

**PROJECT DOCUMENT**

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| *Project Title:*   | **Kosovo Human Development Report 2014: Mobility as a Force for Development**  |
| *Proposed Duration:*  | 12 months  |
| *Proposing UN Agency:*  | UNDP Kosovo  |
| *Project Partners:*   | SDC, UN Agencies, Ministry of Diaspora, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Kosovo Agency of Statistics, Central Bank of Kosova  |
| *Total budget:*  | **120,000.00 EUR**Research at Kosovo level with HDI calculated for Kosovo Municipalities  |
|   |    |
| *Geographical Location:*   | Kosovo-wide  |
| *Contact:*  | Mytaher Haskuka and Denis Nushi Programme Specialist Project Manager  |
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|  | Executive Summary |

Human development is about expansion of people’s freedom. Freedom is the set of opportunities to pursue a life plan and to achieve goals as well as the possibility to choose with autonomy. From the human development point of view, voluntary migration flows are on one hand indicators of the degree of freedom people enjoy and on the other hand indicators of their unhappiness living in their origin country. Kosovo has experienced migration throughout history. At present, it is estimated that more than 30% of people born in Kosovo reside outside its territory. However, apart from several studies on the impact of migration through remittances on Kosovo’s economy, its impact on social development, education, position of women in society, health and education, and other aspects of human development have not been studied thoroughly. The HDR of 2014 will concentrate on these issues and analyse the impact of mobility on human development in Kosovo.

# Part I. Background and Situation Analysis

**A. General background:**

Kosovo is overburdened with political, social and economic challenges arising from the recent past. Most pressing is the need to achieve a full working democracy and stable self-government, including the greater participation of citizens at all levels of the decision-making process.

A decade after the conflict, Kosovo has reached a critical juncture. The next few years could establish Kosovo firmly on the road to a stable and prosperous future, in which its far-reaching development aspirations are fulfilled. However, its population still faces an uphill struggle to escape the corrosive socio-economic impact of decades of neglect, mismanagement, and discrimination.

Kosovo’s authorities and entreprise communities, including Kosovans in the diaspora, were able to kickstart an economic recoveryin the years following the 1999 conflict. Growth of GDP peaked at 5.4 percent in 2008, after the immediate post-conflict surge and is rising again, at 4.3 percent, following the 2009 global economic crisis[[1]](#footnote-13). However, Kosovo’s economy is still a problem and poses a greatest threat to long-term stability. Unemployment stands at 40.7% for men and 56.4% for women. The Human Development Index increased from 0.678 in 2007 to 0.700 in 2010, and 0.714 in 2012. Nevertheless, it still remains the lowest in the region and Europe. While Kosovo’s economy faces many fundamental challenges, the energy and potential of Kosovo’s young ready-for-work population are valuable economic assets.

In order for Kosovo to transform the economic recovery to sustainable human development, Kosovans have to ensure the utilization of human potential in Kosovo and in Diaspora, direct Remittances to investment as well as ensure environmental protection through sustainable use of natural resources. Therefore, for the next Kosovo Human Development Report –KHDR 2014, UNDP in partnership with

SDC has selected a crucial topic for Kosovo’s future: **mobility as a force for development**. KHDR

2014 will bring out important and insightful information to building Kosovo’s overall development strategy.

 **B. Institutional/Policy/Legal Frameworks:**

The Human Development Report is an independent report, and an annual milestone publication commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and is the product of a selected team of leading scholars, development practitioners, and members of the Human Development Report Office of UNDP.

The National Human Development Reports (NHDR) on the other hand, take the Global Human Development Report approach to the national level, therefore are prepared and owned by national teams, who in return introduce the human development concept into national policy dialogue — not only through human development indicators and policy recommendations, but also through the country-led and country-owned process of consultation, research, and report writing. As they are also used as advocacy tools to appeal to a wider audience, the reports also spur lively public debates and mobilize support for action and change.

The first report, in 2002, focused on indicators such as the Human Development Index, the Gender Development Index, and the Human Poverty Index.

The second report, in 2004, featured municipal-level human development data and the first Participation Index, which depicted the levels of civic and political participation across ethnic groups by municipality in both urban and rural settings.

The third report, KHDR 2006, focused on the young people of Kosovo and stressed the problems that members of this population group faced since the end of conflict in 1999. It analyzed the overall human development situation in Kosovo in the wake of transitions that Kosovo society was undergoing and their impact on the overall transition of youth, problems with regard to education, and particularly higher education, drawbacks and problems of transition from education to economy, and overall participation of youth in the decision-making processes.

The fourth report, in 2007, provided an analysis on the necessity of energy in development, and relationship between the social dimensions of human development and energy. It provided comprehensive analysis of energy situation in Kosovo from both a technical and human development perspective.

The fifth report, in 2008, provided comprehensive analysis of civil society in Kosovo and its relations with the public sector, public sector, as well as with its constituents and beneficiaries, Kosovans. The report provided analysis of problems and challenges as well as strengths and opportunities for the development of the civil society as a precondition for a democratic society and sustainable development.

The sixth Kosovo Human Development Report (KHDR 2010) examined traditional socio-economic indicators, from poverty and unemployment to health and education, from the perspective of social inclusion. It explored how discrimination – deliberate or otherwise – affects Kosovo’s socio-economic balance, its political processes and EU-orientated policy goals. It also identified social groups feeling the bite of exclusion more deeply than others. These vulnerable groups: the long-term unemployed, disadvantaged children and youth, rural women, Kosovo-Roma, Askhali and Egyptian (RAE) communities, and people with special needs, risk becoming Kosovo’s invisible population unless they are moved quickly up the policy prioritization ladder and are made the primary focus of Kosovo’s development agenda.

Kosovo HDR 2012 was the seventh national human development report focused on private sector and employment in Kosovo. The primary objective of the report was the provision of a high quality piece of research with a representative survey of businesses in order to stimulate public discussion for improved policymaking in the fields of Private Sector and Employment.

After seven publications of the Kosovo Human Development Reports (KHDR), the UNDP Kosovo team is hereby presenting the project document for the eightth KHDR, which will tackle the challenging subject: **Mobility linked with sustainable human development.**

# KHDR 2014

The outbreak of conflict in Kosovo in 1998 led to a wave of emigration, mainly as asylum seekers, but also as clandestine migrants reaching Western Europe. After more than a decade of post-conflict peace and four years of the independence declaration, the “classical” labour force Diaspora turned into a “braingain” and “brain-drain”– force for Kosovo. Kosovans educated in the Western European schooling systems came back and contributed to their origin country as per Western European Ideals. But today, even if they are not physically in Kosovo they are as valuable by their contributions for their homeland. This, is especially the case taking into consideration that today’s availability of cheap telecommunications never lets people actually “leave” their communities. In this context, as per today’s globalization and its complex processes, we may ask the following question: “Is it still realistically affordable to talk about migration linked with brain gain and/or brain drain?” This KHDR argues that the terms brain drain and/or brain gain do not reflect today’s reality. Instead of that, it suggests the concept of so called “global brain circulation.”[[2]](#footnote-14)

As per Mark Boyle statement, a migration expert at the national University of Ireland, immigrants who live elsewhere are increasingly being viewed as assets. “This is a paradigm shift; this is a seismic shift. The notion of brain drain is ridiculed-instead, it is “brain circulation”. The notion is that people can return as tourists, that people can be ambassadors for their home countries, that people can serve as business agents.”[[3]](#footnote-15)

He/she who decides to migrate exercises his/her right to choose, though in some cases such decisions are made on the basis of limited and frequently unequal options. The most robust variable in the explanation of migratory flows throughout history is the existence of development gaps between two regions or countries. Migratory movements change the geography of Human Development. They involve the change of location of people with specific characteristics, for example in terms of education, but also they transform the set of opportunities of those left behind and the population in the host communities.

Furthermore, the report will investigate the various dynamics in Kosovo society as a result of migration. The report will initially analyse the dynamics of both internal and international migration of Kosovans Then, it will attempt to analyse Migration in terms of its impact on Human Development of Kosovans within Kosovo, how it impacts the economy, social, and cultural life. Consequently, it will check the results of the lack of an appropriate policy framework for diaspora and its impact on Kosovo’s socioeconomic situation. Also, potential effects of migration in family decomposition and crime rates will be discussed more thoroughly. Special focus will be given to how gender relations affect migration and viceversa, whether migration affects gender relations; whether they have become more balanced or equal or whether migration is reinforcing the traditional role of women in the family and society. Also, is it necessary to consider how increased migration of vulnerable groups of the society (e.g. young women) impacts gender balance within the society and its reproductive capacity.

**Part II. Project Strategy**

# KHDR 2014: Mobility as a Force for Development

The primary objective of the KHDR 2014 on Mobility is the provision of a high quality piece of research which stimulates public discussion and improves policymaking. Yet the overall aims are wider than merely producing a final report and include offering a practical resource to policymakers and building the capacity of national researchers through exposure to analysis of an international standard.

The Report is expected to cover the following topics and the following provide an outline structure of its contents:

* First, provide a definition of migration that is tailored to the Kosovan context while making linkages to human development and the human rights agenda pursued by the UN, to the MDG’s, and the Migration framework of the EU. The discussion will be based on the existing international literature but also local understandings, and will also take into consideration the causes and dynamics of the Migration phenomenon.

* Second, highlight the level and patterns of migration within and out of Kosovo, through the use of recognized analytical treatments, and investigate migration processes by regions, municipalities, as well as demographic changes and ethnic factors.

* Third, include analysis from the perspective of key public policy areas (education, health, economy, and politics (e.g. Visa liberalization)), and present within each area, practical policy proposals for ensuring effective Migration policymaking.

* Fourth, provide specific recommendations for sustainable development plans/policies for Kosovo and its Diaspora.

The report will analyze dimensions, causes and effects of Migration on the following key areas of public policy:

* + Economy
	+ Education
	+ Health
	+ Political participation

Based on accepted UN definitions and calculation rubrics as well as using the most recent data available, the following indicators will be be calculated:

* + The revised Human Development Index (HDI) as per Global HDR 2012
	+ The Human Poverty Index (HPI)
	+ The Gender Development Index (GDI)

New Indices:

* + Inequality-adjusted HDI
	+ Multi-dimensional poverty index (replaces HPI)
	+ Gender inequality index (replaces GDI and GEM)

**KHDR 2014 Expected Outputs:**

## Production and distribution of the Kosovo Human Development Report 2014: Mobility as a Force for Development

The end-product of the project should be a well-researched policy report accessible to readers, within the given timetable. In addition, the research team will yield up any background papers and full datasets used for any analysis.

The team will also conduct the project in such a way that it maximizes the “spillover” benefits for the Kosovo research community and national policy makers.

The end product will be available in English, Albanian and Serbian languages. The performance reports and background papers shall be provided in English only, but are to be translated into either Albanian or Serbian upon reasonable requests.

**Activities:**

The production of the Kosovo Human Development Report 2014 on Mobility as a Force for Development will include, but not be limited to, the following activities:

1. Establishment of the multidisciplinary Research Team for the research and analysis as well as writing up of the Report;
2. Preparation and use data from representative household surveys as well as those related to migration processes and human development, including : Public Pulse Opinion Poll, Census data, Kosovo Remittance Survey 2012, Kosovo Mosaic Survey 2012;
3. Organization of a Conference on Mobility and Human Development in Kosovo;
4. National one-day launching event of the KHDR 2014 in Prishtina;
5. Workshops across Kosovo’s seven main regions for dissemination of the Report and presentation of its main findings, as well as to stir further debate on the topics covered by the Report, as means of follow-up after the national launch.

## Part III. Management Arrangements

The envisioned project activities will be carried out by the UNDP Kosovo office in Prishtinë/ Priština under the Direct Execution (DEX) modality, in line with UNDP’s results-based management approach. UNDP Kosovo will take full responsibility for the achievement of immediate objectives as well as for the administration of financial and human resources.

The management of allocated funds will be carried out according to UNDP financial rules and regulations, based on a work plan with a detailed budget. UNDP Kosovo will be responsible for managing and reporting back to donors on the resources allocated to the work plan.

### 3.1 Project Board

The Project Board is responsible for making consensus management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommending approval of project revisions. The Project Board will be consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when the project exceeds tolerances, in terms of schedule and budget; reviews will also be conducted at designated decision points during rollout. Complete terms of reference will be devised subsequent to the Project Board’s first meeting.

The Project Board has three roles:

* Executive (in this case, the UNDP Senior Manager), representing project ownership to chair the group;
* Senior Supplier (in this case, a senior official from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation-SDC and/or Academia), to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project; and,
* Senior Beneficiary to ensure realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

In order to ensure UNDP Kosovo’s ultimate accountability, final decision-making rests with the UNDP

Kosovo Resident Representative in accordance with applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

### 3.2 Project Assurance

Project Assurance is the responsibility of UNDP Programme Specialist; however, the role can also be delegated externally. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, ensuring that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

The Project Assurance role might be also assigned to members of Peer Review Group, composed of members from Academia and local think tanks, to ensure that the specific needs and issues facing Kosovo are reflected in project activities and output.

### 3.3 Project Team

UNDP and more specifically the Policy, Research, Gender and Communication Team will oversee the project and provide any necessary technical support, but day to day management will be the responsibility of the Team Leader. A strong performance regime will be implemented – with payments made to the Team on an output/deliverable basis. UNDP also reserves the right to reformulate research work and edit the eventual publication should it be deemed necessary.

It is anticipated that the project will require the equivalent of approximately three months full-time work for the Team Leader and the Research Team.

### Research Team

UNDP Kosovo will establish a team of writers, international and/or local, with the proven ability to analyse and write the KHDR 2014 and conduct other socio-economic research and be fully familiar with the human development concept and Kosovo. The Team Leader must have proven experience on these matters and also have some experience of leading a project of this nature. He /she must have sound drafting and editing skills in English. The rest of the Team members could be less senior and work under the supervision of the Team Leader, however, they also have to have good knowledge of the situation in Kosovo as well as its institutional setting.

The Research Team and its Leader will be appointed under the auspices of UNDP through a local partner research company. The local research company or institution will provide UNDP with a proposal on the timeline of activities, budget, and members for the Research Team that will be involved in research and writing up the Report. The UNDP Research and Policy Unit will then consider the proposal made by the local partner and modify it as deemed adequate. In case the proposal is successful, a Grant Agreement will be signed between UNDP and the local partner for the implementation of the proposal. Payment(s) will be made in accordance with the Grant Agreement.

### Partnerships and Co-ordination

The UNDP Policy, Research, Gender and Communication Team will be responsible for delivering the output and activities. The multidisciplinary Research Team will participate in preliminary training on human development concept provided by UNDP Policy, Research, Gender and Communication Team. The Team will develop the framework for research and analysis and produce the outline of the report. The outline will be tested through the field research (opinion polls and focus groups) and this will serve as the basis for drafting the KHDR 2014. The first draft of KHDR2014 and its findings will then be tested through a conference on “Mobility and Human Development”.Inputs from the participants of the conference will be incorporated in the final Report. The KHDR 2014 will be distributed through a series of workshops explaining the analysis and highlighting the findings across Kosovo, with its official launch taking place in Prishtinë / Priština.

#### 3.4 Project organization structure

The project management structure can be illustrated as follows:

## Part IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

Envisioned project activities will be carried out by the UNDP Kosovo office in Prishtinë / Priština under the Direct Execution (DEX) modality, in line with UNDP’s results-based management approach. UNDP Kosovo will take full responsibility for the achievement of immediate objectives as well as for the administration of financial and human resources.

The management of allocated funds will be carried out according to UNDP financial rules and

regulations, based on a work plan with a detailed budget. UNDP Kosovo will be responsible for managing and reporting back to donors on the resources allocated to the work plan.

* Issue Log will be activated in ATLAS and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change. The Project Manager will be responsible for updating this information.
* Risks Log (see Part V) will be activated in ATLAS and regularly updated quarterly by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation. The Project Manager will be responsible for updating this information.
* Lessons Learned Log will be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of a Lessons Learned Report at the end of the project. The Project Manager will be responsible for updating this information.

# 4.1. Financial reporting

The project will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP Kosovo. Should an Audit Report of the

Board of Auditors of UNDP to its governing body contain observations relevant to the project’s financial contributions, such information shall be made available to donors.

UNDP Kosovo will prepare an unaudited financial statement of receipts, disbursements and fund balance with respect to the project and forward a copy to each donor at project closure. In the event that donors request a financial statement audit to be performed by external auditors, the costs of such an audit, including the internal costs of UNDP Kosovo with respect to such an audit, will be charged to the project budget. UNDP Kosovo will provide each donor with a copy of the auditors' report.

**Part V. Risks** (the following Risk Log will be maintained throughout project implementation, P=1(low) to 4(high) probability)

**Risks Log**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#**  | **Description**  | **Category**  | **Impact & Probability**  | **Countermeasures / Mngt response**  | **Owner**  | **Author**  | **Date** **Identified**  | **Last** **Update**  | **Status**  |
| 1  | Implementation of the KHDR 2014 heavily relies operationally and financially from implementation of the Report writing segment of the project  |  Operational Financial    | Representative survey to be conducted and first draft to be written.  P=2  | The implementation of the KHDR 2014 must start immediately with selection of a Research Team or a local company to undertake the writing part of the Report.  | Project manager  | Project manager  | March 2013  |   |   |
| 2  | Implementation of the KHDR 2014 heavily relies operationally and financially from implementation of the survey and Report writing segment of the project  |  Operational Financial    | Preparation of the questionnaire and selection of a research team for KHDR 2014 is key. Delays in this regard may case delays in overall implementation of the project  P = 1  | The implementation of the KHDR 2014 must start immediately with advertising RFP for conducting the representative survey.   | Project manager  | Project manager  | June 2013  |   |   |
| 3  | Lack of sufficient statistical data’s for measuring and calculating the HDI   | Operational Political  | The accuracy of calculated indices and other relevant Statistics might be at stake  P = 3  | The UNDP staff will be in charge to validate the calculations and statistics, thus consult with an external consultant for accuracy of the data  | Project manager and Program me analyst  | Project manager  | March 2013  |   |   |
| 4  | Potential delays due to time constraints from the senior management side in reading and commenting the draft of KHDR 2014, thus  | Operational   | The risk appears at the time when the final draft is provided to UNDP project manager and the senior management is unable to fulfill the task in reading and  | An awareness action should be taken in informing the management to respect timeframe for the inputs. Thus if such issues occur, the  | Project manager Program me analyst  | Project manager  | July 2013  |   |   |

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|  | providing inputs  |  | commenting the draft before it goes for editing. This might have an affect in the timeline for production of the KHDR 2014 in due time.  P = 3  | project manager should inform the management for consequences of this delay by putting the risks in Atlas and in the meetings.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5  | Lack of expertise from our contractors who do not submit the product in due time and with required quality  |  Operational Regulatory  | The effects are enormous. Based on previous experience, the professionalism of UNDP contractors has brought to a stake the quality of our product, in this case the HDR.     P=3  | Project manager has raised the issue of quality of work with senior management. Yet, if the contractors do not take seriously UNDP/HDR remarks, then we got to advertise and seek for other potential contractors.  | Project manager  | Project manager  | June 2013  |   |   |
| 6  | Possible delays in writing a professional report and in due time. Possible delay might appear due to UNDP procurement rules and regulations and sometimes the lack of local capacities to produce professional papers.  |  Organizational  | Based on our previous experience, Kosovo lacks professional capacities, for some special topics, which can commit themselves and produce the amount of work as required in the TOR.  P = 3  | A specific TOR should be prepared and submitted to a local Think Tank in order to oblige the sub-contactors in committing themselves and work with in full capacity.  |  Project manager  | Project manager  | June 2013  |   |   |

## Part VI. Legal Context

UNDP project activities shall be carried out in accordance with applicable UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided s/he is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

* Revisions in, or addition to, any of the annexes of the project document
* Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but which are caused by the rearrangements of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation

### C. Section II - Results and Resources Framework (refer to page 15)

Describe concisely the desired outcome, outcome indicator and outputs, to be produced through UNDPsupported efforts, and related activities and inputs. Include annual output targets where necessary to clarify the scope and timing of the outputs.

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## PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK (RRF)

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| Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Results Framework: Sustainable development plans/policies promote employment and environmental protection  |
| Outcome indicator as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and target.  |
| Applicable MYFF Service Line: 1.2 PRS/PRSP prepared through substantive participatory process to ensure clear linkages with human development and the MDGs  |
| Partnership Strategy Close cooperation with local think tanks, government, donor, private sector, etc.  |
| Project title and ID: Kosovo Human Development Report 2014  |
| Intended Outputs  | Indicative Activities  | Inputs  | Timeframe (01-Jan 2013, 30=Jun 2014)  | Budget EURO  |
|  |   |   | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  |  00  |
| 1. Establishment of the multidisciplinary Research Team for the research and analysis as well as writing up of the KHDR 2014   | 1.1 TOR for international Lead Writer/local experts  |  x  | x  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 0  |
| 1.2 Kosovo Human Development Spring School KHDR 2014 (Promotion, Research Papers)  |   |   | x  | x  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 3,000.00  |
| 1.3 Quantitative and qualitative Research on Human Development and Mobility  |   |   |   |   | x  | x  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 10,500.00  |
| 1.4 Monthly salary of UNDP Project Manager and the Statistician  |   |   |   | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |   | 33,000.00  |
| 2. Prepare and use data from the representative survey related to migration and human  | 2.1 Preparation of the KHDR Outline  |  x  | x  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 0  |
| 2.2 Statistical Work /  |   |   | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 6,900.00  |

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|  | development (across all Kosovo municipalities and ethnicities).   | Calculations of Indices  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.3 Draft Report  |   |   |   |   |   |   |  x  |  x  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 15,500.00  |
| 2.4 Editing and Translation of Report  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | x  | x  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 4,800.00  |
| 2.5 Peer Review and Quality Control  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | x  | x  | x  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 5,000.00  |
| 2.6 Layout, Design, and Printing of Reports  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | x  | x  | x  | x  |   |   |   |   |   |   | 14,000.00  |
| 3. Conference on Mobility and Human Development in Kosovo  | 3.1 Organization of the conference  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | x  | x  | x  |   |   |   |   |   | 1,500.00  |
| 4. National one-day launching event of the KHDR 2014 in Prishtina  | 4.1Venue and Reception for National Launch of the Report  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | x  | x  |   |   |   |   | 2,000.00  |
| 5. Workshops across Kosovo’s seven main regions for dissemination of the Report and presentation of its main findings, as well as to stir further  | 5.1 Workshops in seven major regions of Kosovo; one day seminars on the topic of KHDR 2014   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | 6,784.00  |

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|  | debate on the topics covered by the Report, as means of follow-up after the national launch  | 5.2 Promoting and ensuring sustainability of KHDR 2014 with Workshops in Kosovan Universities and follow-up of recommendations with civil society, Parliament and governmental Representatives.  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | 7,500.00  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | *Subtotal KHDR 2012:*  | 110,484.00  |
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|   | ***Evaluation and Monitoring***  | 1%  | 1,200.00  |
|   | ***UNDP GMS***  | 7%  | 8,316.00  |
|   | ***Total Project***  |   | 120,000.00  |

1. *Kosovo Human Development Report*, United Nations Development Programme 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
2. Suggested by Wang Huiyao, founder and president of the Beijing-based Center for China and Globalization. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
3. “Readjusting concept of immigration”, Article in “Way of the World” by Chrystia Freeland. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)