

# ANNUAL IMPACT REVIEW 2014

REPORT

July 2015



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# Executive summary

The Annual Impact Review (AIR) Report is the result of a survey which the United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY Peacebuilders) sends out every year to its members. The AIR is a way to gather feedback from the network members and evaluate the impact of the UNOY Peacebuilders' work in 2014. The AIR allows the International Secretariat of UNOY Peacebuilders to improve its programs and shaping its strategy in such a way which fits the members' needs the most.

Overall, the survey showed that 2014 was a successful year for UNOY members. Numerous projects have been implemented across the globe, involving thousands of young people in a wide range of activities. The network's strength proved to be its diversity and the resulting knowledge that the members can draw upon. At the same time, member organisations are threatened by a persistent lack of funding and the difficulty of maintaining skilled and trained staff. Expectations of members have been met at large, nevertheless, members are recommending UNOY Peacebuilders to review their communication tools, as well as to strengthen regional focus of the UNOY Peacebuilders work.

The following are the highlights of AIR Report 2014:

- The network is at large youth led, 76% of member organisations' paid staff and 96% of unpaid staff and volunteers are below the age of 35
- The network has directly reached 112 000 young people worldwide and, additionally, a total of 198 000 young people indirectly
- Reliance on voluntary work and high turnover of staff threatens the work of many UNOY member organisations
- Obtaining sufficient funding remains the greatest challenge to UNOY members
- Most members feel that their expectations for UNOY Peacebuilders membership have been met
- UNOY members mainly organized training's and campaigns in order to build peace and create awareness on youth-related issues, additionally members, for example, also created radio programmes and organized football tournaments.
- Advocacy projects carried out by members are largely local in their scope, but some UNOY members also implement national, regional and international advocacy activities
- Members feel that the advocacy program at large meets their organisational needs, whereas the member organisations wish the capacity development programme provided even more trainings, which could equip them with necessary project management skills
- Members feel that the existing communication mechanisms within the network should be strengthened.

# 1. Introduction

United Network of Young Peacebuilders is a network of 60 youth organisations in 45 countries, united around the vision of a world free from violence in which young people play an active role in contributing to peace. UNOY Peacebuilders member organisations work in very different contexts, but they are all committed to working for a culture of peace and non-violence. It is crucial for the International Secretariat to stay in touch with the network and know how the members are performing in their diverse contexts.

The Annual Impact Review (AIR) is the main tool used to measure and evaluate the performance of UNOY Peacebuilders and is the guiding document for the International Secretariat (IS) and the International Steering Group (ISG) in formulating the networks' multi-annual strategy and annual plans. Thanks to the AIR, the IS and the ISG have an insight into the needs and expectations of the network and are able to use this knowledge to ensure the good work that is already executed continues and improvements are made where they need to be.

The Annual Impact Review Report is compiled by the IS in The Hague based on the responses of UNOY Peacebuilders' member organisations to the AIR Questionnaire. The AIR Questionnaire gathers both general information about UNOY Peacebuilders' members such as general demographics and financial information, as well as information about members' strengths, challenges, achievements, thematic focus, activities, their expectations of their membership in UNOY Peacebuilders and their satisfaction with network activities.

For the purpose of this report and as a requirement for membership at UNOY Peacebuilders, all members have been requested to complete the [AIR Questionnaire](#). This year the questionnaire consisted of 36 questions, which covered general information about the organization's, activities in the past year and their impact. The questionnaire was sent out in the beginning of this year and 56 out of 62 (90%) member organisations responded. The remaining 6 organizations which did not fill in AIR questionnaire risk being disaffiliated from the network.

Responding to the AIR questionnaire is a requirement for the UNOY Peacebuilders membership and the findings generated by this report are used by the IS and the ISG to evaluate the past activities and better understand the challenges which lie ahead. We kindly thank all members that filled in the AIR questionnaire for contributing to the development of the network.

This report is divided into the following sections: chapter 2 is dedicated to general statistics about member organisations, such as demographics, reach, activities and operational thematics. It is then followed by a chapter 3 on a more in-depth analysis of the expectations, strengths, achievements, challenges and the impact of the UNOY Peacebuilders membership, emphasizing existing regional differences. The report concludes with a chapter on

recommendations for the members, the IS and the network as a whole. The recommendations have been formulated based on the analysis of the data collected by the questionnaire as well as group discussions within the IS and feedback from members.

## 2. General statistics about the network

### Staff and volunteers

One fundamental aspect of UNOY Peacebuilders is that it is a youth-led network and the vast majority of our member organisations are themselves fully youth-led. Table 1 (on page 5) clearly highlights that this is the case: 75,62% of paid staff and 96,32% of unpaid staff are youth between the age of 18 and 35.

Table 1: Staff in member organizations

	Number of Paid Staff, Average	Number of Unpaid Staff, Average	Paid Staff under age 35, % of all paid staff	Unpaid staff under age 35, % of all unpaid staff
Africa	22.4 <sup>1</sup>	38.5	87.31	93.9
Europe	9.3	12.8	72.66	93.23
MENA	18.5	58	75.67	100
Asia	6.6	49.75	92.45	94.47
Americas	2.7	3.5 <sup>2</sup>	50	100
Average	15.2	39.1	75.62	96.32

<sup>1</sup> It has to be noted that within Africa there is large deviation in number of paid staff, while some members reported to have 450 paid staff (National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, which works both throughout Eritrea and with diaspora abroad) others are operating with less than 3 paid staff. The information in the table is presented without taking into account National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students. However, if one includes this member organization in the analysis, the average for African region raises up to 22 paid staffs per organization.

<sup>2</sup> The number presented in the table does not include Argentine Youth Organization for the United Nations (OAJNU), which has 400 unpaid staff. The organization is an outlier, as it has unproportionally high number of volunteers involved due to an extensive scope of organization's work: "OAJNU works in schools, universities, rural communities, neighborhoods peripherals, and where there are young people who want to work with socio - educational projects to build a better society" (OAJNU). Once OAJNU is included into calculations, the average number of unpaid staff raises to 136 persons per organization in Americas.

When examining the human resource capacities of the UNOY Peacebuilders members we find some fundamental differences between the operating regions. While MENA members appear to be operating with the largest numbers of paid staff (18.5), American members are very limited in this regard and have an average of less than 3 paid staff per organisation.

Most UNOY members rely in one way or another on the work of volunteers. More than half of the staff of UNOY member organisations are unpaid. Member organisations in Asia and Africa are especially reliant on voluntary work.

While the large number of volunteers in the network is a very positive sign of young people's willingness to be active citizens, it also highlights an important issue youth organisations are facing worldwide: youth led initiatives are not receiving sufficient funding to maintain their staff and hence are losing out on many benefits which come from having a consistent, well skilled and trained labour force and they may in some cases be at risk of organisational unstable because of this.

## Financial situation

The regional discrepancies regarding the funding available to members is revealed in large differences in the annual budget of each organisation. The European and MENA regions appear to be operating on larger budgets as their expenses outweigh the ones encountered by members in Africa, Asia and the Americas by far. The average annual budget per member organisations is amounted to 100.183 US Dollars.

Table 2: Annual budgets of members

	Average per member, USD
Africa	39 010.5
Europe	221 083.5
MENA	283 198.5
Asia	52 281.1
Americas	31 096
Total	100 183

# Reach

Table 3: Number of youth reached by network members

Reach	Direct Reach		Indirect Reach	
	Total	Average	Total	Average
Africa	60 021	2 400.8	73 944	3 215
Europe	21 187	1 513.3	95 473	6 364.9
MENA	650	325	3 400	1 700
Asia	21 697	2 712.1	16 000	2 000
Americas	8 080	2 693.3	10 600	3 533.3
Total	111 635	2 067.3	198 417	3 674.4

Table 3 shows the amount of youths who have either directly or indirectly been involved in projects of UNOY Peacebuilders members and hence benefitted as a result<sup>3</sup>. Again, it is notable that the regional differences are large. For example, American members on average directly reached 88 % more youth than in the MENA region. It can be explained by greater human capacities for organizational activities in some organizations, such as OAJNU, in the Americas (see Table 1).

# Themes

In 2014 UNOY Peacebuilders’ members have worked on diverse issues and have expanded their thematic scope compared to previous years. As in previous years, peace education was the thematic area addressed by the majority of members in all the regions as well as civic action and community building. On the other hand a new area of work was social entrepreneurship, addressed by 9% of UNOY member organisations, in part as a consequence of the Mobilising Youth: Social Entrepreneurship for Peace project in which a number of UNOY member organisations participated in 2014.

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<sup>3</sup> Direct reach is a number of people directly involved with the projects (for instance training participants). Indirect reach is a number of all beneficiaries that have interacted with UNOY member organizations’ projects in the wider community (social-media, newsletters, posters, flyers, etc.)

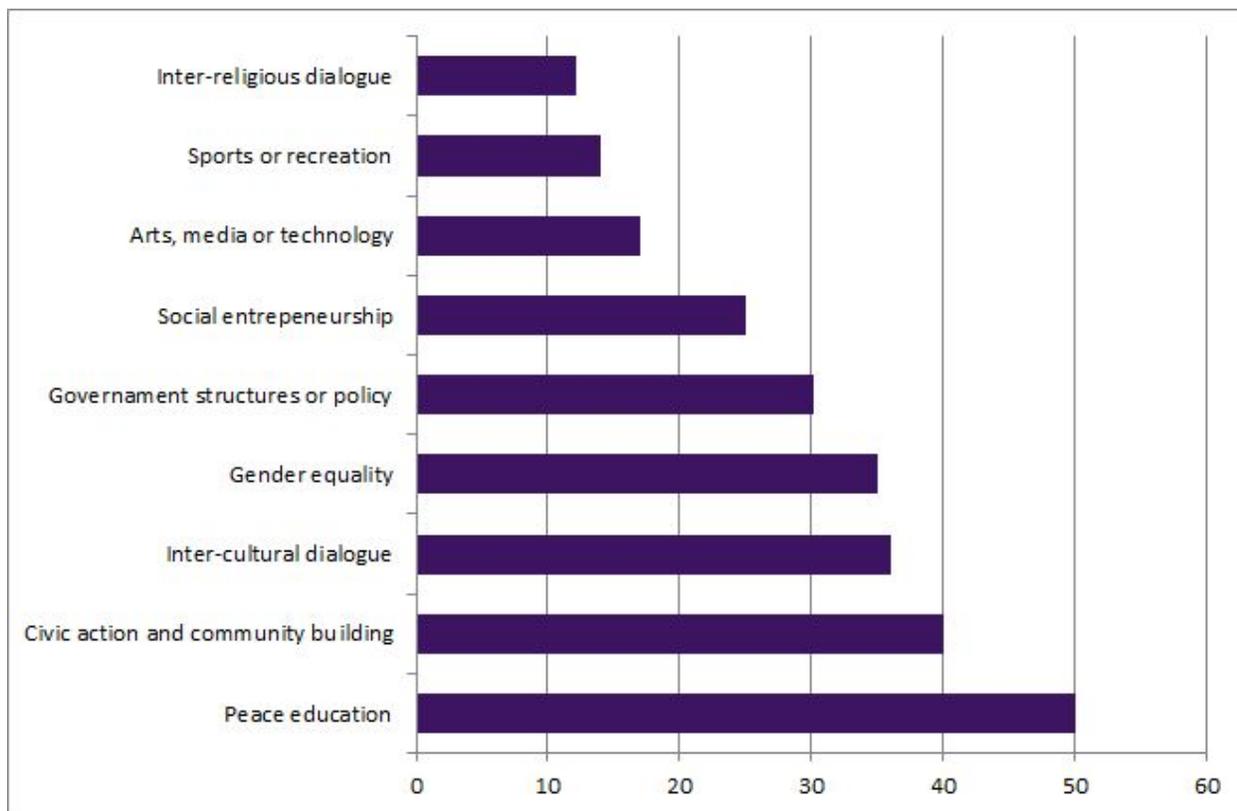


FIGURE 1: Peacebuilding-related thematic areas of member organisations

### Strengths of the UNOY Peacebuilders' members

What characterizes the network is the diversity of knowledge and skills which it has to its disposal. Many member organisations have very specific strengths and well developed in depth knowledge of their own context.

The most common strengths are:

- active involvement of volunteers
- ability to run trainings on peace education
- developed informal networks
- professionalism of the staff
- specialisation in human rights field

The advantage of the network is the access to such great diversity of skills and knowledge that members can draw upon when needed.

The data suggests that arts, media and technology are themes addressed mostly by members in the Americas and social entrepreneurship is in the focus of 16 organizations in African region. Themes concerning anti-racism are unique to the European continent while in Africa there appears to be increased interest in the thematic of government policies/structures and gender equality. Member organizations are diverse and their activities and focus on various thematic areas, however, all of them are working for a culture of peace and non-violence: for example, some of the members provide an opportunity for youth in conflict-affected areas to express themselves through art, minimizing the post-conflict traumas, as well as to develop leadership and cooperation skills through sport.

# 3. Expectations, achievements and challenges

## Expectations

Member organisations' expectations towards their membership of UNOY Peacebuilders are very diverse. While some members emphasise the element of networking, others put more focus on the organisational characteristics of UNOY Peacebuilders.<sup>4</sup> Different expectations may be an explanation for the diverging evaluations of UNOY Peacebuilders work that were indicated by members' answers to the questionnaire.

*“As a new Network member, my expectations are open and hopeful that my membership would bring me opportunities in terms of trainings/workshops, collaboration in project implementation, technical support in terms of project proposal development and link to funding opportunities” Youth Participation on Peace and Development- member based in Sierra Leone*

The most common expectations of members is to act together as a network by running common projects (31.3% of all answers) followed by capacity building (24.4% of all answers) in the form of trainings, staff exchanges and information sharing.

There are also differences between regions. In Europe 61% of the members have expectations of action as a network. Furthermore, they look forward to collaboration within Europe as 28% of European members expect to cooperate over project implementation more. In the African continent, members expect to run projects together with other members of the network and to build their operational capacity. In addition 18% of the expectations in Africa are towards fundraising. This suggests that African member organizations are facing difficulties with accessing sustainable funding opportunities. The expectations of African members are echoed by the organizations in Asia, as data suggest both have similar expectations towards their membership at UNOY. 41% of the members in Asia expect to have access to trainings, a number of organizations would like to get opportunities for funding (18%) and to cooperate with other UNOY members (18%). In the Americas and in the MENA region the expectations focus on having actions as a network (40% and 50%, respectively). In both regions there were no

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<sup>4</sup> Some members have higher expectations towards networking elements of UNOY such as having actions as a network, without any material expectations, suggesting they view UNOY as a platform to network, while other expect support in the form of hardware and funding, suggesting they view UNOY as an organisation offering operational support.

expectations mentioned related to funding, but both have some expectations towards collaboration with other network members and the IS and capacity building activities.

The responses generated from the AIR questionnaire suggest that some of the expectations have been met but there is some room for improvement. Members report that their expectations towards their UNOY membership are on average have been met (average response is 3,04 out of 5). Member organisations in Europe (50%) and the Americas (46%) feel their expectations of UNOY membership have been met to a lesser extent compared to organisations in Africa (62%) and the MENA region (60%). Most expectations have been met in Asia where the figure stands at 70%.

## Members' achievements in 2014

UNOY Peacebuilders vision is a future where youth play a critical role in contributing to a world where peace, justice, solidarity, human dignity and respect for nature prevail. For this purpose the network members have implemented numerous projects with a variety of achievements. There are regional differences regarding the achievements of the members, yet they all have one crucial aspect in common: working towards long-term goals. The work of most of the UNOY Peacebuilders members is centered on generating achievements which are sustainable, while the aim is to change attitudes and behaviour. Measuring such changes is challenging and in the short run often impossible. Many of the achievements and results generated from the activities implemented in 2014 will be felt in years to come with continued efforts to support already executed projects. Below are some regional examples highlighting the different activities by UNOY members.

### Africa

African members felt that their biggest achievements in 2014 are related to making changes in their communities and locally disseminating the knowledge they gained (21% felt this way). The means of creating this change have been very creative:

*“The setting up of a weekly radio programme on youth related issues at Obuasi and successful advocacy on the passage of the national youth implementation strategy papers” Young Peace Brigades, Ghana*

*“We mobilized the youth of Lartebikorshie, a suburb of Accra, for a clean-up exercise and health talk on Saturday 25th October 2014. We armed ourselves with brooms and shovels, and with a refuse truck, the youth went round clearing filth and distilling gutters after which the youth were educated on some health and sanitation issues. We used the occasion to create awareness on the EBOLA outbreak in some some*

West African Countries” West Africa Centre for Peace Foundation,  
Ghana

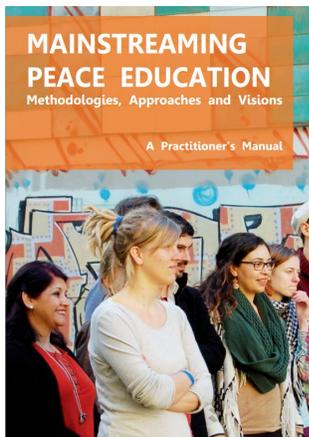


FIGURE 2. Radio program

In total three radio programs were created in the past year to create awareness on youth-related issues in Africa along with numerous other projects. 15.8% of the respondents in Africa felt that holding trainings was one of their biggest achievements in 2014.

### Europe

Organizing trainings were the greatest achievement for 18.5% of all European members. Some partners in Europe published manuals which other network members can utilise in their future work:



*“The biggest achievement was definitely the publication of the manual [“Mainstreaming Peace Education”](#) which was widely spread amongst youth-based NGOs in Europe and the Caucasus and via UNOY to many UNOY members worldwide”* European Intercultural Forum, Germany

FIGURE 3. Mainstreaming Peace Education manual.

## Asia

A third of the Asian partners felt that implementing projects and hosting events were some of their biggest achievements:

*“Once again ninth year in a row, Yuvsatta was able to successfully hold 9th International Youth Peace Fest-IYPF 2014 with participation of over 300 young people from 32 countries of the world” Yuvsatta, India*



FIGURE 4. Youth Peace Fest - IYPF-2014. Source: [Facebook](#).

Furthermore the data suggests that there have been some achievements with regard to advocacy work and the following social change.

*“Our biggest achievements till date is on the constitution making process youth, child and especially Girls Child rights issues has been incorporated with lobbying and advocating in coordination with different coalition” Jagriti Child and Youth Concern, Nepal.*

## Americas

Half of our members in this region feel that social change, more specifically changing the attitudes of their local population towards peace and other cultures, has been at the forefront of their achievements. In addition this region has generated a handbook: “*Commitment to live in a Culture of Peace*” (Fundacion Escuelas de Paz) and there have been results in form of advocacy work.



FIGURE 5. Fundacion Escuelas de Paz's event. Source: [Facebook](#).

## Challenges

The overwhelming and ever occurring challenge faced by youth peace organisations, including the members of UNOY Peacebuilders, is funding. This is applicable to all regions, funding was the most cross cutting challenge indicated by the AIR questionnaire. Funding was indicated as the greatest challenge by 47% of African members, 31.6% in Europe, 30% in Asia, 33.3% in the MENA region and 40% in the Americas. A further concern for many of the members and especially for the organizations in the African and European region are human resources. Maintaining trained staff is the prime concern as this seriously threatens the success of some member organisations. Member organisations in the MENA region do not report this as a challenge, nor does it seem to be a major problem in Asia or the Americas. This difference may lie in different operational models and differing levels of reliance on, or availability of, voluntary work. In total 13 members reported to struggle maintaining their staff (9 in Africa, 2 in Europe, 1 in both Asia and the Americas and none in the MENA region). The fact that much of our work relies on the help of motivated volunteers further adds to this issue. In some cases the authorities are threatening the progress of some African members while other face difficulties in getting the support of the community.

Although there are some cross-cutting issues, the challenges each organisation faces are also dependent on the regional context. Examples of challenges indicated by our members include:

## MENA

*Throughout the years the organization was facing big challenges especially during times of economic crisis. Last year fundraising was one of the biggest challenges. Due to the political situation in the middle east and the economic crisis in the world the organization had drastic cuts in her income. Keeping our youth and women members motivated to stay interested and involved in the work of the organization was another challenge” Arab Educational Institute, Palestine*

## Europe

*“The problem in Sicily and in the south of Italy in general is to find new and interesting ways to involve people. To get the interest of youth especially it became really hard” Centro Internazionale per la Promozione dell'Educazione e lo Sviluppo, Italy*

## Africa

*“Lack of adequate funding to have paid staff in the COPA Southern office. Keeping volunteers who could learn and stay longer with the organization was a challenge as there are no allowances for volunteers. Lack of latest technology like more modern computers and fast internet” The Coalition for Peace in Africa, Kenya*

## Asia

*“Despite continuous assertions by APT that the organization does not oppose religion, sometimes we have been accused of trying to change people’s religious beliefs, which is a widespread suspicion in the Afghan context. In addition, APT has set as its goal to create projects where at least 35% of the participants are women, but we usually fall short of achieving this goal. Women are usually prevented from taking part in our activities if they are being pressured by conservative parents or because of their domestic obligations and different security reasons. Security remains a challenge for university students and people at large in Afghanistan. In the past year, there was a several-week unexpected hiatus at the universities due to conflicts between the 2014 presidential election candidates. Finally, lack of sufficient government support has the potential to jeopardize the success of our activities” Afghans for Progressive Thinking, Afghanistan*

## Americas

*“The challenges facing OAJNU are linked to the motivation of its members. With no paid staff, and all young volunteer, it is important that members remain their duties throughout the year, that is why we must maintain high motivation”* Organización Argentina de Jóvenes para las Naciones Unidas, Argentina

As a network, UNOY Peacebuilders strives to support its members to overcome some of the challenges they face in implementing their work. The IS understands this is a challenge in itself given the diversity of the network members needs and expectations which need to be addressed. Much of the work conducted by the IS and in joint network activities is designed to have a long-term impact improving the overall global operating environment of youth peace organisations, creating a more enabling international environment in the long-term.

28.4% of members think that UNOY can additionally support them with regards to funding. While UNOY as a network faces common problems of funding and organisations are rarely in a position to directly provide funding each other, the IS is available to assist and support member organisations in their fundraising efforts. The IS also encourages members who are aware of specific funding opportunities to share information about these opportunities within the network. The IS's current support for funding to members comes in two forms: directly and indirectly. Direct support comes in form of joint projects (implementing projects in partnership between the IS and member organisations or assisting members developing funding proposals). The IS indirectly supports its members with funding opportunities by advocating for greater focus on youth led work in the international community. Similarly the IS encourages member organisations with innovative approaches to fundraising to share information about those approaches with the secretariat and other members of the network. 64.37% of respondents felt that UNOY has helped them overcome some of their challenges in the past year. The majority of the member organizations report that UNOY was helpful in addressing their problems through providing opportunities for training, facilitating information exchange about funding, developments in the field, as well as exchange visits. The IS is restlessly searching for innovative ways to support members in funding matters.

Members have found UNOY to be helpful with regards to sharing information, receiving information and as a platform for learning. The data suggest that the manual “Mainstreaming Peace Education” was useful addition to their work. For example, Generation Peace Youth Network, Philippines, reported it was used in their work.



# 4. Recommendations

In their responses to the AIR, member organisations provided various suggestions and recommendations to both the network as a whole and to the IS as the coordinating body for the network.

## Network

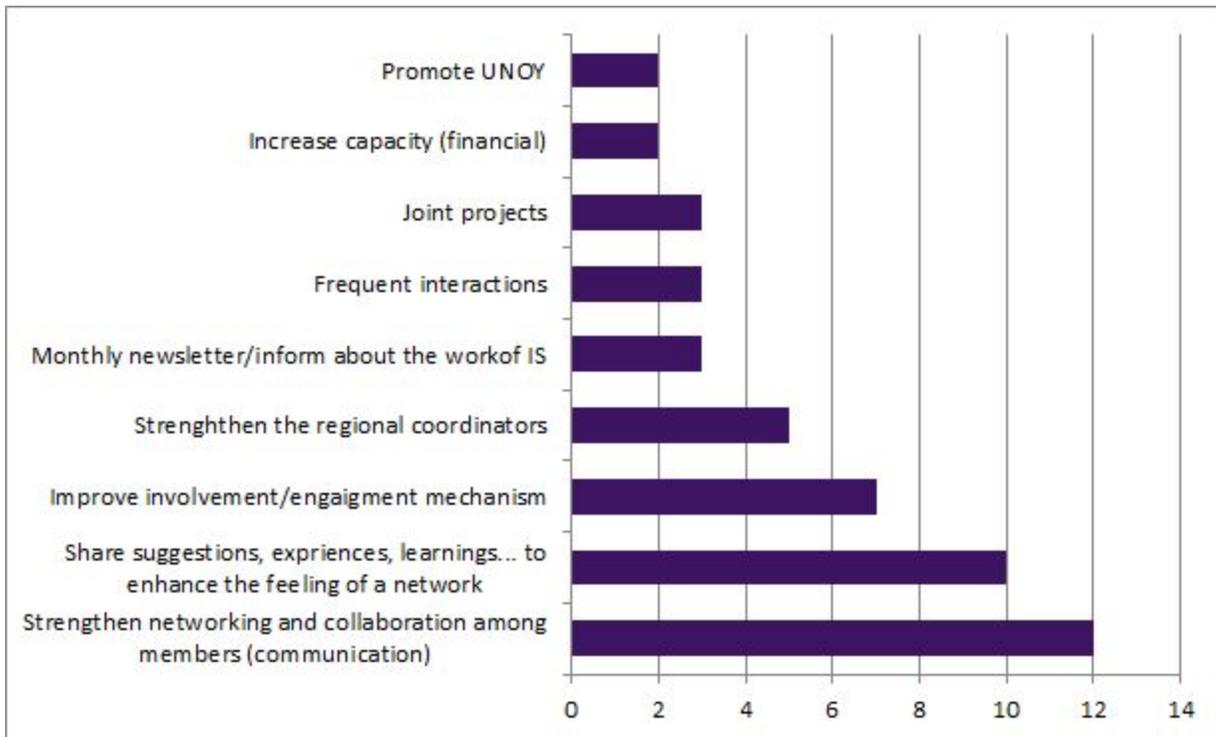


FIGURE 6: Advice of members to the network as a whole

A sense of belonging is crucial to achieving the objectives of a network such as UNOY Peacebuilders. Central to creating this sense of belonging is good and active communication between network members. Strengthening communication and engagement issues have been recurring suggestions in AIR responses, including in 2014. The Young Peacebuilders Forum held for the first time in September 2014 is one of the new tools designed by the IS to improve communication between member organisations, bringing them face-to-face to meet, interact and learn from each other. It is also an opportunity to create ownership over the network by discussing joint network concerns. Since in light of the very positive feedback received, the IS is currently looking into possibilities to organise similar forums in other regions on a regular basis.

Other recommendations from member organisations to increase ownership and a sense of belonging towards UNOY include strengthening regional coordination of network activities: “[It is

important to] strengthen the regional coordinator role” (Fundacion Escuelas de Paz, Colombia). This is an area the IS has looked into and will continue working on with the International Steering Group.

Member organisations have provided many good and creative ideas for improving network communications. Suggestions include sending more emails, having joint training calendars, newsletters, more face to face meetings and to make more use of the diversity of member organisations:

*“UNOY should be open minded, be ready for change, try new ways of working with youths” Centre for Legal Rights Education, Advocacy and Development, Kenya*

*“Keep up the good work and try to involve and create synergies among the very different souls of the network. During the forum we realized how different in some cases, the members are each other. But this can be the biggest richness for all of us” CEIPES, Italy.*

### **International Secretariat**

As previously mentioned, the management team within the IS is addressing the area of improving communications and are holding internal discussions on how to strengthen the existing mechanisms. A few members “are not sure what does the International Secretariat exactly do”. This is an area that needs to be addressed further, as it is crucial to UNOY’s work that members feel involved and are fully aware of the work of the IS what is happening in The Hague. This is a clear indication that communication within the network needs to be improved further.

A number of members feel the existing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms need to be improved. A new M&E tool has been introduced by the IS in the form of the Participants Review which has been launched at the start of this year. Additionally, at the moment UNOY is coordinating a project, which will result in development of guidelines for organizational and operational M&E and will improve the UNOY practices.

Overall, most of the members organisations are satisfied with the work of the IS and are encouraging the team at the IS to keep on going:

*“UNOY should be a network and organization at the same time. There are issues that requires an organizational approach and there are some that can be handled at network level. For example a simple management/project question, after regional partners training so what? How can you UNOY factor in long term plans in the strategic*

*plan that they will measure after a period of time?" Kenya Youth Foundation*

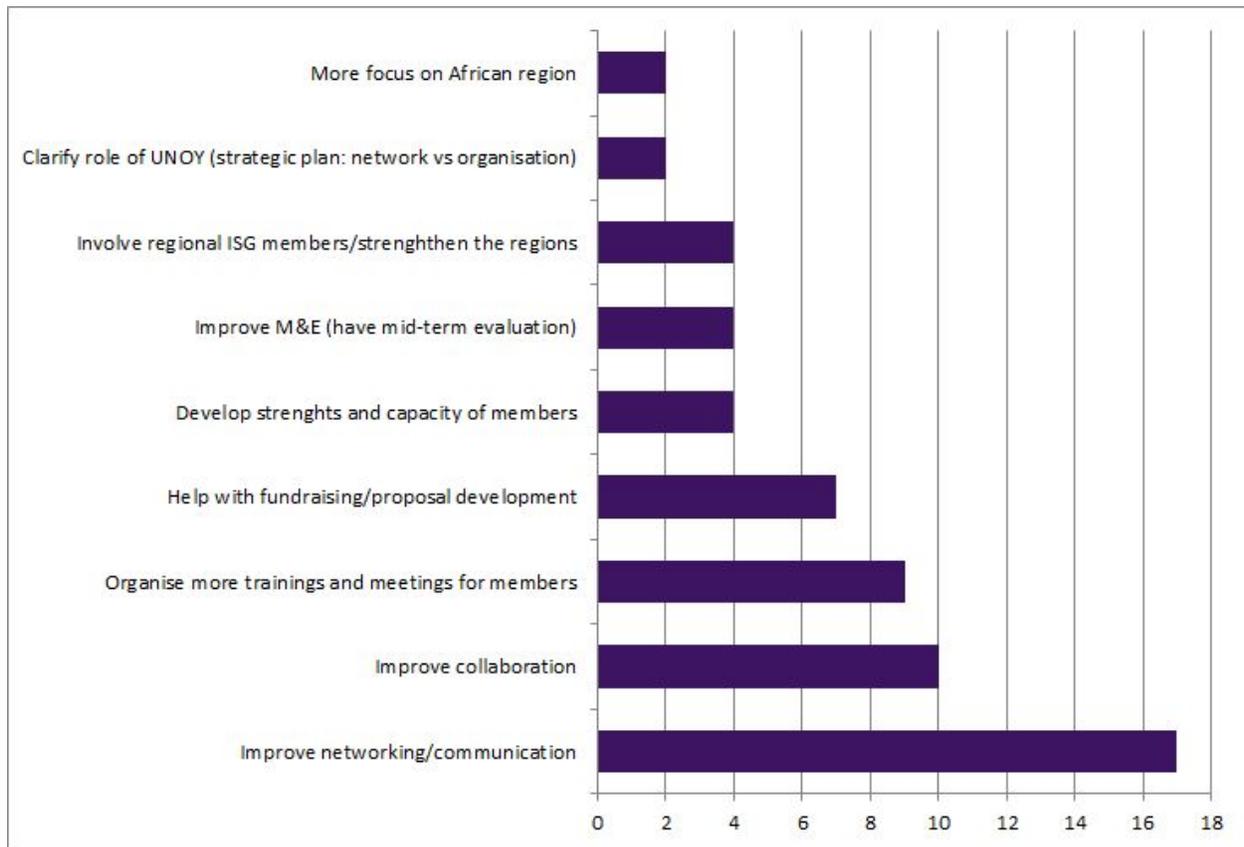


FIGURE 6: Advice of members to International Secretariat

### Capacity development programme

UNOY Peacebuilders' common activities fall into two main programmes, capacity development and advocacy as defined in our strategic plan for 2011-2015. The capacity development program is aimed at providing member organisations with necessary skills for their successful operation. UNOY Peacebuilders does so in many ways, ranging from long term partnerships, creation of publications and toolkits, to job shadowing visits and trainings courses. Only 7% of all the members feel that the UNOY's capacity development programme did not meet their organisational needs, whereas 36% of members feel this question was not applicable to them as they were not involved in the programme. Among the members who were involved, 10% feel that the programme should be more intensive and many find it crucial that all members are involved. Other members who were involved felt that the capacity development programme should have a more regional focus and put more emphasis on funding.

The data suggests that the members who have participated in the programme feel that it meets their organisational needs and has helped them understand gender perspectives, yet they feel the need to expand on the thematic areas it currently is addressing.

### **Advocacy programme**

The advocacy program brings the voice of the young peacebuilders to the attention of the policy-makers and campaigns for youth participation in peacebuilding. According to responses to the AIR, members feel that the advocacy program at large meets their organisational needs (46%), but should have a greater regional focus. Advocacy program is indeed currently mainly focused on the international level, particularly UN, however, UNOY considers possibilities of extending the reach to other levels as well. This programme is designed to create favourable conditions for youth led peace initiatives on policy level. The benefits of this programme can be felt by members who are not actively involved in the programme in the coming future when the seeds of the advocacy efforts blossom in the form of favourable policies and increased financial support for youth led peacebuilding.

## Support offered by member organisations

Many of UNOY Peacebuilders' members feel highly motivated and are willing to engage with other network members. Some members are asking for support, others are willing and able to offer it. Much of the support offered is small scale but it highlights the strength of the network and the supportive nature of its members. Offers include free consultancies, space on radio programs, support in project development and information-sharing. The International Secretariat encourages member organisations to make use of the support they can offer each other and to collaborate with other members bilaterally.

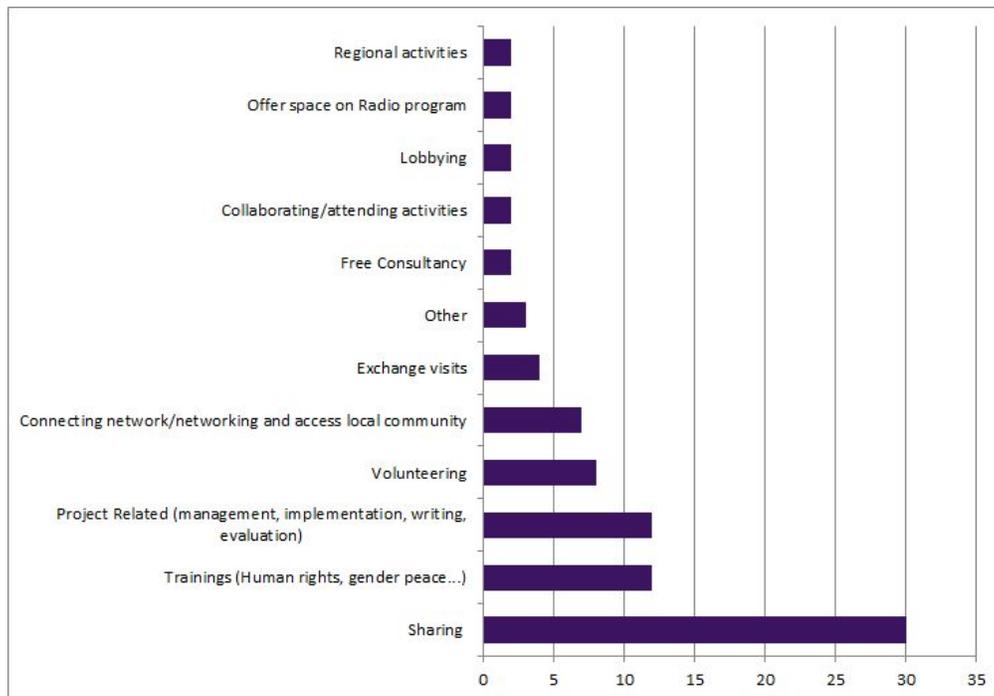


FIGURE 7: Support members are offering to other members

## Concluding remarks

2014 has passed and as far as the IS is concerned it was a successful year. UNOY member organizations have run activities in the areas of peace education, civic action and community building and intercultural dialogue and others. The members were able to reach directly and indirectly impressive 310 000 persons through their activities! We congratulate all members for the work they have done and thank them for being part of and playing their role in UNOY Peacebuilders. Now it is time to look ahead and face some continued and some new challenges, building on the information gathered in the Annual Impact Review 2015.

UNOY has in the past, is currently and will in future continue to build the world where young people have an opportunity and skills to contribute to peace.

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