



Place to grow:  
Child-friendly municipalities

# Sustainability and Exploitation Plan



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# 1. Introduction

The Place to Grow project has laid a foundational framework for transforming how municipalities approach local governance for children's rights. By empowering professionals, developing strategic frameworks, embedding digital tools for accountability, and fostering public dialogue, the project set out not only to achieve short-term outcomes but to initiate a longer-term cultural and institutional shift in how children's rights are understood, planned for, and upheld at the local level.

This Sustainability and Exploitation Plan consolidates the project's achievements and outlines how its key components—capacity-building, strategic planning, digital monitoring, and awareness-raising—are expected to generate lasting value beyond the life of the project. It provides a structured assessment of sustainability prospects across each domain, drawing on evidence from implementation, stakeholder feedback, and the results already achieved in the field.

The Plan is designed to serve three main functions. First, it demonstrates how the project's deliverables and methodologies are being embedded into existing systems and institutions. Second, it identifies the tools and mechanisms already in place to support the continuation and scaling of project outcomes. And third, it offers forward-looking recommendations and concrete next steps to support municipalities and other actors in building on the project's legacy.

Across five municipalities—Vinica, Debar, Gostivar, Veles, and Kisela Voda (Skopje)—Place to Grow has demonstrated that rights-based, participatory, and accountable local governance for children is not only possible but achievable through structured, inclusive, and locally grounded processes. This Plan provides a detailed roadmap of how those processes can be sustained, scaled, and replicated to advance child rights governance across the country and potentially the broader region.

## 2. Lasting Foundations: Sustainability of Core Project Components

### 2.1 Sustainability of the Capacity-Building Component

A core driver of the long-term success of the Place to Grow project lies in its holistic and well-executed capacity-building strategy. Conceived not merely as a sequence of one-off training sessions, but as an investment in systemic, institutional, and cultural transformation, the capacity-building component has equipped a broad range of stakeholders with the tools, confidence, and motivation to advance children's rights and meaningful child participation at the local level.

All foreseen activities under Work Package 1, titled Capacity-building, were successfully implemented within the project timeline, resulting in tangible and sustained outcomes for municipalities, schools, ECEC institutions, and national-level actors. This section explores how these efforts are expected to generate lasting impact, elaborating the mechanisms that underpin the sustainability of the project's training, knowledge-sharing, and replication efforts.

#### Application of Acquired Knowledge in Everyday Practice

Over the course of the project, more than 150 professionals—including municipal staff, council members, ECEC and school staff—benefited from extensive, 16-hour baseline training programmes. These were delivered locally, tailored to the distinct roles and responsibilities of each target group, and anchored in the real-world contexts of local governance and education.

The content focused on enhancing participants' understanding of children's rights, ethical and inclusive child participation, participatory planning, and the role of municipalities and education institutions in fostering child-friendly environments. Importantly, the training methodology—rooted in participatory adult learning principles—ensured that participants were not passive recipients but co-creators of knowledge, engaged through case studies, reflection exercises, and applied scenarios.

Since the delivery of the trainings, participating professionals have begun integrating the knowledge and tools into their everyday practices. For example, local government officials have applied participatory planning methods in the development of their local strategies for children's rights. School and ECEC staff have started implementing age-appropriate consultation activities with children, adapting tools and approaches introduced during the training. These examples point to a sustained behavioural shift, facilitated by the practical, hands-on nature of the learning experience.

## Trained Professionals as Multipliers: ToT Implementation and Beyond

A key measure towards sustainability was the successful implementation of the Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes. One ToT was delivered for selected municipal and ZELS representatives, ECEC and school staff across the five municipalities, who had previously completed the baseline training and expressed interest in deepening their facilitation capacities.

The ToT programme was designed to prepare participants to act as multipliers in their own institutions and communities. In addition to reinforcing knowledge of child participation, these sessions equipped participants with training design principles, presentation and facilitation skills, and methods for engaging diverse adult audiences.

The impact of the ToT is already visible. Several trained individuals have gone on to replicate training sessions or workshops in their municipalities or educational settings, either independently or with support from their institutions. Others have integrated key messages and techniques into routine meetings, induction programmes for new staff, and municipal planning processes. This ripple effect significantly extends the reach of the original training and demonstrates a strong multiplier logic.

## The E-Library as a Living Resource

To complement the in-person capacity-building efforts, the project developed and successfully launched a digital e-library of training and learning resources. The e-library was conceived as both a repository and a learning hub—one that provides continued access to training materials, practical tools, and reference documents for all stakeholders involved in the project.

All core resources used during the baseline and ToT programmes have been digitised and uploaded to the e-library. In addition, the library hosts a curated selection of external resources, such as child consultation tools, sample facilitation guides, policy briefs, global and EU-level child rights treaties. A technical note was prepared to guide users through the structure and navigation of the library, which was tested with representatives from municipalities, schools, and ECEC institutions before launch.

Feedback from pilot users confirmed that the platform is intuitive, relevant, and easy to navigate. The e-library is now accessible in Macedonian, Albanian and English and will remain publicly available for at least three years following the conclusion of the project.

To secure its continued use, partners have committed to promoting the e-library in their networks and using it in future training or advocacy efforts. Moreover, concrete steps will be taken to transfer the e-library and its contents to a permanent digital home—either through institutional websites (such as those of KMOP Skopje and Megjashi) or through integration into the Digital Children’s Rights Monitoring Platform developed under WP3 (Introducing tools for children’s rights monitoring). This would ensure long-term visibility and usage, aligning knowledge access with monitoring and accountability functions.

## Institutional Integration and Organisational Change

An important dimension of sustainability lies in the extent to which the capacity-building outcomes can influence institutional practices and routines over time. The project created the conditions for such integration by fostering awareness, competence, and motivation among key local stakeholders.

Although it is too early to assess the full extent of institutional uptake, there are encouraging indications of interest from municipal and educational actors in exploring how the knowledge and tools introduced through the trainings might influence future work. For example, some local authorities have expressed openness to incorporating child rights considerations into local planning discussions or upcoming strategy reviews. Similarly, there have been informal discussions around identifying focal points within municipalities to continue promoting children's participation.

In the education sector, some school and kindergarten staff have noted that they are reflecting on how to integrate participatory approaches into their regular activities with children. This may include small-scale practices such as using creative tools to collect children's feedback or encouraging classroom discussions on topics of relevance to students.

While these developments remain at an early and exploratory stage, they signal a positive orientation toward applying project learnings beyond the initial training context. Moving forward, continued engagement—especially through the trained multipliers and accessible digital resources—can help nurture this emerging momentum and support a more formal integration of child rights principles into institutional practices.



## 2.2 Sustainability of the Strategic Planning Component

### Embedding Strategic Planning Capacities in Local Governance

One of the key sustainability outcomes of the “Place to Grow” project has been the strengthened capacity of local authorities to engage in strategic planning for children’s rights. Through the project’s tailored support—delivered via a series of structured workshops, consultations, and peer exchanges—municipalities have acquired practical tools and skills to conduct rights-based analysis, identify local priorities, and formulate actionable objectives within a strategic framework.

The involvement of a dedicated Strategic Planning Consultant, along with guidance from the project partners, ensured that municipalities received continuous technical and conceptual support throughout the strategy development process. Importantly, this support was provided in a developmental and participatory manner, enabling municipalities not only to complete the required outputs, but also to gain ownership of the process and build confidence in applying these skills autonomously in the future.

Additionally, municipalities benefited from peer learning opportunities, including through the International Conference and Local Conferences, which showcased good practices and fostered mutual inspiration. This element of cross-municipal exchange contributed to a stronger sense of collective progress and helped normalize the concept of local strategic planning for children’s rights within the municipal governance landscape.

### Formal Adoption of Local Strategies for Children’s Rights

All participating municipalities have successfully developed local strategies for children’s rights as a result of the project. These strategies reflect the local context, needs, and priorities identified through a mix of stakeholder consultations and data analysis. The strategies incorporate clear objectives, proposed actions, and indicators for monitoring progress—ensuring their utility as practical tools for local planning and decision-making.

As of the end of the project period, one municipality has formally adopted its strategy through a municipal decision, marking a significant milestone in local institutional commitment. In the remaining municipalities, the formal adoption processes are either planned or already scheduled. This demonstrates a promising trajectory toward full political and administrative endorsement of the strategies developed under the project.

The adoption or pending adoption of these strategies signals a degree of municipal ownership and a willingness to institutionalize the rights of the child within broader policy and planning processes. It also increases the likelihood that these strategies will guide budgetary planning and local programming in the medium to long term.

## Local Children's Rights Panels as Platforms for Coordination

The establishment of Local Children's Rights Panels (LCRPs) in all five participating municipalities played a central role in supporting the strategic planning process. The panels brought together diverse local stakeholders—including professionals working with children, civil society actors, and municipal staff—to collaboratively define goals and actions for the strategies.

In one municipality, the LCRP has been formally transformed into a permanent local council for children's rights. This body now has a clearly defined mandate, formal structure, and inclusive membership that brings together decision-makers and practitioners from multiple sectors. The establishment of this council represents a strong institutional commitment to ongoing coordination, planning, and reflection on child rights issues at the local level.

This example of good practice will be documented and promoted across the other municipalities, with a view to encouraging the institutionalization of similar multi-stakeholder mechanisms. Such bodies, if formally integrated into municipal governance structures, could play a crucial role in ensuring the continuity, oversight, and progressive realization of the strategies adopted.

## Child Participation in Strategy Development

An important aspect of the strategic planning process was the inclusion of child consultations in each municipality, coordinated with the support of trained ECEC and school staff. These consultations ensured that the strategies were informed by children's views and perspectives, using a range of participatory and age-appropriate methods.

While this participatory process was a significant achievement, it is important to acknowledge that no formal commitments have been made by municipalities to institutionalize regular consultation with children moving forward. As such, the sustainability of this practice will depend on ongoing advocacy, continued support to local actors, and future initiatives that reinforce the value of child participation as a routine element of local planning.

Nonetheless, the experience of facilitating consultations has introduced new methods and practices to local professionals, some of whom may continue to apply them informally in their settings. The project's emphasis on ethics, facilitation skills, and inclusivity has laid the foundation for future child engagement efforts, should resources and political will align.

## Transferability and Long-Term Prospects

The strategic planning work initiated under “Place to Grow” has established a replicable model that other municipalities in North Macedonia—and potentially the wider region—can adopt. The tools, guidelines, and methodologies developed through the project have been designed for reusability and shared widely, including through the project’s online channels.

The publication of conference proceedings, strategy templates, and the Handbook for Local Children’s Rights Panels contributes to the long-term availability of high-quality materials that can guide future local planning processes. These materials may also be incorporated into future training programmes or made available through the digital child rights monitoring platform, thus extending their utility beyond the project’s immediate partners.

While ongoing support will be important to sustain momentum, the project has significantly advanced the capacity and readiness of local governments to independently drive child-focused strategic planning. The integration of rights-based language and frameworks into local discourse marks a cultural shift that may continue to grow in strength over time, particularly if reinforced by national policies or future donor initiatives.

## 2.3 Sustainability of the Digital Monitoring Platform for Children’s Rights

### Embedding Digital Tools in Local Monitoring Practices

The development and launch of the Digital Children’s Rights Monitoring Platform represent a significant step toward building sustainable, locally owned systems for tracking the implementation of child-focused strategies. Importantly, the platform is not limited to the five municipalities involved in the Place to Grow project: it has been designed as an open, scalable tool that can be easily and smoothly adopted by any other municipality that wishes to participate.

The platform was conceived not only as a data collection or reporting tool but as a digital infrastructure that fosters transparency, participation, and accountability at the local level. Through its features, municipalities can upload progress updates, track indicator-level data, and visualize their strategic commitments, allowing for continuous monitoring without the need for additional, external reporting systems.

Its user-friendly interface and multilingual functionality (Macedonian and Albanian) make the platform accessible across diverse institutional contexts, while its flexible architecture—compatible with both desktop and mobile devices—ensures that it remains relevant as technologies and user habits evolve.

Moving forward, the partners plan to maintain regular contact with the participating municipalities, encouraging them to keep the platform active through periodic reminders and direct communication. In addition, the partners, either independently or in collaboration with these municipalities, intend to participate in and help organize information sessions for other local governments to present the platform's benefits and promote its wider use. These sessions will also serve as an entry point for encouraging municipalities that are not yet engaged in strategic planning for children's rights to start this process, with the platform acting as a practical tool to support their efforts.

### Local Capacity and Ownership

Sustainability of digital tools depends not only on technical functionality but also on user capacity and motivation. To this end, the project implemented a targeted training (A3.3) for representatives of local authorities, equipping them with the skills needed to upload and manage content on the platform. The training was practical, addressing common challenges and encouraging participants to see the platform as a routine part of their monitoring responsibilities rather than an additional burden.

Beyond the training, ongoing technical support was provided during the pilot phase and final adjustments. This capacity-building process fostered greater confidence and ownership among municipal staff. As a result, local authorities are now in a stronger position to independently use the platform to document the progress of their strategies and share outcomes with other stakeholders, including children and civil society.

### Participatory and Inclusive Functionality

A unique aspect of the platform is its design to accommodate inputs not only from municipal actors, but also from children and other local stakeholders. The inclusion of features for uploading children's perspectives—whether in text, photo, video, or other creative formats—reflects a commitment to embedding participation into monitoring practices.

Although municipalities have not yet committed to regular or systematic child consultation, the existence of this feature offers an important entry point for future participatory practices. It creates a ready-made channel through which municipalities could gather feedback from children and showcase their contributions—should they choose to adopt more participatory governance models over time.

In this way, the platform does not only reflect current practices, but signals a vision for more inclusive, child-centered local governance. Its structure is therefore both responsive to current needs and aspirational in terms of what could be developed further.

## Pilot Testing and Iterative Improvement

The platform was thoroughly pilot tested with a broad group of stakeholders—including representatives from municipalities, ECEC and school staff, civil society, and children themselves. This inclusive piloting process provided critical feedback on user experience, navigation, content clarity, and accessibility.

Based on the piloting report, final updates were made to improve functionality and ensure alignment with the day-to-day realities of its users. The process of collecting feedback and iterating accordingly helped build a sense of shared ownership and confirmed that the platform is not just a top-down imposition, but a co-created tool grounded in actual practice.

The testing also served to reinforce awareness and engagement with the tool across the broader stakeholder landscape, laying the groundwork for continued interest and uptake beyond the project's duration.

## Maintenance and Institutional Anchoring

To ensure continuity beyond the project's lifecycle, concrete steps have been taken to secure the platform's technical sustainability. Notably, the Digital Children's Rights Monitoring Platform has been developed and hosted on a separate domain, independent of the general project website. This decision reflects the ambition to position the platform as a long-term digital infrastructure for municipal monitoring and not merely a project-specific output.

The domain has been purchased for a period of five years, thereby guaranteeing that the platform will remain online and accessible well beyond the project's formal closure. During this time, the platform will continue to be maintained by KMOP Skopje, who will oversee technical upkeep, user support, and basic content management.

At the same time, discussions have been initiated regarding the long-term institutional anchoring of the platform. Options include transferring responsibility for its maintenance and promotion to national or regional entities. These actors could provide the platform with a more permanent institutional home, ensuring its further development, visibility, and integration into ongoing child rights and local governance processes. During the project, stakeholders expressed openness to further exploring how this tool might be embedded within national or municipal structures—particularly as municipalities become more accustomed to strategic planning and rights-based monitoring.

The combination of secured hosting, open-access design, and a growing ecosystem of trained users makes the platform well-positioned to remain functional and relevant, while discussions around long-term ownership and integration continue to evolve.

## Supporting Materials and Knowledge Transfer

To complement the platform, a set of supporting documents—including an elaborated user guide—have been made available. These resources ensure that knowledge related to the use and adaptation of the platform is not lost once the project concludes.

In addition, relevant educational materials from the platform and associated capacity-building activities may also be migrated to partner websites or the platform itself to create a broader knowledge hub on local children's rights governance. This contributes to the platform's function not only as a monitoring tool, but also as a reference point and resource center for professionals seeking to improve their practices.

## 2.4 Sustainability of the Awareness Raising and Dissemination Component

Awareness raising played a central role throughout the project, not only as a vehicle for disseminating results, but also as a strategic pillar for building long-term societal and institutional support for children's rights at the local level. This component aimed to shift perceptions, mobilize local stakeholders, and generate community-level recognition of the importance of participatory governance and strategic planning for children. As the project concludes, several aspects of the awareness raising and dissemination workstreams demonstrate potential for lasting impact, continued relevance, and broader uptake beyond the project's lifespan.

### Long-Term Access to Materials and Messages

One of the key enablers of sustainability in awareness-raising efforts is the continued availability of information and messages produced through the project. The project's dedicated multilingual website, developed in Macedonian, Albanian, and English, will remain online for at least three years following project closure. It will host all public deliverables, awareness-raising resources, and campaign materials—including video testimonials, the Best Practices Report, podcasts, and printable materials—ensuring easy access to these resources by municipalities, professionals, CSOs, researchers, and children.

Furthermore, the e-library developed under WP1, while primarily a capacity-building resource, also includes awareness-raising content that can be accessed and re-used by actors beyond the direct training audiences. As the website and e-library platforms are not dependent on a single-use dissemination model, their design promotes transferability and ease of integration into other institutional or civil society communication strategies.

## Institutional Integration of Visual and Messaging Tools

Throughout the project, visual identity elements—such as the project logo, posters, banners, and communication templates—were systematically used across materials, trainings, and events. This consistent visual language created recognition and legitimacy around the project's messages. Several municipalities expressed intent to reuse or adapt elements of the project's materials for their own child rights work or related initiatives, particularly the brochures and infographics explaining children's participation and the strategic planning process. These materials remain accessible in editable formats, allowing future adaptations or localization.

The extensive awareness-raising efforts have ensured that messaging can resonate with diverse stakeholders and communities, including those not directly involved in the pilot municipalities. This linguistic accessibility strengthens the likelihood of broader use across the country and potentially in regional settings where similar models of child-friendly local governance are being explored.

## Social Media and Digital Legacy

The project's social media campaign, coordinated by KMOP Skopje, served not only as a promotional tool, but as a mechanism for engaging the public in dialogue around children's rights, local governance, and child participation. The use of storytelling formats (video testimonials, child-led podcasts) helped to personalize messages and amplify children's

While the level of active social media posting may decrease after the project's conclusion, the campaign's digital legacy will remain visible and accessible. Archived content will stay online and searchable. Importantly, partners have committed to continuing the use of these materials where appropriate in their future communication efforts, training sessions, and public events. They will also share and promote them across their own networks and platforms to ensure that the project's messages reach beyond the immediate project timeframe.

The child-led content (such as podcasts) in particular will continue to be used as a source of inspiration and advocacy, with the potential to inform future creative youth engagement initiatives in other communities and projects.

## Stakeholder Ownership and Transferability

Sustainability has also been reinforced through broad stakeholder involvement in the awareness-raising efforts. From the outset, municipal staff, school and ECEC professionals, children, and civil society actors were engaged not only as audiences, but as co-creators of content. For instance, the video testimonials and podcasts were based on the lived experiences and contributions of local actors, increasing their relevance and potential for peer-to-peer learning.

The documentation of local practices in the Best Practices Report, available in all three languages, provides a ready-made dissemination tool that other local authorities, CSOs, and development agencies can use to scale or adapt similar interventions. Additionally, through the international and local conferences, municipalities outside the original project scope were introduced to the project model and results, planting seeds for replication and cross-border learning.

## Final Conference and Multiplier Effect

The Final Conference, which brought together key stakeholders, project partners, and representatives from other municipalities and national institutions, served as a key multiplier event. It allowed for reflection on achievements, sharing of practical tools, and discussions on how to continue momentum post-project. In particular, the conference included sessions focused on exploiting project results, ensuring participants left with actionable ideas and concrete materials that can support their continued work on children's rights.

The conference also served as a space to discuss possible institutional homes for maintaining key project outputs, such as the monitoring platform and the awareness-raising materials, thereby reinforcing sustainability through political and structural alignment.

### 3. Forward Looking

To ensure the long-term sustainability of the project's results and to fully embed the progress made across capacity building, strategic planning, monitoring, and awareness-raising, several key next steps have been identified. These steps will be pursued jointly by the project partners, participating municipalities, and broader stakeholders, building on the foundations laid during implementation.

First, **continued support will be offered to municipalities** interested in maintaining or expanding their local mechanisms for children's rights, such as the Local Children's Rights Panels. In particular, the positive example of one municipality that has already institutionalized the LCRP as a permanent council will be used as a reference model to encourage other municipalities to follow suit. The partners will support peer exchanges and visibility efforts to promote this example, fostering replication through dialogue, shared documentation, and showcasing during public events or conferences.

Secondly, for municipalities that have developed strategies for children's rights, **efforts will focus on ensuring full and formal adoption** where it has not yet occurred, as well as on providing tailored support for the first stages of implementation. Municipalities will be encouraged to continue using the structure and methods introduced through the project—including results-based planning, indicator development, and stakeholder engagement—to embed strategic planning for children's rights into their regular governance cycles. As a complement to this, children's participation will continue to be promoted through training offers and awareness activities, even if formal mechanisms for continuous consultation have not yet been established. Rather than expecting a uniform commitment across all localities, the project's legacy will include the provision of tools and models that municipalities can draw upon at their own pace.

The **digital monitoring platform**, hosted on an independent domain with a five-year license, will serve as a practical tool for tracking strategy implementation. In the coming period, project partners will work with local authorities and relevant ministries to explore institutional homes for the platform's long-term maintenance. Additional support will be offered to local authorities on how to regularly update the data, use the platform for reporting and advocacy, and promote it as a transparency mechanism within their communities.

On the **capacity-building front**, trained professionals across sectors have already begun integrating their new knowledge into daily practice. To strengthen this effect, local authorities and educational institutions will be encouraged to support the replication of trainings using the project's materials. The e-library, which remains accessible beyond the project's duration, will be promoted as a resource to be used in staff induction processes, professional development initiatives, and inter-municipal exchanges. Discussions will be initiated on transferring the e-library to a permanent digital space.

Finally, to sustain the visibility of children's rights and to maintain public and institutional attention on the topic, **dissemination efforts will continue beyond the project**. Project partners will promote the use of the communication materials, podcasts, and best practice publications in training, advocacy, and policy dialogues. The final conference has served as a steppingstone for further collaboration, providing opportunities for follow-up projects, scaling-up initiatives, and cross-country exchange. In addition, partners will actively seek to mainstream the project's tools and models into future programming, and to advocate for policy changes informed by the project's insights.

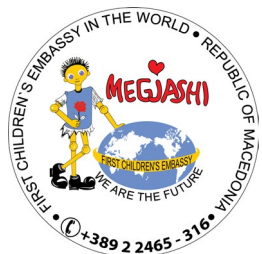
Taken together, these steps aim to not only safeguard the results achieved, but also to activate the momentum created during the project into a longer-term movement for stronger, more participatory, and more rights-based local governance for children.



## 4. Workplan

ACTION	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTNER	TIMELINE
<b>Continue promoting the e-library and its use</b>	Partners will keep the e-library accessible and encourage its use in staff induction, peer learning, and professional development activities. Efforts will be made to ensure materials are visible and available to a wider audience by transferring resources to permanent platforms (KMOP/Megjashi websites or integration into the Monitoring Platform)	Megjashi (promotion and outreach); KMOP Skopje (technical maintenance, promotion and outreach)	Ongoing (Year 1–2 post-project)
<b>Provide guidance and support to municipalities</b>	Partners will be available to answer specific questions, clarify approaches and, when invited, participate in discussions or review sessions during the strategies adoption and implementation. This will be driven by municipal demand.	Megjashi; KMOP Skopje	Ongoing (Year 1–4 post-project)
<b>Encourage replication of good practices</b>	Partners will share examples of promising practices (e.g., the formalized council model and participatory approaches) through occasional events, networking opportunities or online channels. Any direct follow-up support to municipalities wishing to replicate these models will be offered only where specifically requested.	Megjashi; KMOP Skopje	Continuous
<b>Maintain the Digital Children's Rights Monitoring Platform</b>	KMOP Skopje will ensure technical upkeep of the platform, including hosting, updates, and troubleshooting. Megjashi will support by encouraging municipalities to use the platform through periodic reminders to update their data and content, ensuring that the platform remains active and relevant. These reminders will be complemented by occasional prompts by both partner organisations connected to other communication or learning activities.	Megjashi (content support and reminders to municipalities)	

<p><b>KMOP Skopje (technical upkeep and content support);</b></p>	<p>Continuous (5-year domain license already secured)</p>		
<p><b>Facilitate outreach for other municipalities interested in joining the platform</b></p>	<p>If municipalities outside the original five express interest, partners will respond with information on how to join. When relevant, short informational sessions (in collaboration with current municipalities) may be organised to present the platform and share lessons. These sessions will only be arranged in response to expressed demand.</p>	<p>Megjashi; KMOP Skopje</p>	<p>On request, Years 1–5 post-project</p>
<p><b>Promote use of communication and awareness materials</b></p>	<p>Partners will continue to use and share existing outputs (video testimonials, podcasts, best practices report) through their own networks and events. This will be done selectively, as opportunities arise, to reinforce key messages on children's rights and participatory governance.</p>	<p>Megjashi; KMOP Skopje</p>	<p>Continuous</p>
<p><b>Explore long-term hosting and institutionalisation options for key outputs</b></p>	<p>Partners will hold discussions with national or regional authorities to explore the feasibility of embedding the platform and, where appropriate, selected resources into longer-term institutional frameworks.</p>	<p>Megjashi; KMOP Skopje</p>	<p>Continuous</p>



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