

**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Kosovo (As per UNSCR 1244)

**TYPE OF REPORT: FiNAL REPORT**

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| **Project Title:** Empowering Youth for a Peaceful, Prosperous and Sustainable Future in Kosovo[[1]](#footnote-2)  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 00113581 | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund: n/a** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNDP (Convening Agency)**  **UNV**  **UNICEF**  **UN Women** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 31.01.2019  **Project end date:** 20.03.2021  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  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):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UNDP/UNV $ 1.430.000  UNICEF $ 792.800  UN Women $ 549.980  Total: $ 2.772.780  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 100%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  $ 1,940,946.00  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  $ 1,385,227.13 | |
| **Project Gender Marker:** 2  **Project Risk Marker:** 1  **Project PBF focus area:** 3.2 | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by:  Ferdinand Nikolla  Project report approved by:  Marta K. Gazideda  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: | |

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The project concluded implementation on 20 March 2021 and has achieved 100% delivery. Between March-June 2021, under the guidance of an Evaluation Management Group, the final evaluation was carried out by an external evaluation team of two consultants.

The final report outlines therefore project results against the objectives for the entire implementation cycle. As the project has come to an end, it is important to highlight that the swift response to COVID-19 re-confirmed the strength of a unified and flexible UN team adapting and seeking collective solutions. In the context of the pandemic, the project re-adjusted its timeframe and implementation strategy, and after the no-cost-extension approval in May 2020, the activities were successfully adapted to a virtual format. With the aim of completing three main outputs, the joint project was implemented by UNDP-UNV, UNICEF and UN Women, and under the strategic guidance of the UN Development Coordinator in Kosovo. The project’s geographical scope of activities focused on the Prishtinë/Priština and Mitrovicë/Mitrovica regions (covering 15 of the 38 municipalities in Kosovo).

Therefore, over the course of the last two years, the PBF project worked towards building trust in institutions and among Kosovo’s diverse youth whilst reaching out to underrepresented and vulnerable communities, addressing key youth issues and empowering young women to contribute to the peace, trust and institution building processes. The project demonstrated its inclusive and diverse character by reaching a 38% participation rate of non-majority youth across the activities, and included human rights, equity considerations and gender mainstreaming across its initiatives. Overall, the project solidified youth cooperation, inter-community dialogue and leadership capacities for young women through innovative approaches to support youth as agents for social change (trainings, workshops, advocacy campaigns, mentoring programmes, youth-led peacebuilding initiatives). Moreover, the project has fostered youth training, volunteering skills, and employment opportunities, and it has built confidence in public service delivery and in seeking employment.

Through consultation and cooperation from the inception phase of the project, and through direct engagement (PBF Steering Committee), the project has built collaboration mechanisms with key stakeholders like representatives of the Ministry of Local Government Administration, the Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports, and the Employment Agency, as well as civil society organisations like the Association of Journalists of Kosovo and Kosovo Women’s Network. Externally, the extension has allowed the project to further align and improve synergy with the PBF funded Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO), particularly thorough exchange of ideas and planning regarding two youth-focused surveys (project’s own Kosovo Study 2020 and RYCO’s regional survey).

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

There are no project-related events planned as 100% of the project activities have been completed and the implementation concluded in March 2021.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

This project has contributed to a series of structural, institutional and societal changes at the individual and community levels. Through its joint efforts to train, mentor, inform, employ and empower young women and men from different communities, the PBF project enabled youth-centred and youth-led activities to nurture peace and trust-building, social cohesion and gender equality in the 15 target municipalities.

Firstly, by enabling youth from different communities to establish the practice of jointly addressing together issues of shared interest, **the project has contributed to overcoming conflicting and divisive narratives that inhibit social cohesion and inclusion (societal factor)**. In practice, through its diverse initiatives tackling social, economic, cultural, environmental and political issues (Upshift, Podium, Ponder, conflict resolution training and programmes, and UN Youth Assembly), the project has triggered structural changes by creating sustainable platforms for more than 4000 young women and men in Kosovo working together to tackle society-wide issues.

Further, the project has given the opportunity for UN Community Volunteers to develop skills and capacity to seek employment, as well as built confidence to engage with public institutions and access available services. On the long term, this can **contribute to institutional change by addressing the lack of skilled labour, economic development, as well as increased trust in institutions** (efficiency, transparency, meritocracy). The project’s impact in this area has been indicated, for example, by the positive role of youth deployed to assist 15 municipal employment offices, awareness campaigns and local level opportunities for partnerships with institutions and CSOs, as well as by the almost 300 young men and women who have developed near-market skills and employment/self-employment experience in collaboration with local public service providers.

In addition, the project has contributed to **gender mainstreaming and the promotion of more inclusive social policies and practices (societal and institutional change)** by empowering young women as changemakers through engagement of central and local level institutions, capacity-development for women organisations, advocacy and awareness campaigning for women’s rights, as well as training and mentoring young women. Furthermore, some institutional change has been brought by the strengthened role of 34 municipal gender officers, the delivery of successful language classes for civil society focused on gender equality and women’s rights, or the training of 240 women on meaningful youth engagement in peacebuilding. These results, together with the representation of young women in all other project-related initiatives, demonstrate the PBF project’s contribution to the UNSCR 1325 agenda and the promotion of gender equality as a crucial element toward making Kosovo society more peaceful, prosperous and resilient.

Lastly, as mentioned in the previous section, the project has constantly engaged with central and local level authorities and stakeholders to secure **institutional buy-in and ownership for the project**. The catalysing results and legacy of the project represent a good opportunity to deepen the cooperation between young people, different communities, civil society and institutions towards helping consolidate the Youth Agenda in Kosovo.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

Along with the implemented activities, the project has generated a great collection of human impact stories that deserve visibility, promotion and dissemination to multiply its catalytic power. The project has had a direct positive impact on the lives of over 6300 young people in Kosovo, raising awareness about the importance of community-building, inclusivity, involvement in decision-making and the empowering effect of learning new skills to solve common issues. Please also see more examples of positive impact on Kosovo youth in the Annex on Media Coverage attached to this final report, which provides links to several media and videos testimonials used by the project to communicate results and increase visibility.

Katarina Radoičić (UN Community Volunteer) says this about empowering and involving youth in peace and trust building processes: “The engagement of youth in the reconciliation process of Kosovo has proven to have substantive peacebuilding potential, as young women and men can be open to challenge unquestioned beliefs.”

Similar feedback has come from participants in conflict resolution trainings: Elfete Kuleta (18, Obiliq) said that “#PONDERks Workshop helps us to develop our personal value as well as expansions of skills and knowledge which will be beneficial for our future”, while Andi Krasniqi (18, Prishtine) confirmed that “#PODIUMks has taught me to think outside the box and to leave my comfort zone because everything is possible.”

The positive impact of community volunteering, skills development and employment service delivery is also acknowledged by beneficiaries like Besart Mukulani (UNCV): “I advise youth from my community to approach the employment office and utilize its services to find jobs. I always feel good when they do so.” Other beneficiaries like Elza Ejupi (UNCV, Employment Office Podujevë/Podujevo) confirmed the catalytic effect of the project and the impact on young women: “I advised the friends who were undecided what to do after their graduation to come to the Employment Office. In a very short time, seven of them found jobs.”

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** *On track*

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Six years since the landmark adoption of resolution 2250 on Youth Peace and Security (YPS), the first PBF project in Kosovo has shown the value of investing in fostering capacity and spaces for youth to shape the future of the societies they live in. The project has made a difference at the outcome level by managing to bridge divides and diminish conflict narratives and prejudice among youth in Kosovo through improved social cohesion. This has resulted from the numerous activities, initiatives and programmes enabling young women and men working together with the support of local institutions to jointly develop solutions for common social, economic, political and environmental challenges.

In relation to the outcome level objectives, the [Kosovo Youth Study](https://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/library/poverty/youth-challenges-and-perspectives-in-kosovo.html) commissioned by the project and published on 18th May 2021, revealed that the impact of conflict narratives and prejudice can be reduced, although considerable shares of youth still perceived inter-ethnic relations as tense. In comparison to the [2018 equivalent study](https://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/library/democratic_governance/public-pulse-analysis.html), *fewer young people feel now that the relations are tense and would continue to be tense* (15% compared to 27% in 2018). Moreover, a considerable number of respondents also stated that there has been *progress with improving inter-ethnic relations* in recent years, and that *increasing tolerance and understanding for each other* was the top solution in dealing with this issue. At the same time, qualitative findings highlighted *the importance of shared activities* such as joint summer schools, workshops and sports events, and participants reported to have decreased their prejudices when taking part in such initiatives.

Regarding conflict resolution and with the aim of promoting the “culture and habit of doing things together” to break down stereotypes and prejudice, the project has strengthened inter-ethnic trust among 4,034 youth (56% young women, 38% from non-majority communities), who benefited from project interventions (*horizontal cohesion*). As a result of the successful delivery of UPSHIFT, PODIUM, and PONDER programmes (focused on experiential learning and training), the project has empowered youth from different communities and gained critical thinking and team-building skills, civic awareness and confidence to apply conflict resolution techniques. The significant participation rates for non-majority communities and young women also contributed to the inclusivity and sustainability factors of the project. In addition, the PBF project has contributed to a significant empowerment of Peer Mediation Mechanism in 40 schools in target municipalities that will provide sustained solutions to a peaceful conflict resolution through peer mediation approaches.

On building trust in institutions and confidence in seeking employment (*vertical cohesion*), the project has deployed 75 youth (75% young women, and 50% non-majority communities) as UN Community Volunteers (UNCVs) contributing to targeted municipalities with inter-community engagement and trust-building. Remarkably, the cooperation with local institutions enabled, for the first time ever, the placement of 51 UNCVs in the Employment Offices to assist in the delivery of public services to their peers. This was done through a more proactive reach out to communities and by raising awareness of the process and importance of registration with the public employment service and opportunities it provides. 24 UNCVs were placed with community-based organizations to facilitate the building of bridges between various community groups by promoting dialogue and fostering trust. In addition, 259 youth (54% women and 30% non-majority communities) were trained and employed either through on-the-job training in the private sector or establishment of small businesses. Since the previous report, the project continued to monitor and support the beneficiaries, while the self-employment contracts were completed in December 2020.

The project has increased awareness, knowledge, capacities and influence on gender-responsive peacebuilding by empowering young women and girls with leadership capacity and influencing skills to engage in peace and security processes. Through its initiatives focused on gender equality, the project engaged directly with approximately 2,000 youth beneficiaries (87% young women, 7% non-majority communities). At the local level, the project enhanced the capacities of 34 municipal gender officers to increase young women’s representation in decision-making and peacebuilding, as well as in their efforts to mainstream gender issues in policies, legislation, and practices. The project has also helped 37 women CSOs and women groups to strengthen their role as peacebuilding actors, including advocacy grants helping them to promote gender equality agenda in Kosovo. In the last phase of implementation, the project also managed to finalize the *Guidelines for Reporters Working in Kosovo Journalism & Peacebuilding,* which can now serve as the first Kosovo blueprint on the role of media as an instrument of peace and conflict prevention and gender-responsive reporting. Lastly, in December 2020, the project partnered with the global educational charity *Professors Without Borders* to host a series of inspiring workshops focused on social entrepreneurship, communication and leadership for young women in Kosovo. Through the events organised in the context of 16 Days of Activism, the seven young women part of the mentorship programme developed new skills, knowledge and confidence to seek further education and employment opportunities, militate for gender equality and rights and become future leaders in their own communities.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The Project had a Gender Marker 2 and advancing *gender equality* was a significant component of the project, alongside its principal objective aligned to the 2250 agenda on Youth, Peace and Security. Through its inclusive character (throughout representation of young women), its substantive gendered conflict analysis and its age and gender-sensitive programming, activities and implementation, **the project has incorporated gender equality and women’s empowerment within its strategy to improve social cohesion and tackle conflict narratives**. The project has thus ensured the commitments of the Women, Peace and Security agenda through various activities with youth from different communities, training, mentoring, working on joint initiatives as a connector, engaging media to promote “responsible journalism”, and collaborating with political institutions to diminish mistrust. For instance, through lectures and talks organised with educational partners, the project has helped 570 students (55% women) to enhance their knowledge on the role of women in peacebuilding. The project has thus also engaged many young men and boys to tackle harmful social norms impeding women’s participation and rights, by including them in many of its activities under output 3 and beyond. As part of the 2020 *16 Days of Activism*, for example, the project organized several events including an online Youth Talk on “Masculinities and Gender-Based Violence”. Beneficiaries have also been supported to develop practical project initiatives in service of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in their own communities, and part of the project’s legacy is a network of young women who will continue to develop as entrepreneurs, gender equality and human rights advocates, as well as getting involved in decision-making and peacebuilding at central and local levels. An example of this is the project’s training and guidance of 34 municipal gender officers in implementing Kosovo’s Gender Programme (2020 – 2024) with focus on young women and girls. The project has also advocated for the importance of engaging more young women in peace processes through networking meetings held with women CSOs, Kosovo Lobby for Gender Equality (KLGE) and Coalition for Equality meeting, and it has been catalytic by contributing to the Kosovo Women’s Fund (KWF). In 2020 alone, this allocated 19 grants to support 20 beneficiary organizations in strengthening their capacities as actors in women’s empowerment.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)  The project has an M&E plan in place and has employed a mix of on-site monitoring approaches and tools at the output level, such as monitoring of UNV placements and the UNV reporting system, as well as on-site monitoring of skills development and employment measures utilized by employment offices.  Meetings with community and youth group members, training sessions with CSOs, education institutions and students, were all used to collect structured data, thus making performance-based monitoring highly efficient. Direct participation and field visits have further strengthened the mentioned mentoring mechanisms. | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  Yes  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  **YES** | Evaluation budget (response required): USD 25,000  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  The joint Final Evaluation took place between March-June 2021. The external evaluation team (International Consultant and Local Consultant) operated remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and had the full support of the Joint Project Team. The evaluation process was informed by the UN Norms and Standards for Evaluation and was overseen by the Evaluation Management Group (EMG), Heads of Agencies and the UN Development Coordinator in Kosovo, whilst also coordinating with the PBSO office.  In accordance with OECD DAC Evaluation Criteria, cross-cutting considerations were also evaluated, including *conflict sensitivity, human rights, equity,* and *gender equality*. The latter was given particular attention given the project’s Gender Marker 2 and its focus on gender equality and women’s rights. Additional aspects were evaluated, such as catalytic nature of PBF funding, time sensitivity, risk tolerance, and innovation.  Key evaluation findings are outlined below. Detailed findings and recommendations are provided in the annexed evaluation report.  **Relevance:**  The project’s design was based on a sound understanding of the context of Kosovo, but the conflict analysis could have been better articulated. The project was highly relevant in addressing the needs of youth and women empowerment (Kosovo specific and PBF strategic aims: UNSCR 2250, UNSCR 1325) and SDG), although it had very ambitious objectives. The project was strategic/inclusive in targeting minorities through its reach-out program and innovative by piloting new ideas and complex activities.  **Efficiency:**  The project was implemented efficiently, despite the pandemic, the unstable political climate, and its ambitious objectives. The Steering Committee provided clear guidance from the beginning of the project and, despite some minor coordination challenges, the collaboration between UN agencies and implementing partners was also found to be strong.  **Effectiveness & Impact:**  The project was extremely successful in creating shared spaces for youth from different ethnic groups to meet and collaborate, in engaging with them, and, in empowering them individually. Across the three outputs, the project has increased social inclusion by connecting youth from different ethnic groups to collaborate. The evaluation notes that one of the greatest contributions of the project has been to empower youth individually, as shown by the direct impact and catalytic results for many of the young women and men who were involved in the project (social, economic effects). The evaluation found it more difficult to identify results indicating societal impact because of the lack of clear evidence, monitoring and reliable data (surveys). It is quite important to note, however, that given the short timeframe of the project it is quite complex to expect that a project have changes at societal level.  **Sustainability:**  There are already some signs of sustainability for some of the implemented activities and the PBF project has had a catalytic effect. There are some promising findings indicating local ownership but more needs to be done to assure sustainable results. There is strong willingness to develop a follow-up project and scale-up some of the key outcomes and pilot initiatives in line with the re-affirmed priority of Kosovo institutions to address youth needs and opportunities.  **Coherence:**  The external, independent, evaluation found that the project had solid internal coherence as it was developed and implemented through synergies with other UN agencies and complementary projects both at the design and implementation stages. Synergies were also sought with the UN-led intervention supporting the Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO), led by the UN in Albania, a regional initiative (external coherence).  The project sought to work with other donors, from the very beginning, and identify synergies but, sometimes, with only limited success.  **Gender Equality:**  The projects demonstrated a good understanding of the importance of women’s involvement in peacebuilding initiatives and sensitivity towards women’s particular challenges faced in terms of accessing peacebuilding initiatives, trust in public institutions, and employment opportunities. Gender has been mainstreamed in all three outputs with either women, young women, women’s organizations, or gender equality institutions having been part of the design and implementation of all three outputs.  Most commitments regarding gender equality (incl. targets) from the initial project documents have been realized during the implementation of the project, albeit with some modifications due to Covid19. Output level targets related to gender equality specifically or the foreseen impact on girls vs. boys have been achieved.  **Equity/human rights/leave-no-one-behind:**  While participating UN Agencies have a strong overall focus on human rights, equity (not just gender), and apply the *leave no one behind* approach, the project reinforced these elements. Empowering marginalized groups was highlighted in this project which focused on inter-ethnicity to: a) have much more youth from non-majority groups than in usual projects; and b) to push youth from different ethnic groups to work together.  **Conflict sensitivity:** The project was designed and implemented based on a sound understanding of the context of Kosovo and of the needs of its beneficiaries, although, some elements of the conflict analysis could have been better articulated. The evaluation also found that the PBF project identified appropriately some of the proxy causes of the ongoing challenges to social cohesion, and highlighted the focus on youth, with a particular attention to women, as well as inter-ethnicity and representation of non-majority communities as the main cross-cutting theme. However, the project would have benefitted from better defined and evidenced connection between fragility (proxy of ongoing challenges to social cohesion) and some of the project’s main themes like vertical trust and unemployment. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder:  OSCE Mission in Kosovo and Austrian Development Agency (ADA) in Kosovo  Amount: USD 69,282  Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports  Amount: EUR 500,000  EEAS/IcSP (EU)  Amount: EUR 2 million  Municipality of Vushtri/Vucitern  Amount: EUR 30,000 |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The approval of a no-cost extension through 20 March 2021 provided an opportunity for the project team and participating agencies to collectively review progress and plan for nine months given the project context and ongoing challenges.  As previosuly noted, some of the planned activities were disrupted by COVID-19 pandemic related restrictions on physical gatherings and travel affected. The project continued its succesful delivery through alternative remote implementation modalities (i.e. Online workshops, trainings, lectures and presentations; social media campaigns) were adopted where possible.  Effects of the pandemic are likely to have disproportionate impact on youth (education, unemployment, mental health), vulnerable communities and women and girls. In this context, the project remained aligned to UNKT’s status as a reliable partner and as an actor engaged in the protection of the most vulnerable people. The results of the project should thus be safeguarded by local institutions and UNKT through follow-up projects and initiatives.  In addition, general elections held in February 2021 meant that the project entered its last month of implementation and preparations for project closure and evaluation in the context of yet another change in the political landscape of Kosovo. Nonetheless, the end of project results have been shared and communicated with key stakeholders and institutions, and they should contribute to strenghtening the Youth Agenda in Kosovo. |

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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.** | **Indicator 1.a:**  Opinions of youth regarding the state of inter-ethnic relations between communities in Kosovo | 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;  7% of claim that these relations are not tense.  (Public Pulse on Youth, 2018) | 3 pp decrease in the first category. | After 27 months:  12 pp decrease in the first category. | 15% think that interethnic relations are tense, and that this situation will remain the same.    21% 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.  16% think interethnic relations are not so tense;  17% of claim that these relations are not tense at all.  (Kosovo Youth Study, 2021) |  |
| **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. | 25% (Public Pulse on Youth, 2018) | Increase by 10 pp by the end of the project. | After 27 months:  7 pp decrease. | 18%  (Kosovo Youth Study, 2021) | The decrease in the score may be a consequence of many more respondents opting for ‘increased tolerance and understanding for one another’ as their top choice. In addition, the qualitative data from focus groups equally underlined that youth recognise the importance of joint activities.  Equally, it should be noted the study was conducted at the end of 2020, and the context of the Covid-19 pandemic and the lack of face-to-face activities might have also impacted responses. |
| **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** | **Indicator 1.1.1**  Number of young men and women who have benefited directly from peacebuilding interventions | 0 | Target: 3,140 young women and men (50% women) | After 27 months:  4,034  (56% young women and 38% non-majority communities) | After the NCE, a total number of 4,034 (56% young women, 38% from non-majority communities) benefited directly from peacebuilding interventions. |  |
|  | **Indicator 1.1.2**  Number of joint youth-led peacebuilding initiatives | 0 | 154 initiatives | After 27 months: 154 initiatives | 60 joint youth-led peacebuilding initiatives were implemented  30 advocacy products were developed;  32 initiatives on conflict resolution and 32 initiatives on peer mediation were implemented.  The main themes addressed by adolescents and young people included interethnic dialogue through language courses, cultural and sport activities organized jointly for all communities, environment and climate change, health and wellbeing and gender equity.  Number of participants: 773, girls 505, boys 268, non-majority communities 161, youth living with disabilities 36. |  |
| **Indicator 1.1.3**  % of young men and women who feel more prepared to get actively engaged in peace building community initiatives | 60% across cohort | 30% increase from baseline | After 27 months:  17 pp increase | 77% of young men and women beneficiaries reported that they feel more prepared to get actively engaged in peace building community initiatives. | The 17% increase represents the measurement made before COVID-19, where 12 workshops were implemented. However, the implementation of joint youth led projects happened during COVID-19 pandemic, when it was not possible to measure the increase, so the 17% does not reflect the final change. |
| **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** | **Indicator 1.2.1**  Number of youths engaged in communities in targeted localities through the UN Community Volunteers modality | 0 | 80 youth (50% women).  The 80 includes additional 20 new beneficiaries that would benefit with the no-cost extension of the project) | After 27 months: 75 (75% women and 50% non-majority communities) | 75 youth UN Community Volunteers  (75 % young women and 50% non-majority communities) | Indicator reflects the No Cost Extension (NCE).  The available funding permitted to reach 75 volunteers not as planned with the no-cost-extension new target 80. This is due to the extension of the contracts for the second batch of the UN Community Volunteers during the lockdown period. |
| **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 | 714 youth (383 (54%) men, 331 (46%) women) since 2015 | 255 (40% women).  The 255 includes additional 105 new beneficiaries that will benefit with 9 months extension. | After 27 months:  259 youth  (55% women) | 259 youth  (55% women)  - 105 new OJT beneficiaries with 3 months employment period  - 54% of the OJT beneficiaries are women  - 30% of the OJT beneficiaries are non-majority communities | Indicator adjusted in response to NCE. |
|  | **Indicator 1.2.3**  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) | 0 | 350,000 impressions reached, and 350 photos and 30 videos showcasing youth views on peaceful Kosovo submitted. | After 27 months:  265,501 post, 6 videos and 14 photo. | 265,501 post impressions and 23,019 people interacted with the page of the campaign. 6 videos and 14 photos showcasing youth views |  |
| **Output 1.3:**  **Leadership capacity and influence of women and young girls to engage in peacebuilding has been increased** | **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 | 0 | 15 municipal gender officers | After 27 months: 34 | 34 municipal gender officers (including one northern municipality) participated in the initial workshop organized jointly with Agency for Gender Equality | In coordination with Agency for Gender Equality (AGE) as the highest institutional mechanisms for gender equality, a new training module has been developed for all municipal gender officers, with specific guidance for officers in implementing Kosovo Gender Programme (2020 – 2024) with focus on young women and girls |
| **Indicator 1.3.2**  Number of CSOs and women groups in selected municipalities have stronger capacities as peacebuilding actors | 0 | 30 | After 27 months: 37 | 37 CSOs and women groups with increased peacebuilding capacities.  Two networking meetings held with women CSOs during which United Nations Security  Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, the role  of women in peace processes, and the importance of engaging more young  women in these processes were discussed with KWN members’ (37  women organisations) and one Kosovo Lobby for Gender Equality (KLGE) and  Coalition for Equality meeting (30 participants) held  19 grants awarded to 20 women’s rights in strengthening their capacities as actors in women’s empowerment | As a result of the COVID-19 epidemic, several grant recipients had to postpone their activities. KWN has worked with them consistently to adapt their projects to meet needs with these new contextual changes, while maintaining the spirit of contributing to women, peace and security in accordance with UNSCR 1325. As a result of this, KWN has requested a no-cost extension from UN Women in order to provide sufficient time for organisations to implement their initiatives. |
|  | **Indicator 1.3.3**  Number of women from target communities having received training on meaningful youth engagement in post-conflict setting/peacebuilding | 0 | 150 women | After 27 months: 240 (20% non-majority communities) | 240 (20% non-majority communities) women trained on meaningful youth engagement in peacebuilding. |  |
|  | **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 | 0 | 3 | After 27 months: 10 | 10 completed advocacy initiatives to increase women’s and youth’s inclusion in peacebuilding with the support of UN Women. |  |
|  | **Indicator 1.3.5 a**  Existence of a guideline on the role of media as an instrument of peace and conflict prevention and gender-responsive reporting  **Indicator 1.3.5 b**  Number of media representatives with increased knowledge on the role of media as an instrument of peace and conflict prevention and gender-responsive reporting | No  0 | Yes  30 media representatives (50% women) | After 27 months: 70 media representatives  (60% women) | Guideline finalized:  *Guidelines for Reporters Working in Kosovo*  *Journalism & Peacebuilding*  70 media representatives (60% women)  Journalism Award for Women’s Empowerment established in 2019 with Association of Journalists of Kosovo |  |
|  | **Indicator 1.3.6**  Number of students with enhanced knowledge on the role of women in peacebuilding | 0 | 600 students (50% women) | After 27 months:  570 (55% women) | 570 students  (55% women) with enhanced knowledge on the role of women in peacebuilding. | Lectures and discussions planed have been impacted due to Covid-19.  In order to reach more students, besides lectures, University of Prishtina, supported by UN Women, launched a student essay competition, marking the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, intended to highlight innovative ideas to achieve the objectives of 1325 in the 2020s, with three best essays published online. |
|  | **Indicator 1.3.7**  Number of young women having developed leadership skills through the mentoring program | 0 | Minimum 6 young women | After 27 months: 7 | 7 young women (mentees) selected (1 from non-majority community) |  |

1. References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)