SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT
(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Kosovo[1]
Project Title: Empowering Youth for a Peaceful, Prosperous and sustainable Future in Kosovo   **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):** 00113581

PBF project modality: ☒ IRF ☐ PRF	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):** ☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNDP, UNV, UN Women, UNICEF   **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:**

Expected project commencement date[2]: 20 Dec 2018   **Project duration in months:[3]**   18   **Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:**   Regions of Prishtina and Mitrovica Municipalities
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: ☐ Gender promotion initiative   ☐ Youth promotion initiative   ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions   ☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):   **UNDP & UNV:** $ 1,430,000   **UNICEF**: $ 792,800   **UN Women**: $ 549,980   **Total**: $ 2,772,780   **The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*   Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

---

[1] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

[2] Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

[3] Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche (_50%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (_50%):	PBF 3rd tranche* (_%):
UNDP & UNV: $ 715,000.00	UNDP & UNV: $ 715,000.00	XXXX: $ XXXXXX
UNICEF: $ 437,902.40	UNICEF: $ 354,897.60	XXXX: $ XXXXXX
UN Women: $ 274,990.00	UN Women: $ 274,990.00	XXXX: $ XXXXXX
Total: $ 1,427,892.40	Total: $ 1,344,887.60	Total:

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The "Empowering Youth for a Peaceful, Prosperous, and Sustainable Future in Kosovo" project will directly engage positive influencers of a shared future, namely young women and men from communities divided by perpetuation of conflict dynamics, who have been under-represented in leadership to work together on issues of shared interest and concern and become more active changemakers and "messengers" of peace and trust-building efforts in Kosovo. In doing so, the project will focus on establishing and consolidating a culture of dialogue and cooperation, as a response against the existing divisive narratives. As such the project is timely, targeting the rising dissatisfaction, frustration and anxiety that results from stalled political process and a noted increase in community-level distrust in public institutions in both majority and non-majority communities. In addition, it leverages the SRSG's call to action encouraging all leaders and partners for peace in Kosovo to join the United Nations and other partners in taking forward trust-building concept, including the recommendations emanating from the Trust-building Forum (TBF) of June 2018, as a framework for joint efforts toward lasting reconciliation and peace. Moreover, the project is innovative and human-centred as it focuses on direct community mobilization and facilitated cooperation between people and institutions. Its modular design allows for easy scale-up, and where appropriate replication across different geographical target areas. Finally, the project will be catalytic, because it results in the participants themselves being empowered as advocates for positive change, embedded at community level.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:

In preparation of this project, the UN Kosovo Team consulted with representatives of Kosovo institutions (Deputy Prime Minister; the Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports; the Ministry of Local Government Administration, the Employment Agency), civil society (Association of Journalists of Kosovo; Regional Women's Lobby), academia (Faculty of Law at University of Prishtinë/Priština), UNMIK (including the SRSG, Office of Political Affairs, Mitrovicë/a Regional Office, Gender Advisor and Youth Focal Point) and other international actors in Kosovo.

Project Gender Marker score: __2_[4]

Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: The project dedicates 70% ($ 1, 940, 946) of its budget to direct pursuit of women's empowerment.

Project Risk Marker score: __1___[5]

---

[4] **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30% of the total project budget to GEWE
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)
[5] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)*: __**3.2.**___ [6]

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:
      The UN CDP, Priority Area 2: Social Inclusion

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: **5, 8, 16**

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes:

Type of submission:	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:
☐ **New project** ☒ **Project amendment**	**Extension of duration:** ☒ Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): 9 months; 20 Mar 2021 **Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐ **Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☒ **Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX **Brief justification for amendment:** *Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.* **1. Political instability** As of 6th of February 2020 a new government was finally in place, after a six months vacuum. Nevertheless, political differences between the coalition parties culminated with a vote of no-confidence on 25 March. At the Assembly hearing, majority of MPs passed the vote of no-confidence, leaving Kosovo with a caretaker government and unclear leadership as to the management of the crisis. The political turmoil and the pandemic have coincided and created a volatile situation which is affecting the whole of Kosovo. Thus, the project will require new opportunities to re-engage with central level authorities to secure government buy-in and ownership for the project. Although, the project established effective collaboration with former government authorities, and especially with the Ministry of Local Government Administration, the political instability diminished the project's possibilities to deepen collaboration. Lasting trust and a strong

---

[6] **PBF Focus Areas** are:
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

confidence with institutions and service providers can only be built from within societies and for that functional government is essential. Nevertheless, we continue cooperation with the acting government however their focus is concentrated to current challenges of the pandemic. Thus, the participating agencies seek to continue and advance collaboration further to achieve higher collective impact. The project has initiated collaboration with the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture and the participating agencies consider the catalysing aspect of the project to be a great opportunity to deepen also this relationship towards helping build priorities for a Youth Agenda in Kosovo.

2. Time opportunity to strengthen dissemination and visibility of project results

Given the uniqueness of this project and the first time of a PBF funding project in Kosovo, the participating agencies would like to be able to strengthen the dissemination of results, give visibility and properly communicate the trust-building work and lessons learned of the project. The project reached great success through its Facebook page which grew up to 70,000 users in visibility in just six weeks of one activity, "Changemakers". A non-cost extension would help us to work on strengthening and multiplying this sort of success. Along with the implemented activities, the project has generated a great collection of "human stories" that deserve visibility, promotion and dissemination to multiply its catalytic power. Positive stories of trust-building serve as a multiplier of and inspire future actions. By increasing the time for the visibility of the project's success, outreach and dissemination could be strengthened consolidating the previously mentioned effect.

3. Further improve alignment and synergy with RYCO

The project extension will also enable to further align and improve synergy with the other PBF funded project – *Supporting the Western Balkan's collective leadership on reconciliation: building capacity and momentum for the Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO),* which is expected to end in December 2020. RYCO project is currently implementing a survey called "From Divisive Narratives to Shared Futures", that will serve as a youth-focused conflict analysis and evidence based on youth perceptions on sustaining peace. Being our project the only other PBF project in the region that is currently implementing activities on the main axis of this research (trust-building among youth, confidence building with institutions/service providers, young women leadership in peace and security). The participating agencies consider that the time provided by this non-cost extension can help us to achieve two purposes: 1) to consolidate our cooperation with RYCO, providing support in the design and implementation of this survey, particularly to the team that will be researching in Kosovo, where our project's experience is based; 2) to

feed our actions and planning with the findings and evidence provided by the data collected with the survey.

4. **Overcoming the delay of activities due to Coronavirus:**

In addition to the above, the recent pandemic coronavirus is also impacting the implementation of the planned activities. The participating agencies have already received requests from their partners to postpone the implementation of activities until the issue related to the virus is over and the project can be normally implemented. At this moment the participating agencies are not able to estimate for how long this critical period will last but during March several activities were not able to be implemented, at least not as they were originally planned, and the situation will continue until further notice. The Government is applying a range of strict preventative measures such as establishing quarantines, social distancing, restricted movement, closure of non-essential shops and operations. The UN family is equally applying health and safety measures as per WHO guidelines and staff are working remotely as of the 16 March 2020.

Proposed budget changes as shown in the budget table below:
In order to meet the project needs for the additional 9 months no-cost extension, some budget adjustments are to be considered while moving forward:

1.Staff and other personnel
The project has seen an underspend balance of USD 258, 261.78 due to delays in the recruitment of project personnel: Joint Project Coordinator, Joint Project Associate and Chief Technical Advisor. In addition, after the recruitment of the Chief Technical Advisor and her subsequent resignation, the project recruited the new Chief Technical Advisor who started in January 2020. Hence, the project remains with extra resources from that category, this is a balance of USD 258, 261.78 (-27% change). The participating agencies propose to re-allocate USD 127, 038.78 (to categories 4, 6 and 7, see below) while the rest (131.223,00 USD) should remain within this budget category to cover the staff cost for additional 9 months. Accordingly, the budget for Category 4. Contractual services will increase by USD 88,447.64 (9% change) to deploy additional 20 UN Community Volunteers within public institutions and community-based organizations, and the budget for Category 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts will increase by USD 56,156.56 (38% change) adding 105 youth beneficiaries to the Active Labour Measures Program (ALMP).

3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture (including depreciation)
The underspent balance of 20,000.00 USD (-59% change) will be re-allocated to **Category 4** to contribute to a better achievement of the planed results, such as production of additional TV programs, dissemination of human stories on social media to showcase successful
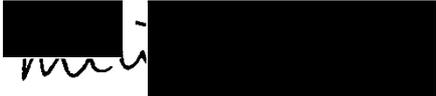
	initiatives of young people on trust-building thus, contributing to increase not only outreach but also the visibility of the project.
	5.Travel The approved project budget for this category USD 34.500. It has seen an underspend balance of USD 12,500 (-28% change) due to '*in kind*' contribution by UNICEF. Hence, we are requesting to decrease this budget line to USD 24,934.58 for the same purpose, while the remaining amount of USD 9,565.42 to be reallocated to **Category 4. Contractual services** to cover activities such as production of several TV shows and online stories to showcase successful initiatives of young people on trust building.

PBF project budget by UN cost category

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

CATEGORIES	APPROVED BUDGET				PROPOSED REVISED BUDGET				TOTAL change in %	Total of changed amounts
	Amount AGENCY UNDP-UNV	Amount AGENCY UNICEF	Amount AGENCY UN Women	PROJECT TOTAL	Amount AGENCY UNDP-UNV	Amount AGENCY UNICEF	Amount AGENCY UN Women	PROJECT TOTAL		
1. Staff and other personnel	417,900.00	120,000.00	90,000.00	627,900.00	**290,261.22**	120,000.00	90,000.00	500,861.22	-20%	127,038.78
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	4,000.00	4,000.00	0	0	4,000.00	4,000.00	0%	-
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture (including Depreciation)	9,800.00	20,000.00	4,000.00	33,800.00	9,800.00	**0**	4,000.00	13,800.00	-59%	20,000.00
4. Contractual services	550,850.00	43,934.58	382,000.00	976,784.58	**605,232.22**	**78,000.00**	382,000.00	1,065,232.22	9%	(88,447.64)
5.Travel	8,000.00	12,500.00	14,000.00	34,500.00	8,000.00	**2,934.58**	14,000.00	24,934.58	-28%	9,565.42
6. Transfers and Grants to counterparts	258,000.00	532,500.00	-	790,500.00	**318,656.56**	**528,000.00**	0	846,656.56	7%	(56,156.56)
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	91,898.60	12,000.00	20,000.00	123,898.60	103,898.60	12,000.00	20,000.00	135,898.60	10%	(12,000.00)
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,336,448.60	740,934.58	514,000.00	2,591,383.18	1,336,448.60	740,934.58	514,000.00	2,591,383.18	0%	0.00
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	93,551.40	51,865.42	35,980.00	181,396.82	93551.40	51865.42	35980	181396.82	0%	0.00
TOTAL	1,430,000.00	792,800.00	549,980.00	2,772,780.00	1,430,000.00	792,800.00	549,980.00	2,772,780.00	0%	0.00

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s)[7]	Representative of National Authorities
Name of Representative *Maria Suokko* *Resident Representative* *Signature* █████████████ *Name of Agency* *UNDP* *Date & Seal*	*Name of Government Counterpart* *Signature* *Title* *Date & Seal*
Head of UN Country Team	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**
Name of Representative *Ulrika Richardson* █████████████ /For *Signature* *UN Development Coordinator in Kosovo* *Date & Seal*	Ma███████████ *Name of Representative* ██████████ *Signature* Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office *Date& Seal* May 18,2020

---

[7] Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I.   Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks,** how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

Conflict analysis

Despite the end of violent conflict in 1999, mistrust across multiple communities in Kosovo that have remained largely separated, geographically, culturally and politically, still divides many and prevents them from contemplating mutual efforts aimed at building a shared social platform. While some degree of political integration has been achieved, social, cultural and economic integration, including at the community level, has been minimal. The imprint of conflict, and the subsequent waves of violence, remains in the minds of people and continues to complicate a peaceful way forward. There has been no consensual truth and reconciliation process yet, and inter-community reconciliation remains elusive. Even the younger generation in Kosovo, mainly informed by antagonist conflict narratives taught through the two parallel educational systems, has severely limited cross-community interaction and is vulnerable to inherited prejudice, which inhibits trust-building. In the absence of a full political settlement between Belgrade and Prishtinë/Priština, divisive conflict narratives continue to dominate political, media and social discourse, often compounded by the words and actions of political leaders who, in many cases, derive their political standing from the conflict. External factors, including the foreign policy positions of regional and international powers, also exert strong influence on Kosovo domestic politics, including inter-community relations. The post-conflict generation in Kosovo, fueled by conflict narratives that are typically presented as "absolute truth", and with severely limited interaction across the original conflict divide that might provide empirical observation to challenge the dominant narratives, is vulnerable to inherited prejudice. This persistent prejudice is a pervasive inhibitor to peacebuilding.

The legacy of all these factors is a persistent distrust between communities, as well as distrust between the population and institutions, and widespread suspicion about the motives behind international policy and the international presences on the ground. These structural drivers of conflict are compounded by proximal drivers, including deficiencies in public service delivery and socioeconomic challenges such as a very high rate of unemployment, which is continually reported as the biggest issue impacting social wellbeing of the people of Kosovo[8], and which affects youth, and in particular young women, disproportionally (63.5% for young women, 48.4% for young men)[9]. Nearly one in three young persons in Kosovo is considered "NEET" (not in education, employment or training) (31.4% for young women, 23.8% for young men)[10]. As such, almost 60% of youth reported that they consider leaving Kosovo[11].

---

[8] Public Pulse XIII, UNDP, November 2017, http://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/library/democratic_governance/public-pulse-xiii/

[9] Labor Force Survey 2017, Kosovo Agency of Statistics, http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/3989/labour-force-survey-2017.pdf

[10] Labor Force Survey 2017, Kosovo Agency of Statistics, http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/3989/labour-force-survey-2017.pdf

[11] Public Pulse: Challenges and Perspectives of Youth in Kosovo, UNDP, August 2018, http://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/library/democratic_governance/public-pulse-analysis.html

These challenges affect all communities, spanning the conflict divide, and thus present intrinsic opportunity to bring people together around shared concerns and interests. As detailed below, previous programmatic assistance has revealed the potential for bridging the conflict divide. Given that Kosovo has one of the youngest populations in Europe, harnessing the potential of young women and men, and providing them with opportunities for meaningful socioeconomic engagement and participation in decision-making is vital. Engagement of youth, that spans the ethnic divide, has substantive peacebuilding potential, as they are the ones to challenge divisive narratives, as well as question unjust systems and structures, and envision more just alternatives. Marginalized youth, and in particular women amongst them, are vulnerable to personal, social and economic risks, including low self-esteem, substance abuse, engagement with criminal elements and increased vulnerability to radicalization and violent extremism. Inclusion of young women and men as peacemakers is pivotal in any sustainable peace initiative, with reference also to UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 2250. Failing to include their voices and power into the related processes can only ever harm efforts for peace and security.

Recognizing these challenges and opportunities, the United Nations has developed a trust-building framework for Kosovo, which is based on the premise that positive change is unlikely to be driven foremost from the political top down, nor from the very bottom up. In-between, there are segments of society who we identify as positive influencers of the future. These include youth (60% of the population are under 30 years of age); women, who have long been under-represented in leadership; and developing professionals, who may often be broader minded and better motivated than their forebears. Serving to empower such individuals to improve accountability, human rights and performance by justice and other public institutions, at all political and social levels, is a central objective of the United Nations trust-building framework for Kosovo. This includes ensuring public acknowledgement and recognition of their work, as well as amplifying their voices in society and politics.

The United Nations trust-building framework was developed for and culminated in the United Nations Kosovo Trust-Building Forum (TBF) in May 2018 in Ljubljana, which was organized through a partnership between UNMIK, the UNKT, the European Union, EULEX, OSCE and Council of Europe, with participants from a broad cross-section of Kosovo society including civil society groups, media, youth leaders and municipal leaders from both majority and non-majority communities. Since, UN has worked with all stakeholders to design and implement a wide-ranging action plan, encompassing existing work across many fields (for example, the youth-related recommendations of the TBF were informed by UNMIK's preceding two years of work to promote the Youth, Peace and Security agenda)[12]. In support of the TBF recommendations already, UNMIK and UNKT have prioritized support to multi-ethnic youth platforms such as the UN Youth Assembly in Kosovo and the "Stories from the Other Side" project. Trust-Building seminars; raising youth voices in government decision-making; increasing youth mobility; promoting informal education and raising awareness of the benefits of diversity among the young generation, all are initiatives which are already underway to combat divisive ethnic stereotypes. The UN is fostering local ownership of these processes, whose potential is practically unlimited, but which needs to be nurtured and supported.

Additionally, the first UN Youth Assembly in Kosovo (now an annual platform) was organized by UNMIK in close cooperation with UNDP and UNICEF in June 2017, collecting recommendations of 800 young people from different communities on localization of UNSCR 2250. The recommendations shaped the Kosovo Roadmap on Youth, Peace and Security, which was endorsed

---

[12] In his report to the Security Council dated 1 November 2018 (S/2018/981), the Secretary General welcomed this UN inter-agency initiative, and encouraged continuous support for intercommunity trust-building efforts in Kosovo.

by the UN system, OSCE, and Kosovo Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport as part of the Kosovo Youth Strategy 2018-2022[13]. The recommendations called upon the UN, Kosovo institutions and all relevant stakeholders to take affirmative measures supporting inter-ethnic dialogue among youth, opportunities for a better school to work transition, youth participation in local decision-making processes and broader involvement of youth as partners in building resilient communities in Kosovo.

Similarly, UNDP organized a first round of stakeholder workshops in North Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Gjilan/Gnjilane, and Prishtinë/Priština during October 2018, which identified the need to further invest in strategic peacebuilding interventions that can meaningfully connect individuals from across the divide. The workshops highlighted common challenges of alienation from the political process; frustration with public service delivery and lack of economic opportunity; and, for women, widespread exclusion in many walks of life. Finding ways to connect people working together to address and advocate around these is not only at the center of the United Nations Kosovo Trust-Building framework and UN planning on the ground, but matches the planned activities put forward to PBF herein.

The need for further investment was affirmed by the most recent Public Pulse survey on Youth[14], which gathered opinions about ways to improve relations between Kosovo Serb and Kosovo Albanian youth. The respondents from among the Kosovo youth identified having both Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs participate in joint activities, and creating more tolerance and understanding for each other, among the primary channels [15]. With specific focus on the disillusioned post-conflict generation in Kosovo, growing up with inherited prejudice and violent memories of the conflict, this proposal will help to establish and consolidate the "habit" of cooperation between otherwise separated identity groups, to work together on issues of shared interest and concern, and to develop joint solutions. Young people, transcending divisions of ethnicity, gender, status religion and region, share challenges, as well as enthusiasm and potential to act as change makers.

Simultaneously, and pursuant to UN Secretary General Report on Women, Peace and Security S/2018/900, the proposal recognizes that gender relations underpin all macro-level phenomena within society, making the promotion of gender equality within peacebuilding a crucial element toward making society more prosperous and resilient. Through stronger competencies and skills and practical cooperation based on shared interests and common values, prejudices will be challenged and reduced, with energy instead directed toward innovation and cooperation.

Rising dissatisfaction on both sides of the conflict divide results also from the only partial success in completing a peace process. Since Kosovo's 2008 declaration of independence, continuing conflict over recognition of Kosovo's status has been used and abused by politicians of both sides. Under EU facilitation of the dialogue process, important steps have been made, albeit incomplete. In 2013, the governments signed the "First Agreement of Principles Governing the Normalization of Relations" which focused on a series of institutional arrangements. Perhaps most importantly, it affirmed the destination of Serbia and of Kosovo in the European Union. Implementation of the agreement has been inconsistent, but continuation of the EU-facilitated process is a commitment

---

[13] The full report of the 1st UN Youth Assembly in Kosovo was published by the UNHQ Working Group as a Kosovo Consultation of the UN SG Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security in October 2017 and is available at:
https://www.youth4peace.info/ProgressStudy/NationalConsultations
[14] Public Pulse: Challenges and Perspectives of Youth in Kosovo, UNDP, August 2018,
http://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/library/democratic_governance/public-pulse-analysis.html
[15] Public Pulse: Challenges and Perspectives of Youth in Kosovo, UNDP, August 2018,
http://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/library/democratic_governance/public-pulse-analysis.html

from both sides. Ultimately, both a political process and a society-wide dialogue are required to ensure progress.

A conflict-related development analysis for Kosovo was undertaken in 2012 but has not been updated since. While the identified structural drivers of conflict remain largely valid and applicable, political developments since 2012 necessitate a review of proximal drivers and potential triggers. To this end, UNDP recently initiated a conflict analysis refresh in partnership with the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA), which will be completed in close consultation with UNMIK. Responding to the situation of unresolved, entrenched, yet evolving conflict legacy as analysed above, this exercise has been framed as a social cohesion analysis and is expected to provide an updated evidence basis for refined targeting of activities by participating Agencies following its dissemination, within the overall framework of trust-building in Kosovo. The *Social Cohesion in Kosovo* report is currently being drafted and will be shared across workshop participants as well as within the UN Kosovo Team (UNKT) and among international partners in a series of validation events planned for early-2019. The complete findings and final report will further provide important baseline data and direction for this project.

Institutional and UN strategic frameworks

Kosovo legal framework enshrines the concept of an inclusive, multicultural society. Although not being a formal signatory to the global SDG framework, in January 2018 the Assembly of Kosovo endorsed the Resolution on the Sustainable Development Goals, committing to work jointly with the UN in Kosovo in achieving the Agenda 2030. The activities comprising this proposal are in direct service of these priorities.

The international community has recognized that young people have an active and integral role to play in peacebuilding, as asserted in UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security (2015)[16]. The new UN Youth Strategy 2030[17] calls for amplifying youth voices for the promotion of a peaceful, just and sustainable world through engagement, participation and advocacy; to promote opportunities for young people to use their skills and networks to develop and foster counter-narratives to messages of violence, extremism and radicalization.

The project will build upon and reinforce the outcomes of the UN Kosovo Trust-building Forum (TBF)[18]. A number of the TBF recommendations (particular with regard to good governance and access to services; economic empowerment and education) will be directly supported through implementation of this project, through various, gender-sensitive mechanisms (volunteerism, skills development and education, entrepreneurship and employment) which will be promoted as avenues for building deeper trust, and ultimately a more peaceful and inclusive society. Additionally, since 2017, UNMIK has provided ongoing support and mentoring to the multi-ethnic group of young leaders of the (UN) Youth Task Force focused on advocacy for implementation of the Kosovo Roadmap on Youth, Peace and Security and implementation of a wide range of initiatives aimed at fostering deeper trust-building between youth from majority and non-majority communities. The project will build upon and further bolster these youth-led efforts and results.

---

[16] UNSCR 2250 (2015), https://undocs.org/S/RES/2250(2015)

[17] Youth 2030: The United Nations Youth Strategy (2018); https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-cont ent/uploads/2018/09/18-00080_UN-Youth-Strategy_Web.pdf

[18] United Nations Kosovo Trust-Building Forum (Ljubljana May 6-8, 2018); Final Report, UNMIK, https://unmik.unmissions.org/united-nations-kosovo-trust-building-forum-ljubljana-may-6-8-2018-final-report

The project is in line with the 2016-2020 UN Common Development Plan in Kosovo, Priority Area on Social Inclusion, as well as the UN Integrated Strategic Framework for Kosovo 2018-2020 (ISF) responding to the Intercommunity trust-building, Youth, and Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment strategic areas of collaboration between UNKT and UNMIK identified in the ISF.

Capacities to recognize the gender perspective in post-conflict situations is a further factor of importance in the design and implementation of activities that span the conflict divide. In Kosovo, this appreciation is of importance in dealing with conflict-related sexual violence, and the persistent stigma suffered by women and girls who have been victims. Since 2005, UN Kosovo Team has promoted UNSCR 1325 and its implementation in Kosovo, including its National Action Plan. Nevertheless, significant challenges persist with regards to meaningful participation of women in peacebuilding and decision-making more broadly. It is of paramount importance that UN Kosovo Team continues support to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and specially to women's participation in decision making processes regarding peace and security policies. Interventions to put forward the Women, Peace and Security agenda (WPS) include inter-community dialogue, human security and economic empowerment. Support for strengthening women's economic empowerment and employment will be taken in consideration in activity design and selection.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

a) A brief **description of the project content** – *in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).*

b) **Project result framework**, *outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use* **Annex B***; no need to provide additional narrative here.*

c) *Provide a* **project-level 'theory of change'** – *i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.*
(Note: *Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?*)

d) **Project implementation strategy** – *explain* **how** *the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.*

Responding to the identified challenges and opportunities to develop mutually-reinforcing interventions that at one and the same time challenge divisive narratives and inherited prejudice between communities, reduce distrust between communities and service providers serving those

communities, and enhance intergenerational understanding and tolerance, the project will employ a well-rounded, multi-pronged intervention utilizing global best practices and based on evidence-informed priorities.

The geographical scope of activities will be Prishtinë/Priština and Mitrovicë/Mitrovica regions (jointly 15 of the 38 municipalities in Kosovo). These regions feature a high degree of linguistic and identity group diversity. Specifically, within this geographical scope, the project will target young women and men, in the age group 16-26 (which previous studies on youth marginalization have identified as those most vulnerable) from the most vulnerable population groups as defined by the local population demographics: young people from the non-majority groups physically located within a different majority population; for example, Albanian speakers within a Serb majority community, Serbian speakers within an Albanian majority community, Roma within an Albanian or Serb majority community. Such examples are commonplace within, for example, the municipalities of Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje, Lipjan/Lipljan, Leposavić/Leposaviq. The project will provide opportunities for greater interaction between non-majority and majority communities in support of greater inter-communal dialogue and trust. The project will promote equal participation of young women and men and will have specific activities dedicated to women's empowerment.

The **outcome** of this project will be that the influence of conflict narratives and prejudice has decreased through improved social cohesion resulting from local populations working together and with local institutions on contemporary issues of shared interest to jointly develop solutions for a common future.

Output 1.1: Young women and men from communities polarized in the current political environment have established the practice of jointly addressing issues of shared interest and concern.

The project will engage young women and men aged 16-26 to provide them with skills for life through a human-centred design methodology with follow-up small-grant funding to implement the project activities selected and designed. Through a structured continuum of cutting-edge experiential learning and mentoring, young women and men will understand community challenges, design and build solutions to meet unmet social needs in their communities. This methodology will promote the "culture and habit of doing things together" approach to breaking down stereotypes and prejudice by empirically challenging divisive narratives. Furthermore, this intervention will provide young people with critical thinking skills and give them the ability to filter the messages in mass/social media to challenge extremism, subjective information or biased media reports or "brain washing". The process will be facilitated by expert partners able to support the groups in each location in creating a safe space for shared reflection on the social problems affecting their respective areas, from their shared perspective as young people.

The participants will choose their own issues (e.g. service delivery priorities, drugs, environmental degradation, extremism, domestic or community violence, unemployment, education, lack of social and leisure facilities, or political issues). In addition to being supported to design catalytic civic interventions to respond to these issues, the project workshop participants will be supported to make a series of short video documentaries, investigating and highlighting their issues of concern and showcasing their project responses and solutions. The UN Kosovo Team will establish partnerships with TV, radio and social media platforms to facilitate the airing of the documentary products, with focus on local, community-based television and social media broadcast. The UN Kosovo Team will also facilitate participation of selected youth and their projects in international youth forums. The

UN Kosovo Team will also provide a feedback mechanism to advocate with the teachers of the young participants, encompassing those in both Albanian-language and Serbian-language education systems, to highlight the positives of practical cooperation, and develop the "positive counter-narratives" model to establish critical mass in schools serving both sides of the conflict divide. In addition, using peer mediation programmes, young boys and girls from lower secondary and secondary schools will be skilled in non-violent peer-to-peer dispute and conflict resolution techniques. This will contribute to strengthen capacities of young men and women to have a better understanding of their role as social agents for conflict resolution. UNICEF will lead this output.

Output 1.2: Trust in public institutions/service providers and confidence in gaining employment opportunities has improved through direct engagement based on responsive, transparent and participatory interaction.

Service provision networks established in the course of previous programmatic activities, notably UNDP's Active Labour Market Programmes and UN Volunteers programme will be utilized to develop near-market skills, increase employability through volunteer engagement opportunities, and provide working experience for the young women and men, with specific focus on those "not in education, employment, and training" (NEET) and particular attention to gender balanced activities. Intended target group will include the youth participants from the project design workshop component of this project (output 1). Beneficiaries will gain practical experience in the private-sector and local public institutions, enhancing their chances to participate in the labour market. The project will capitalize upon existing networks and partnerships to build confidence of the young people to engage with public institutions and service providers and ensure access to the services available. The project will also encourage and mentor the direct participation of the target youth in public activities of municipal assemblies in order to capitalize upon existing mechanisms for community advocacy. Increased trust between youth and institutions of governance will be promoted through this mechanism, with such activities also building on UNMIK's Confidence-building Measures projects and its work to support capacity development of Local Youth Action Councils and foster multi-ethnic youth participation in decision-making in 30 municipalities. Youth who gain work experience within the institutions of governance will become community-level advocates which will further diminish existing distrust of governing institutions. Where possible and feasible, geographical variation will be used to enable the participants to gain experience with and within other communities through the UN Community Volunteer modality. In every case, preference will be given to provide advisory and material support to innovate start-up activities designed by the participants in the project in order to consolidate the inter-community cooperation model established, with aim to move from demographic dividend to peace dividend. UNDP-UNV will lead this output.

Output 1.3: Leadership capacity and influence of women and young girls to engage in peacebuilding has been increased.

Activities will be implemented to increase awareness, knowledge, capacities and influence on gender-responsive peacebuilding. Activities will work with women and young girls from different communities to develop skills and mechanisms to effectively advocate for their needs, working on joint initiatives as a connector, engage media to promote "responsible journalism", and engage with political institutions to diminish mistrust.

Two aspects of women's participation in political process and peacebuilding will be strengthened: existing women representatives of political institutions will function as "Champions" to mentor the enhanced engagement of young women from the project target group, to encourage and facilitate

their direct interaction with and gain practical experience within public institutions. The young women will gain direct experience of governance processes, which will foster trust between the youth and institutions. Simultaneously, the activity, and attention surrounding the activity, will raise the profile of the Champions within the broader political environment. The regular mentoring by the selected mentors will be complemented by communications training to enhance public speaking skills and confidence, advocacy on issues of gender equality and social issues. This activity package will complement and reinforce existing efforts such as NDI's Women's Leadership Academy and the OSCE Dialogue Academy. In particular, the young women beneficiaries of this activity will be supported to develop practical project initiatives in service of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in their home communities, to independently mobilize resources to implement these activities (to complement the material and advisory support that will be provided through this project) and to report back to the institutions on the activities implemented. The UN Kosovo Team will also facilitate participation of the young women politicians and their mentors in international political forums. UNDP-UNV will lead this activity package, in coordination with UN Women.

Implementation of specific commitments of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in partnership with the local institutions and CSOs with the focus on the role of young girls as agents of change in and between the communities. Women from all communities will develop and strengthen advocacy and mediation skills and knowledge on gender-responsive peacebuilding, with women representatives of political institutions functioning as "Champions" to mentor their enhanced engagement. This service line will complement and build upon joint efforts by UN Women and UNMIK, under the joint Women, Peace and Security projects for 2019/20 and can benefit from DPKO/DPA gender-responsive mediation expertise. Media will gain knowledge and tools to actively promote women's leadership and participation in peacebuilding at local and central levels. Global best practices will be collected by the UN Kosovo Team for use, as positive examples in capacity development, including visiting expertise and short-term placements. Awareness will be raised, and interest generated on the importance of women's and youth meaningful inclusion in peacebuilding through lectures through the University of Pristina and the Transitional Justice Resource Centre, in cooperation with other universities in Kosovo. UN Women will lead this activity package.

Theory of change

Physical and social separation of communities since the end of violent conflict has helped to consolidate prejudices and stereotypes which keep communities apart, and distrustful of each other. The absence of a Dealing with the Past process has encouraged the inheritance of grievances between successive generations. The violent conflict has been transformed into political and diplomatic conflict, and the conflict dynamics continue to fuel the division and mistrust between communities and people. The absence of a political settlement perpetuates the conflict dynamic. The prejudices of division have been compounded by divisive narratives perpetuated to serve the short-term interests of domestic politics, and by the mutually antagonistic foreign policy positions of influential international stakeholders. Public trust in institutions has faltered in consequence of unrealized expectations. Linguistic division, perpetuated in part by the separation of education and other public services on linguistic lines, helps to consolidate the separation of communities and the perpetuation of mistrust. Division, prejudice and divisive narratives persist as drivers of instability and potentially conflict.

Despite the separation of communities and the persistence of conflict narratives, young women and men from both sides of the conflict divide share common interests and concerns, including

unemployment, educational deficiencies, poor economic potential and international isolation. By bringing young women and men from different communities physically together to work jointly on issues of shared interest, the "habit" of working together will be established, stereotypes and prejudice will be challenged by the empirical evidence of essentially similar young people trapped and constrained by the narratives and actions of the previous generation. By developing joint activities to highlight and address their shared concerns, and by showcasing their joint endeavours to a wider audience that itself spans the conflict divide, these young people will promote catalytic change by becoming advocates for a shared future.

The project theory of change is, therefore, that **if** young women and men can be brought together to work jointly on issues of shared concern and implement their efforts in cooperation with the institutions of service delivery, and **if** their capacity and influence to be more active changemakers, in particular that of young women, can be enhanced, **then** persistent prejudices between communities and mistrust between communities and the institutions will be challenged and diminished by empirical observation, **and** those young women and men will become effective advocates for a shared future.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) ***Recipient organizations and implementing partners*** *– list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.*

This 18-month intervention will be implemented with the joint participation and collaboration of **UNDP-UNV, UNICEF and UN Women** within the platform of the UN Kosovo Team, the framework of the 2016-2020 UN Common Development Plan in Kosovo, and the UN Kosovo Trust-Building Framework, leveraging their respective expertise and mandates. In line with common UNKT and UNMIK priorities set out under the Integrated Strategic Framework in the areas of inter-community trust-building, women, peace and security and youth, UNMIK will be closely consulted throughout all stages of the implementation process in order to maximize synergies and ensure full complementarity. UNDP will function as the Convening Agency in this project.

On the ground in Kosovo since 1999, the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** has earned a strong reputation as an independent and experienced partner in the collective effort to rebuild and set Kosovo on a peaceful and prosperous trajectory, strengthen Kosovo institutions, and achieve sustainable and inclusive development. With presence in around 170 countries and territories, UNDP works globally to strengthen new frameworks and create innovative solutions for development, disaster risk reduction and climate change, leveraging best practice networks and innovative platforms. In support to Kosovo's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP focuses on building, sharing, and scaling up solutions in three areas: Sustainable development, Democratic governance and peacebuilding, and Environment, climate and disaster resilience. Since 1999, UNDP has delivered over 250 million USD in assistance to the Kosovo people. During the initial post-conflict reconstruction, UNDP largely engaged in emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation, aiding the housing sector, and promoting rapid employment generation. Today, UNDP focuses on long-term development challenges in Kosovo, working through strategic partnerships and strong field presence to strengthen the rule of law, promote good

governance and efficiency of the central and local institutions, foster inclusive economic growth and reduce inequalities, enhance human security, and improve environmental sustainability.

The **United Nations Volunteers (UNV)** programme contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide. UNV works with partners to integrate qualified, highly motivated and well supported UN Volunteers into peace and development programming and promote the value and global recognition of volunteerism. UNV works under a dual mandate – to mobilize volunteers for the United Nations System and to advocate for the importance of volunteerism in development worldwide. Since its establishment in 1999 in the immediate aftermath of the conflict and in line with its mandate, the UNV programme in Kosovo has mobilized the largest number of UN Volunteers in the region and has promoted volunteerism in Kosovo as a major form of civic engagement. UNV has established long standing partnerships with key stakeholders that support youth sector: Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Kosovo Municipalities and Youth Organizations and Community Based Volunteer Involving Organizations and Academia. The UNV expertise will help improve public inclusion and participation in social, economic and political development, and support the growth of volunteerism within communities as a form of mutual self-help. Moreover, UN Volunteers that will be part of the intervention, will greatly facilitate the building of bridges between various groups by promoting dialogue and fostering situations of confidence and trust.

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) works in 190 countries through country programs and UNICEF national committees. UNICEF works with children and adolescents, which are the most excluded from participation mechanisms and has programs and technical assistance to address these barriers. The interventions developed through this project will be designed taking into consideration the wealth of knowledge coming from UNICEF experience working in peacebuilding initiatives and new methodologies used successfully from UNICEF in the region such as UPSHIFT (used to promote youth in identification of problems in their communities, schools, etc.) teach them in creating solutions and be capable of modelling and delivering products and services to address these issues; PONDER (used to equip young girls and boys with much-needed critical thinking skills to understand and filter the messages in mass/social media); PODIUM (used to train youth and adolescents to confront the challenges they face in their communities and gain public support for their causes – helping them understand their role being resilient in social change by building their skills and confidence to advocate and build sustainable and peaceful livelihoods) and U-report used to promote youth participation. Implementing partners will include NGOs such as Peer Educators Network, Kosovo Education Centre, Kosovo Caritas, Domovik, IPKO Foundation.

Established in 2010 after merging the mandates of four previously distinct entities, **UN Women** is mandated to support inter-governmental bodies in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms; to help in implementing these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it, and to forge effective partnerships with civil society; and to lead and coordinate the UN system's work on gender equality. UN Women, among other issues, works for the: a) elimination of discrimination against women and girls; b) empowerment of women; and c) achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security. UN Women has been working in Kosovo since 1999 (then UNIFEM). Activities in Kosovo focus on supporting the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 through developing and strengthening institutional and civil society capacities to implement and monitor commitments under UNSCR 1325 and on Ending Violence against Women. UN Women supports local partners'

efforts that focus on increasing women's participation in decision-making, promoting the use of gender perspectives in policy development, strengthening the protection of women affected by conflict, reinforcing the capacities at local and central levels to counter gender-based and domestic violence, amplifying calls for accountability and advancing the status of women in post-conflict settings.

b) ***Project management and coordination*** *– present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.*

UNDP will function as the **Convening Agency** in this project and will be responsible for the strategic and programmatic leadership of the Joint Project and ensuring cohesive and coordinated approach of the participating UN Agencies. The Convening Agency in partnership with the other participating UN Agencies will be responsible and accountable to the Joint Project Steering Committee for delivery and results of the Joint Project. Each participating UN Agency has programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds disbursed to it.

The **Joint Project Steering Committee** will provide strategic direction and oversight over the project and will have decision-making authority. The Steering Committee will be chaired by the UN Development Coordinator in Kosovo and composed of Heads of participating UN Agencies (UNDP/UNV, UNICEF, UN Women) or their designated representatives, and representatives of Kosovo institutions and youth. UNMIK will be invited to participate in the Joint Project Steering Committee meetings as an observer, under the umbrella of UN Development Coordinator's Office. The JP SC will meet for the first time after one month of JP inception to adopt its terms of reference, the first annual work plan, and agree on how often the SC will be meeting, but not less than twice a year.

The Steering Committee will be the main decision-making authority of the joint project and will be responsible for the strategic oversight of the overall implementation and interagency coordination. The Steering Committee gives guidance to Joint Project Coordination Team led by the Joint Project Coordinator and will be responsible for the resolution of the implementation issues, if and where required. The Steering Committee also reviews and endorses the annual work plans, reviews implementation progress and annual reports. The Board approves any substantial changes in the budgets or activities.

JOINT PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE

Senior Beneficiary (Min. of Local Government Administration, youth representatives)

Chair: UN Development Coordinator in Kosovo

Heads of UN Agencies (UNDP/UNV, UNICEF, UN Women)

Convening Agency (UNDP)

Joint Project Coordination Team
- Joint Project Coordinator (National)
- Chief Technical Adviser (International)
- Joint Project Associate (National)

Participating UN Agencies
UNDP/UNV - UNICEF - UN Women

The project will also establish a **Stakeholder Platform** as a coordination, knowledge management and exchange, advocacy, and scale-up mechanism. This open Platform will be composed of key representatives of relevant central level and local level institutions from the partner localities, civil society, youth representatives from partner municipalities, UNMIK, other international organizations, and academia. The platform will provide space for coordination with other activities on the ground, such as RYCO (regional PBF-funded) and UNMIK-led activities, to maximize synergies and minimize overlap.

The project will benefit from an **inception period** at the onset, during which the project will undertake an external, as well as a UN-internal validation exercise, with refinement of its targeting and approach where required through a consultative process and validation workshops with key stakeholders, utilizing also the findings of the UNDP & Folke Bernadotte Academy-led conflict/social cohesion analysis that will be finalized in early 2019.

The **Joint Project Coordination Team**, composed of a locally-recruited Joint Project Coordinator, international Chief Technical Adviser, and locally-hired Joint Project Associate, will be jointly selected by participating UN Agencies, and will be recruited and administered by the Convening Agency (UNDP) and 100% funded by the project. The Terms of Reference for these posts will be developed jointly by the implementing Agencies. They will also be shared with the PBSO and UNMIK to ensure coordination and complementarity within the UN expertise (such as with UNMIK's youth focal points, UNMIK Gender Advisor, and the Mitrovicë/a Regional Office). The team will work closely with all implementing UN Agencies, UNKT (such as UNHCR, OHCHR), UNMIK, and other partners to the project.

The **Joint Project Coordinator** will be responsible for day-to-day project implementation and coordination of activities, ensuring implementation of activities are not only undertaken in line with the implementation plan, but also embed due social and gender considerations, and find and leverage synergies with other interventions where possible. In cooperation with the participating UN Agencies, he/she will ensure stakeholder coordination within the project as well as within the project context areas, and feeds back to project decision-making levels. The Joint Project Coordinator, hosted by the Convening Agency, will serve as the Secretary during the Steering Committee meetings. The Joint Project Coordinator will inform and seek SC's approval on any

substantial budget revisions and activities that go beyond the minimal threshold from the initial approved budget.

The **Chief Technical Adviser** will be responsible to provide strategic and subject-matter expertise to the project, follow trends and developments related to social cohesion, dialogue, democratic reform, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and engage in knowledge management. He/she will also be responsible to feed expertise into coordination, monitoring of results, and reporting.

The **Joint Project Associate** will be tasked with administrative, logistical, and support role in the Joint Project.

c) ***Risk management*** *– assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.*

Specific community-level risk is mitigated by inclusion of multiple beneficiaries across multiple geographical locations. It should be considered that in Kosovo conflict dynamics can be specific at family or village level. The impact of any specific local-level obstruction on overall project delivery will be contained through the intrinsic diversity in the target group.

The risk of failure to build enough trust between communities and the public institutions to ensure practical engagement of individual beneficiaries with those institutions is mitigated through the utilization of existing partnerships, developed in the course of past and existing programmatic activities. This familiarity with institutions and individuals facilitates quick and effective mediation and problem-solving.

Delivery risk is mitigated through the selection and application of proven methodologies, for which there is accumulated institutional experience.

Risk & Category	Likelihood	Impact	Response
Limited interest of beneficiaries to participate in activities of the project. (Operational)	Low	High	Established networks of the UN Agencies will be utilized to ensure high demand for the project's programmes. The project will employ community outreach campaigns and multiple awareness raising channels about the services of the project. For activities implemented in the Mitrovicë/a region, close cooperation with UNMIK's Mitrovicë/a Regional Office and other non-UN actors will be established in order to support engagement of project beneficiaries in the region based on their longstanding presence

			and established cooperation with key actors.
Unfavourable USD-EUR exchange rate fluctuations affecting the availability of resources for the project. (Financial)	Low	Medium	The project will closely monitor the exchange rates and will apply early-warning and adequate financial planning and management system.
Political instability with regards to the inter-ethnic relations may hamper effective participation of young people from all communities. (Political)	Medium	Medium	Throughout the project, the support and objectives of building trust within communities, between communities and between communities and public service providers will be emphasized and advocated, while maintaining a clear neutral and unbiased stance with regards to any political elements.
Unplanned snap elections on the central level may disrupt commitment of key partners, including on the local level. (Political)	Medium	Medium	The project will utilize technical-level networks in place and build on technical channels of cooperation, minimizing any potential impact by political-level appointees.
Overlap with other interventions and duplication of activities may reduce the efficiency and impact of the project (Strategic)	Low	Medium	The Joint Project Coordination Team and the participating UN Agencies will coordinate closely with other interventions in the respective areas to minimize potential overlap and capitalize on any possible synergies and impact multipliers. Other relevant coordination mechanisms such as the Gender Technical Group and the Youth Engagement Coordination Group (both of which include key stakeholders, incl. UNMIK) will be used to support coordination of efforts related to the thematic focus areas of the project.
Overall security situation in the northern municipalities of the Mitrovicë/a region deteriorates (Operational)	Low	High	Mitigation of this risk is very difficult, however close monitoring of security and overall local conditions with intensive involvement of local staff, UN SMS and the Head of UNMIK's MRO (who serves as ASC for the region) will help to anticipate changes, thus making possible

			changes in advance in implementation plans
Traditional cultural and social values of the communities targeted by the programme, particularly related to the social role of women, may constrain women and women groups to effectively participate in and benefit from the project. (Social, and Operational)	Low	High	The project activities will be tailored to encourage and offer opportunities for young women to be part of the project, complemented by outreach campaigns and measures of advocacy, as well as affirmative action (such as quotas, or women-only activities).

d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – *What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.*

The project will be monitored by assessing progress against the qualitative and quantitative indicators outlined in the RRF. The indicators will be further refined, where necessary, during the 2-month inception stage of the project, in which also a detailed monitoring schedule will be developed. The project's monitoring system will consistently use sex-disaggregated data, as well as data on participation of various ethnic communities in the project. Results achieved by the project will feed into the UN Trust-building Forum and the Kosovo Roadmap on Youth, Peace and Security (2017) to reflect on how project results contributed to the needs articulated within these frameworks.

Day-to-day monitoring will be managed by the Joint Project Coordination Team, and implementation monitoring will be performed by the Joint Project Steering Committee. The project will utilize a mix of monitoring tools, including on-site monitoring in the partner localities utilizing established systems (such as monitoring of UNV placements, as well as skills development and employment opportunities), entry and exit interviews with participants in the project, individual case files, and collection of micronarratives. Public service providers will be engaged in field monitoring of the project activities where possible, in order to reinforce the feedback loop from the beneficiaries, and further stimulate trust in public service delivery.

Moreover, the joint project will utilize U-Report and RapidPro as tools of monitoring the project's impact, for pre and post-assessment of beneficiaries. U-Report is a free and anonymous digital tool, created by UNICEF Global, where youth can freely and safely speak out on topics that are important to them and their community. U-Report directly interacts with all people ages 15 and higher who sign up to become U-Reporters for Kosovo by simply scanning a code via Facebook Messenger or Viber. These polls are focused on topics and challenges that are most relevant to U-Reporters in their respective communities, on impact assessment studies (before/after) and feedback from all U-Reporters across Kosovo or specific groups of U-Reporters.

With excellent internet and mobile coverage in Kosovo, U-Reporters will receive poll questions via Facebook Messenger or Viber. Upon answering poll questions, they can visit the U-Report website

where all poll results are shared with the general public and can be analysed and referenced. U-Report Kosovo uses the RapidPro platform, which enables fully-flexible monitoring and evaluation of any target group via U-Report channels and data can be programmed to auto-generate analytics and reports based on predetermined answer parameters (controlled environment), or it can be downloaded as raw data to enable various types of analysis and cross-examination. The benefit of using RapidPro and U-Report as a combination for feedback and impact assessment (before/after analysis), and as a source of real-time information from thousands of people, is unmatched in terms of time of data processing and availability of accurate results, and it also incurs less than 2% of private market costs for equal services. Overall, the project dedicates no less than 140,750 USD for monitoring activities.

Evaluation will be conducted in line with the standard UN Evaluation Group Norms and Standards and PBF specific M&E and reporting guidelines. In the last quarter of the project, an external final evaluation will be conducted to assess the impact the project will have had, and collect lessons learned and recommendations for any future interventions. 25,000 USD is dedicated for this external evaluation. In total, the M&E budget for this project is 6%.

e) **_Project exit strategy/sustainability_** _– Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start._

Across outputs, the focus on public dissemination provides a multiplier effect, by involvement of persons in a wider audience beyond the direct beneficiary target group. In outputs 1.2 and 1.3, by facilitating direct engagement between communities and the public institutions, it is anticipated that some beneficiaries will pursue institutional careers, which would nest community peacebuilders within the public institutions. In time this can be expected to exert positive influence on conflict-sensitive policy development and service delivery, which will in turn promote community-level social cohesion.

For all outputs, activities have been designed in modular manner to make for easy scale-up, and where appropriate replication across different geographical target areas. Sustainability is intrinsic to the design of activities, with the development of beneficiaries as community advocates for peaceful cooperation. Thus, one output of this intervention serves as the nucleus of future peacebuilding initiatives.

IV. Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;

- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. For the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters.);

- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (http://unpbf.org) and the Administrative Agent's website (http://mptf.undp.org).

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report **Q1 expenses** (January to March)
31 July	Report **Q2 expenses** (January to June)
31 October	Report **Q3 expenses** (January to September)
Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (http://unpbf.org) and the Administrative Agent website (http:www.mptf.undp.org)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have enough time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

➢ Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
➢ Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE**: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
➢ Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
➢ Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE**: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project -based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
➢ Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project[19]
➢ Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
➢ Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

---

[19] Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: **The influence of conflict narratives and prejudice has decreased through improved social cohesion resulting from local populations working together and with local institutions on contemporary issues of shared interest to jointly develop solutions for a common future.**		Outcome Indicator 1 a Opinions of youth regarding the state of interethnic relations between communities in Kosovo Baseline: 27% think that interethnic relations are tense, and that this situation will remain the same. 28% of respondents described these relations tense but, according to them, there were some improvements made during recent years. 16% described these relations tense but with considerable improvements. 10% think interethnic relations are not so tense. Around 7% of respondents claim that these relations are not tense at all. (Public Pulse on Youth, 2018) Target: TBD in the inception stage	Public Pulse Survey in Kosovo	TBD
		Outcome Indicator 1 b % of young women and men who consider "having different ethnic groups participate in joint activities" as the best way to improve relations between communities. Baseline: 25% (Public Pulse on Youth, 2018) Target: Increase by 10 pp by the end of the project.	Public Pulse Survey in Kosovo	Increase by 10 pp by the end of the project.
	Output 1.1 **Young women and men from communities polarized in the current political environment have established the practice of jointly addressing issues of shared interest and concern**	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of young men and women who have benefited directly from peacebuilding interventions Baseline: 0 Target: 3,140 young women and men (50% women)	Project records, workshop reports, workshop attendance sheets	After 12 months: 2,000 youth (50% women) By the end of the project: 3,140 youth (50% women) deployed
	List of activities under this Output: 1.1.1. Implement the Upshift social impact programme for youth, designing and scaling up impactful solutions for issues of common concern (UNICEF)	Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of joint youth-led peacebuilding initiatives Baseline: 0 Target: 154 initiatives	Project records, human interest stories	After 12 months: 100 initiatives By the end of the project: 154 initiatives

	1.1.2. Deliver the Podium youth advocacy programme (UNICEF) 1.1.3. Implement the Ponder critical media literacy programme with youth (UNICEF) 1.1.4. Organize the youth media broadcast programme (UNICEF) 1.1.5. Deploy the conflict resolution teacher training programme (UNICEF) 1.1.6. Implement the youth peer dispute and conflict resolution programme (UNICEF) 1.1.7 Co-organize the third Annual UN Youth Assembly (in collaboration with UNMIK) (UNICEF, UNDP-UNV, UN Women)	Output Indicator 1.1.3 % of young men and women who feel more prepared to get actively engaged in peace building community initiatives Baseline: TBD in the inception period at the onset of the project Target: 30% increase from baseline	Project records, pre and post assessments	After 12 months: n/a By the end of the project: 30% increase from baseline
	Output 1.2 Trust in public institutions/service providers and confidence in gaining employment opportunities has improved through direct engagement based on responsive, transparent and participatory interaction List of activities under this Output: 1.2.1. Deploy 40 UN Community Volunteers with local government institutions with aim to equip youth with meaningful community engagement experience contributing to increased trust between youth and local government. (UNDP-UNV) 1.2.2. Organize municipality-level youth exchanges through UN Community Volunteers modality to encourage cultural tolerance, diversity, and exchange of ideas. (UNDP-UNV) 1.2.3. Deliver skills development, employment, and self-employment	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of youths engaged in communities in targeted localities through the UN Community Volunteers modality Baseline: 0 Target: 80 youth (50% women). The 80 includes additional 20 new beneficiaries that will benefit with 9 months extension)	Project / UNV records, UNV BI data, Volunteer Reporting Application, Monitoring Records	After 22 months (milestone adjusted, from 12 to 22): 40 (50% women) deployed By the end of the project: 80 youth (50% women) deployed
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of youths in target localities having developed near-market skills and employment/self-employment experience in collaboration with local public service providers Baseline: 714 youth (410 (54%) men, 300 (46%) women) since 2015 Target: 255 (40% women). The 255 includes additional 105 new beneficiaries that will benefit with 9 months extension.	Project records, Employment Management Information System of the Employment Agency, Monitoring records, Field spot visits.	After 22 months (milestone adjusted, from 12 to 22): additional 200 (40% women) By the end of the project: additional 255 (40% women)
		Output Indicator 1.2.3	Social media analytics (Facebook,	After 12 months: n/a

opportunities for 150 youth through local employment offices, municipal departments, and the private sector, including strengthening of delivery of this public service. (UNDP-UNV) 1.2.4 Implement innovative awareness raising campaigns to promote initiatives responding to issues of shared concern (UNDP-UNV) 1.2.5. Deploy a monitoring framework utilizing individual case files, entry and exit interviews with participants, micronarratives. (UNDP-UNV)	Reach of the digital advocacy / awareness campaigns on peaceful Kosovo (Number of impressions on social media channels, and Number of photos and videos submitted by participating youth) Baseline: 0 Target: 350,000 impressions reached, and 350 photos and 30 videos showcasing youth views on peaceful Kosovo submitted.	Instagram, Twitter), Competition submissions records.	By the end of the project: 350,000 impressions reached, and 350 photos and 30 videos submitted
Output 1.3 **Leadership capacity and influence of women and young girls to engage in peacebuilding has been increased** List of activities under this Output: 1.3.1. Engage municipal gender officers in target municipalities (where they are in place) to strengthen the role and influence of women and girls in decision-making and peacebuilding through advocacy and public sensitization. (UN Women) 1.3.2. Provide technical expertise and platforms to CSOs and women groups in the target localities to strengthen their agency and role as peacebuilding actors. (UN Women) 1.3.3. Deliver training to young women from the target communities on conflict-resolution, mediation skills, leadership skills, and advocacy/lobbying. (UN Women) 1.3.4. Organize strategic workshops in the target localities offering guidance to key	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of municipal gender officers in target municipalities mobilized to strengthen the role and influence of women and girls in decision-making and peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: 15 municipal gender officers	Project records, Direct observations by UN Agencies, Regular project monitoring visits to target municipalities	After 12 months: 10 By the end of the project: 15
	Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of CSOs and women groups in selected municipalities have stronger capacities as peacebuilding actors Baseline: 0 Target: 30	Project reports to monitor the progress and alert counterparts on the need for adjustment of support provided, Participants lists, Regular project monitoring visits to target municipalities	After 12 months: 20 By the end of the project: 30
	Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of women from target communities having received training on meaningful youth engagement in post-conflict setting/peacebuilding by UN Women Baseline: 0 Target: 150 women	Direct observation by the project team, Participants lists, U-Report, Surveys following training	After 12 months: 100 By the end of the project: 150

stakeholders on meaningful youth engagement in post-conflict setting/peacebuilding with specific emphasis on young women. (UN Women)

1.3.5. Design and implement advocacy campaigns to promote women's and youth's inclusion in peacebuilding and its centrality, including publication of portraits of young women's success stories as community peacebuilders. (UN Women)

1.3.6. Organize workshops and develop a guideline on the role of media as an instrument of peace and conflict prevention and gender-responsive reporting for practitioners in Kosovo. (UN Women)

1.3.7. Organize a series of lectures in selected universities in Prishtinë/Priština and Mitrovicë/a on role of women in peacebuilding, including an essay competition for students. (UN Women)

1.3.8. Enrol 6-9 young women into a 6-month mentoring programme with women champions from public institutions (incl. mentoring-oriented training of trainers (ToT) for 6 selected women leaders/mentors, and customized training for mentees) (UNDP-UNV)

1.3.9. Organize awareness events & interventions at community level in selected municipalities where mentors and mentees will share and publicize their experiences, challenges and opportunities on their engagement. (UNDP-UNV) | Output Indicator 1.3.4
Number of advocacy initiatives aimed at increased women's and youth's inclusion in peacebuilding, with young women peacebuilders with UN Women support

Baseline: 0
Target: 3 | Reports by project beneficiaries, Regular project monitoring visits to target locations | After 12 months: 2
By the end of the project: 3 |
| | Output Indicator 1.3.5
Existence of a guideline on the role of media as an instrument of peace and conflict prevention and gender-responsive reporting

Baseline: No
Target: Yes

Number of media representatives with increased knowledge on the role of media as an instrument of peace and conflict prevention and gender-responsive reporting

Baseline: 0
Target: 30 media representatives (50% women) | Project reports, Number of published success stories, Participant lists, Surveys following the workshops | After 12 months: No / 20
By the end of the project: Yes / 30 |
| | Output Indicator 1.3.6
Number of students with enhanced knowledge on the role of women in peacebuilding

Baseline: 0
Target: 600 students (50% women) | Number of essays submitted, Participants lists, U-Report | After 12 months: 400
By the end of the project: 600 |
| | Output Indicator 1.3.7
Number of young women having developed leadership skills through the mentoring programme

Baseline: 0
Target: Minimum 6 young women | Project records | After 12 months: Minimum 6 young women
By the end of the project: Minimum 6 young women |

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?			The Terms of Reference for these posts will be developed jointly by the implementing Agencies. They will also be shared with the PBSO and UNMIK to ensure coordination and complementarity within the UN expertise.
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project?	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		