

National policy of youth of Georgia

Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia

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„Georgian youth join the New World Order

December 19, 2010

Youth Vision of Georgia

„We, the youth of Georgia, acknowledge our full potential within the existing capacities, for the purpose of our development; are active and involved, as valuable citizens, making our input in building peaceful, successful and tolerant civil society“....

Milestones for 2015

„Successful and dynamically developing Georgia, whose youth represents the engine of social progress; directions based on unity, sharing international experience and mutual cooperation. Specific results show that new and reforming approaches and defined objectives referred to in the document have been achieved in the country where the youth is proud with its achievements, is responsible for its every job fulfilled and has a vision far beyond tomorrow” ...

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1. Definition of terms

A young person - the legislation of Georgia indirectly defines the youth age. According to the existing legislation, a person is considered as youth if he/she is between 18 and 26 years old.

The term “youth” includes the age from childhood to adulthood. Youth age is the important period during which biological and psychological growth takes place and individual integration in the society. During this period young people try to gradually develop their skills and abilities to be able to freely play their role in any sphere of the social life. As a rule, this process continues until they reach a certain stage of development, responsibility and independence. It is still difficult to define the borders of age because diverse age limits of this part of life are quite different, on the one hand, from the approaches existing in the UN and the European Union, and, on the other one, national institutions.

Taking into account specific environment and needs, it is possible to define three groups of youth: from 14 and 17, from 18 and 22 and from 22 to 26 years old.

Participation – full participation in any activity. This can also be defined as “co-participation” because it would require direct inclusion. Co-participation is understood as the participation in decision-making during planning, program implementation and monitoring activities and not only on a formal level.

Support to positive youth development – a process, which includes study of the activities connected with scientific, social, physical, emotional and moral growth. The process, which supports the youth in development and fulfillment of their skills and capacities.

Youth support (advocacy) – a tool of protection of civil interests, which can be used for initiating useful changes in the society.

Change of behavior (modus) – a process resulting in improvement or positive influence of behavior, lifestyle.

Improvement – a process increasing the skills for positive influence on behavior, emotions, lifestyle. This process helps different skills grow and develop positively (acquisition of a competitive knowledge, skills, competitiveness, etc.).

Informal education – education which was received outside of the professional educational institution, as a result of any program of individual and/or social education, which is not a part of the official curricula and aims at improvement of knowledge, skills and competencies.

Institutionalized – young people who are under patronage of different state institutions (children’s houses, etc.).

Youth under risk – some youth are included in different risk-groups or are sensitive to certain environments or situations based on their lifestyles or living environments.

Youth organization – a non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entity created on the basis of the legislation of Georgia, whose statute defines that the main sphere of activity of the organization is youth relationships and not less than 2/3 of whose members are youth.

Stakeholder – a physical person, an institution with any organizational-legal form, international and/or non-governmental organization, whose action segment is represented by the youth.

National Action Plan for Youth Development – a document containing a list of specific activities, which is based on strategic directions defined by the present Policy. Mentioned above activities are presented in a form of an action-plan approved by the state agency with relevant authorities.

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2. Overview and main documents

The National policy of youth document states that no stakeholder is able to independently provide for gradual accessibility for the needs of Georgian youth; therefore, it strengthens the need for multi-sector development of youth.

The given document is drafted by the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia. "National policy of youth of Georgia" was prepared as a result of consultations with the youth, stakeholders, students' self-governance and youth organizations and their recommendations.

The document contains evaluations and the vision based on manuals of different international organizations and the results of the research conducted in Georgia:

Manuals:

- „European Youth Forum” manual “11 Indicators of the National Policy”;
- „Youth policy manual – how to develop the youth strategy 2009“
- UN “Youth Policy Formulation Manual”;
- Manual of the European Commission “White Papers”

Research:

- “Report of the National Youth Research of Georgia” – National Council of the Georgian youth organizations and “New Generation – New Initiative” - 2009;
- “Start of job after study and participation in the workforce by the youth in Georgia” – World Bank, 2006;
- “Research on youth activities in Georgia” – BCG Research for the Eurasia Foundation- 2004.

3. Introduction to the national policy of youth of Georgia

Youth development represents is a multi-faceted process, which includes support to the youth for development of their main requirements or for attainment of their individual and professional growth, which, overall, would support them to be successful in adult age. Youth development also includes personal growth and development process, including those activities, programs or services whose beneficiaries they represent. The present document proves that human physical, emotional and psychological development is a gradual and cyclical process and successful and fruitful adulthood is its uncontested aim.

- Purpose of the policy document

Youth development in any successful western country is considered as a priority direction. Every state with a clear vision of its future understands that investments in its youth development are the best placement of its capital.

National policy of youth of Georgia is the document, which defines the attitude and vision of the state. The present document clearly indicates the mission, role and vision of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia as the link between the state and the youth. Youth is the main resource of the state without development of which existence of a strong and successful state is impossible. This is the main principle of the Strategy.

- Vision and aim of the policy document

Vision:

Youth is a part of the society, which has high degree of freedom of its actions and decision-making. Young people have progressive vision, openness to novelties and innovative approaches, which is pivotal for the development of our country. Strength of a country depends primarily on the quality of society, citizenry and development existing in this country. Political, economic, social and cultural environment in which it exists plays an important role in the development of the youth as accomplished citizens. Based on this, we strive to develop such an environment where each young person will have equal rights, will be well-informed, will have numerous possibilities for his/her development, will become a social person and useful for the country.

Aim:

- To facilitate youth development;
- To define state vision, standings and approaches towards youth;
- To inform the stakeholders on the state matters;
- To facilitate effective management of the youth sector via long-term approaches, sustainable operations and coordinated efforts between the subjects.

- *Existing condition*

The attitude towards youth in Georgia drastically changed after the “Rose Revolution”. During the last years many important steps were made towards youth inclusion in contemporary issues, increasing of their role in societal or political lives. In particular, now youth have better opportunities for employment, quality education and using state services. Today young people are included in the

decision-making process, which is clearly evident in different spheres of community lives. One of the best examples of youth inclusion is schoolchildren's and students' activeness, for which the corresponding basis had been prepared by the state. Many young people are also employed by the public service, including on key positions. This means that the youth are considered as decision-makers.

Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia has made an overly important step on behalf of the state towards facilitation development of the Georgian youth. Creation of the Ministry started a new stage of relationship between the state and the youth.

- National context

Values of the Georgian nation always included freedom, humanity and tolerance, due to which it was always moving towards the European civilization and in majority of cases became its valuable part. Today, this process has no alternatives and the direction of our country towards the Euro-Atlantic integration is quite natural. Speed and intensity of this movement were intensified by the Rose Revolution. We have to stress that youth is a part of the Georgian society which would feel the best the correct direction and the need of this course. Transformation of the Georgian society is frequently connected with the change of our mentality (taking into account values of the civil society). Youth has a leading role in the process of public awareness transformation for their consciousness is free, is not limited to past mental and ideological clichés.

Today Georgia stands on the path of democratic development which means substantial changes in our country, implementation of reforms, creation of the state policies in different spheres and action in accordance with the present Policy. Notwithstanding the fact that there were several reform waves in many spheres and the society already can receive positive results from them, we need to constantly move towards provision of democratic society and administration.

Continuous and harmonious development of any country requires democratic public administration. Therefore, every sphere subject to public administration shall respond to community needs, be equally accessible to all the citizens, and be based on the principles of transparency and inclusion. Same principles and approaches shall be applied to state policy for youth development. International experience with this regards is equally important. It is necessary for the state vision of Georgia towards youth policy and management of this issue to comply with the examples of other democratic countries, which, on the one hand, will increase efficiency of state management of the youth sphere and, on the other one, will foster our international cooperation.

Democratic development of the country is directly related to societal political culture because the basis for democratic development of the country are defined by the values of its citizens. Therefore, youth development and the care for the establishing democratic and civil values for them shall become one of the fundamental priority of the country.

The environment in which people interact is very important for the development of individual values. Social, economic, political and cultural environment of the country shall help the youth:

- to develop statehood vision, civil and democratic values; to be able to know their human rights and responsibilities, and develop respect for law;
- to develop their skills and abilities, to understand that the youth age is the best time for personal progress or, if they want, to have a wish and motivation to develop additional skills to independently take care of their individual development;

- to understand the responsibility towards their country and their future, own roles in the society, to strive to be useful for their country and the society, to respect individuals values of others and to have a wish to take care of other members of the society;

- to be motivated to solve their own problems, to take initiatives important for the youth for they know better what is important for him/her and other youth;

- to have healthy lifestyle and a wish to live in a health society;

- to reveal and develop arts and culture initiatives, which will facilitate development of skills in the youth in different spheres of art and will also help them in development independent thinking, self-realization and having own opinions about numerous issued.

- *Legal regulation*

There are many approaches as to what type of a legal environment shall be established for effective management of the youth sector. Several countries have independent laws regulating youth affairs, which detail all those rights or responsibilities of the state; some countries' youth laws give only definitions of the terms on the principles and administration matters from the state. Some countries have no youth law at all and the youth affairs are regulated by the normative acts of the governments. Notwithstanding this, youth affairs in these countries are at quite high development level. Experience of each country is born out of local specificities, traditions, culture, political systems, administrative divisions and the state vision of the youth affairs.

Today the legal base of the youth sector of Georgia includes:

- The Law on State Support to Children and Youth Unions (April 27, 2001);
- The Law on Protection of Minors from Bad Influence (September 28, 2001);
- Other normative acts additionally regulating the youth sphere

Creation of the legal environment requires many consultations and maximum inclusion of the society because only that law is successful, which gives equal development opportunities to all subjects in the youth sphere.

For legal support to this sphere, Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia will initiate frequent and active consultations with the state agencies and non-profit and international organizations. The Ministry is totally open and is ready for any cooperation in the matter of unified state policy.

- **Institutional environment**

State management of the youth sector:

Youth sector and its state regulation for the positive development is different from other spheres because the youth as one of the most prominent part of the society requests full-fledged utilization of all state services and programs (except for certain cases). Therefore, in many cases, there are difficulties with regards to the youth affairs in the executive authorities, division of competencies, and other issues from the point of view of a responsible agency. Many European countries have no separate agency (a ministry) responsible for sport and youth affairs. There are management methods, which place youth affairs within ministries of education, culture or other ministries. Also, based on

international experience, management of the youth sector is mostly successful when there is a separate agency responsible for youth affairs in the country.

By creation of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia most problems were alleviated with this respect. Today, *the Ministry is the main executive agency for implementation of the youth policy in the country*, the main function of which is to develop main directions of the state policy in the country, take care of the youth as the most important part of the society; create own state programs and coordinate effective public administration of the whole youth sphere.

Prior attitude towards the youth affairs did not create the basis for development of the unified, effective and efficient policy. Hence youth sector management was less active and successful. Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia will fully coordinate all the issues in the youth sector and will gradually implement the state policy because the challenges of the youth sphere demand long-term vision from the government, and complex and organized efforts. For this aim we need to research and analyze the existing circumstances and close cooperation between the institutions.

Also, Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia shall work actively on the international level. Special attention shall be paid to cooperation with the Youth and Sports Directorate of the Council of Europe, which helps the countries participate in creation of the joint European strategy, defining regional priorities and planning youth and sport programs of the CE. National youth policy of Georgia shall comply with these requirements of the EU “Nationhood Policy” towards our state.

4. Future optimization

- Principles and values of the national policy of youth

State management of the youth sector via the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia shall safeguard the transparent principles, which should be guarantors and preconditions for lawful treatment of the youth. Protection of the principles of justice will provide for sustainability of the Ministry's actions; will give equal starting opportunities to every young person or youth organizations. The policy based on protection of these principles eliminates bias in youth affairs, preferential treatment and giving unjustified advantages to any subjects.

We consider that the stakeholders shall protect the following principles:

- Equality – equal treatment without discriminating based on a person's ethnic background, sex, race, social standings, political or religious views, limited abilities, etc.;
- Transparency – openness of the agencies implementing national youth policy;
- Participation – participation of the representatives of youth organizations and joint decision-making with regards to the youth problems, also provision for youth inclusion in the process of important decision-making;
- Impartiality – non-permissibility to give any advantage to any specific public group or a youth organization during implementation of the youth policy;
- Providing information – provision of information on important issues for the youth to state, local self-governance, youth organizations and agencies;
- Coordination – effective coordination and joint actions with both in the state structures and international and local organizations.
- Equality of rights – every young person has equal starting opportunities, accessibility to public information, personal development, study, employment corresponding to own profession, freedom in making own choices. Respect towards every youth is necessary for provision of non-discrimination approaches, freedom, dignity, security, individual and social development.
- Partnership – international cooperation is supported (allowed) at national, territorial and international levels.
- Tolerance – respect for different spheres of human lives, acceptance, as well as active popularization of creative skills to promote intercultural dialogue between the youth.

- Youth needs and challenges

Youth needs:

There are numerous pre-conditions for development of youth resource in the country. Young people living in any country have certain needs and requirements, which are given below:

- Education (formal, informal);

- Employment;
- Security;
- Medical coverage;
- Self-realization;
- Having information on own rights, opportunities and responsibilities;
- Economic, creative, political and public activities;
- Leisure, rest, travel;

Currently, approximately 20% of the country's territory has been occupied; the youth living there are practically without any development prospects. Taking into account the problem of territorial integrity, apart from the mentioned above, there are special needs facing the IDP youth.

Upon fulfillment of all requirements or during development of external conditions the state shall provide state programs to the young people (as well as to other citizens). As it was mentioned earlier, young people are a significant part of the society and require special approaches; therefore, it is important for different state programs to include this specificity. Within the Georgian government Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia shall carry out a lobbyist's role; its work shall be directed towards providing better focus on the youth in the strategies and programs of different state structures and, based on the youth needs, providing for their development. The state shall provide to the youth the programs through which the youth will self-realize and be included in the decision-making process.

- Youth rights and responsibilities

Georgia acknowledges and adheres to the internationally accepted youth rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Main youth rights are:

- Life;
- Freedom for religious believes;
- Equality;
- Living in safe environment;
- Education;
- Inclusion;
- Development;
- Access to information and services facilitating their development;
- Protection from physical and psychological pressure;

The part on responsibility is an important component for strong guarantees for legal protection of the youth for it is in direct connection with defining the limits for realization of their rights and creating the mechanisms for effective protection.

Responsibilities of the youth;

- Protection of their rights and freedoms;

- For those decisions which influence their future;
 - General education;
 - Maximum usage of existing opportunities for own development;
 - Respect for own self, environment and country;
 - Valued membership in the civil society and participation in the state building process;
 - Care for the part of the society, which needs special protection, care and attention.
- **Stakeholders**

There is a guaranteed possibility that National Youth Policy Document with its different aspects will promote youth development, including such mechanisms as coordination and cooperation with organization working on youth issues. Diversity of approaches, at the same time, requests that absolutely every services rendered, if possible, shall fully comply with real needs of every young person. Each activity shall be directed towards different sub-groups of young people including male and female groups, city or regional residents and different age groups. This approach will provide for the participation of the youth and stakeholders in one process. The Policy Document also defines that action mechanisms based on the principle of cooperation and coordination are the most viable strategic decision for the youth development and their inclusion.

Youth strategy of stakeholders and coordination

The biggest challenge for the state in the youth sector management process is coordination of the activities of the stakeholders working in this sector. The youth sector includes the following subjects:

- Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia;
- Sport and Youth Affairs of the Parliament of Georgia;
- Georgian state and local self-governance bodies and agencies directly related to the youth;
- Youth organizations, students and school self-governance;
- International, donor organizations and diplomatic corps;
- Local NGOs working with youth;
- Mass media.

Many youth programs or events are implemented with the support of the local civil sector in Georgia and international community targeting the youth. It is clear that absence of the state policy and the unified development strategy led to frequent overlap of the projects. Increased communication was needed between those subjects, which were implementing these projects. Insufficient level of communication decreased efficiency of resource distribution. Currently there are districts where, due to subjective or objective reasons, fully or partially are short of civil or public initiatives. Also, projects have been frequently duplicated. Absence of coordination and joint strategy decreased efficiency, the needs of the target groups were not fulfilled, efficiency of the activities was partially not evaluated and the projects, in some cases, were mostly formal.

Creation of the state strategy shall become the basis for development of new approaches in Georgia. It is desirable that any subject pay attention to this priority direction of the state policy and strategy. Finding effective ways for topical and territorial harmonization of the programs, thematic

compliance of the programs and avoidance of their overlap is also necessary. Creation of state policy and strategy will also enable for more opportunities for collection of uniform information on the programs implemented in the youth sphere with the purpose of analysis, evaluation and future planning and also this is a good opportunity for systematization and evaluation of the completed programs with the purpose of increasing the efficiency increase of the spent resources and youth sector development. The strategy should be long-term and enable for sustainability of the sphere.

Youth organizations:

Current realities show that the youth sector includes youth organizations (those NGOs which can be called “youth organizations”); only their small part has methodological-technical or financial resources, which is required for their effective operations. Out of the needs facing the organizations the following are the most important:

- Insufficient financial resources for operations;
- Insufficient communication with donor and international organizations acting in Georgia;
- Low skill level in organizational management, project preparation, international operations, lobbying and advocating of the ideas, event planning and in interactions with other subjects;
- Low quality of participation in national policy planning and implementation.

Based on the mentioned above problems, majority of the youth organizations are non-functional, is limited by several or even one annual event.

Majority of the developed states have policies covering youth organizations. The state takes into account that the activity of a youth organization is, perhaps, the first job for the young people; therefore, without job experience, their qualification and skills may not be sufficient for effective and full-fledged public service. Therefore, the government of those countries takes care of facilitating informal education, funding and institutional strengthening of the youth organizations. The experience that can be gained by a young person in a youth organization is invaluable. Youth practice, on the one hand, is the perfect opportunity for developing civil and public consciousness, and, on the other one, develops the important skills for employment and societal realization.

Umbrella organizations are a part of the youth development policy. As a rule, such organizations are important bases for youth participation and lobbying of youth ideas on the national and international levels. Unfortunately, there is no strong basis in Georgia that would be acceptable for the majority of youth organizations and simultaneously would increase youth participation.

Large part of the youth organizations does not fully use the resources of the international level. The programs of the European Union “Youth in Action” and “European Youth Foundation” of the Council of Europe’s Fund are notable with this respect.

An informal union is an important tool with which youth organization are operating in the youth sphere. Today there is no unified standard of the educational programs, which, in most cases, are implemented by the youth organizations. Notwithstanding some experienced and well-qualified cadre in the non-governmental youth sector working not only in local but also international level, the sector needs preparation of more qualified trainers whose services would be accessible for any youth organization.

5. Support to positive development of the youth

Youth, like other segments of the society, have specific needs requiring specific approaches from the state. Thus, these needs shall influence definition of general and state policies, including financial-economic ones. It is important that the priorities given below on which the state will base its approaches be contemporary, result-oriented and attainable because in many cases their definition influences success of the final “product. Sector directions of youth support shall be focused on the following priorities:

Youth sector coordination and management;

- Study, analysis of the important issues for the youth and making relevant recommendations;
- Within the united strategy coordination of the activities of the subjects involved in the youth sector and fostering cooperation; facilitation of efficient use of the resources;
- Coordination in the government of Georgia on the level of different ministries and agencies (especially municipalities) of planning and implementing youth programs and developing cooperation, especially in the agencies responsible for care for the marginalized members of the society (ethnic minorities, IDPs, persons without care, socially unprotected, disabled, special needs youth, minors and adult prisoners, young people on probation and others).

International cooperation and development

- Active participation in youth policy development on the international level, in the youth projects of the Council of Europe, UN and other international regional cooperation;
- Facilitation of international cooperation between youth organizations; support to the youth organizations acting on the international level.
- Informing the international community, the youth on international level, and those active in the youth sphere, about the occupation of the Georgian territories and the resulting social situation in the country, problems of the youth affected by the occupation and promoting lobbying, propagating the policy of non-acknowledgement of the occupied territories;

Youth participation

- Increasing youth activity and inclusion in civil life;
- Facilitation of youth (within their competencies) inclusion in the decision-making process at all levels, search for effective forms of participation;

Active citizenry

- Popularization of civil thinking in the youth, respect for civil and democratic values, active citizenry, voluntarism, fulfillment of citizens’ duties, respect for law, living in pleasant environment and healthy lifestyle;
- Informing the youth on existing opportunities, equally accessible in Tbilisi and in regions;
- Support to civil education;

Informal education

- Increase of opportunities for informal youth education;
- Educating the youth living in the regions (especially people outside of higher education, socially unprotected persons; people with special talents and marginalized groups), informing them on informal education programs;
- Support for youth initiatives directed towards important issues for them and the society, and also cultural-creative initiatives;
- Support for institutional development of the non-governmental youth sector.

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6. Implementation of the national youth policy

Success of the present Policy and its tangible results in the matter of youth development considerably depends on coordinated and united efforts of the stakeholders. The main component of this cooperation shall be included in development of the National Youth Action Plan to create healthy environment for its implementation and the relevant subjects shall be ready to work for it. Each stakeholder's role is clear in each specific case – based on their action sphere they shall implement projects or programs based on real needs of the youth.

Harmonization of the work of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia with the stakeholder agencies and active involvement of the international or non-governmental organizations is a necessary precondition for success of the Policy. This, on one hand, will promote avoidance of duplications and also substantially increase efficiency coefficient. With the purpose of increased coordination, we shall provide for the high level of operations of each organization mentioned in Annex 2. This Annex 2 presents the function – scheme of distribution of responsibilities between relevant stakeholders which are considered as responsible for implementation of the present policy.

The most important factor defining success of a youth policy or a program implementation is increase of responsibility for youth affairs. Experience based on implementation of the youth projects and programs shows that the basis for a successful policy is formulation of the program/project, its implementation and evaluation. All these activities are based on institutional capacities of the implementing agency. Taking into account the above-mentioned, it is clear that creation of the unified plan for strengthening the capacities is a stabile component of policy implementation.

With the purpose of successful implementation of institutional capacities, the policy document focused on development of human resources, substantial increase of funding, provision of technical support and strengthening of the status of implementing agencies via state budgeting or an outside financing. Taking this into account, adequate financial resources shall be allocated to the mentioned-above institutions whereas procurement, trainings or other logistical tools shall strengthen operational capacities.

Based on the fact that information is the starting point for majority of youth programs, research on youth needs became a part of the governmental policy. In order to achieve this result, the units of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs responsible for planning, together with other relevant structures, is responsible to conduct periodical research on youth development. The database shall be created with the support of the **LEPL „Department of Statistics”**

- Institutionalization of implementation

The present document represents the State Strategy 2011–2015. Apart from this, Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia by 2015 shall annually prepare for public discussions *“Youth Action Plan of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia”*.

Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia is ready to undertake the responsibility for coordinated activities of the youth sector and managing targeted and effective state policy in youth affairs. Based on the fact that today youth is the priority of not only the government but also in the global scale, Georgia, as a state, shall get actively involved in the process of development and progress of youth relations. The UN, the Council of Europe, the European Union and other international organizations consider the problems facing the youth as overly important. Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia has responded to all international initiatives directed towards youth development.

Thus, as it is mentioned in the document, the Strategy will act as a guarantor for coordinated work of the youth sphere of Georgia, youth inclusion in the decision-making process, which is the best basis for transparency and impartiality.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Georgian National Youth document is subject to compulsory review minimum once in 5 years and shall comply with the realities or challenges of its time. The institute of compulsory review is not limited to the control over compliance of the document with the contemporary realities which shall be implemented within the periodical, so-called “current” monitoring and evaluation. The process of review of the document shall also include calculation of success of the relevant indicators or the coefficients of achievements. The purpose of the “check” is to make this document relevant to the youth needs

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Indicators of Monitoring and Evaluation

- The strategic document is adopted which takes into account the recommendations which are based on specialized research conducted in different sector groups.
- Cooperation between the stakeholders is based on the arrangements or the decision-makers existing for specific activities in the strategic document action plan.
- Actions plan adopted within the strategic document focuses on the youth programs whose beneficiaries are separate target groups, in particular: people with lack of care, socially unprotected, on probation or youth with other specific needs.

Annex 2

- Details of functions and responsibilities

Partner/stakeholder	Functions and responsibilities
State	Research on youth needs, planning/implementation of state programs, support for coordination and cooperation
NGOs and other non-profit legal entities	Integration of youth problems and needs with priorities of their activities; increase of information level and mobilization of youth resources; leading discussion on specially trust (mandate) issues; integration of the youth in different programs; provision of informal education; provision of resources to the youth programs; support to exchange programs;
Private sector	Developing employment possibilities; offering credit lines; vocational education and training; financial support;
Donors	Technical support; financial and logistical support
Mass media	Provision information to the youth; information support to youth activities;