholders in understanding needs, evaluating project ideas, and improving local development initiatives.

In June, online seminars expanded the network at the provincial and regional levels, addressing topics related to youth mobility, return, taxation, entrepreneurship, social impact, and local opportunities. These events helped connect the local dimension of the Cembra Valley with the broader Trentino youth community.

2.1. A WhatsApp-based two-tier digital ecosystem was set up and is developing (Feb-ongoing): a public channel for external visibility and a community for internal peer exchange, organised into thematic rooms (Leaving, Returning, Best Practices, Ideas/Opportunities, Noticeboard).

2.2 Relations with the Territory and Training: direct engagement with local actors was initiated through workshops with administrators and meetings with Pro Loco associations. A series of Zoom webinars was scheduled (April–June) covering key themes: youth participation in EUSALP, work and training in Alpine territories, multi-activity,

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	talent attraction, return strategies, fiscal matters for Italians abroad, and business/social enterprise support.
Current development need	Consolidation of self-management, clearer institutional role, bridge-person functions, tangible outputs and structured feedback to municipalities.

Observatory of Youth Migration (OYM) – Vesoul Pilot General Information

Pilot title	Observatory of Youth Migration (OYM) – Vesoul Pilot
Territory / Country	Vesoul Urban Community (CAV), France
Responsible Partner	Communauté d'Agglomération de Vesoul (CAV)
Study visit date	18 May 2026 online
Peer reviewers (PPs / Observers)	Project partners, local administrators and territorial stakeholders

Pilot Description

Governance tool/mechanism tested	Establishment of a structured and sustainable Observatory of Youth Migration dedicated to collecting, analysing and disseminating quantitative and qualitative evidence on youth mobility trajectories among young people aged 15–35.
Target groups	Young people aged 15–35, local and regional institutions, public data-producing organisations, youth support services, higher education and training institutions, researchers and civil society organisations.
Main objectives	Identify and assess existing local data sources on youth migration; analyse drivers of mobility trajectories; strengthen cooperation between institutions and researchers; and explore

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	methodological tools for a permanent observatory model transferable to other territories.
Key activities implemented to date	Stakeholder mapping; documentary and statistical analysis based on INSEE materials; 10 qualitative interviews with young people; interview with researcher Alicia Buissonnet; governance and sustainability reflections for the future observatory.
Current implementation phase	Implementation and consolidation phase focused on strengthening partnerships, refining indicator frameworks and preparing the long-term governance model of the observatory.

4. Evaluations of the Peer Review Process

This section provides an overview of the three local pilot processes implemented within OUT4INGOV in Trentino, Podravje/Maribor and Vesoul. Each pilot tested a different governance tool or mechanism addressing youth migration from a specific territorial perspective: structured youth participation in local decision-making, cooperation between local and internationally mobile young people, and evidence-based observation of youth mobility dynamics. The three pilots were developed through local action plans and implemented in real territorial contexts, involving young people, public authorities, civil society actors, researchers and local stakeholders. Together, they illustrate how Alpine territories can respond to youth migration through complementary approaches: giving young people a voice in governance, maintaining links with those who leave or live abroad, and improving the knowledge base for local policies.

The peer review process confirmed that all three pilot actions successfully completed an experimental phase that was relevant to the project's overall objectives and aimed at developing recognizable and transferable governance methods, although the different territories are at different levels of maturity with regard to the policies to be developed in this area.

Main Strengths:

- Maribor (Youth Consultative Body):** The pilot was highly effective in producing tangible outputs within a short timeframe, notably delivering a formal participatory budgeting proposal in just four months. It succeeded in meaningful inclusivity, engaging a diverse cohort that included NEET youth, students, and migrants, and effectively shifted youth from "broad idealism" to pragmatic advocacy.

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- **Cembra Valley (Cooperation Group):** The pilot successfully connected local youth with internationally mobile expatriates through an innovative narrative approach. By utilizing life stories, podcasts, and digital formats, it transformed the technical issue of migration into an active, emotional dialogue about territorial belonging.
- **Vesoul (Permanent Observatory):** The pilot built a strong mixed-method evidence base by combining statistical reviews with qualitative interviews and focus groups. This approach successfully uncovered the complex, non-linear drivers of youth mobility—such as the need for emancipation and quality of life—that standard quantitative data alone cannot capture.

Identified Bottlenecks:

- **Lack of Formal Decision Pathways:** Across the board, a major risk is that participation remains symbolic. In Maribor, the consultative body lacks decision-making authority, and the rejection of proposals without a negotiation pathway risks demotivating youth.
- **Data Accessibility Constraints:** In Vesoul, the most significant structural limitation is the severe lack of localized, disaggregated quantitative flow data, as most relevant datasets are centralized nationally and restricted by GDPR.
- **Dependence on External Facilitation:** Both Cembra Valley and Vesoul face sustainability challenges. Cembra Valley's network depends heavily on external facilitators with low spontaneous youth activation, while Vesoul requires a dedicated coordinator to manage data and stakeholder networks.
- **Sample Diversity and Stakeholder Mobilization:** Mobilization of local institutional stakeholders was relatively weak during the pilot phases. Additionally, the qualitative samples in Vesoul and Maribor often relied on small core groups or students, lacking sufficient representation from vocational trainees and workers with a low to medium professional profile.

Key Recommendations:

- **Establish Closed Feedback Loops:** Public authorities must be obliged to provide clear, documented, and formal written responses to youth proposals to maintain engagement and trust.
- **Formal Institutional Anchoring:** The pilots must transition from temporary projects to permanent routines. This requires adopting municipal decrees (Maribor), defining member-owned network statutes (Cembra), and anchoring the Observatory within overarching higher education and economic strategies (Vesoul).

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- **Generate Proprietary Data & Accessible Outputs:** Vesoul must launch a recurring longitudinal youth survey (e.g., every 5 years) to bridge the quantitative data gap. All pilots must translate their findings into accessible, tangible formats such as policy briefs, interactive dashboards, and toolkits for non-specialists

5. Description of the Individual Solutions

This section presents the three individual solutions identified, tested and refined through the local pilot actions and peer review process. Each solution responds to a specific governance need related to youth migration in Alpine territories: strengthening youth participation in local decision-making, maintaining cooperation with young people who have left or are internationally mobile, and improving the evidence base for local policy responses. The solutions are described through a common structure, including their purpose, target groups, operating methods, actors involved, institutional role, methodology, expected impact and future perspectives.

The description of each solution also reflects the main lessons learned during the pilot implementation and peer review evaluation. In this way, the section does not only present what was tested, but also shows how each tool or mechanism can be further used, improved or transferred to other territories. Together, the three solutions form a complementary set of governance mechanisms: an advisory body, a cooperation network and an observatory.

Solution 1: Maribor Youth Consultative Body

- **Purpose:** The core purpose of the Maribor YCB is to bridge the gap between young people and local institutions by providing a structured, facilitated pathway for youth to formulate and advocate for budget-feasible policy proposals. It seeks to transition youth from passive observers to active co-creators of local governance, specifically addressing challenges related to youth inclusion, mobility, and return-migration.
- **Aim:** The solution aims to increase the political literacy and confidence of young people while ensuring local policies are informed by authentic, evidence-based youth needs. It intends to establish a permanent, responsive channel for dialogue that enhances the overall institutional responsiveness of the city.
- **Target Groups:** The primary target group is young people aged 18–29. The pilot explicitly prioritises a diverse cohort, including newcomers, returnees, NEET youth (not in education, employment, or training), students, and those with migrant or intercultural backgrounds (notably from Iran, Turkey, Serbia, and Croatia). Targeted: min. 10 young people. KPI: 19 on board, active participation: 13.
- **Operating Methods & Methodology:** The pilot utilizes a modular, 3-step methodology:

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- Priority Mapping: Identifying challenges from a youth perspective (e.g., housing and mobility).
- Advocacy Training: Equipping youth with institutional literacy and knowledge of municipal budget systems.
- Proposal Design: Using co-creation tools and educational role-play simulations to prepare concrete, actionable proposals for the city's Participatory Budget.
- **Actors Involved & Institutional Role:** Managed by the Regional Development Agency for Podravje - Maribor (RDAPM), interacting directly with the Municipality, which was providing the policy context, participate in targeted dialogue sessions, and formally review and respond to proposals generated by the YCB. Both actors ensured the proposals are aligned with municipal planning cycles and legal competencies.
- **Observers:** MKC Maribor (youth infrastructure expert) and ZRC SAZU (migration research institute) provide reflective monitoring and quality assurance.
- **Stakeholder group (for supervision of the activities):** mix of local, regional and national representatives from educational and training, employment, science and research as well as governance field.

Lessons Learned and Peer Review Solutions

- **Strategic Pragmatism:** A key lesson was the shift from broad, idealistic complaints to pragmatic, budget-feasible proposals. Youth engagement deepened when participants understood how to target "easier to solve" problems that fit within existing municipal constraints.
- **Closed Feedback Loops:** Peer review findings highlighted that participation risks becoming symbolic without a formal obligation for the municipality to provide documented, written responses to all youth proposals. The agreed way of communication was set, identifying the most feasible and pragmatic way.
- **Institutional Presence:** The physical presence of decision-makers in workshops (not just at final events) was identified as essential for establishing credibility and immediate feedback loops.
- **Expanded Eligibility:** A direct outcome identified during implementation was the need to allow youth who live, study, or work in the city—regardless of their permanent residency status—to participate in formal processes like the participatory budget.

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- **Systemic Formalisation:** The primary objective is the adoption of a new municipal decree (odlok) to transform the pilot model into a permanent, formalised mechanism for structured youth dialogue.
- **Distributed Sustainability:** To ensure the ecosystem remains active beyond the project lifecycle, the open-source participation toolkit (facilitation scripts, templates, and guides) is being transferred to local organisations like youth centres.
- **YCB Alumni Network:** Establishing an informal community or "alumni circle" of engaged youth to serve as mentors for future cohorts and as a ready-to-use sounding board for the RRA and the Municipality.
- **YCB Maribor ongoing activities:** The Youth Consultative Body Maribor did not conclude the activities with the end of the pilot. The representatives of Municipality Maribor, responsible for the preparation and implementation of youth policy, took over the YCB, enlarged the group and started with the preparation of the Local Youth Programme in the meetings, coordinated through the informal channel (WhatsApp).

Solution 2: Cembra Valley Cooperation Group - Casting the Net

- Purpose:

The purpose of the Cembra Valley solution is to define the local OUT4INGOV Network as an informal territorial tool available to the Val di Cembra. The local OUT4INGOV Network should not be understood as a formal institution, a representative body or a decision-making authority. Its added value lies instead in its capacity to act as a young, informal and recognisable sounding board for the territory: a space able to listen, provide feedback, advise and formulate proposals in relation to concrete local questions. The solution therefore consists in transforming the experience of the youth network into a light governance mechanism that can support local actors in reading needs, testing ideas, improving projects and strengthening the connection between young people and the territory.

The main aim of the solution is to create a new form of territorial cooperation capable of maintaining a meaningful relationship between the Val di Cembra and young people who live in the valley, have left it, have returned, or continue to feel connected to it.

The workshop identified four main aims:

- to maintain and strengthen a sense of belonging among young people and the local community;
- to generate trust, recognition and social capital between young people, institutions and territorial actors;

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- to provide local authorities and stakeholders with a young perspective on concrete territorial issues;
- to support shared responsibility in local development choices, without replacing existing institutional roles or decision-making processes.

In this sense, the solution responds to a specific governance gap: the need for a flexible, informal and credible space through which young people can contribute to territorial reflection and local project development, especially on issues affecting the future attractiveness, liveability and identity of the valley.

- Target Groups: The primary target group is composed of young people connected to the Val di Cembra. This includes young residents, young people who have moved away for study, work or personal reasons, young returnees and young people who maintain an emotional, social or civic link with the territory.

The secondary target group includes local actors who may benefit from the contribution of the network, such as municipalities, the Community of the Valley, the Autonomous Province of Trento, Youth Area Plans, associations, Pro Loco organisations, cultural and social actors, schools, informal groups and other stakeholders involved in local development.

The solution is therefore based on a two-sided relationship: young people are not only beneficiaries of policies, but potential contributors to territorial reflection; local institutions are not only decision-makers, but actors that can ask better questions, receive feedback and improve the quality of their initiatives through dialogue.

- Operating Methods & Methodology:

The methodology combines co-design, narrative work, digital community building and facilitated territorial consultation, developed in two main phases. The practical operating model is based on five complementary components:

Digital ecosystem: a two-tier WhatsApp structure composed of a public channel for visibility and an operational community for internal exchange.

Narrative campaigns: lightweight prompts and storytelling activities.

Relational formats: digital aperitifs, podcasts, personal stories, informal meetups and focused Zoom sessions.

Territorial encounters: workshops with administrators, meetings with Pro Loco associations, connections with PGZ and other territorial actors, and thematic webinars on rural multifunctionality, labour market, taxation, incentives for return and entrepreneurship.

Individual consultation with the community worker. Another key methodological solution is the introduction of a community worker. This role has been essential to

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the pilot implementation, serving as a bridge between the youth network, local authorities, regional institutions, and other local stakeholders. The community worker has played a crucial role in facilitating communication, fostering participation, and strengthening connections between young people and governance structures.

- Actors Involved & Institutional Role:
- The solution is based on cooperation among different actors.

Young people are the core of the network. Their role is to bring diverse life experiences, territorial knowledge, external and internal perspectives and practical suggestions. Their contribution is not based on formal representation, but on situated experience and plurality of viewpoints. Local administrators and territorial institutions have the role of recognising the network as a possible resource, activating it on concrete questions and providing clear feedback on how its contributions are used. Their role is essential to avoid symbolic participation and to transform consultation into a meaningful governance practice. Central institutions can support the connection between the local experimentation and wider territorial policies. The institutional role of the solution must remain clear: the network does not decide, does not formally represent all young people and does not replace existing participatory or administrative bodies. It acts instead as an informal support mechanism for listening, feedback, advice and proposal.

- Expected impact and future prospects: promoting a lasting sense of territorial belonging and using the knowledge of the "diaspora" for community development also fueled by elements of innovation. Moving forward, the network must define a member-owned roadmap, establish "bridge person" roles to reduce reliance on external facilitators, and clarify its formal institutional function.
- The expected impact of the solution is not the creation of a new formal governance body, but the strengthening of territorial decision-making through a more open, young and relational perspective. For young people, the solution can increase belonging, recognition and trust. It can offer a way to remain connected to the valley even when personal or professional trajectories lead elsewhere. For local institutions, the solution can provide access to perspectives that are often absent from ordinary decision-making processes. It can help test ideas, anticipate possible misunderstandings, improve communication and make local projects more responsive to young people's needs. For the territory, the solution can generate social capital, reduce the distance between institutions and younger generations, and transform youth mobility into a resource rather than a loss. The knowledge and experience of those who leave, return or stay can become part of a shared local intelligence.

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On a future perspective the network could then be tested on a small number of concrete cases identified during the meeting of 7/5/2026, such as the use of community spaces, cultural programming, environmental paths, local events or youth-oriented territorial projects. The long-term perspective is to consolidate the Cembra Valley OUT4INGOV Network as a light but stable informal territorial tool: not a new institution, but a recognised young sounding board able to contribute to better local choices.

In connection with this, the OUT4INGOV Network was officially presented to the citizens of the Cembra Valley on June 22nd. On this occasion, the mayors of the valley outlined specific criteria under which the youth network may be convened, thereby granting the network the role of an advisory body. Proposed initiatives included engaging the network in post-school orientation for local youth, and involving them in the organization of events and workshops.

In this initial phase, the network will be activated through the community worker.

The network remains an informal, open, visible, and recognized tool, capable of listening, providing feedback, advising, and proposing. It's a space that doesn't represent all young people and doesn't make decisions for institutions, but it can help better understand needs, explore ideas, imagine solutions, and build projects that are more relevant to the younger generations.

Solution 3: Vesoul Permanent Observatory of Youth Migration

- Purpose: A knowledge-based governance mechanism to collect, analyze, and disseminate evidence on youth mobility trajectories to support informed local policymaking.
- Target Groups: Young people aged 15–35 (including movers, stayers, and incomers), local and regional institutions, researchers, and civil society organizations.
- Operating Methods & Methodology: A mixed-methods approach combining statistical/documentary reviews (INSEE data) with qualitative research (interviews and focus groups) and expert input.
- Actors Involved & Institutional Role: Led by the Communauté d'Agglomération de Vesoul (CAV) as the institutional coordinator, collaborating with statistical offices and researchers to form a territorial dialogue platform.
- Expected Impact & Future Perspectives: To guide strategies on higher education, housing, and territorial attractiveness. Future perspectives depend on establishing a scientific steering committee, launching a recurring youth mobility

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survey, and producing annual policy briefs to translate data into actionable political decisions.

Lessons Learned and Peer Review Solutions

- **Local migration monitoring.** Existing administrative and statistical data are insufficient to address the monitoring of local migration. They provide stock data and do not capture trajectories, nor motivations of migration and/or return. Complementing existing data is necessary. It could take the form of a recurring longitudinal youth survey data on migration trajectories, motivations, conditions of return or future intentions.
- **Sustainability of the YMO.** The pilot has demonstrated methodological relevance and stakeholder interest. However, its sustainability depends on dedicated resources, formal governance with clear responsibilities, and stakeholders involvement. A solution could rely on the institutionalisation of the Observatory within the governance structure of Vesoul Agglo, appoint a dedicated coordinator, establish a steering/scientific committee and adopt an annual work programme.
- **The Observatory should evolve from a data tool into a territorial governance instrument.** Monitoring youth migration alone has limited value unless findings are translated into collective reflection and policy action. The pilot highlighted the importance of linking evidence production with territorial strategies on attractiveness, higher education, employment and quality of life. A solution would be the development of the Observatory as a permanent territorial dialogue platform : through annual reports, public events, dissemination tools and regular exchanges between policymakers, researchers, socio-economic actors and young people.

Future perspectives

- **From YMO to YO (Youth Observatory).** Beyond migration monitoring, the Observatory could progressively contribute to a broader understanding of youth transitions - through a Youth Observatory-, including education, employment, housing, mobility and quality of life. This would provide local decision-makers with a more comprehensive evidence base to anticipate demographic, social and economic changes affecting the territory.
- **Towards a transferable European model of youth mobility observatories.** The YMO pilot in Vesoul could contribute to the development of a methodological framework that may inspire other territories seeking to better understand and address youth migration. The pilot could therefore serve as a testing ground for innovative governance approaches linking data and territorial development policies. In the future, comparison between territories could be proposed.

6. Transferability and Scalability Potential

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This section presents the final version of the three solutions developed and refined through the OUT4INGOV pilot process and peer review evaluation. Each solution responds to a specific governance challenge linked to youth migration in Alpine territories: how to involve young people more directly in local decision-making, how to maintain links with young people who leave or live abroad, and how to produce better evidence for local policy responses. The solutions are described according to a common structure, covering their purpose, target groups, operating methods, actors involved, institutional role, methodology, expected impact, lessons learned and future perspectives. This makes it possible to compare the three tools while also respecting the specific territorial context in which each one was tested.

What is Transferable:

- **Methodological Frameworks:** The core methodologies are highly transferable. This includes Maribor's open-source 3-step advocacy toolkit, Cembra's narrative diaspora engagement model, and Vesoul's 4-step framework for merging limited statistical evidence with qualitative policy dialogue.
- **Data Mapping & Toolkits:** The facilitation scripts, monitoring sheets, indicator selection templates, and interview protocols designed during the pilots are territory-neutral and ready for replication.

What a Region Needs to Implement the Solution: To successfully adapt and scale these solutions, regions must secure the following minimum viable components:

- **Institutional Support & Political Will:** A clear institutional owner (e.g., a municipality or development agency) must formally host the process. Scale-up relies on sustained political commitment to integrate these tools into existing regional strategies, moving them from temporary experiments to permanent governance routines.
- **Closed Feedback Loops (Communication):** Participation is only credible when institutions respond. Regions must establish formal mechanisms—such as written municipal responses, annual dialogue workshops, or negotiation sessions—to ensure youth input and observatory data directly reach decision-makers.
- **Partners:** Strategic networks must be formalized. For observatories, this means securing data-sharing agreements with national/regional statistical institutes and universities; for consultative bodies, it requires partnerships with schools and youth organizations.
- **Young people:** Awareness-raising activities must go beyond the "usual interlocutors." Regions need targeted recruitment strategies to engage young people, both those currently present and those who have emigrated to other regions of the same country or to other countries. Furthermore, youth

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engagement must be inclusive, with a significant number of both males and females, as well as disadvantaged groups and NEETs.

Clear and precise objectives must be set, and young people must be given a role and formal recognition to motivate their participation.

- **Data:** To overcome structural deficits in centralized statistics, regions must be willing to adapt to local data constraints. This requires investing in complementary proprietary data generation, such as designing and funding recurring local youth surveys.
- **Facilitation (Human Resources):** A dedicated, funded coordination resource is mandatory. Regions must appoint skilled personnel—such as a community worker, researcher, or dedicated municipal officer—to animate participation, manage stakeholder dialogue, and translate raw data into accessible formats

7. Conclusions

The evaluation and peer review process confirmed that the three pilot actions developed within the framework of out4ingov have produced concrete and applicable governance solutions for addressing the issue of youth migration in the Alpine regions. The solutions presented in this report are not theoretical models, but rather final versions of tools and mechanisms that have been co-designed, tested, evaluated, and refined through local implementation and transnational peer review. They address different yet complementary governance needs: structured youth participation, ongoing cooperation with young people on the move, and evidence-based policy development.

The Maribor Youth Consultative Body is the solution with the highest immediate readiness for further use and transfer. Its modular methodology, based on priority mapping, advocacy training and proposal design, can be easily adapted by other municipalities, youth organisations, schools or local development agencies. The pilot demonstrated that young people, including those from less represented groups, can formulate concrete and budget-feasible proposals when they are supported by structured facilitation and clear information about local governance. For long-term use, the solution should be further strengthened through formal municipal recognition, written institutional feedback loops and regular cooperation between young people and municipal officials.

The Cembra Valley Cooperation Group, “Casting the Net”, represents an innovative solution that should be further upgraded before wider transfer. Its strongest contribution is the ultra-territorial approach, which keeps young people connected to their territory even when they live abroad or outside the valley. The pilot demonstrated the value of narrative methods, digital tools, life stories and peer exchange in maintaining belonging and generating dialogue between local and mobile youth. However, the solution still requires consolidation in terms of self-management, internal roles, continuity and

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institutional function. Before broader scale-up, the network should define a member-owned roadmap, establish bridge-person roles and formalise its relationship with local governance structures.

The Vesoul Permanent Observatory of Youth Migration is a strong evidence-based governance solution with significant potential for further use and adaptation. It is particularly relevant for territories where youth migration is recognised as a policy challenge but where local data are limited or fragmented. The Observatory combines statistical and documentary analysis with qualitative interviews, expert input and territorial dialogue. Its future development should focus on institutional anchoring, a realistic indicator framework, stronger data partnerships, a recurring youth mobility survey and accessible policy outputs such as policy briefs, dashboards and annual reports. The solution is transferable as a methodology, but it must be adapted to the data systems, administrative capacity and governance context of each territory.

Together, the three solutions contribute directly to Output 2.2, “Governance mechanisms/tools piloted and evaluated”. The project produced and tested three complementary tools: an advisory body, a cooperation network and an observatory. The advisory body strengthens direct youth participation in local governance. The cooperation network maintains active links with young people who leave, return or remain connected to the territory from outside. The observatory improves the evidence base for local and regional policy decisions. These three tools therefore cover the main dimensions of youth migration governance: participation, connection and knowledge.

The solutions also contribute to Outcome 2, “Solutions adopted or scaled up by organizations”, because they provide practical models that can be further used, adapted or integrated by municipalities, regional authorities, development agencies, youth organisations and Alpine cooperation networks. Their future adoption will depend on clear institutional ownership, political commitment, facilitation capacity, communication, data availability and formal feedback mechanisms. The peer review process showed that scale-up does not require copying each pilot exactly, but transferring the governance logic behind each solution and adapting it to the local context.

In conclusion, OUT4INGOV has demonstrated that Alpine territories can develop practical and transferable governance mechanisms to respond to youth migration. The three solutions offer different entry points for action: giving young people a structured voice, keeping mobile youth connected to their home territories, and using evidence to support better policy decisions. Their continued development and possible transfer to other territories should focus on embedding them into regular governance routines, ensuring institutional response, and maintaining active participation from young people and local stakeholders.

**Alpine Space****ANNEX:**

To have a view of the final version of the tools/mechanisms see the deliverable 2.1.1 pilot actions comprehensive progress report on observatory, councils, networks.