

WELSH LANGUAGE YOUTH WORK

METHOD and RESOURCE HANDBOOK

**FOR YOUTH WORK
PRACTITIONERS
IN WALES**

June 2012

Overview

This handbook has been developed to introduce, explain or expand on existing knowledge and experience in relation to the provision of youth services that are or can be delivered through the medium of the Welsh language and/or increase the use of Welsh language by young people. In seeking to meet the outcomes for young people focussed upon in 'Youth Work in Wales: Principles and Purposes' document which is about to replace the Curriculum Statement for Youth Work in Wales and the National Youth Service Strategy for Wales, this document encourages consideration of how best to meet the needs of those young people for whom Welsh is their first language and encourage its use by those for whom it is not. It also encourages the incorporation of the rich culture of Wales into youth work provision.

This handbook understands that not all youth work settings have Welsh-speaking staff while many young people who attend them have at least some spoken and written competence of the Welsh language from their school, community or home background. The handbook offers practical support and ideas to help practitioners engage with the Welsh language from a point of never having done so to delivering their youth work entirely through the medium of Welsh.

The ideas and opinions expressed within this handbook are not intended to be a prescriptive way of delivering Welsh language youth provision but rather seen as suggested methods and approaches when considering such work. Good youth work practice expects practitioners to adapt any model or ideology to best meet the needs of the beneficiaries and, where possible, to share new methods and practical ideas with others to benefit young people more widely.

This document is part of a library of Good Practice Method and Resource Handbooks for Youth Work in Wales. You are encouraged to delve into the other handbooks for a plethora of practical resources which enhance youth work practice to deliver the best possible outcomes for young people in Wales.

The work will be rewarding for young people, staff and volunteers, both Welsh and English speaking, if it is undertaken with enthusiasm and commitment. It will enable young people and staff to know more about their Welsh culture and be proud of where they are from or where they live.

Hwyl Fawr!!!

Acknowledgements

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Introduction

'Youth Work in Wales: Principle and Purposes' states that it: "*recognises the importance and value of the Welsh language and the need to promote its use*". Welsh language and bilingual youth provision is provided or supported across Wales by a number of different organisations in both the statutory and voluntary sectors. Many local authorities provide Welsh language and bi-lingual youth clubs and work with Welsh language and bi-lingual Comprehensive Schools, reflecting the language needs of young people in their communities. Urdd Gobaith Cymru, Mentrau Iaith, Young Farmers and many other organisations offer opportunities for young people to socialise and learn new skills through the medium of Welsh. Language is also an essential element of national culture and ideas on the celebration of the culture of Wales are also included.

According to the 2001 Census, 20.8% of the Welsh population are Welsh speakers with 37.4% of the total 10 – 19 population able to speak Welsh. Welsh language plays an increasingly important part of a young person's identity and this handbook offers ways to support Welsh language youth work, including providing some practical ideas on how any youth work setting can provide bilingual and Welsh language opportunities.

'Youth Work in Wales: Principle and Purposes' further states:

"Good youth work provides all young people with opportunities, can support them through significant developments in their lives, assists them to understand their rights and encourages them to develop knowledge and skills" in a context in which that it "recognises that Wales is a country with a diversity of languages and cultures"

Youth Work through its practice should:

- Promote opportunities and access for all young people whatever their race, gender, sexual identity, language, religion, disability, age, background or personal circumstances;
- Recognise the importance and value of the Welsh language and the need to promote its use"

This handbook is for local authorities, national bodies and voluntary organisations which work with young people and would like to develop Welsh language provision and the celebration of Welsh culture within their specific settings. Some organisations may be finding this challenging and this guide will help to put ideas and aspirations into practice.

Mapping the Service

Young People

When seeking to develop Welsh language provision a good starting point is to assess and map out what your organisation, whatever type it is, offers at present. Many young Welsh speakers may be reluctant to speak Welsh in what they see as a traditional, English language youth work setting or where Welsh speakers are in the minority. However, many of these young people may be Welsh speakers or there may be a number of Welsh speakers who would like to access your provision but do not.

- Does the provision know which members are Welsh speaking?
- How will it find out?
- Do membership records have somewhere to record this?
- Does it know what school members attend or attended and will this suggest if they are likely to speak Welsh?
- Does it know if members speak Welsh at home?

By asking these questions you may find out what young people need and want in the provision, above and beyond just the answers themselves.

Having information on both the number of young people and how many young people in the community or county speak Welsh could be useful in planning activities, making applications for funding, or getting involved in partnership working with different agencies.

Staff

If a youth work setting has staff, paid and unpaid, who are comfortable speaking Welsh, it should plan how to support them to offer young people opportunities in Welsh and let young people know that they speak Welsh. Wearing a badge to indicate they are bilingual is a simple and effective starting point. The setting should know:

- What Welsh language skills the staff have
- Which staff are confident Welsh speakers
- Who would be comfortable speaking Welsh with young people
- Who speaks Welsh a little but doesn't have the confidence to use it fluently?

Staff who speak some Welsh can be supported to 'have a go' at speaking it in the youth project. Welsh speaking young people can work with them to build up confidence. They may try simple one off activities such as serving behind the coffee bar using Welsh names only (but translating for those who do not speak Welsh). Such staff need support and encouragement to use their Welsh in the youth work setting and this will develop their Welsh language skills at the same time as providing a service for Welsh speaking young people.

By discussing the Welsh language with young people, staff are contributing to the bilingual nature of the youth work setting. Members are contributing positively to it by developing staff skills which also develops the young people's ownership.

Youth Work Settings

The various settings for youth work are described in the National Youth Service Strategy for Wales (2007)

http://wales.gov.uk/dcells/publications/policy_strategy_and_planning/extendingentitlement/youthservice/youthservice/nationalyouthstrategie.pdf

The settings are also named in 'Youth Work in Wales: Principles and Purposes' (Section 3 P8,) which, at the time of production of this document, is about to go to print

Whatever the type of youth work that is on offer to young people in these settings e.g. music and arts work; sport; basic skills, Duke of Edinburgh award; outdoor and adventure activities; training; information and advice; participation; IT; youth exchanges, help will be available to deliver them in Welsh. Developing Welsh language provision within these settings may require additional planning and preparation and may benefit from working in partnership with an organisation which supports the Welsh language.

It will be helpful if to know:

- The Welsh youth organisations operating within the community
- The locally based Welsh language schools
- Welsh language classes that are on offer
- Ideas which can be derived with young people by working with nationally based organisations such as Urdd Gobaith

The Welsh language is a positive tool for interaction with young people and using the language will broaden 'the offer' available to young people which may well bring more people to your youth setting.

Breaking Down Barriers

There may be a number of barriers that have limited the provision of Welsh language or bilingual youth work, some of which may be real and others less so. The following are examples of some possible challenges and how they might be addressed.



Confidence

There are times when an organisation lacks the confidence to deliver work in Welsh or to include some Welsh in what it delivers. The previous chapter discussed mapping out the work in terms of staff, young people and its setting. This starts discussion about what it is possible to provide over the short term and what might be necessary to develop provision over a longer period.

Introducing the Welsh language does not mean having to start from scratch and rethink everything. It means trying things out, starting small, but trying to mainstream the Welsh language into the timetabled programme of opportunities for young people and staff. It also means looking at what setting up Welsh language or bilingual youth work opportunities can offer and not what it might cost. It may be done relatively cheaply and easily with not too much additional work.

After trying out something, however, large or small, evaluate it, whether it has worked or not. The act of evaluation will bring confidence to both young people and staff. From the evaluation, it will be possible to work out what changes may be needed next time. Include those who did not take part as well as those who did.. As with all youth work, record what happened. It will be useful for future planning, as, if something doesn't work with one group, it doesn't mean it won't work in the future or with another group of young people or in another setting. Also, new ways of doing things sometimes need 'pioneers' who are prepared to try them out so there can be a slow start.

Staff

After completing the service mapping, find which of those staff who speak Welsh are happy to use it with young people. This may depend upon the setting, but working carefully with the member of staff can result in new exciting opportunities that can be developed easily. The Welsh speaking staff can wear a badge indicating that they can speak to people in Welsh or English which may encourage young Welsh speakers to speak to those staff in Welsh. It may also encourage those young people who do not speak it well to speak it incidentally, initially as a bit of fun.

If Welsh speaking staff are not confident using it in a youth work setting, they may need support encouragement to introduce the language into their work. They may have the same worry that young Welsh speakers in an English language setting have of being reluctant to use Welsh when English is the dominant language of both staff and young people. Interaction with other youth work providers through the medium of Welsh helps to increase staff confidence. If the member of staff sees using the Welsh language as a positive skill that can develop his/her work, it will have a positive effect on the use of Welsh.

If there are no staff with Welsh language knowledge, it can still be developed. Non-Welsh speaking staff leading discussions on Wales and its culture within the setting and interacting positively with young people on the Welsh language bring the barriers down between the languages. It can also result in discussions on other languages and cultures.

The skill of staff and their willingness to use the Welsh language within their practice will show how much can be achieved. When staff are positive about using the language, they develop the provision as more inclusive and culturally aware.

Finally, staff can be supported to take advantage of Welsh language courses. They should be publicised within the club or organisation.

Young People

Some youth organisations see young people's attitude towards the language as a barrier. For example some young people may see it only as the language they have to learn, and in some cases use, in school, whether or not it is a Welsh speaking school. They may not see it as the language of young people 'on the streets'. To ensure that the Welsh language is used in different settings within the community and to encourage young people to use the language informally, youth work opportunities need to be provided for young people to be able to express themselves and to examine and explore their identity through language and culture.

Good youth work challenges attitudes and empowers young people to use their language positively within their communities. The youth worker role in challenging attitudes is vital. A positive view about language and culture from youth workers, whether Welsh speaking or not, could mean young people viewing the language in a different light. For young people, using the Welsh language needs to be a positive choice and not a difficult one which isolates them or makes them reluctant to use it.

Translation

When Welsh language and culture are visible within a youth work setting, young people become more aware of them.

The Welsh Language Act will impact on all provision whether it is led by a local authority or the voluntary sector through the requirement to provide bilingual signage for Welsh speakers. There will be translation departments within the local authority that will be able to help with signs, posters, policies and literature and also a Welsh Language Policy Officer to help with advice and guidance on how to translate signs etc.

Starting with posters and signs that young people see often and which can stay up at all times gives the greatest impact. Try and always have the English translation close to the Welsh wording so that English only speakers can pick up easily what the Welsh word means which may encourage them to start using the Welsh words.

Practical Activities

This section offers examples of activities and exercises that can be used to introduce and establish Welsh language and bilingual opportunities in youth work. Try adding some of your own or adapting those which have not worked so well. Send in ideas to add them to this handbook.

Quick Wins

Discussing use of the Welsh language

What issues do staff and young people think they might face? What ideas do they have? Encourage a broad range of thinking while starting small and taking care to evaluate with them.

Mapping

Go through the ideas on mapping in Section 2 of this Handbook.

A Welsh speaker badge

Provide a simple badge that indicates whether staff or young people can speak Welsh and are happy to assist others who need help with the language. This will start with the most confident while the confidence of any others who want to offer this service is built.

Incidental Welsh

A good way to introduce the Welsh language into youth work is to start developing a Welsh language vocabulary which is regularly used and added to. This can be used for non Welsh speakers to start using the language and for Welsh speakers to feel confident to help others. The Welsh words for numbers within an activity or at the coffee bar when giving back change can be used on a regular basis.

Words or phrases that can easily be brought into everyday conversation include:

bore da	<i>good morning</i>	prynhawn da	<i>good afternoon</i>
noswaith dda	<i>good evening</i>	nos da	<i>good night</i>
sut mae? Shw mae?	<i>how are you?</i>	hwyl	<i>cheers</i>
diolch	<i>thanks</i>	diolch yn fawr iawn	<i>thanks very much</i>
croeso	<i>welcome</i>	iechyd da!	<i>good health!</i>
croeso i Gymru	<i>welcome to Wales</i>	penblwydd hapus	<i>happy birthday</i>
da	<i>good</i>	da iawn	<i>very good</i>

Place names

Place names are always interesting as they usually convey something about the history or geography of an area which introduces young people to thinking about where they come from. Examples of this are:

aber	<i>river mouth</i>	afon	<i>river</i>
bach, fach	<i>small</i>	ban, fan	<i>peak, crest</i>
blaen	<i>head, end, .source</i>	bryn	<i>hill</i>
bwlch	<i>pass</i>	caer, gaer	<i>fort, stronghold</i>
carreg	<i>stone, rock</i>	castell	<i>castle</i>
cefn	<i>ridge</i>	clawdd	<i>hedge, ditch, dyke</i>
coch, goch	<i>red</i>	craig, graig	<i>rock</i>
crib	<i>crest, summit, ridge</i>	cwm	<i>valley, cirque</i>
cymer	<i>meeting of rivers</i>	dinas	<i>fort, city</i>
du, ddu	<i>black</i>	dyffryn	<i>valley</i>
eglwys	<i>church</i>	ffin	<i>boundary</i>
glyn	<i>glen</i>	heol	<i>road</i>
gwaun, waen	<i>moor, mountain pasture</i>	llan	<i>church, enclosure</i>
hendre	<i>winter dwelling, permanent home</i>	llyn	<i>lake</i>
llwyn	<i>grove, bush</i>	llys	<i>hall, court</i>
maen	<i>stone</i>	mynydd, fynydd	<i>mountain</i>
mawr, fawr	<i>great, big</i>	merthyr	<i>martyr</i>
moel, foel	<i>bare hill</i>	pont, bont	<i>bridge</i>
pant	<i>hollow, valley</i>	pen	<i>head, top, end</i>
pentre	<i>village, homestead</i>	plas	<i>hall, mansion</i>
sarn	<i>causeway, old road</i>	tre, tref	<i>hamlet, home, town</i>
uchaf	<i>upper, higher, highest</i>	ystrad	<i>valley floor</i>



Presentations and Competitions

When presentations or parties are planned, especially with refreshments and when local dignitaries are invited, they can be presented bilingually. Young people can be invited to perform, as part of the event, in Welsh. This could also involve a musical performance or a Twmpath or Welsh ceilidh dance as part of the evening. Competitions throughout the year for young people in sport; music; dance etc can be done bilingually as well.

Welsh Language and Culture Awareness Session

Sessions need to be well planned and can include asking young people what they think of when they think of Wales. Photographs can be used for young people to pick out what image highlights Wales and also what they think other people might think of Wales. The range of photographs and images can include the traditional and the not so. You can then discuss why the person has chosen the image. Have some interesting facts about Wales and the Welsh language at hand to 'throw in' that will set discussion going.

An art project can be run where young people are asked to produce posters or pieces of art that define Wales for them. Put them on walls or boards so that others can look at and discuss them.

Human Bingo – Bingo Cymraeg

Human Bingo is a great way of mixing groups up and getting young people interacting with each other especially if they don't know each other that well. Try including Welsh language and culture questions within the game, such as :-

Find 2 people who know the Welsh word for school.

Find 3 people that can sing the Welsh national anthem.

Llinell Barn

Explain to young people that the room is a tool to find out their opinions. At one end is the strongly agree and at the other strongly disagree. They can put themselves anywhere down the room depending on their strength of feeling.

Try using something very light hearted to start with or perhaps something where most would be likely to be all on one side or the other.

As the young people get warmed up the youth worker can use statements such as "the Welsh language is the language of Wales" or "I am proud to be Welsh"; or "Sheep is the image of Wales" etc.

Discuss the young people's responses and reasons why people hold their opinions without necessarily giving any wrong or right comment or even your own opinion.

Translation Game

An easy activity to get people moving and competing is to split the young people you have into 2 teams. Use a flip chart or white board and put Welsh words on one side for both teams then shout out words in English where young people must run to the board and cross the equivalent Welsh word. The team that crosses off the most words correctly or crosses off the word first wins. Any Welsh speaking young people you have in your project will be popular in this game.

Longer Term

Contact a Welsh speaking youth group

When the group is primarily one that works through the English language, plan to work with a Welsh speaking youth group on a special evening of activities where both Welsh and English are used. Organise activities, competitions, fun things and mix the young people up. Organise a trip for both groups to attend and again mix them up for activities as much as possible without making them feel too uncomfortable. Residential activities, whilst more difficult and costly to organise, can be a fabulous way of getting young people to mix and learn about each other. International exchange opportunities could be used to bring a much wider range of young people into contact with the Welsh language and culture. More information on organising these is available in the Youth Exchanges Handbook.

Welsh Language Class

There are a number of people who could help to put on a Welsh language session for staff and young people. This could be a very simple introductory class, perhaps as a taster. There might be staff or young people within the group who could run it. The local Welsh school or college, or adult education department in your local authority might be able to help at little or no cost initially.

Compete in Eisteddfodau

Some young people naturally like to perform or compete. They might want to compete within a local or national Eisteddfodau. Find out who is organising it and when and where it is. Find out what competitions and events will be taking place and what level of Welsh language is needed to compete. Some might have events where the ability to speak Welsh is not the major requirement e.g. Dance, Sport or Music.

Welsh language on the agenda

Put the Welsh language on the agenda of all regular staff and young people meetings. Making sure you then take into account providing Welsh language opportunities for any Welsh speaking young people who attend as well as supporting non-Welsh speaking young people to take part in them.

Establish a Welsh language policy

If you are part of a large youth organisation this may already be in place strategically but does it impact on the local group? Although it sounds a very difficult thing to develop, it could mean putting together some of the learning that has already been picked up from starting the Welsh language activities. This includes finding out what the Welsh Language legislation says and what issues the contacts or partnerships with other Welsh speaking youth organisations have brought out. Have it printed and put it up on the wall of the youth project as a form of 'pledge' to young people and the community.

Youth Forum Development

Make sure that the views of Welsh speaking young people are taken into account in how Youth Forum meetings take place and that decisions taken represent their views and that Welsh speakers are represented on the group.

Welsh Language Awareness Sessions

Developing a Welsh Language Awareness session is a great way of interacting with young people and getting young people to interact with Welsh culture. Sessions can include asking young people what they think of when they think of Wales, finding out how confident young people are using Welsh, and developing information sheets on the Welsh language.

Young people will be interested to find out how important the Welsh language has been to their forefathers and may well be surprised to know the lengths to which they went in order to speak it. In the 19th Century, in some schools, it was forbidden to speak Welsh and if a child did so, s/he would be given the Welsh Not. This would be passed on to the next who spoke in Welsh until, at the end of the school day, the pupil wearing it would be punished. Looking at the history of the language in greater detail can establish far greater pride and desire to learn it. More can be found at:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/wales/history/sites/themes/society/language_education.shtml

Cultural Awareness Sessions

History and culture are interlinked. The history of Wales is full of fighting for the right to equality against a backdrop of hard work and cultural development. The Chartist movement, which flourished in hard times, sought the vote for all (albeit only all males!) and not just the elite and was rife in Wales culminating in the famous Newport Rising.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chartism>

Men who worked hard in coal mines and at the furnaces of the iron works took time out from their work to fight for equal rights. In other areas, they worked in dreadful conditions to cut slate. At the same time they gained their fame for music, most of which was in the Welsh language and this continues to the present day.

In sport, former manager of the Wales national football team, Gary Speed not only insisted that his team could sing the Welsh national anthem but also that they knew what the words meant if a player was only English speaking.

These are all issues for young people to discuss and become aware of as to why the Welsh language is important to being Welsh.

Working with the URDD

The Eisteddfod yr Urdd travels around Wales annually with more young people taking part in it than take part in the Olympics. There will be local Eisteddfodau, county Eisteddfodau and the national competition. There are traditional Welsh competitions, unique to Welsh culture, such as cerdd dant and traditional Welsh dancing to hip hop and rock songs. In 2010, over 90,000 people visited the Eisteddfod in Ceredigion. It is a great stage for young people to display their talents and celebrate Welsh culture.

There are some events which are activity based, for example dance, where knowledge needed of the Welsh language may be negligible. Competing or not, a visit to the Eisteddfod is a good way of exploring culture and meeting other young people.

The Urdd also offers 3 residential centres across Wales in Glan-Ilyn near Y Bala, Llangrannog and in Cardiff Bay. The centres offer all kinds of activities and experiences with Welsh speaking staff experienced in working with children and young people.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme

Young Welsh speakers and learners can use their Welsh language skills within all 4 sections of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award. They may want to develop their Welsh as a skill by volunteering with a Welsh language group or schools or using their Welsh during sport sessions and/or use their Welsh language skills within the expedition.

Study of any Ordnance Survey map of Wales will note that place names, rivers, mountains, farms, streams, beaches and much more will be in Welsh. Young people in an award group will be able to translate or learn the meanings of these to explain as part of a presentation on the expedition. If young people on their silver or gold expedition are visiting the Brecon Beacons, or Snowdonia, they may want to explore the meaning of mountains such as "Carnedd Llewelyn" or "Mynydd Du", or even, if they are attempting their bronze on easier terrain such as the Gower, the meaning of "Llangennith" or "Penclawdd". Place names are just as interesting if attempting the Duke of Edinburgh's Award along Offa's Dyke, with many Welsh names of farms and mountains over the border in England with interesting landmarks such as "Capel y Ffin".

Below are the sections of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in which there are potential ways of using the Welsh language;

Skills - developing existing talents or trying something new

Physical Activity - becoming fitter through sport, dance or fitness activities

Volunteering - helping someone, your community or the environment

Expedition - planning, training for and completing an adventurous journey

Participation

Effective participation with young people in Wales is a bilingual provision that means young people can interact and voice their opinion in the language they choose. Choosing to use the Welsh language must be a positive and easy choice for young people, not one that means the service is difficult and creates problems.

Participation work with young people in Wales also means discussing the language and exploring what opportunities young people have to use it within the school and community.

Many areas have youth forums enabling young people to voice opinions. Find out what youth forums or youth councils exist in your area and ensure that young people, whether English or Welsh speaking, have the opportunity to become involved and have their voice heard in the language of their choice.

Sport

Urdd Gobaith Cymru for example, offer local and national competitions for schools, youth groups and individuals in football, rugby, swimming, netball and much more, through the medium of Welsh. In addition, there are a number of Urdd Sport Development Officers working across Wales helping to develop sporting opportunities through the medium of Welsh to as many young people as possible.



Outdoor Education

Many youth work providers use outdoor education specialists to provide youth work and some will provide this themselves. There are some providers who offer that opportunity bi-lingually or through the medium of Welsh.

Training

Some youth organisations provide youth work training through the medium of Welsh. In particular the OCN level 2 Course, sometimes called Senior Member Training (for developing young leaders in youth work) and in some cases the NVQ / VRQ level 3 in youth work studies. These courses provide opportunities for possible employment.

Employment

The Welsh Language, in many cases, can be shown to be a major asset for young people to use in their search for employment in Wales. A number of organisations require the ability to be bilingual or speak Welsh within the workplace.

International Youth Exchanges

A number of youth organisations offer the possibility of international youth exchange work for young people and there are some examples of both Welsh language and bi-lingual exchanges. For example, the Wales/Patagonia youth exchanges through Menter Patagonia www.menterpatagonia.org and the 4 Corners Ireland/ Wales youth exchange. Please see the Youth Exchanges Handbook for more information.

Websites

Most local authority areas have developed web sites to profile opportunities for young people including through the medium of Welsh. Find out whether there is one in your area and try and make sure that all the activities that your young people get involved with are positively profiled on the site including publicising your bi-lingual and Welsh language activities both to recruit new members and to inform people what you do.

A number of youth organisations have bilingual web sites. The information can be accessed via Welsh or English and young people can comment on or submit articles in either language.



Creating the Atmosphere

If the Welsh language is visible within your setting, it can create a welcoming environment and young people will be more aware of it. Local authority youth work settings should, under Welsh Language Act legislation, provide bilingual signage as should voluntary organisations which are in receipt of national or local government funding, whether as money or in kind. The translation department within the local authority will be able to help with signs, posters, policies and literature. It also has a Welsh language policy officer to help develop policy and address it.

Within a voluntary youth setting, prioritise signs and posters that young people see often, rather than translating policies that nobody reads in either language. As more work is translated or manufactured, more will become available so that it becomes the norm.

Be careful with translation work and make sure both languages are correct and don't contain mistakes or typos. It can leave the impression that it is not important and even that, in some cases, the Welsh Language is 'inferior' with the only language of importance being English.

You can obtain short, free Welsh language translations through the Link Line at:-

www.llinellgyswllt.co.uk

0845 607 6070

cyswllt@bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk

Translating signs can be another way of discussing both the Welsh language and the Culture of Wales within an organisation and its work with young people.

Examples of Good Practice

Here are a few examples of good practice in different parts of Wales in establishing Welsh language and bilingual youth work policy and activities. There will be more examples across Wales, and which can be added to this list.

- **Partnership Agreement between Menter Iaith Abertawe and the City and County Council of Swansea Youth Service**

Menter Iaith Abertawe have a Service Level Agreement with the local authority to provide a Welsh language youth service in Swansea. This includes running Welsh medium youth clubs, Senior Member Training through the medium of Welsh and much more.

- **Urdd Ceredigion Youth Forum**

2 members of each Comprehensive in Ceredigion are members of the Urdd Youth Forum. The forum is a fantastic way for young people to participate in the Urdd's work and means the voice of the young people is heard in the organisation.

- **Powys County Council Welsh Language Area Youth Worker**

Powys County Council employs a youth worker who runs Welsh medium youth clubs in the South Powys area. The clubs meet weekly, have enjoyed residential weekends and take part in national sporting competitions.

- **Monmouthshire Youth Project**

A group of young people from three areas of Newport with groups from Monmouthshire and Torfaen participated in a three day residential at Gilwern Outdoor Activity Centre to celebrate the Eisteddfod. The young people took part in team building and cultural and Welsh Language activities and had a day visit to the National Eisteddfod of Wales at Ebbw Vale.

- **Llais Ni**

Llais Ni was set up in 2008 and works in partnership with Anglesey County Council and Anglesey Young Farmers Clubs. It specialises in ensuring that children and young people's voices are heard on subjects that are of importance to them such as schools, youth clubs, leisure activities and transport services on the island. There are 5 local forums and young people from each are also members of the County Forum. Earlier this year Llais Ni won a National Youth Excellence Award for their participative work.

Resources

Many organisations throughout Wales have both Welsh and English language resources to use in youth work practice and theory. A good place to start is with the Welsh Assembly Youth Work Strategy Branch which keeps this and other Handbooks up to date. For this, contact Sam Evans at:

Evans, Sam (DCELLS - CYPS)" Sam.Evans@wales.gsi.gov.uk

The Welsh Government has a library of resources for youth work and other information that will assist with yourh work practice. For this, contact Phil Sebury at:

phil.sebury@wales.gsi.gov.uk

029 2080 1111

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/childrenyoungpeople/leisure/youthwork/collection/?lang=en>

Below is a selection of resources to use for bilingual youth work or practice which is delivered in Welsh. The list is not exhaustive and the list can be added to.

Opening Both Doors

http://www.estynllaw.org/uploads/opening_both_doors_2008_terfynol_29_09_08.pdf

Care Council for Wales – ‘Different Words Different Worlds’

<http://www.ccwales.org.uk/development-and-innovation/bilingualism/different-words-different-worlds>

Participation Wales Blast Off Guides

Including a guide to encouraging bilingual (Welsh / English) participation:

<http://www.participationworkerswales.org.uk/resources.aspx>

Youth Work Training - YMCA Wales Community College provides youth work training through the medium of Welsh, including Level Two Award in Youth Work and Level Three Certificate in Youth Work. Some local authorities also provide welsh medium youth worker training.

<http://www.ymca-wales.ac.uk/standardised-course-outlines/c/373/>

Welsh Language Board - Welsh Language Awareness Sessions

Welsh Language Board - How to create a Welsh Language Policy

<http://www.byig-wlb.org.uk/>

Welsh Language Youth Work Contacts

Many organisations, both voluntary and statutory, offer youth provision bilingually or through the medium of Welsh.

Mentrau Iaith Cymru

www.mentrau-iaith.com

Menter (plural Mentrau) iaith is a local organisation which offers support to communities to increase and develop their use of the Welsh language. A Menter iaith usually services a whole County and reflects the wish of local people to make more use of the language. A Menter will offer advice and assistance to individuals, organisations and businesses in partnership with communities and local authorities and organise activities to raise the profile of the Welsh language.

Urdd Gobaith Cymru

www.urdd.org

The Urdd is an exciting, dynamic movement for children and young people which organises a range of different activities. It has 16 development officers who work all over Wales to ensure that it offers a full programme of activities for children and young people.

The Urdd was established in 1922 to give children and young people who are Welsh speakers or learners the chance to learn, socialise and live vibrant lives through the medium of Welsh and, at the same time, respect each other and people around the world.

Young Farmers

www.yfc-wales.org.uk

Wales YFC is a voluntary youth organisation that represents 6,000 young people in rural Wales. Although the name of the organisation refers to 'Young Farmers', members represent young people between 10 and 26 from all walks of life who want to live a little and learn a lot.

Council for Wales of Voluntary Youth Services

www.cwvys.org.uk

CWVYS (The Council for Wales of Voluntary Youth Services) is the umbrella organisation for the Voluntary Youth Work Sector in Wales. It represents, supports and gives a collective voice to its diverse membership of national and local organisations which work with over 250,000 young people in Wales. It can advise on voluntary youth sector organisations providing Welsh language opportunities.

Local Authority Provision - Welsh Government Youth Work Strategy Branch

<http://wales.gov.uk/about/civilservice/departments/dcells/?lang=en>

The Youth Work Strategy Branch of the Welsh Government has a strategic knowledge of work with young people and provision of Welsh language and bilingual youth work including what local authorities offer in their Youth Service or through partnership working.