



PREVENTION STRATEGY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ELABORATED BY THE ROMANIAN CONSULTATIVE GROUP

A. SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Causes, statistics related to the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency, rate of school abandonment, unemployment, worsening of economic crisis, lack of financial funds, number of parents left for work abroad, SPAS related defective law which are to be announced regarding the work of parents abroad.

B. SOLUTION

Timis County dealt with the elaboration of the **Prevention Strategy of Juvenile Delinquency**, consequence of teamwork, deployed within the advisory group consisting of the representatives of important institution in child protection and youth, pupil or delinquency work, like Timiș County School Inspectorate, General Social Work and Child Protection Directorate Timis, Sport and Youth Directorate Timis, Timiș County Police, County Agency for Employment Timis and NGOs which develop their activity in fields convergent to child and youth protection.

C. INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

In Romania, the activity to prevent juvenile delinquency is mainly managed by the Police, with the support of civil society.

Next to the Police and in cooperation with it, the following institutions have duties for preventing criminality, locally represented by:

- General Social Work and Child Protection Directorate Timiș
- Local Police of Timișoara Municipality, Timiș County Police and Local Police in the localities and communes of Timiș County



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- Timiș County School Inspectorate
- County Sport and Youth Directorate Timis
- Justice - Evidence Service Timis
- AJOFM Timis
- Local authorities of Timișoara Municipality and of the localities in Timiș County
- NGOs
- Re-education Centre Buzias
- Community Social Work Directorate Timisoara
- Antidrug Evaluation, Prevention and Advice Centre Timisoara

Important partners shall contribute as well to safety growth in Timiș County, together with the state institutions:

- Citizens
- Nongovernmental sector
- Mass-media
- Business environment.

C. PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINALITY PREVENTION

- *Principles of Legality*
- *Principle of territoriality*
- *Principle of meeting confidentiality?*
- *Principle of contracting* - state participation is imposed; according to this principle, the prevention actions must be continuous;
- *Principle of social partnership* - for an efficient prevention, different social actors must collaborate, the population as well must be involved in this type of activity;
- *Principle of cooperation and social utility* - the need to involve all the institutions skilled in preventing and fighting against the criminal phenomenon, as well as of civil society, is fully given by the specific needs of the population;



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- ***Principle of community transparency and closeness (proximity)*** - proximity is made by creating partnership connection on the axis police - citizens - public and private institutions (school facilities, church, business environment, NGOs, mass-media, local public authorities);
- ***Principle of stigmatization avoidance*** - preventive actions to be developed in order to prevent re-victimization;
- ***Principle of respecting cultural differences*** - the prevention activities shall take into account the cultural particularities of the area, respecting the right of minorities to freedom of speech;
- ***Principle of the proportionality of the intervention*** - preventive intervention shall be proportional to the safety need expressed by the population and to the criminal status.

D. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- ***Criminal Code, republished, including subsequent amendments and additions***
- ***Law 211/2004*** regarding some measures for assuring protection of crime victims
- ***Law 217/2003*** for the prevention and fighting against family violence
- ***Law 272/2004*** for the protection and promotion of children's right
- ***Law 61/1991 updated in 2012***, for sanctioning infringements of social cohabitation norms, public order and peace.
- ***Law no. 275 from July 4, 2006*** regarding the execution of punishments and of measures decided by the judicial bodies within the criminal lawsuit
- ***Law of Youth number 350-2006***
- ***DECREE no. 545 from December 30, 1972*** regarding the execution of educative step for hospitalizing criminal underage children in re-education centre
- ***UNO Convention*** regarding children's rights
- ***UNO Convention regarding human rights***
- ***Internal institutional norms***
- ***European recommendations***



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E. TERM DEFINITION

- **Social prevention** - is a special prevention type which consists of educational activities with the role to stop the evolution of the individual towards the lack of adaptation and anti-sociality, appealing to institutions and specialists. It has two shapes: **prevention by mental development (socialization)**, oriented towards the individual and family (increasing educative skills) and **community prevention**, made by actions at the level of the neighbourhood or of the locality (information, education/anti-criminal and anti-victim training).

- **Situational prevention** - is a particular prevention type, focused on the protection of persons and goods.

- **Juvenile delinquency** - assembly of deviations and infringements of social norms, legally sanctioned, committed by underage children.

- **Family violence** - represents any physical or oral action committed with intent

by a family member against another family member, which provokes physical, psychic, sexual suffering or material prejudice. Family violence is also represented by the prevention of the woman to exert her fundamental rights and liberties. **The family member** is defined by Law 217/2003.

- **Multidisciplinary team** - team consisting of members of various institutions and

organizations acting for the same common purpose.

- **Vulnerability** - is the existence of weakness which allows a current or possible threat to generate damages.

- **Inmates in educative facilities**

F. TARGETS

- **Integrated preventive intervention, in multidisciplinary team**



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- *Increase of local community interest for the needs of its members*
- *Application/adaptation of the law in the matter, for each and every case*
- *Drafting a innovatory model for preventing juvenile delinquency*

G. SUSTAINABILITY

The strategy covers a field (that of primary and secondary prevention), insufficiently regulated. It creates at local and county level multidisciplinary networks of preventive intervention. It sensitizes and involves the community and local authorities in the management of its own safety.

Two important action lines were identified. They are, Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and Prevention of Family Violence.

H. BUDGETING THE STRATEGY

County Council, NGO (projects),

I. STRATEGY ASSESSMENT

The activities shall be direct responsibility of an institution which has the role to coordinate multidisciplinary groups (to enable meetings, to enable solution identification and, finally, to account for to the institution managing sectoral strategy).

J. PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

- There is unitary and full database related to violence committed by underage children out of the school environment.
- The child is regarded by the state institution as an individual entity, and not contextually, socially or from a familial standpoint; there are not enough data on the child's family (which can offer him/her a life and conduct model) nor on the environment he/she lives in.



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- Although teaching facilities where violence is statistic normality have not been structured yet, focusing tendencies seem to exist of incidents in certain schools and high schools.
- Conflicts in schools spontaneously degenerate, out of verbal or physical with little intensity, into violence, even serious, which makes it impossible to be prevented, but makes the approach of social prevention necessary (prevention by mental development /socialization and community prevention).
- The factors which enable the occurrence of violent incidents with underage children involvement are:
 - **Individuals:** psychological, school absenteeism, discrimination (*gender, social, ethnic*), health issues.
 - **Familial:** type of family (*organized, disorganized, mono-parental, conflicting*),

education method (weak or *neglect, poor relations with school and teachers*), absent parents as consequence of working abroad or as consequence of freedom depriving punishments.

- **Related to the school environment:** proactive attitude of teachers, organization of permanence service per teaching facility, communication difficulties between teachers and pupils, lack of psychologists' permanence in schools, deficiencies of the guard system.
- **Community:** environment, excessive mediatization of negative models
- If we cannot control conflicts, we can control the institutional response to them.
- There is an issue in dividing responsibilities amongst institutions (“social comfort”), which makes preventive intervention seem disorganized and ineffective.
- Children perceive this “disorganization” like permission, and try their limits. In case the sanction does not occur, they practice “violence training”, appealing to more and more violent methods.

What we want



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- Performance of records based on sole registration and monitoring sheet, of violence acts, including contraventions and crimes, which involves underage children (registered inside / close to teaching facilities, in public spaces or within the family), unitarily managed.
- Performance of a file for families with school children or not, in need, in order for them to be recorded, monitored. Such files present the evolution of our family for a certain period of time where it is supported by the competent institutions, in identifying solutions adapted to the met problems.
- Performance of supporting groups for the family members in need.
- Referring problematic situations met within the family, related to children or adults, to the competent services
- Each and every pupil shall be monitored during the full school year, in educational, family and social background, by filling in a psycho-pedagogical sheet by the school psychologist, in cooperation with the class main teacher, the pupil's family and the other institutions with a role in the protection and promotion of children's rights.
- Assuring permanent psycho-pedagogical advice activity, in all teaching facilities, by psychologists from schools and NGOs.
- Organizing alternatives for spending time for children and youngsters
- Monitoring families with unschooled children or children in risk of school abandonment
- Organizing information sessions dedicated to youngsters in searching for a place of work in order to improve their manner to search a place of work, appear at the interview, drafting a CV and professional training courses
- To develop public information projects /campaigns, named "good practices", amongst those having success (per target groups), which shall be supported by all institutions, including financially, by the local councils. Such campaigns shall



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be decided upon the first month of the year and shall deploy for the full year, by co-opting media partners.

- Drafting a sole register of facts
- Establishing a consultative group, even political, for the promotion, support and procurement of sole legislative norms, which is to be applied

ACTIVITIES

- **Creating a database related to incidents, with involving underage children**
 - Creating a sole registration and monitoring sheet for violent incidents which involved underage children.

Who is in charge: Teaching Institutions, Local Police, County Police, SPAS,

Frequency: (monthly, weekly) permanent

- **Filling in individual psycho-pedagogical sheet**, by the school psychologist, in cooperation with the main class professor, the pupil's family and the other institutions with a role in the protection and promotion of the child's rights, in case of children involved in violence acts.

Who is in charge: Teaching institutions, CJRAE

Frequency: (monthly, weekly, when imposed by the situation) permanent

- **Multidisciplinary team intervention, for prevention of cases of juvenile delinquency and underage children victimization.**

- Making multidisciplinary and inter-institutional teams, which shall work with children exposed to risk situations, creating specialized services.

Who is in charge: Local city halls

Frequency: (monthly, weekly) permanent

- **Creating a Counselling Prevention Centre for the underage children having committed criminal facts but not criminally charged.**

Who is in charge: NGO

Frequency: (monthly, weekly) permanent

- **Creating written collaborations amongst the institutions in order to prevent juvenile delinquency**, which shall punctually specify the attributions, duties for



each (in writing, according to a preset model). Institutions like: teaching institutions, police, NGO, parents' organizations, institutions for child's protection, city halls. Or creating an independent institution which shall offer integrated services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, which shall include specialists in the fields related to the prevention of juvenile delinquency: school, police, city halls, NGO, youth organizations.

Who is in charge: NGO, other organizations

Frequency: (monthly, weekly).....

- **Growth of the interest of local communities for the needs of its members.**
 - assurance of permanent psycho-pedagogical advice activity, in all the teaching facilities, by school psychologists and volunteers within the NGO.

Who is in charge: teaching institutions, NGO

Frequency: (monthly, weekly).....

- **Supporting youngsters for their access on the labour market.** Creating services, which shall be in charge with advice for the career of youngsters in their terminal school years, of youngsters who graduated from school.

Who is in charge: AJOFM

Frequency: (monthly, weekly).....

- **Creating youth clubs, promoting amongst youth the activities of sport clubs, camps, experience exchange in schools, youth exchange.**

Who is in charge: DJST Tinmis

Frequency: (monthly, weekly).....

- **Re-registration, reintegration of youngsters released from Educative Facilities, supporting school continuation for youngsters having abandoned school.**

Who is in charge: Teaching institutions

Frequency: (monthly, weekly).....



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PREVENTION OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

- Law is not permissive and does not help to the observance of victims' fundamental rights.
- Victims are those leaving common habitation, together with children, under the conditions the number of places in shelter is limited, and the access is difficult.
- Forensic medicine certificates must be paid by the victim.
- Local communities are not sufficiently involved in providing peaceful climate of the community.
- The victims have no information on the services, shelters, and find no solutions
- State intervention only is not enough, as there is the possibility of money allotment only for approx. 1% of the victims.
- The institutions initiate information campaigns, weakly supported by the mass-media; their evaluation is limited or completely in default.

What's the purpose

- To exist a common database where each and every victim shall have a sole registration number, irrespective of the institution he / she appeals to; the database must be unitarily managed, for statistical purpose but even for following up the history of the victim and for finding solutions.
- There must be a unitary, integrated work procedure, in case of domestic violence.
- There must be modern, flexible law, according to international practices, which shall respect the fundamental human rights
- Each and every teaching facility shall benefit, during the full length of the courses, from the services of a psychologist; he/she shall permanently cooperate with the psychologists of DGASPC.
- Trainings of multidisciplinary teams at sector level shall be performed.
- The local authorities shall distribute funds for the improvement of services.



- Development of services and resizing of shelters shall be made according to an analysis of real needs.
- A website shall be performed which shall permanently promote and update the services, law, emergency phone numbers, as well as an emergency red button which shall automatically refer to unique database.
- Public information campaigns shall be selected, amongst those successful (per target groups), which shall be supported by all institutions, including by local councils. Such campaigns shall be develop during the year, by co-opting media partners.

ACTIVITIES

- **Identifying and supporting families with risk of marginalization, for the prevention of school abandon of children.**

Who is in charge: SPAS

Frequency: (monthly, weekly).....

- **Integration of databases related to family violence**

- Creating multidisciplinary registration sheet of family violence cases.

Who is in charge: Teaching institutions, SPAS

Frequency: (monthly, weekly).....

- **Integrated intervention, in multidisciplinary team, for the prevention of family violence cases**

- structure of inter-institutional teams, at the level of rural/urban halls.

- Making a service at the level of local communities, pluridisciplinary,

intervention team, in case of risky family cases.

Who is in charge: Local city halls

Frequency: (monthly, weekly).....



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- **Creating independent service, within DGASPC, pluridisciplinary team, which shall work with risk cases, families or underage individuals. Prevention centre for underage persons having committed criminal facts but not criminally charged.**

Who is in charge: DGASPC

Frequency: (monthly, weekly).....

- **Diversification of communication channels with the victims of family violence and professionals in the field (creating specialized website); information on website.**

Who is in charge: NGO,

Frequency: (monthly, weekly).....

- **Creating preventive information centre; public information.**

Who is in charge: city hall

Frequency: (monthly, weekly).....

- **Growth of the interest of local communities in its member needs**
 - Identification of conflict family children (passive or active victims) and their inclusion in the local assistance system.
 - Setting the needed services for victims and aggressors.
 - Entry in the budgets of the local councils of the amounts of money needed for the development of the service networks, according to the identified real need.
 - Development of the service network for victims and aggressors, according to the identified real need.



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PREVENTION STRATEGY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ELABORATED BY THE SERBIAN CONSULTATIVE GROUP

A. Socio - economic background

Young people in their twenties were about three years old when the first armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia have started, four years when they declared sanctions, seven years at the time of the Dayton Peace Agreement, eleven years when Serbia was bombed, and fifteen when Prime Minister was assassinated. They have grown up in isolation, without adequate social care, flooded with images of violence in the media, stuck in poverty that they are not caused. At the same time, we expected them to go through the transition, and that in the near future, lead the society forward.

A problem that needs special attention is juvenile delinquency. Although the phenomenon of juvenile crime declining in recent years, during the commission of certain crimes with juvenile perpetrators recorded a high level of aggressiveness. Criminal proceedings are only for minors over the age of 14, while children below this age, are criminally irresponsible and fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the guardianship (Center for Social Work). Realization of educational and measures envisaged by law, requires partnership and coordination among the social, educational and health services and other entities in the community. Due to lack of inter-sectoral cooperation, and inadequate monitoring system imposed corrective measures, absence of systemic decorated cooperation and underdeveloped monitoring imposed corrective measures and orders, courts rarely impose such measures.

B. Solution



Development of the National Youth Strategy in the Republic of Serbia is the first step towards systematic resolution of the position of young people and is one of the priorities of the Government and the priority of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The Government believes that it is necessary to develop system solutions to support young people in various areas of social life. The obligation of the society is to respect young people and help them to express and realize their possibilities for personal and social well-being.

Strategy is required in societies that have had peaceful development, and our even more. Young people need support, because it is not only a question of a better life, but also about the future of the country. Systematic, organized and ongoing support to young people means better future of the Republic of Serbia, its further economic development, increase the birth rate and create conditions for a better life for young people.

In the North Banat The Strategy of prevention of juvenile delinquency is developed. It is the result of teamwork advisory group composed of representatives of the major institutions involved in the protection of children and the reduction of delinquency, such as primary and secondary schools, Police Department, the Center for Social Work, civil associations active in the field of protection and care of the young.

C. Institutional background

In Serbia, the activities of prevention of juvenile delinquency is mainly engaged the police with the support of civil associations. In addition to the police department, the following institutions are providing cooperation in preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency:

- Centre for Social Work in Ada



- Police Station Ada, Police Department Kikinda
- Local government Ada
- Magistrates' Court in Senta
- Primary and secondary schools in Ada
- Youth organizations
- National Employment
- Non-governmental organizations
- Citizens
- Media
- Business environment

D. Principles and approaches

- **Respect for human rights** - Ensures that all young people have equal rights regardless of gender, race and ethnicity, religious and political beliefs, sexual orientation, social status, and functional disability. It provides equal opportunities for youth development based on equal rights, in accordance with their own needs, choices and abilities.
- **Equality** - It provides that all young people have the right to equal opportunities, access to information, personal development, lifelong learning, employment according to their characteristics, choices and abilities. Ensures the respect of gender equality, non-discrimination, freedom, dignity, security, personal and social development of young people.
- **Responsibility** - Encourages and develops responsibility of persons who work with young people, as well as the responsibility of young people in relation to their obligations.
- **Solidarity** - Intergenerational solidarity and the role of youth in building a democratic citizenry. Encourage all forms of solidarity, fosters a culture of non-violence and tolerance among young people.



- **Cooperation** - Supports and provides for freedom of association and collaboration with peers and encourages intergenerational cooperation at the local, national and international level.
- **Active participation of youth** - Provides support to young people to participate in decision-making, as well as activities that contribute to building a better society.
- **Interculturalism** - The respect for diversity in all areas of human life, tolerance and promotion of artistic and creative approaches aimed at fostering and developing intercultural dialogue among young people. The dialogue is a process in which young people strengthen their commitment, understanding and appreciation of diversity, and fostering shared values.
- **The principle of partnership** - for an effective prevention, the actors who participate in it have to cooperate in order to achieve the best possible results.

- Problems should be solved where occur - **local access**.

- Problems should be solved by analyzing the structural causes, taking into account the factors and the available resources to create security - **problem solving approach**.

- Problems should be solved through cooperation of individuals, institutions and groups in the community, particularly with other agencies and organizations who are more competent or have better tools for troubleshooting. It takes a broad strategic cooperation, communities and citizens - **a partnership approach**.

- Police should be perceived as part of a community - **a cooperative approach**.

- Police took the initiative and should not be limited with reactive measures after the offense was committed, or having received a call for help - **a proactive approach**.

E. Legal framework



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The rights of children and students in the Republic of Serbia shall be exercised in accordance with recognized international treaties, the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia:

- Criminal Code ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 85/05, 88/05 - correction, 107/05 - correction, 72/09 and 111/09);
- Law on Juvenile Offenders and Criminal Protection of Juveniles ("RS Official Gazette", No. 85/05);
- The Code of Criminal Procedure ("Official Gazette", No. 70/01 and 68/02 and "Official Gazette of RS", No. 58/04, 85/05 - second Law 115/05, 46/06, 49/07, 122/08, 20/09 - second Law and 72/09);
- Law on Minor Offences ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 101/05 and 116/08), Family Law ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 18/05);
- The Law on Administrative Procedure ("Official Gazette", no. No. 33/97 and 31/01);
- Anti-Discrimination Law ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 22/09);
- Law on the Foundations of Education ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 72/09 - below referred to as: the Act) and other laws governing the rights of children and students.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child of the United Nations ("Official Gazette of SFRY" - International Treaties, No. 15/90 and "Official Gazette of FRY - International Treaties", no. 4/96 and 2/97);
- Internal institutional norms;
- European recommendations.

F. Term definition



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- **Social prevention** - a special type of prevention that includes educational activities that aim to prevent the evolution of the individual to the anti - sociability, appealing to institutions and professionals. It has two forms: the prevention of mental development (socialization), oriented toward the individual and family (improvement of educational skills) and prevention at the community level, supported by actions at the level of the village or locality (information, education / training anti - victim, anti - criminal).
- **Juvenile delinquency** - is offender behavior that is specific to the population of juveniles. In strictly legal terms, this term covers all forms of behavior of young people, aged 14 and younger than 21 years, who fall into crime. Behavioural patterns of delinquent behavior can be classified into four categories: destructive acts directed against the integrity of the other person, destructive acts directed against property of others, acts of withdrawal and acts of self-destruction. The second division includes the following forms of delinquency: criminal - legal norms of offenses, norms of misdemeanor offenses and violations of moral norms.
- **Family violence** - is the behavior of a family member threatens the physical integrity, mental health or tranquility of another family member. It includes any physical or verbal action committed with the intent that causes physical, psychological, sexual suffering or material damage. Forms of violence are: physical, psychological, sexual, economic and passive violence.
- **A multidisciplinary team** - a team composed of members from different institutions and organizations that operate in the same common goal.

G. Targets



- Strengthening local capacity and interest in the needs of young
- Create innovative models of prevention of juvenile delinquency
- Reduce crime and increase the safety of citizens and their property
- Increase the ability of responsible entities in the prevention of crime
- Development of cooperation and partnership of all mandatory and stakeholders in crime prevention, to both governmental and non-governmental sectors, from local to national level

H. Sustainability

The strategy covers a field that is not sufficiently regulated. Refers to the local level and north - Banat district in terms of networking of institutions dealing with prevention activities and interventions. The process involves the community and local authorities to ensure their own safety.

It is identified several key issues and those related to juvenile delinquency, domestic violence / school, and lack of engagement / youth employment.

I. Budgeting the strategy

NGOs, schools, local governments, Secretariat, the Ministry (through the projects).

J. Strategy assessment



For the implementation of the activities will be accountable institutions that play a role in coordinating meetings and facilitating the implementation of activities in order to achieve strategic objectives.

K. Prevention of juvenile delinquency

- There is no systematic and comprehensive research which contributes to the understanding of the position and problems of youth.
- Although there is still no adequate database, trends indicate that in primary and secondary schools there are signs of juvenile delinquency.
- Conflicts in schools arise spontaneously, but are not always the same intensity and is often quite difficult to react preventively, so it is necessary to develop prevention approaches.
- If the conflict cannot control, we can control the response of institutions to them.
- There is a problem in the division of responsibilities between the institutions, which leads to confusion in the whole process of prevention and intervention.

What we want:

- Develop a safety culture among young
- To create safer school environment
- Create the conditions for the application of alternative measures to juvenile offenders
- Create a safe environment on the Internet and electronic violence prevention
- Improving the awareness of young people about job opportunities, vacancies and demanded occupations



- Support inter-sectoral cooperation on youth projects, encouraging environment to work with local governments and public institutions
- Support the active participation of young people from all communities
- Improve student participation in the life of an educational institution through student parliaments
- Improve support of local government to young people and their active participation
- Improve participation in the informal youth groups
- Increase awareness, motivation and opportunity for youth volunteering
- Promotion and development of local action plans for the prevention of violence
- Promoting a culture of non-violence in schools and improving and advancing the state of security in schools
- Support activities aimed at mediation and problem solving bullying
- Support education about violence, non-violent communication and legal regulations in this area
- Developing a culture of cheering and promoting fair - play
- Active participation of civil society in the development and implementation of strategies / programs / action plans for employment of locally

Activities:

- Encourage inter-sectoral cooperation in order to improve the safety of young people through joint programs, campaigns and projects

Who is in charge: The Ministry of Internal Affairs, Associations of Citizens, Media

- Implement the facilities and programs of safety culture within the curriculum of elementary and secondary education

Who is in charge: Associations of Citizens, educational institutions



- Education of young people and teachers about non-violent communication and assertive behaviors

Who is in charge: Associations of Citizens, educational institutions

- Continued work on breaking antagonism between youth and police

Who is in charge: The Ministry of Internal Affairs

- To promote safety culture through educational and sporting events

Who is in charge: Associations of Citizens, educational institutions

- Identify and train people for the implementation and promotion of non-violent culture and the continuing conflict resolution in every school

Who is in charge: Educational institutions, Associations of Citizens

- Promotion of existing and newly introduced youth employment programs (first job, apprentices, new employment)

Who is in charge: Provincial Secretariat for Sports and Youth, the National Employment Service, Associations of Citizens

- Conduct training of young people for career planning, writing curricula vitae (CV), cover letter preparation and conduct the interview of employment with the employer

Who is in charge: the National Employment Service, Associations of Citizens

- Participation a representative of civil society in the work of existing and newly established Council for employment at the local level

Who is in charge: the National Employment Service, Association of Citizens

- Stimulation of interest of the local community of the needs of its members (the organization of psychological - pedagogical counseling by teachers, psychologist and volunteers and NGO)

Who is in charge: NGOs, educational institutions