

NEW HORIZONS

EMPOWERING MIGRANT YOUTH WITH CREATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

2024-3-BE04-KA210-YOU-000266407

HANDBOOK FOR YOUTH WORKERS



Funded by
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NEW HORIZONS EMPOWERING MIGRANT YOUTH WITH CREATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

Project Partnership

- Association Euro-Méditerranéenne Des Echanges, Volontariats, Evénements, **Belgium**
- Bilim ve İnsan Vakfı, **Türkiye**
- Network for Advanced Education and Social Change (Edu Change Network), **Austria**



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INTRODUCTION

Volunteering and creative activities can provide valuable non-formal learning experiences for young people. Such experiences enhance their professional skills and employability and foster solidarity, social skills, and active participation in society.

Youth work with young migrants is a key form of non-formal education. It is based on young people's needs, cultures, and interests and prioritises collaboration, exchange, and community engagement over purely academic outcomes. Through such practices, young people can share ideas, develop intercultural dialogue, and strengthen their sense of belonging.

To ensure effective and sustainable inclusion, EU institutions and Member States must continue supporting youth participation, removing barriers to integration, and creating safe intercultural exchange spaces. A youth-centred approach is crucial for the quality, recognition, and competence development of both young migrants and local youth.

The New Horizons project, implemented by three organisations from Belgium, Turkey, and Austria, aims to empower young migrants and youth professionals through creative and educational initiatives. By combining artistic workshops, educational resources, and public awareness campaigns, the project strengthens intercultural dialogue, social integration, and digital literacy.

Key outputs include a Handbook for Youth Workers with methodologies and tools for fostering social inclusion, a series of artistic and cultural events engaging migrant and local youth, and awareness campaigns highlighting the role of creative expression in building inclusive communities. These resources are designed to be open and adaptable for organisations across Europe.

Ultimately, New Horizons seeks to promote intercultural competence, equip youth workers with practical skills, and provide young migrants with opportunities for expression and participation. The project contributes to stronger communities, greater mutual understanding, and sustainable integration practices at the local and European levels.





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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION TO INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION

1.1. Understanding Intercultural Dialogue

1.1.1 What is Intercultural Dialogue?

Definition:

Intercultural Dialogue (ICD) is defined as an open and respectful exchange of views between individuals and groups from different ethnic, cultural, religious, or linguistic backgrounds. It aims to promote deeper understanding, empathy, and cooperation across cultural divides.

Key Features:

- Active listening and mutual respect
- Recognition of cultural identities without requiring assimilation
- Focus on common values and shared goals
- Engagement that goes beyond tolerance to true understanding

“Intercultural dialogue is not about agreeing with everything; it is about learning to live together in difference.”

Council of Europe





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1.1.2 Why Is Intercultural Dialogue Essential in Youth Work?

Youth workers are often the first point of contact for newly arrived young migrants.

Intercultural dialogue is crucial to:

- Foster trust and openness between young people from different backgrounds
- Prevent cultural isolation, marginalization, and stereotyping
- Promote shared learning and community engagement
- Reduce conflict through communication and empathy

Benefits for Young Migrants:

- Builds confidence to participate in community life
- Creates a sense of belonging
- Encourages personal development and social cohesion

Benefits for Host Communities:

- Enhances multicultural awareness
- Reduces discrimination and xenophobia
- Strengthens democratic values and human rights

1.1.3 Intercultural vs. Multicultural: Understanding the Difference

Concept	Intercultural	Multicultural
Focus	Interaction, dialogue, and mutual learning	Co-existence of different cultures
Approach	Dynamic exchange and relationship-building	Parallel lives with limited interaction
Goal	Cultural synergy and shared understanding	Cultural preservation without integration
Youth Work	Facilitator of exchange and cooperation	Provider of culturally tailored services



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Example

A multicultural youth center may offer services such as language courses or cultural activities tailored to specific groups. These are useful, but they often happen in parallel and do not create real contact between young people from different backgrounds. As a result, each group develops separately, with limited interaction.

An intercultural youth center, instead, focuses on shared experiences. It organises projects where young migrants and local youth work side by side, preparing an art exhibition, playing in a music band, producing a short film, or joining debates on social issues. Through these joint efforts, young people not only learn new skills but also exchange perspectives, build friendships, and overcome stereotypes.

This approach transforms diversity from simple coexistence into active cooperation, helping youth feel part of a wider community while valuing their own identity.



1.1.4 Key Components of Effective Intercultural Dialogue

1. Empathy and Active Listening

- Youth workers should model empathetic engagement and train youth in non-judgmental listening.

2. Safe Spaces

- Create inclusive, judgment-free zones for expression and dialogue.

3. Critical Reflection

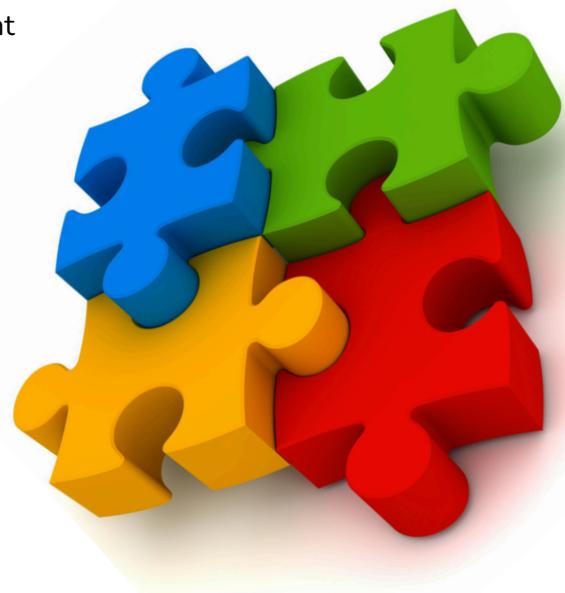
- Encourage reflection on identity, privilege, bias, and assumptions.

4. Cultural Literacy

- Teach and model curiosity about traditions, histories, and worldviews.

5. Conflict Resolution Skills

- Equip young people with tools for managing cultural misunderstandings constructively.





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1.1.5 Practical Guidelines for Youth Workers

Do's:

	Encourage personal storytelling as a bridge to empathy
	Use creative methods like role-play, visual arts, or photo-voice to initiate dialogue
	Learn key cultural facts about the communities you work with
	Support multilingualism – allow young people to express themselves in their native language if helpful
	Regularly reflect on your own cultural assumptions and biases

Don'ts:

	Avoid generalizing or stereotyping cultures
	Don't push assimilation – focus on mutual adaptation
	Don't treat dialogue as a one-off event – it should be ongoing
	Avoid "tokenistic" representations of culture (e.g., only celebrating food/dance)





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1.1.6 Sample Activities and Exercises

Activity Name	Description	Duration	Materials Needed
Culture Circles	Participants sit in a circle and share one story from their cultural background.	60 min	Flipchart, markers
Identity Maps	Youth draw symbols of their identity; others guess and ask questions respectfully.	45 min	Paper, colored pens
"Myth Busters"	Groups list stereotypes about cultures and then research/debate to bust or confirm them.	90 min	Internet, fact sheets
Dialogue Walks	Pair youth from different backgrounds to walk & talk using guided questions.	60 min	Printed question cards
Conflict Roleplay	Act out a real-life intercultural conflict and test dialogue-based resolutions	60-90 min	Scenario scripts



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1.1.7 Measuring the Impact of Dialogue-Based Activities

Effective intercultural dialogue does not end with conversation—it should also be assessed and reflected upon. Youth workers should embed structured impact measurement practices into their sessions to ensure that learning outcomes are achieved and that participants feel safe, included, and empowered.



What to Measure:

Intercultural dialogue activities should be evaluated through multiple dimensions in order to understand their true impact on participants. One important area to assess is how included and safe the participants feel during sessions. This can be done using anonymous feedback forms that include reflective statements such as, “I felt heard and respected in this session” or “I would feel comfortable participating in future sessions.” Responses can be collected using a simple 1 to 5 scale.

Another key dimension is attitudinal change, particularly shifts in perceptions related to cultural stereotypes, openness, and empathy. To measure this, youth workers can apply pre- and post-session questionnaires. Statements like “I feel more comfortable interacting with someone from a different culture” or “I believe cultural diversity strengthens communities” can be rated by participants using an agree–disagree scale.

In addition, the level of participant engagement during the activities provides meaningful insights. Youth workers can observe and note the frequency of voluntary participation in discussions or exercises, pay attention to body language and interaction among peers, and track the willingness of participants to share personal stories or ask questions.

Finally, it is important to evaluate the development of intercultural competencies. This can be achieved by inviting participants to keep reflective journals or by organizing group debriefing sessions. In these formats, participants can describe what they learned about others, how their previous assumptions were challenged, and whether they noticed any change in their own communication or listening styles.



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Suggested Tools & Resources:

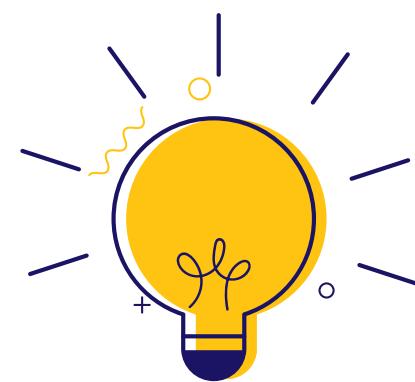
- **Intercultural Sensitivity Scale (ISS)** – A validated self-assessment measuring openness, curiosity, and empathy in intercultural contexts.
Link: <https://hubicl.org/toolbox/tools/494/frameworks> (access : 20.07.2025)
- **The Intercultural Development Inventory (IDI®)** – A licensed instrument aligned with Bennett's DMIS, useful for formal evaluations in larger youth programs.
Link: <https://idiinventory.com> (access : 20.07.2025)
- **Youthpass Reflection Tools** – For Erasmus+ funded programs, Youthpass includes self-reflection templates aligned with intercultural learning.
Link: <https://www.youthpass.eu> (access : 20.07.2025)
- **Digital Tools (for real-time feedback and engagement tracking):**
 - Mentimeter, Kahoot!, Google Forms, Padlet



Youth Worker Tip:

Youth workers should aim to foster a culture of continuous feedback throughout the entire process, not only at the end of an activity. Simple strategies such as “one-word check-ins,” color-coded emotion charts, or brief verbal reflections after each session can offer valuable insight into how participants are experiencing the space.

Importantly, this feedback should be discussed with co-facilitators to inform and adjust future activities, ensuring that the environment remains inclusive, responsive, and engaging.





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1.2 Social Integration of Migrant Youth

1.2.1 What Does Successful Integration Look Like?

Social integration of migrant youth refers to a dynamic, two-way process in which young migrants are enabled to actively participate in the social, cultural, educational, and economic life of the host community, while their identities and backgrounds are respected.

Key Elements of Successful Integration:

- **Belonging:** Feeling accepted, safe, and valued in the host community
- **Participation:** Involvement in school, work, civic life, and cultural activities
- **Equal Access:** Non-discriminatory access to education, healthcare, housing, and public services
- **Recognition:** Acknowledgment of personal and cultural identity
- **Empowerment:** Confidence and capacity to contribute to society

Integration is not assimilation.
Success lies in shared adaptation where both migrants and host communities evolve through mutual learning.





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1.2.2 Barriers Faced by Migrant Youth

Although many migrant youth demonstrate remarkable resilience, they often encounter a complex combination of systemic, social, psychological, and gender-related challenges while trying to build a new life in their host country. Understanding these barriers is essential for youth workers to develop inclusive and responsive support systems that truly meet young people's needs.



A. Legal Barriers

Many migrant youth live with uncertain legal status, such as being asylum seekers or undocumented minors. This legal insecurity can significantly limit their access to rights and basic services. In addition, restrictive immigration or integration policies often hinder their ability to access education, vocational training, or employment opportunities. The constant fear of deportation creates additional psychological stress and may discourage active participation in community life.

B. Social Barriers

Social barriers frequently manifest in the form of discrimination or xenophobia, whether from peers, institutions, or media representations. Negative stereotypes based on ethnicity or nationality can harm a young person's self-esteem and reduce their motivation to set and pursue personal goals. A lack of peer networks or supportive communities may lead to social isolation and a reduced sense of belonging.

C. Linguistic and Educational Barriers

Limited access to language courses or poor-quality instruction makes it difficult for many migrant youth to develop the communication skills needed for integration. Furthermore, unfamiliarity with the host country's educational system may result in confusion, frustration, or disengagement. Migrant youth often face gaps in their education due to interrupted schooling during migration journeys. Additionally, cultural differences in classroom behavior or expectations around participation and discipline can cause miscommunication between students and educators.



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D. Psychological Barriers

The psychological impact of forced displacement, exposure to violence, or the loss of home and family members can leave deep emotional scars. Many migrant youth struggle with a sense of lost identity or feel disconnected from both their culture of origin and their new environment. Mental health challenges may be further compounded by the stigma associated with psychological support, a lack of culturally sensitive services, or limited access to counseling resources.

E. Gender-Specific Barriers

Young migrant girls may encounter additional difficulties due to traditional gender roles or restrictive community expectations. These may include limited freedom of movement, pressure to marry early, or a lack of support for pursuing education. Girls are also at risk of experiencing gender-based violence or harassment in schools, shelters, or public spaces. On the other hand, migrant boys may face pressure to conform to hyper-masculine or aggressive behavior patterns, especially in unfamiliar social and cultural settings.

It is important to note that gender does not operate in isolation. It intersects with migration status, age, and cultural background, which makes it essential for youth workers to apply an intersectional lens when designing and delivering their programs.



Example:

A 17-year-old migrant girl in Austria might attend school but feel isolated due to limited German skills, peer bullying, and pressure to drop out to support her family financially. At home, she may also carry responsibilities such as caring for younger siblings, which reduces her time for study or social life. Additionally, cultural expectations may discourage her from joining mixed-gender extracurricular activities or community events. These combined factors limit her chances to build friendships, practice the local language, and feel a sense of belonging in her new environment.



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1.2.3 The Role of Community, Education, and Youth Work in Integration

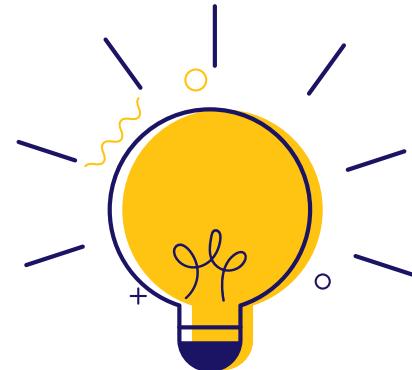
The successful integration of migrant youth depends on the active involvement of local communities, educational institutions, and youth workers. Each of these actors contributes in distinct but complementary ways to building an inclusive society where young people with migrant backgrounds can thrive.

A. The Community as a Foundation for Belonging

Local communities play a vital role in shaping the everyday experiences of migrant youth. When communities actively welcome newcomers and promote inclusion, they help reduce fear and build a sense of shared identity. Public events that are open to all, intercultural community spaces, and platforms for dialogue create opportunities for positive interaction and solidarity. Civil society organizations also have a significant part to play. Through mentoring programs, peer support networks, and volunteer activities, they can offer migrant youth meaningful ways to connect and contribute.

Youth Worker Action Tip:

Youth workers can facilitate community-based initiatives such as collaborative art exhibitions or neighborhood clean-up campaigns where migrant and local youth work together. These shared activities help foster a sense of purpose and mutual understanding.



B. Education as a Pathway to Opportunity

Schools and vocational training institutions are some of the most powerful environments for supporting integration. When these institutions provide targeted language support, accessible guidance counseling, and inclusive teaching practices, they open pathways to academic success and future employment. Culturally responsive curricula that reflect and validate diverse identities further help migrant youth feel seen and respected in the classroom.

Good Practice Example:

In Belgium, certain secondary schools employ "cultural mediators" multilingual staff members who help bridge communication gaps between migrant families and educators. This practice supports better family engagement and reduces misunderstandings.





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C. Youth Work as a Catalyst for Empowerment

Youth work offers a unique space where trust, identity, and social bonds can grow. Youth workers are often the first adults outside of school or home that migrant youth engage with on a personal level. Through non-formal education activities such as workshops, sports, or theatre, youth workers support the development of critical life skills while promoting emotional well-being and intercultural understanding. Youth centers also serve as safe environments where young people can explore their identities, take initiative, and develop leadership capacities.

Youth Worker Tools:

To empower migrant youth effectively, youth workers can use participatory methods like storytelling or photovoice, which allow young people to express their experiences creatively. Facilitating peer mentoring or buddy systems between migrant and local youth can help establish supportive relationships. Additionally, creating “intercultural labs” where diverse groups co-design activities or awareness campaigns can foster collaboration and collective ownership.



1.2.4 Indicators of Social Integration

To track progress, youth workers can observe the following:

Integration Area	Example Indicators
Language acquisition	Improved verbal participation in group settings
Community participation	Regular attendance in public or youth center events
Peer interaction	Development of friendships across cultural lines
Self-expression	Confidence in sharing personal experiences
Civic engagement	Involvement in volunteering, activism, or youth councils



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1.3 Theoretical Frameworks

1.3.1 Gordon Allport's Contact Hypothesis

In 1954, social psychologist Gordon Allport introduced the Contact Hypothesis, a theory that remains highly influential in the fields of social psychology, education, and youth work. Allport argued that direct interpersonal contact between members of different social or cultural groups can significantly reduce prejudice provided that certain key conditions are met.

Core Principles of the Theory:

According to Allport, contact alone is not enough. In order for interaction between groups to lead to greater understanding and reduced stereotypes, four specific conditions must be present:

- 1. Equal Status:** All participants must engage with one another on an equal footing. This means that every voice should be valued and heard equally, without one group dominating the conversation or activities.
- 2. Common Goals:** The interaction should be focused on shared objectives. For example, participants might work together on a collaborative art project or organize a community event.
- 3. Intergroup Cooperation:** Rather than creating a competitive environment, the activity must promote cooperation. Participants should rely on one another and collaborate to achieve common outcomes.
- 4. Support by Authorities or Institutions:** It is essential that facilitators, youth workers, teachers, or other institutional figures actively support the interaction and model inclusive, respectful behavior.

Application in Youth Work:

The principles of Allport's Contact Hypothesis can be effectively translated into youth work settings by intentionally designing intercultural activities that encourage collaboration and shared ownership. Youth workers should create opportunities where migrant and local young people work together as equals toward a common objective. These activities might include group theatre productions, structured debates, or team-based challenges that require cooperation and mutual respect.

It is important that the facilitation of these sessions prioritizes inclusion and empathy. Rather than fostering competition, the focus should be on building connections and valuing each participant's contribution. To deepen the impact of these interactions, youth workers can incorporate reflective tools (such as group debriefings or individual journals) that encourage young people to explore and challenge stereotypes, and to reflect on what they have learned through the experience.

A practical example of this approach is the "Bridge Builders" activity. In this session, mixed teams of migrant and local youth collaborate to construct a symbolic bridge using recycled materials. The bridge serves as both a literal and metaphorical representation of the community they envision one that is built on cooperation, diversity, and mutual understanding.





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1.3.2 Bennett's Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity (DMIS)

Milton J. Bennett's DMIS outlines how individuals experience and respond to cultural difference. It helps youth workers understand the attitudinal progression from ethnocentrism to ethno relativism.

The Six Stages of the DMIS:

Stage	Description
1. Denial	Culture differences are not noticed or are ignored.
2. Defense	Own culture is seen as superior; others are devalued.
3. Minimization	Differences are downplayed to focus on “universal” similarities.
4. Acceptance	Recognition that cultural differences are real and important.
5. Adaptation	Ability to shift perspective & behavior in intercultural situations.
6. Integration	Cultural differences are fully incorporated into one’s identity.

How to Use DMIS in Practice:

The Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity (DMIS) can serve as a practical guide for youth workers who aim to foster intercultural awareness and growth among young people or staff. To begin with, youth workers should assess where their participants currently stand on the DMIS continuum. This involves observing attitudes, behaviors, and communication styles to identify the level of intercultural sensitivity, from denial or defense to adaptation or integration.

Once the starting points are identified, youth workers can design and adapt activities that help individuals gradually progress to the next stage of development. For example, those in the early stages may benefit from structured encounters that highlight cultural difference, while those in more advanced stages might be ready for projects requiring empathy, perspective-shifting, or intercultural problem-solving.

Reflective tools play a vital role in supporting this process. Journaling exercises, facilitated group debriefings, and guided discussions enable participants to explore their assumptions, acknowledge discomfort, and articulate changes in their thinking. These tools help consolidate learning and encourage deeper personal engagement with cultural diversity.

Youth Worker Tip:

Participants in the “minimization” stage of the DMIS often express sentiments like “We’re all the same.” While this may appear inclusive on the surface, it can mask real cultural differences. Youth workers should gently guide such individuals to explore how cultural background shapes values, communication styles, and social expectations, helping them move toward greater intercultural understanding.





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1.3.3 EU Policy Frameworks and Integration Strategies

Understanding the broader EU policy context helps youth workers align their local practices with European priorities on integration, inclusion, and youth empowerment. These frameworks also support project sustainability, cross-border replication, and access to funding.



A. EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion (2021–2027)

This is the European Commission's flagship strategy for fostering inclusive societies through the active participation of migrants and host communities.

Key Priorities:

- Inclusive education, training, and skills development
- Equal access to healthcare, housing, and employment
- Political and civic participation of migrants
- A “whole-of-society” approach involving local authorities, civil society, and migrant-led organizations

Relevance for Youth Work:

Youth programs can directly support these goals by integrating intercultural learning, civic engagement, and skills-building into youth-led initiatives. The New Horizons handbook contributes by equipping youth workers to act as inclusion facilitators.

B. Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) (2021–2027)

The AMIF funds national and transnational projects that enhance legal migration, foster integration, and improve reception conditions.

Core Objectives:

- Strengthening and developing legal migration pathways
- Promoting effective integration and social inclusion of third-country nationals
- Supporting early-stage language acquisition, orientation, and community participation
- Building capacities of professionals working with migrants (e.g., youth workers, teachers, local officials)

Relevance for Youth Work:

Projects like New Horizons, which combine education, social integration, and youth empowerment for migrant groups, are directly aligned with AMIF's funding criteria.



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C. EU Youth Strategy (2021–2027)

The EU Youth Strategy is a framework for youth policy cooperation across Europe.

Core Objectives:

- Foster youth participation in democratic life
- Support social inclusion, especially for marginalized youth
- Encourage civic engagement, volunteering, and solidarity
- Promote cross-sectoral cooperation in youth policy

Youth Goal: Inclusive Societies is particularly relevant to integration work, focusing on:

- Reducing discrimination and promoting diversity
- Strengthening intercultural dialogue
- Ensuring equal opportunities regardless of background

Relevance for Youth Work:

Youth workers are key actors in enabling inclusive spaces, building intercultural competence, and helping migrant youth become active citizens.

D. Council of Europe's White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue (2008)

While not an EU institution, the Council of Europe's policy remains foundational.

Key Concepts:

- Intercultural dialogue is essential to democracy and social cohesion.
- Participation must be mutual and ongoing not a one-time consultation.
- Migrants must have meaningful access to cultural, political, and civic life.

Suggested Practice:

Youth workers should co-design projects with migrant youth to reflect their voices and needs ensuring programs are not just “for” but “with” them.

E. Erasmus+ Programme Priorities (2021–2027)

The Erasmus+ programme supports non-formal education, volunteering, and mobility projects for youth and education professionals.

Key Priorities:

- Inclusion and diversity in all areas of education, training, and youth work
- Digital transformation and digital education tools
- Participation in democratic life and European values

Relevance for Youth Work:

This handbook can be used in Erasmus+ KA2 projects to train youth workers and increase access for migrant communities.



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Summary for Youth Workers

Youth workers play a vital role in promoting social inclusion and intercultural understanding at the local level. To ensure their efforts are aligned with broader European priorities, they can take several practical steps.

First, this handbook can be used as a tool to contribute directly to the objectives of Youth Goal #3: Inclusive Societies, which emphasizes diversity, equality, and active participation. Activities should be designed in line with the values and funding priorities of key EU programmes, such as the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and Erasmus+. This alignment not only enhances the quality of youth work but also increases opportunities for funding and cross-border collaboration.

In addition, youth workers are encouraged to establish partnerships with municipalities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and migrant-led groups. These partnerships strengthen the local impact of their work and foster a whole-of-society approach to integration.

Finally, it is essential to incorporate meaningful evaluation tools that can measure the outcomes of intercultural and integration-related activities. Demonstrating progress through clear, EU-relevant indicators helps youth organizations showcase their effectiveness, build credibility, and advocate for long-term support.





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1.4 Practical Strategies for Youth Workers

1.4.1 Creating Inclusive Spaces

Inclusive spaces are environments in which all young people (regardless of their origin, language, religion, or gender) feel safe, respected, and empowered to participate fully. These conditions are essential for fostering meaningful intercultural dialogue and genuine social connection.

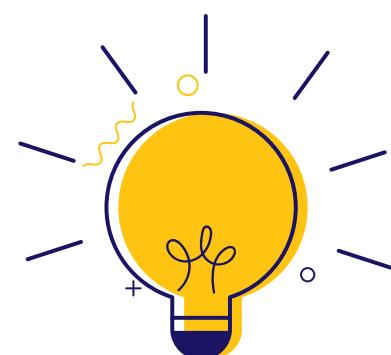
To create such spaces, youth workers should consider several key principles. First, safety must be prioritized, both physically and emotionally. Participants should feel free to express themselves without fear of judgment or harm. Second, representation is important. The materials, visuals, and examples used in the space should reflect a wide range of cultural backgrounds and experiences. Third, ensuring accessibility is critical. This includes addressing language barriers, providing physical access for all participants, and offering flexible formats that accommodate different learning and communication styles. Finally, shared ownership helps build trust and engagement. When participants are invited to co-create the rules, activities, and outcomes of a session, they are more likely to feel valued and involved.



There are several practical steps that youth workers can take to apply these principles. For example, at the start of a program, facilitators can work with participants to co-develop group agreements that promote respectful communication, such as “one mic,” “listen to understand,” and “respect different opinions.” The physical arrangement of the space also matters; using circular seating can help symbolize equity and openness. In addition, providing multilingual support, such as translated visuals, glossaries, or peer translation, can make the space more welcoming. Visual cues, such as posters, artwork, or quotes that celebrate inclusion and diversity, can reinforce the message that all identities are valued.

Youth Worker Tip:

As a creative and culturally sensitive opening activity, youth workers can invite participants to design a “Respect Tree.” Each young person contributes a word, drawing, or symbol that reflects what respect means in their culture. The tree can be displayed in the room throughout the program as an evolving symbol of shared values and mutual understanding.





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1.4.2 Facilitating Intercultural Dialogue Sessions

For intercultural dialogue to be meaningful and impactful, youth workers must carefully plan and facilitate sessions with clear objectives, sensitive moderation, and inclusive, participatory methods. Dialogue should not be left to chance; rather, it must be intentionally structured to create space for trust, expression, and learning.

A recommended flow for dialogue sessions involves several key stages that build upon each other. The session typically begins with a warm-up activity, such as a non-verbal or visual icebreaker. One example is “object storytelling,” where participants choose an object that represents something meaningful to them and share its story. These initial activities help lower barriers and invite participation without the pressure of language or complex explanations.

Following this, youth workers can introduce a moment of personal reflection. Participants may be invited to respond to a theme (such as “What does ‘home’ mean to me?”) through journaling, silent drawing, or contemplation. This stage encourages introspection and helps individuals connect their lived experiences to the dialogue.

The next step is small group sharing, where participants discuss their reflections in trusted circles. These smaller groups foster a sense of psychological safety and allow for deeper, more personal exchanges. Afterward, the session transitions to whole group synthesis, in which key insights, differences, or common themes are shared and acknowledged. Importantly, this part of the session should be approached without judgment or pressure to reach consensus.

To conclude, the session can result in a creative output, such as collaboratively creating posters, writing poems, or designing a cultural collage. These shared products give visible form to the dialogue and can serve as lasting reminders of the group’s collective experience.

This structured flow enables youth workers to guide intercultural dialogue in a way that is inclusive, respectful, and empowering, ensuring that every participant has the opportunity to be heard and understood.





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Tools and Techniques:

Method	Description
Story Circles	Small groups share real-life stories with a talking piece to regulate turns
Cultural Interviews	Pairs interview each other on traditions, then present each other's culture
Conflict Theatre	Participants act out intercultural misunderstandings and co-develop solutions
“Map of Me”	Participants draw identity maps and present them using symbols and colors





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Role of the Youth Worker:

In intercultural dialogue sessions, the youth worker's role is not to instruct or lecture, but rather to serve as a facilitator who gently guides the process. This means creating space for others to speak, supporting equal participation, and helping the group navigate differences with empathy and respect. Youth workers should avoid dominating the conversation and instead focus on enabling young people to express their own experiences and insights.

Using neutral language is essential, especially when discussing sensitive topics. Facilitators should ensure that all perspectives are acknowledged and validated, even when they differ or challenge assumptions. When moments of discomfort or tension arise, youth workers should approach them with openness and curiosity. A helpful way to respond might be to ask, "Can we explore why that felt difficult?", an invitation that encourages dialogue rather than defensiveness.

To close each session in a reflective and constructive way, youth workers can introduce the "Rose–Thorn–Bud" method. In this simple feedback exercise, participants are invited to share one thing they enjoyed (the rose), one thing they found difficult or challenging (the thorn), and one thing they are looking forward to or would like to develop further (the bud). This practice fosters emotional insight, encourages ongoing learning, and helps facilitators adjust future sessions based on participants' lived experiences.





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1.4.3 Cultural Sensitivity: Do's and Don'ts

Understanding the broader EU policy context helps youth workers align their local practices with European priorities on integration, inclusion, and youth empowerment. These frameworks also support project sustainability, cross-border replication, and access to funding.

Do's:

	Use person-first language (e.g., "young person with a migrant background" rather than "the migrant")
	Ask open-ended questions rather than assuming (e.g., "How do you celebrate special days?")
	Learn basic greetings or words in participants' languages to show effort
	Be aware of non-verbal communication differences (eye contact, gestures, personal space)

Don'ts:

	Don't assume cultural homogeneity (e.g., "All Syrians celebrate this way...")
	Don't use culture as a reason to avoid addressing harmful behaviors
	Don't tokenize participants (e.g., repeatedly asking one person to "represent their culture")
	Don't ignore power dynamics some youth may speak less due to status, trauma, or language barriers

Remember: Culture is not static young people's identities are fluid and intersectional (they are not just "migrant," but also students, gamers, artists, siblings, etc.).





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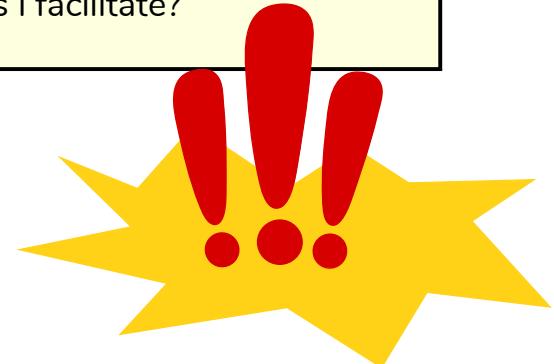
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1.4.4 Practical Checklist for Youth Workers

Before facilitating a session:

	Have I reviewed any cultural, religious, or gender considerations?
	Are materials inclusive and multilingual?
	Have I built time for individual reflection, group work, and creative expression?
	Do I have a plan to address conflict constructively if it arises?
	Am I ready to learn as much as I facilitate?





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1.5 Real-World Examples

This section presents real-world initiatives from Belgium, Austria, and Turkey that illustrate different models of migrant youth integration. These examples provide concrete practices for youth workers to reflect on and potentially adapt in their own contexts.

DASPA Preparatory Education for Immigrant Youth

Belgium



Context & Approach:

Brussels' **DASPA** (Dispositif d'Accueil et de Scolarisation des Primo-Arrivants) programme provides intensive preparatory education for newly arrived secondary school students from immigrant backgrounds. These preparatory classes typically last between six and twelve months and are designed to support young newcomers as they transition into the mainstream education system.

The programme places a strong emphasis on three main areas: intensive French language acquisition, emotional and social support, and a gradual pathway into regular schooling. It aims not only to prepare students academically but also to help them adapt socially and emotionally to their new environment.

Outcomes & Lessons Learned:

One of the notable strengths of **DASPA** is its culturally responsive pedagogy. Teachers make an active effort to incorporate students' native languages and cultural backgrounds into the learning process, which helps foster a sense of belonging and respect. In addition to classroom instruction, the programme includes extracurricular activities such as field trips and intercultural workshops, which provide opportunities for social bonding and trust-building among students. Emotional support is an integral part of the programme. Recognizing that many students have experienced trauma or significant life transitions, **DASPA** embeds psychosocial support within its daily practices. However, the programme also faces some ongoing challenges. These include ensuring that teachers are adequately prepared to meet the diverse needs of students, managing age-appropriate placement across academic levels, and maintaining continuity of support after students transition into mainstream schools.

Relevance for Youth Workers:

For youth workers, DASPA offers valuable insights into holistic integration strategies. The programme demonstrates that combining language education with emotional support and peer engagement significantly improves outcomes for migrant youth. Moreover, ongoing reflection and professional development for teachers and youth workers enhance the overall quality and impact of the intervention. A clearly defined pathway from initial reception to mainstream education reduces dropout risks and increases long-term inclusion.





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Youth Worker Takeaway:

It is essential to design “soft-landing” programmes for newly arrived young people programmes that provide not only academic support but also emotional and social scaffolding. Such a comprehensive approach lays the foundation for long-term success and resilience.

Replicability Tip:

While **DASPA** operates within a school setting, its core structure can be adapted to non-formal education contexts. Youth centres and NGOs can implement modular programmes that combine language learning with social integration activities, tailored to the needs of their local communities.

Jugendcollege in Vienna Austria



Context & Approach:

Jugendcollege is a free education and orientation programme designed for refugee and migrant youth aged 15 to 21 living in Vienna. The initiative offers a comprehensive curriculum that combines German language acquisition, civic orientation, cultural education, and career guidance. A central objective of the programme is to help young migrants integrate into vocational training pathways or further education, while also providing the tools they need to navigate daily life in Austria.

The programme takes a multi-dimensional approach to integration. It not only strengthens academic and language skills but also promotes cultural awareness and active citizenship. Participants receive structured guidance on the Austrian education and employment systems, as well as support in building the personal and professional skills needed to succeed in their new environment.

Outcomes & Scale:

Since its launch in 2016, Jugendcollege has supported more than 1,270 young people. Over 160 participants have successfully transitioned into employment or vocational education. One of the programme’s strengths is its integration of social activities, such as excursions, interactive workshops, and group projects, that help participants develop real-life skills while exploring their host society.

Importantly, Jugendcollege is embedded in Vienna’s broader municipal integration strategy. This institutional backing ensures the programme’s long-term sustainability and allows for coordination with other services and public institutions.





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Relevance for Youth Workers:

The Jugendcollege model offers important lessons for youth workers seeking to support migrant youth. Its holistic structure (combining language instruction, civic education, and social engagement) proves highly effective in fostering trust, motivation, and participation. Partnerships with local authorities and public services also increase the programme's reach, visibility, and access to resources.

Mentoring and personal development coaching are additional components that youth workers can adopt in their own contexts. These approaches provide young people with individual support tailored to their aspirations and challenges, helping them build confidence and autonomy.

Youth Worker Takeaway:

Providing a combination of language education, hands-on civic orientation, and trust-building activities can greatly ease the transition into adulthood for migrant youth. When delivered in an inclusive and engaging way, such programmes empower young people to take ownership of their integration journey.

Replicability Tip:

Even youth centres or NGOs with limited resources can adapt key aspects of the Jugendcollege model. By involving local mentors, language volunteers, and municipal integration officers, smaller-scale organisations can replicate the programme's core components and deliver meaningful impact at the community level.

Intercultural Communal Housing & Schooling Support for Syrian Youth Turkey



Context & Approach:

Turkey currently hosts the largest refugee population in the world, including over 3.6 million Syrians under temporary protection. In response to the complex needs of young refugees, several innovative integration approaches have emerged. Among these are intercultural communal living models, which pair local and Syrian youth in shared housing arrangements. These living spaces are intentionally designed to promote daily cultural exchange and cooperation through shared responsibilities and routines.

At the same time, the Turkish Ministry of National Education has implemented a gradual integration policy that enables Syrian students to transition into the public school system. This model aims to provide refugee youth with access to formal education while supporting social inclusion within the classroom.

Outcomes & Observations:

The communal housing initiatives have proven effective in fostering mutual understanding and intercultural learning through lived experience. By sharing daily life (cooking, studying, problem-solving) local and Syrian youth develop trust, empathy, and communication skills across cultural boundaries.



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However, challenges persist in the realm of educational integration. Many Syrian students face significant language barriers that hinder their academic progress. Additionally, their legal status under temporary protection creates uncertainty, which can disrupt long-term educational planning and stability. As a result, community-based psychosocial support and supplementary language programmes have become critical in complementing formal schooling efforts. Local and migrant youth in social, creative, or educational activities can simulate similar benefits and help foster mutual learning and support.



Relevance for Youth Workers:

This example highlights the power of informal learning environments, such as shared housing or youth-led social spaces, as valuable platforms for inclusion. These environments allow for organic relationship-building, identity exploration, and intercultural understanding, often in ways that formal settings cannot achieve alone.

Youth workers also have an important role to play in advocating for legal clarity and education rights for refugee youth, as such efforts directly affect school attendance, performance, and social integration. Moreover, mixed programming (bringing together local and migrant youth in community centres or extracurricular projects) can help reduce social divisions and foster belonging

Youth Worker Takeaway:

Creating opportunities for daily, informal intercultural interaction can often yield more meaningful results than structured interventions alone. Trust is built through shared experiences, and inclusion becomes a lived reality rather than a programme goal.

Replicability Tip:

Even in contexts where communal housing is not possible, youth workers can replicate the concept by establishing “host-peer” systems or buddy programmes. Pairing local and migrant youth in social, creative, or educational activities can simulate similar benefits and help foster mutual learning and support.



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Key Takeaways Across All Contexts

Across the examples from Belgium, Austria, and Turkey, several core principles emerge that are essential for the effective integration of migrant youth.

First, a holistic approach is vital. Programmes that successfully combine language acquisition, emotional and psychosocial support, and practical opportunities for cultural engagement tend to be more impactful and sustainable. Integration cannot rely solely on education or legal inclusion; it must address the full spectrum of young people's needs and identities.

Second, the importance of creating spaces for informal learning cannot be overstated. Settings such as communal housing, youth-led sports activities, or intercultural excursions offer unique opportunities for trust-building and social bonding. These experiences often complement and reinforce what is learned in formal education or structured programmes.

Third, professional support and training for youth workers, teachers, and mentors is a crucial factor in programme quality. Intercultural competence, reflective practice, and ongoing supervision enable professionals to better respond to the evolving needs of diverse youth populations and to address challenges with empathy and skill.

Fourth, programmes that are embedded within broader municipal or national policy frameworks tend to have greater stability, resources, and reach. When integration initiatives are aligned with state-supported strategies and receive institutional backing, they benefit from stronger coordination, long-term funding, and scalability.

Finally, the scaling and adaptation of successful models like DASPA and Jugendcollege demonstrate that well-designed programmes can be replicated in other contexts—provided they are adjusted to fit the local language, legal, and cultural environment. This adaptability allows youth workers and institutions in different countries to draw inspiration from proven practices while tailoring them to meet their own communities' specific needs.





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Section I

Introduction to Intercultural Dialogue and Social Integration QUIZ

1. What is the main goal of intercultural dialogue (ICD)?

- A) To make everyone agree with each other
- B) To promote deeper understanding and cooperation across cultural divides
- C) To replace one culture with another
- D) To avoid talking about sensitive topics

2. According to the unit, what is the key difference between multicultural and intercultural approaches?

- A) Multicultural focuses on common goals, intercultural on coexistence
- B) Multicultural promotes cultural synergy, intercultural keeps cultures separate
- C) Multicultural is about coexistence, intercultural is about interaction and mutual learning
- D) There is no difference between them

3. Which of the following is NOT listed as a barrier faced by migrant youth?

- A) Legal barriers
- B) Linguistic and educational barriers
- C) Psychological barriers
- D) Financial investment barriers

4. According to Gordon Allport's Contact Hypothesis, which condition is essential for reducing prejudice?

- A) Competition between groups
- B) Equal status among participants
- C) Limited interaction with strict rules
- D) Isolation of cultural groups

5. What is one practical strategy for youth workers to create inclusive spaces?

- A) Develop group agreements with participants to ensure respectful communication
- B) Focus only on language learning and academic skills
- C) Use one dominant culture as the main reference point
- D) Avoid visual materials or multilingual support

Correct Answers

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) B
- 5) A



SECTION II

METHODOLOGIES FOR CREATIVE EXPRESSION IN INTERCULTURAL SETTINGS

2.1 Why Creative Expression?

Creative expression is a powerful tool for intercultural integration.

The creative process promotes relaxation, enhances psychological well-being, and supports integration, for that reason it is often employed as a tool in therapy as well.

The use of arts and creative expression can foster learning, stimulate different areas of the brain, and enhance empathy.

Consequently, creativity can serve as a valuable tool to support adaptation and promote a smoother integration process for young people with a migration background.

Collaborative art as a transformational force to strengthen community and enhance well-being

Arts and creative expression also provide a neutral space for encounter, encouraging collaboration rather than focusing on past experiences that may divide. By working together, young people can build trust, communicate through forms of language that transcend linguistic barriers, and develop new ways of connecting with one another.

Neuroscience and learning through arts

Neuroscience and learning studies have demonstrated the strong links between the stimulation of different areas of the brain and the arts.

Both formal and informal learning reshape the brain's structure, and research has shown that learning through art and the use of creative tools reinforces brain plasticity and enhances learning potential.

Art has a highly significant impact on the neural mechanisms of learning. On the one hand, creative ideation stimulates the brain; on the other, the state of relaxation generated by creative activities supports learning and positively influences the brain, creating a virtuous cycle. Less studied, but equally important, is the impact of emotional processes on the neural system, and how positive emotional states shape creativity, establishing a direct relationship between creativity and emotions.



Mirror neurons also play a key role in learning, as they facilitate the acquisition of knowledge through imitation. Consequently, artistic, musical, visual, and movement-based group activities strongly enhance learning.

Finally, art fosters tolerance for ambiguity and uncertainty throughout the creative process. This quality is particularly valuable for the inclusion of minorities and young migrants: brains become more malleable and open to diversity because artistic processes do not rely on rigid patterns.



Creative methods for emotional and social integration

The use of creative methods fosters social integration and emotional expression. Playing with non-verbal languages helps young people to develop new interpersonal skills and build relationships of solidarity.

What types of creative methods can be used?

- Images as tools for learning, experimentation, and world-building.
- Music as an encounter of emotions with eyes closed.
- Painting as a blank canvas on which to imagine and write a shared future.

All these tools provide young people with the opportunity to create new shared imaginaries and to understand each other on neutral ground that speaks to feelings. They stimulate imagination and encourage thinking beyond conventional patterns.

For all these reasons, creative methods represent an important practice for fostering inclusion. Language barriers can be overcome through the ability to express intentions using art, where understanding takes place through visual, auditory, or material processes rather than purely intellectual ones.

Collective cultural experiences and participatory art help to build a sense of social connectivity and copresence

2.2 Methodologies

There are various methodologies that can be used to support integration.

Digital storytelling

Digital storytelling represents a way of learning through narrative. The world experienced by young people today is predominantly digital, and consequently storytelling has also become digital. Its main purpose is to integrate artistic narrative expression with digital media in order to create new forms of visual translation of thought.

This methodology strengthens the use of imagination and creative solutions to tell stories. Through the creation of narratives and the design of new ways of storytelling, young people can experience moments of collective thinking, sharing their personal stories of origin in service of others and building a collective pool of experiences to draw from.



Digital storytelling enables young people to create videos, podcasts, and other digital content to share their identities, untold stories, and aspirations. In doing so, it encourages positive self-representation while also enhancing digital literacy.



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Tools

- Smartphones or cameras for recording
- Audio recorders or mobile apps for podcasting
- Basic editing software (e.g., iMovie, Audacity, Canva, CapCut)
- Internet platforms for sharing (YouTube, Instagram, podcasts, blogs)
- Creative materials: storyboards, scripts, drawing sheets for planning

Outcomes for Young People

- **Enhanced digital literacy:** practical skills in recording, editing, and publishing content.
- **Narrative and communication skills:** ability to structure and share meaningful stories.
- **Empowerment and self-expression:** positive self-representation and affirmation of identity.
- **Collective thinking and collaboration:** co-creating stories fosters teamwork and solidarity.
- **Intercultural dialogue:** stories become bridges between cultures and experiences.
- **Confidence building:** presenting personal narratives increases self-esteem and visibility.

Theatre of the Oppressed

The **Theatre of the Oppressed** was created as a means to resist totalitarianism, with a strong political dimension that placed oppression at the centre of its works.

Who?

It was developed by Augusto Boal, who proposed a subversion of traditional theatrical roles and the breaking down of barriers in order to fight against oppression.

Method

This approach introduces an interactive form of theatre in which participants experiment with new solutions and strategies of resilience, practicing a form of participatory democracy.

Benefits

1. Giving voice to marginalized perspectives
2. Raising awareness of power relations and dynamics of oppression
3. Identifying the needs of the marginalized group
4. Strengthening participants by addressing points of vulnerability

Role of Youth Workers

Youth workers guide participants often individuals or groups who have experienced some form of oppression through activities that help them analyze, problematize, and find creative solutions to their struggles.



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Their objectives are to:

- Create an open and participatory space accessible to all participants.
- Support participants in verbalizing and expressing their suffering through body language and theatre.
- Facilitate transformation and empowerment through collective creativity.

Collaborative murals and participatory arts

The creation of collaborative murals offers participants the opportunity to leave their mark and feel a sense of belonging to a place.

Through joint work, participants can engage in a shared project that highlights and enhances unity, fostering a feeling of being represented by a single artwork that underscores cultural diversity and strengthens bonds.

The enjoyment of art, accessible to all, removes the barriers of differences while also strengthening the sense of community.

Working on a shared artistic project makes it possible to consolidate relationships and provide a vital way to bring residents of a community together to embrace a shared goal.



PhotoVoice and visual narratives

Photovoice represents a participatory method to share perspectives through photography.

It builds on the concept of storytelling but in a visual way.

It offers young people from marginalized groups the opportunity to become protagonists and to bring their own perspective outward.

Who?

Developed in the 1990s by Caroline Wang and Mary Ann Burris, Photovoice is rooted in the framework of the pedagogy of the oppressed.

What does the Youth Worker have to do?

- Hand participants a camera and let them capture their world, then create a space to discuss and share their stories.
- How? In small groups, each participant shares their photo and explains why it matters.
- Facilitators encourage dialogue: What does it tell us? How does it connect to your story?
- Organise a final exhibition or digital gallery to showcase the work.



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Why is using Photovoice with young migrants so important?

- It provides the opportunity to express feelings and visions beyond language barriers.
- Young people can express themselves freely.
- Through exhibitions, they can become protagonists and communicate with local communities in a horizontal way.
- It is a method that allows trauma to be transformed into art, creating a vision of a shared future.

2.3 Designing Inclusive Artistic Activities

The design phase is a central moment. Youth workers are called to carry out different actions:

1. Build trust and create a safe environment: It is essential to make participants feel at ease, using icebreakers and “get-to-know-each-other” activities.

2. Pay attention to group dynamics, including intergenerational and intercultural aspects: Always value differences.

3. Adopt a trauma-sensitive approach: Provide support to young people and acknowledge their vulnerabilities.



Group formation and trust-building

The first task of Youth Workers is to form groups that are heterogeneous and balanced. Feeling comfortable within the group is the foundation for being able to express oneself freely and externalize one's emotions.

For this reason, the facilitator must be very attentive in ensuring fairness when forming groups, creating mixed groups in terms of age, culture, and religion, while working on building a safe space.

Building a Safe Space:

It is important to build trust among participants; therefore, it is essential to start activities with:

- Icebreakers
- Creative tasks
- Problem-solving challenges to be solved together
- Circle sharing
- Collaborative games



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Intergenerational and intercultural dynamics

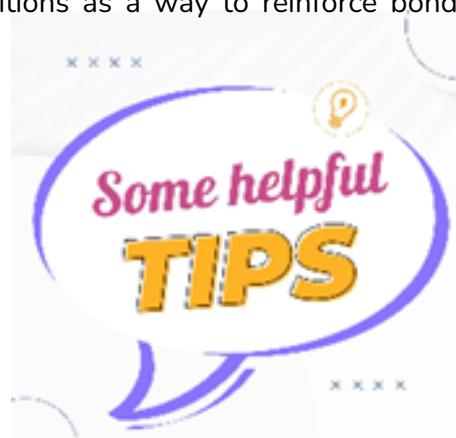
The role of culture in shaping intergenerational relations is a fundamental dimension that calls for thoughtful reflection. By examining its impact across history, current dynamics, and future possibilities, we can better understand how cultural diversity not only influences but also enriches and strengthens connections between generations.

Strategies to Strengthen Intergenerational Relations

- Encourage open and genuine dialogue between generations.
- Foster the exchange of knowledge and life experiences within a climate of mutual respect.
- Preserve and celebrate family and cultural traditions as a way to reinforce bonds across generations.

Trauma-sensitive facilitation tips

1. Human-Centered Approach
2. Clear and consistent communication
3. Empowering participants
4. Valorize and let express the trauma



It is important that the Youth Worker prioritizes human connection and dignity.

As facilitators, it is important to remember that this role is not to heal trauma or provide therapy. Rather, the responsibility is to create learning environments where participants feel safe and supported. When the nervous system can relax, individuals are more able to engage, connect, and activate their own natural capacity for growth and recovery.

Acknowledging that cultural background, identity, and lived experiences shape how individuals respond to trauma is essential, as trauma manifests differently across social and cultural contexts. Facilitators can foster inclusive and culturally responsive spaces by creating environments that respect diverse perspectives, values, and beliefs, while adapting their methods and materials to remain relevant and accessible. This requires ongoing self-reflection and education to recognize and challenge personal biases, as well as building meaningful relationships with community members and organizations to better understand cultural nuances and incorporate them into program design and practice.

2.4 Success Stories

Over the years, creative expression initiatives have generated numerous success stories that highlight their potential for fostering inclusion. Doing and sharing moments of theatre performances, collaborative murals, increased confidence and helped participants to develop new skills. They have reported a stronger sense of community, after these moments. These experiences show that artistic interventions can go beyond individual growth, creating collective spaces for dialogue, understanding, and social change. The increase of the use of creative expression as a tool of inclusion for vulnerable categories underline the importance of strengthening these experiences.



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Testimonials from past artistic interventions

Participants' voices provide powerful evidence of the impact of creative practices. Testimonials often describe how engaging in artistic expression helped them overcome barriers of language, culture, or generational differences. Many emphasize the value of feeling heard and represented, noting that the safe and participatory environment enabled them to share personal narratives and build connections they had previously thought impossible.

The workshops are great, joyful experience for the participants, offering a fun, creative arts-filled way to share thoughts and feelings, have real conversations, and get to know themselves and each other better.

All the participants, facilitators and youth people described these experiences as a reminder for them of how the arts can unlock emotional expression, often repressed in contexts of trauma experiences.

They can really enjoy creating artwork that reflected different parts of who they are. Using colours, photos, sharing thinking, allowed youth people to express feelings and ideas that words alone could not capture.

Before-and-after snapshots

Comparisons between the situation before and after these moments revealed significant transformations in the mind of the participants. Prior to the activities, participants often reported feelings of isolation or lack of belonging, also due to their vulnerable and difficult background, afterwards, they expressed greater self-confidence, openness, and a stronger bond with their peers. Integrating creative expression's activities into their routine has the potential to greatly impact mental health and wellness in everyday life, helping to build better relationships.

These snapshots underline how artistic methods not only foster individual empowerment but also contribute to inclusive, resilient communities.



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Section II

Methodologies for Creative Expression in Intercultural Settings QUIZ

1. Why is creative expression considered a valuable tool for young people with a migration background?

- A) It replaces traditional education methods
- B) It supports integration, enhances well-being, and stimulates empathy
- C) It helps them learn new languages quickly
- D) It avoids any emotional involvement

2. According to neuroscience, how does art influence learning?

- A) It decreases brain plasticity
- B) It has no significant effect on neural mechanisms
- C) It reinforces brain plasticity and creates a virtuous cycle between creativity and emotions
- D) It only supports relaxation, not learning

3. What is the main goal of the Theatre of the Oppressed?

- A) To entertain audiences through traditional plays
- B) To promote participatory democracy and explore solutions to oppression
- C) To train professional actors
- D) To avoid discussions on social issues

4. What is the main purpose of the Photovoice methodology?

- A) To promote artistic competitions between youth
- B) To replace storytelling with digital media
- C) To provide therapy sessions to young migrants
- D) To share perspectives and experiences through photography

5. Why are intergenerational relations important in inclusive activities?

- A) They encourage open dialogue and knowledge exchange across different age groups
- B) They reduce the need for cultural diversity
- C) They eliminate the role of traditions
- D) They focus only on individual learning

Correct Answers

- 1) B 2) C 3) B 4) D 5) A



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SECTION III

DIGITAL TOOLS FOR FACILITATING INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

3.1 The Digital Landscape in Youth Work

The landscape of youth work has been profoundly reshaped by the proliferation of digital technologies. The online environment is no longer a peripheral dimension but a central space where young people live, learn, communicate, and build identities. For youth workers, this presents both opportunities and challenges. On one hand, digital platforms facilitate participation, cross-border interaction, and access to learning resources. On the other hand, digital inequalities, surveillance capitalism, and online harm create new vulnerabilities. Navigating this dual nature of technology requires critical awareness, practical skill, and a strong ethical framework.

The digital transformation in youth work is closely linked to broader shifts in society. According to Livingstone et al. (2014), the lives of young people are increasingly mediated by digital technologies, with consequences for their social relationships, political engagement, and educational opportunities. For youth workers aiming to promote intercultural dialogue, this digital mediation creates new channels to share perspectives, co-create knowledge, and challenge dominant narratives. However, digital engagement is not inherently inclusive. Structural inequalities are often reproduced in digital environments, leading to what Selwyn (2010) describes as "a digital underclass."





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Digital inclusion: Access and barriers

Digital inclusion refers to the ability of all individuals and communities particularly those that are most disadvantaged to access and effectively use information and communication technologies (ICTs). In youth work, this translates into ensuring that young people have not just devices and internet access, but also the skills, confidence, and support needed to use them meaningfully. Despite growing connectivity, the digital divide remains a significant issue in Europe. The European Commission (2020) reports that digital deprivation defined as the lack of access to both a computer and an internet connection affects approximately 5.4% of children aged 5–16 across the EU, with higher rates among migrants and rural youth.

These disparities are not simply technical they reflect broader patterns of social inequality. Youth from low-income families, refugee and migrant communities, and remote or marginalized regions often experience compounded disadvantages that limit their digital participation. Youth workers must therefore adopt inclusive strategies to mitigate these barriers. These may include distributing devices through partnerships with local governments or NGOs, creating safe digital hubs in community centers, or facilitating peer-to-peer training sessions on digital skills. Moreover, using inclusive design principles such as offering multilingual content, visual interfaces, and low-bandwidth alternatives can make digital tools more accessible to diverse groups.



Another critical aspect of digital inclusion is addressing digital literacy gaps. The ability to navigate online platforms, evaluate information, and express oneself digitally is unevenly distributed among young people. According to the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), significant gaps in digital literacy persist between students from different socioeconomic backgrounds (OECD, 2021). Youth workers have an important role to play in building these skills through creative, empowering, and culturally sensitive learning activities. For example, intercultural digital storytelling projects can help youth not only improve their digital competencies but also affirm their identities and share their narratives on their own terms.



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Safe spaces online: Data ethics and privacy

Creating safe digital spaces is essential to fostering meaningful intercultural dialogue. Digital youth work must be underpinned by principles of data ethics, privacy, and digital rights. As more interactions shift online, the risks of exposure to surveillance, data breaches, and targeted manipulation increase. Young people are particularly vulnerable due to their developmental stage, social media use, and lack of awareness about the implications of data collection.

Youth workers must ensure that the platforms they use comply with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and adhere to ethical standards. This includes obtaining informed consent before collecting or sharing personal data, using secure platforms with transparent privacy policies, and educating young people about their digital rights. Discussions about online safety should not be reduced to fear-based messaging but should empower youth to make informed choices about what they share, with whom, and for what purpose (boyd, 2014).

Equally important is the emotional and psychological safety of digital spaces. Intercultural dialogue requires trust, openness, and vulnerability. Online environments can both support and undermine these conditions. Youth workers should co-develop community agreements with participants, outlining norms for respectful interaction, handling of conflict, and strategies for addressing discrimination or harassment. Moderation tools should be used proactively to prevent hate speech, trolling, or exclusionary behaviors. Tools such as Padlet and Miro allow facilitators to control visibility and commenting permissions, which can be important in managing group dynamics.



A further ethical challenge lies in the algorithmic nature of many digital platforms. Recommendation systems often reinforce existing preferences and biases, creating so-called "filter bubbles" or "echo chambers." This can be particularly problematic for intercultural dialogue, which relies on exposure to diverse viewpoints. Youth workers should help young people develop critical awareness of how algorithms shape their digital experiences and encourage them to seek out and engage with different cultural perspectives. This can be done through guided reflection, media literacy workshops, or comparative analysis of digital content from different sources.

In sum, the digital landscape in youth work is rich with possibilities but fraught with complexity. Promoting intercultural dialogue in this space requires intentional design, critical literacy, and a commitment to inclusion and justice. Youth workers must continuously update their competencies and collaborate with young people in shaping safe, accessible, and empowering digital environments.



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Policy Context:

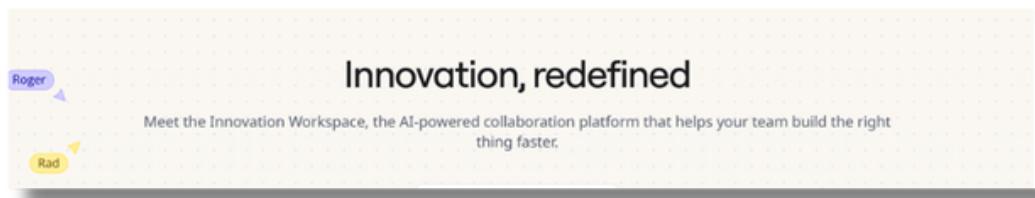
This approach aligns with broader EU strategies such as the Digital Education Action Plan (2021–2027) and the EU Youth Strategy (2020–2027), which emphasize digital inclusion, participation, and innovation. It also supports the integration objectives outlined in the EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion (2021–2027) and the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). Youth workers using this chapter can strengthen policy relevance by referencing these frameworks in their project design and reporting.

3.2 Tools Overview

In a field as dynamic as youth work, digital tools are more than just utilities they are enablers of creativity, participation, and intercultural learning. This section provides an in-depth exploration of digital tools commonly used in intercultural youth work. Each tool has been selected for its accessibility, educational value, and relevance to intercultural dialogue and expression. The categories reflect typical youth work functions: communication and collaboration, creation and expression, interactive learning, and personal reflection.

Communication and Collaboration Tools

Miro is a digital whiteboard platform that supports real-time collaboration and idea-sharing across distances. Its visual canvas is particularly effective for mapping cultural identities, brainstorming group projects, or conducting empathy-building activities. Youth workers can create customized templates that reflect intercultural themes such as a “Cultural Iceberg” map or a shared mind map of traditions and values and invite young participants to contribute asynchronously or during live sessions. The visual and participatory nature of Miro helps overcome language barriers and supports multimodal engagement.



Padlet functions as a virtual wall where users can post text, images, links, audio, or videos. It is frequently used in youth settings to collect responses, host asynchronous discussions, and showcase participant work. For instance, in a session on migration stories, youth can post personal narratives or cultural artifacts, allowing for a digital museum of lived experiences. Padlet also supports multilingual usage and can be moderated to ensure respectful interaction.



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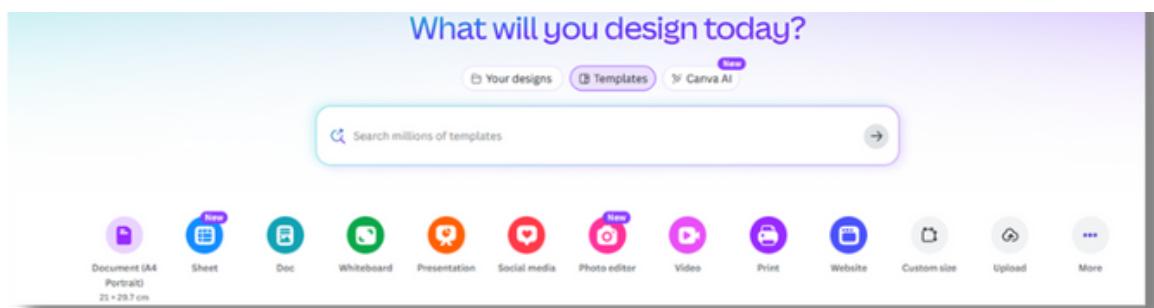
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[Jamboard](#) by Google is a simpler and more limited tool than Miro, but its ease of use makes it suitable for beginners or quick ideation tasks. It allows users to add sticky notes, images, and drawings to a shared board, making it useful for activities like “Name That Country” cultural trivia or group reflection rounds.

Creation and Expression Tools

[Canva](#) has revolutionized the way non-designers create visually appealing content. With thousands of templates and drag-and-drop functionality, it enables young people to express their identities and cultural backgrounds through posters, infographics, personal timelines, or campaign visuals. Canva’s accessibility (available in over 100 languages) and its collaborative features make it a favorite among youth facilitators for designing group outputs or co-creating cultural zines.



[InShot](#) is a mobile video editing app that allows young users to compile clips, add music, transitions, subtitles, and effects. It is particularly effective for documenting youth exchanges, sharing cultural testimonials, or creating thematic short films on issues such as tolerance, diversity, or identity. The app’s intuitive interface makes it accessible to users with minimal technical experience, and its smartphone orientation fits naturally into the habits of digital-native youth.



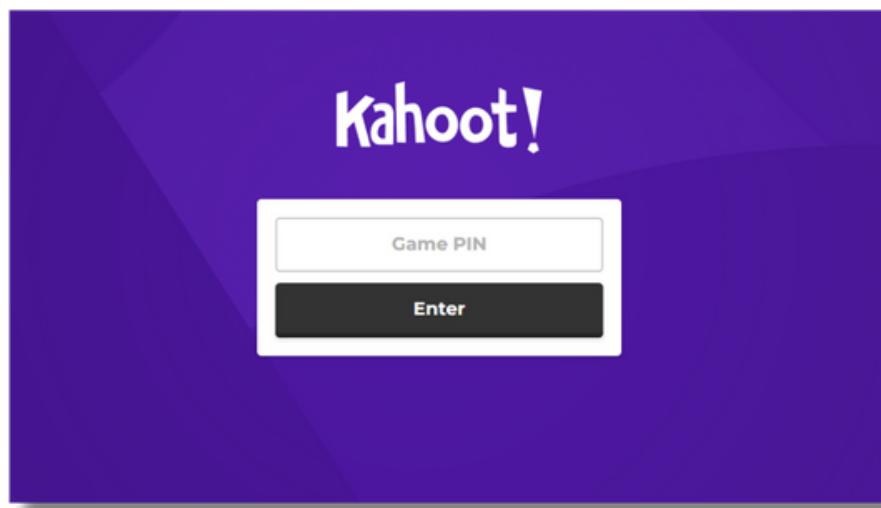
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CapCut developed by ByteDance, offers slightly more advanced editing features than InShot and is well-suited for producing short-form video content for platforms like TikTok or Instagram. Youth workers can guide participants to create campaign reels or intercultural interviews, integrating music, text, and transitions in creative ways. CapCut also supports auto-captioning, which enhances accessibility for deaf or hard-of-hearing audiences.

Interactive Learning Tools

Kahoot! is a game-based learning platform that allows users to create quizzes with multiple-choice questions, images, and videos. In intercultural youth work, Kahoot can be used to test knowledge of world cultures, languages, human rights frameworks, or to initiate playful competition in international groups. The platform supports multiple languages and can be accessed from any device, making it suitable for hybrid and transnational youth work.



Mentimeter facilitates interactive presentations through live polling, word clouds, open-ended questions, and ranking activities. It is ideal for gathering anonymous feedback, stimulating reflection on sensitive topics (e.g., discrimination or privilege), and visualizing group sentiment. For example, youth can respond to prompts like "What does home mean to you?" and see their collective words form a shared cloud of meaning.



Quizizz is another quiz-based learning platform, with the added benefit of allowing students to complete activities asynchronously. It offers personalized feedback, memes, and gamification features. In youth work, Quizizz can be integrated into reflective learning journeys, reinforcing cultural knowledge or debriefing activities in a light-hearted format.



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Reflection and Journaling Tools

Penzu is a private digital journaling platform that allows young users to document thoughts, emotions, and reflections. It can be used in intercultural contexts to support self-reflection after storytelling workshops, exchange programs, or conflict resolution sessions. Since journals are password-protected and not publicly visible, they offer a safe space for personal processing.

Notion is a highly versatile tool that combines note-taking, databases, calendars, and collaborative workspaces. In youth work, it can function as a digital portfolio for ongoing reflections, learning journals, or even group knowledge repositories on cultural topics. Youth can insert photos, voice notes, links, or create mood boards that represent their personal and cultural growth over time. Its flexible design means that it can adapt to individual and group needs, making it a valuable tool for long-term engagement.

Intercultural Application Note: In intercultural youth work, digital tools are not just instruments for engagement, they are bridges between cultures. When selecting tools such as Padlet, Canva, or Miro, facilitators should consider how each can be used to support identity expression, cultural exchange, or inclusive storytelling. For example, collaborative murals or timelines can reflect shared migration journeys or cultural memories across diverse participants.



3.3 Choosing the Right Tools

Selecting the right digital tool is not a one-size-fits-all process. Youth work contexts vary widely in terms of participant demographics, group size, available infrastructure, digital literacy, and learning goals. Therefore, choosing a digital tool should be an intentional act based on clear pedagogical and ethical criteria. Rather than relying on trends or popularity, youth workers must align tool selection with the desired learning outcomes, modes of interaction, and inclusivity considerations.

A practical approach is to use a criteria matrix that matches objectives to digital functionalities. For example, if the session goal is to facilitate intercultural storytelling, tools like Canva or CapCut are ideal due to their ability to merge narrative, image, and sound. For collective brainstorming or participatory decision-making, Miro and Mentimeter excel at visualizing diverse perspectives in real time. When the aim is quiet, individual reflection, tools like Penzu or Notion allow for a personal, introspective digital space that still remains part of the overall learning ecosystem.



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Several important criteria should guide the selection process:

- 1. Accessibility:** Does the tool work on multiple devices (mobile, desktop)? Is it usable with low bandwidth? Is it accessible to people with visual, auditory, or motor impairments? Does it offer interface options in multiple languages?
- 2. Privacy and Safety:** What data does the platform collect? Are user accounts required? Is the platform compliant with GDPR? Can youth remain anonymous or pseudonymous when needed?
- 3. Ease of Use:** Is the interface intuitive? Is a steep learning curve likely to discourage engagement? Can facilitators and participants onboard quickly?
- 4. Affordability:** Is the tool free, freemium, or subscription-based? Are there institutional discounts for NGOs or youth organizations?
- 5. Collaborative Capacity:** Does the tool support synchronous and asynchronous collaboration? Can multiple people contribute at once? Does it allow real-time feedback?
- 6. Cultural Sensitivity and Adaptability:** Can the tool reflect the diversity of participant experiences



To illustrate this decision-making process, imagine a workshop designed to explore cultural identities through group projects. The facilitator could choose Miro for collaborative mapping of heritage symbols, Canva for visual storytelling posters, and Penzu for individual reflection journals. All three tools work together to offer multimodal learning opportunities social, creative, and introspective. However, if internet bandwidth is limited, printable alternatives like paper identity wheels, zine templates, or analog journaling can be used to maintain engagement.



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It is equally important to prepare for digital interruptions. Youth workers should always have offline or low-tech backups for planned activities.

For example:

- Digital empathy mapping using Miro can be replicated with printed worksheets and colored markers.
- Kahoot quizzes can be converted into paper quizzes or oral competitions.
- Padlet mood boards can be mimicked using large posters and sticky notes.

Being flexible and responsive to participants' needs ensures that the core values of intercultural youth work participation, dialogue, and inclusion are upheld regardless of the medium. In essence, technology should serve as a facilitator, not a gatekeeper. The next section explores how AI-powered tools, when used ethically and creatively, can extend these practices and support intercultural communication in even more personalized ways

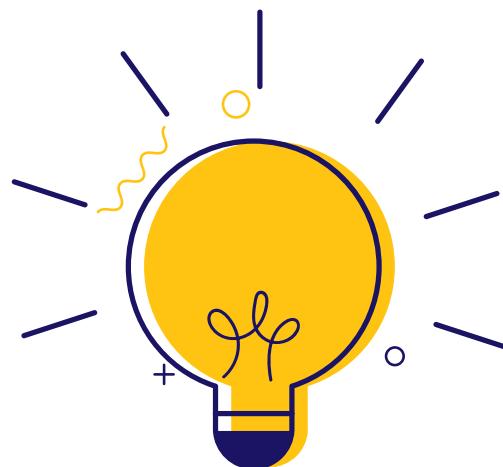


Youth Worker Caution

Not all youth workers or participants will be familiar with digital tools or feel confident using them. Before implementing any tool, consider the group's digital literacy levels, access to devices, and comfort with online sharing. Always explain how data is handled and invite participants to give informed consent especially when using platforms that involve public posting or AI-based features.

Accessibility Tip:

When selecting digital tools, consider accessibility for youth with disabilities or neurodiverse profiles. Choose platforms that support screen readers, allow alt-text for images, and offer multilingual or captioned content. Avoid overstimulating interfaces and ensure that visuals are clear, with good contrast. Inclusive design ensures that no participant is excluded due to digital barriers.





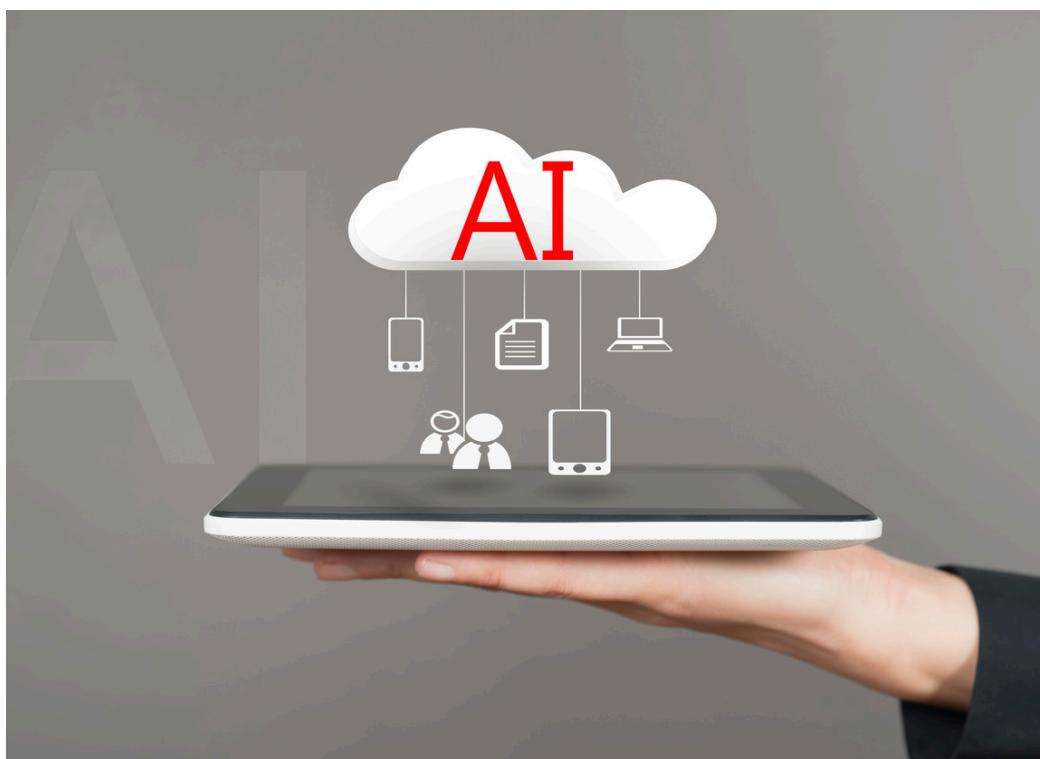
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3.4 AI and Intercultural Dialogue

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly integrated into education and youth work environments, offering new possibilities to support communication, personalization, and inclusivity. While AI tools are not a replacement for human connection, they can serve as powerful aids in fostering intercultural understanding especially when used transparently and ethically. For youth workers facilitating intercultural dialogue, AI-supported applications can enhance language accessibility, tailor learning experiences, and provide real-time support.



One of the most immediate applications of AI in intercultural settings is real-time translation. Tools like [DeepL](#) or [Google Translate](#) allow youth participants from different linguistic backgrounds to communicate more easily, reducing the friction caused by language barriers. In multilingual youth exchanges or online discussions, these tools can offer quick translations that promote inclusion, even if imperfect. Still, youth workers must highlight the limitations of such tools, particularly in conveying idioms, cultural nuance, or emotional tone. Misunderstandings can occur when translations are taken at face value without human mediation.

AI chatbots, such as those powered by Dialogflow or [ChatGPT](#), offer opportunities for interactive learning. These tools can simulate intercultural scenarios, respond to open-ended questions, or provide immediate feedback on language use and reflective journaling. For example, a chatbot could guide a user through questions like: "What does cultural identity mean to you?" or "How would you introduce your culture to a peer from another country?" This kind of automated yet adaptive feedback can empower shy or introverted youth to engage at their own pace.



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Moreover, AI tools can support content creation by assisting with grammar, structure, or even storytelling. Applications such as Grammarly or QuillBot help multilingual youth improve their writing in non-native languages, which can be especially helpful in co-writing intercultural stories or creating project documentation. AI image generators and video editors are also being explored for youth-led creative productions, though ethical issues surrounding copyright and representation must be considered.

To promote ethical and effective AI use in youth work, facilitators can create an “AI Tip Box”—a curated list of safe prompts, guiding principles, and suggested use cases. Some example prompts could include:

- “Summarize this reflection into three main points.”
- “Translate this sentence into Arabic, keeping the tone informal.”
- “Generate a list of five inclusive questions for an intercultural group discussion.”

However, it's crucial to accompany these tools with safety guidelines:

- Always inform participants when AI is being used and explain how it works.
- Avoid using AI to process sensitive data or emotional disclosures.
- Verify AI-generated content for accuracy, appropriateness, and bias.
- Encourage critical reflection on the strengths and shortcomings of AI.

An important pedagogical opportunity lies in helping young people critically engage with AI itself. Rather than treating it as a neutral tool, youth workers can facilitate discussions on how AI reflects societal values, biases, and power dynamics.

Who trains the algorithms?

Whose data is included or excluded?

How does automation affect creative expression and cultural authenticity?

These questions foster digital literacy and intercultural awareness simultaneously (Crawford, 2021).

Example from Practice:

A group of newly arrived Ukrainian and Afghan youth in Graz used Canva to design digital posters titled “Where I Come From, Where I’m Going.” This activity allowed them to reflect on personal and cultural identity while practicing language skills and building trust with their peers. Tools like Canva and Padlet can serve as platforms for both storytelling and connection across cultural lines.





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3.5 Practice Activities

Designing practical, hands-on digital activities is essential for transforming abstract concepts of intercultural dialogue into lived experiences. In youth work, such activities should aim to be inclusive, reflective, creative, and participatory. Below are sample activities that leverage the digital tools previously discussed, structured around fostering empathy, self-expression, collaboration, and innovation. While AI-based tools can support creativity and collaboration, youth workers should also be aware of risks specific to young people. These include over-reliance on AI-generated answers, exposure to biased content, identity distortion through filters, or susceptibility to misinformation. It is important to build critical awareness around how algorithms influence choices, appearance, and self-perception.

Digital Empathy Mapping

Empathy mapping is a design thinking exercise that helps participants understand the emotions, motivations, and perspectives of others. Using digital whiteboard tools like [Miro](#) or [Jamboard](#), youth workers can guide participants through a collaborative session in which they create an empathy map of a fictional or real peer from a different cultural background.

The map is divided into four quadrants: What the person **sees, thinks and feels, says and does, and hears**. Prompts such as “What challenges might this person face in your community?” or “How might their cultural values differ from yours?” lead to rich discussions. By filling in these sections collaboratively, young people begin to recognize perspectives different from their own and engage with the emotional and social complexities of cultural difference.



Identity Mapping with Canva

This activity invites participants to design a visual representation of their own identity using [Canva](#). Youth workers can provide templates that include prompts like “My family traditions,” “Music that shaped me,” “Languages I speak,” and “Places that define me.” Participants insert photos, drawings, and text to create a personalized poster. The completed maps can be shared in small groups or virtual galleries, allowing others to explore and ask questions.

Beyond being an artistic activity, identity mapping builds confidence and cultural pride. It also provides a gentle entry point into deeper discussions on migration, intersectionality, and belonging. In intercultural settings, this activity creates bridges across differences and encourages participants to view identity as both individual and shared.



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Mini Hackathons on Inclusion Themes

A mini hackathon is a short, focused event where participants collaborate intensively to solve a challenge or develop a concept. In youth work, hackathons do not need to be tech-heavy; they can be creatively centered around intercultural or social issues. For instance, a theme like “Belonging in Our Community” or “Challenging Everyday Stereotypes” can inspire youth to develop digital campaigns, social media stories, or visual installations using tools like [InShot](#), [CapCut](#), or [Padlet](#).

Facilitators begin by presenting the theme and encouraging ideation through Mentimeter polls or Miro boards. Participants form small teams and have a few hours to develop their idea using digital tools. At the end of the session, they present their work to the group for feedback, celebration, and potential real-world implementation. These activities develop teamwork, creativity, and digital literacy, while grounding learning in relevant social contexts.



Digital Story Circles with Notion or Penzu

Storytelling is a central method in intercultural dialogue, as it allows young people to share experiences and values in a humanizing and relatable way. Using [Notion](#) or [Penzu](#), youth can create digital story journals either private or shared with a peer group. Prompts might include “A time I felt like an outsider,” “A tradition I celebrate and why,” or “Something from my culture I want others to understand.”

In a digital story circle, youth take turns sharing excerpts of their journals (with consent) and respond to others’ stories with empathy and curiosity. This method not only builds writing and reflection skills but also nurtures trust and emotional connection within diverse groups.





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Interactive Culture Quizzes and Word Clouds

Using [Kahoot](#) or [Quizizz](#), facilitators can develop interactive quizzes that explore facts and myths about world cultures, customs, languages, or intercultural competencies. These games work well at the start of a workshop to energize the group or as reflective tools at the end.

For deeper group input, [Mentimeter](#) can be used to generate real-time word clouds based on open questions such as “What does respect mean in your culture?” or “One word that describes your identity.” The visual nature of these outputs fosters shared ownership of the learning process and emphasizes the diversity within the room.



3.6 Safety, Ethics, and Inclusion

The integration of digital tools into youth work brings significant opportunities but also serious responsibilities. As digital environments become central to intercultural dialogue, youth workers must approach them with a strong ethical foundation. The use of technology should enhance inclusion and empower young people, not reinforce existing inequities or expose participants to harm. This section outlines key ethical considerations and practical strategies to ensure that digital intercultural youth work is safe, respectful, and inclusive.





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Preventing Bias in Digital Content

Digital tools are not neutral; they are shaped by the perspectives of those who design them. From stock images and templates in **Canva** to algorithmic biases in AI tools, embedded cultural assumptions can unintentionally marginalize or misrepresent certain groups. Youth workers should proactively review content and design choices for bias or stereotypes. This means selecting culturally diverse visual materials, avoiding tokenism, and promoting authentic representations of different identities and communities.

Youth engagement in co-creation processes is a powerful way to mitigate bias. By involving young people from varied cultural backgrounds in content development, youth workers can ensure that their voices are represented and that digital outputs reflect lived realities.

Facilitators should also cultivate critical digital literacy among participants by encouraging them to ask questions like:

- Who created this image or text?
- Whose perspectives are included or excluded?
- What assumptions does this tool make about its users?

Encouraging Equal Participation Online

Digital platforms can either level the playing field or exacerbate existing power imbalances. Some participants may dominate online conversations, while others remain silent due to language barriers, lack of confidence, or unfamiliarity with technology. Youth workers must intentionally design for equity. One approach is to assign rotating roles in group tasks such as tech support, timekeeper, facilitator, or presenter to ensure that every voice is included and valued.

It's also important to diversify modes of participation. Some young people may be more comfortable responding in writing rather than speaking, or may prefer drawing to text. Tools like **Padlet** or **Mentimeter** allow for multiple ways to contribute, including anonymously, which can empower more reserved participants. Cultural expectations around communication such as levels of formality or directness should also be acknowledged and accommodated. Building inclusive digital spaces means embracing flexibility and valuing different forms of expression.

Digital Well-being and Screen Balance

As digital engagement intensifies, concerns about mental health and well-being become more pressing. Excessive screen time, digital fatigue, and constant notifications can overwhelm both youth and youth workers. Digital well-being should therefore be an explicit focus in project design. Facilitators can co-develop digital charters or workshop agreements that include screen time limits, breaks, and offline alternatives.

For example, after a session of online identity mapping, participants might be invited to complete a follow-up journaling task offline or reflect through a nature walk. Encouraging tactile and embodied experiences helps balance digital input with personal processing. Promoting sleep hygiene, digital detox routines, and open dialogue about online pressure particularly around social media can also support mental health.



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Resources on digital well-being from organizations like the [Digital Wellness Lab](#) or Common Sense Education offer useful guidelines that can be adapted to youth work contexts. Youth workers themselves should also model balanced digital habits, reinforcing the message that technology is a tool not a master.

Closing Chapter: Towards a Digitally Empowered Intercultural Youth Work

As we navigate the evolving realities of youth work in a digital world, it becomes clear that technology is neither inherently good nor bad; it is a medium, shaped by how we choose to use it. The potential of digital tools to foster intercultural dialogue lies in their intentional and thoughtful application by skilled, reflective practitioners. The purpose of this chapter has not been to champion tools for their novelty, but to highlight their capacity to support learning, expression, and human connection across cultural boundaries.

Throughout this section, we have explored how digital landscapes influence youth experiences and relationships, how specific tools can be harnessed to support creativity and collaboration, and how emerging technologies like AI can be approached with both openness and caution. We've also emphasized that ethical design, inclusivity, and safety must be at the core of all digital youth work especially in intercultural contexts where sensitivity, equity, and trust are fundamental.

Youth workers today stand at a crossroads between analog and digital engagement. The goal is not to replace face-to-face interaction, but to expand its reach and richness through complementary digital practices. When young people co-create content, reflect on their identities, challenge stereotypes, and connect with peers across borders through these tools, digital spaces can become truly transformative arenas for learning and solidarity.

The future of intercultural youth work depends on our capacity to merge critical thinking with creativity, technology with empathy, and innovation with inclusion. By continuing to experiment, evaluate, and share best practices, youth workers can ensure that digital tools serve as bridges not barriers in building a more connected, just, and empathetic world.

Evaluating Impact:

Youth workers can use light-touch but meaningful methods to evaluate digital intercultural activities.

These include:

- Anonymous reflection prompts using Mentimeter or Google Forms.
- “Before and after” confidence scales on topics like digital skills or intercultural comfort.
- Creative journaling or audio diaries for personal storytelling.
- Group debriefs using tools like Jamboard to surface shared insights.

Evaluation should include emotional, relational, and digital literacy dimensions, not just tool use.





Section III

Digital Tools for Facilitating Intercultural Dialogue QUIZ

1. What does digital inclusion mean in youth work?

- A) Providing free smartphones to all young people
- B) Ensuring access to devices, internet, and skills for meaningful participation
- C) Limiting online activities to avoid screen time problems
- D) Encouraging young people to use only social media platforms

2. Which action is essential for creating safe digital spaces in youth work?

- A) Using only popular social media platforms
- B) Ignoring privacy policies to focus on participation
- C) Complying with GDPR and educating youth about their digital rights
- D) Allowing anonymous interactions without any rules

3. When selecting a digital tool for intercultural youth work, which criterion is NOT important?

- A) Accessibility and language options
- B) Privacy and data protection
- C) Cultural sensitivity and adaptability
- D) The tool's popularity on social media

4. How can AI tools best support intercultural dialogue?

- A) Replacing human facilitators completely
- B) Offering real-time translation and personalized learning support
- C) Collecting sensitive data for faster decisions
- D) Creating echo chambers for similar cultural views

5. Why is digital well-being important in youth projects?

- A) It helps participants stay online longer
- B) It balances digital engagement with mental health and offline activities
- C) It limits intercultural dialogue opportunities
- D) It encourages constant notifications and screen use

Correct Answers

- 1) B 2) C 3) D 4) B 5) B



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