

or Training

Education

Together for youth

Not in Employment

Training Course
Tetovo
07 - 13 February

2016

Dear Participants,

It is with great delight and supreme enthusiasm to announce, that time is running fast and we are getting closer and closer to the training course “Together for NEET”.

Between the dates 07-13 February 2025, Studio 212 Macedonia will be meeting participants (3 participants per country) from 10 different countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Turkey).

Bring your positive energy and motivation, because lots of work and commitment is expected from everyone, but at the same time have no fear; we promise a lot of fun too!

We might already know some of you, but in any case, we are so excited to be meeting all of you. And we can, definitely, promise that this training is going to be another memorable activity!

Are you ready to take this challenge?

This training course will take place in Tetovo, Macedonia. Be ready to open your mind and soul for what is to follow in order to spread your expertise back to your countries. We have no doubt that you will all be the best ambassadors of the particular knowledge and experience. So... get prepared for this unique experience and see you soon!

Best wishes,
Studio 212 Team
Macedonia

Introduction

The last years of economic recession in Europe have resulted in an increasing number of young people Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET).

14 million NEET in Europe (one youth in six) are facing the effects of current and future unemployment and wage penalties, major psychological consequences such as psychological distress, disengagement and often involvement in risky behaviors.

This phenomenon is a plague in the European economy as NEETs cost 153 billion Euros per year in lost economic revenue (1.2% of European GDP) and in the European Societies as NEET youth are considered to show low levels of political and social engagement, low level of trust to institutions and society.

The situation is even worse in the acceding countries of the European Union where rate of NEET are as high as 25-45%.

The reintegration and inclusion of these young people in Education, Employment and Society is crucial for the positive development of our economies and societies.

There have been many successful actions in national and regional level for NEET youth yet the problem still persists.

Together for NEET is a transnational cooperation project with the aim to create synergies between diversified stakeholders (education institutions, youth sector, labor market) in order to explore together effective, sustainable and transferable measures for the better reintegration of youth NEET in society, education and labor market.

What are NEETs?

The term NEET is used to describe young people who are not engaged in any form of employment, education or training. The term come into the policy debate in recent years due to disproportionate impact of the recession on young people (under 30 years old). The unemployment rate for those under thirty is nearly double the average rate.

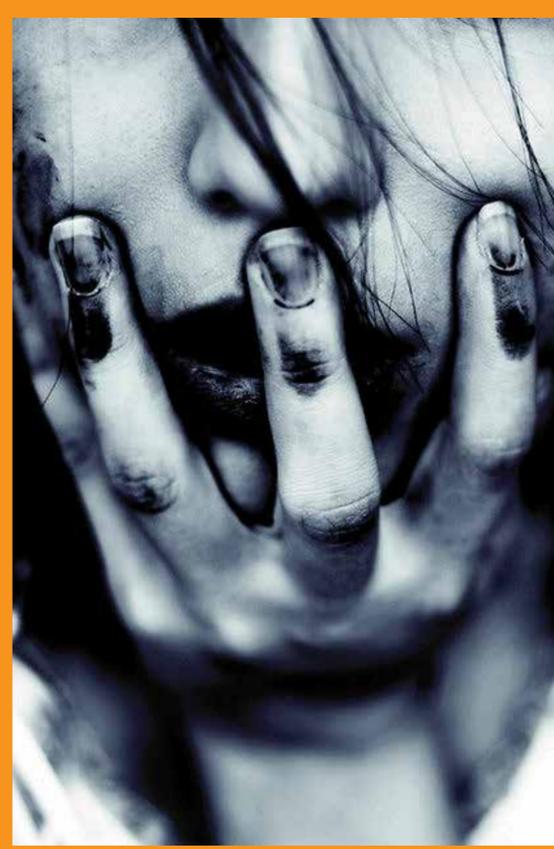
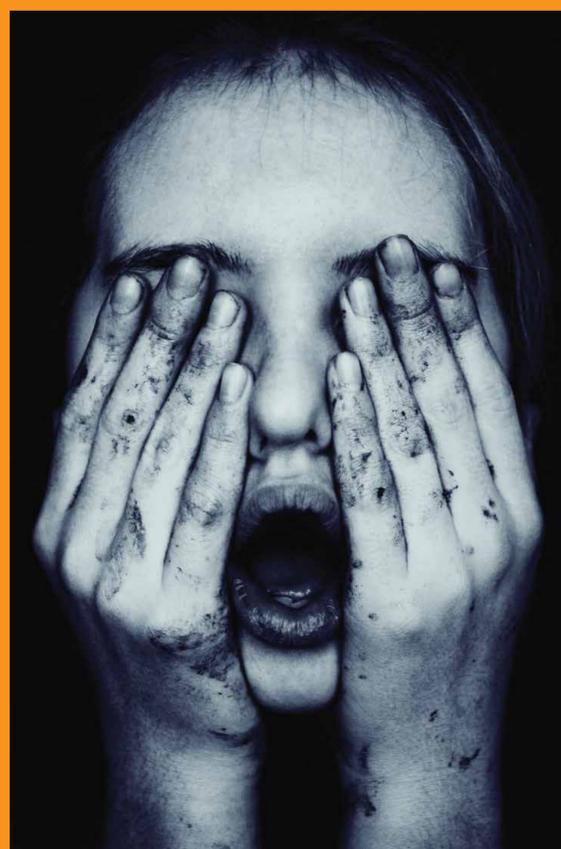
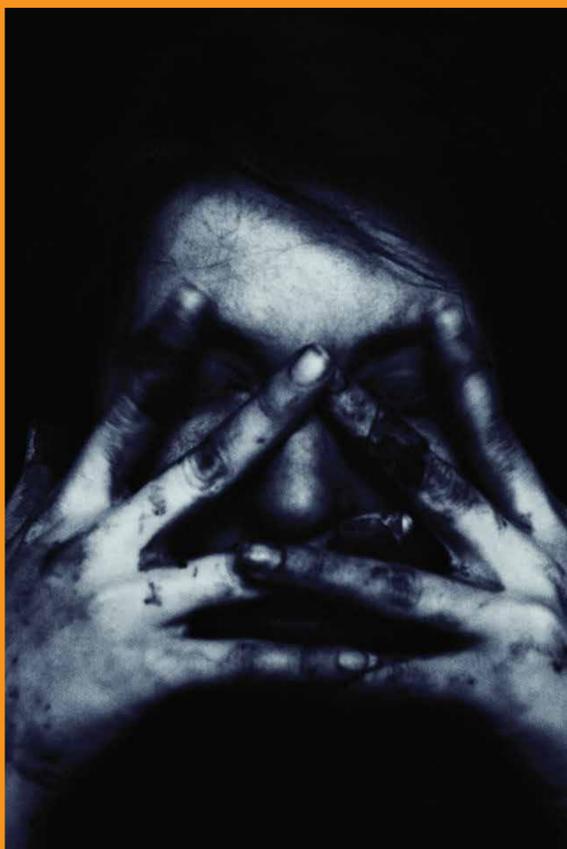
Factors that lead to NEET?

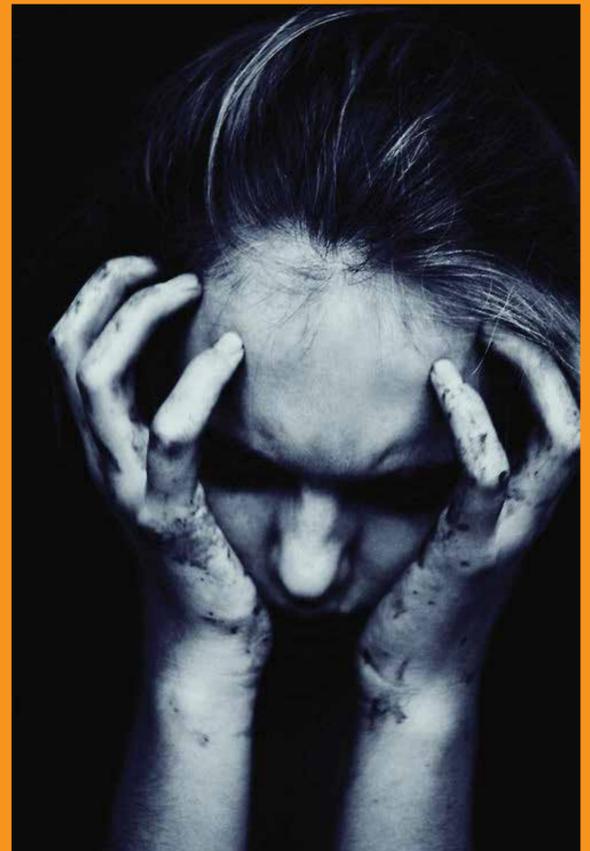
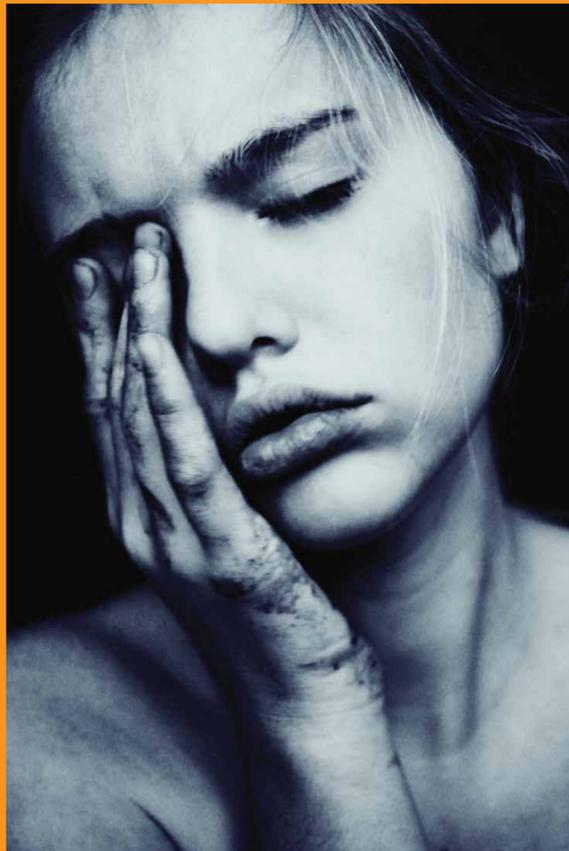
Individual characteristics

1. Those who perceive their health to be low or suffer from disability have 40% higher possibility to become NEET
2. People with immigration background have 70% higher possibility of becoming NEET
3. Those with low level of education are 3 times more likely to be NEET than those with tertiary education and 2 times more likely than those with secondary education
4. People living in remote areas, small cities are 1.5 times more likely to be NEET than those who live in medium / large cities

Family Background

1. Having parents who experienced unemployment increases possibility of being NEET by 17%
2. Those with parents with low education background are 1.5 times more likely to be NEET than those whose parents have Secondary Education and 2 times more likely than those whose parents have tertiary education
3. Young people whose parents are divorced are 30% more likely to become NEETs
4. Low household income means higher possibility to become NEET





Individual Consequences of NEET

Economic consequences

- Lower skills brings lower wage in the future (wage penalty)
- Lower skills and no work experience bring future unemployment (scarring effect)

Psychological distress, Disengagement and risky behaviours

- Extended youth phase have as a result marginalization, dependence, failing to establish a sense of direction and confusion in regard to the choices given to them
- Feeling of loneliness, powerlessness, restlessness, anxiety, depression
- Disorientation – aimlessness, social isolation
- Health disorders
- Reliance – getting used to being able to draw income without having to work for it
- Often involved in risky behaviours (drugs, alcohol, early age parents, crime)
- Engagement in economically motivated criminal activities
- NEET + SUBSTANCE ABUSE = HOMELESSNESS
- Women NEET – early motherhood

Economic cost of NEET

According to research by EUROFOUND the cost of NEET in the European countries is around 1.53 Billion Euros – 1.2% of the European GDP.

Public Finance pays (from welfare to individuals)

- Unemployment benefits
- Disability benefits
- Sickness benefits etc.

Resource income (the missing contribution from the individual to the society)

- Foregone earnings
- Unpaid taxes
- Unpaid social contribution etc.

Social cost of NEET

- NEET young people show low levels of social engagement
- Low levels of trust to institution and society
- Not only disengage from education and employment but also become politically and socially alienated

Main objective

The main objective of the project is to create synergies between diversified stakeholders (education institutions, youth sector, labor market) in order to explore together effective measures and interventions for the better reintegration of NEET youth in society, education and labor market.



Specific objectives

To gain together better understanding of the NEET issue by sharing previous successful interventions and understanding each sector's role in the problem solving.

To equip those involved with NEET youth work with skills and competencies to better support this vulnerable target group.

To co develop innovative models of intervention methods – tools – programmes.

Participants Profile

The Training Course will bring together a balanced number of participants from the *Education Sector* (Teachers, Head of schools, Professionals of Career Guidance in Schools), representatives of the *Labor Market* (Entrepreneurs, SMES, Chamber of commerce, Employment office managers), *Policy makers* or public servants, young people *NEET* (not in employment Education or Training) and representatives of *Youth Sector* (Youth workers, leaders, trainers etc.)

The *30* participants coming from *Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Romania, Turkey, Poland, Greece and Kosovo* together with trainers facilitators, organizing team and the external experts will engage in a week of productive dialogue, of collective creation and sustainable collaboration initiatives.

Tetovo

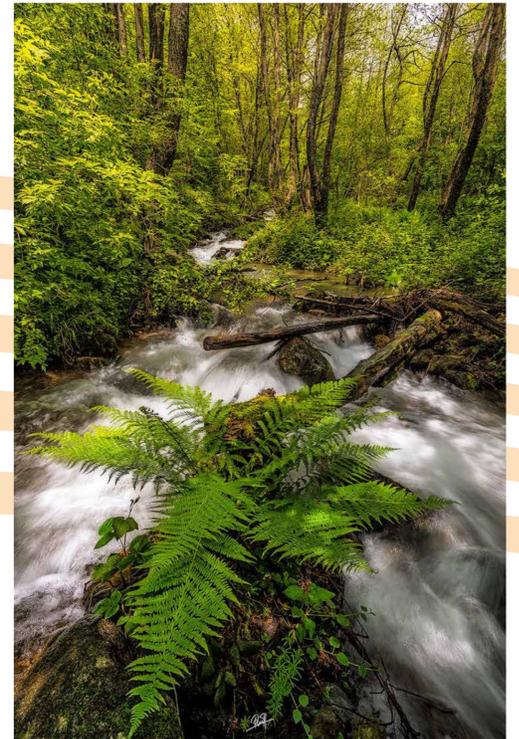
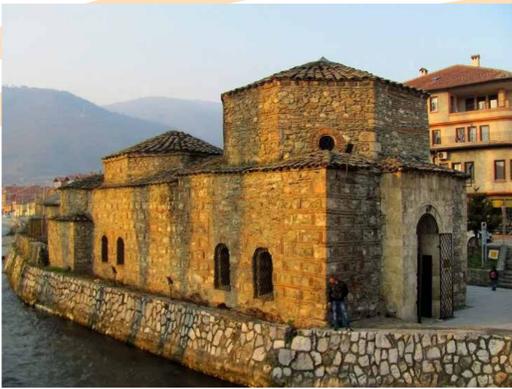
About

Tetovo is a town tucked into the northwestern corner of Western Macedonia, in the shadow of Sar Mountain. The town has about 65,000 people. The population of Tetovo city is about 70% ethnic Albanian, 25% Macedonians and 5% others. It is a third largest city in Macedonia.

Travellers will be rewarded with local hospitality and beautiful scenery. Tetovo has 2 universities: State University of Tetovo - is one of the three Macedonian state universities.

The university was established in 17 December 1994, however, it was not officially recognized as a state university by the Macedonian government until January 2004. Classes are held in Macedonian, English, and some in Albanian.

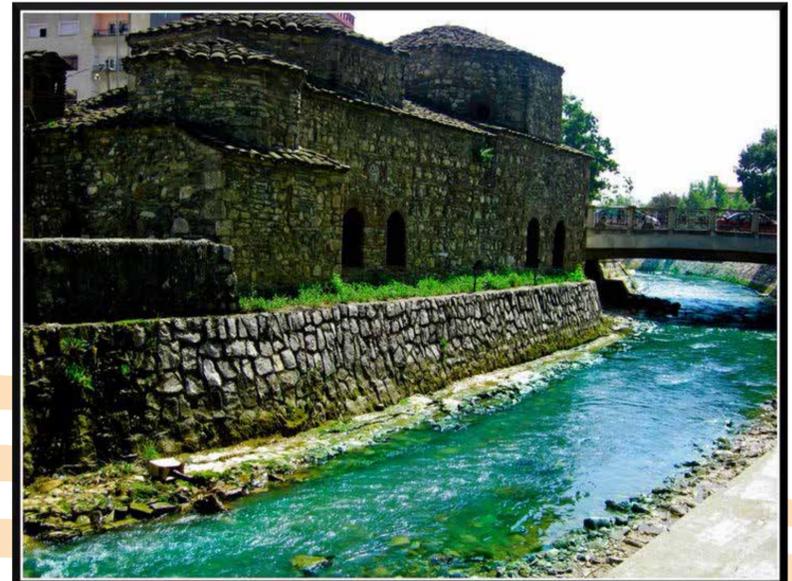
The second is South East European University - It was founded in October 2001 and is a member of the European University Association. It is a recognised and accredited autonomous higher education institution which was established in 2001 by an agreement between international donors, the government of the Republic of Macedonia and the local academic community.



What to see whilst there:



- Arabati Baba Teke - it was made in the last decades of the 18th century by Redzep Pasha. It is comprised of several buildings used for religious ceremonies. It was abandoned in 1945 and is now used as a museum.
- Tetovo Kale - Bal Tepe Fortress - a testament to the Ottoman past offering panoramic views of Tetovo and its environs.
- The Painted Mosque - this mosque was made in 1459 on the foundation of an older edifice. An example of early Constantinople style, this mosque is adorned with an elaborate painted facade and interior, making it unique in Macedonia. It is located on the Pena River.
- St. Cyril and Methodius Church - this church, made in 1903, is one of the biggest and most beautiful churches in the Polog Plain. It was built in the Two Elm Trees district, which is in the old part of the town. This is a three-nave basilica with a single dome and a cruciform basis.
- Turkish Amam - was built in the 15th century. It covers a surface of 335 m2. In 1962 it was transformed into an art gallery and in 1984 it was declared cultural heritage.



Weather:

During February in Tetovo is really cold, and it snows a lot. So, it would be better to take lots of warm clothes and comfortable shoes for your journey. If you would like to get an opinion from someone who has already been there, here is the link to a blogger who talks about her experience in general in Macedonia : <http://blonde-gypsy.com/2013/01/16/15-things-you-should-know-before-traveling-to-macedonia/>

Tetovo

Food:

It is said that Tetovo produces the best Burek, a sort of greasy, phyllo dough pastry filled with cheese or ground meat that is popular throughout the Balkan peninsula. It resembles a cheese pie, but contains more fat and has stronger flavour. Some vendors sell other varieties such as apple, spinach or pizza burek (frequently just a combination between the meat and cheese Burek).

The Shopska salad is another phenomenal, yet simple dish to be found in Tetovo. It consists of chopped up tomato, cucumber, onion, oil, a little salt and a generous topping of a domestic feta-like cheese. The local feta is usually less sharp than feta typically found in the west by a considerable margin. Most websites with recipes simply call it a brined sheep cheese and the French are known to make a similar feta. Another local trademark is the 'Urnebes' salad, literally translated as 'chaos' or 'pandemonium' - basically cream cheese in oil mixed with ground peppers, garlic and sometimes sesame.

Sharska Pleskavica, burger with yellow cheese, contains a concoction of spiced ground beef, pork and lamb. It may be served in a bun, pita bread or by itself on a plate depending on where you get one. It usually is accompanied by onions, a paprika based sauce and in the case of the fast-food-esque vendors you'll have a variety of sauces and toppings to accompany it. Tap water is drinkable in Tetovo. Locals like to boast that, Tetovo has the best water on Balkans. Although this claim can probably be contested, the water from the central supply system is drunk by most residents. More cautious visitors are advised to buy bottled water in any shop: a variety of brands are available.

There is a throng of cafes in downtown Tetovo, most of which serve various coffee drinks, beers and liquors. Some specialty bars serve a more limited scope of beverages. Local wines are usually of the best of quality. The more expensive the better. International brands are offered in most bars. Rakija, a powerful brandy made from various fruits (usually plum or grape), is a local favorite. Attention: some kinds may be pretty strong for a newbie.



Currency:

In Tetovo the local currency used is the Denar. MKD is the official currency code for the Denar. 1 Euro = 61 Denar.

Venue

The hotel where we will be staying is a ski resort in Tetovo. The rooms will be arranged in 2-3 persons per room (in rare cases 4 persons in one room).

The rooms will be gender divided.



Reimbursements

According to the distance calculator, all the countries will have 170 euro reimbursement per person, except from Turkey and Poland, which will be 270 euro.

Please note that we will be reimbursing all travel costs during the meeting so we need to have all of your documents in place. So please, do not forget to send us every document you have, for example: tickets, boarding passes, online boarding passes, invoices etc.

Transport

How to arrive:

By plane: In Macedonia there are two airports: one in Skopje (the biggest) and one in Ohrid. We recommend that you use the one in Skopje since in Ohrid doesn't have a lot of frequent flights and is more expensive. To arrive from Skopje to Tetovo, there are frequent buses available from the airport to the central station. Then, from the central station to Tetovo there are buses which depart every 30 minutes.

By bus/train: If you are planning to arrive in Macedonia by bus or train, after you arrive in Skopje, you can take a bus from the central station of Skopje to Tetovo, where there are direct lines every 30 minutes.

Note: We will arrange the transportation from the central station of Tetovo to the hotel. There will be two departures: one at 4 pm and one at 8 pm, according to your timetables. About the return trip, we will arrange it when we meet, depending on your bus/train/plane tickets.

Bring with you

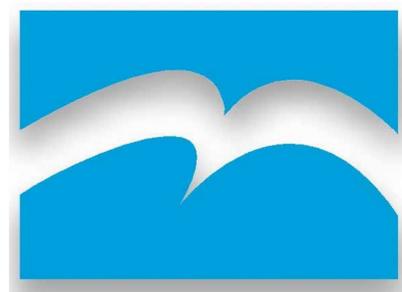
What to bring with you:

- All travel documents
- Towels and Toiletries
- Warm clothes
- There will be a cultural night, so you can bring with you everything you want to have there in order to represent your country for example: presentation, food, souvenirs etc.
- Any medicines you might need
- Creative, innovative and sustainable ideas
- Your smile and good will to work constructively with everyone

Partners



Albania



Macedonia

Romania

Bulgaria



Montenegro

Poland

Greece



Kosovo

Turkey

Serbia

Erasmus +

Together For Youth Not in Employment Education or Training is co-funded by the Erasmus + programme of the European Union.

The new Erasmus+ programme aims to support actions in the fields of Education, Training, Youth and Sport for the period 2014-2020.

What does it support?

Erasmus + provides grants for a wide range of actions and activities in the fields of education, training, youth and sport. The programme gives opportunities to students, trainees, staff and volunteers to spend a period abroad to increase their skills and employability. It supports organisations to work in transnational partnership and to share innovative practices in the fields of education, training and youth. The new Sport action will support grassroots projects and cross-border challenges such as combating match-fixing, doping, violence and racism.

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Education



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of the European Union