Support to National Efforts for
PROMOTING PEACE BUILDING IN SOUTHERN SERBIA
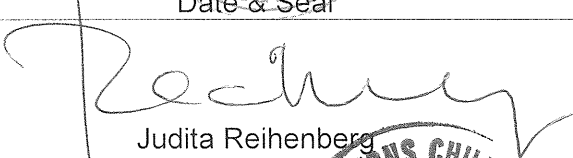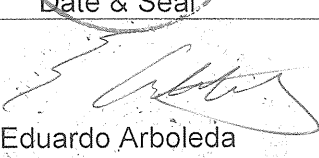
SPANISH MDG ACHIEVEMENT FUND FOR Conflict Prevention and Recovery
A UN JOINT PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTED WITH
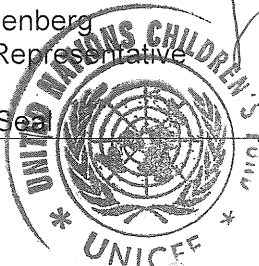THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Responsive to:

UNDAF Outcome 3.1   Sustainable development plans that effectively respond to the need of people, communities and promote rural development

UNDAF Outcome 3.7   Improved network of employment services and strengthened employment promotion policies

Programme Title: Promoting Peace building in Southern Serbia	Total Estimated Programme Budget: $ 2,500,000
Programme Duration: 30 months	Out of which:
Fund Management: Pass Through	
Lead Agency: UNDP	1. Planned resources:
Participating Agencies: UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, IOM	• MDG-F $ 2,500,000
Administrative Agent: UNDP	• Government $
National Lead Partner: MPALSG	2. Unfunded budget: $ 0
National Partners: Government of the Republic of Serbia, Coordination Body, Commissariat for Refugees, municipalities, NGOs, SCTM	

UN Organizations and National Partners	
William Infante UN Resident Coordinator in Serbia and UNDP Resident Representative Date & Seal	Milan Marković Minister of Public Administration and Local Self Government Date & Seal
Mariarita Capirci UN HABITAT Head of Office Date & Seal	Gregoire Goodstein IOM Chief of Mission Date & Seal
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Annexes

1. Executive Summary

This project is based on assumptions related to the current situation in and outside of South Serbia, potential future developments, and the role of development in conflict situations.

- South Serbia is a post-conflict setting, with latent tensions related to issues of inequalities perceived and actual and where violence has the potential for resurgence.
- Given the positive role of development in conflict, emphasis here is best placed on identifying developmental-type measures that can contribute to stability in the medium and long-term.

Since 2001 South Serbia has benefited from effective division of labour among the international agencies active in the region (see Annex II for detailed information). Whereas UNDP has focused on programming in governance, civil society and (to a lesser degree) local economic development OSCE has taken a leading role on judicial and police reform. Likewise, the monitoring of the security situation has fallen under the mandate of the European Monitoring Mission (EUMM). While areas of overlap have been present (among other things between UNDP- and USAID-funded initiatives), these overlaps were increasingly managed in a coordinated manner. The strong donor support enjoyed by the various UNDP-implemented initiatives in South Serbia have resulted in the delivery of over 20 million Euros through the European Union and other donors such as the World Bank, and the governments of the Austria, Netherlands, Norway, Luxembourg, and Sweden during the period 2001 - 2008. During the same period of time in south Serbia UNICEF was engaged in supporting youth development, social services and civil society, IOM on conflict mitigation capacity development and UNHCR on alleviating the needs of the vulnerable and displaces by providing durable and adequate housing solutions and sustainable livelihoods

However, conflict and peace dynamics in South Serbia remain rooted in several inequalities (political representation and participation, economic inequality, and access to social services) at inter-community, inter-municipality, and inter-regional/national levels. The UNDP Conflict Mitigation Mission conducted at the end of 2007 recommended actions to strengthen conflict mitigation impacts in South Serbia. To this end, the Mission recommended focussing on the following strategic objectives:

- Bolster multi-ethnic South Serbian identity.
- Build understanding, trust, and confidence between communities.
- Increase effectiveness and accountability of political process and institutions.
- Strengthen regional economic development and investment.

By mid 2008 UNDP, together with the UN Country Team in Serbia and international multi-bi partners operating in Serbia prepared a broad programmatic framework to address the underlying, latent causes of conflict in South Serbia. The framework actions are clustered around the following outcomes of the conceived intervention:

Outcome 1 - **Community cohesion and human capital**: Communities in south Serbia are stronger, more integrated, and better able to reduce inter-ethnic tensions and conflict risk.
Outcome 2 - **Public services**: More equitable and improved access to public services and welfare benefits (including basic registration documentation, health and education)
Outcome 3 - **Economic development**: Increased overall economic prosperity of the region, and reduced discrepancies in wealth and employment between ethnic groups, and with other parts of the country.
Outcome 4 - **Migration**: Migrants in South Serbia are provided with appropriate support to participate in the social and economic life of the region

With the aim of promoting socially cohesive and inclusive development process in partnership with national actors two initiatives are undertaken in South Serbia. A multi-bi pledge from the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Switzerland as well as from UNDP/BCPR with a indicative

contribution of $8.8m will encompass all four outcomes within the project Strengthening Capacity for Inclusive Local development in South Serbia to be implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and ILO in full programmatic and management synergy with the project further described in this document.

However, given the complexity and scale of planned intervention it was determined that further parallel support is needed and should be developed in the direction of the:

Outcome 1 – Community Cohesion and Human Capital

To achieve this outcome and within the framework of this MDG F project UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN HABITAT and IOM will partner with the 13 municipal governments, the Coordination Body for South Serbia, civil society organisations, and the Centres for Social Work. Specific improvements in their capacity will be in policy-making and monitoring of gender sensitive, transparent and inclusive policy and strategy implementation, their ability and incentives to work in partnership, address conflict/violence prevention and safety, the support to sustainable youth clubs/institutions and peer education programmes, as well as in the improvement of living conditions for IDPs. The project will therefore deliver the following specific outputs:

Output 1.1 **Provide support to institutional strengthening of the governance structures in South Serbia to facilitate participation of women belonging to different ethnic groups in policy and decision-making processes**

Output 1.2 Inter-ethnic understanding and collaboration among adolescents and young people strengthened

Output 1.3 Strengthening capacities of local self governments, institutions and civil society to engage in conflict / violence prevention planning through conflict mediation training participation, dialogue and partnerships for improved safety for better understanding of local aspects of conflict and adequate solutions

Output 1.4 Displacement reduced through multi-faceted dialogue; improved livelihoods and living conditions for IDPs (especially particularly vulnerable categories of the IDP population such as single headed female households)

2. Situation Analysis

2.1 Context: *Serbia*

Throughout the 1990s Serbia was adversely affected by armed conflicts, international isolation, political instability and economic turmoil that impacted severely on social and economic development. During the first half of the 1990s industrial activity fell by 50 percent and per capita GDP plummeted to 1969 levels. Economic growth has gained pace since the mid 1990s, with the exception of a severe downturn in 1999 when GDP fell by 18 percentage points due to the Kosovo[1] conflict.

The structural changes that took place in the 1990s resulted in large-scale job losses that, in turn, led to a substantial withdrawal of many workers from the labour force, high rates of unemployment, and an increase of employment in the informal economy. This has resulted in significant and widening regional disparities, worsening the labour market disadvantage of certain groups of the population – a problem reinforced by the marginalisation of minority groups, particularly in Serbia's south.

EU accession is undoubtedly the single most important policy agenda for Serbia. Earlier this year Serbia and the EU signed a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA). This is a positive

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[1] Autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija under the administration of UN according to the UN Resolution 1244/99

development for stability and sustained economic growth in the Western Balkans and for Serbia. However, it also poses challenges for the country. Institutional and policy reforms are required, as is developing the capacity to absorb the significant funding that is and will continue to be available. These challenges are magnified in the country's poor regions, while also presenting opportunities for development.

2.2   Context: South Serbia

Overview: Social, economic and political dynamics in South Serbia – in which 90 percent of the Albanian population in Serbia lives[2] – have been significantly affected by the legacy of a low level insurgency in the municipalities of Presevo and Bujanovac in 2000-2001linked to the 1998-1999 conflict in Kosovo. The situation in the region was stabilized in 2002 following the set of measures brought by the Government embodied in the "Covic Plan"[3] which also included commitments by the Serbian government to promote social, political and economic recovery in the region.

The main achievements of the Covic plan to date are threefold: i) a significant investment in the physical infrastructure of the Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja municipalities, ii) the election of an Albanian mayor in Bujanovac, and iii) the establishment of a multi-ethnic police force. However, there are still unresolved issues with regards to employment opportunities for all ethnicities from the region, particularly as the economic situation has not improved. Furthermore, equitable ethnic representation in state and local governance structures continues to be contentious.

Whereas some progress has been made by the Serbian government and international development partners, continued stabilisation efforts are still needed to address latent tensions and polarisation between ethnic groups at a local level. A renewed pro-European perspective in central government offers opportunities in South Serbia for development and introduces a previously lacking impetus for efforts to support long-term peace. It also strengthens the "pull factor" for actors in the region to work in cooperation across ethnic lines in order to access development funding, such as the Instrument for Pre Accession (IPA), other EU instruments, the National Investment Plan (NIP) and other national funding streams.

Administration structure and population: The region of South Serbia is administratively divided into two Districts (Jablanica and Pčinja), with thirteen municipalities (See map appended in annex 1), and has a population of approximately 470,000 people. This corresponds to a NUTS[4] level 2 region in line with EU criteria. According to the 2002 Census, more than 12 per cent of the population of the region belongs to the Albanian minority – concentrated mostly in the municipalities of Preševo, Bujanovac and Medvedja. There is a significant Roma population, representing the 4.7 per cent of the total population[5] (see *Box 1* below for comparative population data). There are also 18,000 IDPs living in the region[6].

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[2] Not including UNMIK Kosovo

[3] This refers to Nebojsa Covic who as Deputy Prime Minister at the time took the lead in government during the negotiation and subsequent rehabilitation process.

[4] Nomenclature of Territories (NUTs) is an EU statistical mechanism for dividing up regions.

[5] Due to under-reporting of births, the actual number of Roma living in the area is estimated to be much higher.

[6] Source UNHCR internal reports

Economy: South Serbia is one of Serbia's least developed regions; the strong economic growth experienced elsewhere in recent years (averaging 5.7 percent annually at a national level) has not been seen in the region. Despite the overall decline of the poverty rate in Serbia from 14 percent in 2002 to 6.6 percent in 2007, poverty in South Serbia remains much higher (upwards of 18 percent in rural areas), and poverty rates have remained stable between 2002 and 2007[7]. Figures on human development also highlight the large differences that exist between South Serbia and the rest of the country[8]. The poorest municipality, Preševo, in South Serbia is the poorest in the country. Although the region is home to 6.4% of Serbia's population, it accounts for 18% of the country's poor[9].

Municipality	national income 2005 (Serbia = 100)
Preševo	14.0
Medveđa	16.9
Bosilegrad	21.4
Vlasotince	24.8
Trgoviste	26.7
Bujanovac	27.8
Lebane	29.7
Vladicin Han	31.8
Surdulica	38.1
Bojnik	40.4
Leskovac	49.2
Crna Trava	53.7
Vranje	88.3

To date, the National Investment Plan (NIP), which was established to redress the imbalance in economic development in Serbia, has not fully addressed imbalances in the South Serbia; of Serbia's 25 districts Pčinja and Jablanica were allocated least funds[10].

Employment: Compared to the national unemployment rate (according to WB data it is currently at around 14%; according to the national employment agency it is around 17%; unofficially it is estimated at 24% with unemployment rate for women more then 5% higher then men), the situation is significantly worse in South Serbia with overall unemployment at 38.2 percent in Pčinja district and 43.1 percent in Jablanica district. Women in South Serbia make up 39 percent of the labour compared with 43.5 percent nationally. However, women account for only 25 percent of employees in Presevo and 15 percent in Crna Trava. They generally occupy lower positions and are paid significantly less. Educational attainment is a strong determinant of both labour market status and poverty risk. Individuals with no education or uncompleted primary education have the largest poverty index (18.7 per cent in 2007), experience higher inactivity and unemployment rates as well as lower employment rates. In turn, households with inactive and unemployed members have poverty indexes of 11.1 per cent and 12.2 per cent, respectively.

Migration: There have been major changes in the population structure of municipalities in South Serbia. Both Leskovac and Vranje have seen significant gains in population, whereas many of the smaller, more rural municipalities, such as Bosilegrad, Trgoviste, Crna Trava and Medvedja, have

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[7] Republic Statistical Office, *Living Standard Measurement Study Serbia 2002–2007,* Belgrade, 2008.
[8] Human Development Report for Serbia 2008 Human Development Index rankings where for the total 25 Districts of Serbia Jablanica and Pcinja are ranked 21st and 25th respectively (http://www.undp.org.yu/?event=public.nhdr).
[9] Republic Statistical Office, *Living Standard Measurement Study Serbia 2002–2007,* Belgrade, 2008.
[10] Source internal UNDP study.

experienced massive emigration flows of younger and better educated individuals, who have moved to urban centres in search of better employment opportunities. Reliable data on internal and external migration patterns is limited However, available information shows that there are three types of migration patterns in the region, mostly determined by poor employment opportunities. There is also limited data on international migration[11], particularly with respect to data on readmission and returns. Research is required to investigate what are the actual numbers of people returning from Western Europe, what is causing them to return and what their priority needs are once they have returned. Furthermore collaboration with different embassies of Western Capitals is required in order to obtain data on the number of people that they know have returned or who will be returning.

Access to public services: Access to public services in South Serbia is particularly difficult for children and youth. This is particularly true for Roma children who are not receiving their basic entitlement to medical health care, education and social protection. This is partly due to the fact that many children are not registered at birth. Birth registration is the single basic requirement to obtain subsequent access to public services.

Youth: Young people from different ethnicities in South Serbia face numerous challenges, particularly a legacy of conflict and resultant isolation from mainstream society and lack of interaction in the region. In addition to the employment and education issues indicated above, there is also a lack of opportunities or mechanisms for young people to actively participate in shaping and developing their society.

Although some steps have been taken to address these challenges, such as the municipal level Youth Office structure proposed by the *National Youth Strategy*, these need to be programmatically strengthened throughout the region. This is particularly important in multi-ethnic areas, in order to facilitate the engagement of young man and women as active agents in addressing prejudice and discrimination.

Civil Society: There are very few NGOs registered and active in South Serbia. The most active NGOs are in Vranje and Leskovac, with some in Bujanovac and other municipalities (the majority of which were formed following the end of the conflict in 2001). NGOs largely engage in a restricted set of activities, focusing on basic civil society capacity development activities, public advocacy, and inter-ethnic dialogue. These activities are under-coordinated and could be more effective in supporting stability and development in the region if deficits such as a lack of strategic vision and human capital are addressed. Further, civil society impact is impeded because its stronger elements, particularly NGO's, are not based in nor enjoy strong buy-in from the neediest communities. As a result, NGO's lack capacity or strategic focus to perform the core functions of civil society: to facilitate or push for inclusive social, economic and political development through grass roots activism, contribution of expertise to policy development, or issue based research, documentation and lobbying.

Equipped with stronger human capital and closer professional links to local government and institutions, there is significant potential for civil society to support local government across ethnic lines in lobbying for equitable rights and services at national level, facilitating greater minority participation and integration, and conduct outreach at a local level to encourage cross-community buy-in to municipal institutions. Further, youth run and oriented NGO's also offer strong potential for contributing to improved services and opportunities for young people, particularly in terms of more pervasive, effective dialogue initiatives.

Gender

Women are underrepresented in political decision-making bodies in Serbia. The percentage of women in the **National Assembly of Serbia** has increased from 12.4% in 2002 to 21.6% in 2008 due to the introduction of quota for underrepresented sex.

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[11] Discussions with a German NGO working with readmissions indicate that a few has six families have returned voluntarily returned from Germany in the last year. Whereas as the numbers quoted in Germany of potential returnees are significantly higher

Nevertheless, there is not a parallel increase of representation of women in the executive branch. Currently there is 16.7% of women in the Government of Republic of Serbia, the percentage warying from 11.8 to 21.1 since the democratic changes in 2000.

In the **Autonomous Province Vojvodina Assembly** the percentage of women increased from 6.7 in 2000 to 19.2 in 2004. The percentage of women in the **local assemblies in Serbia** increased from 4.6 in 1996 to 21.4 in 2004. Nevertheless, there are only 3.6 women mayors in 2004.

The increase of women in political decisionmaking in the last couple of years can be attributed to the introduction of quota for underrepresented sex on candidacy lists, but very often women are represented only on candidacy lists (as requested by the election laws) but political parties fail to nominate the requested percentage of women in the assemblies. Only five political parties (out of 13) with 3 or more MPs in the National Assembly respected the quota after 2008 elections, actually nominating 30% or more women in the Assembly. There is lack of statistical data on membership in political parties by sex, number of candidates on elections disaggregated by sex. There is no women president of political party in Serbia.

The position of the women in the labour market in Serbia has worsened since the early 1990s. The rate of economic activity of the whole population has dropped, but women have found themselves particularly disadvantaged. Serbia has the biggest gap between the unemployment rate of men and women in the whole of Europe. In the economic sphere the unemployment rate amongst women also depends on various factors such as age, level of education, geographic location, ethnicity or disability. The long-term unemployment of a large number of women is especially concerning, as is the fact that there are a lot of women engaged in non-paid labour as "helping members", particularly in agricultural activities. Women's inactivity rate is staggeringly higher than that of men (45.1% for women and 28.1% for men). In 2007 the labour force participation rate for women was 54.9% and 71.9%. A lack of vertical mobility for women is apparent in the majority of sectors. The economic inequality between women and man is particularly visible in the salary gap which keeps increasing, and as the labour force moves more to the private sector, this tendency will continue.[12] Women are also underrepresented in the highest decision making positions in economy. Women as a social group have thus less social and political power to influence policy making and the political agenda setting. (NHDR, 2008; Women and men in Serbia, 2008).

Traditional, deep rooted patriarchal stereotypes regarding the role and responsibilities of women and men in the family and the wider community are persistent and major causal factors for violence against women. Most of women are unaware of their rights and capacities of relevant institutions to deal with gender based violence are poor.[13] There is no official data on victims of violence in the South of Serbia, but experience of SOS telephones point to high prevalence rates.

There is lack of statistical data on position of women belonging to marginalised groups – such as Roma women, Albanian women, rural women, single mothers, women victims of violence; these groups of women are specifically vulnerable since they are faced with lack of social and political power and thus limmited access to resources.

Women belonging to marginalised groups are faced with double marginalisation and their position within the marginalised group is often worse then that of men. Most of women and men in South of Serbia live in the rural area but there is low level of data available on position of women and men in the rural areas. Recent data is avaliable on women in the status of family helpers in

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[12] The Position of Women On the Labour Market in Serbia, UNDP and Gender Equality Council, 2006

[13] Nikolić-Ristanović, Vesna, Ed. (2002). Domestic violence in Serbia. Belgrade: Victimological Society of Serbia and Prometej (in Serbian)

Serbia[14];persons who work in family business (mostly agriculture) without being paid for the work done. While this category of active persons is vanishing in the EU (0.9% of the total employment), according to 2007 Labour Force Survey, family helpers account for 6.7% of the total employment in Serbia. Most of them are women (74%), and overwhelming majority of helping household members (93%) is engaged in agriculture (Republic Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey Report, 2006).

The research has shown that generally unfavourable social position of women from the target group is strongly determined by the overall unfavourable position of agricultural households, especially of those with little land in their possession. Agricultural households without land or with property of up to 1.5 ha constitute 71% of the category of poor population (2007 Living Standard Survey). In the context of such a socio-economic position, women with the status of helping members of households are additionally underprivileged due to prominent gender inequalities. Agricultural estates are most often not registered in women's names, women do not make decision on agricultural production, do not get paid for the work done, do not have health or pension insurance. In addition 75% of these women work more working hours then what is defined in the labour law and more then 5 days per week.

Gender equality mechanisms are weak in Serbia and the Gender Equality Law is pending adoption for several years. The establishemnt and functioning of municipal gender equality commissions very often depend on political will of municipal leadership. There is a recent positive development in this area, namely the National Strategy for the Advancement of Postion of Women and Gender Equality has been adopted in February 2009 by the Government of Republic of Serbia.

3.   Project Specific Analysis

Conflict and peace dynamics in South Serbia are rooted in several inequalities (political representation and participation, economic inequality, and access to (social) services) found at inter-community, inter-municipality, and inter-regional/national levels. These in turn are affected by contextual factors (negative and positive), as well as external regional influences. These key and context specific inequalities influences in turn inter-ethnic relations in peoples everyday lives by exacerbating poverty, discrimination and marginalisation from political, cultural and social life in their respective communities.

The proposed Joint Programme(JP) is centred on a conflict mitigation and prevention strategy touching upon policies, institutions and programmes that concur to the delivery of an integrated set of outcomes and outputs targeting local government employees and specialised institutions, disadvantaged communities, youth and women. It builds on four interlinked Outcomes aimed at:

* Reducing the risk of conflict in South Serbia
* Reducing tensions among the resident population of different ethnic background mainly Serb, Albanian and Roma by strengthening local communities and responsible institutions in peace building
* Training local officials, local media and resident youth in conflict mediation and dialogue. Raise awareness on gender equity, inter-ethnic tolerance and respect for diversity
* Promoting active participation of women and minorities in political, economic and cultural life
* Improving access to of women and ethnic minorities to state/local government institutions and promote   equitable governance

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[14] SECONS (2007) The position of women in the status of family helpers.

In addition, the JP will contribute to attainment of the following national MDGs[15]:

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1: By 2015, reduce the unemployment rate of the economically active population by at least 50%
Specific Target 3: Reduce the unemployment rate of women by over 45%

Target 2: By 2015, halve the total population poverty rate

Specific Target 2: Halve the poverty rate of refugees and internally displaced persons

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 1: By 2015, halve economic inequalities between women and men (in poverty, employment, unemployment, participation in trade unions, promotion at work, wages)

Target 2: By 2015, increase the representation of women at all levels of political decision making to at least 30%

Target 4: By 2015, develop the system for the protection of female victims of violence and the system for the prevention of violence against women

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 1: Improve housing conditions for poor inhabitants of unsanitary settlements

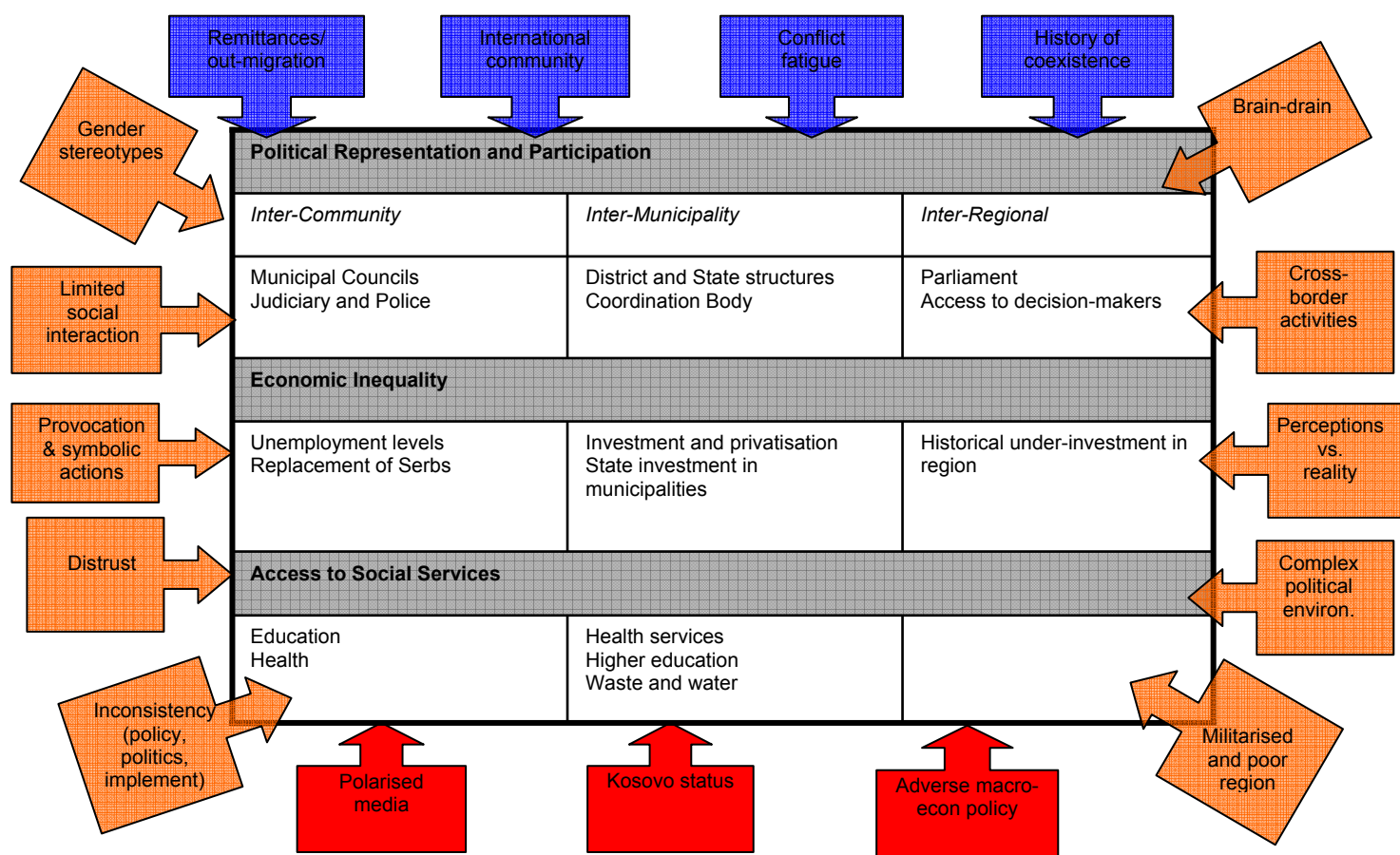*Specific Target 1: Increase the number of constructed social flats for poor and vulnerable social groups*

The table below provides an overview of these inequalities and a project specific analysis which served in the formulation of smart outputs and project activities.

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[15] The whole set of nationalized MDG targets and indicators is available at
http://www.undp.org.rs/?event=public.mdgTargets

Table 1: Key Inequalities overview

Surrounding factors (boxes): Remittances/out-migration, International community, Conflict fatigue, History of coexistence, Brain-drain, Gender stereotypes, Cross-border activities, Limited social interaction, Perceptions vs. reality, Provocation & symbolic actions, Complex political environ., Distrust, Inconsistency (policy, politics, implement), Militarised and poor region, Polarised media, Kosovo status, Adverse macro-econ policy

Political Representation and Participation		
Inter-Community	*Inter-Municipality*	*Inter-Regional*
Municipal Councils Judiciary and Police	District and State structures Coordination Body	Parliament Access to decision-makers
Economic Inequality		
Unemployment levels Replacement of Serbs	Investment and privatisation State investment in municipalities	Historical under-investment in region
Access to Social Services		
Education Health	Health services Higher education Waste and water	

It is expected that the lead national partner will be the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Government (Coordination Body). Other partners on national and local level will be the Ministry for Youth and Sports, Coordination Body, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Commissariat for Refugees, Municipal Governments and established youth offices.

At a local level, the Programme will work through a local coordination mechanism that will consist of representatives from the UN agencies involved in the implementation of the project, municipal authorities, youth offices, CSOs, and the Coordination Body. The activities will be implemented through direct action between agencies and local partners facilitated and supported by a local project office.

Under the overall guidance of the United Nations Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative, five Agencies – IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and UN Habitat – will provide technical assistance for the implementation of the Programme. The participation of these Agencies will bring relevant expertise into local communities and a peace building focus to the ongoing governance reform process and the overall engagement of the UN Country Team. Furthermore, it will contribute to the development of national capacity in meeting the obligations envisaged by international human rights treaties and promote the values established in the European Charter for Equality of women and men in local life and other international standards, particularly those relevant to young people.

The strategy of the Joint Programme is based on a set of coordinated interventions that draw on the expertise and added value of the four participating UN Agencies, as well as of national and local partners. It will build on the prior and ongoing work of the:

- UN Country Team on the youth development strategy

- MDG F project Promotion of Youth Employment and Management of Migration
- UNDP on community cohesion policies and peace building
- UNICEF on youth development, social services and civil society
- IOM on conflict mitigation capacity development
- UNHCR on alleviating the needs of the vulnerable and displaces by providing durable and adequate housing solutions and sustainable livelihoods
- UNHABITAT on strengthening local authorities in delivering safety, integrating safety concerns within development efforts, fostering long term stability, reintegration, and good governance

4. Joint Programme Design and Implementation Plan

The joint programme will work across the thirteen municipalities, consistent with the government's Regional Development Strategy. This regional approach will reduce the risk of increasing resentments if the focus were only on municipalities with an ethnic Albanian population, and will promote the integration of minorities within the larger entity. However, this will be balanced with more attention to municipalities with ethnically mixed populations, e.g., on actions regarding use of local language, inter-ethnic dialogue, etc.

While the main focus of the project is on local level problems, these will be addressed in close collaboration with the relevant central authorities and entities, including identifying approaches which may be useful in other geographical areas as well.

Gender will be mainstreamed and addressed by all programme activities. In certain specific cases, it will represent the main activities' focus. Furthermore all M&E data collected will be gender disaggregated.

The main outcome and underpinning outputs have been defined as follows:

Outcome 1-Increased community cohesion and human capital: Communities in south Serbia are stronger, more integrated, and better able to reduce inter-ethnic tensions and conflict risk.

As mentioned above, the Outcome 1 will complement the same Outcome of the project *Strengthening Capacity for Inclusive Local development in South Serbia* (to be implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and ILO) establishing the full programmatic and management synergy with it.

This outcome will be achieved with a different set of activities supporting the following key institutions: the Coordination Body; the thirteen municipalities; civil society organisations; schools and youth organisations; and the media.

The Coordination Body (CB) is a governmental body established to pursue the policy of the Government of the Republic of Serbia for the municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja, with the aim of improving the region of South Serbia, so that it could, in the future, independently and in accordance with the recognized priorities, adopt and pursue the policy that is in the interest of the South Serbian municipalities' citizens. The Coordination Body keeps on putting efforts in achieving a long-term stability in the municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja, as well as in obtaining undisturbed inter-ethnic relations among the communities living in the region. The priority issues for the Coordination Body are economic and social development and integration, as well as the mechanisms of stability and progress.The project we'll be looking into mechanisms to further support the capacity development of the Coordination Body, so to enable it to better inform policy making on central level, taking into account conflict resolution needs from South Serbia actors.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) will be supported in two ways. The first will be through mentoring and through a grant fund for partnerships between civil society organisations and institutions of local government. The aim will be to stimulate partnerships with local government institutions and thus facilitate dialogue and confidence building. The second form of support will be to assist local governments to reform the way they allocate funding for CSOs, to make this funding more open, accountable and sustainable.

Local governments will be drivers of social cohesion within their communities in partnership with key stakeholders such as women's groups, youth groups, local police, CSOs and the communities themselves, including IDPs, refugees, ethnic minorities and the most vulnerable. The collation of actors, under the leadership of the municipal governments, will benefit of capacity development activities to address safety, violence, and conflict issues of concern within the communities. The partnerships will be institutionalized through safety agreements, which would guide the work and engagement of each partner, and anchored within the municipality or municipal safety boards where appropriate.

UN-HABITAT and IOM will bring complementary skills to increase the capacities of local communities to prevent and address violence and conflict. UN-HABITAT will adapt its Safer Cities methodology, already successfully used in other parts of Serbia, to provide a structured process of capacity building measures to support municipal administrations and civil society partners. This will help them develop and upgrade strategies and plans, through participation and partnership building (including with police), which will address issues related to safety, conflict and security concerns at local level and integrate them within the development efforts, fostering social cohesion, and conflict management capacities. Vulnerable members of the communities, as well as women, youth and ethnic minorities will be involved from the beginning in the planning process for the development of safety strategies and action plans and benefit of capacity building activities. These partnerships and coalition groups should be institutionalized within the municipal structure by the end of the programme. Small grants will support the implementation of key relevant pilot initiatives through partnerships, as identified by the local communities, targeting the community as a whole, including women, youth, minorities and vulnerable groups.

IOM will focus on capacity development support for key local professionals, such as teachers and social workers, to provide local stakeholders with the communication and negotiation skills and adequate strategies for the management of conflict and resolution of disputes. The particular attention in the training curriculum will be put on local inter-ethnic relations so that the most appropriate participatory methodology can be applied to encourage the exchange of experiences and to lead the participants towards the better understanding of different positions and roles. After the Conflict Mediation Training of Trainers, IOM will monitor and technically support the replication of training in other target municipalities. Trained local experts of different ethnicity and gender will form a Trainers Group which will have a chance to apply gained skills and knowledge and will be more actively engaged in conflict prevention discourse.

UNODC may be requested to offer technical support on this part of the programme, in communities where drug issues are identified locally as part of their overall safety and security concerns.

UNICEF will support the efforts of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the local communities in strengthening, within the local structures, capacities for young people to develop and actively participate in shaping and developing their society and addressing prejudice and discrimination, especially in multi-ethnic areas.

UNDP will support strengthening of governance structures on the local level to facilitate participation of women belonging to different ethnic groups in policy and decision-making processes. Since women are underrepresented in decision-making on the local level, the project will focus on empowerment of women for taking an active role in local politics and policy formulation and implementation. Local political party leadership will receive training on gender mainstreaming and inclusion of the needs of marginalised groups in party politics. Civil society organisations capacities

will be supported in development, implementation and monitoring of gender responsive development projects and the gender awareness of the general public will be raised through work with journalist and editors of local media to offer production of news, information and entertainment in a gender responsive way free from stereotyping and misogyny.

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IDPs in South Serbia are perhaps the clearest victims of the earlier violence, having been forced from their home in Kosovo. While some have integrated, many remain in collective centres, still in need of adequate housing and livelihoods. At special risk are approximately 1,000 of the IDPs in the Bujanovac municipality– both Roma and Serbs from Kosovo. This group live in sub-standard accommodation and have little or no alternatives. Furthermore there is friction between them and the local population, creating a potential flash point. As the funding available for IDPs has diminished during the last years, key vulnerable populations such as this have been left in extremely difficult conditions. UNHCR will therefore assist this group through a range of tested support schemes including relocation in village homes and provision of assistance for building materials.

The MDG F project will therefore deliver the following outputs under *Outcome 1 Increased community cohesion and human capital:*

Output 1.1 **Provide support to institutional strengthening of the governance structures in South Serbia to facilitate participation of women and ethnic minorities in policy and decision-making processes**

Output 1.2 Inter-ethnic understanding and collaboration among both young men and young women of different ethnicities strengthened

Output 1.3 Strengthening capacities of local self governments, institutions and civil society to engage in conflict / violence prevention planning through conflict mediation training, participation, dialogue and partnerships for improved safety in municipalities and for better understanding of local aspects of conflict and adequate solutions

Output 1.4 Displacement reduced through multi-faceted dialogue; improved livelihoods and living conditions for IDPs (especially particularly vulnerable categories of the IDP population such as single headed female households).

Listed outputs will have no overlap and/or duplication with the outputs envisaged under the same Outcome of the Inclusive Development project but will rather complement joint efforts by both initiatives to promote socially cohesive and inclusive development process in South Serbia.

Output 1.1 Provide support to institutional strengthening of the governance structures in South Serbia to facilitate participation of women and ethnic minorities in policy and decision-making processes

Smart Output 1.1a The baseline on participation of women and minority groups in policy and decision making processes established by month 6 of the project timeframe.

The JP will partner with relevant national institutions, municipal governments and the Coordination Body for South Serbia in the inception phase of the Joint Project to develop and carry out a gender and minority ethnic groups based assessment in social, political, economic and cultural life in 13 municipalities. Based on the findings the JP will develop a set of recommendations for achieving more inclusive and sustainable development of the region of South Serbia, ensuring equal participation of women, ethnic minorities and other marginalized and excluded groups in political, economic and social life in respective communities.

The overall objective will be to influence the development of local policies taking into account the needs of marginalised groups.

Smart Output 1.1b During Joint Project implementation at least 40 civil servants from 13 municipalities (min. 2 representatives per municipality) and representatives from Coordination Body will be trained how to formulate, implement and monitor gender and human rights responsive policies

The JP in close cooperation with the Coordination Body, the governance structures and other partners from South Serbia, will support design of a capacity development programme that will facilitate inclusive development in the region with special focus on gender mainstreaming, taking in to consideration the needs of women and men belonging to different ethnic groups. Capacity development programme will include trainings, workshops, round-tables, open discussions, etc. This will enhance capacities within the region of South Serbia to further facilitate inclusion of women and ethnic minorities in local processes.

The support to the existing regional gender thematic group will be provided as well as in establishment of local gender equality mechanisms in municipalities.

In addition, UNDP will work on manuals/ handbooks to stipulate effect of the capacity development programme. Manuals are the best tool for integrating a particular practice into regular activities of an organization and also the most appropriate means to standardize important practices and processes in inclusion of women and minorities.

Further to more traditional capacity development programme (trainings, workshops, meetings etc), there is a need to provide continuous advisory and policy support to the governance structures in South Serbia. This support will take form of on-the-job training and coaching through the provision of comments and recommendations/ guidance from experts and practitioners.

Smart Output 1.1c Representatives of the main political parties in South Serbia trained how to formulate and advocate for inclusive development policies by the end of the month 18 of the JP

The JP in close coordination with national and local representatives will organise a number of gender awareness workshops for leaderships of the local political parties. The overall objective of the workshops will be to sensitise and motivate political leaderships from South Serbia to better understand framework for inclusive development (within the national and the local context) at the same time to provide them with practical skills and knowledge how to address gender issues and increase mobilisation of women.
Furthermore, the JP will work directly with the women to empower them to take and active part in designing and implementing local politics.

Smart Output 1.1d Civil Society Organisations in South Serbia supported in development, implementation and monitoring of gender/interethnic related projects

The JP will carry out mapping up of civil society organizations in all municipalities in South Serbia. This will be done in close cooperation with the Coordination Body and other national/local partners. This exercise will be complemented with an assessment of capacity development needs of the identified organizations for development, implementation and monitoring of inclusive development projects.

Based on finding from the assessment, the JP will design and implement activities that will facilitate further enhancement of capacities of the CSOs for gender responsive formulation and implementation of projects on the local level as well as in development of gender specific projects. Specifically, the intervention will target project/ programme management capacities, including support for strengthening the capacities for development, implementation and monitoring of inclusive development projects with specific focus on raising gender awareness.

The JP will develop tailor made programme that will target capacity gaps; this will ensure long term sustainability of the programme and developed capacities.

Smart Output 1.1e At least one strategic document in at least 3 selected municipalities revised to reflect particular needs of women and minorities

In order to ensure implementation of the acquired knowledge, at the same time to ensure sustainability of efforts, the JP will facilitate review of some of the essential policy/ strategic document to reflect gender and minority related needs.
Namely, the JP in close cooperation with municipal governance and the governance structures at the local level will organise consultations to identify and select the most appropriate strategic document, which will be analysed and revised in a gender responsive way to take in to consideration the needs of both women and men, belonging to different ethnic groups.
In addition, support will be provided to design of an activity plan for implementation of those activities.

Smart Output 1.1f By the end of the first 6 months of the JP, baseline on media reporting on , gender and minority issues within the conflict prevention framework established

The UNDP will use available resources from local partners and specialised organisation (e.g. OSCE) to conduct a review of the media community in South Serbia to perform a quantitative and qualitative analysis of media reporting on gender and ethnic sensitive issues in the conflict prevention framework.

Smart Output 1.1g By the end of the Joint Programme, national and especially local broadcast and print media offer increased production of news, information and entertainment in local languages which contributes to peace-building

As the lead agency the UNDP will establish partnership between local, national and international stakeholders to facilitate collaborative approaches for supporting local media in preventing or mitigating conflict and its effects in South Serbia. The project aims at organising workshops and mentoring for the affirmation of: gender responsive media coverage, elimination of misogyny, stereotyped presentation of gender roles and ethnic aversion... Additionally, support will be formulated for production of TV, print or radio format on the above mentioned topics.

Output 1.2   Inter-ethnic understanding and collaboration among both young men and young women of different ethnicities **strengthened**

Smart Output 1.2a Institutional mechanisms for participation and development of young men and women (of different ethnic background) are strengthened in three selected municipalities

The JP will support the national effort in establishing the capacity of youth offices and youth centres its staff and partners to manage programmes and activities fro youth that focus on the inter-ethnic understanding and collaboration. The national partner will be continue the expansion of youth office in the southern municipalities and the JP will support the capacity development of 2-4 youth offices and the relevant youth centres in municipalities not covered by the South Serbia Multi Donor Project.

Smart Output 1.2b At least 600 young men and women are engaged in programmes that increase inter-ethnic understanding and collaboration and benefit from them

In cooperation with local partners, primarily Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), and youth offices the JP will conduct a field assessment among young men and women and within local community members to identify their attitudes, values, risks, interests, life priorities and triggers and agents for change. The JP will also involve local partners and youth groups to use assessment and develop programmes of interest and run by young men and women (of all ethnicities) that are primarily run by young man and women. The programmes should aim at increasing social cohesion, participation of young men and women and produce social change (peer education programmes around conflict prevention, child/human rights, gender equality etc, other issues of interest to youth- health, new technologies, including youth led activist programmes for local change)

Output 1.3   Strengthening capacities of local self governments, institutions and civil society to engage in conflict / violence prevention planning through conflict mediation training participation, dialogue and partnerships for improved safety for better understanding of local aspects of conflict and adequate solutions

Smart Output 1.3a By the end of the first 6 months of the JP baseline safety diagnosis have been carried out in 13 municipalities

The JP in cooperation with national and local partners will carry out a baseline safety diagnosis in each selected municipality. The safety diagnosis will address issues such as negative perception of safety and personal security among local population, level of trust in local government institutions and police in providing appropriate mechanisms to address conflicts and improve multi-ethnic dialogue and representation. Level of violence and crime rates in urban communities and degree of inequality in accessing basic services, education and employment as well as physical and spatial organization of communities, preventing dialogue, integration and equal access to services.

Smart Output 1.3b By the end of the JP LSGs have engaged in participatory planning processes and developed institutional mechanisms, instruments and tools (diagnosis, strategies and/or action plans, projects) to address community safety, conflict and violence prevention and integration

The JP will design appropriate capacity development programmes and build capacities for training delivery of local actors, municipal officials, CSOs' representatives, professionals, community members within ethnic minorities and women's groups through Training of Trainers. . Local partners trained will then deliver trainings to key stakeholders within the municipalities and be engaged to facilitate and support the establishment of partnerships and the planning process for improved safety, conflict resolutions and violence prevention. Training capacities acquired by local partners through the ToTs will enhance the sustainability of the capacity development programme component The capacity development programmes will improve awareness and skills of local self government and municipal institution in participatory planning, good governance and leadership, to be applied in local planning processes for improved municipal safety and prevention of violence and conflict among local ethnic communities.

Smart Output 1.3c By the end of the JP partnerships have been established among key local partners, LSGs, Safety boards, local police, CSWs and CSOs, to improve community safety and interethnic dialogue through joint actions

In close cooperation with municipal institutions the JP will support participatory processes in formulating safety and local violence prevention strategies and action plans, and support the implementation of pilot initiatives informed by the key priority areas identified in each municipality through the safety diagnosis. Support the development of safety partnerships at community level and between neighbouring municipalities involving local authorities, public institutions and

organizations, women's groups, youth groups, ethnic minorities, CSOs and the communities, will be key to enhance social inclusion/cohesion and support local authorities in being responsive to the needs of the citizens. Local-to-local dialogues are tested tools that will facilitate the process, and will be instrumental for the effectiveness and sustainability of the project objectives

Smart Output 1.3d At least 30 local professionals trained in conflict mediation approach

The JP will use its expertise to design and implement most appropriate and advanced conflict prevention capacity development curriculum (conflict mediation skills and techniques) targeting local professionals from different ethnic groups working in local institutions and civil society organisations. Training of Trainers will be carried out and will be then replicated in all target municipalities for maximum sustainability effect. The JP will monitor and supervise the replication of the conflict prevention CB program in the target area.

Smart Output 1.3e Increased capacities of at least 10 UNCT staff engaged in South Serbia

The JP trainers will carry out 3 sets of conflict resoultion seminars for UNCT staff to maximise multiplier effect and improve mediation skills of UN agency staff in carrying out project activities in their respective areas of expertise. These seminars will contribute to the team building of the JP staff from different agencies active in the target area and will additionally enhance their skills in understanding the specificities of the inter-ethnic conflict

Output 1.4   Reduced risk of inter-ethnic tensions through multi-faceted dialogue; improved livelihoods and living conditions for IDPs (especially particularly vulnerable categories of the IDP population such as single headed female households);

Smart Output 1.4a About 80 IDPS supported in leaving the Collective Centres to enter private accommodation by the end of the project,

Smart Output 1.4b 27 IDP families reach acceptable living standard through Partial Self Help housing package and

Smart Output 1.4c 14 IDP families moved from CCs to private village houses.

The JP will closely cooperate with local government officials Commissariat for Refugees and the Centre for Social Work to examine and identify best options for, and support sustainable livelihood solutions for IDPs outside of centres for collective accommodation. The aim is to provide the displaced families with sustainable accommodation solutions supporting the closure of collective centres or supporting those IDPs living in substandard private accommodation. UNHCR will provide options for suitable housing through Partial Self Help or the purchase of village houses (small village estate) supported by the Dependency Reduction Grant.
UNHCR, in collaboration with its partners, and in accordance with pre-set criteria will identify the most vulnerable IDPs eligible to be provided with the above types of assistance.

Smart Output 1.4d; The dislocated registry books from the Kosovo municipalities (Gnjilane, Vitina, Kosovska Kamenica, Novo Brdo) are automated

Through this activity UNHCR will support the Dislocated Registry Offices from Kosovo and Metohija to increase its capacity to address and adequately respond to the administrative requirements of the displaced population from Kosovo in South Serbia, and especially Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja.

Smart Output 1.4.e 2,000 IDPs informed and counselled on documentation and property issues

With the support of its legal implementing partners, UNHCR will ascertain free legal assistance to the displaced population in order to process their requests for recovery of and compensation for property in Kosovo[16]. The project aims at providing legal support to 1,500 requests for obtaining documents submitted to the registry offices and the land cadastre in Southern Serbia. In addition, legal processes will be initiated for 30 cases of subsequent registration / re-registration into the registry books dislocated from Kosovo to Serbia proper.

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[16] Autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija under the administration of UN according to the UN Resolution 1244/99

Table 2: Summary of Results Framework

UNDAF Outcome 3.1: Sustainable Development Plans that Effectively Respond to the Need of People, Communities and Promote Rural Development								
Joint Programme Outcome 1: Communities in South Serbia are stronger, more integrated and better able to reduce inter-ethnic tensions and conflict risk								
JP Outputs	SMART Output	Responsible UN Agency	Implementing Partner	Indicative Activities for each Output	Resource Allocation and Indicative Time Frame			
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
1.1 Provide support to institutional strengthening of the governance structures in South Serbia to facilitate participation of women and ethnic minorities in policy and decision-making processes Indicators • Number of representatives of all ethnic groups, including women from each ethnic group, participate actively in local political life • % of local policies developed taking into consideration the needs of marginalised groups; women and men • Number of articles published/broadcasted through local/national media affirming the gender, social inclusion issues and easing the inter-ethnic tensions • Number civil servants trained, by gender • Level of citizens satisfaction on local media reporting, by gender • Number of strategic documents selected for	**1.1a** By the end of the first 6 months of the JP, baseline on political participation of women and minority ethnic groups established	UNDP	Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Government Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate Ministry of Human and Minority Rights Municipal Governments Coordination Body	1.1.1 Develop and carry out gender and minority ethnic groups based assessment on position of women and men in social, political, economic and cultural life at local level 1.1.2 Based on the findings, develop recommendations for achieving more inclusive participation at the local level 1.1.3. Produce a brochure "Women and men in South Serbia" and support to institutions in collecting gender and ethnic disaggregated data	**83,460** 5,000 5,000 10,000	**130,540**	**80,250**	**294,250**

revision • Number of CSOs supported • Number of editors and journalists trained, by sex % of population willing to vote (disaggregated by gender and ethnicity) Baseline • Weak confidence in local institutions and non-balanced inter-ethnic and gender representation in local institutions and political life • Low level of women representation in municipal bodies ; only 4/100 are Presidents and 27/100 are local board members • Low level of professional media reporting as a mean for reducing inter-ethnic tensions	**1.1b** At least 40 civil servants from 13 municipalities (min. 2/municipality) and representatives from Coordination Body trained to formulate, implement and monitor gender and human rights responsive policies	UNDP	MPALSG MoLSP/GED MoHMR SCTM Coordination Body Municipal Governments	1.1.4. Develop gender awareness training curricula for civil servants	1,000		
				1.1.5 Conduct gender awareness trainings for civil servants and follow on the training (support for establishing local gender equality mechanisms)	13,000	13,000	
				1.1.6 Support for regional gender thematic group	4,000	4,000	4,000
				1.1.7 Develop training curricula and conducting training sessions for formulation, implementation and monitoring of gender and human rights responsive policies		15,000	
				1.1.8 Capacity development for Coordination Body to inform policy making on central level, taking into account conflict resolution needs from South Serbia actors	4,000	4,000	4,000

	1.1c By the end of first 18 months of the JP, representatives of main political parties trained to formulate and advocate for inclusive development policies	UNDP	MPALSG MoLSP/GED MoHMR SCTM Coordination Body Municipal Governments	1.1.9 Organise gender awareness workshops for local political parties leadership 1.1.10 Support political participation of women and men from all ethnic groups on the local level through capacity development workshops	5,000 6,000	5,000 15,000	5,000 15,000
	1.1d By the end of JP, at least 5 CSOs supported in development, implementation and monitoring of gender/inter ethnic related projects	UNDP	MPALSG MoLSP/GED MoHMR SCTM Coordination Body Municipal Governments	1.1.11 Mapping of CSOs and their needs in 13 municipalities 1.1.12 Support to CSOs through mentoring 1.1.13 Grants to CSOs for gender/inter ethic related projects	1,000 2,000 12,000	 4,000 19,000	 2,000 19,000
	1.1e At least one strategic document in at least 3 selected municipalities revised to reflect particular needs of women and minorities	UNDP	Municipal Governments	1.1.14 Organize consultations to select the most appropriate strategic document		2,000	2,000

	1.1f By the end of the first 6 months of the JP, baseline on media reporting on conflict related issues women and minority ethnic groups established	UNDP	Municipal Governments Coordination Body	1.1.15 Conduct review of media communities in South Serbia to perform quantitative and qualitative analysis of media reporting on gender and ethnic sensitive issues in conflict prevention framework	4,000			
	1.1g By the end of JP, national and especially local broadcast and print media offer increased production of news, information and entertainment in local languages which contribute to peace-building	UNDP	Municipal Governments CSOs	1.1.16 Organise gender awareness training for local media journalists and editors 1.1.17 Organise workshops (including development of curricula) and mentoring for the affirmation of: gender sensitive media coverage, elimination of misogyny, stereotyped presentation of gender roles , ethnic aversion, election reporting, humanitarian issues and concerns, including disarmament and reintegration, conflict resolution, peace-building and mitigation, transitional justice processes and issues, including truth and reconciliation programmes, justice tribunals.	4,000	5,000 9,000	7,000	

			UNDP		1.1.18 Support for production of TV, print or radio format on the above mentioned topics (see 1.1.17)		25,000		
					1.1.20 Establish partnership between local, national and international stakeholders to facilitate collaborative approaches for supporting local media in preventing or mitigating conflict and its effects in South Serbia	2,000	2,000	2,000	
					1.1.21 Establish awards and recognition mechanism for best media report contributing to the peace building (reports supported by the programme will not be eligible)			15,000	

1.2 Inter-ethnic understanding and collaboration among both young men and young women of different ethnicities strengthened Indicators • Attitudes and experience of young men and women in relation to inter-ethnic collaboration • No of young men and women from each ethnic group, participating actively in programme events Baseline To be defined.	1.2a. Institutional mechanisms for participation and development of young men and women (of different ethnic background) are strengthened in three selected municipalities	UNICEF	MoYS, Youth Offices& municipalities	1.2.1 Advocate and contribute that three 2-4 Youth offices have secured funding i.e. are integrated within municipal structures and plans from 2010 onwards.	**68,494** 11,400	**119,198** 5,200	**94,588** 4,000	**282,280**
				1.2.2 Contribute to capacity of Youth office staff and partners to manage programmes for youth that focus on the interethnic understanding and collaboration	9,500	4,000		
				1.2.3 Based on the local capacities support availability of space/Youth Centre in selected municipalities for youth programmes for all youth.	24,000	24,200	2,000	
	1.2b At least 600 young men and women are engaged in programmes that increase inter-ethnic understanding and collaboration and benefit from them	UNICEF	Youth offices with selected Youth groups and NGOs & other partners	1.2.4 Field assessment among young men and women and within local community members to identify their attitudes, values, risks, interests, life priorities and triggers and agents for change etc.	12,000			
				1.2.5 Support youth groups and partners to develop programmes of interest and run by young men and women that increase social cohesion, participation of young men and women and produce social change (peer education programmes around conflict prevention, child/human rights, gender equality of other interest and priorities for youth etc; including and youth led activist programmes for local change)	11,594	27,000	18,000	
				1.2.6. Support quality implementation of programmes and their monitoring by the Youth offices		58,798	70,588	

						293,876	356,473	0	650,349
1.3 Strengthening capacities of local self governments, institutions and civil society to engage on conflict/violence prevention planning through participation, dialogue and partnerships for improved safety in municipalities Indicators • Peoples perception of conflict / violence risk, feelings of belonging / integration • Representatives of all ethnic groups, including migrants from each ethnic group, participate actively in implementing programme components • Number of municipal staff and civil society organizations representatives from all ethnic groups trained on conflict and violence prevention and participatory planning for improved municipal safety • Number of Municipalities engaged in inclusive and participatory planning for improved inter-ethnic dialogue and municipal safety • Number of safety strategies and action plans formulated through inclusive participatory process and adopted by Municipalities • Number of local partnerships involving different ethnic groups actively engaged in safety and conflict prevention pilot initiatives • Number of officials included in the training on violence against women (MDG 3,Target 4) Baseline To be defined through the baseline safety diagnosis/assessment ▪ Negative perception of safety and personal	1.3a By the end of the first 6 months of the JP baseline safety diagnosis have been carried out in 13 municipalities	UN HABITAT	Local Self Governments (LSG) Local Police offices Municipal Safety Councils/Boards Center for Social Works (CSW) NGOs	1.3.1 Carry out a baseline safety diagnosis in each selected municipality	26,000			
				1.3.2 Organize inclusive restitution workshops with the communities in each selected municipality to enhance ownership of results	30,000			
				1.3.3 Dissemination through the development of appropriate communication tools	5,500			
	1.3b By the end of the JP partnerships have been established among key local partners, LSGs, safety boards, local police, CSWs and CSOs, to improve community safety and interethnic dialogue through joint actions	UN HABITAT	Local Self Governments (LSG) Local Police offices Municipal Safety Councils/Boards Center for Social Works (CSW) NGOs	1.3.4 Design capacity building programmes to improve awareness and skills of local self governments in participatory planning, good governance and leadership for improved municipal safety and prevention of violence	30,500			
				1.3.5 Deliver 2 Training of Trainers targeting local partners to be engaged in facilitating and support the establishment of partnerships and planning processes for improved safety	40,000			
				1.3.6 Conduct Training Cycles in the selected municipalities	17,500	15,000		
				1.3.7 Monitor supervise and coach the replication of the training cycles in the selected municipalities	15,000	14,000		

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security among local population ▪ Low level of trust in local government institutions and police in providing appropriate mechanisms to address conflicts and improve multi-ethnic dialogue and representation ▪ Violence and crime rates ▪ Inequalities in accessing basic services, education and employment ▪ Physical and spatial organization of communities, preventing dialogue, integration and equal access to services • Only 50 officials included in training on violence against women in 2006 (MDG 3 baseline year, target is 1,000)				1.3.8 Organize workshops, seminars and round tables to support local-to-local dialogues and the development of safety partnerships at community level in the selected municipalities	20,000	20,000		
				1.3.9 Organize workshops and seminars to exchange experiences and good practices between neighbouring municipalities, and with national and international partners	30,000	20,000		
				1.3.10 Develop adequate communication and dissemination tools to facilitate and support local-to-local dialogues and local safety partnerships	15,150	12,152		
	1.3c By the end of the JP LSGs have engaged in participatory planning processes and developed institutional mechanisms, instruments and tools (diagnosis, strategies and/or action plans, projects) to address community safety, conflict and violence prevention and integration	UN HABITAT	Local Self Governments (LSG) Local Police offices Municipal Safety Councils/Boards Center for Social Works (CSW) NGOs	1.3.11 Support municipal participatory planning processes and mobilization of key local stakeholders through appropriate communication, campaigns, events, round tables	10,000	10,000		
				1.3.12 Organization of workshops and round tables for the formulation of local safety strategies and action plans with full participation and inclusion of the community	35,000	35,000		
				1.3.13 Formulation of local safety strategies and action plans in the selected municipalities		15,000		
				1.3.14 Support the implementation of pilot initiatives (through grants to institutions) informed by the		162,000		

			key priority areas identified in each municipality through safety diagnosis				
			1.3.15 Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of Pilot Initiatives		30,000		
	1.3d At least 30 local professionals trained in conflict mediation approach	IOM		**78,671**	**124,455**	**0**	**204,126**
			1.3.5 Design and implement conflict prevention capacity building programme (conflict mediation skills and techniques) targeting local professionals from different ethnic groups working in local institutions and civil society organisations	39,697			
	1.3e Increased capacities of at least 10 UNCT staff engaged in South Serbia		1.3.6. Carry out 3 sets of conflict mediation seminars for UNCT staff	37,450	44,002		
			1.3.7. Monitor and supervise the replication of the conflict prevention CB program in the target area	1,524	81,453		

1.4 Reduced risk of inter-ethnic tensions through multi-faceted dialogue; improved livelihoods and living conditions for IDPs (especially female IDPs); **Indicators** • Sustainable livelihood solutions provided to IDPs in South Serbia. • Necessary documentation / legal counselling provided to IDPs • Dignified housing solutions provided to IDPs. **Baseline** • Living conditions in CCs are far from dignified; hosted people are usually the ones who have not so far succeeded in finding an alternate solution to the CC, or they had found the solution but not the support they needed for its realization. • IDPs are in need of free legal assistance with regard to local integration: access to basic socio-economic and property rights, problems with personal documentation and other unresolved legal issues. • IDP LSMS findings show that housing is one of the most pressing concerns. More than 10%of IDP households live in dwellings that are not intended for housing and housing conditions are at a basic level.	**1.4a** About 80 IDPs supported in leaving the CCs to enter private accommodation by the end of the project. **1.4b** 27 IDP families reach an acceptable standard of living and accommodated through Partial Self Help. **1.4c** 14 IDP families moved from CCs/ private accommodation to village houses and provided with Dependency Reduction Grant. **1.4d** The dislocated registry books from the Kosovo municipalities (Gnjilane, Vitina, Kosovska Kamenica, Novo Brdo) are automated. **1.4e** 2,000 IDPs informed and counselled on documentation and property issues; 1,500 requests for obtaining documents submitted to the registry offices and the land cadastre in Southern Serbia; 30 cases of subsequent registration/re-registration into registry books dislocated from Kosovo to Serbia initiated.	UNHCR	NGOs, Local Government	1.4.1 Examine options for, and support, sustainable livelihood solutions for IDPs 1.4.2 Provide legal assistance to IDPs 1.4.3 Provide sustainable accommodation solutions to support IDPs leaving collective centres or living in substandard private accommodation.	**541,197** 81,287 131,500 293,005	**231,808** 40,643 26,000 150,000	**0** 0 0 0	**773,005** 121,930 157,500 443,005
Outcome 1 Subtotal					**1,065,698**	**963,474**	**174,838**	**2,204,010**

Joint Programme Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation								
JP Monitoring and Evaluation System (including lessons learned and dissemination of results)	A system of monitoring and evaluation is developed and used to assess the performance of the JP in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact by the end of the JP	UNDP	MPALSG	a) Design the monitoring and evaluation system for each outcome of the JP b) Conduct regular monitoring of the performance of the JP to measure relevance and efficiency and feed findings into the JP implementation system c) Conduct final evaluation of the JP	**0**	**26,750**	**26,750**	**53,500**
JP Management & Coordination	A functioning and coordinated Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) established and operating throughout the life of the JP	UNDP	MPALSG	a) Establish a Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) under the direction of a Programme Manager b) Perform capacity assessment of participating institutions c) Develop capacity development programmes addressing the needs of the partnering institutions d) Perform functional analysis of the institutions involved, estimation of the financing needs and recommendation for the sources of financing to be used for the following mid-term period e) Preparation of the handover plan	**80,830**	**80,830**	**80,830**	**242,490**
PIU Subtotal					**80,830**	**107,580**	**107,580**	**295,990**
OUTCOME 1 with PIU Subtotal					**1,146,528**	**1,071,054**	**282,418**	**2,500,000**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
IOM	73,524	117,248	0	190,772
UN-HABITAT	274,651	333,152	0	607,803
UNDP	153,542	222,542	175,542	551,627
UNICEF	64,013	111,400	88,400	263,813
UNHCR	505,792	216,643	0	722,435
Subtotal w/o Management Fee	1,071,522	1,000,985	263,942	2,336,449
Management Fee (7%)	75,007	70,069	18,476	163,551
TOTAL Requested from MDG-F	1,146,528	1,071,054	282,418	2,500,000
Serbian Government Co-Financing				
TOTAL Joint Programme				2,500,000

5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

5.1 Roles and Contribution of Participating Agencies

The UN System has been present in Serbia for many years. During the last biennium, participating UN Agencies' expenditures in Serbia have been as follows: UNDP US$48 million, IOM US$5.4 million and UNICEF US$5.4 million, UNHCR $23 million and UNHABITAT $12 million.

The Joint Programme envisages that five participating Agencies work together to achieve the four outcomes that contribute to the implementation of the UNDAF of Serbia. More specifically, the JP will be implemented by five Agencies of the United Nations System (i.e. UNHCR, UN Habitat, UNDP and UNICEF) and the IOM. These five Agencies are members of the United Nations Country Team of Serbia.

The JP will be implemented under the leadership of the UNDP. Additionally, UNDP will be responsible for outputs related to:

- Improving community cohesion on local level
- Contributing to the peace building effort among ethnic communities
- Improving media reporting on political, economic, social and cultural issues promoting diversity and stability
- Enhancing participation of women and minorities in political, cultural and economic life of communities

The UNICEF will be responsible for outputs related to:

- Supporting the capacity development of the youth offices
- Improving youth participation in inter-ethnic projects

The UN Habitat will be responsible for outputs related to:

- Strengthening capacities of local self governments, institutions and civil society to engage on conflict / violence prevention planning
- Introduce methodologies, through community participation, to promote dialogue and partnerships for improved safety in municipalities
- Establishing partnerships among key local partners in promoting and implementing pilot initiatives for safer and violence free communities

The UNHCR will be responsible for outputs related to:

- Improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the displaced and, in particular the vulnerable categories, in South Serbia
- Providing legal counselling related to documentation and property issues
- Increased local capacities in providing administrative services to the displaced populations

 The IOM will be responsible for outputs related to:

- Building on its past psychosocial interventions and capacity building programmes on conflict resolution approach in Kosovo[17] (2000-2003) and Serbia (2004-2006)
- Empowering the existing capacities of local institutions and civil society organizations in South Serbia to use effective strategies and tools for the improvement of inter-ethnic dialogue, tolerance building and socio-cultural cohesion.

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[17] Autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija under the administration of UN according to the UN Resolution 1244/99

5.2 Coordination Mechanism

The five participating Agencies (as mentioned in 5.1 above) will work together to achieve the outcome that contribute to the implementation of the UNDAF of Serbia. These five Agencies are members of the United Nations Country Team of Serbia. The UNDP will act as the lead agency in this project.

The coordination arrangements have been established according to the Operational Guidance Note for Participating UN Organizations (MDG-F, 2 October 2007).

A National Steering Committee (NSC) has been established to oversee and coordinate the operations of this Joint Programmes funded by the UNDP-Spain MDG Achievement Fund in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Fund. The NSC will oversee the overall implementation of Programme activities. It provides strategic guidance and approves the Joint Programme Document (JPD), including its revisions and annual work plans and budgets. It is composed of the UN Resident Coordinator (Chairperson), the Ambassador of the Spanish government and the Serbian Assistant Minister of Finance for the Sector for Programming, Management of EU Funds and Development Assistance. The NSC will meet twice a year, and more frequently as needed. When possible, the NSC will use coordination mechanisms set up in Serbia to plan stakeholder consultations.

A Project Management Board/Committee (PMB/C) has been established as a joint mechanism to coordinate and oversee implementation of both projects. It will act as the principal coordinating and supervise implementation of the projects - Promoting Peace Building and Building Capacities for Inclusive development in South Serbia and provide policy guidance and recommendation regarding strategy and objectives for both projects. It will periodically review and oversee project achievements and financial disbursements. It will meet on quarterly basis throughout the life of the project and will be composed of representatives of:

- Participating UN Organizations and the IOM
- Participating Ministries and Government Bodies

The lead agency for this project, UNDP, chairs the PMB/C, as delegated by the UN Resident Coordinator. Representatives of other line ministries, local authorities, the social partners and non-government organizations may also participate in the PMC meetings on an ad hoc basis.

UNDP, as the lead agency of the Joint Programme, will establish a Programme Implementation Unit (PIU), which will work under the direction of the Programme Manager, overseeing also the project Strengthening Capacity for Inclusive Local development in South Serbia to be implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and ILO in full programmatic and management synergy. Office space, to be provided as an in-kind contribution by the lead national partner or partner municipality, will be shared by the two projects. If this would not be possible due to objective reasons, the rent will be paid by the project. Programme funding will be channelled through UNDP and then passed onto other UN agencies for their activities. Synergetic management of both projects are reflected in the following chart:

Management arrangements: Coordination mechanism

Inclusive Development   **MDGF (Peace Building)**

Programme Steering Committee:
- ✓ Government Representatives, Ombudsperson Office, Secretariat for Refugees, Coordination Body
- ✓ Donors
- ✓ UN agencies
- ✓ *(regularly meets twice in a year and as needed)*

National Steering Committee: *(Steering Committee for all MDGF funded projects in the country meets twice in a year)*
- ✓ Government representative
- ✓ UNRC
- ✓ Spanish ambassador

Joint Programme Management Board/Committee:
(Inclusive Development and Peace Building)
- ✓ UN RC/UNDP RR or her/his representative
- ✓ Government Representatives, Ombudsperson Office, Secretariat for Refugees, Coordination Body
- ✓ UN agencies
- ✓ Municipalities representatives
- ✓ Donor representatives

(Regularly meets quarterly and as linked to the inception report)

Joint Programme Implementation Unit:
(Inclusive Development and Peace Building)

- ✓ Programme Management (PM, DPM)
- ✓ Support Staff

Short and long term support:
- ✓ Local consultants/experts
- ✓ International consultants/experts

Short and long term support:
- ✓ Local consultants/experts
- ✓ International consultants/experts

6. Fund Management Arrangements

The fund management arrangements will follow the guidelines of the MDG-F Operational Guidance Note for the Participating UN Organizations (MDG-F, 2 October 2007). The administration of the Joint Programme follows the Pass-Through fund management option, in accordance with the planning and financial procedures as explained in the United Nations Development Groups (UNDG) Guidance Note on Joint Programming. As per these guidelines, the arrangements for management, review and coordination should be documented, including the roles and responsibilities of the Administrative Agent (AA).

UNDP will act as AA for the Joint Programme in accordance with the policy of 26 June 2007 on "Accountability when UNDP is acting as AA in UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Funds and/or UN Joint Programmes". As per this policy, accountability for UNDP's AA function rests with the Executive Coordinator of the Millennium Development Trust Fund (MDTF) Office. However, specific tasks related to the Administrative Agent role can be performed by UNDP Resident Representative with explicit delegation and authorization from the Executive Coordinator of the MDTF Office.

The AA will be responsible for:

- Disbursing approved resources to the participating UN organizations
- Consolidating the project narrative report with financial reports from Participating UN Organizations (including analysis of financial and narrative data)
- Providing narrative reports to the National Steering Committee
- Providing the Consolidated project Progress Reports, and other reports as appropriate to the donor, i.e. the Fund Steering Committee through the Secretariat
- Streamlining the reporting systems and harmonizing reporting formats based on joint programming best practices
- Facilitating the work of the participating UN organizations to ensure adherence to a results based reporting structure around outcomes and outputs
- Ensuring that fiduciary fund management requirements are adhered to fully

Each participating Agency assumes complete programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent and can decide on the execution process with its partners and counterparts following the Agency's own applicable regulations.

Each Agency will establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed by the Administrative Agent. The participating Agencies will provide certified financial reports according to the budget template provided in the MDG-F Operational Guidance Note issued by the MDTF Office. They will deduct their indirect costs on contributions received not exceeding 7% of the Joint Programme budget in accordance with the provisions of the MDG-F Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Administrative Agent and participating Agencies.

Instalments will be released in accordance with the annual work plans approved by the NSC. The release of funds is subject to meeting the minimum commitment threshold of 70% of the previous funds released to the participating Agencies combined. If the 70% threshold is not met for the Programme as a whole, funds will not be released to any Agency, regardless of the individual agency's performance.

The following year advance can be requested at any point after the combined commitment against the current advance has exceeded 70% and the work plan requirements have been met. If the overall commitment of the Programme reaches 70% before the end of the twelve-month period, the participating Agencies may – after endorsement by the NSC – request the MDTF Office through the Resident Coordinator to release the next instalment ahead of schedule.

7.   **Feasibility, Risk Management and Sustainability of Results**

The Programme will ensure full ownership through commitment at central and local levels in terms of development of standards for service provision and engagement of national institutions on replication of action-oriented programmes. The sustainability of the project is ensured by:

- The project is in line with government policy of introducing developmental-type measures that can contribute to stability of South Serbia in the medium and long-term.
- All activities and financial mechanisms will be integrated into policy and programme development, thereby ensuring replication and long-lasting impact of the resources provided by the project
- The project will advocate for the inclusion policies and development plans, as well as into donor strategies

Moreover, the exit strategy stipulates that the project aims at achieving a greater role of the institutions of local self government in internalising the social cohesion policies, fostering the adoption of new methodologies and policies that lead to accountable local government that pursues socially inclusive values. This also indicates the need for proactive introduction of anti-discriminatory policies and identification of socially responsible parties that will engage, support and implement these policies.

During the inception phase, capacity assessment of the partnering institutions will be performed. Based on the results of this assessment a capacity development programmes addressing the needs of the partnering institutions in managing the processes initiated within the framework of this programme will be developed. Implementation of this capacity development programme will enable gradual takeover of the implementation by the partnering institutions. During mid-term evaluation, capacity assessment exercise will be repeated to take stock of the progress achieved and remaining gaps to be addressed in the final phase of the programme implementation. Functional analysis of the institutions involved, estimation of the financing needs and recommendation for the sources of financing to be used for the following mid-term period (up to 5 years) will be developed with the involvement of the stakeholders. This analysis will be performed by the end of the first year of the programme. As an output to this process a consensus based handover plan will be prepared, based on which will the relevant institutions take over responsibilities for implementation, while receiving additional capacity development as identified during the mid-term evaluation capacity assessment.

The exit strategy is also based on the Programme's support to national level ministries and local partners to undertake higher impact implementation of inclusive development policies to achieve greater social cohesion. The emphasis is also placed on assisting South Serbia municipalities to have enhanced capacities for utilising opportunities through the IPA and NIP mechanisms.

Risks and Assumptions

The project shares the same risks and assumptions as its pair project Capacity Building for Inclusive Development in south Serbia:
- Political stability in the Republic of Serbia and in the entire region continues.
- The Government of Serbia, the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development and other line ministries remain committed in supporting activities for inclusive and equitable development of South Serbia.

- The Regional Development Agency is recognized as a driving force for supporting inclusive development activities in the South Serbia region and is recognised and supported by the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development.
- Other programmes and projects, at the national, regional and local level are functioning in coordination with the project
- Exchange rate fluctuations are not so extreme that the budget becomes impossible to implement.
- The overall global economy does not have a major downturn adversely impacting upon the implementation of project activities.

Risks Mitigation Actions

Risk	Likelihood	Importance	Mitigation Strategy
Political instability in the region of South Serbia	Low	High	▪ The Programme Team will during the Inception and planning phase, build in certain level of flexibility in work-plans. ▪ Bring all the actors to work in close cooperation with the Programme from the very early stages of implementation. ▪ Regular meetings of the Programme Steering Committee will be organized, where the detailed work plans will be presented to the local and national stakeholders and progress in implementation of the Programme will be discussed ▪ Inclusion of counter-parts from the municipal stakeholders from the start of the project
Government and other line ministries do not maintain support for inclusive and equitable development in South Serbia	Low	High	▪ Government sign off on programme document ▪ Government makes a contribution and actively participate in the project
The RDA is not recognized as a driving force for Regional Development by the Ministry	Low	High	▪ Include the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development in the planning process ▪ Have representatives of the Ministry on the Project Steering Committee
Poor coordination and cooperation with other programmes at national and local level	Low	High	▪ Ensure other programmes consulted during the design process ▪ Have an effective communication strategy

8. Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

A system of monitoring and evaluation will be developed during the inception phase to assess the performance of the project in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact

Participating UN Agencies will take the lead in the design of a monitoring and evaluation system for each outcome of the project and will conduct regular performance monitoring exercises to measure relevance and efficiency. The findings will be fed into the project implementation system. The results of monitoring exercises and the lessons learned will be included in the narrative progress reports that will be submitted to the PMC, NSC and the MDG-F Secretariat. At the completion of the project an independent, external evaluation of the [project will take place. The key findings of the external evaluation will be translated into a set of recommendations and lessons learned for the Serbian government with a view to ensure replicability.

The annual review of the Joint Programme will be done by national partners and participating Agencies. The lead agency will produce an annual consolidated narrative progress report based on inputs from each Agency.   The lead agency will also liaise with each Participating Agency to prepare quarterly and annual progress reports on the basis of the common reporting format and the results-based annual programme targets, as specified in the implementation guidelines.

The Administrative Agent (UNDP) will produce a consolidated financial report after receiving individual financial reports from each Participating Agency. Upon receipt of the consolidated financial report, a Programme Management Meeting will be convened to review progress achieve and to provide their inputs and concurrence prior to the report being forwarded to the National Steering Committee. The Resident Coordinator will convene a Steering Committee meeting to review progress, monitor performance and identify the next step activities envisaged in the results framework. Upon National Steering Committee review and approval of the annual report, and based on lessons learned from the implementation, the Programme Management Committee will prepare a detailed work plan and budget for the following programme year. This work plan and budget will be submitted to the National Steering Committee for approval prior to being passed on the MDG-F Secretariat.

UNDP will be responsible for fund management and consolidated reporting to the MDG Achievement Fund. Individual agencies will be accountable for their activities and corresponding results as outlined in the Results Framework.

9.   Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

The UNCT in Serbia is comprised of 18 resident agencies (funds, organizations and agencies) and 1 associated agency. All JP partner organizations are part of the UNCT. They are all also members of the UN Thematic Working Groups on Youth, Roma and Gender. In addition, IOM and UNDP are members of the MLSP Readmission Working Group, with IOM additionally participating in the Task Force on Readmission.

The legal agreement between the Government of Serbia and each of the participating agencies is summarized in the table below:

Participating Agency	Agreement
UN HABITAT	UN-HABITAT has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohija on 1st November 2001, which is based on the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.
IOM	IOM's presence and involvement in this activity is governed by the 'Agreement between the International Organization for Migration and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the Privileges and Immunities of this Organization' signed on 14 September 1994.
UNHCR	The cooperation agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 2 July 1996 and which is based on the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.
UNDP	This joint project document shall be the instrument referred to such as in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), signed on 24 March 1988 between UNDP and the Government.
UNICEF	The assistance envisaged in the JPD is regulated by the Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 20 November 1947, which provides the basis of the relationship between the Government and UNICEF.

All participating Agencies have signed a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the Operational Aspects of the UNDP-Spain Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F) and, therefore, have agreed that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) serves as the Administrative Agent responsible for the administration of the MDG-F. Each Agency will carry out the Joint Programme activities in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it. Accordingly, personnel shall be engaged and administered, equipment, supplies and services purchased, and contracts undertaken, in accordance with the provisions of such regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

On the termination or expiration of this Agreement, the matter of ownership shall be determined in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the participating Agencies, including, where applicable, its basic agreement with the Government concerned.

Table 4: Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Indicators (with Baselines & Indicative Timeframe)	Means of Verification	Collection Methods (with Indicative Timeframe & Frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
Outcome 1. Communities in South Serbia are stronger, more integrated and better able to reduce inter-ethnic tensions and conflict risk Outputs 1.1. Provide support to institutional strengthening of the governance structures in South Serbia to facilitate participation of women and ethnic minorities in policy and decision-making processes	Indicators • Number of representatives of all ethnic groups, including women from each ethnic group, participate actively in local political life • % of local policies developed taking into consideration the needs of marginalised groups; women and men • Number of articles published/broadcasted through local/national media affirming the gender, social inclusion issues and easing the inter-ethnic tensions • Number civil servants trained, by gender • Level of citizens satisfaction on local media reporting, by gender • Number of strategic documents selected for revision • Number of CSOs supported • Number of editors and journalists trained, by gender % of population willing to vote (disaggregated by gender and ethnicity) Baseline • Weak confidence in local institutions and non-balanced inter-ethnic and gender representation in local institutions and political life • Low level of women representation in municipal bodies ; only 4/100 are Presidents and **21/100** are local board members • Low level of professional media reporting as a mean for reducing inter-ethnic tensions **Timeframe:** 2009-2011	Local Government records/Official Gazette Press clipping/media monitor Attendance records Satisfaction/perception survey Local Government records/Official Gazette Attendance records Attendance records Opinion poll	• Subscription/on line (periodically) • Through contracted agency (monthly) • Dissemination of attendance list (upon each training finalisation) • Survey through contracted agency (at least twice, beginning and end of the JP) • Subscription/on line (periodically) • Dissemination of attendance list (upon each training finalisation) • Dissemination of attendance list (upon each training finalisation) • Survey through contracted agency (at least twice, beginning and end of the JP)	Participating Agencies and Government partners	*Risks* • Political and economic shocks shift the attention of policy-makers away from inclusive development and conflict prevention issues • Exchange rate fluctuations • Inherent capacities of municipal officials too low on which to build to achieve stated programme results • Municipal officials unable to take into consideration long-term strategic development perspective due to urgency of immediate concerns *Assumptions* • No major institutional change occurs during the implementation of the project • Project stakeholders remain committed

| 1.2 Inter-ethnic understanding and collaboration among adolescents and young people strengthened | **Indicators:**
Attitudes and experience of young men and women in relation to inter-ethnic collaboration
No of young men and women from each ethnic group, participating actively in programme events

Baseline:
To be defined.

Timeframe: 2009-2011 | Programme records and reports from youth offices and youth centers

Youth centers, youth groups' reports and media coverage

Municipality reports and media coverage | Reports from the MoYS

Reports from the MoYS and youth groups
Through a contracted agency

Through a contracted agency | Participating agencies and government partners | *Risks*
• Political and economic shocks shift the attention of policy-makers away from inclusive development and conflict prevention issues
• Exchange rate fluctuations
• Local authorities do not invest in long term support to local capacity strengthening and conflict prevention activities for youth
• Adults refuse/prohibit youth participation in cohesion activities

Assumptions
• No major institutional change occurs during the implementation of the project
• Project stakeholders remain committed
• Local authorities will sign agreements ensuring sustainability of youth offices and programmes in youth centres, and defining rights and responsibilities of all participants
• Local authorities will make financial and/or in kind contributions and actively participate in the project
• If all three relevant nationalities equaly participate in the programme design the ownership will be ensured |

| 1.3 Strengthening capacities of local self governments, institutions and civil society to engage on conflict / violence prevention planning through participation, dialogue and partnerships for improved safety In municipalities | **Indicators**
• Population perception of conflict / violence risk, feelings of belonging / integration
• Representatives of all ethnic groups, including migrants from each ethnic group, participate actively in programme events
• Number of municipal staff and civil society organizations representatives from all ethnic groups having received training on conflict and violence prevention and participatory planning for improved municipal safety
• Number of Municipalities engaged in inclusive and participatory planning for improved inter-ethnic dialogue and municipal safety
• Number of safety strategies and action plans formulated through inclusive participatory process and adopted by Municipalities
• Number of local partnerships involving different ethnic groups actively engaged in safety and conflict prevention pilot initiatives
• Number of local institutions' staff trained in conflict mediation
• Number of UNCT staff participated in the Conflict mediation training
• Number of officials included in the training on violence against women (MDG 3,Target 4)

Baseline
To be defined through the baseline safety diagnosis

▪ Negative perception of safety and personal security among local population
▪ Low level of trust on local institution and police in providing appropriate mechanisms to address conflicts and improve multi-ethnic dialogue and representation
▪ Violence and crime rates
▪ Inequalities in accessing basic services, education and employment
▪ Physical and spatial organization of communities, | Community survey and analysis

Training reports, evaluations, materials and list of participants

Local Governments records

Implementing partners reports

Conflict mediation training reports

Conflict mediation training –participants' feedback | • Through contracted consultancy for safety diagnosis at the beginning of implementation

• Upon each training session

• Periodical subscription

• Every three months | Participating Agencies and institutional partners | **Assumptions**
• Stability of political framework
• Political support is provided by central and local governments
• Municipalities are committed to the implementation of the project and mobilize required human resources
• Municipal counterparts are timely mobilised
• Local stakeholders are responsive to early mobilisation
• Ongoing reform process goes on and political consensus exists for implementation of strategies
• Full commitment and cooperation of all partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries for the implementation and mobilization of required resources
• Newly established instruments are able to attract additional national and international resources to ensure their sustainability
• Timely availability of funds
• Transparent and accountable process of disbursement of grants |

	preventing dialogue, integration and equal access to services • 50 officials included in training on violence against women (2006 MDG 3 baseline year, target is 1,000) **Timeframe:** 2009-2011				
1.4 Reduced risk of inter-ethnic tensions through multi-faceted dialogue; improved livelihoods and living conditions for IDPs (especially female IDPs)	**Indicators** • Number of IDP households supported in leaving the Collective Centres to enter private accommodation • · Number of IDP households having reached at least minimum acceptable living standard through Partial Self Help housing package • · Number of IDP households moved from CCs to private village houses • · The dislocated registry books from the Kosovo municipalities Gnjilane, Vitina, Kosovska Kamenica, Novo Brdo are automated • · Number of IDPs informed and counselled on documentation and property issues **Baseline** • Living conditions in CCs are far from dignified; hosted people are usually the ones who have not so far succeeded in finding an alternate solution to the CC, or they had found the solution but not the support they needed for its realization. • IDPs are in need of free legal assistance with regard to local integration: access to basic socio-economic and property rights, problems with personal documentation and other unresolved legal issues. • IDP LSMS findings show that housing is one of the most pressing concerns. More than 10%of IDP households live in dwellings that are not intended for housing and housing conditions are at a basic level. **Time frame:** 2009-2010	Regular monitoring by UNHCR's / Partner's staff Statistical data provided by competent authorities (Serbian Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, UNDP, municipalities etc).	• Reports of UNHCR's Partners • Reports of UNHCR Field Staff **Timeframe:** Quarterly	UNHCR Implementing Partners' Management	*Risks* • Political and economic instability • Exchange rate fluctuations *Assumptions* • Cooperation and commitment of relevant authorities at all levels and active participation of beneficiaries in the process. • Political and economic stability.

Annex 1 – MDG Peace Building in South Serbia
Work Plan and Budget (Year 1)

Annual Targets	Activities	Time Frame				UN Agency	Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount ($)
UNDAF Outcome 3.1: Sustainable Development Plans that Effectively Respond to the Need of People, Communities and Promote Rural Development										
Joint Programme Outcome 1: Communities in South Serbia are stronger, more integrated and better able to reduce inter-ethnic tensions and conflict risk										
1.1 **Provide support to institutional strengthening of the governance structures in South Serbia to facilitate participation of women and ethnic minorities in policy and decision-making processes** **Targets:** • Assessment on position of women and men in social, political, economic and cultural life at local level carried out • Recommendations for achieving more inclusive participation at the local level prepared • Data for "Women and men in SS" gathered and brochure produced • Top quality training developed • Gender awareness workshop organized and follow on actions agreed • CSOs selected and supported • Research conducted and data analysed • Partnership established • Media training programmes	1.1.1 Develop and carry out gender and minority ethnic groups based assessment on position of women and men in social, political, economic and cultural life at local level					UNDP	MPALSG/RSO	MDG-F	National Experts Travel AMS (7%) **Total**	4,000 1,000 350 **5,350**
	1.1.2 Based on the findings, develop recommendations using social inclusion and human development approach for achieving more inclusive participation at the local level					UNDP		MDG-F	National Expert Travel AMS (7%) **Total**	4,000 1,000 350 **5,350**
	1.1.3. Produce a brochure "Women and men in South Serbia" and support to institutions in collecting gender and ethnic disaggregated data					UNDP	MPALSG	MDG-F	Research Publication National consultant AMS (7%) **Total**	4,000 2,000 4,000 700 **10,700**
	1.1.4. Develop gender awareness training curricula for civil servants					UNDP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate Ministry of Human and Minority Rights	MDG-F	National Expert AMS (7%) **Total:**	1,000 70 **1,070**
	1.1.5 Conduct gender awareness trainings for civil servants and follow on the training (support for establishing local gender equality mechanisms)					UNDP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate Ministry of Human and Minority Rights	MDG-F	Trainers Consultants Travel Miscellaneous AMS (7%) **Total:**	4,000 5,000 3,000 1,000 910 **13,910**

developed	1.1.6 Support for regional gender thematic group					UNDP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate MPALSG	MDG-F	Consultants Travel Miscellaneous AMS (7%) **Total:**	2,000 1,500 500 280 **4,280**
	1.1.8 Capacity development for Coordination Body to inform policy making on central level, taking into account conflict resolution needs from South Serbia actors					UNDP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate Ministry of Human and Minority Rights MPALSG Coordination Body	MDG-F	Consultants Travel AMS (7%) **Total:**	2,000 2,000 280 **4,280**
	1.1.9 Organise gender awareness workshops for local political parties leadership					UNDP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate Ministry of Human and Minority Rights MPALSG Coordination Body	MDG-F	National Expert Travel Miscellaneous AMS (7%) **Total:**	3,000 1,500 500 350 **5,350**
	1.1.10 Support political participation of women from all ethnic groups on the local level through capacity development workshops					UNDP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate Ministry of Human and Minority Rights MPALSG Coordination Body	MDG-F	National Expert Travel Miscellaneous AMS (7%) **Total**	3,500 2,000 500 420 **6,420**
	1.1.11 Mapping of CSOs and their needs in 13 municipalities					UNDP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate Ministry of Human and Minority Rights	MDG-F	National consultant AMS (7%) **Total:**	1,000 70 **1,070**

					UNDP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate Ministry of Human and Minority Rights MPALSG Coordination Body	MDG-F	National consultant Miscellaneous AMS (7%) **Total:**	1,000 1,000 140 **2,140**
1.1.12 Support to CSOs through mentoring									
1.1.13 Grants to CSOs for gender/inclusive development related projects					UNDP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate Ministry of Human and Minority Rights MPALSG Coordination Body	MDG-F	Contractual services (grants) AMS (7%) **Total:**	12,000 840 **12,840**
1.1.15 Conduct review of media communities in South Serbia to perform quantitative and qualitative analysis of media reporting on gender and ethnic sensitive issues in conflict prevention framework					UNDP	Municipal Governments Coordination Body	MDG-F	National consultant AMS (7%) **Total:**	4,000 280 **4,280**
1.1.16 Organise gender awareness training for local media journalists and editors					UNDP	Municipal Governments Coordination Body	MDG-F	National Expert Travel Miscellaneous AMS (7%) **Total:**	2,500 1,000 500 280 **4,280**
1.1.20. Establish partnership between local, national and international stakeholders to facilitate collaborative approaches for supporting local media in preventing or mitigating conflict and its effects in South Serbia					UNDP	Municipal Governments Coordination Body		National consultants AMS (7%) **Total:**	2,000 140 **2,140**

1.2 Inter-ethnic understanding and collaboration among adolescents and young people strengthened **Targets:** • Baseline set through assessment • Youth offices integrated within municipal plans • Youth programmes developed	1.2.1 Advocate and contribute that three Youth offices have secured funding i.e. are integrated within municipal structures and plans from 2009. 1.2.2 Contribute to capacity of Youth office staff and partners to manage programmes for youth that focus on the interethnic understanding and collaboration 1.2.3. Field assessment among young men and women and within local community to identify their attitudes, values, risks, interests, life priorities and triggers and agents for change etc. 1.2.4. Support youth groups and partners to develop programmes of interest and run by young men and women that increase social cohesion, participation of young men and women and produce social change (peer education programmes around conflict prevention, child/human rights, gender equality etc; and youth led activist programmes for local change)					UNICEF	Ministry of Youth and Sport Local authorities	MDG-F	NPO Youth Programme Assistant Assessment Capacity building Transport Staff travel AMS 7% **Total:**	14,400 9,000 10,000 27,613 2,000 1,000 4,481 **68,494**

1.3 Strengthening capacities of local self governments, institutions and civil society to engage on conflict / violence prevention planning through participation, dialogue and partnerships for improved safety In municipalities **Targets:** • By the end of the first 6 months of the JP baseline safety diagnosis have been carried out in all municipalities • • By the end of the JP LSGs have engaged in participatory planning processes and developed institutional mechanisms, instruments and tools (diagnosis, strategies and/or action plans, projects) to address community safety, conflict and violence prevention and integration • By the end of the JP	1.3.1 Carry out a baseline safety diagnosis in each selected municipality 1.3.2 Design and implement capacity building programmes improving awareness and skills of local self governments in participatory planning, good governance and leadership for improved municipal safety and prevention of violence 1.3.3 Support the development of safety partnerships at community level and between neighbouring municipalities	UN-HABITAT	Local Self Governments (LSG) Municipal Safety Councils/Boards Center for Social Works (CSW) NGOs	MDG-F	Project Coordinator 39,600 Local Project Officers 43,200 Local consultants 28,800 International expertise 36,000 Safer cities diagnosis 26,000 ToTs 40,000 Training Cycles 32,500 Office supplies 2,050 Staff Computers 10,000 International missions 5,001 Local travels 5,000 Miscellaneous 6,500 AMS (7%) 19,226 **Total:** **293,877**

partnerships have been established among key local partners, LSGs, Safety boards, local police, CSWs and CSOs, to improve community safety and interethnic dialogue through joint actions • Conflict mediation capacity building programme developed and carried out	1.3.4 Design and implement conflict prevention capacity building programme (conflict mediation skills and techniques) targeting local professionals from different ethnic groups working in local institutions and civil society organisations					IOM	Local Self Governments (LSG) Municipal Safety Councils/Boards Center for Social Works (CSW) NGOs	MDG-F	Project Manager (50 %) Admin/Finance Support (30%) International Consultants Design of ToT ToT Fuel and maintenance Office expenses Designing & Printing (training material) IT equipment & maintenance Monitoring & Evaluation Field visits Miscellaneous AMS (7%) **Total**	10,650 10,200 3,900 5,000 35,000 1,750 1,800 1,500 2,300 900 524 5,147 **78,671**
1.4. Reduced risk of inter-ethnic tensions through multi-faceted dialogue; improved livelihoods and living conditions for IDPs (especially, particularly vulnerable categories of the IDP population such as single	1.4.1 Examine options for, and support, sustainable livelihood solutions for IDPs				UNHCR	UNHCR	MDG-F	Project Coordinator (UNHCR/UNOPS) Programme Assistant (UNHCR/UNOPS) Staff Travel AMS (7%) ***Total***	39,600 36,000 5,687 5,690 ***86,977***

| headed female households)

Targets:
- Sustainable livelihood solutions provided to IDPs in South Serbia.
- Necessary documentation / legal counselling provided to IDPs
- Dignified housing solutions provided to IDPs.	1.4.2 Provide legal assistance to IDPs; Automation of dislocated registry books from Kosovo and Metohija in Vranje						UNHCR	UNHCR, PRAXIS, Municipality of Vranje	MDG-F	Project Coordinator(Praxis)	7,132
										Legal Advisor(Praxis)	7,235
										Legal Field Assistant(Praxis)	6,936
										Finance/Adm. Ass.(Praxis)	5,072
										Communication Costs	3,720
										Legal Assistance	9,180
										Mobile Team Costs	1,900
										Office supplies	3,000
										Office rent and utilities	4,937
										Maintenance equipment /car	2,580
										Bank charges	308
										Data entry staff, DROK Vranje (Municipality of Vranje)	79,500
										AMS (7%)	9,205
										Total	**140,705**
	1.4.3 Provide sustainable accommodation solutions to support IDPs leaving collective centres or living in substandard private accommodation.						UNHCR	InterSOS, Danish Refugee Council, Vizija	MDG-F	Cash&in-kind assistance (InterSOS)	36,000
										Social Worker (InterSOS)	6,000
										Communication (InterSOS)	3,000
										Building materials assistance(DRC)	108,600
										Shelter Engineer (DRC)	8,000
										Social Worker (DRC)	8,000
										Vehicle Maintenance (DRC)	1,600
										Office Utilities(DRC)	400
										Office Rental(DRC)	1,300
										Communication Costs(DRC)	700
										Overhead Costs (DRC)	1,400
										Village Houses(VIZIJA)	104,000
										Engineer (VIZIJA)	7,500
										Bank Charges(VIZIJA)	1,305
										Communication Costs(VIZIJA)	3,000
										Vehicle Maintenance(VIZIJA)	2,200
										AMS (7%)	20,509
										Total	**313,514**

Joint Programme Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation									
JP Management and Coordination **Targets:** • A functioning and coordinated Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) established and operating throughout the life of the JP	a) Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) established under the direction of the Programme Manager b) Perform capacity assessment of participating institutions c) Perform functional analysis of the institutions involved, estimation of the financing needs and recommendation for the sources of financing to be used for the following mid-term period d) Consensus based handover plan prepared				UNDP	UNDP	MDG-F	Deputy Programme Manager Finance Assistant Publications Internet/Communication Stationary Staff travel Miscellaneous AMS (7%) **Total**	37,320 24,420 7,000 1,680 1,000 3,000 1,122 5,288 **80,830**
Outcome 1 Subtotal									**1,146,528**

UN Agency	Subtotal w/o Management Fee	Management Fee (7%)	Year 1 Total w/ Management Fee
UNDP	153,542	10,748	164,290
UNHCR	505,792	35,405	541,197
UNICEF	64,013	4,481	68,494
IOM	73,524	5,147	78,671
UN-HABITAT	274,651	19,226	293,877
Project Preparation / Formulation	0	0	0
TOTAL Year 1 Joint Programme	**1, 071,522**	**75,007**	**1,146,528**

UN agency engagement in South Serbia

UNDP has implemented several programmes in South Serbia since early 2000, including MIRI July 2003 – September 2005 and UNDP MIR II December 2005 – December 2008.The Municipal Improvement and Revival Programme (MIR) is designed to contribute to the government sector of decentralisation and municipal development. This Action is the second phase of a programme which begun in 2003, with a geographical focus on southern Serbia. MIR Phase II builds on the achievements of Phase I in terms of confidence building, poverty reduction, municipal infrastructure development and change in behaviour of municipal officials. The overall objective is *to contribute to the implementation of the Law on Local Self-Government by strengthening local good governance in southern Serbia in terms of delivery of services to citizens and local and inter-municipal stewardship of social and economic development*. The programme purpose is that *southern Serbia municipalities, individually and jointly, plan and take strategic action to achieve the sustainable economic and social development of the region and to fulfil their obligations to citizens*. Activities under MIR Phase II are organised under four main components: i) Inter-municipal Co-operation for Development, ii) Municipality Strategic Planning for Development, iii) Improved Municipal Management and Administration and iv) Improved Delivery of Municipal Administrative Services (UNDP is also implementing a sister programme in South West Serbia (PRO) since July 2006 – with PROII launched in May 2007[18]) .

UNICEF has supported the development and the implementation of Local Plans of Action (LPA) for children in 21 municipalities, as an effective approach for community and children/youth participation. In the same municipalities, and at national level, UNICEF supported the institutionalization of the DevInfo software to improve monitoring mechanisms and use of data for evidence base programming and policy development. In 11 of the poorest municipalities in Serbia inclusive education programmes are implemented through Development Education Centres (preparatory programmes for pre-school children and compensatory/catch up classes for primary school children). UNICEF also assists the establishment of youth activists' groups/clubs and peer education/communication programmes. It supports the Juvenile Justice System Reform shifting the approach from retributive towards restorative justice and emphasizing use of mediation for children in conflict with the law. UNICEF and UNHCR are also currently implementing a Universal Birth Registration for Roma Children programme which will include 20 municipalities in Serbia including four in South Serbia (Vranje, Lebane, Vladicin Han and Bujanovac)

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[18] PRO I and II have been designed building on the results of previous UNDP interventions initially in Prijepolje, and subsequently in Nova Varos, Priboj and Sjenica, These activities concentrated predominantly on municipal capacity building and strategic planning, with limited resources for investment. *PRO II* The project "Municipal Development in South West Serbia second phase" (PRO II) builds on the results achieved during the first phase. The objective of the program is to achieve two interdependent goals: to enhance good local governance in all municipalities in South West Serbia and at the same time improve overall socio-economic situation through implementation of strategic priorities on the municipal and inter-municipal (regional) level financed by municipalities and other direct (foreign and domestic) investments.

IOM has been involved in South Serbia since 2002 with programmes assisting local institutions to develop their capacity to support the process of reconciliation and socio-cultural integration after conflicts, to acquire skills and knowledge on conflict prevention and tolerance building as well as to support vulnerable groups to reintegrate in local communities. IOM is currently implementing a national project for strengthening the stability and security dimension of civilian society, providing assistance to former military personnel to reintegrate into civilian life.

UNHCR has worked with internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Kosovo[19] since 1999. Under the UN Security Council Resolution 1244, UNHCR was tasked to supervise returns to Kosovo. At present, UNHCR operations in Serbia are managed by the Representation in Belgrade, including through Field Office Kraljevo in the south of the country. UNHCR's population of concern includes 97,000 refugees and 206,000 IDPs from Kosovo. UNHCR's activities in Serbia target residents of collective centers and extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) in private accommodation through provision of adequate shelter and legal support to IDPs in obtaining documentation, income generation, community services outreach and other social welfare activities.

UN-HABITAT is active in Serbia since 2003 providing technical assistance and developing capacities of municipalities and central institutions in participatory governance and integrated planning for sustainable urban development in the ongoing process of European integration, building partnerships at local level to identify and implement priority projects to improve the socio-economic and civic integration of vulnerable population, the development of local communities and their territories. Through the Safer Cities Programme, and experiences in developing local crime, conflict and violence prevention initiatives, UN-HABITAT provides support to strengthen local authorities and key stakeholders to be better equipped to deliver safety, integrating safety concerns within development efforts, fostering long term stability, reintegration, and good governance.

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[19] Autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija under UN administration by UN Resolution 1244/99