

2018

TOWARDS A MORE EFFECTIVE DALOGUE

— MONITORING REPORT —

ANALYSIS OF YOUTH
POLITICS OF INSTITUTIONS
AT THE CENTRAL LEVEL
DURING THE YEAR
2017-2018



NATIONAL
YOUTH
CONGRESS



KONRAD
ADENAUER
STIFTUNG

CONTENT

1. Introduction
2. Monitoring methodology
3. Key Findings
4. Main recommendations
5. Data Analysis
 - 5.1 Youth participation in decision - making processes in central level
 - 5.2 Encouraging youth employment
 - 5.3 Education system and youth
 - 5.4 Health and Social Protection of Young People
 - 5.5 Youth organizations in Albania
6. Annex

Realized by the National Youth Congress

Supported by Konrad Adenauer Stiftung

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1. INTRODUCTION

The National Youth Congress is an organization that aims to represent and network the interests and needs of young people by ensuring the active involvement of young people in decision-making at all levels.

Knowing that Albania is one of the countries with a relatively young average age in Europe, is this social category which during the transition period has faced with various challenges ranging from employment, emigration, education to their involvement in decision-making processes.

Albanian youth grouped in political forums or civil society organizations have become part of the consultation and drafting of the National Action Plan for Youth 2015-2020, which was subsequently approved by the Government by Decision of the Council of Ministers no.383 date 6 May 2015. This document has served as an only legal basis for addressing for addressing legal problems and their resolution referring to the objectives set out in this plan, in line with the European Union Youth Strategy as well.

The "Towards a more effective dialogue" initiative, undertaken by the National Youth Congress, with the support of the German Foundation Konrad Adenauer and the network's co-operation partner organizations, aims to provide a transparent and objective policy reflection of the youth activities undertaken by the Albanian government during 2017 - 2018, by analyzing the work of the ministries also in relation to the objectives of the National Action Plan for Youth. Findings and data collected from this monitoring will be part of a series discussion tables with representatives of youth political forums, civil society and youth community at the local level.

This debate aims to increase accountability and the transparency of youth policy funding on the one hand and legal empowerment through concrete recommendations for drafting the law on youth. Monitoring of the implementation of the National Action Plan for Youth and Youth Policies undertaken by the government is worthy not only to make the government's work transparent young people in a year, but also to review the possibility of improving strategies in this field, since 2016, the year when the National Youth Service passed to the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, this plan was no longer monitored by responsible state structures.

2. METHODOLOGY

For the collection of the data obtained from this monitoring, several methods have been used alternative to providing detailed, completed and incoming information, available from various subjective and objective sources.

During the monitoring period National Youth Congress;

- Submitted 20 requests for information to the ministries included in the National Youth Plan and departments directorates that affect young people's interests. At the same time the monitoring included official observation of the ministries.

The six ministries included in this monitoring are:

- Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
 - Ministry of Culture
 - Ministry of Health and Social Protection
 - Ministry of Tourism and Environment
 - Ministry of Finance and Economy
 - Ministry of Interior
- Monitored the effects and problems of implementation of the National Youth Plan for the year 2017 to 2018 through a detailed legal analysis. This analysis was based in the strategic objectives envisaged under this policy document.
 - Developed 12 in-depth interviews with ministerial heads by focus area implementation of relevant area legislation by ministries in issuing by-laws and establishment and functioning of institutions foreseen in law.
 - Organized four focus groups with representatives of government, assembly, and society civil society, political forums and student organizations.

3. MAIN FINDINGS

- The National Action Plan for Youth during 2016 - 2017 has not been implemented entirely according to its terms and objectives. The ministry responsible for its implementation was dissolved and the new structure of the National Youth Service subordinated to MEASR, a ministry which has not done any monitoring of the progress of this plan. The main problem of implementing the plan is the lack of a specific budget program for young people.
- Only four of the 12 regional youth centers provided for in the National Youth Plan are raised, and these function more like environments for NPO events rather than opportunities for youth participation.
- Students and gymnasiums structures have lost legitimacy. Currently, only one student council elected under the new law of higher education from all the public universities works. The government has hindered this process through delay of issuing sub-legal acts.
- For important elements in function of youth sanctioned in the National Youth Plan such as Rinia.al Portal that would serve as career counseling for the Youth and Youth Card, that Albanian government did not take any procedural or financial step for their realization.
- Though many young people could benefit from the law of volunteering, taking experience and helping the community through contract and booklet of the volunteer, this law has not yet begun to be implemented because the government in contrary to the law itself has not issued sub-legal acts to make the law applicable.
- One of the goals of the government that should have been implemented today in favor of young people was the fact that all pre-university education schools had to be equipped with at least one class with interactive multimedia tables. Though the tender was today there are no technical conditions, the internet and in some others there are no "intelligent" teachers to implement this project.
- The academic year 2017 - 2018 was the fifth year that public universities in Albania did not qualify for doctoral quotas and that scientific research was blocked by law.

- There is not yet a specific juvenile prison in Albania where an environment would be created relieving rehabilitation and secondly in our country lacking re-education schools for penal acts under 14 years of age.
- The AMSS did not create a specific fund according to the National Youth Plan, where 20% of funds should go for youth organizations. They have applied at the same time at the organizations with many years of experience in Albania within the same call, a discouraging factor for the empowerment of new organizations.

4. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

- Albanian Government, to enable youth empowerment and real addressing youth problems in budget planning for 2019, need to increase and detail the budget for young people
- Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth should review legality and the operation of the National Youth Plan by adopting a new law that is comprehensive approached to youth issues to give the institutions more legal power in the implementation of youth policies.
- Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth should revise the law on higher education with a focus on increasing student participation in decision-making from 10 to 50% and immediately adopt the acts for issuing the Student Card.
- The National Youth Service should reconsider the organization model of the Regional Youth Centers and form the 8 missing centers according to the National Youth Plan.
- The CSSS should immediately establish the specific fund during 2019 to give opportunities for empowerment and support of community-based youth organizations.
- The Ministry of Justice should propose to the parliament the establishment of the first rehabilitation school for juveniles under 14 who commit criminal offenses and the creation of the first specific prison aged 14 to 21 in Albania.
- Youth organizations and media representatives should increase the rate of demand account of the government related to the implementation and funding of youth policies and major projects in the youth and education field.

5. DATA ANALYSIS

5.1 THE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS AT CENTRAL LEVEL.

The first strategic objective of the National Action Plan for Youth is the participation of young people in decision-making, which means not just creating a favorable environment but also support the youth to be an active part in the processes and democratic decision-making and also in the strengthening of organizations and youth groups' structures and capacities. This strategic objective is divided into 4 specific objectives and 17 support activities.

National Youth Service

By our monitoring, results that based on the DCM no. 377, date 11.6.2014, the National Youth Service (NES) is established as a responsible institution for policy and youth programs implementation approved by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth This ministry, responsible for implementing the plan, is dissolved after elections of the year 2017 and the ICR was subordinated to the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth with only 8 employees.

Regional Youth Centers

One of the main objectives of the National Action Plan for Youth was to set up regional youth centers in each district. Only three centers have been set up so far by 4 employees each, in Tirana Korça and Vlora. From our point of view these centers have served during this period of time as an environment used by NPOs for activities as recreational centers that enable the juvenile involvement in social or cultural activities with their own centers initiative.

Student Governments and Councils

Knowing that, in the focus of this objective has been the strengthening of the active participation of the Government Students and Councils in decision-making processes and in the quality growth of education processes we should emphasize that with the adoption of the law on the high school education 80/2015 in all public universities, in exception of the University of Medicine out of any legal deadline, are not issued yet the regulations and the elections for Student Councils in Public Universities were not held.

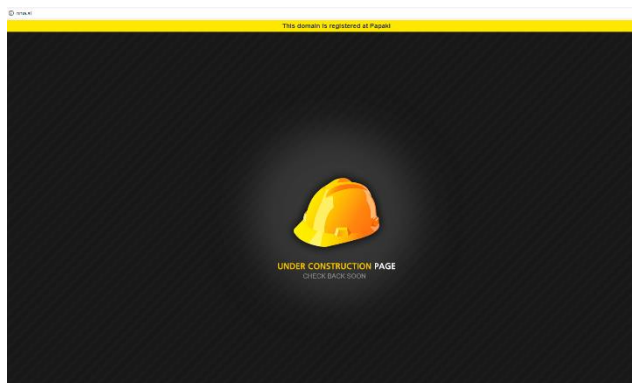
This situation has led to a lack of response to tariff increases, shortage of services and conditions at universities. Moreover, this law has reduced the weight of decision-making students in the electoral process at universities, where, despite making up 90% of university population, their vote is only 10%. From the 2017 Elections to universities, student votes were not decisive for any dean or rector.

Regarding to the presidents and student government structures in the gymnasiums shows a lack of legitimacy in the process of their choice, according to our monitoring.

The young people who are elected in these structures have neither programs nor alternatives merely represent the interests of schoolchildren and school principals. The same thing happens even with the members of the academic senates representing the students. Or they are catapulted by political party forums holding important positions in them or are the favorites of the rectors and professors.

5.2 ENCOURIGING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Rinia.al Portal



One of the objectives of the Action Plan for Youth has been to build and empower Rinia.al Portal during 2015-2017 with periodic and updated on employment legislation procedures on opening and business taxation systems, work market, support schemes for youth enterprises and so on, which means an online manual to promote and stimulate youth employment. Today, this portal

does not exist though it has been foreseen in the plan together with the respective budget 442,000 leke.

Preparation of the Youth Charter and Equivalence with the European Charter for Youth

Neni 100 Karta e studentit

1. Studentët e institucioneve publike e private të arsimit të lartë pajisen me kartën e studentit, e cila është dokument unik. Me anë të saj studentët përfitojnë shërbime me çmime të reduktuara.

2. Ministria përgjegjëse për çështjet e arsimit përcakton kriteret dhe procedurat për përgatitjen dhe lëshimin e kartës së studentit.

3. Përfitimet e studentëve nga përdorimi i kartës së studentit përballohen nga fondet e parashikuara në Buxhetin e Shtetit të ministrisë përkatëse që mbulon institucionin e arsimit të lartë ose njërive të qeverisjes vendore që mbulojnë shërbimet e ofruara ndaj studentëve.

4. Kategoritë e shërbimeve që ofrojnë entet shtetërore bëhen me vendim të Këshillit të Ministrave dhe me marrëveshje me organizma që kanë objekt të tyre interesat studentorë e me persona juridikë privatë që ofrojnë shërbime të ndryshme.

Despite the integration and prioritization of the Charter Youth in Action - Action 2015 – 2020 has created confusion and dualism with the Student Card, with the document foreseen in article 100 of the High Education Law no steps have been taken to do it functional in addition to attaching it to the European Youth Charter. This is the case when the Council Decision of Ministers, in our case, the National Action Plan for Youth provides terms that are in conflict with the legislation in force. Despite this budget to equip the young people with a card that will serve them to profit services and privileges, the realization has been zero in these 3 last years.

Legal framework for youth employment in Albania

During the few last years, economic growth and employment levels have not come to an uniform straight line, but they have constantly subsided and rose. Although the legal framework for investment protection has been improved and has had the support for new businesses, the employment remains again a problem for albanian society. Because of this situation, young people, 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 empowerment and the opening up of youth businesses and consequently increase the number of employed youth. Based on the objectives and outcomes analysis of strategic documents that have been in place for the period 2005-2013 / 2015 it can be noticed that, although improving the situation of youth employmen has been a permanent objective, the implementation of these documents has been problematic, especially due to the lack of a regional / local approach by conceptualization up to implementation.

What is important to be 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 also characteristic of past strategic documents and create problems for assessment and accountability in the area of competence between public institutions. This fact makes coordination and cooperation very important between public institutions in the area of competence, in order to coordinate activities and realization of the objectives and

outcomes defined above. For the strategies which their deadline implementation is completed (2007-2013 and 2010-2013) have no documents evaluation documents.

This is due to the lack of standard mechanisms and functional tools that guarantee the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and accountability steps of the European Union standards. This phenomenon is not specific to employment policies but characterizes the cycle of Albanian politics in general. For over 500 political documents that are in the State Public Affairs State Repository, are less than a dozen of monitoring documents.

The headline of the National Action Plan which we refer to, is the increase of young people employment through effective labor market policies, improving the legal framework, the "start-up" programs support focusing on youth entrepreneurship, expanding the courses offered by Vocational Training schools and the creation of competitions that promote innovative ideas.

Law on Volunteering

The law on volunteering is adopted in april 2016 that aimed a legal regulation to increase the participation of individuals in social life in order to improve the quality of life in the community and develop human solidarity values. Many young people could benefit from this law as they would gain experience helping the community through a contract and a volunteer's booklet a contract volunteering, a document that will formalize and validate engagement as a volunteer.

Although more than two years have passed since its adoption, the law has not yet begun to be implemented. The main reason why this is not being implemented is because the acts did not go away by-law to make applicable law.

To make this law functional, all the public institutions or volunteer organizations should build in an organized manner, a register of volunteers and establish financial and administrative mechanisms to address security health for volunteers. Sub-legal acts should be expired within six months from entry into force of the law, but no initiative is yet been taken to make this law applicable, useful and important for youth.

5.3 EDUCATION SYSTEM AND YOUTH

National Youth Plan in relation to progress in the education system

Referring to the National Youth Plan, the primary concern regarding to the issue of education issues lies the improvement of a lifelong learning curricula, which are a key element for the young generation education and reducing involvement in antisocial behavior. At the same time this plan foresees a series of measures related to the improvement and strengthening of the chain of the education system, ranging from decreasing the number of students per class, improvement of the technical / laboratory base in schools, on-going and accredited education of teachers and to the creation of independent agencies with external experts for monitoring and evaluation of the education system and the teaching process in particular. Empowerment centers of excellence and scientific research units are two of the important issues raised in national planning regarding to the education policies. Another aspect that aims to strengthen youth education is the creation of mutual agreements with different EU universities and beyond, for the purpose of increasing the academic exchange and creating a "mentoring" network among academics and students involved in scientific and academic activities.

EMËRTIMI I FAKULTETIT	EMËRTIMI I PROGRAMIT	Tarifa për kredit për program të parë	Tarifa totale e shkollimit për program të parë	Tarifa për kredit për program të dytë	Tarifa totale e shkollimit për program të dytë
Fakulteti i Shkencave të Natyrës	Mësuesi në Biologji për Arsimin e Mesëm të Lartë	1400	168,000	1680	201,600
	Matematikë	1400	168,000	1680	201,600
	Mësuesi në Matematikë për Arsimin e Mesëm të Lartë	1400	168,000	1680	201,600
	Inzhinieri Matematike dhe Informatike	1400	168,000	1680	201,600
	Fizikë	1400	168,000	1680	201,600
	Informatikë	1400	168,000	1680	201,600
	Teknologji Informacioni dhe komunikimi	1400	168,000	1680	201,600
	Mësuesi në Fizikë për Arsimin e Mesëm të Lartë	1400	168,000	1680	201,600
	Mësues Informatike për Arsimin e Mesëm të Lartë	1400	168,000	1680	201,600
Fakulteti i Ekonomisë	Administrim Biznesi, me profile i. Menaxhim	1,750	210,000	2,100	252,000
	ii. Menaxhim i Burimeve Njerëzore				
	Administrim Publik	1,750	210,000	2,100	252,000
	Marketing	1,750	210,000	2,100	252,000
	Financë me profil: i. Drejtues financiar ii. Ndërmjetës bankar iii. Ndërmjetës jobankar	1,750	210,000	2,100	252,000
	Kontabilitet dhe Auditim	1,750	210,000	2,100	252,000
	Ekonomiks	1,750	210,000	2,100	252,000
	Sisteme Informacioni në Ekonomi	1,750	210,000	2,100	252,000
	Kërkime operacionale në Menaxhim	1,750	210,000	2,100	252,000
	Siguria e Informacionit	1,750	210,000	2,100	252,000
	Menaxhim Turizmi	1,750	210,000	2,100	252,000

The best investment a corporation can make for its future is investment in the education of the new generation. During the implementation of the National Action Plan for young people, the Albanian government does not managed to realize the main established objectives in education field. In addition to the fact that today young Albanians pay the highest tariffs in Europe for master studies they also do not receive the minimum universities services. This is due to failure or the improper implementation of reform in higher education and the lack of student participation in the universities governance.

Digital classes



One of the objectives that should have been realized today from the government in favor of young people, was the fact that 100% of pre-university education schools needs must have been equipped with at least in one classroom with interactive multimedia table, or so-called "digital classes" in the rhetoric of governors. In 2014, the Albanian government received a loan of 3.5 million euros from the Austrian bank, UniCredit, to

buy tablets with justification incorporating technology into what they call 120 "digital" classes. The project was intended that high school students across the country could develop some of the lessons school subjects via electronic tablets, which require internet connection for functioning. Due to an investigation conducted by the Journalism Investigative Laboratory, it is revealed a fact that beyond government ambitions, today none of the alleged classes as "intelligent" does not use these tablets. In some of these classes, the technical conditions are missing, on some others internet and the rest has lack of intelligent teachers to implement this ambitious project, that for the of students and Albanians bad luck those tablets are rusting into digital school storages. Today 15 Gymnasiums and 54 lower secondary education schools of Tirana suffer the lack of chemistry, physics or biology labs due to the lack of investment by all governments for pre-university education and with the money spent on storage tablets could already have been built dozens of science labs to work for all students, but apparently even this government policy is not invested carefully in favor of young people.

Overcrowded classes and educational infrastructure

Shkollat e mesme	Laboratore (standarti minimal 5)	Sistem ngrohje	Mesim me turne	Palester	Mjedis mjekesor	Biblioteke
Partizani	2	Nuk funksionon	1	2	1	1
Eqrem Çabej	3	Nuk funksionon	1	0	1	1
Myslim Keta	3	Nuk funksionon	2	1	1	1
Petro Nini Luarasi	2	Nuk funksionon	1	2	1	1
Qemal Stafa	2	Nuk funksionon	2	1	1	1
Besnik Sykja	1	Nuk funksionon	2	0	1	0
Arben Broci	1	Nuk funksionon	2	0	1	1
Aleks Buda	2	Nuk funksionon	1	0	0	1
Teknike Elektrike	5	Nuk funksionon	2	0	0	0
Abdulla Keta	1	Nuk funksionon	2	0	1	0
Sami Frasherri	1	Nuk funksionon	1	1	1	1
Ismail Qemali	3	Nuk funksionon	2	1	1	1
Kostandin Kristoforidhi	2	Nuk funksionon	2	0	0	1
Andon Zako Çajupi.	3	Nuk funksionon	2	1	2	1

One of the main objectives that the government committed to implement from 2014 in order to improve the education quality in the country was the improve of school to upgrade the infrastructure aiming to lessen the number of pupils per class and reduce the reduced hours as a result of

overcrowding with pupils. In 2017 according to an analysis of Albania Platform for Policy and Advocacy, 3500 school desks are missing in only 15 Gymnasiums of Tirana Municipality and 50% of them pupils attend turn-based learning, facts that reduce automatically the quality of learning. About 50% of the gymnasiums do not have a heating system, but also the part of the schools that they own a heating system it does not work. 7 of 14 secondary schools do not have a gym to organize physical education classes and three of these schools do not have medical facilities and libraries. These data also show the reason of interrupting the lesson interrupting with official ministerial order several times when the temperatures lowered below 0 degrees Celsius during 2017 – 2018

Supporting young researchers

The academic year 2017 – 2018 is the fifth year that public universities have no right of doctoral quotas, is the fifth year that science in Albania is blocked due to the lack of a law or even the worst of some by-laws. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports promised that sub-legal acts would go on blocking even opening a public tender for their design in 2016 but again they did not come out. Only a DCM No. 112 has been issued on 23.02.2018, which paves the way for the process the announcement of quotas for PhDs by public universities. But there is not yet a clear funding scheme and a thorough regulation of this process through the minister guidelines or decisions of the academic senates. On the other hand, according to a monitoring of the Civic Center, the universities themselves have spent 0 ALL on the search scientific studies during 2017 - 2018. These facts show once again the financial and legal blockade that has been made to young researchers in Albania, despite the spirit optimistic that envisions the National Action Plan for Youth in his text.

5.4 HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Enactment of the law for the rights and protection of the child.

The adoption of this law in February 2017, was a positive step to set rights and protections making each child happy, the responsible mechanisms and authorities, that effectively guarantee the practice, respect, promotion of these rights as well special protection of the child. For seven years it stood in a draft form in the Albanian Assamble and now at least the rights of children are legally protected fully and definitively. Challenges for the implementation of this law by the government and legal organs are big and the supplementation by sub-legal acts on the other hand is a problem of its own, and as a matter our country has not suffered much from good laws but from their weak implementations

Bullying in schools and youth involvement

Referring to the last study of the Save and Children organization in 8 municipalities of the country in 2017, it turned out that in any case over 50% of young people 12 - 17 years old feel as imperative act to improve at least 3 aspects of their lives. "They have to do more to eliminate the phenomenon of bullying. 90% of children consider it the presence of a psychologist or a social worker in the school is indispensable. 39% of children do not know or are uncertain of where to turn when they feel violated or mistreated while 10% do not feel safe at school."

These data point out once again the multiyeared problems in Albania that although they are addressed several times, they fail to make a choice. Today a social worker or psychologist covers 3 schools and can not reach or meet all the students of this school no longer handle their concerns. Secondly, for the phenomenon of bulizm are not made forward steps, as figures remain constant from all studies and the lack of violence addressing in schools reflects the lack of bridges between the state police and school administration partnership.

Drug use in schools



According to a study conducted by Institute of Public Health in 2016, about 5- 7% of people 15-18 years old have experimented with cannabis, about 4% of them with ecstasy, over 1% heroin and about 2--3% of young people have experimented with cocaine. According IPH as well drugs have been offered more than 8% of young people in school environments meanwhile the total

number of adults in Albania who have tried types of illicit drugs has been proven to be currently between 40 000 and 60 000. Taking the fact into account that the number of users in schools according to parallel studies from other organizations is growing and in higher figures than those submitted by IPH. Alarm bells did not seem to have awakened even strategies compilers against the use of narcotic drugs by police officers that cover schools.

Juveniles committing the punishment in prison and detention

		IEVP			
Të mitur 14->18 vjeç		Kavajë	Korçë	Lezhë	Vlorë
		12	4	3	6

IEVP	Mine Peza	Vlorë	Jordan Misiq	Kukes	Tropojë	Fier	Ali Demi(Gim)	Berat	Elbasan	Vauçer	Rrogzhitë	Lushnjë	Sarandë	Ypeshkë	Burrë	Lezhë	Peqin	Krujë	Fushë-Krujë	Korçë	Kavajë	Durrës	Berat
18<21 vjeç	0	0	0	0	0	115	4	0	0	0	15	4	0	0	1	5	59	0	21	3	0	0	3
Të Dënuar	0	0	0	0	0	115	4	0	0	0	15	4	0	0	1	5	59	0	21	3	0	0	3
Të Paraburgosur	10	14	18	0	1	29	5	4	10	14	9	6	1	4	23	1	0	16	6	0	18	0	

DREJTORIA E PËRGJITHSHME E BURGJEVE
Adresa: Rruga "Zef Serembe", ish BRMR (Brigada e Mbështetjes Rajonale), Tiranë
Tel: 00 355 4 271437, Fax: 00 355 4 22 82 92 website: www.dpbsh.gov.al e-mail: info@dpbsh.gov.al

Categories and rebels who commit prison sentence divide them into juveniles between 14 and 18 years old and over 18 to 21 years of age adults. Youth Congress through a request for information asked the General Directorate of Prisons information about where do young people of these ages

suffer the punishment. According to the answer coming from the head of this institution, young people 14 to 18 years old are serving the sentence in the juvenile sectors created near large prisons in four cities. While other young people are distributed in normal prisons and in direct contact with other criminals. Firstly, there is still no specific prison for young people in Albania, where there would be an easier rehabilitation environment and secondly in our country lacking re-education schools and the only way for teenagers and teenagers to suffer punishment theirs is the prison. Lack of re-education schools creates a big problem to normal schools, as well as minors who have committed a crime and have not filled the age of 14 years of criminal responsibility are not treated any specific institution, so they are at risk of becoming recidivists and over time in criminal acts with full consciousness.

5.5 YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN ALBANIA

Challenges of Youth Organizations in Albania

Currently in Albania, there is no law or specific status for youth organizations and young people, not a comprehensive database for organizations or groups involving the youngest ones. According to a study conducted by the Institute for Co-operation and Development in 2015 shows that around 9,100 organizations of society have been registered in Albania, 2,500 of them have paid some taxes (local government, VAT and taxes on income and social security) during this year. National Youth Congress in cooperation with network organizations and various youth centers, as well as making interviews and random manual checking on search engines and social media, apart from identifying legally registered structures, has committed and the identification of informal groups, dealing with youth actions and policies. In General, 174 organizational structures and informal groups were identified involved and implementing in youth policies and youth activities in Albania. Because of the lack of statistics and consolidated national CSOs register together with a wide informality in the sector, the offered figure is not inclusive and not representative for the whole country. Unlike other countries in the region, like Serbia and Montenegro and Kosovo, where we see a very important role of local and central government in support of youth organizations, international donors remain in Albania the most important supporters of organizations.

We appreciate that a disproportionate dependence on foreign donors is not a positive support of local organizations because it is noticed a tendency to work based on the project received by donors, that is mostly related to international goals rather than local ones. Local, national and regional networks are also paradoxically related more regionally - in partnership with the Western Balkans and the EU networks – than with their peers within the country where they were founded. This may have to do with opportunities and greater chances of fundraising. Meanwhile in the national field, the youth organizations compete among them, while it is necessary for them to network, collaborate and create formal partnerships to be able to receive regional and national funding.

The logic of donors based on "market principles and transparency of disbursement" should be reviewed to counteract the unfair competition between performance partners on the national scene. Encouragement through "competitive bidding processes" can sometimes go against the spirit of solidarity and cooperation that it needs to characterize actors in the non-governmental sector. Applying pure market principles in the distribution of resources of civil society organizations should be supplemented with innovative and suitably adapted ways to support new initiatives.

Financial support of youth organizations

According to the National Action Plan for Youth, the Albanian Agency for Civil Society Support (CSSA) should create a specific fund to support activities of organizations or youth groups. The calculation of the cost for this objective is based on the annual fund of the CSSA of 90,000,000 lek per year, of which 20% is thought to be used for youth, that is to say about 18,000,000 lek / year starting from year 2016. According to our monitoring and official response from this institution, not only that the specific fund was not created, but also the youth organizations applied at the same time with organizations with many years of experience in Albania within the same call, a discouraging factor for empowering new organizations.

Progress and recent developments of the Regional Youth Cooperation Office



Over the last few months RYCO has focused on some parallel directions in parallel, starting with the strategic planning process where at the end of March is organized 'Strategic Dialogue' conference with over 100 participants of different profiles from from all over the region as well as from different institutions from countries of the European Union. This has marked the starting point of an expanded dialogue at different levels so that Strategic Plan aiming that during the next three years (2019-2021) it has to be an essential and comprehensive document. In order to address all

the the needs in the most righteous form, RYCO has organized six one-day activities called "National Strategic Dialogue" in all the countries of the region in order to get recommendations from civil society organizations, high schools as well as locally-based partners, around the draft document 'Strategic Plan 2019-2021'. The same document is shared with all other RYCO structures (Governing Board, Advisory Board and Secretariat) and it is now in the final stage which is expected to be approved by the Governing Board.

At the same time RYCO has been committed to collect the necessary documents from the first beneficiaries of the projects as preconditions for the preparation of the underlying contracts of which they would then begin their implementation phase all over the region. The process of contracts signing with 34 beneficiaries of the First Call of RYCO's Projects Proposals has ended in the end of May. The signing of the contracts is realized through the organization of ceremonies in all countries of the region by the Local RYCOs offices where were invited the project

beneficiaries (applicants and partners) and the leading RYCO partners in each country. In order to ensure the quality of projects that will be implemented by beneficiaries grants, RYCO has developed an increasing capacities training for 34 beneficiaries to support First Call Proposals Project, during the first week of May. The training was in the thematic areas of RYCOs (intercultural interlocutors, youth exchanges, exchanges between schools, etc.).

The first meeting of the RYCO Advisory Board was held in April concluding the establishment and operation of all RYCO structures. This board is composed of 18 members in total who come from different fields and represent important institutions from the Western Balkans region as well as from Europe. Each RYCO's contracting party is represented by three members on this board.

In order to strengthen the role of youth in decision-making processes, specifically on Governing Board, RYCO in cooperation with Crossborder Factory, Youth Initiative for Human Rights, the Franco-German Office; has held the first seminar with youth representatives on the Board. This seminar was held in June in Berlin and is the first meeting within the framework of the program: Regional Cooperation Support - Role of RYCO's Board of Directors. Other activities that are planned within this framework of the program is also an one-day event that will be organized bilaterally between contracting parties of RYCOs. According to the proposal of the Youth in the Governing Board, Albania will organize the event with Montenegro, Kosovo with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia with Serbia. The purpose of these one-day activities will be discussion about the countries contribution in regional cooperation from a political point of view.

On the continuity of the effort to involve as many partners as possible which are in decision-making positions, RYCO in cooperation with Crossborder Factory and OFAJ, has developed as well as the first meeting of parliamentarians from all over the region. This meeting intended to invite members of parliaments to join us in the young people empowering process in the region from their perspective at the country level. This meeting was realized at the end of June in Tirana. Local Offices, with the support of the OSCE Mission in the region, have started the cycle of capacity increasing trainings of small youth organizations as well as secondary schools in order to be more prepared in the managing context the projects cycles as well as intercultural skills. RYCO's Local Office in Belgrade has completed the training and other Local Offices are in the preparatory stage.

The RYCO Secretariat including here the Central Office and also the Local Offices have been participating actively in all events related directly to co-operation regional, reconciliation process as well as activities that are related to the Process Berlin in general.

6. ANNEX



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISE
MINISTRIA E DREJTËSISË
DREJTORIA E PËRGJITHSHME E BURGJEVE
SEKTORI I ÇËSHTJEVE SHOQËRORE

Nr. 1099/prot.
1-D

Tiranë, më 12.06.2018

Lënda: Kthim përgjigje

ZNJ. DAFINA PEÇI

SHOQATA "KONGRESI RINOR KOMBËTAR"

Rr. "Millo Tutulani", Nd.6, Hyrja 8, Ap. 13 dhe 4

Në përgjigje të shkresës Tuaj, datë 25.05.2018, mbi kërkesën për informacion për vendndodhjen e institucioneve të riedukimit në Shqipëri për të rinjtë që kanë kryer vepra apo kundravajtje penale ju bëjmë me dije si vijon:

Drejtoria e Përgjithshme e Burgjeve administron Institucionet e Ekzekutimit të Vendimeve Penale, ku kryejnë dënimin shtetas shqiptar apo të huaj për të cilët gjykata ka vendosur dënim me burgim.

Kategoria e të rinjve grupohet në të mitur të grupmoshës 14 deri në 18 vjeç dhe të rinj të grupmoshës 18-21 vjeçare.

Në tabelat më poshtë mund të gjeni të dhëna të vendndodhjes të këtyre grupmoshave, sipas IEVP-ve.

IEVP				
Të mitur 14>18 vjeç	Kavajë	Korçë	Lezhë	Vlorë
	12	4	3	6

IEVP 18<21 vjeç	IEVP																						
	Mine Peza	Vlorë	Jordani Misja	Kukes	Tropoje	Fier	Ali Demi(Gra)	Berat	Elbasan	Vaqarr	Rrogzhiine	Lushnje	Sarandë	Tepele	Burrel	Lezhe	Peqin	Kruje	Fushë Kruje	Korce	Kavaje	Durrës	Berat
Të Dënuar	0	0	0	0	0	115	4	0	0	0	15	4	0	0	1	5	59	0	21	3	0	0	3
Të Paraburgosur	10	14	18	0	1	29	5	4	10	14	9		6	1	4	23	1	0	16	6	0	18	0

DREJTORIA E PËRGJITHSHME E BURGJEVE

Adresa: Rruga "Zef Serembe", ish BRMR (Brigada e Mbështetjes Rajonale), Tiranë

Tel: 00 355 4 271437, Fax: 00 355 4 22 82 92 website: www.dpbsh.gov.al e-mail: info@dpbsh.gov.al



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË

Nr. 1530 Prot

KUVENDI
SEKRETARI I PËRGJITHSHËM

Tiranë, më 22.05.2018

Lënda: Kthim përgjigje

ZNJ. DAFINA PEÇI
KONGRESI RINOR KOMBËTAR
Rr. Miho Tutulani, nd.6, hyrja 8/ 3&41019

E nderuar znj. Peçi,

Tiranë

Bazuar në kërkesën tuaj për informacion, drejtuar Kuvendit të Shqipërisë më datë 19.04.2018, mbi vënien në dispozicion të projekt akteve të depozituara dhe ligjet e miratuara për rininë, arsimin dhe shoqërinë civile për vitin 2017 - 2018, ju informojmë si vijon:

1. Projektligji "Për arsimin dhe formimin profesional në Republikën e Shqipërisë" është miratuar në shkurt të vitit 2017. Komisioni për Edukimin dhe Mjetet e Informimit Publik ka qënë për dhënie mendimi.
2. Projektligji "Për ratifikimin e ndryshimit nr.1 të marrëveshjes së kredisë për eksport ndërmjet Këshillit të Ministrave të Republikës së Shqipërisë, që vepron në emër të Republikës së Shqipërisë dhe përfaqësohet nga "Ministria e Financave" dhe "Uncreditt Bank Austria" a.g., lidhur me financimin e projektit "Modernizimi i sistemit Arsimor në Shqipëri nëpërmjet E-edukimit", të ratifikuar me ligjin nr. 79/2014", është miratuar në prill të vitit 2017. Komisioni për Edukimin dhe Mjetet e Informimit Publik ka qënë komision përgjegjës.
3. Projektligji "Për ratifikimin e marrëveshjes me shkëmbim notash ndërmjet Këshillit të Ministrave të Republikës së Shqipërisë dhe Qeverisë së Republikës Federale të Gjermanisë për bashkëpunim teknik për projektin "Fondi për studime dhe ekspertë" është miratuar në



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË

MINISTRIA E ARSIMIT, SPORTIT DHE RINISË
DREJTORIA E PËRGJITHSHME E POLITIKAVE DHE ZHVILLIMIT TË ARSIMIT,
SPORTIT DHE RINISË
DREJTORIA E PROGRAMEVE TË ZHVILLIMIT TË ARSIMIT, SPORTIT DHE RINISË

Nr. 4223/1 Prot.

Tiranë, më 18.05.2018

Lënda: Kthim përgjigje

ZNJ. DAFINA PEÇI

E nderuar Znj. Peçi,

Tiranë

Në përgjigje të kërkesës suaj drejtuar Ministrisë së Arsimit, Sportit dhe Rinisë, Ju bëjmë me dije se, mbështetur në Vendimin e Këshillit të Ministrave Nr. 505, datë 13.9.2017 "Për përcaktimin e fushës së përgjegjësisë shtetërore të ministrisë së arsimit, sportit dhe rinisë", MASR është institucioni përgjegjës për zhvillimin dhe koordinimin e politikave rinore dhe në këtë kuadër në fund të vitit 2018, do ju përcjellim raportin e fundit të monitorimit që do të realizohet nga MASR.

Për sa më sipër, Plani Kombëtar i Veprimit për Rininë 2015-2020 është një plan ndërsektorial dhe për realizimin e objektivave dhe aktiviteteve, janë përfshirë shumë aktorë dhe institucione të ndryshme. Theksojmë se, për një monitorim dhe vlerësim cilësor të këtij plani, është i domosdoshëm një bashkëpunim dhe mirëkoordinim midis aktorëve si në shkëmbimin e informacionit ashtu dhe në procesin e zbatimit të këtij plani.

Ju informojmë se raporti për vitin 2015-2016 është përgatatur nga Ish Ministria e Mirëqenies Sociale dhe Rinisë në bashkëpunim me Ministrinë e linjës që janë përgjegjëse për aktivitetet rinore.

Gjeni bashkëngjitur raportin e monitorimit.

Duke Ju falënderuar



DREJTORI I PËRGJITHSHËM

Alqi Kushi



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË
KOMISIONERI PËR TË DREJTËN E INFORMIMIT
DHE MBROJTJEN E TË DHËNAVE PERSONALE
DREJTORIA PËR TË DREJTËN E INFORMIMIT

Nr. 861/1 Prot

Tiranë, më 15/05/2018

Lënda: Në përgjigje të ankesës tuaj

Znj. DAFINA PEÇI

KONGRESI RINOR KOMBËTAR

Tiranë

Në përgjigje të ankesës tuaj regjistruar me nr. 861 Prot., datë 11.05.2018, pas verifikimit të bazës ligjore dhe fakteve të evidentuara në të, Zyra e Komisionerit, në zbatim të ligjit nr.119/2014 "Për të drejtën e informimit", pas komunikimit me autoritetin publik konstatoi se me shkresën nr. 7727/1 Prot., datë 07.05.2018, të cilën e gjeni bashkëlidhur, Autoriteti Publik ka kthyer përgjigje duke vënë në dispozicion informacionin e kërkuar.

Për sa më sipër, në kuptim të ligjit nr. 119/2014 "Për të drejtën e informimit", objekti i ankesës tuaj vlerësohet i përbushur.
Me respekt,

DREJTOR
Arditë Shehri
TIRANË



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË
DREJTORIA E PËRGJITHSHMË E BUXHETIT DHE BORXHIT PUBLIK
DREJTORIA E ANALIZAVE DHE PROGRAMIMIT BUXHETOR
MINISTRIA E FINANCAVE DHE EKONOMISË
Nr. 7727/1 Prot.

Lënda: Kthim përgjigje

Tiranë, më 17/04/2018

ZNJ. DAFINA PEÇI, KONGRESI RINOR KOMBËTAR
Rruga Miho Tutulani, Ndërtesa 6, Hyrja 8, 1019, Tiranë

Në përgjigje të shkresës Tuaj, datë 18.04.2018, protokolluar në Ministrinë e Financave dhe Ekonomisë me nr.7727 prot., datë 19.04.2018, nëpërmjet së cilës kërkonti informacion në lidhje me buxhetin e alokuar për rininë dhe arsimin për vitin 2018 dhe vlerën e këtij buxheti krahasuar me vitin 2017, ju informojmë sa më poshtë:

Referuar kërkesës tuaj mbi fondet buxhetore që janë alokuar me destinacion arsimin, me poshtë gjeni buxhetin e alokuar për vitin 2017 dhe 2018, për katër programe në lidhje me arsimin, përkatësisht "Arsimi Bazë (përfshirë parashkollorin)", "Arsimi i Mesëm (i përgjithshëm)" dhe "Arsimi Universitar", pjesë e Ministrisë së Arsimit, Sportit dhe Rinisë si dhe për programin "Arsimi i Mesëm (profesional)", pjesë e Ministrisë së Mirëqenies Sociale 2018.

Viti	2017	2018	Në mijë lekë Ndryshimi i buxhetit në %
Programi "Arsimi Bazë"	20,477,305	22,174,527	8.29%
Programi "Arsimi i Mesëm"	6,333,272	7,094,732	12.02%
Programi "Arsimi Universitar"	6,643,001	7,305,203	9.97%
Programi "Arsimi i Mesëm (profesional)"	2,776,570	2,996,800	7.93%



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË

MINISTRIA E FINANCAVE DHE EKONOMISË
DREJTORIA E PËRGJITHSHME E BUXHETIT DHE BORXHIT PUBLIK
DREJTORIA E ANALIZAVE DHE PROGRAMIMIT BUXHETOR

Nr. 7727/17 Prot.

Tiranë, më 19/04/2018

Lënda: Kthim përgjigje

ZNJ. DAFINA PEÇI, KONGRESI RINOR KOMBËTAR ✓

Rruga Miho Tutulani, Ndërtesa 6, Hyrja 8, 1019, Tiranë

Në përgjigje të shkresës Tuaj, datë 18.04.2018, protokolluar në Ministrinë e Financave dhe Ekonomisë me nr.7727 prot., datë 19.04.2018, nëpërmjet së cilës kërkonti informacion në lidhje me buxhetin e alokuar për rininë dhe arsimin për vitin 2018 dhe vlerën e këtij buxheti krahasuar me vitin 2017, ju informojmë sa më poshtë:

Referuar kërkesës tuaj mbi fondet buxhetore që janë alokuar me destinacion arsimin, më poshtë gjeni buxhetin e alokuar për vitin 2017 dhe 2018, për katër programe në lidhje me arsimin, përkatësisht "Arsimi Bazë (përfshirë parashkollorin)", "Arsimi i Mesëm (i përgjithshëm)" dhe "Arsimi Universitar", pjesë e Ministrisë së Arsimit, Sportit dhe Rinisë si dhe për programin "Arsimi i Mesëm (profesional)", pjesë e Ministrisë së Mirëqenies Sociale dhe Rinisë deri në vitin 2017 dhe pjesë e Ministrisë së Financave dhe Ekonomisë nga viti 2018.

Në mijë lekë

Viti	2017	2018	Ndryshimi i buxhetit në %
Programi "Arsimi Bazë"	20,477,305	22,174,527	8.29%
Programi "Arsimi i Mesëm"	6,333,272	7,094,732	12.02%
Programi "Arsimi Universitar"	6,643,001	7,305,203	9.97%
Programi "Arsimi i Mesëm (profesional)"	2,776,570	2,996,800	7.93%

KONGRESI RINOR KOMBËTAR



Ligji për Rininë

Rekomandime

Tiranë, 25 Qershor 2015

Drejtuar: Grupit të punës pranë Ministrisë së Arsimit, Sporteve dhe Rinisë për hartimin e draft-ligjit "Për Rininë".

Lënda: Rekomandim i Asamblesë së Kongresit Rinor Kombëtar mbi përmbajtjen e draft-ligjit

Të nderuar anëtarë të grupit të punës,

Pasi u informuam mbi iniciativën e ndërmarrë për hartimin e një draft-ligji për të rinjtë, ndërmorëm një proces konsultimi me të gjitha organizatat anëtare të Kongresit Rinor Kombëtar (KRK) mbi përmbajtjen e këtij ligji. Nga rekomandimet e mbledhura hartuam komentet e mëposhtme.

Duke patur parasysh që procesi ligjvënës është i gjatë dhe kalon në disa halka, përmbajtja e tij fillëtare mund të ndryshojë, por ne besojmë se nëse arrihet një punë e mirë që në fillim, ndryshimet që do të pasojnë nuk do të ndryshojnë thelbin. Në gjykimin e KRK, 6 janë çështjet thelbësore të ligjit dhe komentet e përgatitura janë për këto pika.

- 1. Qëllimi i ligjit:** Në vlerësimin e KRK, qëllimi i ligjit duhet të fokusohet tek nxitja e pjesëmarrjes rinore dhe dhënia e një përkufizimi të qartë të mbrojtjes së veçantë që duhet të gëzojë një ri, mbrojtje kjo e cila është përcaktuar edhe në Nenin 54 të Kushtetutës së Republikës së Shqipërisë. Të rinjtë hyjnë në një kategori të shoqërisë ku pjesëmarrja e të cilëve është e domosdoshme, por shpesh pamundësohet për shkak të vështirësive objektive si mungesa e eksperiencës apo mungesa e mjeteve financiare, të cilat për tu tejkaluar kanë nevojën e një mbështetjeje. Përfshirja e të rinjve në tryeza vendimmarrëse të strategji lokale dhe kombëtare duhet të kthehet në detyrim ligjor.
- 2. Kufiri moshor për tu konsideruar i ri:** Vende të ndryshme kanë kriteret e ndryshme për të përcaktuar kufirin se deri në cilën moshë një person do vazhdojë të konsiderohet i ri. Në Ligjin për të Rinjtë në Kosovë një person quhet i ri deri në moshën 24 vjeç, ndërsa në Serbi kjo moshë është 30 vjeç. Ne besojmë se kufiri i moshës që duhet të zbatohet në Shqipëri është 30 vjeç, pasi i njëjti kufi përdoret edhe nga ana e Komisionit Europian.

Kongresi Rinor Kombëtar
Rr. Milto Tutulani, Nd. 6, Hyrja 8/3 & 4
1019, Tirana, Albania
info@krk.al ; www.krk.al

Një kufi më i ulët do pamundësonte shumë të rinjtë përfitimin nga avantazhet e ligjit ndërkohë që ata hasin të njëjtat vështirësi, ndërsa një kufi më i lartë do i humbte qëllimin ligjit, duke e bërë atë me një numër shumë të gjërë individësh.

- 3. Qasja ndaj OJF-ve rinore:** Ligji i cili rregullon një fushë të caktuar lejon sipas rastit krijimin e organizatave për atë qëllim siç mund të jenë organizatat konsumatore të përcaktuara nga ligji "Për mbrojtjen e Konsumatorit" ose organizatat ofruese të vullnetarizmit, të përfshira në ligjin "Për vullnetarizmin". Nëse ligji që po hartohet do ketë kriteret për cilat organizata do konsiderohen organizata rinore, në vlerësimin tonë do duhet të ishin ato organizata të cilat kanë të paktën 50% të anëtarëve drejtues të rinj ose kur të paktën një nga fushat e veprimtarisë së organizatës është në mbështetje të të rinjve. Përveç njohjes, organet shtetërore do duhet ti ofrojnë mbështetje organizatave rinore. Kjo mbështetje duhet të jetë në formë monetare e përcaktuar në ligj dhe nëpërmjet njohjes së punës së tyre.
- 4. Përgjegjësitë e organeve shtetërore për çështjet e Rinisë:** Ne besojmë se Shërbimi Kombëtar i Rinisë, i cili deri tani është një agjensi e ngritur me urdhërin e Ministrit përgjegjës për Rininë do duhet të kthehet në një organ të parashikuar nga ky ligj, i cili do i mundësonte atij të kishte një qëndrueshmësi më të madhe. Objektivi i SHKR përveç realizimit të Planit Kombëtar të Veprimit për Rininë duhet të jetë edhe mbështetja e organizatave rinore dhe duhet të marrë një rol të veçantë në fuqizimin e tyre nëpërmjet iniciativave për ngritje kapacitetshe dhe promovim të punës së tyre, duke marrë një rol ndërmjetës mes organizatave rinore dhe pushtetit qendror, në këtë rast MASR. Gjithashtu besojmë se pjesë e kësaj agjensie duhet të jetë edhe një organ këshillimor i përbërë nga përfaqësues të organizatave rinore të përzgjedhur në mënyrë transparente dhe periodike.
- 5. Organizimi i OJF-ve rinore në një entitet:** Si në Ligjin e Rinisë të Kosovës ashtu edhe në atë të Serbisë, organizimi i OJF-ve rinore bëhet në një entitet të krijuar nga ligji i cili është shpesh nën varësinë e një organi shtetëror. Ne vlerësojmë se kjo do ishte një qasje e gabuar dhe do të këshillojmë që të ndiqet rruga e njohjes së të drejtës së organizatave rinore për t'u organizuar në organizata ombrellë por pa vendosur mbi to detyrime pjesëmarrjeje apo krijimit të një entiteti unik dhe të padiskutueshëm bazuar në ligj.

Kongresi Rinor Kombëtar
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6. Fushat për të cilat duhet të ofrohet mbështetje ndaj të rinjve: Mbas një konsultimi me dokumentat e krijuara deri tani si Plani Kombëtar i Veprimit për Rininë dhe Rezoluta e Rinisë fushat prioritare për të cilën ligji duhet të njohë pasi ekziston nevoja për mbështetje të veçantë janë:

- a. Përfaqësimi në Vendimmarrje
- b. Arsimi dhe Informimi
- c. Punësimi dhe Nxitja e sipërmarrjes rinore
- d. Financimi i projekteve rinore në një model të ngjashëm me atë të ministrive të tjera
- e. Ofrim ambjentesh
- f. Krijimi i një hapësire e veçantë për konsultimin e çështjeve rinore

Duke ju falenderuar për kohën, do të vlerësonim nëse komentet tona do të përfshiheshin në draftin që do përgatitet.

Me respekt,
Dafina Peçi
Dr. Ekzekutiv

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