

From Divisive Memories to Shared Futures:  
Youth Perceptions and Advocacy on Priorities for  
Sustaining Peace in the Western Balkans  
3–4 October 2019, Budva, Montenegro

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## Background and rationale

As part of a joint UN project to support the Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO),<sup>1</sup> the research and advocacy initiative **‘From Divisive Memories to Shared Futures’** aims to create opportunities for young women and men from diverse backgrounds in the Western Balkan 6 (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo,<sup>2</sup> Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia), **to identify common peace and security priorities and enter in constructive dialogue with their peers across divides, enhance their confidence in and dialogue with decision-makers and strengthen their capacities to become actors for change.** The initiative is designed by UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub in collaboration with UNFPA Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office, with the aim to have inputs across UN agencies, RYCO and other partners throughout the design, research, outreach and policy recommendation phases.

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<sup>1</sup> “Supporting the Western Balkan’s collective leadership on reconciliation: building capacity and momentum for the Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO)”, a collaboration of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF offices in the Western Balkans, funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund.

The joint UN project was set up following RYCO’s rapid establishment and its first year of operation, **to strengthen RYCO’s work and help consolidate RYCO as a regionally-owned mechanism.** The project has a strong linkage with the political agenda of EU integration and its priority of promoting social cohesion, peacebuilding and increasing mobility in the WB 6 region. In line with RYCO’s strategic plan, the UN project aims to strengthen the capacities of schools to access and use RYCOs resources and undertake intercultural dialogue, the capacities of youth groups and grassroots organisations to access and use RYCOs resources and engage in peacebuilding and social cohesion activities, as well as strengthen RYCO’s support for youth and civil society through its small grants facility.

At the same time, there is a gap in regionally comparable data on the views of young women and men from different walks of life on peace and security, how they experience and perceive the legacy of conflict, and their priorities for the future of the region. Youth voices are largely missing from the public debate, and programming and policy decision-making. The initiative ‘From Divisive Memories to Shared Futures’ was included to the ongoing UN support to RYCO to address this gap and to create opportunities for youth-led dialogue and advocacy based on evidence collected across the WB 6, and reflecting the views of diverse groups of young people.

As a first step, an inception workshop was held on the 3–4th of October 2019 in Budva, Montenegro, bringing together 35 participants, including representatives of RYCO, UNDP and

<sup>2</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

UNFPA, research experts, civil society, and youth representatives. The workshop aimed to:

- establish options for the research methodologies;
- explore the focus of the research and main thematic areas;
- discuss the principles of inclusive and youth-led research and advocacy;
- maximise synergies between this initiative and other peacebuilding projects and research in the Western Balkans, ensuring complementarity and exchange of lessons learned.

The sessions of the workshop included presentations on existing knowledge about Western Balkan youth and gaps, different approaches to youth-focused and research and recommendations for youth-led advocacy, as well as group work on the main challenges in the region in peace and security. The following sections are based on and summarise the presentations and discussions during the two days.

### Youth-led approach to sustaining peace in the WB 6

Using the momentum and support from the [UNSCR 2250](#) and the global Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda, the time is right for mainstreaming a youth-focused and youth-led approach across sustaining peace and reconciliation efforts in the Western Balkans. The YPS agenda highlights the need to partner with young people in peace and security efforts and support their participation at all levels, ensure the protection of their rights and to support them in promoting a culture of non-violence and tolerance. This is further reinforced by the global [Missing Peace](#) report which highlights the need to tackle stereotypes and policy

myths about youth, and address the ‘violence of exclusion’ – the political and economic exclusion, unequal access to education, gender inequalities and human rights abuses concerning young women and men in particular. Further, the [EU Western Balkans Strategy](#) underlines reconciliation, good neighbourly relations and regional cooperation, inclusive dialogues, empowered civil society and a focus on younger generations as areas of specific interest.

The initiative ‘From Divisive Memories to Shared Futures’ taps into this and will include two main components: a youth-led action research, co-designed with and engaging young people across the Western Balkans, as well as dialogue with peers across

#### Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO)

- RYCO was established in 2016 during the Western Balkans Summit in Paris and is an independently functioning institutional mechanism, founded by the Western Balkans 6 participants (WB 6): Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.
- RYCO aims to promote the spirit of reconciliation and cooperation between the youth in the region through youth exchange programmes, and by supporting and funding projects which bring youth of the region together.
- The highest decision-making authority is the Governing Board which is comprised of two members from each Contracting Party. The Governing Board operates under the co-management principle where youth representatives have an equal decision-making power. RYCO is financed by the governments of the region and is supported by the EU and other donors.
- RYCO’s Strategic Plan for 2019-2021 focuses on three main strategic priorities: developing quality regional cooperation, mobility and exchange; promoting a positive and enabling social, political and legislative environment for young people to engage in mobility and exchange with each other; and strengthening RYCO institutionally and organisationally.
- The head office is in Tirana with local branches in the WB 6 capitals (Belgrade, Podgorica, Pristina, Sarajevo, Skopje).

borders and with decision-makers. The research will make available regionally comparable, youth-focused conflict analysis and evidence base that will inform youth-led advocacy to influence political agendas, policy and programmatic efforts and public discourse on youth's role in sustaining peace.

A replicable methodology will be designed to identify: **how young people view the legacy of conflict in their society and the region as a whole, how it affects their experiences and their life circumstances, their perceptions on obstacles and opportunities for sustaining peace, how they define and view issues of security, safety, violence, gender roles and equality, conflict, reconciliation and peace, and what their views, aspirations and priorities for the future are.** The study will be designed collaboratively with and targeting youth (ages 15–29) from diverse backgrounds across the WB 6 (gender, ethnicity, language, religion, geography, socio-economic status, disability, education etc.).

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## What we know about Western Balkan youth

Youth (15-29) in the Western Balkans have been studied from an array of perspectives – jobs and employment, education, lifestyle, aspirations, mobility and exchanges, ethnic distance, political and civic participation, yet there are specific gaps in this body of research when it comes to attitudes towards peace and security. Comparability between various studies is only moderate, regional knowledge and conflict analysis lacking; there is a gap in research on vulnerable and marginalised young people; and existing data is under-used and under-shared, opening an opportunity for secondary data analysis.

Simultaneously, while there are several global instruments measuring attitudes to peace, such as the [Global Peace Index](#), they lack in providing a comprehensive picture or nuances of the Western Balkan sub-region. The [Balkan Barometer](#) commissioned by the Regional Cooperation Council focuses on attitudes, experiences and perceptions of the general public in South Eastern Europe, however its sample size is minimal and its focus on youth, peace and security issues extremely limited. The [My World Survey](#) by the United Nations, on the other hand, offers details on youth's broader priorities in the region; however, it lacks the necessary depth and the numbers of respondents are limited.

Previous research conducted on youth and school mobility and exchange in the Western Balkans shows that there are several challenges to regional youth mobility such as lack of infrastructure and support, lack of regional mobility programmes and often little information about the existing ones as well as prejudice towards the other and inherited negative attitudes. Moreover, we do not know enough about young people's motivation for mobility and its effects on ethnic distance and reconciliation.

Research on ethnic distance shows in the WB 6 mostly uses scientifically approved scales such as the Bogardus scale which measures varying degrees of closeness in people towards other members of diverse social and ethnic groups, and the degrees of warmth, hostility, indifference or intimacy between these groups. More recent studies on ethnic distance have also introduced scales for measuring stigmatisation, islamophobia, violent radicalisation and anti-immigrant attitudes. What is known from this research body is that education and contact are negatively correlated with ethnic distance, stigmatisation, anti-immigrant sentiment, etc. However, more needs to be discovered about

(ultra-)nationalism, **radical behaviour, religious exclusion, radical political groups and political polarisation.**

The recent Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung [Youth Study for South-East Europe 2018/2019](#) shows that many young people identify unemployment, job insecurity and the bad economy as the main social problems in the region. The study also reveals some interesting contradictions. While young people’s trust in state institutions and political leaders is extremely low, there is a rise in support to authoritarian and ‘strong hand’ rule. The socio-political values of youth are focused on economic and social security, in both extremes of left and right. Young people’s intent to emigrate is high but at the same time most youth have no experience of educational mobility. Youth across the region are overwhelmingly pro-European, feel poorly represented in

national politics and believe that they should have a stronger say. Still, there is low interest in politics and civic engagement, including volunteering – a loss of what is called the ‘democratic potential’.

When it comes to research concerning youth, the following areas of improvement were identified at the workshop: involving youth organisations in research and analysis processes (also those marginalised and in less accessible areas), using participatory research to create community dialogue, investing in systemic conflict analysis tools, analysis of whether drivers of conflict and violence and factors of resilience are similar or different, and increasing the understanding of the multiple, reciprocal **extremisms** and polarisation in the region.

### Exploring the key building blocks for the study

Through two groupwork sessions, the participants mapped suggestions for research questions, concepts, topics and themes for the upcoming research. The first task was to evaluate the main threats young women and men face across different layers of security and pinpoint main issues to explore in the upcoming study looking at the perceptions of youth on peace and security. The results of the groupwork are presented in the table below.

	Threats
<b>Personal security – freedom from physical violence in all its form</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• discrimination and violence due to minority status (Roma, disability, LGBTI) or beliefs (religious, political)</li> <li>• organised crime (killings, street fighting)</li> <li>• hate crimes, bullying</li> <li>• domestic violence and rape</li> <li>• road safety (speed, quality of roads, alcohol etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>Community security – freedom from inter-ethnic, cross-border, religious and other identity-based tensions, crime, violent extremism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dividing narratives, prejudice, stereotypes</li> <li>• focus on differences rather than commonalities</li> <li>• lack of political will to deal with legacy of the war</li> <li>• lack of knowledge about the ‘other’ and direct contact among youth</li> <li>• negative influence of formal education/ traditional and family values/ religious institutions</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Political security – freedom from political repression and exclusion, human rights violations, lack of rule of law and justice</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of belief in democracy</li> <li>• low trust in institutions</li> <li>• strategic involvement of youth in politics vs. value-based politics, getting swept up in the mainstream political views/pressure despite contrary intentions</li> <li>• high corruption, lack of transparency and accountability</li> <li>• lack of political education, doubts about the capacities of CSOs or whether they represent the communities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economic security – freedom from persistent poverty, unemployment, lack of access to skills building and education</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• outward migration</li> <li>• lack of clear sense what young people are looking for abroad</li> <li>• unemployment, poverty among youth</li> <li>• lack of access to new skills, education and R&amp;D and science</li> </ul>

When working in groups around interesting research questions for the different parts of the WB 6, topics that were raised revolved around the following. The more specific ‘case studies’ from each WB 6 as presented by the groups are found in Annex 1:

- Gender sensitive conflict analysis reflecting the perceptions of young women and young men
- Effect of mobility and direct contact on ethnic/social distance
- Shared priorities and concerns for young people in the region
- Meaning of a better future for young people
- Drivers of outward migration of youth and its linkages to peace and security
- Perceptions of youth on safety and security on multiple dimensions of human security
- Comparative analysis of those young people who experienced the conflict and those who did not (e.g. North Macedonia)
- Explanations for religious harmony and factors promoting social cohesion (e.g. Albania)
- Linkages between civic engagement/disengagement of young people and peace and security
- Linkages between experiences of public services, ethnicity and perceptions of peace and security

## Succeeding in youth-focused research and advocacy

Speaking of the challenges, opportunities and risks when working with diverse youth groups, researchers and representatives from CSOs in the region shared their practices, lesson learned and provided key considerations for conducting youth-focused and inclusive research. Youth-led research was seen as a powerful tool for youth empowerment and engagement, contributing to improved understanding of the regional issues – youth-led meaning that young people play a leadership role in all stages of design, data collection, data analysis, and sharing of results. A mixed methodology comprising a quantitative survey followed up with qualitative elements (focus groups discussions or similar) was recommended, while conflict-sensitivity and do-no-harm were underlined as essential in youth-led processes. The following are some of the comments and recommendations:

- Design of study and quantitative survey: using clear language and avoiding jargon that could leave room for misunderstanding, sensitivity in the translation of peace and reconciliation terminology and using forward and back-translations to ensure quality, keeping in mind that young people are not a homogeneous groups and the diversity of respondents, including their age (ranging widely from 15-29), gender, education, minority status, personal experiences, etc. Making specific efforts to access ‘hard-to-reach’ youth groups was highlighted. Surveying, interviews and group discussions should take place in different settings and at a variety of times to ensure access to a variety of and comfort of respondents.
- Sensitivity around the topic of peace and reconciliation: the lack of personal, community and institutional readiness to deal with post-conflict challenges; lack of

willingness to cooperation from institutions, the discomfort of people around dealing with the past, and potential mistrust between different groups involved in the research.

- Ensuring the buy-in of respondents: it is essential to keep respondents informed on the purpose, progress and results of the research and organise validation consultations. Moreover, written consent is important to ensure respondents are well-informed about principles of anonymity and the use of the data. Sensitive parts of the survey can be answered by respondents themselves.
- Combatting research fatigue: it was agreed that research fatigue among the population on the topic of peace and reconciliation needs to be taken into consideration and creative methods employed to motivate target youth groups in their variety to take part in the research.

Discussions also revolved around the importance to support and enhance youth-led peace, human rights and reconciliation advocacy in the region. There is a need to invest more in human/monetary resources, skills and networks of the youth movements, go beyond bringing young people in the region together to creating genuine dialogue and fill gaps in formal education. Moreover, young people working on peace and human rights issues face risks and challenges that need to be minimised and addressed: e.g. raising expectations of participating youth, opening up wounds without proper means to address them, youth movements and leaders targeted with negative comments and aggressive behaviour. Some of the other points presented were:

- The general youth population in the Western Balkans lacks



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- opportunities for mobility and exploration and is generally keen to participate in workshops and trainings.
- When working with youth, the recommendation is to mainly focus on offering interesting experiences and intercultural learning, while indirectly addressing sensitive topics such as polarising narratives, ideologies and history. Inviting youth from different nationalities and ethnicities to cross-cultural events provides them with a ground for dialogue and exchange of views.
- Designing regional advocacy strategies is challenging due to the lack of regionally comparable data and the lack of cooperation among the NGO sector in the region.
- To create an effective youth-led advocacy campaign, it is recommended to work on building the capacities of youth (their knowledge about the issues of peace and security and their skills for advocacy and dialogue), create a network of young people, and promote chosen messages on social networks where youth are active.

### Next steps

- Based on the takeaways from the workshop, and further work with research experts, the research framework and survey will be designed, to be further validated with UN agencies, RYCO and young representatives from the Western Balkans.
- The design of a sub-set of questions for each WB 6 context will be considered, to ensure reflection of local specificities in addition to painting a regional picture.
- The set-up of an advisory board for the research and advocacy elements of the project for quality assurance will be explored.
- Coordination and communication among relevant peacebuilding and social cohesion initiatives, UN agencies and RYCO will be continued; practical arrangements and political contexts will be taken into consideration to ensure smooth collaboration.
- Tentative timeline
 

November–December 2019	Research concept and peacebuilding training methodology outlined, survey drafted
January–February 2020	Consultation on research design and finalisation of methodology
March–June 2020	Research rolled out
June–July 2020	Data analysis and validation consultation
August–September 2020	Report drafted and finalised
October–November 2020	Dialogue and consultation events with youth and decision-makers

### Annex 1: Results of deep dive into the Western Balkan contexts

### Annex 2: Agenda

### Annex 3: List of participants

## **Annex 1: Results of deep dive into the Western Balkan contexts**

### **Group I: Bosnia and Herzegovina**

#### Issues:

- Transgenerational trauma and experiences of the past, how they affect young people
- Lack of female solidarity due to patriarchal society, lack of data on differences in experiences and perceptions of women and men
- Safety and security in a multi-ethnic society
- Lack of existing experience and expertise in the field, who is doing what and how
- The ethnic distance among different groups of population

Research questions: How do you see the link between the quality of services you receive and your ethnic group belonging? How do you perceive security when outside your own community?

### **Group II: North Macedonia**

Issue: The process of reconciliation in North Macedonia after 18 years of conflict, looking at youth and family members who lived in the conflict zones and directly affected by the conflict. Suggested methodology qualitative research suggested due to the sensitivity of the issue (FGD and face to face interviews). Risks involved: lack of comfort to share the real feelings, hard to reach people who can participate in the research due to sensitivity of the issue and traumatic experiences.

Research question: is there an optimal level of trust between ethnic Macedonians and Albanians?

### **Group III: Serbia**

#### Issues:

- Legal: trust/practice/expectations towards the police, court, prosecution, public administration
- Economic security vs. work ethics/ labour market / staff evaluation
- Domestic threats: post communism, physical, psychological, sexual, economic trauma
- Violent threats in public spaces: schools/ online / free time/sports

The methodology suggested: qualitative and quantitative. Targeted respondents: young parents, LGBTI, minorities, people with disability. Task is to define safety and its dimensions (personal, domestic and public levels): economic/ local / social /traditional outlook/ environmental).

Research question: How safe do young people feel in Serbia today?

### **Group IV: Montenegro**

#### Hypothesis:

- Direct contact among different ethnic groups has a positive impact on decreasing ethnic distance
- Civic education/education for emotional skills has a positive impact on decreasing ethnic distance
- The shaping of fixed identities has a negative impact on the image creation and interaction with 'the other'

## INCEPTION WORKSHOPS SUMMARY REPORT

- Not dealing with transgenerational trauma has a negative impact at individual, group level, organisational/institutional level
- The culture of dealing with emotions is correlated with the culture of dealing with collective trauma and creation of individual and societal values

Methodology suggested: quantitative and qualitative (in-depth interviews, focus groups etc.) comparative study/explore modern and effective/youth-friendly methodologies – putting young people in concrete situations where they could choose how they would act in those situations.

Target groups:

- youth from inter-ethnic and monoethnic communities with and without experience with conflicts at the community level (related to the war)
- youth exposed to non-formal education aiming at development of socio-emotional skills
- mainstream youth
- youth representing gender and linguistic diversity

### **Group V: Kosovo**

Issues:

- Dealing with the past/reconciliation and shaping the future in the country to be one that is liked by youth – lack of insight into what the shared priorities and concerns of young people in the region are, what a better future means to them
- How young people can be more engaged in public life

Target groups: youth in rural (marginalised and less educated) and urban areas. A possible entry point, work on environment.

Research question: What distinguishes those young people who are engaged in public life from those who are not engaged?

### **Group VI: Albania**

Issues

- personal safety and security
- mapping vulnerability
- drivers and restraints
- security in relation to social security
- analyses of welfare system
- reconciliation potential of youth as regards youth knowing the history of about 30 years ago
- migration of youth

Research question: The potential for reconciliation in relation with the past communist regime, drivers for civic engagement, explanations for religious harmony and factors promoting social cohesion.

Methodology suggested: meta level approach/desk review of the existing information.

**Annex 2: Agenda**

Thursday 3 October – DAY 1: DEFINING THE METHODOLOGY AND TOPICS	
09.00-09.15	<p><b>Opening and objectives</b></p> <p><b>Susanna Dakash</b>, Youth and Civic Engagement Expert, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH)  <b>Eno Ngjela</b>, Programme Specialist, UNDP Albania</p>
09.15-10.30	<p><b>Rationale behind the research and advocacy initiative</b>            Framing the context in the Western Balkans regarding reconciliation and sustaining peace now and in the future, with young people in the lead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Youth Cooperation Office – mission and strategy</li> <li>• Joint UN RYCO project – objectives</li> <li>• Building regionally comparable evidence base on youth perceptions on the issues</li> </ul> <p>Format: Presentations and moderated Q&amp;A</p> <p><b>Bojana Bulatovic</b>, Programme Manager, Regional Youth Cooperation Office  <b>Susanna Dakash</b>, Youth and Civic Engagement Expert, UNDP IRH</p> <p>Moderator: <b>Eno Ngjela</b>, Programme Specialist, UNDP Albania</p>
10.30-11.00	Coffee break
11.00-12.30	<p><b>Reviewing existing research</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global view: Youth, Peace and Security agenda and Missing Peace report</li> <li>• Key concepts and approaches regarding peacebuilding, reconciliation, security</li> <li>• Lessons learned, gaps, methodologies</li> <li>• Inclusivity, co-creation and youth-led methods</li> </ul> <p>Format: Flash presentations by experts on previous research (10-15 min. each) and Q&amp;A</p> <p><b>Noella Richard</b>, Youth Policy Specialist, UNDP BPPS (recorded)  <b>Olivera Komar</b>, Assistant Professor, University of Montenegro  <b>Samid Sarenkagic</b>, Project Manager for Conflict-related Sexual Violence/Gender Equality, UNFPA  <b>Tim Jan Roetman</b>, Project Officer/Conflict Transformation Research, Berghof Foundation  <b>Ferdinand Nikolla</b>, Joint Project Coordinator, UNDP Kosovo</p> <p>Moderator: <b>Susanna Dakash</b>, Youth and Civic Engagement Expert, UNDP IRH</p>

12.30-13.30	Lunch
13.30-15.30	<p><b>Exploring key building blocks of study</b>                  Mapping main research questions, concepts, topics and themes for upcoming research – what attitudes, values, perceptions young people have regarding structural, cultural or direct violence/exclusion and how these relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal insecurity – physical violence in all its forms</li> <li>• Community insecurity – inter-ethnic, cross-border, religious and other identity-based tensions, crime, violent extremism</li> <li>• Political insecurity – political repression and exclusion, human rights violations, lack of rule of law and justice</li> <li>• Economic insecurity – persistent poverty, unemployment, lack of access to skills building and education</li> </ul> <p>Format: World Café format. Four tables with a topic facilitated by a host and groups rotating in each for 20 min., followed by hosts reporting back and discussion. Hosts:</p> <p><b>Elida Nuri</b>, Advocacy and Communications Analyst, UNFPA Albania  <b>Zana Idrizi</b>, Knowledge and Community Facilitator, UNDP IRH  <b>Bogdanka Tasev Perinovic</b>, Project Coordinator, UNDP Serbia  <b>Romela Popovic</b>, Project Manager/Youth Employment Specialist, UNDP N. Macedonia</p>
15.30-16.00	Coffee break
16.00-17.30	<p><b>Succeeding in youth-focused and inclusive research</b>                  Exploring challenges, opportunities and risks when working with diverse youth groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key principles when creating youth-led action research</li> <li>• Gender sensitive research and conflict analysis</li> <li>• Engaging young women and men from small communities and rural areas</li> <li>• Working with marginalised groups and hard-to-reach youth, ‘do no harm’</li> </ul> <p>Format: Short teaser presentations, moderated panel discussion and Q&amp;A</p> <p><b>Liridona Sijarina</b>, Project Manager, Kosovar Gender Studies Centre  <b>Jovana Radosavljevic</b>, Executive Director, New Social Initiative  <b>Elena Dimovska</b>, Research Coordinator, National Youth Council of Macedonia NMS  <b>Migena Xhaferaj</b>, Youth Representative, SOS Children's Villages Albania</p> <p>Moderator: <b>Elida Nuri</b>, Advocacy and Communications Analyst, UNFPA Albania</p>
17.30-18.00	<b>Summary of Day 1</b>
19.00	Dinner in town

Friday 4 October – DAY 2: CONTEXTUALISING THE RESEARCH AND LOOKING AT ADVOCACY	
09.00-09.30	<p><b>Summary of Day 1 and goals of Day 2</b></p> <p><b>Susanna Dakash</b>, Youth and Civic Engagement Expert, UNDP IRH  <b>Zana Idrizi</b>, Knowledge and Community Facilitator, UNDP IRH</p>
09.30-11.00 Incl. coffee break	<p><b>Deep dive into the Western Balkan contexts</b>                      Pinpointing specific local contexts – how to best reflect these in the set-up of the research</p> <p>Format: Small groups divided by WB-6 including a mix of local CSOs, experts, youth organisations, facilitated discussion and presentation to plenary.</p>
11.00-12.30	Presentations of group work and Q&A
12.30-13.30	Lunch
13.30-15.00	<p><b>Looking ahead to youth-led advocacy strategies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting youth-led advocacy efforts and young activists and leaders</li> <li>• Engaging all young people for sustaining peace</li> <li>• Creating dialogue across peers and with decision-makers in the region</li> </ul> <p>Format: Interventions showing best examples, small group discussions and round-up.</p> <p><b>Samira Barucija</b>, Project Coordinator, Youth for Peace  <b>Uros Jovanovic</b>, Program Assistant, Youth Initiative for Human Rights  <b>Vuk Raicevic</b>, Advocacy Manager, LGBTI Equal Rights Association for the Western Balkans and Turkey ERA</p> <p>Moderator: <b>Susanna Dakash</b>, Youth and Civic Engagement Expert, UNDP IRH</p>
15.00-15.30	<p><b>Closing the workshop and follow up</b></p> <p><b>Susanna Dakash</b>, Youth and Civic Engagement Expert, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub  <b>Eno Ngjela</b>, Programme Specialist, UNDP Albania</p>

### Annex 3: List of participants

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Adriatik Hasantari	Board Member	ERGO Network
Alma Mirvic	Joint Regional Programme Coordinator/ Dialogue for the Future	UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina
Andjelija Lucic	Project Manager/ Communities First	Forum MNE
Bogdanka Tasev Perinovic	Project Coordinator	UNDP Serbia
Bojana Bulatovic	Programme Manager	Regional Youth Cooperation Office
Elena Dimovska	Research Coordinator	National Youth Council of Macedonia NMS
Elida Nuri	Advocacy and Communications Analyst	UNFPA Albania
Eno Ngjela	Programme Specialist	UNDP Albania
Ferdinand Nikolla	Joint Project Coordinator	UNDP Kosovo*
Indira Kolicic	General Secretary	Union of High School Students Montenegro
Jelena Miljanic	Project Coordinator/ Dialogue for the Future	UNDP Montenegro
Jovana Radosavljevic	Executive Director	New Social Initiative
Kristela Zace	Secretary	Youth Voice Network
Liridona Sijarina	Project Manager	Kosovar Gender Studies Centre
Marija Ignjatijevic	Researcher	Belgrade Centre for Security Policy
Migena Xhaferaj	Youth Representative	SOS Children's Villages Albania
Nemanja Nestorovic	Finance and Administrator Officer	Community Building Mitrovica
Nevena Nikolic	Youth Programme Coordinator	Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
Olivera Komar	Assistant Professor	University of Montenegro
Rodika Goci	Project Coordinator	UNDP Albania
Romela Popovic	Project Manager/ Youth Employment Specialist	UNDP North Macedonia
Samedin Rovcanin	Acting President	National Youth Council of Serbia KOMS
Samid Sarenkagic	Project Manager for Conflict-related Sexual Violence/Gender Equality	UNFPA
Samira Barucija	Project Coordinator	Youth for Peace
Samra Ribic	President	Youth Council of Srebrenik Municipality
Susanna Dakash	Youth and Civic Engagement Expert	UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub
Tim Jan Roetman	Project officer/ Conflict Transformation Research	Berghof Foundation

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Uros Jovanovic  
Vladica Jovanovic  
Vuk Raicevic  
Zana Idrizi  
Zoran Ilieski

Program Assistant  
Project Coordinator  
Advocacy Manager  
Community and Knowledge Facilitator  
Executive Director

Youth Initiative for Human Rights  
Regional Youth Cooperation Office  
ERA - LGBTI Equal Rights Association for the Western Balkans and Turkey  
UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub  
Coalition of Youth Organisations SEGA

