

Where are we now?	Name:	Members of local steering group: <i>Write down names and contacts (emails)</i>
	Local Action Plan of Participation of Municipality of Kranjska Gora	Matevž Straus, Municipality of Idrija - GAYA Vlasta Skumavc Rabič, Municipality of Kranjska Gora Petra Miklaužič, National Youth Council of Slovenia Grega Miklič, Association of Youth Kranjska Gora To be defined, Youth Contact Person
Territory in 150 words <i>Briefly describe the territory and point out to main social, economic, cultural, political and environmental characteristics.</i>		
<p>The Municipality of Kranjska Gora lies in the far northwest of Slovenia, bordering Italy and Austria. The area is 256.3 km², with parts being included in the protected green belt of the Triglav National Park (TNP) and 56.66% in NATURA 2000. The largest and most developed town as regards tourism is Kranjska Gora, where the administrative centre of the Municipality is also based. In addition, 10 villages and 5 local communities form the municipality.</p> <p>Tourism is the most important form of industry – Kranjska Gora is an winter tourism resort, mainly oriented towards families. Due to good connections with central Slovenia, many Slovenians from urban areas own a weekend house in Kranjska Gora (leading to very high real estate prices). Beside winter tourism (skiing in Kranjska Gora, ski jumping in Planica), summer tourism is developing fast, especially with regards to active holidays (hiking, mountaineering, cycling, summer sledding, climbing, ...). Due to proximity of the border with Italy and Austria, two casinos are located in Kranjska Gora.</p> <p>In the social sphere, there are two elementary schools (with kindergarten units), a health centre and a home for the elderly. There are more than 60 voluntary associations operating in different fields (sport, culture, firefighters, social ...).</p> <p>The Municipality of Kranjska Gora is experiencing a demographic decline. In 2015, the number of live births was lower than the number of deaths (-4,9 natural population growth rate), yet the number of people who moved from the municipality was lower than the number of people who moved into it (3,4 net migration rate). The sum is however negative (-1,5 population growth rate). The mean age of people in Kranjska Gora was 47.3 years, which was higher than the national average (42.6).</p> <p>The registered unemployment rate was 8%, which is less than the national average (12.3%). In contrast to most Slovene municipalities, more men than women were unemployed (as a consequence of the monostructural economy). In Kranjska Gora, average monthly gross earnings per person employed by legal persons were about 15% lower than the annual average of monthly earnings for Slovenia; and net earnings about 4% lower.</p>		

3 main developmental challenges:

List three main developmental challenges of the territory in the next 10 years.

1. Developing an attractive touristic environment, based on sustainable development, natural and cultural heritage and high quality of life
2. Retaining youth and educated inhabitants through creation of employment opportunities
3. Sustainable spatial development and coordination of different competing spatial uses (tourist/housing)

Youth: Status quo

Briefly describe the status quo of youth – demographics, trends, activities, needs, wishes ...

Large share (61 %) of respondents are active in sport, followed by 24 % in social activities.

As the most important topics, the survey among youth shows “political participation of youth”, “youth mobility”, “inclusion of vulnerable youth” and “housing for youth”.

Despite declaratory importance of participation of youth, majority of respondents (60 %) do not want to participate more. 60 % also think they do not have enough mechanism to involve in decision-making at local level. 70 % think that their voice is not heard/not taken into account.

In general, the youth is not satisfied with the life in their home municipality. Many have ideas to change that, but do not wish to speak up.

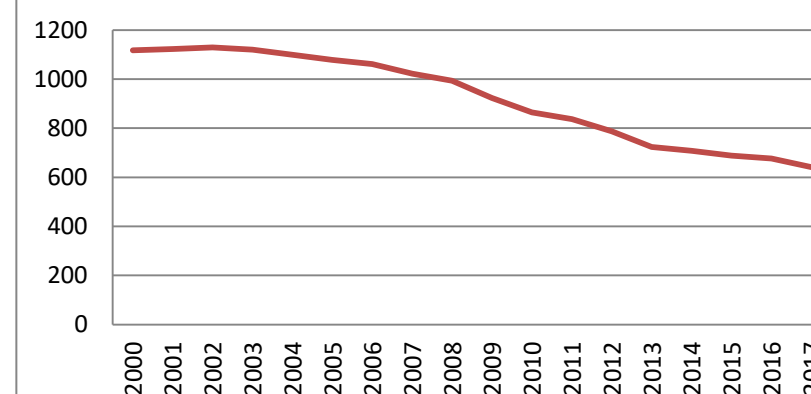
The Municipality of Kranjska Gora and especially a municipal consultant for social activities is very open to new suggestions and proposals from young people, however the youth does not come up with proposals or demands. A discrepancy between the willingness of the municipal workers and the interest of the youth is evident.«

Often stated is also a lack of an alternative space for youth (for concerts, parties ...). The programme and activities of the Association of Youth of Kranjska Gora is not known to 29 % of respondents.

Youth in a graph:

Include one or more graphs that depict the status of youth at best.

Number of youth (15-29) in the Municipality of Kranjska Gora



	<div><div>Main obstacles in youth participation:</div><div>Describe the main obstacles in the participation of youth in decision-making.</div><div><div></div><div><div>- Lack of interest for such topics among youth</div><div>- Absence of youth workers</div></div><div>- Youth commutes and spends majority of their time in other municipalities</div></div></div>							
Where do we want to be?	<div><div>Vision Statement</div><div>What is your 10-year vision in the field of youth participation?</div><div></div><div>Youth of Kranjska Gora will be a competent and pro-active partner in defining the development of the municipality.</div></div>							
	<div><div>3 SMART objectives</div><div>List three main objectives in the field of youth participation (theme, target value, agent, time frame).</div><div></div><div><div>1. Raise the involvement and engagement of young inhabitants for public causes</div><div>2. Further development of youth policies in the municipality</div><div>3. Involvement of youth in decision-making</div></div></div>							
	Target group Which target group within the youth will you include?		Active youth, disengaged youth					
How do we get there?	Name of a youth participatory process:		Youth Activation and Participatory Budgeting		Canvas no.: 1		Canvas no.:	
	Early wins: What will be the first success?		Youth Contact Person will – together with the youth – implement some fast changes.					
	Timeline: List main elements of the timeline –		1. Pre-preparation (October					

	<i>be specific, set deadlines, start and end dates.</i>	2017 - March 2017) 2. Mobilisation (March 2017 – May 2018) 3. Hackaton (June 2018) 4. Selection and Voting (September 2018) 5. Implementation (December 2018 – June 2019)			
	Responsible person: <i>Who is responsible for implementation?</i>	1. Vlasta Skumavc Rabič, Municipality of Kranjska Gora			
	Team members <i>What other people will form the team?</i>	1. Matevž Straus, Municipality of Idrija - GAYA 2. Petra Miklaužič, National Youth Council of Slovenia 3. Grega Miklič, Association of Youth Kranjska Gora 4. To be defined, Youth Contact Person			
	Finances: <i>What financial resources are needed?</i>	To be defined			
	Measures of success: <i>What is the goal metric?</i>	At least 10 proposals put to vote, at least 15 % turnout at voting.			