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STATE STRATEGY FOR YOUTH 2024-2032

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Abbreviations

KAS	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
EU	European Union
FES	Friedrich Ebert Foundation
SYC	State Youth Commission
LYAC	Local Youth Action Council
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons (LGBTQI+)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCYS	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
NEET	Young people who are not employed or not attending any education or training
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
UN	United Nations
OSCE	Organization for Co-operation and Security in Europe
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
SSY	State Strategy for Youth
PISA	Program for International Student Assessment
GRK	Government of the Republic of Kosovo
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNKT	United Nations Kosovo Team

I. Introduction

With an average population age of only 26 years (April 2011)¹, Kosovo is the youngest country in the Western Balkans and in Europe.² Over 477,000 young people in Kosovo are aged 15-29, thus constituting about 30% of the country's population. This demographic advantage undoubtedly presents a unique opportunity for the economic and social development of the country. Investments in Kosovar youth are not only a political responsibility, they are a strategic necessity for the development of the entire state. Youth empowerment, apart from its importance in increasing their individual well-being and success, also holds the key to advancing the country's progress and building an inclusive and sustainable society. Therefore, today's advances in the potential of young people are undoubtedly key to the formation of a more prosperous future for the Kosovar society in general.

Although significant improvements have been made in recent years towards the development of young people in Kosovo, more effective addressing of the main challenges they currently face (summarized in more detail in the second chapter of this document) is needed. Effectively addressing these challenges, involving all young people without distinction, is imperative to increasing the opportunities for them to realize their full potential and, therefore, contribute to the development of the entire country. The unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 in Kosovo has suffered a marked decrease during the last ten years (from 55% in 2012 to 38% in 2021).³ However, there is still work to be done towards the empowerment and economic integration of young people, especially girls and women, ethnic minorities, young people with disabilities, and other marginalized young people who experience higher rates of socio-economic exclusion. Significant progress has also been achieved in increasing participation in education at all levels. However, the average schooling of 15-year-old students in Kosovo is 5.3 years behind the OECD average in reading, mathematics, and science.⁴ Improving the quality of education (formal and informal) is more than necessary considering its role as a key force for empowering young people with life skills, essential for their personal and professional development, as well as their better preparation for the current and future labor market⁵. Furthermore, even though the general state of health and safety of young people in Kosovo is good, there is still potential for improving the services provided in these areas, especially those aimed at preventing and treating issues of mental health, sexual and reproductive health, safety (including harassment, violence, etc.), as well as the use or abuse of various narcotic substances. Kosovo has also made progress in improving youth policies. But, considering the high potential of youth in the positive change of socio-political circumstances in Kosovo⁶, their empowerment for participation in decision-making and policy-making processes, representation, and active citizenship is necessary for the

¹Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS): Population, household and housing census in Kosovo, 2011

² According to the 2011 population census, young men and women under the age of 29 make up about 55.4% of Kosovo's population. Of them, 28% are young people under the age of 15, 19.3% are aged 15-24, while 8.1% are aged 25-29, which together make up about 42% of the working-age population.

³Kosovo Agency of Statistics: The 2021 Labor Force Survey

⁴OECD: PISA 2018 results. [Student performance in reading, math, and science](#)

⁵ The fact that the majority (54%) of young people who are active in the labor market in Kosovo work in jobs that do not match their profession, confirms the mismatch between education and the needs of the labor market.

⁶ Unlike many other developed countries, at least since 2009, the participation of young voters in various elections in Kosovo, especially those aged 18-21, has been consistently higher compared to all other age groups (Source: [International Foundation for Electoral Systems \(IFES\) \(2016\): Percentage of new voters in Kosovo](#))

establishment of a progressive and cohesive society, ready to face global changes, including climatic and technological ones. The formulation and implementation of policies and interventions not only *for* young people, but together *with* them, represents a key factor for advancing their efficiency and achieving the desired results.

The State Strategy for Youth 2024-2032 (hereinafter SSY) comes as a commitment of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo to young Kosovar people to enable them, without exception, to realize their needs, rights, aspirations, as well as their full human potential. Through political measures and planned actions, this Strategy aims to provide Kosovar youth with opportunities and experiences that support their integration into society and support their empowerment as agents of the development of an inclusive and sustainable society.

The State Strategy for Youth 2024-2032 is a strategic document that defines the vision, medium-term goals, priority policy measures, as well as specific actions to improve the well-being and position of young people in society. The strategy reflects the attitudes and priorities of Kosovar youth for the present and the future and represents a key mechanism for the development and coordination of youth policies at the state level. The SSY covers a nine-year period (2023-2032), and is accompanied by three detailed action plans, starting with the first action plan covering the period 2024-2026 and then continuing with the other two action plans covering the periods 2027- 2029 and 2030-2032. With the term 'youth', this Strategy means all persons aged 15 to 29, which represents the age group targeted by this Strategy. This term is also provided in the Draft Law on Youth and is in line with the definition of young people used in the European Youth Strategy 2019-2027.

Considering that the problems faced by young Kosovars are complex and closely related to each other, their effective and efficient addressing requires an inter sectoral versus sectoral approach, which includes a synergy, coordination, and close interaction of all relevant actors. Therefore, this Strategy, the first of its kind in the field of youth, is an inter ministerial Strategy, which foresees the commitment, contribution, and close partnership between central and local state institutions, civil society, youth organizations, organizations for youth, the private sector, other local and international development partners, as well as the youth themselves. Moreover, this Strategy serves as an umbrella Strategy, elaborating and including all the Strategies or other sectoral documents which are related to the youth and aim to address the challenges they face.

More specifically, SSY covers these key thematic areas that have been identified and prioritized by the youth themselves: education, employment, health, safety, environmental protection, volunteering, civic engagement, culture and recreation, and equality and inclusion.

The strategy addresses the current issues or challenges of young people in Kosovo and formulates specific objectives and policies and accompanying actions to address them. SSY provides indicators for measuring the performance, achievements, and impact of the Strategy, distributed in each thematic area. With this step, the real effects of what is foreseen in the framework of the Strategy will be evaluated and a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system will be provided.

The defined goals, action measures, and specific activities are based on the challenges identified and reported by the young people themselves, but they are also inspired by the policies and principles

defined in the European Youth Strategy 2019-2027, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations. The strategy highlights the possibilities for an inter sectoral, coherent, and systematic approach to addressing the challenges of youth development.

This Strategy was drafted through a collaborative process between the Government and other stakeholders, including government departments, state agencies, municipalities, donors, non-governmental organizations, and the youth themselves.

II. Methodology

The Strategy drafting methodology is based on the Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 07/2018 on the Planning and Drafting of Strategic Documents and Action Plans as well as in the Manual on the Development and Monitoring of Strategic Documents and Action Plans. The Strategy drafting process included a total of five phases (excluding the last one, i.e. the finalization and approval of the Strategy), which are elaborated in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Phase 1: Preparation phase: The preparation phase of the drafting of the SSY has already started in 2022, initially with the drafting and approval of the Concept Document for Youth (approved on December 16, 2022)⁷ as a precursor document to the Youth Law, the development of the process and the publication of the report 'National Dialogue for Youth' in August 2022⁸, as well as the compilation of the evaluation report of the preliminary Strategy for Youth (2019-2023), which was finalized in January 2023. The evaluation report of the preliminary Strategy analyzed to what extent the interventions approved in this Strategy were i) important or relevant, ii) coherent (with other Government interventions), iii) implemented, iv) effective, v) efficient, vi) sustainable, and vii) inclusive. The evaluation, which covered the period 2019-2022, was carried out through the use of qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection, such as i) documents research (such as MCYS annual reports), ii) in-depth interviews, and iii) conducting a survey with the beneficiaries of financial support for the establishment of initial businesses or start-ups. Some of the main recommendations of this evaluation, which have shaped the structure and content of the SSY, can be summarized as follows:

- a. Drafting of an inter ministerial versus sectoral strategy, which also includes municipalities and development partners;
- b. Better coordination and division of responsibilities between institutions;
- c. Broader dialogue in identifying the most relevant and current challenges of young people that have not been addressed at the desired level, such as mental health, safety, environmental protection, etc.;
- d. Greater inclusion of marginalized youth;

⁷ This concept paper focuses on improving youth policies in Kosovo with the aim of empowering them, increasing their participation in all spheres of life, and increasing their employability by providing them with relevant skills and opportunities.

⁸ In 2021, the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, for the first time launched the National Dialogue for Youth, a process which foresees the organization of meetings, interviews, focus groups and surveys to collect quantitative and qualitative data on the youth sector. The report on the findings of this Dialogue was published in 2022, summarizing the perceptions of different participants (youth, municipal youth officers, leaders of non-governmental organizations, development partners, etc.) on the current situation and challenges in the youth sector.

- e. Establishment and implementation of an effective framework for monitoring and evaluating the future Strategy; and
- f. Greater investment in data collection to monitor policy implementation and achievement of objectives.

During this phase, the review and analysis of various relevant local and international documents that reflect the current state of youth in Kosovo has been done. Further, in addition to advising on the concept document for youth, the dialogue for youth, and the detailed review of the evaluation report of the preliminary Strategy and the accompanying action plan, the existing sectoral strategies and projects implemented by public institutions and local and international organizations were also reviewed. Also, during this phase, the experience of regional states and the European Union (EU) was reviewed.⁹ Furthermore, all ministries and municipalities of Kosovo (through the Directorates for Culture, Youth and Sports) have been invited to share information on the projects and contributions realized or planned for the youth.

Phase 2: The phase of identification, consultation, and selection of challenges to be addressed in the Strategy (May & June 2023): During the second phase, the key indicators that reflect the situation of young people in Kosovo were reviewed, including the access of young people to the labor market, the quality of education, the access of young people to training and practical work, healthy behaviors (including mental health, smoking, alcohol consumption, drug use and addiction, etc.), civic engagement, security, their participation in cultural and sports activities, their engagement in voluntary activities, etc., as well as the various challenges faced by the main institutions, including by gender, ethnicity and municipality where data were available. The challenges identified depending on the personal situation of young people are elaborated in chapter III: Current Challenges of Young People in Kosovo.

Through the analysis of key indicators, which covered nine main thematic areas¹⁰, 37 specific main challenges of young people in Kosovo were identified. This list was then shared and discussed online and directly with a wide range of stakeholders as part of a dialogue with young people. Initially, an online questionnaire was developed and launched, which was aimed at gathering the opinions of young people regarding the biggest challenges they are facing and therefore identifying the most important challenges that should be addressed in the Strategy. After reviewing the results of the questionnaire, physical and online consultations were also organized with a total of 90 representatives of different groups of young people, namely with i) representatives of different non-governmental organizations (NGOs) whose main focus of their work is youth, ii) representatives of NGOs that represent or work with Serbian youth; iii) representatives of NGOs that represent or work with young people with disabilities; iv) representatives of NGOs that represent or work with Roma, Ashkali, and

⁹ This phase examined: the Strategy for Youth 2019-2023; EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027; Education Strategy 2022-2026; The Migration Strategy 2021-2025; Draft Strategy for Transitional Justice; Draft Action Plan for the Implementation of the "Youth Guarantee" program; National Development Plan 2030; the National Strategy for Community Security (2018-2023); the National Strategy for Protection from Domestic Violence and Violence against Women 2022-2026; Action Plan "Mental Health after the COVID-19 Pandemic"; The Strategy for Climate Change 2019-2028; Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2023; Kosovo Program for Gender Equality 2020-2024; The Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026; Albania's Youth Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2029; The Youth Strategy of North Macedonia 2023-2027; Estonian Youth Sector Development Plan 2021-2035.

¹⁰ 1. Education; 2. Employment; 3. Health; 4. Security; 5. Environmental protection; 6. Volunteering; 7. Civic engagement; 8. Culture and recreation; and 9. Equality and inclusion.

Egyptian youth; and v) young people participating in the annual workshop of the UN Youth Assembly. These consultations were organized in order to discuss the findings of the questionnaire as well as to collect the opinions of young people regarding the causes of the main challenges identified and the best ways to deal with them.

Then, the list of the main challenges faced by young people, the result of the developed consultation process, as well as other main findings from the preparation phase were presented to the State Youth Commission (SYC) in the meeting held on June 28, 2023. Also, during this meeting, the main challenges of young people that will be addressed in the Strategy were defined and discussed, as well as the umbrella approach of the Strategy was defined and agreed.

Phase 3: Formulation of Strategy objectives (July 2023): During the third phase, a two-day workshop was organized with the working group, held on July 12 and 13, 2023, during which the framework of the Strategy was defined. More specifically, the vision and objectives (strategic and specific) of the SSY have been formulated (elaborated in more detail in the fourth chapter of this document), as well as the main policy options or measures for dealing with selected youth challenges, inspired by the main limitations of the relevant institutions but also from the EU policy framework. The policies chosen are technically sound and adapted to the local context; they create synergy and/or complement other relevant strategies and other major projects managed by local and international institutions and organizations.

Phase 4: Drafting of the first draft of the Strategy and Action Plan (2024-2026) (August & September 2023): Within the fourth phase of the Strategy drafting process, the first draft of the Strategy was drawn up, which includes contributions from all relevant ministries, municipalities, and international organizations. Together with the drafting of the Strategy, the Action Plan for the period 2024-2026 was drawn up, which includes the definition of key actions based on policy measures, main resources, time frame, assigned responsibilities, etc. The action plan also includes political measures and specific activities foreseen by other sectoral strategies which are in force within the period 2024-2026. Also, during this phase, the draft Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the SSY was drawn up, which includes the statements of the results of the Strategy with performance indicators, verification tools, data collection methods, the basic situation, as and the corresponding targets for each indicator.

Phase 5: Strategy consultation and validation: During this phase, various online and direct consultations have been organized, where interested parties have had the opportunity to offer their opinions and comments regarding the draft Strategy, Action Plan (2024-2026), and Monitoring and Evaluation framework. The Draft Strategy and the Draft Action Plan have also been published on the Platform of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo for Public Consultations and have been open for prior consultation from 13th October 2023 until 2nd November 2023 and public consultation from DATE 6 November to 30 November. The comments, suggestions, and remarks received during this process have been carefully considered and incorporated into the final version of the Strategy. Over 485 youth and representatives of various NGOs that support youth development participated in the development of this Strategy.

III. Current Challenges of Young People in Kosovo

Although many improvements have been registered in recent years in areas with a direct impact on youth development, young people in Kosovo continue to face various challenges that make it difficult for them to realize their rights, needs, and full potential. Kosovo has made great progress in increasing participation in education at all levels. However, investments are needed in increasing **access to quality education** so that young people can be better prepared for the current and future labor market. According to the results of the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) of 2018, 77% of 15-year-old students in Kosovo have not reached the minimum level of reading, mathematics and science skills, compared to less than 50% in neighboring countries and 22% to the average of the countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).¹¹ These results show that Kosovar students are five school years behind the OECD average in reading, and just over four years behind in mathematics.¹² Dissatisfaction with the quality of education is also evident from the perceptions of young people themselves.¹³ Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian youth, youth with disabilities, and youth growing up living in poverty experience lower participation and completion rates at all levels of education. For example, while primary education attendance for Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian children and youth is 84% (compared to 100% for the general population), attendance drops to only 31% for upper secondary education (compared to 87% for the general population).¹⁴ Furthermore, it is estimated that around 88% of children and young people with disabilities in Kosovo do not attend school at all.¹⁵

The **school dropout rate** has decreased significantly in recent years. However, it remains high for young people from the Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian communities: 13.2% do not attend primary education (compared to 2% of the general population), 20.7% do not attend lower secondary education (2.7% for the general population), and about 58% do not attend upper secondary education (9% for the general population).¹⁶

A large number of young people in Kosovo also face challenges in the **labor market**, mainly as a result of the mismatch of education (including vocational education) with the needs of the labor market, as well as due to the lack of opportunities (such as training, practical work, etc.) that facilitate the transition of young people from school to work. Although the unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 in Kosovo has decreased significantly over the last ten years (from 55% in 2012 to 38% in 2021)¹⁷, it still remains relatively high with the EU average (13%)¹⁸, thus recording the highest unemployment rate of this age group in Europe. Kosovo also has the lowest youth labor force participation rate in the Western Balkans (21%), compared to 24% of the regional average and 37.8% of the EU average.¹⁹ In addition, young Kosovars are almost twice as likely to be unemployed as adults.

¹¹OECD: PISA 2018 results. [Student performance in reading, math, and science](#)

¹² In Kosovo, the average performance of 15-year-olds in reading is 353 points, compared to 481 points of young people in the EU, in mathematics 366 points compared to 489 in the EU, and 365 points in science compared to 484 in the EU.

¹³ Only 23% of young people in Kosovo are satisfied with the quality of education, compared to 30% of the Western Balkan countries (*Friedrich Ebert Stiftung: Youth Study, Kosovo*)

¹⁴ASK & UNICEF (2020): Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS)

¹⁵ UNMIK Kosovo (2019): [38,000 children with disabilities do not attend school](#)

¹⁶ASK & UNICEF (2020): Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS)

¹⁷ ASK (2022): The 2021 Labor Force Survey

¹⁸ Eurostat 2021

¹⁹ Council for Regional Cooperation (2021): [Study on Youth Employment in the Western Balkans](#)

According to the survey organized by the UNKT (United Nations Kosovo Team) with young people, 77% of young people surveyed who were unemployed declared that they had no work experience²⁰. Furthermore, one third (or 32%) of young people aged 15-24 in Kosovo and about 50% of young people aged 25-29 belong to the category of persons who are neither employed nor involved in education/training (NEET), compared to 23% of young people in the Western Balkans²¹ and only 11.7% of young people in the EU^{22,23}. Of those who are employed, the majority (54%) work in jobs that do not match their occupation (horizontal skills mismatch), while around 44% of current youth jobs require a lower level of formal education compared to the existing level of youth employed in those jobs (vertical mismatch).²⁴. It is estimated that 8 out of 10 young people employed in Kosovo have a temporary work contract (compared to only 9% of young people in the EU) and almost half (48%) are employed in the informal sector.²⁵

Lack of access to **financial services** it also hinders young people's opportunities for entrepreneurship and self-employment. In 2021, 44% of young people (15-24 years old) in Kosovo had a bank account (about 20% below the world average of 65.5%) and only 11.4% received a loan from a financial institution compared to 17.3 for percent of the total population.²⁶ Consequently, the number of young self-employed entrepreneurs, especially girls and women, remains low.

Young people in Kosovo have high potential in the positive change of socio-political circumstances in Kosovo. Unlike many other developed countries, at least since 2009, the participation of young voters in various elections in Kosovo, especially those aged 18-21, has been consistently higher compared to all other age groups.²⁷ However, economic non-integration in many cases has a parallel effect **on their social and democratic non-integration**. This is also reflected in the generally low rate of **participation of young people in decision-making and policy-making**²⁸. Young Kosovar people do not have high expressed trust in political institutions, and especially political parties and the national government. According to a survey, 57% of young people in Kosovo do not trust political parties and 50% do not trust the government in general, while only 10% are of the opinion that their interests are "well" represented in national politics.²⁹ Moreover, the expression of a political position through civic activism is not very widespread among young people, **as only 13% of them have participated in civil society activities as volunteers**, compared to 34% of young people in the EU^{30,31}. However, despite the high level of decentralization in Kosovo, local governments face difficulties in encouraging youth participation: most local youth action councils have never been established or have become inactive, while only 14 youth centers have been active throughout Kosovo in 2022.

²⁰ UNKT (2021): Challenges and perspectives of young people in Kosovo

²¹ Council for Regional Cooperation (2021): Youth Employment Study in the Western Balkans

²² Eurostat 2022

²³ ASK (2022): The 2021 Labor Force Survey

²⁴ Friedrich Ebert Foundation (2019): *Youth Study, Kosovo*

²⁵ World Bank (2017). Diagnosing Work in Kosovo

²⁶ Findex 2021 Global Database

²⁷ International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) (2016): Percentage of new voters in Kosovo

²⁸ 6% of the young people surveyed worked in a political party or political group and 7% participated in political activities via the internet/social networks (Friedrich Ebert Stiftung 2019: Youth Study, Kosovo)

²⁹ Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2019): *Youth Study, Kosovo*

³⁰ European Union: [Volunteer youth mobility and cross-border solidarity activities](#)

³¹ Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2019): *Youth Study, Kosovo*

Emigration of young Kosovars to EU countries has declined in recent years: in 2015 37,085 young Kosovars aged 14-35 applied for asylum in EU countries in 2015 compared to only 815 in 2021. However, the desire and intentions of young people to move abroad remain high.³² More than half of young people aspire to emigrate from Kosovo; of them, 63% for economic reasons as the main motive.³³ Young men with low and secondary education have a higher tendency to emigrate.³⁴

Furthermore, although the overall health status of young people in Kosovo is good, there is a need to improve services to prevent and address some current problems of young people related to **their physical and mental health**. A high percentage (29%) of young Kosovar people (15-29 years old) are smokers³⁵ (compared to 18% of young people in the EU³⁶), while 27% regularly consume alcohol (similar to the EU average: 30% of young people in the EU consume alcohol on a weekly basis³⁷).³⁸ Although there is no accurate data regarding the use of narcotic substances, about 38% of young people have expressed moderate and extreme concerns about the use of these substances³⁹. In addition, young people are increasingly facing various mental health problems or disorders, which have increased significantly as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴⁰ Rigid social mentality and a series of taboos still remain barriers to having constructive conversations and informing young people about mental health and emotional well-being. 77% of young people surveyed by UNKT in 2021 expressed concerns about coping with stress and 83% rated physical and mental health as essential in their lives. Regarding **sexual and reproductive health**, only 40% of young Kosovar people use contraceptives⁴¹, compared to 71% of young people in Europe⁴², while 4% of young people are not at all informed about the issues and importance of reproductive health. The lack of knowledge about the necessity and possibility of using contraceptives is considered the main factor that, among other things, leads to pregnancies and births at an early age, which, although they have decreased in recent years⁴³, continue to be widespread.

Young people in Kosovo are also facing phenomena that undermine their well-being and **security**.⁴⁴ Bullying (both physical and verbal), bullying (including sexual harassment), and incidents of violence are widespread in schools. According to Save the Children Kosovo's 'Young Voices 2022' survey with young people aged 13-17, it appears that 35% of them have felt bullied or harassed during the past year.⁴⁵ Other surveys show that young people feel safer in the neighborhood than at school.⁴⁶

³² Eurostat 2015, 2021: [Asylum applicants by type of applicant, nationality, age and gender](#)

³³ Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2019): *Youth Study, Kosovo*

³⁴ Almost half (49%) of Kosovar immigrants during the years 2016-2018 had general secondary education, 32% had low education, and 20% had higher education (Eurostat).

³⁵ Means daily smoking.

³⁶ Eurostat 2019: [Smoking by gender, age, and educational level](#)

³⁷ Eurostat 2019: [Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender, age, and country of birth](#)

³⁸ Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2019): *Youth Study, Kosovo*

³⁹ UNKT (2021): Challenges and perspectives of young people in Kosovo

⁴⁰ Among them, we can mention increased anxiety and fear, stress, depression, lack of self-confidence or low self-esteem, negative thoughts, suicidal thoughts, etc.

⁴¹ Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2019): *Youth Study, Kosovo*

⁴² European Parliamentary Forum on Sexual and Reproductive Rights (2022): [Awareness and use of contraceptives among young people in Europe](#)

⁴³ 443 registered births to girls aged 14-19 in 2022 compared to 1,001 in 2012 (KAS: Birth Statistics).

⁴⁴ Besides being more at risk of becoming victims of violence or any other crime, young people, unlike adults, hesitate to report these cases to the relevant institutions for various reasons. This can happen for various reasons such as fear, shame, various threats, lack of information about reporting mechanisms, lack of trust in protective institutions, etc. ([World Health Organization \(2015\): Prevention of youth violence: A summary of evidence](#)).

⁴⁵ Save the Children Kosovo (2022): [New Voices](#)

⁴⁶ According to the UNKT survey, about 86% reported feeling very safe or somewhat safe in their neighborhood, compared to 68% who felt very safe or somewhat safe at school.

Although accurate data is lacking, many young people have access to weapons that their family members keep illegally at home, which is also affecting the higher involvement of young people in criminal activities. **Cyber security** and the need to sensitize young people about cyber threats is equally important. About 14% of boys and 9% of girls (aged 13-17) included in the 'Young Voices 2022' survey stated that they rarely or never feel safe online, while only 60% of boys and 62% of girls stated that they were taught at school how to use the Internet safely.⁴⁷ During the last years, an increase in the cases of **gender-based violence and murders** in Kosovo⁴⁸, which also affect young age groups, have been recorded.⁴⁹ In 2020, about 16% of girls and women aged 15-29 (versus 13% of boys and men) considered domestic violence to be justifiable.⁵⁰ The normalization of domestic violence is more widespread among young people of the Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian communities.

Although the approach and behavior towards marginalized young people in Kosovo have improved in recent years, they continue to face **inequality, discrimination, and stigmatization**, phenomena that prevent the realization and full use of their human potential. Girls and women, ethnic minorities, youth with disabilities, and youth living in rural areas face additional barriers in accessing services and opportunities due to multiple layers of discrimination and restrictive cultural norms. **Young women in Kosovo** are underrepresented at every level of education except university.⁵¹ However, even with advanced university education, they have lower employment rates, are underrepresented in managerial and professional positions, and are overrepresented in sectors related to their traditional role, including the education, trade, and health sectors.⁵² The unemployment rate of girls and women (15-24 years old) in Kosovo is 46.5%, compared to 33.7% of boys and men. While the gender gap in youth labor force participation is similar in most Western Balkan countries, the rate of participation of young women in the labor market in Kosovo is half or less than half that of other countries in region. The labor force participation of girls and women aged 15-29 is also lower (22%) compared to that of men (40%).⁵³ Furthermore, traditional social norms in Kosovo assign family responsibilities almost exclusively to women, which hinders their professional development and career commitment. 32% of girls and women in Kosovo report childcare duties as the main reason for economic inactivity, compared to only 1.1% of boys and men.⁵⁴ Similarly, according to a study conducted in 2022, girls and women in Kosovo spend 44% more time performing unpaid care work (6.2 hours per day) compared to boys and men (3.5 hours per day).⁵⁵

Although the inclusion of children and youth of the **Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian**⁵⁶ communities in the educational system in Kosovo has marked improvements during the last decade, it still remains low

⁴⁷Save the Children Kosovo 2022. While 85% of respondents think that Kosovo should do more to prevent cyberbullying

⁴⁸ The number of domestic violence cases reported to the police has risen steadily, from 1,915 in 2019 and just over 2,000 in 2020 to over 2,400 in 2021 ([Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation \(2022\): Women's Rights in the Western Balkans](#)).

⁴⁹ It is worth mentioning the case of the 18-year-old Marigona Osmani who was brutally raped and killed by two men in August 2021, as well as the case of the rape of the 11-year-old in August 2022, who was raped by 5 men, three of whom were minors ([Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation \(2022\): Women's Rights in the Western Balkans](#)).

⁵⁰ ASK & UNICEF (2020): Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS)

⁵¹ In the 2021/22 academic year, 60% of students at the Bachelor level in public and private universities were girls and women. However, young women continue to be underrepresented in the STEM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics): only 39% of students enrolled in the STEM field at Bachelor level were girls and women (KAS 2022: Education Statistics in Kosovo 2021/22).

⁵² ASK (2022): The 2021 Labor Force Survey

⁵³ As aforementioned.

⁵⁴ Millennium Challenge Corporation (2018). Kosovo Labor Force and Time Use Study Research Report.

⁵⁵ Institute for Social Policy "Musine Kokalari" (2022). [Care as unpaid work in Kosovo](#).

⁵⁶ According to the population census in 2011, 35,784 people from the Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian communities live in Kosovo, making up about 2% of the total population.

compared to the general population. On average, 84% of Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian children attend primary education (vs. 100% of the general population), 63% attend lower secondary education (vs. 93% of the general population), and only 31% (vs. 87%) attend upper secondary education.⁵⁷ Consequently, the youth of these communities face the highest unemployment rate in Kosovo and the Balkans.⁵⁸ 78% of Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian youth aged 18-24 are not in employment, education, or training (NEET), compared to 47% of the general population.⁵⁹ 88% of girls and women from these communities are in the NEET category, compared to 70% of men⁶⁰. It is assumed that about 4% of women from these communities are employed, compared to 21% of men.⁶¹ Faced with extreme poverty and material deprivation, the young people of these communities were often forced to make unenviable and even dangerous decisions for them, such as dropping out of school, getting involved in early marriages, engaging in dangerous work, etc. Early marriage⁶² remains a widespread problem in these communities: One in three women and 1 in 10 men aged 20-24 from the Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian communities reported being married before the age of 18.⁶³

Regarding children and **youth with disabilities**⁶⁴, it is estimated that about 38,000 (or 88%) of them are not enrolled in school at all⁶⁵. People with disabilities from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have significantly fewer average years of education (with 45% having never attended school), which makes it difficult for them to find quality employment.⁶⁶ According to 2019 data, only 15% of disabled people in Kosovo were employed.⁶⁷ Young people with disabilities in Kosovo also face unequal and poor quality access to health services. Since the public health system does not provide individualized rehabilitation services, these services are partially provided by Kosovar organizations for persons with disabilities. However, since most of them have limited capacities and resources, these organizations fail to cover the needs of all young people with disabilities.

Young people from rural areas in Kosovo also continue to face inequalities and various barriers. Access to quality education for this category is lower compared to young people living in urban areas⁶⁸. According to a study, 76% of young people aged 15-24 living in rural areas were unemployed.⁶⁹ Regarding unemployment by gender, the results show that women living in rural areas are at a disadvantage in the labor market compared to men, with 80.5% of rural women unemployed, compared to 67.6% of unemployed men.⁷⁰ Young people coming from rural areas often lack the necessary means of mobility to access participation activities due to geographic location and transportation challenges to access activities that often operate in more urban areas. In particular, non-formal education programs, youth, sports and cultural spaces, recreational and multifunctional

⁵⁷ASK & UNICEF 2020: Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS).

⁵⁸About 50% in 2017 (for the 15-64 age group) (World Bank, UNDP, EU 2018: [Regional Roma Survey 2017](#)).

⁵⁹World Bank, UNDP, EU 2018: [Regional Roma Survey 2017](#)

⁶⁰As aforementioned.

⁶¹As aforementioned.

⁶²Child marriage, also referred to as early marriage, is any marriage where at least one of the parties is under the age of 18.

⁶³ASK & UNICEF (2020): Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS)

⁶⁴Nearly 100,000 citizens in Kosovo – about 8% of the total population – live with some form of disability.

⁶⁵UNMIK Kosovo (2019): [38.000 children with disabilities do not attend school](#)

⁶⁶Voice of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians 2018.

⁶⁷Save the Children Kosovo (2022): [New Voices](#)

⁶⁸Regarding the level of education, 1.7% of the 602 young people (15-24 years old) surveyed living in rural areas do not have any formal education, 16% have completed only primary schooling, and almost half (47%) have completed secondary education (NGO LENS, supported by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2018): [The Rural Youth of Kosovo](#))

⁶⁹NGO LENS, supported by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2018): [The Rural Youth of Kosovo](#)

⁷⁰NGO LENS, supported by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2018): [The Rural Youth of Kosovo](#)

centers, specific activities of a political/social nature and other participatory activities are based in larger cities with a more urban environment. There is a lack of awareness and advocacy on the importance of specific active participation among young people from all geographical locations. With young women in particular, and also young people in general, low awareness of the benefits that may arise as a result of particular participation may contribute to their reluctance to participate.⁷¹

Negative perceptions and language of hatred and intolerance towards young people of the **LGBTQI+**⁷² **community** in Kosovo it is high. According to a survey organized by the World Bank in 2018, 27% of respondents of the **LGBTQI+ community** (whose average age was 27.6 years) reported experiencing discrimination at work and 28% experienced discrimination by school/university staff in the past 12 months. Furthermore, 82% stated that they constantly experience attacks and harassment of various forms and 41% reported being physically/sexually assaulted or threatened with violence.⁷³ Furthermore, 73% stated that they do not feel safe and avoid various public places or spaces.

Similarly, **inter-ethnic relations and interactions** between young people of different ethnicities in Kosovo, especially between Kosovars and Serbs, are not at the desired level. Just 29% of Serbian youth and 21% of Albanian youth agree that learning the common language should be mandatory for both communities.⁷⁴ On the other hand, about 40% of Kosovar youth consider that inter-ethnic relations are still tense.⁷⁵ These findings also coincide with the responses of the general population: 42% of Kosovar citizens (and 73% of citizens in Serbia) do not consider peace between Kosovo and Serbia possible.⁷⁶

As for **culture and recreation (or leisure)**, Kosovar youth do not spend enough time in activities that affect their personal and professional development. Asked about the activities they do most often, young people in Kosovo focus their free time on spending time with family (70%), followed by listening to music (49%), and watching movies (31%).⁷⁷ On the other hand, only 6% of respondents declared that they engage in voluntary work, 5% in youth center activities, 19% in joint creative activities, and 28% in sports activities.⁷⁸ The participation of young people in such activities of course also depends on the existence and conditions of suitable spaces for the development of cultural, artistic and sports activities, informing or raising the awareness of young people about the importance of participation, as well as their financial affordability. Furthermore, the development of modern technologies is more and more influencing the continuous growth of young people's cyber addiction. Young people in Kosovo spend an average of 20.8 hours per week on the Internet and only 8.7 hours per week reading.⁷⁹ The two main reasons for the use of the Internet by young people are communication with relatives or friends (85%) and the use of social networks (83%). This statistic also coincides with the

71 https://kyp-ks.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Initial-Mapping-Exercise-Report_KYP.pdf

72 Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex people

73 World Bank 2018: Life on the Margins: Results of the survey on the experiences of LGBTI people in South East Europe).

74 Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2019): Youth Study, Kosovo. More than a third of young Albanians and almost half of young Serbs are convinced that there is no need to learn another language.

75 UNKT (2021): Challenges and perspectives of young people in Kosovo

76 World Bank (2021): Risk and resilience assessment, Kosovo

77 As aforementioned.

78 As aforementioned.

79 UNKT (2021): Challenges and perspectives of young people in Kosovo

behavior of young people in the EU, 84% of whom use the Internet to spend time on social networks.⁸⁰ Meanwhile, only 50% of Kosovar youth use the Internet for educational purposes or for work.⁸¹

As their effects are becoming more and more visible, challenges related to **environmental protection** have begun to occupy an important place in the discourse of Kosovar youth. About 50% of young people in Kosovo perceive the situation regarding environmental problems as "alarmingly serious", followed by another 30% who consider the situation as "very serious".⁸² From a list of the most important environmental problems, 66% chose air pollution and 52% waste management.⁸³ Meanwhile, "climate change" was seen as an important environmental issue by only 3.2% of respondents.⁸⁴ Regarding the participation of Kosovar youth in various activities aimed at protecting the environment and raising the awareness of their wider community on these issues, about 29% of young people surveyed by the GAIA organization in 2019 said that they promote environmental protection on a regular basis, followed by 25% who stated that they promote environmental protection only through social media, while 19% stated that they are not at all involved in the promotion of environmental protection.⁸⁵

Regarding volunteering, the existing platform for volunteering KoVo is not actively used by all stakeholders and control mechanisms are not in place. Information gathered through consultations shows that a significant number of local NGOs and other organizations are not aware of the platform and/or in cases where they are aware, they lack the knowledge of how to register volunteers. In addition, young people lack knowledge about registering voluntary work hours and their possible use. In addition, different incentives and/or motivations are not part of the system. Furthermore, the lack of regulations at the municipal level on how to engage volunteers and the process of volunteer work creates further problems for young people. This also leads to less interest from young people to engage in voluntary work as they see no benefit from it.

IV. Vision, Strategic Objective, and Priority Measures

The vision, the strategic objective, as well as the priority measures of this Strategy reflect the attitudes and priorities of Kosovar youth, identified as part of the dialogue developed with young people within the second phase of the Strategy drafting process.⁸⁶ According to the answers received from the online questionnaire developed with young people and live discussions, the ten main challenges of young people in Kosovo are related to access to quality education, mental health, access and quality in employment, security issues such as freedom of expression, sexual harassment, gender-based violence, and public safety, as well as issues on the inclusion of the most vulnerable groups, such as the inclusion of young people with disabilities.

⁸⁰ Eurostat 2022: Frequency of Internet usage

⁸¹ Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2019): Youth Study, Kosovo

⁸² GAIA 2019: Perceptions of Kosovar youth about the environmental situation in Kosovo

⁸³ As aforementioned.

⁸⁴ As aforementioned.

⁸⁵ As aforementioned.

⁸⁶ Respectively, the phase of identification, consultation, and selection of challenges that must be addressed in the Strategy.

In addition to the results of the questionnaire and direct discussions, the identification or selection of the most priority challenges that must be addressed in this Strategy is also based on the detailed review and analysis of all existing sectoral strategies, action plans, and similar youth policies in nine key thematic areas that have been identified and prioritized by young people themselves: 1) Education, 2) Health, 3) Employment, 4) Safety, 5) Environmental Protection, 6) Volunteering, 7) Civic Engagement, 8) Culture and Recreation, and 9) Equity and Inclusion.

More specifically, the purpose of this analysis was to identify the thematic areas and specific youth challenges that are well addressed by other existing Strategies and those that are not addressed at all (or not effectively addressed). According to this analysis, it is evident that two of the thematic areas which are well addressed by the existing Strategies are that of employment (addressed in a detailed and comprehensive manner in the Implementation Plan for Youth Guarantee 2023-2025)⁸⁷ and of access to quality education (addressed through Education Strategy 2022-2026).

Taking into account these findings, it was agreed to apply the umbrella approach of this Strategy, which on the one hand includes sectoral strategies that effectively address the issues faced by young people, and on the other hand focuses on other areas or challenges that are not addressed from other strategic documents. For example, Strategies and/or other existing sectoral documents (such as those in the field of employment and access to quality education) are included in this Strategy, but no interventions or political measures will be defined for these areas since there are already planned interventions for them.⁸⁸ While other topics or challenges such as mental health, security, inclusiveness, environmental protection, civic engagement, which are not addressed (or not addressed well) by any other strategic document, are addressed directly in this Strategy, through the drafting of political measures and specific actions in action plans.

Vision

The vision of SSY is that ***all young people, without distinction, realize their needs and rights in a way that enables them to reach their full human potential and to participate actively in all spheres of society.***

Objectives

The vision of SSY is intended to be implemented through a strategic objective and three specific objectives. The strategic objective is for ***young people to enjoy a healthy, safe, comfortable life, and contribute to the development of an inclusive and sustainable society.*** Through this strategic objective, general improvements are expected to be achieved in the main areas related to youth, such as education, employment, health, safety, volunteerism, civic engagement, culture and recreation, environmental protection, equality and inclusiveness, etc. In other words, the strategic objective represents a broader, long-term, and higher-level goal, which guides the general direction of Kosovar youth for the 2024-2032 period. Some of the goals that are intended to be achieved through this objective include reducing the youth unemployment rate, reducing the number of young people in

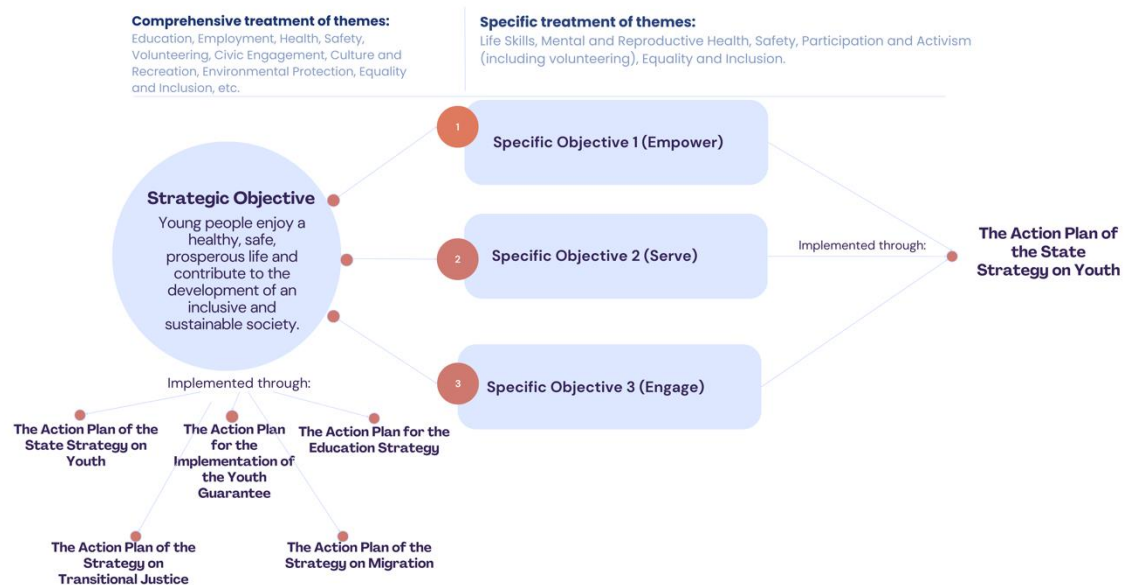
⁸⁷ The Youth Guarantee is a political commitment undertaken by all EU Member States to ensure the right of every young person under 29 for quality employment, continuing education and/or apprenticeship or internship program within four months of either leaving formal education or becoming unemployed.

⁸⁸ If such documents will not continue beyond the current coverage period (i.e. 2024-2032), then concrete measures and actions for these areas will be developed and will be part of this Strategy.

the NEET category, increasing the quality of education (as measured by the results of the PISA test), improving the mental and reproductive health of young people, reducing concerns about the safety of young people (both physical and cyber), increasing young people's participation in decision-making, volunteering, etc. This strategic objective incorporates the principle of inclusiveness and sustainability, reflecting the cross-sectoral approach of the Strategy which requires synergy, coordination, and close interaction of all relevant actors and young people themselves as key partners in development both at the national and municipal levels.

The strategic objective is expected to be achieved based on the implementation of three strategic documents. Improvements related to youth employment are expected to be achieved through the implementation of the Youth Guarantee and the relevant Action Plan, while those related to education will be realized through the implementation of the Education Strategy and its Action Plan. On the other hand, other important areas for young people, which are not addressed or have not been adequately addressed by other strategic documents, such as life skills, mental health, sexual and reproductive health, safety, engagement and participation of young people (including volunteerism), equality and inclusiveness, etc., will be directly addressed by this Strategy through three specific objectives. The indicators defined for the strategic objective, based on which the monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of this objective will be done, are reflected in the passport of indicators (Appendix 2 of this document).

Figure 1. Action plans for the implementation of the strategic objective and specific objectives of the SSY



Through three specific objectives, SSY focuses on three areas of action, summarized in three key words:

Empower, Serve, and Engage. Each specific objective includes policy measures and actions that target marginalized youth in Kosovo (such as girls and women, youth with disabilities, youth from minority communities, youth from rural areas, youth living in poverty , etc.). In other words, equality and inclusiveness will be implicitly merged into each of the three specific objectives of the Strategy. By integrating inclusiveness and equality in its three main pillars, the Strategy aims to build a more just, equal, and united society. The specific objectives of the SSY are elaborated in more detail below.

Specific Objective 1: Empowering or equipping young people with essential life skills for a successful and prosperous life. Through this objective, the aim is to equip Kosovar youth with life skills, necessary for their personal and professional development and empowering them to live a comfortable and successful life, in harmony with others. Essential life skills are defined by the World Health Organization as, "a set of psychosocial competencies and interpersonal skills that help people make informed decisions, solve problems, think critically and creatively, communicate effectively, build relationships healthy, empathize with others and cope and manage their lives in a healthy and productive way. Essential life skills can be directed toward personal actions and/or interpersonal actions, as well as toward actions to change the surrounding environment to make it conducive to health."⁸⁹ The specific measures/interventions and actions that are expected to be implemented within this objective cover different areas of life skills such as i) Health education (physical, sexual and mental) ii) Socio-emotional skills, iii) Digital skills and computer knowledge, iv) Civic education, v) Education on safety and social cohesion, vi) Education on environmental protection, vii) Cultural, artistic, and sports education, etc. Equipping young people with life skills is planned to be done through various interventions, such as through non-formal education and youth work (including support for youth mobility and direct engagement of diaspora youth), formal education (namely more effective framing of these topics in teaching), developing and promoting a Youth Platform as a single digital entry point for young people that offers various information and services for young people, developing self-learning programs, improving the coordination of programs funded by the central and local level, etc.

Specific Objective 2: Improving the availability, accessibility, and quality of services (online and live) and support provided to young people that effectively address their needs. Policy measures envisaged under this objective will cover improving the quality, effectiveness, and accessibility of services related to i) Mental Health, ii) Sexual Health, iii) Addiction and abuse of narcotic substances and iv) Prevention or reporting of harassment, bullying, and violence (of various forms), etc. Some of the main planned interventions include providing quality online services (e.g. through the online Platform), improving directly provided services (including increasing the number and capacities of professionals and/or service providers, improving or establishing adequate and inclusive spaces for the provision of these services, etc.), the organization of various researches and analyzes to better understand the shortcomings of the services and the implementation of the recommendations derived from them, the involvement of young people in the planning, development, and evaluation of the services offered, etc.

⁸⁹ "Skills for Health" Skills-based health education including life skills: An important component of a Child-Friendly/Health-Promoting School. <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/42818/924159103X.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1>

Specific Objective 3: Improving youth policies and empowering young people in decision-making, policy-making, and implementation of programs aimed at society development. This objective envisages the implementation of various political measures in order to improve youth policies to more effectively and efficiently support the development and empowerment of young people both personally and as agents of positive change in the community and society. Some of the interventions foreseen under this objective include: the re-organization and strengthening of youth structures (youth councils, student councils, university student parliaments, etc.), and youth organizations, the establishment and functionalization of youth spaces (namely youth centers) according to quality and comprehensive standards, the establishment and strengthening of the Agency for Youth Development (in line with the Draft Law on Youth), promoting and increasing the quality of volunteering, engaging young people in regular and structured dialogues with policy makers, strengthening or creating mechanisms that promote the participation of young people in decision-making, policy-making, and development of their community and raising the capacities of institutions and youth for applying models for youth participation in these processes, reviewing the legal framework and policies based on evidence, creating an effective and sustainable system for the collection, processing, and regular reporting of youth data, etc.

V. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

Implementation and Coordination Mechanisms

The implementation of the SSY will be done according to three action plans that will be approved by the Government. The first action plan will cover the period 2024-2026, the second the period 2027-2029, and the last the period 2030-2032. As part of this Strategy (as additional action plans), the Action Plan for the implementation of the Youth Guarantee and the relevant parts of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Education Strategy will be considered (namely, the specific objective 2 of this plan that concerns the raising quality of education). If such additional plans will not continue beyond the current coverage period (i.e. 2024-2032), then concrete measures and actions will be developed for the areas addressed by those documents, which will be a direct part of this Strategy. All institutions included in the action plans will be responsible for the implementation of the Strategy. This includes institutions that are part of other existing action plans or strategies that address the specific challenges faced by young people, such as the Implementation Plan for the Youth Guarantee 2023-2025, the Education Strategy Action Plan (2022-2026), Draft Strategy for Transitional Justice⁹⁰ and Migration Strategy 2021-2025. These institutions will have coordination meetings every three months at the technical level as part of the working group, as well as at the decision-making level as part of the State Youth Commission (SYC). The municipal level plays a special role in enabling the implementation of the Strategy, where the necessary cooperation between the central and local levels is elaborated in Annex 3. Depending on the cost of the activities and the budget of the responsible, leading and/or supporting institutions, the funding sources for implementation are allocated according to the

⁹⁰ It is applied with the approval of the Draft Strategy for Transitional Justice by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo.

legislation in force for budget allocations with annual and medium-term planning and are supplemented with the support of the donor community in Kosovo.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring the implementation of the Strategy is a continuous process of collecting and analyzing information regarding the implementation of interventions/measures as well as specific actions or activities. Implementation monitoring tracks implemented actions, financial resources allocated and spent on a regular basis and compares them with the action plan to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the Strategy. While performance monitoring observes the results achieved at different levels: (i) priority measures, (ii) specific objectives and (iii) strategic objectives. The monitoring of the implementation of the actions within the priority measures, as well as the monitoring of the allocated and spent financial resources will be done on the basis of the action plan for the implementation of the Strategy. On the other hand, performance monitoring or results monitoring will be done on the basis of the passport of indicators (Appendix 2 of this document), where the performance indicators for priority measures, specific objectives, and strategic goals are set.

Monitoring of the implementation of priority measures, actions, and allocated and spent financial resources will be carried out every six months, while performance monitoring will be carried out on an annual basis. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (MCYS) will be responsible for collecting and systematizing monitoring information from relevant institutions and drafting the relevant monitoring report (semi-annual and annual), which will be submitted to SYC⁹¹ for review and will also be published and discussed with other relevant actors. The six-monthly report, which is prepared at the end of the month after the reporting period, is prepared for the follow-up of the implementation of the action plan. This report focuses on the completion of the actions defined in the action plan, the reasons for the delays, the risks associated with the implementation of the actions, and the next steps. While the annual report is prepared at the end of the first quarter of the following year. In addition to the timely completion of the actions defined in the action plan and the use of financial resources, the focus of the annual report is to review and analyze the achievement of the results and goals of priority measures as well as specific objectives by comparing them with the goals of the indicators of defined in the monitoring and evaluation framework, as well as to analyze possible obstacles and alternative measures that can address these main obstacles during the implementation of the Strategy. These reports will then be submitted to the State Youth Commission for review, approval and further guidance.

As part of the evaluation of the Strategy, two evaluation exercises will be carried out: one before the end of the second phase of the Strategy (2027-2029) and one at the end of the Strategy (2030-2032). The first evaluation exercise (interim evaluation) will analyze the implementation of the priority measures as well as the results achieved. By comparing with the baseline situation, the interim

⁹¹ The State Commission for Youth was founded on August 11, 2021 by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, as the highest inter-institutional coordinating mechanism on the implementation of sectoral and inter-sectoral youth policies. The Commission is a key part of the drafting and implementation process of the State Strategy for Youth. As foreseen in the new Law on Youth, the role of SYC within this strategy is to monitor the implementation and approve the annual report of the strategy.

evaluation will highlight changes in the overall context and judge whether the objectives, priority measures, and key actions remain relevant, before the start of the third phase of the implementation of the Strategy for the period 2030-2032. This evaluation will also examine whether there is still full coherence between the objectives of the Strategy and national priorities and policies. The mid-term evaluation will rely on information derived from the monitoring system and the overall context and will provide guidance for revising the Strategy's action plan. The final evaluation, which will be carried out in the years 2031-2032, will analyze the entire progress of the Strategy as a whole. This evaluation will report on the effectiveness, importance and relevance, efficiency, inclusiveness, and sustainability of the Strategy's priority measures.

Annex 1: Action Plan (2024-2026)

Draft Action Plan (2024-2026)

I.	Strategic objective 1: Young people enjoy a healthy, safe, prosperous life, and contribute towards the development of an inclusive and sustainable society				
I. 1	Specific objective 1: Empowering young people with essential life skills for a successful and fulfilling life⁹²				
No.	Indicator	Basic value	2024	2025	2026
1	Number of youth (disaggregated by gender) empowered with life skills through non-formal education and youth work	7,600 (2022)	15,000	20,000	25,000
2	Number of youth (disaggregated by gender) empowered with life skills through formal education	Not Available	18,000	23,000	28,000
3	Number of youth	0	0	10,000	50,000

⁹²

The specific measures/interventions and actions that are expected to be implemented within this objective cover different areas of life skills such as i) Health education (physical, sexual and mental) ii) Socio-emotional skills, iii) Digital skills and computer knowledge, iv) Civic education, v) Education on safety and social cohesion, vi) Education on environmental protection, vii) Cultural, artistic and sports education, etc.

	(disaggregated by gender) empowered with life skills through online platform				
4	Beneficiaries' satisfaction level (disaggregated by gender)	Not Available	Not Available	70% satisfied and very satisfied	70% satisfied and very satisfied
5	Percentage of youth from other communities empowered with life skills through (i) non-formal education & youth work, (ii) formal education and (iii) online platform	Not Available	10%	15%	20%
6	Percentage of youth with disabilities empowered with life skills through (i) non-formal education & youth work, (ii) formal education and (iii) online platform	Not Available	10%	15%	20%
7	Percentage of youth from rural areas empowered with life skills through (i) non-	Not Available	20%	30%	40%

N o.	Measure	Action ⁹³	Deadlines	Budget			Funding source	Leading institutions	Supporting institutions	Product			
				Year N1	Year N2	Year N3				Measure indicators	Values		
											2024	2025	2026
I. 1. 1	Equipping young people with life skills through qualitative non-formal education and qualitative youth work	Mapping of non-formal education programs with a focus on young people in priority areas to be addressed during 2024-2026 (mental health, reproductive and sexual health, safety, addiction to narcotic substances, culture and sports, inter-ethnic relations, environment, etc.)	2024-2025	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	/	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	MESTI	The percentage of programs that meet the specified standards	0%	20%	50%
		Determining the quality standards of non-formal education and youth work programs funded by the Strategy	2024	2,000 (MCYS)	/	/	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	MESTI	Type of life skills addressed through non-formal education and youth work	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
		Inclusion of these standards in public calls for all organizations providing non-formal education	2024	2,000 (MCYS)	/	/	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	All	/				
		Organization of public calls for raising young people's life skills for identified priority areas	2026	120,000 (MCYS) 200,000 (MESTI) 20,000 (MH) 3,000 (ME)	120,000 (MCYS) 200,000 (MESTI) 30,000 (MH)	120,000 (MCYS) 200,000 (MESTI) 40,000 (MH)	Kosovo Budget (Support of NGOs that support learning centers/RAE com)	All	/				

				3,000 (ME)	3,000 EUR (ME)	munity) (MES TI) (MCY S/DY) (MH) (ME)							
		Digitization of the application process and the review of applications in public calls (for individuals and non-governmental organizations)	2025	50,000 (MCY S)	/	/	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/Department of Central Administration)	MCYS	/				
		Providing educational activities through peer educators in priority areas	2024-2026	30,000 (MCY S)	30,000 (MCY S)	30,000 (MCY S)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MESTI	UNICEF, UNFPA				
		Piloting and expansion of the "Art and Sport in Schools" programs	2024-2026	300,000 (DS) 500,000 (DC)	300,000 (DS) 600,000 (DC)	300,000 (DS) 700,000 (DC)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DS/DC)	MCYS (DC and DS)	MESTI	The number of students involved in organized extracurricular physical activities within educational institutions (NDP)	95,000	190,000	20,000
		Organization of youth camps in identified priority areas	2024-2026	50,000 (MCY S) 50,000 (MH) 50,000 (MFA D) 50,000 (MLG A) 50,000 (MIA)	50,000 (MCY S) 65,000 (MH) 50,000 (MFA D) 50,000 (MLG A) 50,000 (MIA)	50,000 (MCY S) 80,000 (MH) 50,000 (MFA D) 50,000 (MLG A) 50,000 (MIA)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY) (MH) (MFA D) (MLG A) (MIA)	MCYS, MH, MFAD, MLGA, MIA	/				
		Support of sports organizations in order to promote	2024-2026	100,000	100,000	100,000	Kosovo	MCYS (DS)	/				

		and develop recreational and health physical activity (NDP)		(MCY S)	(MCY S)	(MCYS)	Budget (MCY S/DY)						
		Organization of programs to promote interaction between the youth of Kosovo and the diaspora	2024-2026	80,000 (MFA D)	80,000 (MFA D)	80,000 (MFA D)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY) (MFA D)	MFAD	MCYS, MIA				
		Organization of programs that support the mobility of young people inside and outside Kosovo (so that young people represent Kosovo internationally)	2024-2026	30,000-50,000 (MES TI)	30,000-50,000 (MES TI)	30,000-50,000 (MEST I)	Kosovo Budget Mobility grants (MES TI) (MCY S)	MFAD and MCYS	MESTI				
		Establishment of the European Youth Card Office (EYCA) at MCYS	2024-2026	10,000 (MCY S)	10,000 (MCY S)	10,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	MFAD, MINT				
		Creation of agreements with civil society organizations and other parties involved in Youth Card activities for the distribution of youth cards	2024-2026	50,000 (MCY S)	50,000 (MCY S)	50,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	MFAD, MINT				
		Youth support for registration in the European Youth Card Association and participation in cultural exchange programs, educational programs (e.g. Erasmus), (internships) in European countries, as well as other activities related to the European Youth Card	2024	10 000 (MCY S)	10 000 (MCY S)	10 000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	MFAD, MINT				
		Organization of the questionnaire for the collection of young people's impressions regarding the improvement of the services provided by the European Youth Card and making the	2024	5 000 (MCY S)	5 000 (MCY S)	5 000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	MFAD, MINT				

		necessary improvements											
		Capacity building of youth workers	2024-2026	30,000 (MCYS)	30,000 (MCYS)	30,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	MESTI				
		Designing a system for registration, monitoring, and reporting of public calls beneficiaries	2024	10,000 MCYS	/	/	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	/				
		Implementation of the Action Plan of the Transitional Justice Strategy ⁹⁴ , with the aim of improving relations and inter-ethnic interactions between young people from different communities of Kosovo	2024-2026	30,000 (MCYS)	30,000 (MCYS)	30,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MJ	MCYS				
I. 1. 2.	Equipping young people with life skills through formal education	Developing analysis to determine the best way to frame or reinforce the teaching of these topics (e.g. socio-emotional education, sexual and reproductive education, etc.) in formal education	2024	5,000 (MES TI)	/	/	Kosovo Budget (MES TI)	MESTI	MCYS	The number of topics lectured regularly and systematically & SDG 4.7.1 (Extent to which (i) education for global citizenship and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, is mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024

⁹⁴ With the assumption that the Transitional Justice Strategy will be approved by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo.

										policies; (b) curriculum; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment)			
		Development of manuals for teachers to reinforce the teaching of certain topics and implementation of existing manuals	2024	2,500 (MES TI)	/	/	Kosovo Budget (MES TI)	MESTI	Municipalities (MLGA), UNICEF (UPP)				
		Teacher training for integration of life skills in teaching	2026	2,000 (MES TI)	2,000 (MES TI)	2,000 (MEST I)	Kosovo Budget MESTI /Donors	MESTI	Municipalities (MLGA), UNICEF (UPP)				
		Continuous monitoring of the implementation of manuals by teachers	2024-2026	10,000 (MES TI)	10,000 (MES TI)	10,000 (MEST I)	Kosovo Budget (MES TI)	MESTI	Municipalities (MLGA)				
I. 1. 3.	Development and promotion of the Youth Platform, as a single digital entry point for young people (one-stop shop), which offers various information and services for young people	Development of stable platform which is youth friendly and accessible on different devices (such as desktop, mobile, tablet)	2024-2026	25,000 MCYS	10,000 Maintenance and capacity building MCYS	10,000 Maintenance and capacity building MCYS	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	All, (OSCE)	Number of platform users	0	20,000	10,000
		Identification and integration of all existing programs or services for young people on the platform	2024-2026	/	/	/	/	MCYS	All				
		Development of new platform content, including development of articles, pod casts, info graphics, video animations, trainings, online courses, etc.	2024-2026	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	All	OSCE				
		Promotion of the platform to the youth	2024-2026	10,000 (MCYS)	10,000 (MCYS)	10,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	All				
		Development of (self-learning) programs,	2024-2026	20,000	20,000	20,000	Kosovo	MCYS	All				

		such as creation of various online courses/trainings, integrated in the youth platform		(MCYS)	(MCYS)	(MCYS)	Budget (MCYS/DY)						
I. 1. 4.	Equipping young people with life skills through awareness activities	Organization of various awareness campaigns and projects for, with, and by young people, related to negative phenomena affecting young people, such as the use of narcotic substances, violence and harassment, and juvenile delinquency	2024-2026	3,000 (MES TI)	3,000 (MES TI)	3,000 (MES TI)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY) (MES TI) (MH)	MESTI, MIA, MCYS, MD	All	The number of young people involved in these activities	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
		Celebrating Youth Month	2024-2026	5,000 (MCYS)	5,000 (MCYS)	5,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	All				
		Organization of awareness-raising activities (such as informal awareness-raising trainings) in the field of security (by KSF)	2024-2026	10,000 (MH)	25,000 (MH)	40,000 (MH)	Kosovo Budget (MD and MIA)	MD MIA	MIA, MESTI MCYS				
I. 1. 5.	Improving the coordination of programs funded by the central and local levels	Defining mechanisms for communication and exchange of information/knowledge/good practices about non-formal education programs and youth work between the central and local level	2024-2026	5,000 (MLGA)	5,000 (MLGA)	5,000 (MLGA)	Kosovo Budget (MLGA)	MLGA	MCYS	Established and operational mechanism	No	Yes	Yes
		Better coordination of support provision (through public calls) of non-formal education programs and youth work between central and local level	2024-2026	5,000 (MLGA)	5,000 (MLGA)	5,000 (MLGA)	Kosovo Budget (MLGA)	MLGA	MCYS	Level of program coordination			
		Creation of a database for registration and systematic reporting of developed programs and beneficiaries	2024-2026	10,000 (MLGA)	10,000 (MLGA)	10,000 (MLGA)	Kosovo Budget (MLGA)	MLGA	MCYS				
	General budget for Specific Objective 1:			2,156,500.00	2,210,000.00	2,348,000.00							

	<i>Of which capitals:</i>												
	<i>Of which deriving:</i>												
1.2	Specific objective 2: Improving the availability, accessibility and quality of services and support provided to young people that effectively address their needs⁹⁵												
No.	Indicator	Basic value	2024			2025			2026				
1	Number of young people (disaggregated by gender) who received online services	0	0			1,000			2,000				
2	Number of young people (disaggregated by gender) who received direct services	0	0			500			1,000				
3	Percentage of young people from other communities who received online and direct services	Not available	10%			15%			20%				
4	Percentage of young people with disabilities who received online and direct services	Not available	5%			7%			10%				
5	Percentage of young people from rural areas who have received online and direct services	Not available	20%			30%			40%				
6	Young people's satisfaction with online and direct services	Not available	Available			70% satisfied and very satisfied			70% satisfied and very satisfied				
No.	Measure	Action⁹⁶	Deadlines	Budget			Funding source	Leading institutions	Supporting institutions	Measure indicators	Product Values		
				Year N1	Year N2	Year N3					2024	2025	2026
	Improving the	Organization of research to better	2025	/	10,000	/	Kosovo	MH	MCYS	Percentage of	TD in	TD in	TD in

⁹⁵ The measures foreseen under this objective will cover the improvement of the quality, effectiveness, and accessibility of services related to i) Mental Health, ii) Sexual Health, iii) Addiction and abuse of narcotic substances and iv) Prevention or reporting of harassment, bullying, and violence (of various forms) etc.

⁹⁶ Where possible, the actions foreseen under this specific objective will include special measures (such as setting quotas, etc.) for the specific targeting of young people from marginalized groups in Kosovo (such as young women, young people with disabilities, young people from other communities, young people from rural areas, young people living in poverty, young people from the LGBTIQ+ community, etc.).

1. 2. 1	services provided directly or physically	understand the services provided and to identify the needs for their improvement			(MH)		Budget (MH)			schools and MFMCs that have a psychologist	2024	2024	2024
	Amendment of the AI for primary health care (MH) necessary for placing psychologists in MFMC	2024	3,000 (MH)	/	/		Kosovo Budget (MH)	MH	MESTI, Municipalities (MLGA)	Number of services/facilities with improved characteristics towards young people	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
	Placement of psychologists in MFMC, schools, and youth centers	2026	/	120,000 (MH and MESTI)	200,000 (MH and MESTI)		Kosovo Budget (MH) (MESTI)	MH, MESTI, Municipalities (MLGA)	MCYS				
	Development of training content for psychologists working with youth		/	/	/	/	/	MH, UP, MESTI	/				
	Psychologists training (priority for school psychologists, psychologists in MFMCs, and youth centers)	2025-2026	/	10,000 (MH and MESTI)	20,000 (MH and MESTI)		Kosovo Budget (MH) (MESTI)	MH, MESTI, MCYS, Municipalities (MLGA)					
	Review and develop protocols/procedures (as needed) for the identification, treatment, and referral of various youth cases to designated services, as well as implementation of existing protocols	2024-2026	2,000 (MESTI)	2,000 (MESTI)	2,000 (MESTI)		Kosovo Budget (MESTI)	MH, MESTI	All				
	Training of teachers, municipal youth workers, municipal youth directorates, social workers, etc. for the implementation of these protocols (as needed)	2024-2026	2,000 (MESTI)	2,000 (MESTI)	2,000 (MESTI)		Kosovo Budget (MESTI)	MH, MESTI, MLGA (Municipalities)	All				
	Development of manuals and training of psychologists, teachers, youth centers staff, CSWs staff etc., for early identification of children/youth with potential for problematic behavior as well as those with	2024-2026	3,000 (MESTI)	3,000 (MESTI)	3,000 (MESTI)		Kosovo Budget (MESTI) (UP) (Donors)	MH, MESTI, MCYS	All				

		mental health problems											
		Evaluation/monitoring of the implementation of developed protocols/procedures	2024-2026	10,000 (MESTI)	10,000 (MESTI)	10,000 (MESTI)	Kosovo Budget (MESTI)	MH, MESTI	All				
		Improving adequate and inclusive spaces for the provision of these services (such as equipping schools with functional security cameras)	2024-2026	170,000 (Municipalities)	180,000 (Municipalities)	190,000 (Municipalities)	Kosovo Budget (Municipalities)	Municipalities (MLGA)	MESTI				
		Designing the feasibility study of the Youth Rehabilitation Center (NDP)	2024	50,000 (MCYS)	/	/	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	MH, MIA/ Drug observatory				
		Designing the project of the Youth Rehabilitation Center (NDP)	2024	/	20,000 (MCYS)	/	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	MH, MIA/ Drug observatory				
		The provision of security in schools by the Police, through visits around schools and inside school buildings, as well as the development of visits in coordination with school representatives in order to prevent negative events (in schools with the highest risk)	2024-2026	5,000 (MIA)	5,000 (MIA)	5,000 (MIA)	Kosovo Budget (MIA)	MIA (KP)	MESTI				
1.2.2	Providing quality online services (e.g. through the Platform, applications, interconnections of these mechanisms, or any other mechanism)	Mapping the types and effectiveness of online services offered to young people in the areas of mental health, sexual and reproductive health, addiction, and safety	2024	5,000 (MCYS)	/	/	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	MH, MESTI/UP (Department of psychology)	Type of services offered online	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
		Drafting of protocols for online service provision	2024-2026	7,000 (MCYS)	7,000 (MCYS)	7,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MH	MCYS, MESTI				
		Contracting to provide counseling and referral services related to mental health, sexual, addiction, and safety	2024-2026	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	MH				

		Increasing the capacities of persons engaged in providing online services	2024-2025	8,000 (MCYS)	5,000 (MCYS)	5,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	MH				
		Defining the way of monitoring and monitoring the quality of services offered online (e.g. through youth feedback)	2024-2025	5,000 (MCYS)	5,000 (MCYS)	5,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	MH				
		Promotion of online services to the youth	2024-2026	3,000 (MCYS)	3,000 (MCYS)	3,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	/				
		Offering these services in two official languages, Albanian and Serbian, to ensure inclusiveness (gradually expanding the possibility of access to this platform for persons with disabilities)	2026	/	/	10,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	/				
		Assessment for the expansion of online services	2026	/	/	10,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS, MH	MESTI				
1. 2. 3	Involvement of young people in the planning, development, and evaluation of the services provided	Youth consultation through online platform	2026	5,000 (MCYS)	5,000 (MCYS)	5,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	Donors - UNICEF (U Report)	Have the young people been consulted regarding the improvement and addition/change of the services offered	No	Has started	Yes
		Developing a concrete plan for involving young people in regular and structured dialogues with service providers, giving them opportunities to share their experiences, knowledge, and suggestions with them	2024-2026	/	/	/	/	MCYS					
		Implementation of the plan for the involvement of young people in the planning, development, and evaluation of the services provided	2024-2026	10,000 MCYS	10,000 MCYS	10,000 MCYS	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS					

		Active involvement of young people in local safety forums, e.g. LPSC (Local Public Safety Committees)	2025-2026	2,000 (MIA)	/	/	Kosovo Budget (MIA)	MIA (KP)	Municipalities (MLGA)					
	General budget for Specific Objective 2:			310,000.00	417,000.00	507,000.00								
	<i>Of which capitals:</i>													
	<i>Of which deriving:</i>													
I.3	Specific objective 3: Improving youth policies and empowering young people in decision-making, policy-making, and implementation of programs aimed at society development													
No.	Indicator	Basic value	2024				2025				2026			
1	The level of implementation of mechanisms by institutions for involving young people in decision-making and policy-making	Not available	The basic value will be determined in 2024				The goal is to be determined in 2024				The goal is to be determined in 2024			
2	Number of upgraded policies	Not available	1				2				3			
3	Percentage of young people participating in voluntary activities	13% (2019)	13%				15%				18%			
No.	Measure	Action ⁹⁷	Deadlines	Budget			Funding source	Leading institutions	Supporting institutions	Measure indicators	Product Values			
				Year N1	Year N2	Year N3					2024	2025	2026	
I.3.1.	Re-organization and empowerment of youth structures (such as the Central Youth Council, Local Youth Councils, youth	Creation and functionalization of youth structures foreseen by the legislation in force	2024-2026	10,000 (MYS)	10,000 (MYS)	10,000 (MYS)	Kosovo Budget (MYS/DY)	MCYS	Municipalities (MLGA)	Percentage of municipalities with youth councils established according to the AIs for youth councils (NDP)	40%	60%	80%	
		Organization of training for youth structures or organizations and organizations for young people	2024-2026	40,000 (MYS)	40,000 (MYS)	40,000 (MYS)	Kosovo Budget (MYS/DY)	MCYS	Municipalities (MLGA)		TD by MYS	TD by MYS	TD by MYS	
		Provision of institutional grants for the development of youth structures and organizations	2024-2026	20,000 (MYS)	20,000 (MYS)	20,000 (MYS)	Kosovo Budget	MCYS	/		Number of youth	30		

⁹⁷ Where possible, the actions foreseen under this specific objective will include special measures (such as setting quotas, etc.) for the specific targeting of young people from marginalized groups in Kosovo (such as young women, young people with disabilities, young people from other communities, young people from rural areas, young people living in poverty, young people from the LGBTIQ+ community, etc.).

	centers, etc.) as well as youth NGOs ⁹⁸	and organizations for young people Promotion of youth structures to student councils, student parliaments, as well as young people in rural areas, in order to encourage their participation in these structures	2024-2026	5,000 (MCYS)	5,000 (MCYS)	5,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	/	NGOs supported with grants Number of projects led by marginalized young people, with disabilities, girls and young women, and young delinquents (NDP)	40	50	
1.3.2.	The establishment and operation of youth spaces (namely youth centers) in accordance with the established standards, accessible to all young people without exception ⁹⁹	Definition of youth space standards (including accessibility standards) Monitoring the implementation of these standards either during the determination of youth centers by the Municipality or by other parties Providing support for the construction, rehabilitation, and/or functionalization of youth center buildings according to developed standards	2024 – 2026	/	/	/	/	MCYS	Municipalities (MLGA), OSBE	Construction, renovation and functionalization of youth and multifunctional centers (NDP)	15	16	18
			2024 – 2026	/	/	/	/	MCYS	Municipalities (MLGA)				
			2024 – 2026	1,300,000 (MCYS)	/	/	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	Municipalities (MLGA)				
1.3.3.	Strengthening or creating mechanisms to promote the participation of young people in decision-	Evaluation of the mechanisms or current practices applied to promote the participation of young people in decision-making Promotion of youth participation in decision-making processes	2024	/	/	/	/	MCYS		Number of institutions that have been empowered for effective implementation of mechanisms	0	3	5
			2024-2026	10,000 (MCYS)	10,000 (MCYS)	10,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	/		2	3	4

⁹⁸ This measure, as well as the planned actions for its implementation, may change depending on the content of the new Law on Youth.

⁹⁹ This measure as well as the planned actions for its realization may change depending on the content of the new Law on Youth.

making, policy-making, and development of their community and raising the capacities of institutions (local and central) and young people for the application of models for the participation of young people in decision-making and executive processes	Organization of trainings for raising the capacities of institutions at the local level for the application of models for the participation of young people	2024-2026	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	Municipalities (MLGA)	ms that encourage youth participation	200 (10% young people from rural areas, 10% young people from other communities, 15% young people with disabilities)	50 (15% young people from rural areas, 15% young people with disabilities)	100 (20% young people from rural areas, 20% young people from other communities, 20% young people with disabilities)
	Development of the indicator for youth in measuring the performance of Municipalities	2025-2026	/	/	/	/	MLGA					
	Organization of continuous dialogues with youth on various issues using	2024-2026	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	/				

		digital platforms as well											
I. 3. 4.	Encouraging, promoting, and increasing the quality of volunteering among young people ¹⁰⁰	Mapping of current NGOs offering youth volunteer work	2025	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	/	The number of young people who have been helped (through the platform) to engage in volunteer work (disaggregated by gender) Percentage of youth from rural areas who were engaged through the platform Percentage of youth from other communities who were engaged through the platform Number of certified volunteers inside and outside the country (NDP)	TD by MCYS	TD by MCYS	TD by MCYS
		Development of standards for the organization, recognition, and certification of voluntary work ¹⁰¹	2024	/	/	/	/	MCYS	OSBE, UNICEF		10%	15%	20%
		Informing and training volunteer work providers to implement volunteer programs that specifically target marginalized youth (such as youth with disabilities, youth from rural areas, etc.)	2024-2026	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	/		10%	15%	20%
		Organization of activities for the promotion and stimulation of volunteerism among young people, not only from the aspect of professional development but also personal and social	2024-2026	40,000 (MCYS)	40,000 (MCYS)	40,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	/		150	250	500
		Updating the platform for volunteers (kosovovolunteers.org), including the incorporation of the mechanism for reporting new volunteers engaged by municipalities	2024-2026	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	20,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	UNICEF				
		Promoting opportunities for voluntary work in the region and Europe through programs such as European Solidarity Corps and RYCO (NDP)	2024-2026	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	MESTI				
		Piloting and expansion of the 'Volunteering in	2024-2026	50,000 (MCYS)	50,000 (MCYS)	50,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget	MCYS	MESTI				

¹⁰⁰ In accordance with the new Administrative Instruction on Volunteerism.

¹⁰¹ Including NGOs, educational institutions, local youth structures, and other public and private institutions.

		Schools' Program' (NDP)					(MCY S/DY)						
1. 3. 5.	Completing, monitoring, and improving the legal and policy framework for youth based on data	Organization of surveys and representative research (through KAS or with external contracting) for monitoring key indicators in the main issues related to young people	2024-2026	/	40,000 (MCYS)	10,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS/ASK	/	The number of indicators monitored through the developed research	TD 2	TD 3	TD 4
		Drafting of sub-legal acts for completing the legal framework for young people	2024	10,000 (MCYS)	/	/	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	/				
		Continuous analysis of the implementation and effects of the existing legal framework and updating or improving the legal framework	2025-2026	/	10,000 (MCYS)	10,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	/				
		Establishment of a database for data collection to monitor the implementation of the Strategy and possible effects	2025	/	30,000 (MCYS)	/	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	/				
		Data collection with the coordination of all institutions involved for monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy, including field monitoring/verification in cooperation with youth structures	2024-2026	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	/				
		Organization of meetings of the State Youth Commission for monitoring the implementation of the State Strategy for Youth	2024-2026	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	/				
		Compilation and publication of annual reports on the implementation of the Strategy in a youth-friendly language	2024-2026	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	/				
		Mid-term review of the Strategy (2026)	2026	/	/	10,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCY S/DY)	MCYS	SCY				

		Drafting of the second action plan (2027-2029)	2026	/	/	10,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	SCY				
1.3.6.	Re-organization and institutional adjustment according to the reform envisaged by the new Law on Youth ¹⁰²	Establishment of the Youth Development Agency	2024	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	2,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	/	Complete reorganization	No	Has started	Completed
		Systematization of the Agency's staff	2025	75,900 (MCYS)	75,900 (MCYS)	75,900 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	/				
		Organization of trainings for Agency staff	2026	/	/	30,000 (MCYS)	Kosovo Budget (MCYS/DY)	MCYS	/				
	General budget for Specific Objective 3:			1,652,900.00	422,900.00	412,900.00							
	<i>Of which capitals:</i>												
	<i>Of which deriving:</i>												
	Overall budget for the Action Plan:			4,119,400.00	3,049,900.00	3,267,900.00							
	<i>Of which capitals:</i>												
	<i>Of which deriving:</i>												

Annex 2: Passport of Indicators

PASSPORT OF INDICATORS

Indicator	Definition	Source/type of data	Responsible institution	Data frequency	Baseline	Target until 2026	Target until 2032
1. Education & Training							

¹⁰² With the assumption that the new Law on Youth will be adopted by the Assembly of Kosovo.

Indicator	Definition	Source/type of data	Responsible institution	Data frequency	Baseline	Target until 2026	Target until 2032
Dropout rate from school	Percentage of students who dropped out of lower secondary school, upper secondary school and university before completing their studies (divided by ethnicity and gender)	MEST/ administrative KSA/UNICEF MICS 2019/20	MEST	Annual	Upper secondary school 9.5% (20.7% RAE), in and lower secondary school 2.7% (13% RAE) (2019)	Compulsory education: below 0.1% Higher secondary education: 0.4% (SKZH)	Compulsory education: below 0.1% Higher secondary education: 0.8% (2030-SKZH)
	The inclusion of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children in compulsory and secondary higher education	Periodic statistical data from KAS and MEST	MEST	Annual	Compulsory education: 75%; Higher secondary education: 31%	Compulsory Education: 90%; Higher secondary education: 50% (PiV of Education Strat. 2022-26)	
Under achievement in reading, math and science	Percentage of students achieving level 2 or higher in reading, math and science in PISA tests (EU indicator)	OECD-PISA	MEST	Every 4 years	Only 21% in reading, 23% in math and 23% in science or Reading: 353.1; Mathematics: 365.9; Science: 364.9	5% increase for Reading, Mathematics and Science (SKZH)	13% increase: for Reading, Mathematics and Science (2030-SKZH)
Youth participation rates in work-based learning	Share of young people who have been part of work-based learning (apprenticeship, tenancy, on-the-job training, etc.) (EU indicator)	FES/ questionnaire with youth	MEST	Every for years	28% in practice (2019)	80% of vocational education profiles enable practical learning (SKZH)	98% of vocational education profiles enable practical learning (2030-SKZH)
ICT skills among young people	Percentage of youth with information and communication technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (SDG 4.4.1) (by gender)	questionnaire with youth	MEST/ MCYS	Every 4 years		(70% of students, with digital competences KDS)	70% of students with digital skills (2030-KDS)

Indicator	Definition	Source/type of data	Responsible institution	Data frequency	Baseline	Target until 2026	Target until 2032
Skills mismatch - Horizontal - Vertical	The percentage of young people in Kosovo who work in jobs that do not match their profession. The percentage of current youth jobs require a lower level of formal education compared to the existing level of youth employed in those jobs	FES/ questionnaire with youth	MEST	Çdo 4 vjet	54% (2019) 44% (2019)	65% (total) 38% (total) KDS)	50% (total) 36% (total) (2030-KDS)
2. Employment							
Youth unemployment rate	Percentage of unemployed among the active population (employed and unemployed) aged 15-24 (by gender) (SDG 8.5.2)	KAS / Labor Force Survey	MFLT	Annual	T: 38% M: 33,7%, F: 46.5% (2021)	Employment rate 30% (KDS)	Employment rate 40% (2030-KDS)
Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	Percentage of young people (age group (15-24) not in employment, nor in any education or training (SDG 8.6.1) (by gender)	KAS / Labor Force Survey	MFLT	Annual	T: 32.1% F: 32.4% (2021)	T: 20%; F: 20% (SKZH)	T: 15%, F: 15% (2030-SKZH)
Shkalla e pjesëmarrjes në fuqinë punëtore të të rinjve	Përqindja e të rinjve të punësuar dhe të papunë në mesin e popullsisë në moshë pune të moshës 15-24 vjeç (WPAY 9) (sipas gjinisë)	KAS / Labor Force Survey	MFPT	Vjetore	T: 21% M: 27% F: 15% (2021)	47% (SKZH)	62% (2030-SKZH)
Informal employment among young people	% of young people employed in the informal sector or in the formal sectors but without	WB /Survey	MFPT	Vjetore	48% (2017)	38% (2027-Employment Strategy)	

Indicator	Definition	Source/type of data	Responsible institution	Data frequency	Baseline	Target until 2026	Target until 2032
	formal employment contracts						
3. Health							
Mental health	Percentage of young people who rate their mental health as good or very good (by gender) Young people (15-24) who have experienced psychological distress in the last four weeks (by gender) (EU indicator)	Survey with youth		Every for years			
Teenage birth rate	Adolescent birth rate (age 10-14; age 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group (SDG 3.7.2)	MH/ administrative	MH	Annual			
Use of contraceptives	Modern contraceptive use among sexually active youth aged 15-24 (WPAY 20)	KAS / Labor Force Survey	MH	Every for years	40% (2019)		
Cause of death of young people by suicide	Deaths by suicide per 100,000 population aged 15-24. (EU indicator)	MH / administrative	MH	Annual			
Prevalence of illicit drug use	Annual prevalence of illicit drug use and drug dependence among youth by type of drug (WPAY 24) (by sex)	MH / administrative	MH	Annual			
4. Social Inclusion							
Dependence on family help	Percentage of youth (by gender/age) dependent on family assistance	Survey with youth		Every for years			

Indicator	Definition	Source/type of data	Responsible institution	Data frequency	Baseline	Target until 2026	Target until 2032
Degree of severe material deprivation	Percentage of population unable to afford at least four of the following nine items: 1) pay rent, mortgage or utility bills; 2) keep their home adequately warm; 3) to face unexpected expenses; 4) regularly used meat or protein; 5) go on vacation; or cannot afford to buy one: 6) TV 7) Refrigerator, 8) Car, 9) Telephone. (EU indicator)	Survey	KAS	Every for years	Total: 44.1% Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian: 86.2% (2019/2020)	Total: 30% Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian: 60% (KDS)	Total: 20% Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian: 40% (2030-KDS)
Discrimination	Percentage of young people who have felt personally discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (SDG 10.3.1)	Survey with youth		Every for years	TD in 2024	TD in vitin 2024	TD in 2024
5. Culture & Creativity							
Performing/participating in amateur artistic activities	Proportion of young people (15-30) who report having participated in any of the following amateur artistic activities at least once in the past 12	MCYS/ Survey with youth	MCYS	Every 4 years	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024

Indicator	Definition	Source/type of data	Responsible institution	Data frequency	Baseline	Target until 2026	Target until 2032
	months: Playing a musical instrument, singing, acting, dancing, composing poetry, photography, movie. (EU indicator)						
Participation in cultural activities	The group of young people (15-30 years old) who report that they have participated in any of the following cultural activities in the last 12 months: Visited historical monuments (palaces, castles, churches, gardens, etc.), museums or galleries, have been to the cinema or a concert, a theatre, a dance performance or an opera (EU indicator)	MCYS/ Survey with youth	MCYS	Every 4 years	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
Participation in sports activities OR Participation in sports clubs	% of young people who engaged in regular sports activities (EU indicator) OR The percentage of young people (15-30 years old) who report that they have participated in the activities of a sports club,	KAS/ Survey with youth PKZH	MCYS	Every 4 years	28% of young people spend time with sports activities (2019) 9.7%	11.2%(2025-PKZH)	
6. Youth participation and governance							

Indicator	Definition	Source/type of data	Responsible institution	Data frequency	Baseline	Target until 2026	Target until 2032
Youth participation in political activity	Self-reported participation in the activities of a political organization or political party in the last 12 months by age group 15-29. (EU indicator)	KAS/ Survey with youth	MCYS	Every 4 years	7% (2019)	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
Youth participation in NGOs oriented towards community development & environmental protection	Self-report of participation in a local organization's activities aimed at improving their local community and/or the local environment in the last 12 months. for age group 15-29. (EU indicator)	KAS/ Survey with youth	MCYS	Every 4 years	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
Comprehensive decision making	The percentage of Kosovar youth who think that their interests are represented "well" or "very well" in national/local politics (SDG 16.7.2)	KAS/ Survey with youth	MCYS	Every 4 years	10% (2019)	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
Youth participation in local and national parliamentary elections	Percentage of young people aged 18-29 who state that they have participated in local and national elections in the last three years. (EU indicator)	KAS/ Survey with youth	MCYS	Every 4 years	82% (2019)	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
Young people aged 18-29 who were elected to the Assembly of Kosovo	The number of new deputies elected to the Assembly of Kosovo in the last elections. (EU indicator)	MCYS/ administrative	MCYS	Every 4 years	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024

Indicator	Definition	Source/type of data	Responsible institution	Data frequency	Baseline	Target until 2026	Target until 2032
Young people using the Internet to interact with public authorities	Percentage of young people aged 15-29 who used the Internet in the last 12 months to interact with public authorities (i.e. used the Internet for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information from authorities' websites public, downloading official forms, sending completed forms). (EU indicator)	MCYS/ Survey with youth	MCYS	Every 4 years	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
Young people using the Internet to view or post opinions on websites	Percentage of young people who use the Internet to view or post opinions on websites (eg blogs, social networks, etc.) to discuss civic and political issues (in the last three months) (indicator EU-of)	MCYS/ Survey with youth	MCYS	Every 4 years	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
Engagement of young people in voluntary activities	Self-reported involvement in organized voluntary activities in the last 12 months by age group 15-29 (EU indicator)	KAS/ Survey with youth	MCYS	Every 4 years	13% (2019)	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
7. Security							
Prevalence of crime	Number of population aged 15-24 in criminal detention as	Kosovo Police / Administrative	Kosovo Police	Annual	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024

Indicator	Definition	Source/type of data	Responsible institution	Data frequency	Baseline	Target until 2026	Target until 2032
	minors, (WPAY 26)						
Physical, sexual or psychological violence	Proportion of partnered girls aged 15-29 subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and age (SDG 5.2.1)	MCYS/ Survey with youth	MCYS	Every 4 years	TD in 2024	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
Bullying	% of young people felt bullied or harassed in the past year	Save the Children Kosovo	MCYS	Every 4 years	35% të moshës 13-17 vjeçare (2022)	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
Internet Security	% of young people rarely or never feel safe online	Save the Children Kosovo	MCYS	Every 4 years	14% e djemve dhe 9% e vajzave (të moshës 13-17 vjeç) (2022)	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
Safety in the neighborhood, school, and outside	Percentage of youth who felt very safe or somewhat safe (i) in their neighborhood; (ii) when they went out; (iii) at school (SDG 16.1.4)	UNKT	MCYS	Every 4 years	(i) 86%; (ii) 78%; (iii) 68% (2021)	TD in 2024	TD in 2024
Interethnic relations	% of young people who think that inter-ethnic relations are "tense"	UNKT	MCYS	Every 4 years	15% (2021)	TD in 2024	TD in 2024

Annex 3: Cooperation with Municipalities

Cooperation with Municipalities during the implementation of the Regional Strategy for Youth and the 2024-26 Action Plan

Action	Necessary actions by municipalities	Central level responsibilities
Specific objective 1: Empowering young people with essential life skills for a successful and prosperous life		
Priority measure 1.1.1 Equipping young people with life skills through quality non-formal education and quality youth work		
Organization of public calls for raising young people's life skills for identified priority areas	To separate the types of programs that will be financed from the budget of the municipality and when it is possible to be part of the annual work plan for the implementation of the Strategy; Coordination during the determination of the types of programs financed from the local level with the central level	To separate the types of programs that will be financed from the central budget and to share the annual work plan for the implementation of the Strategy; Coordination during the determination of the types of programs financed by the central level with the local level; Mapping of non-formal education programs implemented by the central, local and donor levels.
Determination of quality standards of non-formal education and youth work programs, financed by the Strategy	To participate in determining the quality standards of non-formal education and youth work programs	To determine the quality standards of non-formal education and youth work programs with the involvement of municipalities
Inclusion of these standards in public calls for all organizations providing non-formal education	Gradual inclusion of the standards set in public calls for all organizations providing non-formal education	Immediate inclusion of the defined standards in public calls for all organizations that provide non-formal education; Providing the necessary support for the inclusion of standards set in public calls for organizations that provide non-formal education
Piloting and expansion of the "Art and sport at school" programs	Providing support from Municipal Education Directorate for the implementation of the program "Art and sport at school"	Implementation of the program "Art and sport at school" together with municipalities and MESTI
Designing a system for registration, monitoring, and reporting of beneficiaries	To report in the system about the type of programs and the number of beneficiaries through non-formal education and youth work	Design a system for registration, monitoring, and reporting of beneficiaries through non-formal education and youth work; To report in the system about the type of programs and the number of beneficiaries through non-formal education and youth work
Priority measure 1.1.2 Equipping young people with life skills through formal education		
Equipping young people with life skills through formal education	Providing support from Municipal Education Directorate to strengthen the teaching of topics (e.g. socio-emotional education, sexual and reproductive education, etc.) in formal education;	Developing the analysis to determine the best way of framing or strengthening the teaching of these topics (eg socio-emotional education, sexual and reproductive education, etc.) in formal education; The development of manuals for teachers to reinforce the teaching of certain topics

Action	Necessary actions by municipalities	Central level responsibilities
		and the implementation of existing manuals; Training of teachers for the integration of life skills in teaching; Continuous monitoring of the implementation of manuals by teachers.
Priority measure 1.1.4 Equipping young people with life skills through awareness activities		
Organization of various awareness-raising campaigns and projects for and by young people, related to negative phenomena affecting young people, such as the use of narcotic substances, violence and harassment, and juvenile delinquency.	To share the list of various awareness campaigns & projects for the youth, and from the youth that will be financed from the municipal budget; Coordination during the determination of various awareness campaigns & projects financed from the local level with the central level	To share the list of various awareness campaigns & projects for the youth and by the youth that will be financed from the municipal budget and when possible be part of the annual work plan for the implementation of the Strategy; Coordination during the determination of different awareness campaigns & projects financed from the local level with the central level
Priority measure 1.1.5 Improving the coordination of programs financed by the central and local levels		
Determination of mechanisms for communication and exchange of information/knowledge/good practices about non-formal education programs and youth work between the central and local levels	Determination of mechanisms for communication and exchange of information together with the central level Active participation in these mechanisms	Determination of mechanisms for communication and exchange of information together with the local level Active participation in these mechanisms
Specific objective 2: Empowering young people with essential life skills for a successful and prosperous life		
Priority measure 1.2.1 Improvement of services provided directly or physically		
Placement of psychologists in Municipal Family Medical Centers, schools, and youth centers	After the amendment of the AI for primary health care (MH): Allocation of the budget and recruitment of staff/psychologist(s) in the Municipal Family Medical Centers and regularization of the office	Change of the AI for primary health care (MH) necessary for the placement of psychologists in the Municipal Family Medical Centers; Organization of research to better understand the services offered and to identify the needs for their improvement; Development of training content for psychologists working with young people; Training of psychologists (priority for school psychologists, psychologists in Municipal Family Medical Centers, and in youth centers);
Review and development of protocols/procedures (as needed) for identification, treatment, and referral of various youth cases to specific services, as well as implementation of existing protocols	Engaging or participating in the development of protocols/procedures (as needed) for the identification, treatment, and referral of various youth cases to specific services, as well as the implementation of existing protocols	Review and development of protocols/procedures (as needed) for identification, treatment, and referral of various youth cases to specific services, as well as implementation of existing protocols Training of teachers, municipal youth workers, municipal youth directorates, social workers, etc. for the

Action	Necessary actions by municipalities	Central level responsibilities
	Providing opportunities for the training of teachers, municipal youth workers, municipal youth directorates, social workers, etc. for the implementation of these protocols (as needed)	implementation of these protocols (as needed)
Development of manuals and training of psychologists, teachers, staff of youth centers, staff of Centers for Social Work, etc., for the early identification of children/youth with potential for behavior	Engaging or participating in the development of Manuals for the early identification of children/youth with potential for behavior	Development of manuals and training of psychologists, teachers, staff of youth centers, staff of Centers for Social Work, etc., for the early identification of children/youth with potential for behavior
Improvement of adequate and comprehensive spaces for the provision of these services	Budget allocation and improvement of adequate and inclusive spaces for the provision of services directly to residents related to i) mental health, ii) sexual health, iii) addiction and abuse of narcotic substances and iv) prevention or reporting of harassment, bullying, and violence (of various forms)	Looking at the opportunity to share the cost of investment in infrastructure for providing services directly to residents
Specific objective 3: Improving youth policies and empowering young people in decision-making, policy-making, and implementation of programs aimed at the development of society		
Priority measure 1.3.1 Re-organization and strengthening of youth structures (such as the Central Youth Council, Local Youth Councils, youth centers, etc.) as well as youth NGOs		
Creation and functionalization of youth structures foreseen by the legislation in force	Establishment or functionalization of Local Youth Councils Providing financial support for the development of the activities of the Local Youth Councils.	Establishment of the Central Youth Council; Providing financial support to the Central Youth Council; Organization of trainings for youth structures or organizations
Priority measure 1.3.2 Creation and functioning of youth spaces (namely youth centers) in accordance with the defined standards, accessible to all young people without exception		
Definition of youth space standards (including accessibility standards)	Participated in the definition of youth space standards (including accessibility standards)	Defines the standards of youth spaces (including accessibility standards) together with the municipalities
Providing support for the construction, rehabilitation, and/or functionalization of youth center buildings according to developed standards	Select the youth organization/organizations or youth organization for the management of the youth center Providing financial support for the implementation of the annual plan of the Youth Center Invests or co-invests in the construction, rehabilitation, and/or functionalization of youth center buildings according to developed standards	Participated in the selection of youth organizations or youth organizations for the management of the youth center Providing financial support for the implementation of the annual plan of Youth Centers Invests or co-invests in the construction, rehabilitation, and/or functionalization of youth center buildings according to developed standards

Action	Necessary actions by municipalities	Central level responsibilities
Priority measure 1.3.3 Strengthening or creating mechanisms to promote the participation of young people in decision-making, policy-making, and development of their community and raising the capacities of institutions (local and central) and young people for the application of models for the participation of young people in decision-making and executive processes		
Promotion of youth participation in decision-making processes	Engaging young people in decision-making processes	Organization of trainings for raising the capacities of institutions for the application of models for the participation of young people
Priority measure 1.3.4 Encouraging, promoting, and increasing the quality of volunteering among young people		
Encouraging, promoting, and increasing the quality of volunteering among young people	Engagement of volunteers in various activities financed by the municipality Using the volunteer platform for engagement and reporting of engaged volunteers	Development of standards for the organization, recognition, and certification of voluntary work Update of the platform for volunteers (kosovovolunteers.org) Information and training of voluntary work providers for the implementation of voluntary programs, etc