

**COUNTRY  
PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT STATUS REPORT  
SEPTEMBER 2011**

<b>Project No &amp; Title:</b>	<b>PBF/IRF-22 Youth, Livelihood and Peace Promotion</b>			
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>	UNICEF UNDP UNHCR	<b>Priority Sector:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth, peace building, reconciliation and livelihoods</li> </ul>	
<b>National Authority:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labor, Migration, and Employment;</li> <li>Ministry for Youth Affairs;</li> <li>Agency for Vocational Education and Training under the Ministry of Labor, Migration, and Employment;</li> <li>State Directorate for Reconstruction and Development of Osh and Jalal-Abad cities;</li> <li>Department for Ethnic Development, Religious Policy, and Interaction with Civil Society of the President's Office.</li> </ul>			
<b>Location:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Osh and Jalal-Abad Provinces in the southern Kyrgyzstan including Alai, Aravan, Kara Suu, Kara Kulja, Nookat, Uzgen, and Osh town in Osh Province; Aksy, Alabuka, Bazarkorgon, Kara Kul, Kok Jangak, Mailuu Suu, Shamaldy-Sai, Suuzak, Tash Komur, and Jalal-Abad town in Jalal-Abad Province</li> </ul>			
<b>Project Cost:</b>	<b>UNICEF:</b> 867,342 USD <b>UNDP:</b> 865,897.50 USD <b>UNHCR:</b> 272,850.00 USD			
<b>SC Approval Date:</b>	<b>Starting Date:</b>	November 4, 2010	<b>Completion Date:</b>	November 3, 2011
<b>PBF Outcome and Priority area</b>	<u>Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution</u> Outcome 1: Youth contribute to the confidence- and peace building processes <u>Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends</u> Outcome 2: Youth embrace opportunities that empower their livelihoods			
<b>Project Description:</b>	<p>Responding to the immediate needs arose in the aftermath of the April-June 2011 in Kyrgyzstan the joint UNICEF/ UNHCR/ UNDP project aims at coherently addressing a number of key issues relating to youth which, if not addressed immediately, would leave the youth with less incentives for peaceful co-existence and participation, and vulnerable to recruitment to participate in violence.</p> <p>Supporting youth participation and involvement in a positive way offers a renewed sense of civic purpose, disincentives for violent activity, and reduces the risk of renewed violence in Osh and Jalal Abad. The interventions also contribute to preparing the ground for a national reconciliation process and peaceful resolution of inter-ethnic tensions through the principles of human rights. The project aims at directly contributing to the efforts of the Government of Kyrgyzstan in promotion of inter-ethnic trust and harmony within the country. This will be achieved by empowering and mobilizing youth to contribute to this process.</p> <p>Prior to the implementation of the project, a KAP study has been conducted to make sure that youth's concerns are addressed through activities implemented.</p>			

	<p>The project is developed around the establishment of youth centers in Osh and Djalal-Abad (UNICEF), which provide spaces for young people from different ethnic communities to interact, acquire life skills, and cope with their situation. The centers also provide training on computer skills and languages, as well as on other subjects identified by youth themselves. To ensure that youth’s concerns are addressed in reconciliation and reconstruction efforts and services for youth are improving, an important part of the project is the institutional capacity building at the central level towards improving youth services and youth participation.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the project also provides vocational and business trainings and grants for young people (UNDP) to expand their livelihood opportunities. The approach applied to this component is to use business and the economy as a catalyst for peace through encouraging youth to overcome differences and to work together. The capacities of the newly established State Directorate on Restoration and Development of Osh and Jalal-Abad cities are also being built to deal sensitively with tensions that may occur in connection with reconstruction plans.</p> <p>Through participatory workshops, public consultations and community research/ youth-driven conflict analysis (possibly involving other relevant stakeholders), youth is empowered to discuss and identify confidence building initiatives that will help to bridge the gap between youth and government authorities (UNHCR and UNDP). Initiatives include confidence building meetings/ roundtables/ activities involving youth and Government authorities to increase the trust in Government institutions and improve security, a prerequisite to normalize the lives of young people.</p> <p>The same participatory process is used for youth to come up with peace building activities (supported by small community grants) that provide a common ground for inter-ethnic collaboration and interaction. Such activities include: community cleanup projects and restoration of community infrastructure used by different ethnic groups; joint ‘sports for peace’ or cultural events involving youth from mixed ethnicities.</p> <p>The youth intervention also includes a media and communications component to ensure that messages on peaceful coexistence and reconstruction plans effectively reach youth through mass media broadcasts on local radio and TV and other means of communication. Youth works with local media to develop, produce and facilitate media coverage of positive interethnic stories. Journalists and media are also trained on developing and disseminating advocacy messages on key issues concerning young people.</p>
<p><b>Immediate Objectives:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To empower youth to participate in peace building, reconciliation processes and decision making</li> <li>• Key actors involved in peace building process at national and local level are politically and institutionally able to mitigate risks of lapse or relapse into conflict</li> <li>• IDPs/refugees and their families coexist peacefully in communities they returned to</li> <li>• To bring dividends of peace to youth by providing them with skills and opportunities to better their livelihoods</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support youth peacebuilding initiatives prioritized by youth themselves</li> <li>• To restore security, trust and confidence in rule of law and Government authorities</li> <li>• To build the capacities of the State Directorate (SDRD) to work towards reconciliation and deal with reconstruction sensitively</li> </ul>
<b>Project Status as at September 30, 2011</b>	
<b>Funds disbursed:</b>	UNICEF: \$ 705,098 UNDP - \$577,534.90 UNHCR - \$ 272,850.00
<b>Delivery rate:</b>	UNICEF – 81% UNDP– 67% UNHCR – 100%
<b>Outputs delivered:</b>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One more youth centre has been established and equipped, bringing the total number to 15. Additional equipment has been delivered to all 15 youth centres due to an increased demand for computer and language courses. There are still two more centres to be opened in the next coming months.</li> <li>• Around 2,000 young people participate in activities on a regularly basis, with 60% female participation in Jalal-Abad and 40% female participation in Osh. Around 622 young people have been trained on basic computer skills and 825 young people on English language skills. A variety of knowledge and skills events has been conducted in the centres, as well as advocacy and discussion platforms on urgent issues such as unemployment, inclusion, volunteerism, peace building, conflict prevention and civic participation.</li> <li>• Diversity Management and Conflict Prevention training was conducted for partners in the Ministry of Youth and the civil society institutions involved in youth development (overall 27 people). The Ministry was represented by seven representatives from the central office in Bishkek and seven representatives from the leading territorial departments in the country provinces – all responsible for policy development and implementation. The participants also included seven young activists from the local youth councils –civil society organization, newly established throughout the country and closely linked to the Ministry of Youth. Their participation was firstly to bring up the perspectives and needs of youth to the policy makers at different levels and secondly to play a role of “watchdog” to hold the government accountable. What distinct this training from other conflict prevention knowledge exercises was that it provided awareness about a variety of diversity aspects and tools to cope and manage both in daily life and at the policy making level.</li> <li>• A training of trainers (TOT) on similar topic was delivered to 34 Youth Center facilitators. The facilitators will be replicating the knowledge and skills on diversity management among their peers both in their daily interaction and through regular formal knowledge and skill transfer exercise.</li> <li>• The 33 young people (19 female and 14 male) that were trained on basic journalism skills continue to produce news material to local press. In the reporting period over 90 news articles were published or aired in Osh and Jalal-Abad. Three short news stories were aired on EL TV (Public TV), produced by young people</li> </ul>

after visits to villages in Osh where the youth centres have been established. EL TV has currently introduced a new TV slot called 'Interesting news' especially for news reports made by young people.

UNDP:

- The findings of the Youth Labor Market Analysis: Demand and Supply survey showed that due to high internal and external migration among skilled workers caused by the ethnic clashes in June 2010 the private sector faced a lack of human resources. There is high demand for specialists in the area of construction, welding, food and sewing industry, and other services such as cooks, waiter, haircutters, etc. The report highlights shortcomings of the vocational education system, particularly the quality of education and gives specific recommendations to the Ministry of labor, employment, and migration on improvement the system of vocational education and training as well as on improving the ability of the system to timely response to challenges (in particular, to the post-conflict situation and changes in labor market).
- UNDP conducted quick situation analysis at 12 vocational schools in Jalal-Abad and Osh Provinces. These schools are located in conflict-affected and conflict prone areas with ethnically diverse population and were recommended by the Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Migration as the most suitable in terms of availability of equipment, staff qualification and absorptive capacity.
- Selection of target youth was made according to selection criteria and in partnership with civil society organizations, Ministry for Youth Affairs, Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Migration. Target youth also included those from families that lost family members during violence in June 2010.
- 570 youth from the most prone to and affected by conflict areas of Aravan, Bazarkorgon, Kara-Suu, Suuzak, and Uzgen districts passed through a short-term skills training at vocational education schools on the specializations that were in demand on the labor market: construction worker, plasterer, tiler, carpenter, cook, tailor, haircutter, welder, electrician. The composition of the youth was diverse in terms of gender (male – 57% and female 43%), ethnicity (63% - Kyrgyz, 35% Uzbek, 2% others), and the preference was given to the youth from vulnerable and marginalized families.
- 560 youth from Alai, Aravan, Kara Suu, Kara Kulja, Nookat, Uzgen, and Osh town in Osh Province; Aksy, Alabuka, Bazarkorgon, Kara Kul, Kok Jangak, Mailuu Suu, Tash Komur, and Jalal-Abad town in Jalal-Abad Province attended ILO 'Start Your Business' programme (240 of those were graduates from vocational education programmes and 320 youth were recommended by Youth Friendly Centers).
- UNDP encouraged the graduates of the training programmes to form business groups and prepare project proposals. Totally, 80 project proposals for grants were submitted and 21 project approved by the Grant Appraisal Committee for the total amount of \$ 66 000. The approved projects aim at establishing small businesses such as welding and tailoring workshops, haircutters, internet centers, catering, etc.
- According to the data received from the Agency for Vocational Education and Training, over 80% of the graduates from the short-term vocational education and

training programme are employed or self employed. The data on afterschool employment situation had been sourced by the Agency for Vocational Education and Training, and particularly, by the vocational schools engaged through the project that keeps track of their students. The data covers only the 3 months-period after completion of the skills training. It is important to note that the afterschool employment rate among this particular group gradually decreases due to various reasons such as additional schooling, family circumstances, etc. The employers who come to each official certificate award ceremony held upon completion of the vocational training courses, and make an open call for vacant positions, also point out that the employment rate is as high as 80%. It is important to note that nearly 15% of the graduates find jobs in adjacent countries where the construction workers and tailors are demanded. 20% of the graduates are either self-employed or join the existing businesses or family businesses. For instance, an entrepreneur of a furniture workshop employed 7-10 carpenters graduated from vocational schools. UNDP helped this entrepreneur to expand his business by providing it with technical support, thus, providing graduates with additional job opportunities. Another example: three young girls specialized in haircutting set up their own hair salon. Moreover, they announced additional three vacant positions for two new graduates specialized in haircutting.

- State Directorate (SDRD) assisted with expert support. PR specialist and press-secretary were hired to support awareness raising campaigns on the State Directorate's activities - capacities of its staff built through coaching and mentoring to lead effectively recovery and reconciliation work in Osh and Jalal-Abad oblasts. Two specialists were hired (one on strengthening SDRD's work with the public and another one to help SDRD to reach out to youth).
- Support was provided to the State Directorate that now has its own web-site: [www.doj.ktnet.kg](http://www.doj.ktnet.kg). In order to point internet users to the website, media agencies such as [www.akipress.kg](http://www.akipress.kg) and [www.24.kg](http://www.24.kg) were contracted to place electronic banners with SDRD's website link on their news websites. This activity helped expanding public access to the SDRD's website and increased citizen's awareness on SDRD's mandate and activities.
- Assistance has been provided to SDRD in development of its Communication Strategy to share the SDRD's achievements with the public on a regular basis and build capacities of mass media representatives. Following the development of this communication strategy several activities have already been implemented: support provided in conducting the "Action of good will" event during which 75 representatives of mass-media (national and international newspapers) participated in a 3-day media-tour in affected districts in the south.
- Government officials, foreign and local journalists, artists, youth activists, volunteers, civil society representatives and business leaders took part in the first anniversary of the establishment of the SDRD. Total number of participants was more than 3000 (approximately 50% men and 50% women, 30% Uzbeks, 65% Kyrgyz and 5% representatives of other nationalities). The Action resulted in more than 50 informational materials and 28 stories covered on TV. In order to increase knowledge of the population about SDRD's mandate, a free of charge screening of a popular movie «How to marry Gu Zhun Pyo?» was organized for Osh citizens in a new building of the cinema "Semetej" that was repaired by the SDRD. More

than 4000 people had the possibility to watch the movie. Approximately 50% men and 50% women, 38% Uzbeks, 58% Kyrgyz and 4% others, more than 75% of them were youth).

- Assistance provided to SDRD in production and broadcast of mass media outputs and communications (radio, TV, print media, etc.) to inform common people about the recovery strategy, reconciliation and SDRD activities: three social reels, two special newspapers with materials on the SDRD activities in the national newspapers: “Slovo Kyrgyzstana” and “Kyrgyz Tuusu” (9000 were distributed), 10000 of the republican newspaper “Aiyat press” were prepared and distributed. 25000 informational bulletins were developed and distributed for people in the south.
- Youth Council was created to support SDRD in reaching out to youth from targeted communities in order to seek their feedback. The Youth Council is an informal structure of Osh and Jalalabat youth NGOs and media; it is established to serve as a bridge between SDRD and youth. An electronic map of local and international organizations working with youth was created thus promoting better cooperation and coordination between different implementers and donors. The information will be placed on the website of the Ministry of Youth Affairs (currently under construction). Members of the Youth Council received training on advocacy and media campaigning, conducted monitoring of SDRD actions and mobilized youth to actively participate in social media campaigns related to SDRD. The members of the Youth Council and SDRD developed a joint action plan to promote peace and reconciliation in the South.
- The Youth Council has conducted a youth camp “My Law –My Kyrgyzstan” in Osh and Jalal-Abad. 110 participants attended the event, including 62 women and 48 men (38 -Uzbek, 72 –Kyrgyz).
- It is planned to hold an event in November with participation of members of the Youth Council under the project: "New people - positive changes" supported by USAID, UNDP and Soros Foundation. The project is aimed at improving the potential of youth in promoting their ideas and participation in social, economic and political reforms in Kyrgyzstan through skills training on context analysis and critical thinking.
- 4 participatory Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) workshops have been held with involvement of 140 youth representing Jalalabat and Osh oblasts.
- Based on PDA findings 7 pilot projects aiming at addressing youth challenges and participation in the peace building process have been developed in partnership with Oblast Advisory Committees (OACs), youth organizations, NGOs and local authorities and are currently being implemented by youth and local NGOs.

**UNHCR:**

**Activity 1.2.1: Support to State Registration Services to ensure the registration and documentation of internally displaced youth**

- Activities completed in previous reported periods

	<p><b>Activity 1.5.1: Conducting public meetings with formal and informal youth leader together with local government authorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In September, UNHCR supported Summer Camp Reunion in Kashgar Kyshtak which brought back together the youth participants of Summer Camp “Hope, Friendship, Trust and Peace” (4 in 1) carried out in June-July. The initiative brought back together young people from Kashgar Kyshtak and several affected areas of Osh city. The volunteers who organize the camp approached UNHCR with the idea to hold a camp reunion in order to gather the participants again to remember activities and trainings related to peaceful coexistence learnt during the first summer camp and to strengthen their understanding of different ethnic backgrounds. Some 40 young people participated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 1.6.3:</b> Develop, produce and facilitate media and media coverage of positive inter-ethnic stories, tolerance and peaceful coexistence (TV, radio and print media).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the reporting period 2 press releases were released promoting UNHCR peacebuilding activities.</li> <li>• Three interviews with UNHCR Representative discussing activities done to promote tolerance.</li> <li>• Two ceremonies were organized in Osh and Jalalabad to highlight the completion of peacebuilding activities which were attended by media representatives, as well as NGO partners and beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Achievements and challenges</b></p>	<p><b><u>UNICEF:</u></b></p> <p><u>Outcome achievements</u> (with reference to the strategic result and relevant indicator of PMP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The establishment of the 15 youth centers in multi ethnic communities of Osh and Djalal-Abad is contributing to the overall outcome of empowering youth to participate in confidence- and peace-building activities. The function of the centers are twofold as the different activities and training have been able to bring different ethnic communities together in some of the hot spots of the June 2010 events, as well as provide the young people with skills to better their life situation.</li> <li>• Two of the locations that were provided by local government turned out to need more rehabilitation work than first expected. UNICEF therefore approached another donor who agreed to fund the rehabilitation of the two locations. The local NGO partners, together with the local government, identified alternative locations in schools. However, the challenge has been to implement the planned activities in the alternative locations due to limited opening times of the alternative locations and this has resulted in a delay in delivery and implementation. The two rehabilitated locations are expected to open in October.</li> <li>• Persisting distrust and lack of confidence among the ethnic groups resulting from the June 2010 ethnic clashes have been the key challenges for full-fledged operation of the youth centers in terms of ensuring attendance of the youth in the context of divided communities. However, at the same time it has been constantly expressed by the beneficiaries that the response strategies taken by UNICEF and partners in running the youth centers have been proved to be crucial to address this challenge. Specifically, youth from different groups were encouraged to come to a common place/room to start learning essential skills and knowledge which they think are necessary for improving their livelihoods. Their parents and other</li> </ul>

members of the communities have also had the opportunity to see that youth learn skills and interact in a safe environment. All of this has contributed to gradual increase of attendance particularly from the minority groups, however there are still more Kyrgyz than Uzbek that attend the centres in the multi ethnic areas. This issue will be addressed by scaling up information campaigns about the centres, as well as increasing dialogue with community leaders in areas where there is low attendance of minority groups.

- Reporting on ethnic diversity in the centres has proven to be a challenge as there is still underlying tensions in the communities and identifying the young people's ethnicity when they register is a sensitive issue. Facilitators in many of the centres where there is an ethnic mix have therefore been told to identify the ethnicity of the youth by their last name.

### **UNDP**

Outcome achievements (with reference to the strategic result and relevant indicator of PMP):

- Interventions helped youth to improve their livelihoods. Their new skills have increased their competitiveness on the labor market as well as their potential to find an employment: 570 youth have been able to gain professional skills and explore new employment opportunities; 560 youth have been able to strengthen their basic business skills and generate new business ideas; 21 small business groups were initiated by graduates of training programmes and received small grants to set up own businesses;
- Communication strategy of the SDRD developed and being implemented to promote transparency, build trust and fight rumors;
- Following the event "Action of good will" more than 70 informational materials/articles were disseminated and topics relating to reconstruction and reconciliation covered in 28 TV programmes, including international media.
- Workshops on peace building and development were organized with SDRD. At least 90% of major press representatives were represented at workshops;
- SDRD capacities built for better delivery of services within its mandate. More than 250 SDRD's press releases launched through media (TV, print etc.) with positive stories on inter-ethnic coexistence and reconstruction;
- Public has improved access to information on SDRD activities, thereby enhancing transparency and building trust between citizens and the institution;
- Community outreach work of SDRD was supported and enabled a dialogue with common citizens, thereby reducing tensions around reconstruction plans.
- 140 youth leaders from Osh and Jalal-Abad Provinces that have engaged in participatory Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) came up with a vision for a peaceful future and agreed on principles and benchmarks to work towards this vision. Based on the findings of the PDA process and their new analytical skills, youth is better prepared to identify structural causes of conflict, identify and prioritize practical peacebuilding and community development activities that youth can engage in to contribute to their vision of a peaceful future.
- 7 model projects that have been identified by youth and local communities based on the findings of the PDA workshops currently engage youth in confidence and

peacebuilding activities in close collaboration with Oblast Advisory Committees, youth organizations, NGOs and local authorities.

Challenges:

- Majority of grant applicants were youth aged 16-28 with poor literacy rate;
- UNDP staff and business mentors observed cases of rather passive attitude and demotivation among youth when elaborating business ideas. Business mentors very often had to take a lead and hold negotiations with the landlords, local self-governing bodies to convince them to support the youth in the start-up of businesses. Among the youth trained only a limited number of graduates expressed their willingness to set up their own businesses. Forming business groups with diverse gender and ethnic background appeared to be a challenging task since the youth were lacking basic communication and leadership skills, as well as the skills to maintain tolerant team spirit;
- Majority of the business proposals for grants were weak and lacked thinking on aspects of sustainability. It has become clear that some of the proposals were written just for the sake of receiving money and there was little indication that youth would still work together after grants are disbursed. This concern served as a reason to reject most of the proposals. To address this problem UNDP intends to reduce the budget allocated for small business grants and allocate additional funding for additional skills trainings at vocational education schools as this has proven to be an effective use of funds providing tangible benefits to youth.
- Forthcoming presidential elections may cause conflicts between political factions (with possible impact on inter-ethnic relations). Dialogue and collaboration between SDRD, local authorities, local communities, youth, NGOs and civil society institutions will further be supported to mitigate tensions before, during and after the Presidential elections.
- The coordination and collaboration between UN agencies itself and between different kinds of interventions (confidence building, support to SDRD, livelihoods support) was challenging at times. While such coordination problems may have delayed implementation, they have also created some synergies and produced lessons learned that can be built on for future projects in the South. UNDP will move more and more to an area-based approach to maximize the local impact of interventions, recognizing the interdependence between poverty reduction programmes, disaster risk reduction, governance, and peacebuilding interventions.

- *What has been planned, what has been actually achieved?*

- Number of targeted youth to attend professional education and business skills programmes has been achieved;
- Number of youth established own businesses with regular income over at least 12 months after completion of training (gender and ethnic disaggregation) had been partially achieved.

- *What worked? What did not?*

- Despite various social and cultural activities undertaken along with the vocational training and business skills trainings, a lot remains to be done to build inter-ethnic trust and harmony. Yet, the interventions will contribute to preparing the ground for a national reconciliation process and peaceful resolution of inter-ethnic tensions;
- Low capacity of the youth, their reluctance to engage in joint business projects, lack of communication skills and experience in business made it very difficult for them to come up with quality business proposals that mostly lack aspects of sustainability. Vocational training has proven to be a more effective and sustainable way of improving the livelihoods of vulnerable youth.
- The special focus of the project to promote the inclusion of youth into confidence- and peace building processes demonstrated high effectiveness. Youth participation has become a key driver of successful project implementation. However in the course of the project it has been identified that youth in multi-ethnic communities more actively engages in peace building activities compared to youth coming from mono-ethnic areas. Further project activities will therefore put a strong focus on bringing youth from multi-ethnic and mono-ethnic community together to learn from each other.

- *What can be expected as additional substantive achievements by the end of 2011?*

- All remaining activities will be conducted as planned but an extension of the project implementation period may be requested. As many activities are linked to the establishment of youth centers (and their set-up took more time than originally envisaged in order to make them sustainable) some related activities started later than planned.

- *How relevant for the peace building process?*

- Bringing youth with diverse ethnic background together during vocational and business skills trainings enhanced their interaction and collaboration, building the foundation for future reconciliation processes.
- Supporting SDRD to promote transparency of reconstruction activities and dialogue with citizens from different ethnic groups (especially youth) and civil society has contributed to the reduction of tensions and built trust between this Government institution and the communities it serves.

### **UNHCR:**

#### **Outcome achievements:**

-*To what extent the output delivery - as described before – contributes to the overall outcome achievements?*

As with all previous activities taken under this project, the summer camp described above was based on consultations with the communities, taking into account interests and needs of the most vulnerable groups. In all above activities youth was

involved and was an important catalyst to prompt the peace process.

The Project has a positive impact on the conditions and relationships in the communities. Great emphasis is made to involve the young people, as the main driving force of peaceful change. Activities realized by the program in selected communities helped the people from different ethnic groups to make first steps towards each other, engage in a dialogue and discuss problems that prevented improving relations.

During the previous reporting periods of implementation of the program, it was noticed that it can be difficult to involve youth in trainings and round tables, however, they willingly take part in social-cultural activities and freely enjoyed taking part in the above mentioned summer camps.

The impact of such activities is difficult to measure by numbers and quantities as rebuilding relationships takes time, patience and a lot of efforts from all sides. At the same time, small seeds that are planted through joint activities where young people of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds come together for activities relating to the topic of co-existence, friendship and peace. It is hoped such activities will entrench the benefits of if these efforts would continue to be further nourished.

*- How will the challenges be addressed?*

All preparations of activities are done in close consultations with communities, and community leaders, who themselves emphasized the importance of bringing young people of different backgrounds together, supported the summer camp.

Aware that activities under previous reporting periods have shown difficulties involving youth in round tables but will willingly participate in social-cultural activities it was decided to capitalize on this request from youth leaders to engage in peacebuilding activities in line with their desires. For events involving young people agreement is sought from all participating sides.