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ANNEX 1

Kosovo Case in Youth Policy Management at the Local and Central Level

Principles on which the strategy and action plan for youth are based



National Youth Congress in cooperation with all network organizations, but also with a focus on youth, as well as with the youth forums of political parties on International Day Youth, 12 August 2016 after a joint multi-month work, formally signed the Youth Resolution. The resolution is a political document that for the first time identifies and sets the interests of Albanian youth in front of the party interests or the subjects' focus different. In the framework of the Youth Resource Initiative it was worked to strengthen and give the spirit of cooperation among young people beyond political beliefs or praise, their professional engagements or other characteristics that separate them in the 12 administrative circles in Albania.

In the first phase of this initiative over 400 young people regardless of the way they are involved in politics (political forums or civil society), political beliefs have discussed over issues and potential solutions on topics such as: Education, Youth Employment, Spaces, Public Safety, Social Security, EU Integration Issues. Discussions on the education system have occupied a large part of the discussions, bringing the matter important and complex but from the conclusions, despite political views emerges as a need for innovation and creativity in our education system, adaptation of professional study profiles according to local labor market needs and an improvement of infrastructure education. Unemployment among young people is a topic that has been attentive to each city and the emphasis is placed on the role of the state, central or local institutions, for the design of policies and initiatives to support youth entrepreneurship. Also, an important and indispensable element is the study of the labor market coupled with a structure of genuine career counseling in each educational cycle that continues to be a shortage creates confusion and consequences on the professional way of young people. The integration process for our country has been and is a long process but in turn needs one wider information on the population and more specifically on youth. This has been a problem that it is evidenced in each district as well as on the other hand a willingness of young people to be part of the process where their contribution is needed. Social Security comes as one of the most complex topics that has been discussed in each of the circles but that the common point has been institutionalization and strengthening of the role of social care service as well as more attention against security in social networks. And recently, Public Space is a topic that has had the same problematic demand in each area, where there is a lack of one side in the face of the demand for the addition or revitalization of existing ones. (Link to centerfold)



In 2007 we drafted the National Youth Strategy (2007-2013), through which the aim was to develop national integration strategies and policies for addressing of the problems faced by young people. In 2014 the first consultations were initiated by the side of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth with representatives of civil society, respectively leaders of youth organizations and activists who brought their input and selected the basic themes for building up the National Action Plan for Youth, which marked an important turning point in how the policy is aligning with this target group and vice versa.

The commitment of the National Action Plan for Youth for the period 2015-2020 consisted of building a basic document for policy co-ordination and implementation crosscutting on youth starting from employment and education, health protection and health social protection, culture, sport and volunteering, and the increase of its participation youth in democratic processes and political decision-making. Main Objectives of the Plan of The National Action for Youth are six. Encouragement and participation of young people in the process's democratic decision-making, constitutes the first strategic objective and was intended not only creation of appropriate infrastructure for youth support, youth centers, and strengthening the structures and capacities of youth organizations and groups. Promote employing young people through effective labor market policies, improving staffing legal, support of "start-up" programs to expand the courses offered by schools vocational training and creating contests promote innovative ideas. Health, Sport and Environment, have a strategic objective to preserve and protect the health of young people through integrated health policies, coupled with massive sports culture. Education Youth, this objective was aimed at improving the curricula related to life-long learning, improving and strengthening the chain of education system. Social Protection, Activities of envisaged in this plan are aimed at strengthening the links of this system starting from capacity building and community interaction. Culture and volunteering, purpose of this objective consists in improving the opportunities for young people to organize time free activities and activities of different fields.

Several years of National Youth Congress based on our activism in twelve districts of Albania, closely touching the situation on the ground and running cooperating with local actors gave us an indication of having a vision on issues the most important development for the youth of this country, but also a clear view of at least in the last three years. Youth perceptions on



policymaking, testimonies of the much-needed progress and the gap that lies between the planned ideal and the situation on the ground has made it even clearer our vision of our work. This vision they resemble the progress and resolution of political, economic and social cracks, but for it arrived at that point first need a realistic picture of the situation and secondly identify with the basis of the causes that bring the issues of the issues in question. In the wake of the Resolution Youth, as a document but also as an initiative, this study comes as the first look at its kind, documented and grounded, with the intent to bring a central and perceived passage local treatment of youth policies from conception to their implementation.

Methodology

The methodology used to assess initiatives initiated locally as in the aspect both institutional and informal, was based on documentary research and interviews, direct field contacts in 12 counties where the Youth Congress practically operates.

Documentary or otherwise based on secondary sources includes the legal basis, strategy and national action plan, local action plans and project budgets local level. The rest of the basic information is provided by non - governmental organizations with focus on youth, active and operational in the areas covered in the study, as well as on forms model of functioning is taken as a case Kosovo, focusing on the legal framework of functioning, support strategy and current policy and structure overview youth.

The field survey was prepared in collaboration with colleagues from the National Youth Congress of who bring their expertise from everyday work focused on youth issues, by us make available the strategies of the respective organizations, the experience of cooperation with local institutions and local councils, as well as with other educational or social care institutions. Also, a series of interviews and conversations have been conducted with leaders of organizations and relevant departments covering youth policies in local institutions aiming at gathering information and perceiving and conceptualizing the situation by country.

We point out that the opinions gathered during this study serve only for illustrative purposes and not claim to provide a scientific representation of youth in the areas undertaken in focus. These data mark a first effort to provide a clear picture of addressing this target group by local policymakers and decision-makers, donors and the international presence at the local level,



as well as the gap that exists between them macro planning and field enforcement. This information guides us on the situation current Albanian youth, focusing on five key themes undertaken in education: Education, Youth Employment, Public Spaces, Social Security and EU Integration. Panorama is synonymous to convey what has been done and not, in the last three years regarding youth, how well planned and budgeted are these issues, as well as identifying weak links between the center and locality in terms of law enforcement or certain policies. This information was serves policymakers at the central, local level as well as various active actors with young people, domestic and foreign.

Capturing the situation

Youth, as most of the Albanian society, suffers the highest rate of unemployment from all groups of beads. According to INSTAT data and the latest published reports regarding youth unemployment this issue holds the country first as one of the most problems major in Albanian society and inevitably linked to its predecessor, which is education divided into two aspects, the formal education system and the methods of education Informal. Despite the efforts of recent years both by the government and by foundations profiled loans in promoting vocational education to increase the level of information on the importance of the latter and the real opportunities for employment, young people continue to be drawn from the idea of undergraduate studies. Characteristic of the education system in generally, there is a low involvement of young people in internships / internships while studying is considered as one of the main mechanisms for switching from school to work. Only one part small compared to the whole are expressed to have practiced and practically practiced committed seriously and planned as part of the curriculum of the educational institution where accede. As far as social engagement is concerned, it is noticed that only ¼ of young people are involved in volunteer activities based on community contribution and awareness. Lack of emphasis on public spaces, both in the form of multifunctional centers and in that of sports angles with the possibility of physical engagement and recreation have caused a handicap emphasized on facilitating young people's living conditions for a healthier lifestyle opportunity for informal education. Regarding social security can be mentioned the fact neglecting this dimension in every respect by considering youth as a specific target with specific needs. Challenges in this sector relate to the economic empowerment of young people through incentive programs for employment, education, health and social



protection; creation of public spaces in the service of young people; strengthening the capacities of youth organizations and creation of youth networks, creation of regional councils and national advisory committees on issues related to young people; increasing the active participation of young people in programs community and interregional. In this context, it has been practically worked since 2007-2013 through the Youth Strategy and then 2014 and preparing for 2015-2020 through The National Action Plan for Youth, which aimed to involve stakeholders in the process of consultation, having the necessity for building clear platforms for young people to create space in cultivating their potential and creativity.

I. Education

Vision and macro planning

The safer investment of any nation or government is investment in education, education of the new generation. Referring to the National Youth Plan 1, the primary one regarding the issue of education lies improvement of lifelong learning curricula, which are a key element in educating the younger generation and reducing involvement in antisocial behavior. At the same time this plan envisions a series of measures related to improving and strengthening the chain the education system, starting with reducing the number of students per class, improving the base technical / laboratory in schools, continuing education and accredited teachers and up to the creation of independent agencies with external experts for monitoring and evaluation the education system and the teaching process in particular. Strengthening centers of excellence and scientific research units are two of the important issues raised in the planning national policies related to education policies. Another aspect that aims to strengthen youth education is also the creation of joint agreements with universities different EU and beyond, with a view to enhancing academic exchange and networking "Mentoring" between academics and students involved in scientific and research activities academic.

Economic, Social and Political Analysis at the local level

Albania has a total of 596 624 students in three enrollment cycles, at 9-year, middle and tertiary education. In each local or central government program education support and education spending are a priority, though support to the education budget does not exceed 4% of the total gross domestic product. Expenditure on education is divided into two parts in local education expenditure and the central one. The issues of the education sector are divided into the quality part and educational infrastructure. Local specifications differ from one city to another in terms of size secondary education while in primary education the situation is almost the same.

Investments in the field of education are allocated to the central ones which are in the Ministry's budget Education and Local Investments that are part of the budgets of the government units local. In the Medium-Term Budget Project 2017 - 2019, education support is through the allocation of investments by the Ministry of Finance and Economy in support of vocational education and by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth on investments in basic, secondary, and upper secondary education. Figure 1 is mirrored fundraising for investment in education according to education cycles.

The level of investment in the field of education differs from one cycle to another where the weight with it Large hold investments in Secondary Education, respectively 4.3 billion ALL for Education Secondary General and 2.487 billion ALL in Vocational Secondary Education. Funds for General Secondary Education are divided into two elements:

- 2.106 billion ALL Regional Development Fund for new construction of school's secondary education in local government institutions.
- 2,194 billion Lek restructuring projects and construction of secondary schools and terrains sports near them in different cities of Albania (Berat, Lezha, Tirana, Fier, Vlora, Lushnja, Diber)

Ministry of Education and Sports according to the structure of the government that is drafted the 2017-2019 MTBP in investment planning in basic education again is divided into two elements where:

- ALL 3,332 billion are funds for developing projects for the year 2017 and for those ofarrears that are intended for reconstruction and construction of buildings basic

education. Basic Education Investments are distributed in 46 years of education based in cities such as Shkodra, Fier, Lushnje, Vlora, Berat, Saranda, Puka, Durrës, Korça, Bulqizë etc.

- ALL 1.075 billion are funds that will be available to the Development Fund Regions for New Investments for 2018-2019.

In the previous structure, secondary vocational education has been under the Ministry of Education Social Welfare and Youth while in the new government structure investment in education professionals will be subordinated to the Ministry of Finance and Economy. According to planning in the 2017-2019 MTEF in the vocational secondary education are foreseen investments worth 2.487 billion ALL, funds provided for under construction and restructuring vocational secondary schools. Some of the investments in Higher Education Professional by the cities where they are: New construction and reconstruction of the school and production base School "Hoteleri, Turizëm", Tirana; Reconstruction of the school "Hamdi Bushati ", Shkodër; New construction base, and reconstruction of the school "Arben Broci ", Shkodra; New construction and reconstruction, manufacturing base and "Independence" school, Vlore; Reconstruction and construction schools and manufacturing base "Ali Mufti", Elbasan; Additional floor reconstruction for the production base for the school "Kristo Isak" Berat; Reconstruction of Vlora Commercial School; Construction of a new production base for the school Professional Kamez. Projects and investments for vocational education institutions are distribute by 2017, 2018 and 2019 but since 2018 and 2019 the funds will be subordinated to the Ministry of Finance and Economy and not under the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth.

Investments in the field of education other than central government may also be with funds local government units. In local government units consider the costs for education in the largest weight, even in some cities in weight of 100% are expenditures current, which is, wages and salaries. Expenditures in basic education as well as the secondary one at the local level are divided into current and capital expenditures. Expenses the current occupy the bulk of the total expenditure on education and their source comes from a constitutional transfer which is transferred by the central government. In the 2017-2019 MTBP that the units of local government are planning to see that the budget for education from year to year does not there are large-scale fluctuations except for the cities of Kukes and Fier where they are anticipated in 2018

capital investments with 2.8 billion ALL in the city of Kukës and in 2019 capital investments worth 1.2 billion ALL.

Table 1. Education expenditure level for 2017 according to local government units. (000 / ALL)

MUNICIPALITY	Total Expenditure on Education	Capital Expenditures in education
Berat	173.570	0
Diber	66.114	681.86
Durres	608.507	217.460
Elbasan	431.222	11,054.11
Fier	325.338	57.989
Gjirokastra	137.533	0
Korce	327.074	32,180.36
Kukes	152.839	0
Lezha	248.143	21,085.28
Shkoder	357.231	22,663.18
Tirana	2,353,674	1,109,857
Vlore	624.165	101,845.78

Source: Author's processing

MTBP 2017-2019 Local Governance Units

As can be seen from Table 1 local government spending on education is destined for current expenditures, maintenance costs, wages, administration and not investment. Investments in local government units to be analyzed at high value are at The Municipality of Tirana and Vlora, where the Municipality of Tirana has realized investments worth about 11 billion lek with its own sources of income while the rest with projects from the Development Fund of the Region while the Municipality of Vlora has all the value of the investments realized by the projects



adopted by the FDU. In Tirana Municipality, investments are focused on building new schools for reducing the density of classrooms and investing in pre-school education while in the Vlova Municipality in the restructuring of existing schools. Also investing in the area of education for infrastructure improvement has also been in the Municipality of Elbasan on the value of 110 million Lek and the Fier Municipality in the value of 2.17 billion ALL, where the weight with it have benefited from the projects approved by the Regional Development Fund. Also, investments in education have also been in Lezha Municipality in the amount of 210 million ALL and one approximate value in the Municipality of Shkodra. What is worth noting is that except for municipalities of Tirana, Fier, Elbasan, Vlora, Lezha, Korça, Durrës and other cities have no benefited from the development funds of the regions. Also, since the needs and issues are more vulnerable by local government units should increase the weight of unconditional transfers to municipalities so that they increase capital expenditures for municipalities improving infrastructure in education.

Conclusions and recommendations

The largest investments in the field of education consist of infrastructure, in other words basic to ensure a qualitative and efficient education. From observation and discussion on 12 it is worth noting that one of the key and uncovered points is the aspect of career counseling, either through the lack of review of training related subjects for their lives, and their adaptation to EU standards and needs / requirements at the level country. This objective lies in the national action plan for youth as well the national strategy that preceded this plan, but still not elaborated and therefore unresolved. This problematic to get the solution must pass in two stages, first on assessment of the quality of information in life-skills training and design relevant recommendations, as well as improvement of curricula or other informal methods tailored to contemporary needs and standards. Also note the level low level of information in gymnasiums and universities for the outstanding opportunities for applications in Erasmus + European programs, but also other programs of character regional RYCO, WB Fund etc. Integration of peer to peer education methods and training on these programs should be part of the information strategy and this strategy should implement in all 12 regions of Albania. These programs have a special space as well for another unrealistic objective of the national action plan that is the support of young scientists. This objective first requires identifying and then setting up capacities



and concrete engagement of these researchers in projects initiated or facilitated both by the state and by the other relevant stakeholder (s) involved of their focus. Regarding vocational education is obvious the course he has taken as in discourse created by government and business, but also in the perceptions of society. But still there is a lack of a well-studied study of work and a curriculum orientation and professional high school profiles in line with sector specifics economic development and local development potential. 2 Finally, informal education as a cross the most talked about and preferred by the trend of time, requires more funding and coordination centers, existing organizations or individuals with expertise and capacities and be given relevance and proper conditions (implicating here also the public spaces) so that this kind of education is offered especially to those social groups that are more difficult to access of classical education institutions.

II. Employment

Vision and macro planning

Developing countries and in a long transition as Albania faces major problems about the labor market. Over the last few years, economic growth and employment rates did not have a uniform linear line, but they did so continuous ups and downs. Although the legal framework for investment protection is improved and there has been support for new businesses, again employment remains a problem for the Albanian society. From this situation, young people, even though they are the most productive and active part of the population, suffer the consequences of unemployment and above all the lack of policies that support the empowerment and opening of youth businesses and consequently increase the number of young people employed. From the analysis of the objectives and the results of the strategic documents they have in force in the period 2005-2013 / 2015 it can be noticed that, although the improvement of the employment situation of young people has been a permanent objective, the implementation of these documents has been problematic, especially because of the lack of an approach regional / local from conception to implementation.

What is noticed in these documents is that there is a link between the areas of competence among some institutions related to employment and employment policies, education and employment vocational training, youth, economic development, and fiscal policies. This overlap has been also characteristic of past strategic documents and it creates problems for



assessment and accountability in the area of competence between public institutions. This fact makes coordination and cooperation between public institutions extremely important according to the area of competence, with the purpose of coordinating the activities and realization of objectives and outcomes as outlined above.

For strategies that have been completed the implementation deadline (2007-2013 and 2010-2013) does not exist evaluation documents. This is due to the lack of mechanisms and tools functional standards that guarantee the implementation, monitoring, evaluations and implementation stages accountability according to European Union standards. This phenomenon is not specific to employment policies but characterizes the cycle of Albanian policy-making in general. For over 500 political documents that are in the State Public Web Publicity Repository 4 , are less than a dozen monitoring documents.

The headline of the National Action Plan which we refer is the increase of its employment young people through effective labor market policies, improving the legal framework, support of "start-up" programs focusing on youth entrepreneurship, expanding courses offered by vocational training schools and creating Innovative controversial ideas. An innovation that brought the current action plan for youth is the recognition of professional practices and internship and certification and recognition of diplomas and skills professional earnings in places where young people may have worked or migrated.

Another new feature in this action plan is the patenting of ideas or the protection of businesses and youth entrepreneurship through the patent right (copy right). That would not bring just encouraging young people to practice these professions and good practices in Albania but also introducing innovative ideas or crafts in which young people living in Albania may not have the knowledge and skills needed to practice them. Apart from direct support of vocations or youth businesses, this plan is also foreseen strengthening the managerial capacities of youth and youth organizations through the delivery of trainings and summer schools in the field of management and leadership, but also through providing legal and financial advice to young people who have or want to open one business and youth organizations. Strengthening information sources is another topic of so that young people and youth organizations will be informed periodically on employment opportunities from private and state entities, activities that will be organized for their capacity building, new professional courses, and so on.

The plan also provides for a part devoted to strengthening the practical base and professional universities, which can be used not only to increase knowledge professional students, but as an opportunity to create mini-businesses through it whose products created on university bases are sold and increase income universities.

Economic, Social and Political Analysis at the local level

Problems related to the high unemployment rate and the high level of informality in the labor market. According to the Institute of Statistics in the second quarter of 2017 the rate of unemployment in our country is at the level of 14.3% or in absolute number of registered unemployed is in 191 533 registered unemployed individuals. The number of young people the registered unemployed 15-29-year-old age group is 77 780 unemployed or unemployed individuals the relative value is 40.9% of the total number of registered unemployed in Albania. Unemployment rate changes fluctuate from one region to another where the highest level of unemployment is in the region of Vlora with 24. 7% followed by the districts of Lezha, Tirana and Fier with respectively 18.3% 16.4% and 15.5%, while the region with the lowest level of unemployment is the district of Korça. The source of employment by function is divided into three classes, where 15% of the employees are in the state sector, 43% in the private sector services and industry, while 42% in the sector private farming.

Reducing the number of unemployed is a challenge for each government at central or local level each of them determines employment as their priority. Improve employment situation is dependent on direct factors and indirect factors. In the local aspect reliance on youth employment is part of the Culture, Tourism, Youth and Sports Program at their budget programs. Although in the explanatory relations and in the objectives of programs of local government units emphasize incentives and employment initiatives Youth in 2017 Budget and 2017-2019 MTB Funding is at zero ALL level. Funds for the Youth, Tourism, Culture and Sports Programs are allocated to funds for the tourism sector and mainly in high value in supporting sports activities. In none of the municipalities involved, there is no specific fund to support youth employment and the construction of new facilities for youth employment. But except Direct factors that influence the improvement of youth employment also have indirect factors or factors that are in a direct connection. Investments in each sector affect increasing the chances for youth



employment. Supporting vocational education as well investments in priority sectors according to local sources are opportunities for opening countries new jobs where beneficiaries can be 15 to 29-year-old.

An indirect but linked employment indicator is the economic development of each local government unit. Estimated funds for economic development except Growth in macroeconomic terms of the economy are related to the number of employees.

From the data we analyzed , the values are compared with promises and political rhetoric very low level. The highest level is Tirana Municipality with 1.8 million ALL followed by Durres Municipality 1.52 million ALL while the municipalities with the lowest level of expenditure regarding the employment issues are the Municipality of Debar with 0.59 million lek per municipality Kukes with 0.711 million ALL.

Employment in general and specifically youth employment at the local level is linked to policies and initiatives from the central government as well as in the funds that central government allocates to local government. In the Medium-Term Budget Project 2017-2019 several are foreseen investments related to employment of young people directly and indirectly.

Directly relying on youth employment is the Law "On Encouragement employment" where the space and support that exists for hiring the youth is expressed clearly expressed. Where for young jobseekers, graduates with higher education at "Bachelor" or "Master", under the age of 30, employment offices finance:

- At the amount of 10,000 (ten thousand) Lek per month for training through work for each person, for a 3-month period.
- For each unemployed jobseeker involved in a one-off program attendance at the rate of 100 percent of the minimum wage at national level, for the duration of the training. The relevant employment office also carries out contributing to work accident insurance, at 0.3 percent of the minimum wage, which flows into the respective branch;
- With a monthly funding on compulsory social security and health insurance on the salary of 25 000 (twenty-five) thousand for 9 months, provided that the duration of the employment contract shall not be less than 15 months.

- For each unemployed jobseeker involved, according to this program with four wages per person the value of 25 000 (five thousand lek) ALL, in the third and fourth month, and in the month eighth and ninth of the contract.

Regarding the legal initiatives and employment-related acts of the 2017-2019 MTBP are provided some investments under line ministries. Where from the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth is provided a fund of 475 million ALL for the Labor Market Program, out of this fund, 292 million ALL are planned for reconstruction and modernization Vocational Training Centers in Tirana, Debar, Berat as well as the purchase of cabinets for the rest of the VTC. Also, a fund of 105 million ALL is foreseen reconstruction of DRSHKP Dibër, DRSHKP Kukës, LVP Lushnje, Gramsh, Përmet, Pogradec, M.Madhe, Erseke.

In addition to funds from the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth and the Ministry of Economy indirectly has planned some funds that can create employment opportunities for its youth. Funds are provided through the Albanian Investment Development Agency for some projects that can be utilized by young people.

Table 2. Funds foreseen by the Albanian Investment Development Agency 20172019

VALUE (000 /PLANNED FUND LEK)

Innovation Fund 44.874

Competitiveness Fund 171.644

Business Supported with the Start-up Fund 42.653

Support creative business 45.419

Fund in support of enterprises for perennial tourism 34,000

Creating a fund to support micro, small and small micro enterprises mediums that exercise activities in tourist / historic areas. 43,000

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy (2017)



Most support is in the budget and distribution of funds for start-up projects, micro-enterprises mainly in the tourism sector, creative business and innovation are one more opportunity and creating space for generating new jobs that can to be exploited by young people.

Conclusions and recommendations

One of the most important aspects to be recommended regarding this topic is drafting national plans for youth employment every year 6 with a regional approach and local, considering the specifics and needs of local and regional economies as well and proper orientation towards the labor market. Secondly, the monitoring aspect with periodic baseline and annual assessment of strategic documents and publication of monitoring / evaluation reports in order to increase transparency functioning in the field of youth employment policies. These monitoring reports and 6 annual update facilitates harmonization with EU documents in this sector evaluation should be made transparent to the public. Also, it should be strengthened cooperation between educational institutions, state and private institutions for the provision of professional practices and recognized by the state and business. Online with recommendations in the field of education this recommendation applies to the part of employment and mobility to develop academic exchange experiences, professional practices and temporary employment in European Union countries, through application at ERASMUS + programs or similar programs. In line with linen national action is the provision of facilities for the development of youth businesses, with symbolic / subsidized prices or using state assets that are not in current use. This objective should come translated into strategic planning and local budget and these facilities should be open and accessible to it young people coming from rural areas by providing the necessary infrastructure.

III. Public Space

Vision and macro planning

Public spaces for young people are an important element in their wellbeing and increasing the level of organization of youth. Young people need places where they can gather to discuss, to express their talents, to be organized into formal groups or information as well as to organize activities according to their needs. Also, young people need recreational facilities to spend free time, sports facilities and sports grounds as well as multifunctional parks. Young

people in many cities in Albania find it difficult for them find an environment for expressing their talents, organizing youth activities or for discussing youth issues. In some of the city's public spaces are provided by institutions under the influence of local government, while in some cities it is missing, and one part of local conferences have been developed in private environments.

Economic, Social and Political Analysis at the local level

Public spaces are supported by budget from the funds planned by the minister different from the Albanian Government. Youth although there was a voice of its own in the structure of The Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth did not have a specific budget as needed its own. Public spaces for young people are funded by investment planning from The Ministry of Education and Sports and the plans of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Social Affairs Youth. In the investments envisioned in the 2017-2019 MTBP by the Ministry of Education and Sports for public spaces are funds for new sports grounds as well as for the reconstruction of existing playgrounds in schools of different cycles. Also, in the planning MAS are also funds intended for local government units through the Fund for Developing Regions for New Fields of Sport.

Figure 3. Fund for new construction for sports development by the Development Fund Regions 201-2019 (in thousand ALL)

350,000 400000 2017

200,000 300000 2018

200000 100000 2019

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports (2017)

Through the Regional Development Fund for the Infrastructure Development Program Local and Regional Development Grants for Local Government Units have opportunity to apply with projects for the construction of sport grounds. Funds for 2017 have been at zero ALL level while for 2018 these funds are in the value of 200 million lek while for the year 2019 at the value of 350 million lek.



Youth Centers are a continuous policy promise and the National Plan The Action for Youth 2015-2020 is emphasized by raising them in each of the twelve circles in our country. Low financial support and non-assignment of competencies between central and local government has led to their failure to open to the level set by the National Action Plan. The funds foreseen for the establishment of new youth centers are at within the framework of the Social Inclusion Program by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth.

For the year 2017 funds for the establishment of new youth centers are in the value of 20 million ALL and so are the funds envisaged in the MTBP for 2018 and 2019, divided into 6 million ALL in funds for equipment for youth centers and 14 million ALL for construction youth centers. A fivefold increase in funding for new youth centers is foreseen after the year 2019 in the amount of 86 million ALL. But with the new government structure, the establishment of new centers youth will be under the dependence of the Ministry of Health and Social Care.

Public spaces for young people at the local level are the focus of two units' programs local government:

- Public service program where their focus is on parks and green areas and sports grounds within neighborhoods according to local government units where operate.
- Education, Sports and Youth Program where the focus of this program is the funds for the improvement of sports infrastructure and spaces dedicated to young people.

In the Medium-Term Budget Projects for the twelve municipalities analyzed there is no provided funds for public spaces intended for young people. Investments in The Public Services Program is mainly in the maintenance of road infrastructure and lighting of roads as well as operating costs for park maintenance existing. The exception is the Municipality of Tirana which has its priority in building some recreational centers which will be for the years to come and are in the process as well

Tirana's New Boulevard, the Orbital Park as well as the rehabilitation and construction of terrains sports in different neighborhoods to create a policentrite in Tirana.

Also, in the Education, Sports and Youth program public space funds for its young people are at the level of operating expenses, salaries for staff salaries existing libraries, Cultural Centers, Multiple Clubs, as well even on salaries for professional athletes. In each of the local



government units there is lack of funds to improve the situation regarding the lack of public facilities for young people. The only way to build public spaces for young people is through application with projects at the Regional Development Fund because in the 2017-2019 MTEF there are no funds available. Also there are lacking funds for investment in art facilities and spaces that can be accessed by young people but have a wider use and are intended for the general public. This situation in financial support goes to one an approach contrary to rhetoric and promises regarding the spaces for young people, the construction of multifunctional parks or environments where young people can gather for you organized or to express their talents.

Conclusions and recommendations

Opening a public youth center where to unite young people in initiatives and to express their talents and the transition to youth management in the existing centers. Models of raised by private entrepreneurship are an example of well-functioning success as a center youth and as a social business, which ensures autonomy in the functioning of the center. however, there is still working to be done in implementing the objectives envisaged by the National Plan Action, where the budget of the multifunctional youth center is also foreseen complete in total. Lack at the local level we see in the creation of sports grounds for young people in neighborhood or administrative unit, as well as the addition of public parks for young people (space of green, sports grounds). Additional funding should also be provided for maintenance and maintenance providing contemporary publications for city libraries.

IV. Social Security

Vision and macro planning

Social security is one is a wide field which includes from basic needs to specific elements that differ from person to person. It changes in meaning or its composition by changing the pace of urbanization as well as technological development. Social protection has been an important part of each government over the years and has been one important part of them. Despite the continuous improvement over the years, Albania does not there is a complete system to ensure the social protection of young people. As a result, children and young people are often prey and suffer violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and social exclusion. While the existing defense structures are limited, too mechanisms for identifying, evaluating, referring and providing



services appropriate are limited to not say that they do not exist, the National Action Plan envisaged a series of measures to be taken to strengthen capacities up to a community response. Several reforms have been undertaken in various sectors, including e considering the social protection of children and youth as a priority issue, which constitute the main axis of the creation of the national child protection system and family. Among the key points envisioned in macro planning on this issue are prevention of violence and trafficking of children and youth, an objective which will be achieved through ongoing education and improvement of existing curricula in the school system, empowering youth groups and organizations, and raising awareness campaigns to promote citizen response to denounce cases of violence / trafficking and social protection for children and young people. An innovation in this plan was also the provision of social protection for young people through supportive housing policies, where the state was thought to be a negotiator and guarantor with second tier banks to provide matured loans for couple housing New. Creating community services is another specific objective of this plan, services which are intended to be sustainable and provide services to vulnerable groups and those difficult to achieve. The existing national plan also considers the needs of young people who are endangered or may be affected by phenomena such as HIV / AIDS, drug use, addiction to gambling, and more.

Economic, Social and Political Analysis at the local level

Social protection has a small share in government spending that are divided into spending on current transfers to local government units, in transfers to budgets of individuals and families as well as for capital investment expenditures. Social protection is part of the Ministry of Health and Social Care and its voice in the budget that for the year 2017 had the figure of 141 billion lek, but for the Voice of Social Protection the government has in its spending structure and the Social Housing and Housing fund for the year 2017 was at the value of All 29,433 billion. But even though there is a special budget in the budget no there is a budget specification in terms of social security for young people.

The social service at the local level is in a specific and is also stopped at support of families in need, social assistance as well as social service centers. Social services at the local level are mostly left in the framework of specific projects rather than on in well-established institutional structures where social service employees are of the utmost importance and certain



weight. Funds at the local level differ from one city to another as far as they are concerned social protection as well as the focus of their distribution. The largest share of funds for social protection comes from conditional transfer from the central government that is destined for social assistance and payments for families in economic difficulties. Capital Investments for social protection is at a low level and mostly in some local units have gone for the establishment of social centers for the elderly as well as for people with disabilities.

From the data we have the highest level of funding for the Social Security Program has Korça Municipality with a fund of 696.265 million leks which remained almost at the same level also for the forecasts for 2018, 2019. Also, the Municipality of Tirana has a high fund with a value of 317 million leke which by 2019 will reach the value of 409 million ALL.

Fund which is destined for the establishment of community centers and activities of character, but young people do not have a specific fund, as well as specifics their problems are different from other age groups. The lowest level for the year 2017 of the Social Protection Program fund has Kukës Municipality with a value of 2.8 million ALL expenditures for salaries for social service staff but for 2018 and 2019 this fund is projected to increase to ALL 166.56 million. What is noticed in local budgets is that they do not have expansion of funds for social service where there is a modernization of this service and the increase in the presence of social services in the administrative units. Funds for social security at the local level mostly the weight most go to social housing and housing as well as social assistance payments but needs a restructuring of funds so that the recipients from the social service are as high as possible.

Conclusions and recommendations

One of the most important elements for improving this segment is getting on consideration and training of pedagogical, social and health staff to prevent and addressing cases of violence, trafficking in human beings (PSV), prostitution, in educational settings and beyond. This kind of feeling would have the local character of the treat the problem and certainly the impact would be imminent and distributed as needed specifications of different areas. Strengthening the capacity of NGOs, youth groups and NGOs the community in general on the prevention and early referral of violence and trafficking is another aspect that will ensure the denunciation of cases of violence and family and the dignity of such cases. Public awareness raising campaign on violence and trafficking, with a special focus on young people, girls and



young women in rural areas should be the responsibility of the local institutions, virtually the directorates that cover with the topic in words. Apart from the many invasions made in the last three years, there is a lack of 'social worker' as a separate institution that needs to enjoy all the modalities necessary to operate on the ground.

V. Integration into the EU

Opportunity for assistance and potential, macro

The integration process has often been viewed as a process of progress and progress is related to the work or will of the parties. But the integration process in Albania is one a process that needs the most active involvement of each actor by contributing to it. Progress with EU integration stages gives Albania access to and profitability in many programs related to the development of sectors.

Albania at the actual stage of integration can apply for funding in the mechanism's financial institutions of the European Union:

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)

IPA represents a financial mechanism that helps implement a range of activities and initiatives in countries with the prospect of EU membership. IPA helps to strengthen democratic institutions and law enforcement, in promoting and respecting the rights human and minority, in supporting and developing civil society, gender equality, in fostering regional cooperation, in sustainable development, and contributes to it in poverty reduction. This assistance provides the citizens of the accession countries with the most opportunities good for achieving equal standards, like those enjoyed by EU citizens. to today 'Territorial Cooperation Programs', within the IPA funds, have known two financial perspectives: IPA I (2007-2013), implementation of which is in the process of completion, as well and IPA II (2014-2020). Union Programs Since the launch of IPA I, Albania has provided the opportunity to also benefit from co-funding from some of the programs other European Union. In the cycle of 2007-2013, Albania has participated in the program active in 7 of the EU Programs, known as "Community Programs" as well as within



the IPA II mechanism, during 2014-2020 Albania will benefit from the EU a total of about € 640 million in assistance. Programs for 2014-2020 where Albania is participating are:

1. Horizon 2020 - 'Horizon 2020' is a new program, which offers a wide range opportunity for both EU and Albanian scholars, with the goal of promoting cooperation among the best international actors. Albania's participation in Albania

'Horizon 2020' will assist the country in strengthening scientific infrastructure, the quality of research and the promotion of innovation, thus contributing to the integration of the country in the European Research Area.

2. COSME - The 'COSME' program aims at promoting competition between enterprises small and medium sized. It supports entrepreneurs through entrepreneurial education, mentoring, and providing guidance and other support services. Interventions support specific groups, which may have difficulties in achieving the potential of their own, such as young people, women and older entrepreneurs. Program also aims to help businesses within the opportunities offered by digital technology.

3. Erasmus + 'Erasmus +' is the newest education program of the European Union, which has in order to increase skills and employment, and modernize education, training and youth work. 'Erasmus +' sums up, under a single umbrella, seven existing EU education programs, thus facilitating orientation beneficiaries and participation rules. As an integrated program, 'Erasmus +' provides more opportunities for cooperation between education, training and youth sectors and sports. This program has an easier access to its predecessors and applies more simplified financing rules.

4. Creative Europe - The 'Creative Europe' program aims to support the sector cultural, audio-visual, and creative at European level. This program is divided into 2 subprograms: Sub-program "Culture" and Sub-program "Media".

5. Europe for Citizens - Europe for Citizens - aims to foster cooperation between citizens and organizations from different countries, to facilitate development the sense of belonging to the common European ideals and to foster the process European integration. The program aims to address the need for debate more locally, regionally and nationally, on EU



issues being giving citizens the opportunity to interact and participate in building a Europe close to everyone

6. Customs 2020 - The 'Customs 2020' program will support co-operation between customs authorities in the EU in order to help maximize their efficiency and avoid inconsistencies in their work, which they can hinder the proper functioning of the Customs Union.

7. Fiscals 2020- On 29 August 2012 the European Commission approved the proposal for the program 'Fiscals 2020'. This program aims to enable tax administrations in member states to be fully competent to meet future challenges in the area of avoiding tax fraud and collecting revenue for budgets of EU member states.

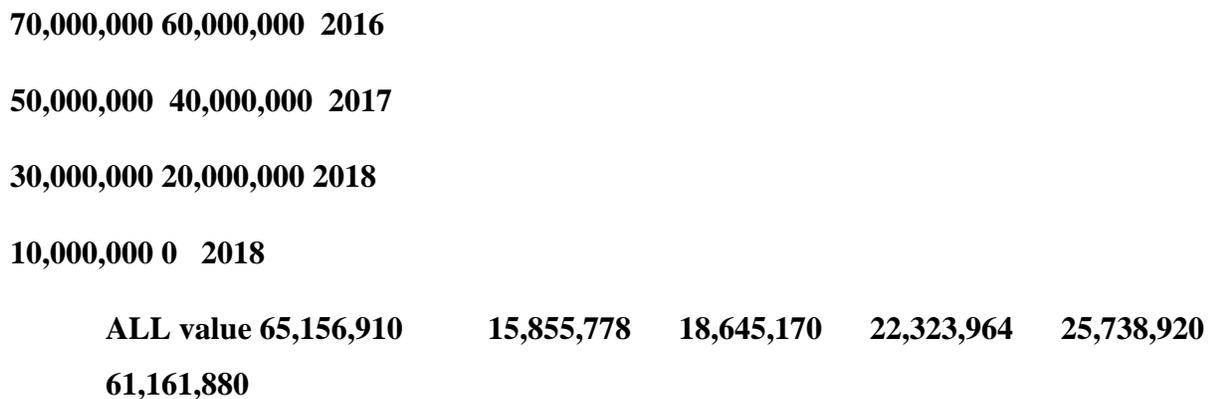
8. Program for 'Employment and Social Innovation' - Employment Program and Social Innovation "supports government initiatives and strategies for modernizing labor markets, the social security system and the increase of employment rates, especially among young people. These objectives will be achieved through creation of jobs, promoting a more skilled workforce, encouraging adaptation to change as well as improving geographical and geographic circulation by promoting social innovation.

• **Instrument for Civil Society (Civil Society Facility or CSF)** to financially assisting the development of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the first countries of accession, which have a decisive role in providing a common voice for citizens and in increasing accountability and accountability of the government. The overall objective of INShC is "To contribute to the anchoring of values and structures democratic, human rights, social inclusion and the rule of law, by supported the EU integration process. "IPA CSF is a single structure which is managed directly by the EU Offices and Delegations of the beneficiary countries.

The EU Integration Instrument (EU Integration Facility) is part of the program IPA 2014 action, component of EU integration. This instrument aims to support the Albanian administration in implementing EU-acquis reforms, increase the dialogue with Civil Society in the process of Albania's accession to the EU and strengthen administrative capacities to coordinate reform sectors, and to move right sectoral approach.

Throughout the years, Albania has been a beneficiary of many funds within the programs European Union. Total cost of projects that are implemented, in implementation or foreseen in Albania by EU programs as well as various donors European figures amount to 208 billion leke. This amount is projected to be for different programs in different sectors of the Albanian economy by touching local and rural development, social care, housing, tourism development, employment, professional education as well as the public administration sector with its reformation.

Figure 6. Investments from EU Programs and Donors in Albania for 2015-2019 (in thousand ALL)



Source: Author's calculation (2017-2019 MBP)

As seen from the graph, the value of investments by programs has been rising from year after year but again there are funds that are not properly absorbed by Albania. The value of investments for the years 2016 and 2017 were in the value of 15.85 billion ALL and 18.645 billion ALL. Foreseen for 2018 within the projects that are in the implementation and those required, the value of the investments can reach 22.323 billion lek while for in 2019 the value required is ALL 25.738 billion. After 2019 they are anticipated to funds worth 61.162 billion ALL are invested.

What is noticed is the lack of information and training to apply to these funds from local government institutions and local organizations applying for them local government units. Hence, greater work needs to be done to create opportunities information that citizens are directly benefiting from the integration process.

Conclusions and recommendations

Regarding this issue, from our experience in the 12 circles, it turns out that young people are somehow informed about Albania's concrete progress, citing the country's official status and little detail they have received from the media. The sensitivity of their optimization intermingled with a lack of detailed information about the process, the rights and obligations that arise, as well as the preparation they need to make both administration and civil society in the opening of negotiations. However, it feels a positive youthful energy which should take shape and turn into concrete actions through involvement and support for difficult reforms that often precede integration, not to overlook the treaty local of the whole process. There should be systematic projects to maintain support positive youth, boosting information on the EU and sparking realistic expectations from inclusion as a place in this process. Young people should be encouraged and supported to act groups positive pressure as well on the government, seeking continuity and transparency reforms needed for integration, but above all they need to be trained and raised their capacities through the mechanisms that the EU has made available through strategies and programs that affect civil society and consequently specifically also youth.

Conclusion:

This study on local and central youth policies comes in a period that coincides with five years of existence of the National Youth Congress as a platform for discussion and decision-making for the Albanian youth, a year and a half from the construction and signing of the Youth Resolution by National Youth Congress and strategic and political partners, as well as with the mid-term National Action Plan for Youth.

The findings of the above show a significant lack of local planning over the development of youth policies, much less in line with the priorities set or designated by the relevant institutions in consultation with the actors and youth subjects of the society civil and wider. Lack of budget allocation specifically for strategic objectives such as central and local level makes it more difficult for the trustees to realize these last.



Youth activism continues to remain in the "ad hoc" style and in the good will of local actors and international efforts by pursuing and reorienting the focus of policies and activities according to specific, but not necessarily essential, genuine interests of youth Albanian.

There is an urgent need for the orientation of local institutions and the right donors the needs and interests of young people, as well as a dialogue and a consultative process comprehensive approach before building a new national plan of a grass-roots base local.

The system and standards should be equivalent although they will serve the specifications according to areas. Only in this way will we be able to use the comparative approach and approach it is realizing the trumpeted objectives here ten years ago.

Thanks to all the youth organizations, groups and forums part of the congress network National Youth, responsible for central and local institutions relevant to policies youth, international partners, media, who contributed and helped to accomplish this work.

ANNEX 1

Kosovo Case in Youth Policy Management at the Local and Central level

Kosovo has a growing population dominating younger age groups. Young people and young people younger than 25, represent 49 percent of the population, and 19.1 percent of the population young people are 15-24 years old.

The NSPDC addresses the integrated approach to youth social, economic and political participation in society. 9 In decision-making processes, formal and informal education consistent with the needs of the labor market, for health services for young people, more security great, employment and recreational activities for young people.

Of the 200 young people surveyed, it turns out that their interest focuses on the education segment formal and informal; 75% of young people surveyed in this area have stated that the priority is the formal lesson, while 25% of them have been declared to have informal education as well an important role in their professional formation. The second priority is employment; about 70% of respondents answered that they are more interested in employment, while 50% of young people seek more room for stimulating young people for it established businesses, while



exclusive support is said to be done by the institutions state for creating facilities related to the establishment of new businesses.

Principles on which the strategy and action plan for youth are based

The principles of the NSSVR, imply respect for all young people and their rights in equally in all social, economic, educational, religious and cultural spheres for the purpose of cooperation between young people without any ethnic differences in all activities state in accordance with European human rights principles and values.

1. The principle of legality The Kosovo Strategy and the Action Plan for Youth are based on Law on Empowerment and Participation of Youth, Bylaws, Strategic Documents relevant to the Government of Kosovo and the universal principles for the rights of the youth.

2. Principle of Participation The drafting of the Strategy is carried out through a wide system of participation, involving central institutions, civil society, non-governmental organizations local and international organizations operating in Kosovo, and international partners. Attendance wide range of stakeholders is also a distinctive feature of this strategy. It constitutes one of the guarantees of its success.

3. Principle of equal treatment Includes support of young people regardless of ethnicity, gender, social affiliation and respecting the support of young people with disabilities and marginalized youth.

4. The principle of common approach, sharing of experiences and responsibilities Matters that the youth are concerned are inter-sectorial issues that are first and foremost responsible the obligation of line ministries and local government, therefore exchange of information is indispensable information, experiences and resources in order to meet the objectives set out in this strategic document.

5. Principle of the right to information the principle of the right to information implies the right to youth information and access to information in all spheres of their interest institutional.

6. The principle of drafting evidence-based strategy Youth issues are constantly changing, depending on the current trend and the needs of young people. This strategy aims to



support the implementation of foreseen objectives and to support ongoing research that identifies the needs of young people and enable the development of youth policies based on concrete data.

7. Principle of Sustainability the Strategy is conceived as a platform of intent that encourages active participation of stakeholders in its implementation. The Department of Youth (DiR), as well the main responsible in cooperation with the partners will monitor in the way continuous implementation of the strategy. The Department of Youth (DiR), during the drafting of the strategy has shown increased attention to strategic objectives and specific objectives, to be determined, measurable and feasible.

Capturing the situation at the local and central level:

1. Youth participation in policy making processes:

Law on Empowerment and Participation of Youth Nr. 03 / L-145, "aims at advancing and Strengthening and Development of Youth Structures in Kosovo Basic Study Report GIZ-EDYK, SUM

Consult GmbH the continued reaffirmation of youth participation in the decision-making process, without no distinction and exclusion, in the development of a democratic society, with the purpose of improving the quality of life of young people and their social status. "Also, this law obliges Kosovo's institutions to ensure the participation of young people and provide them also the proper influence on important decision-making processes for young people. Moreover, this law also details some of the fields where youth participation is mandatory as well in: education; employment; public health; social issues; culture, sports and culture recreation; civic education and democracy; environment, spatial planning and development rural.

All publications, reports and research in the field of youth show that youth participation and their impact on many important areas for young people's lives is symbolic and this is for two reasons: on the one hand, limited access to institutions public to include in these processes the youth, and on the other hand the capacities of inadequate youths and their youth organizations to be part of these processes

According to various research and reports in the youth sector, 34 municipalities are identified 88 youth sector NGOs. Youth NGOs are an important partner for the sector youth and



usually work closely with municipal youth officers and are involved in formulation of municipal youth action plan. In many municipalities, DKRS directs the activities of youth in the municipality through these NGOs. In general, 88 youth NGOs are comprised of around 450 members; 61% of them are male and 39% are female. They are usually qualified professionals with a university degree (59%) or have completed schooling secondary (39%).

There is also a network of youth centers distributed across different municipalities. The purpose of youth centers is to provide a space for young people to meet and to socialize, offer cultural and sports activities, professional and level support 12 MLSW, Annual Performance Report, 06/2010; Ministry of Internal Affairs, Strategic Plan 2007-2010; Ministry of Health, Health Sector Strategy 2010- same for health and psycho-social issues as well as relevant trainings. The survey included 19 youth centers in 17 municipalities (51% of municipalities). These centers of youth now act as NGOs. The process of opening youth centers in all municipalities will continue, with the support of DiR, DKRS and international donors. 13

Moreover, in the research conducted it results that the Local Youth Action Councils (KVRLs) are consolidated, which are part of civil society. There are 33 KVRL, which means 89% of 37 municipalities, according to the study results. As can be seen, four municipalities do not have LYACs and these are mainly new municipalities, smaller ones, or municipalities with a large percentage of the Serbian population but are under construction.

In general, LYACs that have been registered during the study consist of 250 members; of them 38% are young women and 62% are males.

More than half of them are between 19 and 25 years of age. About 1/4 of members of KVRLs are under the age of 19, indicating a great commitment to students on issues of youth at the local level.

Current developments, such as political, socio-economic, cultural, immigration and emigration, poverty other developments, directly affect the level of youth participation, based on the analysis of come from different researches. Youth organization is not even pleasing at all schools, public universities and private colleges where the self-organization is most likely to be young people and the exercise of their influence on the life, cultural, or even leadership in framework of these institutions.

2. Informal education:

The field of informal education in our society in general during development is faced with many problems. Most youths as the only career advancement path they see formal education as this idea was created based on the lack of adequate provision of non-formal education.

From the research results, with age groups of 15-24 years, which has been realized by the sector for non-formal education within the Department of Youth in the first six months of the year 2012, on knowledge of informal education, it results that out of 100 young people surveyed, 68% of the respondents they are not informed about informal education and its importance in building career. Also, from 100 young respondents who have benefited from informal education, it turns out that 72% of young people have had problems with recognizing the values received from education non-formal.

Other factors that have influenced non-formal education development have been the lack of cooperation with stakeholders for the recognition of non-formal education.

Therefore, by promoting and encouraging young people to pursue their education in nonformal and at the same time informing all stakeholders of the importance of recognition of non-formal education, conditions will be created to increase the participation of young people, recognition and evaluation of non-formal education.

One of the important elements that positively affects non-formal education is also the inclusion of young people in innovative and creative projects, where they are directly involved in implementation projects, which has a positive impact on the fulfillment of practical knowledge that young people embody during the normal education cycle.

3. Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship

It is estimated that in the next five years approximately 200,000 young people will reach the age of employment and approximately 110,000 of them will enter the labor market, while the number of people who reach retirement age will be approximately 60,000 during the same period. The steady net increase in labor supply will further increase the need to create more jobs
14 .



In the work or performance report of the Department of Labor, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, 06/2010 and 06/2011, underlined that the age of 15-24, and of unemployed youth, constantly faces the greatest increase in the enrollment rate, approximately 1.8%, while other age groups are more regressive.

Provide lifelong learning training for young people to prepare for the market of work depend on the education system of a country, so Kosovo as a new country cannot to leave this conclusion. Trainings for capacity building for young people to prepare for the job market and vocational training, influences the rise and the best possible use of human resources that the state of Kosovo possesses.

Practice at work is a measure of the labor market that aims to provide the prospect of profit valuable work experience for participants seeking to explore or gain the relevant knowledge and skills required to enter the designated area of career. Work practices are mainly offered to potential new entrants to the market work and unemployed persons.

Also, the development of youth business (entrepreneurship) is of importance in terms of direction the creation of new jobs and the development of the economy in Albania Kosovo. On the other hand, promoting the creation of new businesses creates grounds for strengthening youth capacities and promoting the independence of the youth towards the family and the state.

In today's economic conditions, young people face many difficulties in developing activities entrepreneurs. Detection of the labor market; lack of development information market circumstances as supply and demand in the labor market; poor education in terms of entrepreneurship; non-recognition of the legal basis for dealing with entrepreneurship; lack of development idea to undertake business establishment initiatives; lack of confidence in themselves and entrepreneurship environment if they can succeed; lack of knowledge on loans and the banking business facilities are some of the factors that are considered as well problematic . From this point of view, it is especially important to provide support for new businesses in entrepreneurship, mentoring and guidance for young entrepreneurs as well promotion and development of entrepreneurship culture.

4. Human security

Republic of Kosovo, despite improvements in security and prevention crime continues to face many challenges. Low socio-economic indicators, illustrate the country's development contradictions, which have generated not only problems economic and social issues, but also problems related to the crime and the dangers that have threaten young people in the field of human security in Kosovo.

Analysis of crime statistics related to security based on police reports Kosovo, points to an improvement in the overall human security situation, compared with 2008, while from 2009 to 2011, we have a 2% increase the number of criminal offenses reported to the police 15 .

Economic factors, organized crime, threats and natural disasters that are the result of human factor, affect the safety of young people. It is therefore necessary to upgrade continuous security component of youth in Kosovo.

5. Social Integration, Volunteering, Sport, Culture and Recreation

The social integration of youth in the NSWF is also promoted through volunteering, sports, culture and recreation, making Kosovar youth an active part of society and development processes.

Youth activities enhance co - operation based on ethnic and cultural diversity, which help to announcing the youth about the values and common cultural assets of Kosovo society.

The Central Department of Youth estimates that volunteer, sports, and cultural activities recreation, are very valuable instruments in achieving the goal of youth integration socially. The promotion and strengthening of volunteering in Kosovo have many effects positive, which enables young people to gain meaningful experiences that they can increase interethnic cooperation among young people throughout Kosovo, then facilitate the best cooperation between organizations (non-governmental, governmental, international) locally and centrally.

SKPVR has a proactive approach to addressing and promoting volunteering amongst its youth in Kosovo and is one of the priorities for institutions, local and local NGOs international at the local and central level.



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