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Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport

STRATEGY FOR YOUTH
2019-2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DfY Department for Youth
MCYS Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
MLS Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
MEST Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MIA Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoF Ministry of Finance
DPV Digital Volunteer Platform
USAID United States Agency for International Development
UNICEF United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
EU European Union
EC European Commission
OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization
IOM International Organization for Migration
ROYC Regional Office for Youth Cooperation
KAS Kosovo Agency of Statistics
NGO Non - Governmental Organization
RAE Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians
YC youth Center
CfLYV Council for Local Youth Verification
CYAC Central Youth Action Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Youth Strategy 2019 - 2023 including the Action Plan is a comprehensive strategy of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports for young people. It aims to improve the situation of youngsters aged between 15 to 24, including all parties of interest from the governmental and non-governmental sectors. The Strategy also aims to encourage co-operation between youth organizations whose activities relate to youth, as well as between central and municipal bodies to help strengthen youth policies and programs.

This youth policy begins with a detailed definition of the situation of Kosovar youth since the introduction of program for young people in the "call to make changes", including increased participation in decision making and public life, participation in informal education, employability, education, health promotion, culture, sports and recreation.

Strategic objectives that we have set out are:

1. Mobilization of youth for participation, representation and active citizenship
2. Providing Skills and Preparing Youth for the Labor Market
3. A healthy and safe environment for young people

The main purpose of all these topics is the idea of bringing closer Kosovar youth to the best European principles and practices, in particular the needs of young people in our country. It is a pragmatic view that Kosovar youth are also young Europeans and as such they should aim to realize the same rights as elsewhere in Europe in the fields of participation, education, health, human security, employment, sport, culture and recreation. The topics covered by the strategy have incorporated social inclusion (gender, ethnicity, rural / urban youth and other marginalized groups) as a general approach to be taken into account when implementing planned activities.

Strategic objectives, measures, activities and costs are outlined in more detail in the Youth Action Plan matrix, which includes specific activities and identifying responsible sectors within the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, respectively DfY.

One of the goals of this strategy is also to support young people in the fields of innovation and creative ideas, which is considered an important element that contributes to the provision of new opportunities for young people.

INTRODUCTION

Kosovo, compared to other European countries, continues to be a country with a young average age, where about 20% of the population is dominated by the age group from 15-24, the group that makes up the largest active force in society and skilled work force.

The Youth Strategy and Action Plan outlines the steps for the realization of objectives, activities, to define persons that are responsible and necessary financial means.

The Youth Strategy is a strategic document that includes in its content vital youth interests and their needs for the 2019-2023 period. Considering further needs and fulfillment of youth demands, as well as the submission of new requirements in relation to developments in today's Kosovo youth, there is a strong need to continue the path of supporting the youth. The strategy is based on a broad consensus from all interested parties on strategic objectives, based on government priorities and youth needs, as well as on existing documents and laws that authorize the drafting of national government strategies. The strategic document addresses the current concerns of young people aged 15 to 24 and cross sectorial policies in line with the current MCYS legislation.

Also, the continued need for support for youth is highlighted in various local and international reports. Finally, the European Commission's Progress Report for 2017 and published in April 2018 emphasizes that more work needs to be done to increase and strengthen youth mobility, and recommends that it should be a European social policy, as well as undertaking measures that relate to employability of young people.

METHODOLOGY

In the second semester of 2017, the Youth Department at MCYS has started developing a strategic document for youth. This first phase is aimed at elaborating written policies in the previous strategy, which covered the basic areas of DfY activities.

The specific methodology for elaborating the strategy derives from the analysis of many key success factors and challenges for improving policy planning and coordination in Kosovo that are identified by the members of the working group during joint strategy-building workshops.

The following components are included in the methodological approach in order to address this objective:

- 1) Secondary Research: Relevant documents have been reviewed by ministries, local governments, youth organizations and development agencies that act in the youth field.
- 2) Qualitative Interviews: Have been taken with main stakeholders in the youth field, such as: a) MCYS, b) Youth Offices, c) Representatives of Youth Organizations, and e) development agencies working in the youth field.

This strategy is also based on domestic and international documents by analyzing various reports: MCYS internal work reports and other documents drafted by many government institutions that include youths as stakeholders, including research and analysis of development agencies related to the position of young people in our country.

The preparation phase of the draft includes a number of events, discussion boards, workshops and meetings with interested parties in the youth field. Also, this strategy takes into account the 11 youth policy indicators elaborated by the EC, the EU and the European Youth Forum.

Consultations at the local and central level

Although it is drafted within the MCYS / DfY, the strategy is a document applicable to all Kosovar youth. During the preparation phase, consultations were conducted with youth in municipalities, youth organizations, international organizations, municipal youth officials, and other interested youngsters who expressed their opinions and recommendations on the certain problems faced by youth in the country.

Connecting with other institutional strategies

The strategy is a document that combines different inter-institutional policies and cross-sectorial policies dedicated to youth development with a view to advancing the youth in the Republic of Kosovo. Institutional links means joint activities to support young people, who make up the vital part of life in Kosovo. The Strategy is in full harmony with other development strategies of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, and in accordance with the short-term and mid-term plan of the state budget.

The Kosovo Youth Strategy and the Action Plan for Youth supports these principles:

Principle of legality:

The Kosovo Strategy and the Action Plan for Youth are based on the Law on Empowerment and Participation of Youth, bylaws, relevant strategic documents of the Government of Kosovo and on universal principles of youth rights.

Principle of participation:

The drafting of the Strategy is done through a wide participation system, involving central institutions, civil society, local and international non-governmental organizations operating in Kosovo, and with international partners. The widespread participation of interested groups is another distinctive feature of this strategy. It is one of the guarantees of its success.

The principle of equal treatment:

Includes youth support regardless of ethnicity, gender, social affiliation and in particular the support of young people with special needs and marginalized youth.

The principle of common approach, sharing of experiences and responsibilities:

Issues that are of concern to young people are those that are primarily responsibilities and obligations of ministries and of local government, so it is necessary to exchange the information's, experiences and resources in order to meet the objectives set out in this strategic document.

Principle of Information Rights:

It implies the right to information of young people as well as access to information in all spheres of their institutional interest.

The principle of drafting the evidence-based strategy:

Youth issues change constantly, depending on the current trend and needs of young people. This strategy aims to support the implementation of the foreseen objectives and to support ongoing research that identifies the needs of young people and enables the development of youth policies based on actual data.

Principle of sustainability:

The strategy is conceived as a platform of goals that carries out active participation of stakeholders in its implementation. The Department of Youth (DoY), as the principal responsible in cooperation with the partners that will continuously monitor the implementation of the strategy.

Institutions, development agencies and local and international organizations that have been involved in drafting this strategic document are:

- 1 Prime Minister`s office
- 2 MCYS
- 3 MIA
- 4 MWSF
- 5 MEST
- 6 MF
- 7 KQVR
- 8 USAID
- 9 NDI
- 10 OSCE
- 11 UNICEF / Innovations Lab
- 12 UNDP / UNV
- 13 UNFPA
- 14 Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation
- 15 GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- 16 DVV International - Institute of Internationale Zusammenarbeit Des Deutschen Volkschochschul-Verbandes)
- 17 WORLD BANK
- 18 P14y International
- 19 Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
- 20 HELP - Hilfe Zur Selbsthilfe
- 21 Lux Development
- 22 European Commission
- 23 Youth Centers
- 24 Youth Organizations
- 25 UN Childrens Fund
- 26 IOM - International Organization for Migration
- 27 RIINVEST

CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS AND MAIN CHALLENGES

1. Youth mobilization for participation, representation and active citizenship

The need to improve youth participation in decision-making and policy-making continues to be of particular importance. From awareness-raising campaigns, and young people involvement in major policy making and decision-making processes, youth participation at a general level despite increasment and improvement, still remains a challenge.

It is encouraging and it can be considered that the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo, although with many problems and financial constraints, have achieved very good progress with regard to the development of municipal policies at the local level. Generally, the municipal level, including youth organizations and centers, has made significant progress in increasing youth participation.

From MCYS's ongoing research, youth policies at the local level are compiled by relevant municipalities and youth organizations. Although municipalities have drafted local plans for youth, not all have an approved budget. This also makes the youth sector in those municipalities function partially or not in full capacity.

Regarding the views of youth for participation, representation and active citizenship, research shows that there is a dramatic decline of youth interest in political events. Young people express very little interest in government in our country. Two thirds of young people in Kosovo do not discuss or rarely discuss about politics with their family or their friends. Young people are more prone to political discussions with their family or their friends when they have completed higher levels of education or when they live in urban areas. Also, the influence of parents on the political views of young people in Kosovo is not high. Almost a third of young people in Kosovo do not share the same views and beliefs as their parents.

Only 10 percent of Kosovo youth think that their interests are represented "well" in national politics. This view on the lack of representation is almost the same in the main demographic aspects of the young population (urban, gender, age, etc.). Young people in Kosovo find it difficult to determine which political direction they belong to "left" or "right". Regarding the degree of positioning on the left-right political sides, young people tend to have problems with understanding these categories and how to position themselves. A small majority of respondents believe they have a "right-wing" political orientation but support left-wing opinions on economic and social issues as well as the role of the state in providing social welfare. There is a distrust and apathy of Kosovar youth towards all political institutions, especially for political parties and the national government. Moreover, there is a great skepticism among young people about civil society organizations and the media. On the other hand, there is more confidence in religious institutions and international organizations such as NATO and OSCE. Expressing a political position through civic activism is not widespread, as only 13 percent have participated in civil society activities as volunteers. Young people that live in urban areas and families stand better economically are more inclined to participate in political activities. Although there is a high level of disillusionment with the situation in all important areas that deal with the present and the future, young people in Kosovo feel very optimistic about their future, as 62 percent of them think that the economic situation of

people in Kosovo will improve within the next 10 years. Young people who are part of families with unfavorable economic conditions are more optimistic about the future, along with young people living in rural areas .

Youth Organizations

The Youth Strategy foresees the commitment of Youth Organizations that should meet planned measures and objectives. In the context of this strategic document, a Youth Organization is defined as any formal organization that the main beneficiary is youth group from 15 to 24 years of age and is registered under the Law on Freedom of Association of the Republic of Kosovo (04 / L-57). Youth organizations are also the formal youth-based networks operating in the country, such as the Central Youth Action Council (CSQC) or networks supported by various development agencies operating in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo. Local Youth Action Councils (LYACs) are Youth Organizations which were registered as NGO, are subject to the competition principle under the applicable competition legislation, just like all domestic and international youth NGOs operating in the Republic of Kosovo.

2. Providing Skills and Preparing Youth for the Labor Market

This strategic objective plans the undertaking of two sets of measures, that of informal education, and the opportunities for joining the labor market.

2.1 Development of non-formal education

While in developed countries education outside a structured education system is divided into non-formal and informal education, in our country until recently it is considered as a unique system. Non-formal education, organized in any form, may or may not be guided by any formal curriculum. This kind of education can be guided by a qualified teacher or by a more experienced leader. Although it does not end with some kind of degree or diploma, non-formal education enriches and builds the skills and capabilities of a young man. Informal education a young man gives life skills and experiences where things are taught openly. Through informal education a young man does not learn things in any classroom or in any systematic way. Informal education for a young person is knowledge of the values of life, customs, rules of conduct, the reason of evil or good, family traditions, ethics, etc., in a word every aspect that learns from nature and observation. In this document, it is important to distinguish between these two types of education, as actions are planned for young people to develop their knowledge and skills apart from non-formal and informal education.

¹ Kosovo Youth Study 2018/2019, The Friedrich-Erbert-Stiftung/FES

The strategy plans to promote the development of non-formal education and increased institutional co-operation in the creation of a lifelong learning culture. Global education is education that opens the eyes and minds of people to the realities of the globalized world and awakens them for a world with more justice, equality and human rights for all. Global education, as the global dimension of civic education, includes education for development, human rights, sustainability, peace, intercultural and conflict prevention.

MCYS / DfY, have drafted strategic documents on a professional basis and researches, evaluations, and constantly monitors the development of the youth education system, develops various forms and programs to improve learning through non-formal and informal education. MCYS / DfY plans to develop activities for the maintenance of peace, respect for human rights, democracy, tolerance, humanity, young people's participation in decision-making, environmental protection, youth safety, health promotion, promotion of volunteering work cultural and intercultural development, entrepreneurship, sports and youth cooperation.

Informal education is defined by processes, programs, projects and activities that are carried out outside the formal education system in order to improve their knowledge, skills and competences of young people. For this reason, this education is provided through conferences, trainings, seminars, roundtables, camps, debates, workshops, exchanges of experiences through the implementation of bilateral and multilateral agreements at home and abroad, providing some specific knowledge or skills that can help young people to diversify their resume and beyond, enabling young people to renew their education and continue with the career-learning process in their field or in other areas. Non-formal education as the most important component of intellectual development among young people is a constant priority that DfY will support. Events that develop non-formal education will be considered as very important for youth education and in this way will encourage all Youth Organizations to make the non-formal education component more widespread and more developed in the offer for beneficiaries of their services. Non-formal education activities are planned to be well-organized and structured, based on defined criteria through training, workshops, courses, seminars, discussion tables, camps, experiences rock, etc. These arrangements are planned to be carried out by DfY with the support of municipalities and youth organizations

Through development of personal and social activities provided, young people are encouraged and helped to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes commonly referred to as necessary in the labor market. Also capacity building among young people through non-formal and informal education supports their development, helping to transform potential, creativity, talent, initiative and social responsibility through the acquisition of knowledge, skills, attitudes and values. This helps young people to consider open and critical issues, reflect on them, and be willing to reconsider their opinions in the light of new facts and reasonable arguments; to be able to recognize and challenge bias, indoctrination and

propaganda; change their perspective and look at situations in another perspective; develop dialogue skills such as active listening, respect other opinions, and think in a constructive manner; to be able to cope with conflicts and treat them in a constructive and systematic manner; participate in decision-making processes and undertake initiatives through democratic procedures. The Republic of Kosovo has a growing population that is dominated by young age. Young people and those younger than 25 years of age represent 49 percent of the population, while 19.1 percent are younger than 15.

Regarding the employability of young people, recent research shows that Kosovo has a high percentage (25 percent), of NEET (young people who are not educated or trained). Gender inequality in social status is very high. Women have high levels of NEET and education, while men are more present in the labor market. Unemployment is more prevalent among young people with parents of low educational levels, coming from poor families and generally from rural areas. The overwhelming perception is that recognitions and relationships with people in power show the individual's position in the social structure and is considered a very important factor in finding a job in 54 to 59 percent of cases. Moreover, education and work experience have the same impact.

Research also shows that young people in Kosovo are often capable (54 percent) to work within their profession. This indicates a high degree of discrepancy between labor force qualifications and the needs and demands of the labor market. Women seem to have a higher inclination to work in their profession. The striking figure for the most preferred employment prospect is that 70 percent of young people want to work in the public sector and only 23 percent in the private sector. The desire to work for the public sector is quite problematic compared to other countries in the region. Only 18 percent of youth employed in Kosovo work in the public sector, while the mismatch between the real situation and the preferences is highest in the region. Work stability is the main factor that young people in Kosovo consider when choosing a job. This implies a great deal of concern over employee rights, long working hours, pay problems, and so on. Those who are most concerned about job security have a higher desire to work in the public sector and are less satisfied with the quality of education in Kosovo. Regarding young people's skills, research shows that there are obvious inconsistencies. Young people in Kosovo are often (54 percent of them) not working in their profession. Of the youth currently employed, only 27 percent are currently working in their chosen profession, while 9 percent of them do jobs related to their profession. On the other hand, there is a high increase of young people declaring that they do not work in their profession, 36 to 54 percent of the youth who are part of the workforce in the last six years. This shows a large discrepancy between labor force qualifications and labor market demand. Women seem to have a higher tendency to work in their profession, while men tend not to work in their profession².

² Youth Study Kosovo 2018/2019, The Friedrich-Erbert-Stiftung/FES

Non-formal education seems to be the one that youth needs the most. It is commonly spread in all developed countries, enabling young people to have an impact on their surroundings, know how to undertake their initiatives, and so on. Therefore, this form of action should be followed, that in addition to in-depth studies in a field, young people also learn how to communicate, present, use full and accurate language, broaden their skills and use their acquired knowledge, adapt to groups and jobs, are trained to solve or manage different situations, to be effective, analyze, and more. DfY through non-formal and informal education, in order to educate young people, must fulfill four basic goals: 1) the economic goal of enabling young people to be economically responsible and independent ; 2) the cultural purpose under which it should enable young people to understand their culture and respect diversity; 3) social purpose, which must enable young people to be active citizens; and 4) the personal goal of educating young people about their inner world and the surrounding environment.

2.2 Providing and promoting opportunities to join the labor market

According to ASK (TM3 2018), 28.8% of the unemployed in Kosovo are young people (aged 15-24) with 12.0 points difference between males and females.

A significant proportion of the young population is unemployed (55.0%) and the unemployment rate for women is higher (62.5%) than men (51.8%). Also, young people in Kosovo are twice as likely to be unemployed compared to adults, with figures almost similar to men and women³.

When it comes to choosing a job, only a small number of youth in Kosovo are part of the workforce. The striking figure on the most preferred employment prospect is that 70 percent of young people (according to FES Youth Study Kosovo 2018/2019) want to work in the public sector and only 23 percent in the private sector. Only 47 per cent of Kosovar youth preferred a job in the public sector in 2012. It is worth mentioning the decline in youth's goals to work for an international institution from 19 per cent in 2012 to 5 per cent in 2018. The decline in the presence of international institutions in Kosovo has had implications for the number of Kosovar youth who want to work for them.

The desire to work for the public sector is problematic compared to other countries in the region. Only 18 percent of young people employed in Kosovo work in the public sector, while discrepancies between the real situation and preferences are among the highest in the region. Women are more likely to work in the public sector (71 percent), while men have more opportunities in the private sector.

³ Kosovo Agency of Statistics - Labor Force Survey, October 2018

Among the factors in choosing a job, young people are largely oriented at considering their labor rights, which are considered very important in 83 percent of cases. Safety at work and free time after work confirm the focus group discussions that the main concerns of employees in the private sector are employee rights, long working hours and wages problems. There are some important statistical links related to the security of youth work in Kosovo. Those worried about work safety are more convinced that the income of the poor and the rich must be equal.

The deterioration of working conditions is pushing young people to support more right wing politics. At the same time, those who are concerned about safety at the same time are interested in politics. Undoubtedly, they have a great desire to work in the public sector, as it is considered to offer more work security. At the same time, those who do not have work safety are generally dissatisfied with their education, but on the other hand they are more satisfied with their lives in general. Young people who are more interested in income / wages are slightly more present in rural areas, and also seem more satisfied with their lives in general.

In today's economic conditions, young people face many difficulties in developing entrepreneurial activities. Detection of the labor market; lack of information on the development of market conditions as supply and demand in the labor market; inadequate education in entrepreneurship; non-recognition of the legal basis for dealing with entrepreneurship; lack of conceptual development to undertake business establishment initiatives; lack of self-confidence and entrepreneurship environment if they can succeed; lack of knowledge on credit and the facilities offered by banks for businesses are some of the factors considered problematic. From this point of view it is especially important to provide support for new entrepreneurship businesses, mentoring and guidance for young entrepreneurs, and promoting and developing an entrepreneurship culture.

If we look at the differences in the employability of young people between rural and urban areas, recent research shows that young people in rural areas do not have sufficient access to information about employment in Kosovo. With only 24.62% employed and 75.8% unemployed, it is noticed that most young people believe that possessing skills is not the most important employment criterion, as recommendations, and family and social ties are the most common ways to find work in Kosovo.

As far as gender-based unemployment is concerned, the results show that women are at a disadvantage in the labor market in relation to men, with 80.5% of unemployed rural women, compared to 67.6% of unemployed men. Skill deficiencies in relation to job opportunities, and the discrepancy between work trainings and jobs in rural areas, make youth employment difficult.

Regarding the representation of communities in the labor market, there is a large difference between the Albanian community with a high employment rate of 28% and smaller communities such as RAE with employment rate of only 10.7%.

The lack of inclusion of marginalized ethnic groups in education and the labor market, especially the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community, suggests the existence of serious structural problems that affect the marginalization of Kosovo's small ethnic communities.

Employment barriers are diverse and include lack of opportunities, shortage of part-time jobs (for students), lack of flexible working hours (young students and young parents), lack of adequate transport, and lack of proper skills ranked lastly.

The LENS study results show that most respondents are satisfied with the current jobs. However, more than half of the employed respondents work without a contract. Most respondents said that their village does not provide good employment opportunities. However, they live in well-organized communities, in healthy environments and in good relationships with urban centers, which facilitates an easy job search.

Although the living conditions of rural youth are satisfactory, despite the high rate of unemployment, the level of dependence on family support is high. This dependence is increased by remittances from abroad and from social assistance schemes. With such support, despite the high rate of unemployment, almost all respondents have mobile phones, computers and laptops, TVs, personal or family cars and other household appliances.

Salary is not the main motivating factor for most rural youth. The working environment and freedom of expression are listed as the main motivating factors followed by good colleagues, working hours, the possibility of professional advancement and the salary level.

Most of the unemployed young people in rural areas need work, followed by the ability to write their biography (CV), assessing their skills, using information technology (IT) and internet, career counseling, employment facilitation, etc. This is in line with the findings of previous studies that soft skills, such as communication skills, being open to social activities and being open to organizational culture of enterprises, are the main skills required by employers⁴.

When we talk about migration, the lack of hope to find good jobs and improve their economic status are some of the reasons that lead 47 percent of Kosovo Albanian youth to think seriously about migration in the near future. Also, their dissatisfaction with education, corruption, distrust in institutions and other issues have led to increased complaints and dissatisfaction, thus contributing to migration.

Countries targeted by young people remain Switzerland and Germany, reflecting the impact of the large Kosovo diaspora in these two countries. A large number of young people from Kosovo would accept jobs that would not be taken into consideration by the local population. In addition, the motivation to migrate for educational reasons remains relatively low, creating a disruption in the balance between migrants that want to work in the country of destination and thirst for a better education abroad, which in itself can bring better chances for work in the country of their destination⁵.

Therefore, it is of vital importance to carry out the activities planned in this strategic document, so that young people have a greater involvement by providing them with the necessary training to develop life skills in order to prepare for the labor market and practice at work, aiming at gaining experience and promoting innovation for young entrepreneurs.

⁴ Rinia Rurale e Kosovës - Mundësitë, pengesat dhe nevojat për punësim, 2018

⁵ Youth Study Kosovo 2018/2019, The Friedrich-Erbert-Stiftung/FES

3. A healthy and safe environment for young people

To ensure a healthy and safe environment for Kosovar youth, DfY has planned three sets of measures that are divided into care for achieving a healthy youth environment, and achieving a higher level of security for Kosovar youth and supporting activities that affect their social and cultural integration.

Promoting the healthy way of living and well-being of young people

According to various research data, health promotion and education should continue to promote the promotion of healthy lifestyles and well-being of young people.

According to the Global Youth Tobacco Survey GYTS 2016, that was conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo (NIPHK) IN Kosovo for young people that are from 13 - 15 years old and provides data on current country estimates that: 8.8% of students (11.7% of boys and 5.6% of girls) have used some kind of tobacco product. 7.1% of students (10.1% of boys and 4.0%) of girls smoked tobacco. As far as passive smoking is concerned, 47.8% of young people were exposed to smoking at home and 43.7% were exposed to tobacco smoke within closed public places. Regarding having access to tobacco and availability, it has been found that: 75.6% of smokers buy them in shops, from street vendors or kiosks. Of the current smokers, 68.7% stated that they were not prevented purchasing of tobacco because of their age. Also the number of students who have expressed the desire to quit smoking is high (60.3%), while 58.9% have tried to quit. 36.7% of young people are exposed to tobacco advertising and 6.1% of them are offered cigarettes free of charge by tobacco companies. On the questions about exposure to tobacco advertising, it turns out that 7 in 10 students have noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media; nearly 4 out of 10 students have observed tobacco advertising or promotions at the point of sale and 1 in 10 students owns something that is branded by tobacco logo.

According to results of the survey, 71 % of young people don't smoke and this result is identical to the survey that was done in 2012. 19 % percent of men are regular smokers, while only seven percent of girls smoke regularly. Smoking regularly is prevalent amongst young people aged 24-29 years, and the proportion of non-smokers decreases with age, although the

percentage of those who smoke occasionally is the same among different age groups of young people (9-11 %). Smoking habits are linked to the wealth index results, as young people that belong to families that better economically have a stronger tendency to smoke. The most common reason for smoking is "being involved" and "breaking the rules".

Based on the survey results, 73 percent of young people do not consume alcohol and the results have not changed in the last six years. 5 % of young people admit alcohol consumption at least several times a week. Generally, alcohol consumption is prevalent in 25 % of young people, including those who drink regularly and those who use it rarely. Alcohol consumption is 33% for males and only 16 % for females.

It is not surprising that the consumption of alcohol during the week increases by age from 5 to 17 %. Tobacco and alcohol consumption in youth is highly interconnected. Moreover, alcohol consumption is associated with the wealth index, as young people belonging to families in a good economic state tend to consume alcohol. Young people in urban areas have a stronger tendency to drink, compared with the group from rural areas. Based on quantitative findings, alcohol consumption is unacceptable to 60 percent of respondents. Moreover, the partial acceptance of alcohol use is statistically related to the gender, residence, age and wealth indices of respondents. The profile of young people who consider alcohol acceptable the most is male, living in urban areas, with higher education, and having a good living standards⁶.

From these data it becomes clear the need to enforce the legislation in force regarding the ban on smoking in public places, the awareness of young people and families about the damage caused by exposure to tobacco smoke and the support of projects and campaigns awareness about the importance of controlling advertising and selling tobacco. Finally, regarding knowledge and attitudes, 77.9% of students think that smoking is harmful to people who use tobacco, while 94.3% favor the ban on smoking within closed public places.

In subject of reproductive health, research shows that only 46.2 percent of young people confirm that they did not have sexual intercourse. Of course, 25-29 years of age have more sexual experience than young people in adolescence years. Sexual experience is more prevalent in males than females. Moreover, sexual activity is related to the wealth index outcome, as youth corresponding to families in a better state tend to declare more about such behavior.

Contraceptives are used by 40 percent of young people who have had sexual experience. Four percent of young people are not informed on these issues. There is a statistically significant link between those who drink alcohol and young people who use contraceptives. Moreover those who are wealthy and have completed high levels of education are more likely to use contraceptives. Men are used to contraceptives, while urban or rural residences do not give any statistical difference in this regard.

Increasing youth security

Recent analyzes and reports show that there is a significant increase in the risk of youth security in Kosovo as well as other countries.

⁶ Youth Study Kosovo 2018/2019, The Friedrich-Erbert-Stiftung/FES

Young people are very vulnerable to various negative phenomena such as violence, social insecurity, various ideological religious or political currents, and so on. Also, at the present time, the world has started to realize that young people are not just part of the problem. Young people today have a much more important role. Young people are also the largest contributors to security and peace in all countries where there was conflict and war. Given this, the United Nations has adopted Security Council Resolution no. 2250 (2015) where he has recognized the positive contribution that gives young people the preservation and promotion of peace and security in the world.

Also, the European Union, through the Youth Strategy 2019-2027, aims to improve the social inclusion of young people, social well-being as well as open and constructive dialogue. All this, with a view to maximizing the personal, economic and social security of youth in the EU and neighboring EU countries.

Kosovo has noted very serious and delinquent cases where young people have been involved in stealing, beatings, smuggling, trafficking, etc. This fact remains very worrying for the youth department and needs priority to work harder in preventing them. Challenging for the youth department are schools and university institutions where a large number of young people attend school, and work very little with young people in the field of youth safety in any form. The lack of provision of activities in the area of human security in school institutions presents a good enough opportunity to tackle these young people with awareness programs and training to successfully address the dangers posed to young people during their journey through life both professionally and personally.

Integrating young people into social life through various cultural, sport and recreational activities

Kosovo's youth are still suffering from the consequences of the recent war. Marginalized groups remain far from getting the support they need to realize their rights. In many reports, the biggest concerns is the lack of integration of various youth groups in social and cultural life. Ethnic groups in Kosovo for various reasons remain a challenge in their integration into the social and cultural life of Kosovo. Also, different groups of young people with disabilities face serious challenges in getting their fundamental rights.

In Kosovo, young people from different communities today have difficulty communicating with each other because they do not know each other's language. Prejudice and stereotypes in Kosovo continue to adversely affect the opening of genuine dialogue between young people from different communities.

Promoting and supporting the rights of people with disabilities is very important for achieving progress in Kosovo and the inclusion of these highly sensitive groups.

Different studies and reports recommend that cultural and sports activities are very effective tools for integrating young people into social life. They are incredibly useful mechanisms in combating prejudices, opening up communication among young people, but also as very good tools to learn different cultures and recreation of young people in their free time.

VISION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The Youth Strategy 2019-2023 aims at young people in the Republic of Kosovo to be active, responsible, healthy, safe and educated citizens who live dignified and quality lives, prepared and active to contribute to the development of responsible and accountable society.

The strategic objectives include the following:

Strategic Objective 1: Mobilizing Youth for Participation, Representation and Active Citizenship

Strategic Objective 2: Providing Skills and Preparing Youth for the Labor Market

Strategic Objective 3: A Healthy and Safe Environment for Young People

The analytical approach to this data as well as comparisons made in the research field clearly enable the definition of problems, objectives, measures and activities to be undertaken. Based on cross-sectorial and specific policies led by MCYS, the definition for such treatment of the youth sector has been made and is in line with the programs and activities of this ministry.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGY

The role of the monitoring system

The Youth Strategy 2019-2023 also has its own action plan which consists of strategic objectives, measures, activities, responsibilities and financial cost of implementation. The strategy action plan is reviewed on a yearly basis in the framework of the monitoring planning set out in the strategy.

The process of implementing the strategy will be a process of achieving its strategic objectives and measures. Monitoring and evaluating the achievement of objectives and the effectiveness of relevant activities are an integral part of the strategy and key components of its implementation process. Monitoring and evaluation will serve to track the progress of the strategy, to measure the degree of achievement of its objectives in order to assess the need and determine the directions of adjustments, particularly with regard to the activities. The monitoring process will be implemented by DfY.

The monitoring and evaluation of the strategy and action plan is an integral part of the tasks and responsibilities of the divisions within the DfY. The evaluation process will also be accompanied by the establishment and strengthening of institutional capacities for monitoring officers who will be part of the implementation of this Strategy.

Monitoring and reporting of Strategy

The monitoring and evaluation results will be spread to make clear the progress of achieving strategic objectives, measures and activities. Once the performance reports are compiled, based on data and surveys, they will be distributed among the users who will be: 1) central and local state institutions; 2) Youth Organizations; 3) International Partners, 4) Media, 5) Public at large.

Publication of the results will be done through the media or by organizing discussion rounds to draw conclusions about the progress of the strategy, engaging in particular the Youth Organizations.

As a key carrier and principal for the realization of the objectives, DfY will monitor the indicators related to the implementation of the strategy. At the end of each year DfY will prepare a progress report on the level of achievement of the objectives which it will publish and make it known to all interested parties.

Midterm strategy review

Strategic objectives are aimed at advancing the role of youth in Kosovo society, equality in addressing all young people and advancing youth issues in different areas of their lives. The strategy will have a mid-term evaluation and final assessment. In this way, together with the achievement report, at beginning of every year, DfY will undertake a process at reviewing objectives and indicators

Controlling and overseeing the giving of grants

In order to achieve the objective of the strategy, some of the funds are planned to be distributed to Youth Organizations, which extend the broader impact on the youth community. In order to be accountable and transparent, DfY should develop a minimum standard and clearly defined criteria which Youth Organizations may be beneficiaries of the Funds as well as to comply with the standards of the Kosovo Government Regulation on NGO Financing. These criteria serve to evaluate the applications of Youth Organizations, which should be published in the summary report.

DfY also needs to develop a framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Youth Organization projects as well as reporting the achievement of project outcomes that are supported by MCYS / DfY funds. Building a monitoring system and assessing the achievement of project goals achieved by Youth Organizations is more than necessary, as it determines the further support of such organizations by MCYS / DfY funds. Such a monitoring and evaluation system should be able to produce reports on the achievement, accountability and transparency of project implementation in which public access should be made.

These data emphasizes the need to support projects from which young people will receive secure information because young people do not trust the information they receive from the internet, even though it is the main source of information.

FINANCIAL IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

The overall assessment of the cost during five years of activities for Youth Strategy 2019 - 2023 has a total implementation amount of €11,661,900.

Strategic Objectives	Budget					Total
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Mobilizing youth for participation, representation and active citizenship	€938,500	€1,275,000	€1,266,500	€1,266,500	€1,266,500	€6,013,000
Providing Skills and Preparing Youth for the Labor Market	€334,500	€635,000	€665,000	€695,000	€725,000	€3,054,500
A healthy and safe environment for young people	€319,400	€555,000	€560,000	€580,000	€580,000	€2,594,400
	€1,592,400	€2,465,000	€2,491,500	€2,541,500	€2,571,500	€11,661,900

Sources of Strategy Funding

Funding for the implementation of the Youth Strategy Action Plan 2019-2023 is foreseen to be made by MCYS / DDI and development agencies.

KEY STRATEGY INTERVENTIONS

1. Mobilized youth for participation, representation and active citizenship

1.1 Consolidation, Functionalization and Empowerment of Youth Organizations

1.1.1 Capacity Building for Youth Organizations Organizational Development

Frequent movements of managers of youth organizations and other young staff present the continuing need for capacity building in the context of organizational development. It is the interest of society to have structured and well-organized Youth Organizations. Therefore capacity building for Youth Organizations in the context of organizational development is seen as a dynamic and continuous process, which is foreseen to be organized by DfY itself through consultancy services and its own resources, depending on the necessary training modules. Initially, an assessment will be made on the current situation in terms of development of youth organizations throughout the Republic of Kosovo, including consultation with current research reports from development agencies and other organizations. Evaluation is carried out through close cooperation with all parties of interest that their programs are aimed at youth. From the analysis of findings, priority training courses are prioritized, which are then implemented by trained providers.

1.1.2 Capacity building of municipal youth officials

There is an immediate need for DfY to have a liaison in each municipality, respectively municipal youth officials, with whom it coordinates youth-related actions, and which should be in line with state policies for youth. Constant developments in local administrations present the need for continuous support for capacity building of municipal youth officials. Capacity building of municipal youth officials is planned to be carried out after a needs assessment survey. Responsible for this measure will be DfY who through engagement of professional consultancy services will address the capacities of municipal youth officials.

*1.1.3 Supporting initiatives that enable the creation of formal and informal networks
(allocation of funds, up to 10 thousand euros per year - no more than 3 networks a year)*

Networking is a very special and important segment for the development and promotion of youth organizations inside and outside the country, as well as providing greater youth mobility. They help in exchanging successful experiences and knowledge among young people, promoting their work at local and international levels. As such, it is planned to support initiatives of this nature. This activity aims to support the formalization of eventual informal networks that are successful and reach large-scale youth mobility.

1.1.4 Support projects or initiatives for youth activism / youth mobility

Activation of youth is a very important component of overall youth development and helps young people from the age of 15 to develop their feelings and responsibilities for the environment in which they live and behave like a young person. Also at this stage young people are expected to understand and implement different forms of self-organization in order to address issues related to their life. It is planned that DfY will support the initiatives of Youth Organizations that promote youth activism throughout the country. MCYS in accordance with the agreement with the CRR but also with other interested mechanisms contributing to youth mobility provides support for regional youth mobility.

1.1.5 Supporting Youth Organizations by providing contribution / participation in the application of funds to development agencies and their programs

One of the ongoing challenges facing youth organizations in Kosovo is the difficulty in providing financial means as a condition for financial contribution during the process of applying for EU funds and other development agencies. A large number of development agencies / donors, in order to ensure their commitment, require participation in a certain percentage of the total project amount. To facilitate this process DfY will support Kosovo Youth Organizations which apply to such funds of development agencies / donors.

1.1.6 Supporting Youth Organizations that promote, raise awareness of the rights and responsibilities of young people

The area of human rights and responsibilities is considered to be one of the most important for a responsible society and respect for one another despite the differences. For this purpose, it is planned that DfY supports youth organizations that promote and raise awareness of young people's rights and responsibilities in society. The selection of beneficiaries from DfY

is done based on criteria and standards drawn up in advance, in accordance with the applicable legislation on subsidies.

1.2 Consolidation of youth legislation

1.2.1 Promoting legal mechanisms to increase participation in decision-making

DfY is a promoter and representative of youth in Kosovo, while a part of the burden remains to ensure that youth policies are adequate, in harmony with the needs of young people, in line with local and international legislation, and offer continued youth mobility. The promotion of youth policy and legislation reminds all decision makers of all levels of government and relevant institutions to have the youth in focus by offering them the opportunity and preconditions to express themselves and to position themselves better in Kosovo society. Through visual audio media and electronic platforms, DfY promotes the ongoing legal mechanisms for youth participation.

1.2.2 Conduct research on the state of the youth sector and regular monitoring of the applicability of legislation regarding participation

To identify the current situation of the youth sector in Kosovo, respectively their needs, concerns and expectations, DfY is constantly planning to carry out different research, the results of which should be used to supplement secondary or primary legislation. Such research is conducted by DfY or by consultants engaged as a professionals. DfY will also develop a framework for monitoring and assessing the applicability of secondary and primary legislation for youth in order to ensure that the obligations of the decision-makers expressed in the legislation are fulfilled. The monitoring reports including the recommendations, will be published, and submitted to the Cabinet of the Minister, who then submits to the respective decision maker.

1.2.3 Creating a digital platform for primary, secondary legislation, legal initiatives, youth policies, local strategies and action plans serving all youth organizations

DfY will create and maintain an electronic platform where all primary and secondary legislation, legal initiatives, youth policies, local strategies and local action plans for youth at the service of all youth organizations in the country will be established. The platform will also contain information on the possibility of applying for grants, as well as other tools that help youth organizations to communicate with institutions, organizations, networks, development agencies and various initiatives at home and abroad. Such a platform is intended to help not only young people as individuals but also all informal groups seeking to achieve positive change in the world of young people.

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1.3 Support for youth mobility

1.3.1 Raising awareness of youth community for active participation and active citizenship

Civic activism since early youth is a very important component of early development and early socialization of young people. To raise awareness and provide ample information on participation and active citizenry, DfY will organize various public events presented through electronic media.

1.3.2 Provide support for the construction and rehabilitation of youth centers, including the construction and rehabilitation of recreational and sports grounds for the development of youth social activities

Proper physical and social development in the country cannot be imagined without proper accompanying infrastructure, such as Youth Centers and recreational and sports grounds. The municipalities are responsible to offer such infrastructure, DfY offers the possibility of financial assistance in the form of co-participation for the construction of the mentioned

infrastructure. Beneficiary municipalities will be selected according to criteria and standards drawn up in advance by DfY. Also, through the involvement of development agencies, DfY will investigate, provide and mediate in finding funds to support the construction of youth physical infrastructure throughout the country.

1.3.3 Inventory, update and catalog input of the services from Youth Organizations offered to young people

Since the war, the number of Youth Organizations is constantly on the rise. A large part of them have been extinguished, while a handful of them have survived, and are now structured, profiled, and experienced. Such organizations continue to provide a number of services that are timely, benefiting thousands of young people. On the other hand, DfY is challenged by the lack of information on all the services and qualities of those services provided by numerous youth organizations. Therefore, there is a need to summarize and catalogue all the services offered to young people, including those service providers, i.e. Youth Organizations, including youth programs supported by development agencies. Such information serves DfY to have knowledge of the services offered to young people, and with the spreading of such information DfY enriches the service offer in all municipalities where there was no such service while the need for them is increasing. Such information is planned to spread through electronic media.

1.3.4 Setting aside special fund for youth mobility

Created directly by Minister of MCYS, and with further growth opportunities from development agencies, the fund of at least 200,000 Euro aims to increase youth mobility by supporting activities aimed at: 1) Enhancing cooperation with international youth organizations and institutions networking, exchanges, study visits, presentation of achievements, camps, etc. These modern youth development practices in the country can be achieved by further building and extending cooperation with international organizations, networks and institutions working or supporting the youth sector; 2) Supporting Youth Organizations dealing with youth challenges regarding quality in education and the phenomena that hinder the quality education and the opportunities and opportunities offered to young people in education. Since the education sector is a competence of MEST, and in their planning are measures devoted to young people, however, there is sufficient room for intervention in this sector by Youth Organizations and other stakeholders; 3) Supporting Youth Organizations that promote, mediate / raise awareness of the difficult position of marginalized and in needy youth groups. this is because recently it has been shown that many of the Youth Organizations work towards improving the position of marginalized and vulnerable groups, in order to have a dignified life, always based on human rights; and 4) Support for initiatives and youth organizations outside the borders of the Republic of Kosovo in order to promote cultural, identity, values that represent the country, and active citizenship through youth mobilization. This is because our country needs to strengthen the relations of

the country's youth with that of the young people living abroad, as well as their youth needs to cooperate with the youth in the country, so that they offer to each other numerous opportunities not only for enriching life social and cultural identity preservation, as well as opportunities for further education and access to the labor market. It is also in the interest of the state to preserve and develop peer relationships within and outside the country.

1.4 Developing Volunteering

1.4.1 Promoting Volunteering

Volunteering means activities that are developed by persons aged 15 to 24 who provide their time, work, knowledge, and skills to the benefit of the community for the benefit of society without pay. However volunteering is a satisfaction for each young person who contributes to the development and well-being of his community, so as such he needs to be promoted among young people through awareness-raising activities. Thus DfY will implement this action through the promotion of volunteering and voluntary work. This is to be achieved through visual audio media, on-site visits to Youth Organizations in all municipalities of the country, in debates, conferences and conferences, as well as on electronic platforms, not excluding other activities.

1.4.2 Management of the voluntary work process

It is planned that the volunteer work is institutionally recognized and credited with hours of work through the existing electronic platform and electronic volunteer database (VDP) at MCYS. Voluntary work is supposed to be managed by DfY, while Volunteer Organizations, institutions and all other legal entities are obliged to register through the electronic system (VDP) and to record volunteer work hours, recognizing at the same time the status of a young person volunteer and volunteer work experience.

The Administrative Instruction on Volunteering specifies all the rights and obligations of volunteers and volunteer providers through DfY criteria in co-ordination of actions with relevant local and international institutions, including the Youth Organizations itself, to draw up an Administrative Instruction / AI specified for volunteer work and the way of knowing it. The AI should be descriptive, include the criteria and standards for licensing of Youth Organizations for volunteering and for the certification of volunteer work, in order to avoid the possibility of mismanagement of this process. Also DfY, through VDP, will provide

ample information on the licensing, certification and monitoring process related to volunteer work.

1.4.3 Recognition of the volunteer work of young people from DfY who are recommended by youth organizations that offer volunteer work

In complementing policy and current state policy proposals regarding volunteering, volunteer work and volunteering in general needs to be further regulated so that voluntary contributions continue to be recognized and institutionally evaluated. Acknowledging volunteer work is an important impulse for the provision of volunteer work by young people, so DfY will continue to certify / recognize volunteer work, expressed in hours of work.

1.4.4 Supporting Youth Organizations that promote volunteering and volunteer work

Volunteering is, in addition to satisfaction, also a driving force for each young person to contribute to the development and well-being of his community, and DfY in cooperation with the UNICEF office in Kosovo, as well as with all development agencies other interested parties to contribute in this direction, will support Youth Organizations in Kosovo to carry out activities and projects with a view to promoting volunteering and volunteering work in the community.

2 Innovative and prepared youth for labor market

2.1 Development of non-formal education⁷

2.1.1 Organizing events that lead to non-formal and informal education

Non-formal education is an education that opens the eyes and minds of young people to the realities of the world and encourages them for a world with more justice, equality and human rights for all. Realization of alternative education programs aims at advancing the understanding of society by young people about political, social, philosophical, scientific concepts and social process analysis. The Goal of the Non-formal Education Strategy is to develop, enhance and support capacity building for young people in education, referring to personal and social education processes designed to improve a range of skills, competences and values by building attitudes for responsible, tolerant and interoperable citizens outside the formal education curriculum. This measure specifically concerns the advancement of critical thinking, support in organizing training on debating techniques, organization of activities that creates opportunities for young people from Kosovo and Diaspora, TEDx, organization of roundtables, conferences, camps, workshops, open discussions, organization of public awareness-raising activities, financial education, leadership and the organization of various activities involving the community.

2.1.2 Supporting Youth Organizations for the Promotion and Development of Non-formal Education

The best mediator in promoting non-formal education is considered to be Youth Organizations. For this purpose DfY will support Youth Organizations in order to raise awareness among young people and promote non-formal education in their communities where they live. Due to the great importance of informal education, DfY will organize promotional events and undertake activities that promote this area. Projected Activities: Realization of Audio and Video Advertising, Designing, Suppression and Distribution of Promotional Materials, Visit Schools for the Non-Formal Education Career Building, Organization of Public and Private Sector Meetings, Education Fairs and Conference on Promotion and Encouragement of youth participation in non-formal education.

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⁷ Law no. 04 / L-143 On adult education and training in the Republic of Kosovo: Lessons resulting from day-to-day activities related to work, family or leisure. It is not authorized or structured in terms of goals, time or learning support. In most cases, informal learning is unintended from the candidate's perspective. Informal learning outcomes usually do not lead to certification but can be validated and certified within the framework of the prior learning scheme. Informal learning is also referred to as practical (experimental), complementary, or casual learning.

2.2 Providing and promoting opportunities for joining the labor market

In addition to the measures planned with this strategic document, in order to synchronize youth employment and self-employment policies, DfY is instructed to undertake actions that are also planned in the MLSW cross-sectorial strategic document "Action Plan: Increasing employment youth 2018-2020".

2.2.1 Promoting and raising youth awareness of career orientation and adequate job market

Since actions directly related to career orientation have already been planned by other departments mainly responsible for MEST, with this measure DfY contributes to the promotion and awareness of career orientation. This measure also affects all those young people who for any reason are not involved in formal education, as career orientation at least minimizes the possibility of not getting employed. Promoting and raising youth awareness of career orientation and adequate job market is planned to be a continuous activity of relevant institutions, which should be extended to all levels of governance in Kosovo. DfY will promote and raise awareness of the idea of career orientation and adequate job market alone or through joint actions with the help of Youth Organizations and the business community.

2.2.2 Organizing and supporting fairs for informing young people about their importance and promoting them for joining the labor market

Sharing information among all stakeholders in the field of employment, self-employment and labor market in Kosovo is an inevitable necessity to achieve the desired effects on employment, especially among younger generations. These important events, nowadays as successful and proven practices in developed countries, provide many opportunities for exchange of information about employability in the country. DfY in cooperation with Youth Organizations and the business community, plans to organize fairs to inform young people about their importance and promote them for joining the labor market. Also, the business community is aware of the youth potential that it can engage in the labor market. For this purpose DfY plans to organize or support at least three fairs a year.

2.2.3 Determining priorities and deficits in the labor market through ongoing research

Employment in the country is mainly related to small-scale businesses and small enterprises, where the potential for joining the labor market is small. This potential needs to be explored

often, where information on the opportunities for joining the job market should be timely provided to young people. For this purpose, it is planned to organize ongoing research, as necessary actions in the precise determination of priorities and deficits in the labor market in Kosovo. DfY will engage professional consultancy services that will carry out appropriate research to assess the current situation and defining the needs and priorities related to the labor market, which are related to young people. Results and recommendations from such professional research will not only serve to design national programs that improve employability among Kosovar youths, but such information will also be provided directly to young people, thus increasing the opportunities for their involvement in the labor market.

2.2.4 Developing the criteria and standards to support youth entrepreneurship, and roadmaps for companies that target youths support

Since many development agencies in the country develop and implement programs that support young people, often uncoordinated between them, there is an urgent need to establish a policy defining the criteria and standards for entrepreneurship support. These should be based on in-depth research and analysis of economic indicators. For this purpose DfY will facilitate the process of drafting criteria and standards for support for youth entrepreneurship in Kosovo, and develop guidelines for entrepreneurship programs aimed at youth. DfY will engage professional consultancy teams that are expected to develop criteria and standards in the form of roadmaps for youth entrepreneurship, also based on best practices from regional and European countries that should include local specifics. This action, once completed, will obviously contribute to the coordination of all actions undertaken by both development agencies and governmental sectors.

2.2.5 Establishment of the Coordination Body for Supporting Entrepreneurship among Young People with Broad Involvement of Governmental and Development Agencies

Entrepreneurship among young people is a measure that should be strongly supported by all local and international institutions that operate in Kosovo. It directly contributes to the reduction of youth unemployment. In order to take such a well-coordinated action, there is a need for the establishment of a wide-ranging coordinating bodies from all stakeholders in the area of entrepreneurship development in Kosovo. In order for success to be full development agencies need to be coordinated both in planning and in the development and implementation of entrepreneurship programs. For this purpose DfY plans to establish a coordinating body for supporting entrepreneurship among young people, with broad involvement of state stakeholders and development agencies. This coordinating body will gather representatives of central and local institutions, chambers of commerce, business associations, youth organizations and civil society, development agencies etc. that will support entrepreneurship among young people. The establishment of this formal coordinating body is expected to improve the flow of information among all stakeholders for entrepreneurship support opportunities among Kosovar youth, as well as to coordinate actions and take joint measures.

2.2.6 Support to Youth Organizations that Work with Career Counseling and Orientation, Youth Skills and Mediation with the Labor Market

Mitigating the rate of unemployment among Kosovar youth is not only seen as a burden on state institutions, but the entire society. For this purpose DfY will support, through small grants, all Youth Organizations which apply with creative ideas and work on career advising and career orientation programs, and in particular in mediating youth with the labor market. This support of Youth Organizations by DfY is planned to be on an annual basis, while it is expected that such action will be followed by local government institutions as a successful practice that contributes to the reduction of unemployment among Kosovar youth.

2.2.7 Organizing promotional events with business community and other stakeholders on youth employment and self-employment opportunities

DfY and other strategic partners will enhance their activities that promote employment opportunities and self-employment for young people in the country. It is planned that promotional activities are organized together with the business community and other stakeholders who see employment as optimal option based on current circumstances. With these actions it is expected that the business community will be informed in time about the potential, skills and opportunities that Kosovo youth owns, such an action contributes to the building of mutual trust between a business and a young job seeker. Promotional events are planned to be undertaken through the organization of adequate campaigns.

2.2.8 Supporting creative initiatives for the establishment of new businesses for young people

Starting new businesses is a bold move that coincides exactly with the nature of a teenager who has previously exhausted all the opportunities to secure a stable place of work. Among the most common opportunities of fast employment is the establishment of own / initial businesses, but besides business management knowledge, it also requires initial financial support, which a young Kosovar, with or without an academic knowledge, cannot offer such a possibility. For this purpose DfY will support grants and creative initiatives for the establishment of young, youth-led businesses that generate new jobs. This DfY measure is planned to be on an annual basis, as seen as affirmative / stimulating action for all young people who are determined for employment itself, as the most frequent and preferred employment of new generations.

3. A healthy and safe environment for young people

3.1 Promote healthy lifestyles and well-being of young people

3.1.1 Organizing awareness events on negative phenomena that affect the health of youth

Negative behaviors affecting the health of youth are considered to be social deviations that are most often attacked by teenage age and early youth, including transition societies. Therefore our country is no exception. In order to prevent the spread of these negative phenomena, DfY, with the help of Youth Organizations and Strategic Partners, plans to organize awareness events on negative phenomena that affect the health of young people in Kosovo. Such events, in the form of campaign, comprising of TV ads, TV and radio debates, discussion tables in different municipalities, distribution of printed materials and their presentation in social networks and electronic media.

3.1.2 Supporting Youth Organizations that Deal with the Promotion of a Healthy Environment

The healthy environment is a prerequisite for the development of a healthy and well-being of society, especially young people. Apart from the family as the core of the proper functioning of the social system, nowadays a great part of the burden falls on civil society organizations, especially the Youth Organizations. For this purpose DfY will support them and various initiatives that deal with the promotion of healthy environment with small grants on an annual basis. Support will not only be limited to awareness of the importance of having a healthy environment but also the support of young people attending conferences, workshops, trainings, seminars, camps, various national and international debates on youth health issues. This includes the promotion and awareness of young people about the preservation of reproductive health, their rights and obligations.

3.1.3 Supporting Youth Organizations through campaigns, trainings, workshops, debates and other activities that promote healthy lifestyles among young people, including healthy eating, mental health, prevention of psychological and physical violence, getting physical activities, etc.

Healthy ways of living in young people, including healthy eating, mental health, preventing psychic and physical violence, the use of harmful substances like alcohol, tobacco and narcotics. Physical, recreational and sports activities are considered measures of particular importance for a healthy development of youth. For this purpose DfY will financially support Youth Organizations, which organize awareness and promotion activities for healthy lifestyles among young people. In order to coordinate actions with local government institutions and at the same time to build their capacities in mediating with the youth community, grant recipients will be conditioned to interact with local or central institutions, depending on the nature of the projects.

3.1.4 Promoting and raising youth awareness of health-threatening phenomena

While on the one hand Youth Organizations benefit from DfY for this purpose, on the other hand, DfY plans to undertake promotional and awareness-raising activities, which it does through the marking of various health-related days. In addition to these activities organized by DfY, logistical support is also expected from Youth Organizations which contribute to the promotion and awareness of young people about phenomena that affect their health. It is expected that the Youth Centers will have an important role in this awareness and promotion process, due to the wide number of attendants in their activities. Part of these awareness activities are also planned to be the relevant health institutions, which with their advice and professional recommendations are expected to contribute to the prevention of phenomena that affect the health of young people.

3.2 Increasing youth security

3.2.1 Organize deep research into phenomena that affect the safe and healthy environment of youth

The dangers posed to youths are numerous, especially when we are a society in transition and in the process of positioning youth in society. Actions to avoid dangers and mitigate the threats are more than important. Before such structured and well-planned actions are undertaken, deep research is needed on the phenomenon or circumstances surrounding the youth. For this purpose DfY will organize deep research on phenomena that affect a safe and healthy youth environment, either through own resources or professional consultancy. It is planned to conduct at least 10 different researches that challenge the safe youth environment in the country, which will be supported by DfY. Findings from these research will serve to plan, address and undertake activities that contribute to building a safe and healthy environment for Kosovar youth.

3.2.2 Supporting Youth Organizations that Take Awareness on a Secure Environment

The best mediators between DfY and the youth community that are represented are Youth Organizations. They can convey direct messages to youth related to the safe and sound environment. For this purpose DfY, will support on annual basis Youth Organizations that have creative initiatives to build a safe environment. Youth support is planned by enabling them to participate in various local and international conferences, workshops, trainings, seminars, camps, various domestic and international debates on security issues including the promotion of free movement.

3.2.3 Capacity development of central and local institution staff in the youth sector for threats and the maintenance of a safe environment for young people

Policy makers and workers of state-run youth authorities in all levels of governance need to have sufficient knowledge and competence to deal with actions leading to the improvement of the safe environment for youth. In order to enhance such capacities, DfY plans to organize structured trainings for prevention and protection from violence, various threats from the internet, terrorism and other threats that undermine the safe environment for Kosovar youth.

3.2.4 Capacity Development of Youth Organizations' Personnel for Obstacles and Safeguarding a Healthy and Safe Environment for Young People

In order to preserve and promote the safe environment of Kosovar youth, DfY will increase the capacity of Youth Organizations staff in various centers of the country. Capacity building will be done through structured trainings on prevention and protection from violence, various threats from the internet, terrorism and other threats that undermine the safe environment for Kosovar youth. Training packages are dedicated to youth workers part of Youth Organizations from across the country. These trainings will be organized annually.

3.2.5 Youth awareness of negative social phenomena such as trafficking, extremism, criminality etc.

The devastating occurrences of young people, such as trafficking in human beings and narcotics, violent extremism, criminality and ideological terrorism, are some of the ongoing challenges confronting transition countries and fragile democracies. Wishing that our country will not belong to such countries, Dfy plans to undertake enhanced activities for the purpose of raising awareness. Such activities are planned to be carried out in the form of campaigns by DfY, assisted by Youth Organizations, which work on youth awareness of the negative social phenomena.

3.2.6 Organize a traditional youth camp promoting security and promoting peace for all ethnicities

In order to promote sustainable security and peace for all ethnicities, DfY plans to host the "Traditional Youth Camp". The camp is expected to be an annual activity that will last for at least 5 days and will bring together over 200 young people from all ethnicities living in the Republic of Kosovo. This organization, besides having the character of promoting peace and security, also serves to exchange experiences, knowledge and experiences amongst young people, thus resulting in trust building among them, while traditional camps are expected to be followed by modules and various activities such as capacity building in project writing, fundraising, increased cooperation between youth organizations, and other activities that will be identified by camp participants.

3.2.7 Supporting Youth Organizations for the implementation of early community intervention

Early intervention refers to activities, programs or initiatives designed to change patterns of behavior or development of young people who show signs of a particular problem by providing the resources and skills needed to combat the identified risks. Early intervention involves early intervention in the formation of a personality such as young people, to assure them that they will be supported precisely in the years of individual formation when they are in most need. In a word, it refers to specific methodologies related to intervention as soon as possible at the very first moment when a problem becomes apparent. One of the goals of early intervention is to prevent the escalation of serious issues that may then require more intensive response or response, including the legal system. For this purpose DfY plans to financially support projects of Youth Organizations that have creative initiatives regarding early intervention, everyday practice in advanced countries.

3.3 Integrating young people into social life through various cultural, sport and recreational activities

3.3.1 Social integration of young people through culture, sport and recreation

Sports and recreational activities have been a powerful tool for social integration of marginalized groups but also as a very positive tool for developing a young person's personality. Culture is also an extremely important part of learning about the society and the history of our society where joining young people in promoting our culture at an early age has benefits for both young people and the preservation and cultivation of our culture. With

the aim of combating the prejudices that still exist among communities, the recognition of cultures of different ethnicities contributes to peace and security in Kosovo.

3.3.2 Organize traditional activities for young people.

Since its founding, the Department of Youth has organized various events and activities for the society's awareness of youth as the largest asset Kosovo has. Within these organizations we should mention the month of youth that has been organized for 15 years by the department and the International Youth Day marked on 12 August. The purpose of the department is through these traditional activities to continue to increase awareness about the importance of affirming and advancing the position of young people in the general population of Kosovo.

3.3.3 Supporting youths in national and international initiatives in the field of sport and culture.

In Kosovo young people are offered great support to participate but also to develop different sporting and cultural events and initiatives of the professional spirit. However, in cases where initiatives in sport and culture are less of a professional character, and more of the friendly character, recreational and so on, the support is small and the only institution that provides support to this form is the Department for Youth. So sports and culture for young people should be seen in the social aspect as very effective mechanisms for their personal growth throughout their lives. In the EU and many other countries of the world, important events of this nature are organized in sport and culture and through this measure the Department for Youth will allocate a solid budget for youth support to be part of these international events.

3.3.4 Increase of social interethnic cohesion among young people

The state of Kosovo is constantly working with the highest priority in enhancing the well-being of all its citizens, combating prejudice and marginalization, creating a comfortable life environment, promoting peace and trust building by offering all its citizens equal opportunities for development. The Department of Youth will support activities and projects that are focused on building and enhancing ethnically social cohesion and will support dialogue and communication between different ethnic groups in Kosovo.

3.3.5 Supporting young women and young people in rural areas

All analysis in the youth sector show that there is a difference in the level of advancement of young women compared to young men of at least 20% in all areas where female gender opportunities are much more restrictive and scarce. Data also show that there is a difference in the potential of young people living in urban areas versus those living in rural areas, the disadvantage in rural areas is at least by 10%. If you are a young woman and live in rural area your options and chances are reduced significantly. Having in mind these data the Department for Youth will focus on developing programs and projects for these two vulnerable groups of young people by providing specific projects in their favor.

ACTION PLAN

Strategic Objective 1: Mobilizing Youth for Participation, Representation and Active Citizenship

Specific Objectives 1.1	Consolidation, Functionalization and Empowerment of Youth Organizations											
	Code	Activity	Implementation period	Responsibility	Institution/Supporting Organization	Indicator	B U D G E T (EURO)					Total
							2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
1.1.1	Capacity Building for Youth Organizations linked to Organizational Development	X - XII of every year	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	Development Agencies	10 training groups (30 participants) x 2 training days x 600 Eur	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000	
1.1.2	Capacity building of municipal youth officials	I - III of every year	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	Municipalities	10 groups (20 participants) x 2 training days x 800 Eur	-	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	64,000	
1.1.3	Supporting initiatives that enable the creation of formal and informal networks	From VII 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	/	Up to 3 networks per year x up to 3,500 Eur	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	52,500	
1.1.4	Projects or initiatives support for youth activism / youth mobility	From VII 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	/	Up to 20 Youth Organizations per year x up to 4.000 Eur	80,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	680,000	

1.1.5	Supporting Youth Organizations through Contribution / Participation Assistance in Funding of Development Agencies and their Programs	From VII 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	Development Agencies	Up to 10 Youth Organizations per year x up to 20.000 Eur	30,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	430,000
1.1.6	Support for Youth Organizations that promote, raise awareness of the rights and responsibilities of young people, including the Regional Office for Youth Cooperation RYCO	From VII 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	/	Up to 5 Youth Organizations per year x up to 20.000 Eur	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Sub Total 1.1						232,500	388,500	388,500	388,500	388,500	1,786,500
Specific Objectives 1.2	Consolidation of youth legislation										
Code	Activity	Period of implementation	Responsible	Institution/Supporting Organization	Indicator	B U D G E T (EURO)					
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
1.2.1	Promotion of legal mechanisms that increase participation in decision-making	From VII 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	/	At least one media advertisement per year	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	18,000

1.2.2	Conduct research on the state of youth sector and monitor regularly implementation of legislation regarding participation	From IV 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	Development Agencies	Consulting x 3 research a year x 3.000 Eur	-	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	36,000	
1.2.3	Creating a digital platform for primary, secondary legislation, legal initiatives, youth policies, local strategies and action plans serving all youth organizations	I - IV 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	Development Agencies Municipalities	Create a digital platform x 6.000 Eur Annual maintenance x 1,000 Eur	-	7,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	
Sub Total 1.2							2,000	20,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	64,000
Specific objectives 1.3	Support for youth mobility											
Code	Activity	Period of implementation	Responsibility	Institution/Supporting Organization	Indicator	B U D G E T (EURO)						
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total	
1.3.1	Raising the youth community's awareness of participation and active citizenship	From VII 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	/	At least 2 media events x 2000 Eur	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	
1.3.2	Provide support for the construction and rehabilitation of youth centers, including the construction and rehabilitation of	From VII 2019		Development Agencies	Building at least one Youth Center per year x 250.000 Eur Annual Fund for Infrastructure Rehabilitation x 100.000 Eur	250,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	1,650,000	

	recreational and sports grounds for the development of youth social activities										
1.3.3	Inventory, update and catalog the services of Youth Organizations offered to young people	V - X 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	Youth Organizations	Catalogue to be updated every two months	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.4	Set aside special fund for youth mobility - the youth fund	From VII 2019	MCYS	Development Agencies		450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	2,250,000
Sub Total 1.3						704,000	804,000	804,000	804,000	804,000	3,920,000
Specific Objectives 1.4	Volunteering development										
Code	Activity	Period of implementation	Responsibility	Institution/Supporting Organization	Indicator	B U D G E T (EURO)					
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
1.4.1	Promoting Volunteering and Volunteering work	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	Continuous promotion in each division's participation in public events and meetings	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4.2	Management of the voluntary work process	From VII 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	MCYS	Consulting work x 1 research x 2,500 Eur	-	2,500	-	-	-	2,500

1.4.3	Recognizing volunteering work of young people from DfY who are recommended by youth organizations	I - IV 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	MCYS	Updating lists of volunteers	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4.4	Supporting Youth Organizations that promote volunteering and volunteer work	From I 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	Up to 20 Youth Organizations per year x up to 3.000 Eur	-	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	240,000
Sub Total 1.4						-	62,500	60,000	60,000	60,000	242,500

Strategic
Objective Total **938,500** **1,275,000** **1,266,500** **1,266,500** **1,266,500** **6,013,000**
1:

Strategic Objective 2: Providing Skills and Preparing Youth for the Labor Market

Specific Objectives 2.1	Development of non-formal education											
	Code	Activity	Period of Implementation	Responsibility	Institution/Supporting Organization	Indicator	B U D G E T (EURO)					Total
							2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
2.1.1	Organization and support of events aimed at enabling young people through informal education	From I 2019	Division for the Promotion and Development of Informal Education	Development Agencies	At least 3000 new beneficiaries (100 activities: seminars, trainings, roundtables, debates, workshops, exchange of experiences, activities that create opportunities and space for young people from Kosovo and Diaspora, study tours, TEDx camps, roundtables, information sessions etc help educate young people through informal education.	100,000	130,000	150,000	170,000	190,000	740,000	
2.1.2	Organizing events to promote non-formal education	From I 2019	Division for the Promotion and Development of Informal Education	Development Agencies	One video advert At least one fair per the year, At least 1 conference per year, At least 15 campaigns	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	250,000	

					(informative sessions) per year, Three public events with the character of promoting non-formal education						
Sub Total 2.1						130,000	170,000	200,000	230,000	260,000	990,000
Specific Objectives 2.2	Offering and promoting opportunities for joining the labor market										
Code	Activity	Period of Implementation	Responsibility	Institution/Supporting Organization	Indicator	B U D G E T (EURO)					
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total

2.2.1	Promoting and raising awareness of career orientation and adequate job market	From VII 2019	Division for the Promotion and Development of Informal Education	/	4 promotional campaigns per year x 2.000 Eur	6,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	38,000
2.2.2	Organizing and supporting fairs for informing young people about their importance and promoting them for joining the labor market	From VII 2019	Division for the Promotion and Development of Informal Education	Development Agencies Business Associations	Up to 4 fairs x up to 10,000 Eur	20,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	180,000
2.2.3	Determining priorities and disadvantages in the labor market through ongoing research	From VII 2019	Division for the Promotion and Development of Informal Education	Development Agencies	Consulting work x up to 3 researches on the state of youth entrepreneurship per year x 3.000 Eur	3,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	39,000
2.2.4	Develop criteria and standards for support for youth entrepreneurship, and youth entrepreneurship roadmaps	IX - XII 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	Division for the Promotion and Development of Informal Education	Consulting work x 1 research x 1,500 Eur	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
2.2.5	Establish a coordinating body for entrepreneurship support for young people with broad involvement of state stakeholders and development agencies	XI - XII 2019	Division for the Development of Youth Policies	Development Agencies Division for the Promotion and Development of Informal Education	Establishment of the Coordination Body	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.2.6	Supporting Youth Organizations that Work with Career Counseling and Orientation, Youth Skills and Mediation with the Labor Market	From VII 2019	Division for the Promotion and Development of Informal Education	/	Up to 10 Youth Organizations per year x up to 10,000 Eur	20,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	420,000
2.2.7	Organizing promotional events with business community and other stakeholders on youth employment and self-employment opportunities	From VII 2019	Division for the Promotion and Development of Informal Education	Development Agencies Business Associations	4 promotional campaigns per year x 2.000 Eur	4,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	36,000
2.2.8	Supporting creative initiatives for the establishment of new businesses / young entrepreneurs	From I 2019	Division for the Promotion and Development of Informal Education	Development Agencies	Up to 60 Entrepreneurship Initiatives per Year x 5.000 Eur	150,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,350,000
Sub Total 2.2						204,500	465,000	465,000	465,000	465,000	2,064,500

Strategic Objective Total 2:
334,500 635,000 665,000 695,000 725,000 3,054,500

Strategic Objectives 3: **A healthy and safe environment for young people**

Specific Objectives	Promoting the healthy way of life and well-being of young people
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3.1											
Code	Activity	Period of Implementation	Responsibility	Institution/Supporting Organization	Indicator	B U D G E T (EURO)					
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
3.1.1	Organizing awareness events on negative phenomena that affect the health of youth	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	4 campaigns per year x up to 2.000 Eur	4,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	36,000
3.1.2	Supporting Youth Organizations engaged in promoting a healthy environment	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	Up to 15 Youth Organizations per year x up to 2.000 Eur	15,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	135,000
3.1.3	Supporting Youth Organizations through campaigns, trainings, workshops, debates and other activities promote healthy lifestyles among young people, including healthy eating, mental health, prevention of psychic and physical violence, use of harmful substances, obtaining with physical activities etc.	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	Up to 20 Youth Organizations per year x up to 3.000 Eur	30,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	270,000

3.1.4	Promoting and raising youth awareness of health-threatening phenomena	From I 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	Youth Organizations	Up to 10 Youth Organizations per year x up to 500 Eur for joint organization with DfY	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Sub-Total 3.1						49,000	103,000	103,000	103,000	103,000	461,000
Specific Objective 3.2	Increasing youth security										
Code	Activity	Period of Implementation	Responsibility		Indicator	B U D G E T(EURO)					
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
3.2.1	Deep research is conducted on phenomena that affect the safe and healthy environment of youth	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	Development Agencies Youth Organizations		4,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	100,000
3.2.2	Supporting Youth Organizations that Dealt with Safe Environment Consciousness	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	Up to 20 Youth Organizations per year x up to 5.000 Eur	25,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	425,000
3.2.3	Capacity development of central and local institution staff in youth sectors for threats and the maintenance of a safe environment for young people	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	5 groups (20 participants) x 2 training days x 800 Eur	2,400	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	34,400

3.2.4	Capacity Development of Youth Organizations' Personnel for Sustaining and Safeguarding a Healthy Environment for Young People	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	10 groups (25 participants) x 2 training days x 2.000 Eur	20,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	180,000	
3.2.5	Raising awareness of the negative social phenomena such as trafficking, extremism, criminality, etc.	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	5 thematic campaigns per year x up to 2.000 Eur	4,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	44,000	
3.2.6	Organizing a traditional youth camp promoting security and promoting peace for all ethnicities	VI - VIII Of every year	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	Development Agencies Youth Organizations	At least 200 young people x 300 Eur (up to 5 camps a year)	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	300,000	
3.2.7	Supporting Youth Organizations regarding the implementation of early community intervention	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration		Up to 20 Youth Organizations per year x up to 4.000 Eur	40,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	360,000	
Sub Total 3.2							155,400	322,000	322,000	322,000	322,000	1,443,400

Specific Objective 3.3	Integrating young people into social life through various cultural, sports and recreational activities											
	Code	Activity	Period of implementation	Responsibility	Institution/Supporting Organization	Indicator	B U X H E T I (EURO)					
							2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
3.3.1	Integrating young people into social life through various cultural, sports and recreational activities	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration		Up to 20 projects and have benefited 2000 young people annually.	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	195,000	
3.3.2	Organizing traditional activities for young people.	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	Development of activities within the framework of the International Day of Youth August 12,	20,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	130,000	
3.3.3	Supporting youth in national and international initiatives in the field of sport and culture.	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	Support 20 young people on international experience exchanges of young artists and athletes, making Kosovar youth part of the international youth processes	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	
3.3.4	Increasing social interethnic cohesion among young people	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	There have been 10 seminars / workshops, debates, roundtables, or experiences exchanges. They have benefited 200 young people	15,000	15,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	110,000	

					annually, to increase inter-ethnic social cohesion among young people.						
3.3.5	Supporting young women and young people in rural areas	From VII 2019	Division for Prevention and Social Integration	/	Twenty projects were supported annually. Five advocacy events have been conducted for the inclusion of young women and young people from rural areas	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	195,000
Sub-Total 3.3						115,000	130,000	135,000	155,000	155,000	690,000

Strategic Objective

Total 3: 319,400 555,000 560,000 580,000 580,000 2,594,400