



Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020

Government of the Republic of Serbia
and United Nations Country Team in Serbia

Belgrade, May 2017

Declaration of commitment

The Government of the Republic of Serbia and the United Nations Country Team¹ are committed to working together, and with the people of Serbia, to make a lasting contribution to national development priorities and to the changes that will help them to live longer, healthier and more prosperous lives.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ivica Dačić', written over a horizontal line.

**Government of the Republic of
Serbia**
H.E. Mr. Ivica Dačić
First Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Foreign Affairs



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Karla Robin Hershey', written over a horizontal line.

United Nations Country Team
Ms. Karla Robin Hershey
United Nations Resident
Coordinator in Serbia

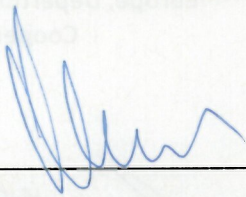
Belgrade, Serbia
May 2017

¹ The UN Country Team (UNCT) refers to the totality of UN development operations in Serbia by resident and non-resident agencies, funds and programmes.

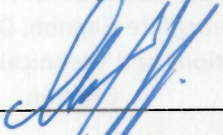
Signatures

By signing hereunder the members of the United Nations Country Team endorse this Development Partnership Framework (2016-2020) and underscore their joint commitment to its pillars, strategies, and expected outcomes:

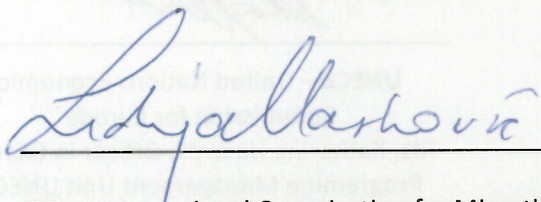
UNCT Members with country offices:



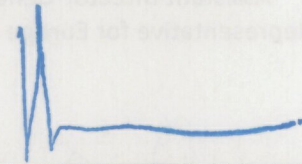
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
Ms. Steliana Nedera, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative



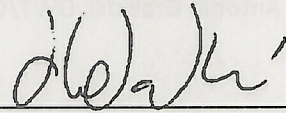
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
Mr. Michel Saint-Lot, Representative



IOM – International Organization for Migration
Ms. Lidija Marković, Head of Office, Mission to Serbia

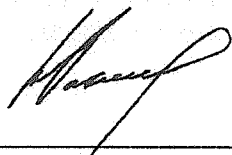


UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Mr. Hans Friedrich Schodder, Representative



WHO – World Health Organization
Dr. Zsuzsanna Jakab, WHO Regional Director for Europe

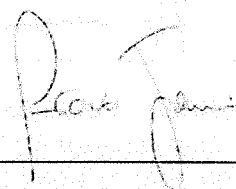
UNCT Members with project based offices and without country presence:



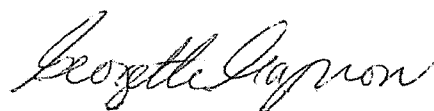
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization
Mr. Vladimir Rakhmanin,
Assistant Director-General/Regional
Representative for Europe and Central Asia



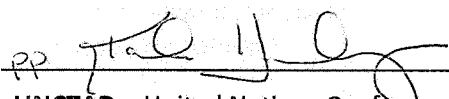
IAEA -International Atomic Energy Agency
Mr. Martin Krause, Director, Division for
Europe, Department of Technical
Cooperation



ILO – International Labor Organization
Mr. Antonio Graziosi, DWT/CO Budapest



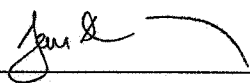
OHCHR – Office of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Human Rights
Ms. Georgette Gagnon, Director, Field
Operations and Technical Cooperation
Division



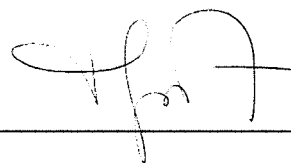
UNCTAD – United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development
Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary General
of UNCTAD



UNECE – United Nations Economic
Commission for Europe
Ms. Katherine Haswell, Officer in Charge
Programme Management Unit UNECE



UNEP – United Nations Environment
Programme
Mr. Jan Dusik Director and Regional
Representative UNEP, Regional Office for
Europe



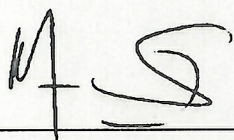
UNESCO – United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization
Ms. Ana Luiza Thompson-Flores,
Director, UNESCO Regional Bureau for
Science and Culture in Europe



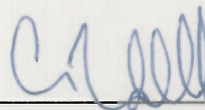
UNIDO – United Nations Industrial
Development Organization
Mr. Jacek Cukrowski, Chief,
Europe & Central Asia Regional Division



UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund
Ms. Doina Bologa,
UNFPA Representative for Bosnia and
Herzegovina, Country Director for Serbia,
the FYR Macedonia and Director for
Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)



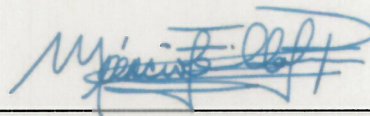
UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and
Crime
Mr. Alexandre Schmidt, Chief, Regional Section
for Europe and West/CentralAsia, Regional
Representative for South Eastern Europe



UNOPS – United Nations Office for
Project Services
Mr. Graeme Tyndall, Operations Centre
Manager



UN Women – United Nations Entity for Gender
Equality and the Empowerment of Women
Ms. Alia El-Yassir, Deputy Regional Director for
Europe and Central Asia



UNWTO – United Nations World
Tourism Organization
Mr. Márcio Favilla Executive Director
for Operational Programmes and
Institutional Relations

** UNWTO will participate in the implementation of
the UNDPF upon invitation of the Ministry of Trade,
Tourism and Telecommunications*

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ALMP	Active Labour Market Policies	MoAEP	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection
BMI	Body Mass Index	MoCTI	Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure
CBGE	Coordination Body for Gender Equality	MoCI	Ministry of Culture and Information
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Agreement	MoD	Ministry of Defence
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	MoESTD	Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	MoME	Ministry of Mining and Energy
CSO	Civil Society Organization	MoERD	Ministry of Economy and Regional Development
CVDs	Cardio-Vascular Diseases	MoF	Ministry of Finance
DPF	Government of the Republic of Serbia-UN Development Partnership Framework, 2016-2020	MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DaO	Delivering as One	MoH	Ministry of Health
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	Mol	Ministry of Interior
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	MoJ	Ministry of Justice
EC	European Commission	MoLEVSA	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs
EU	European Union	MoPALS	Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Government
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures	MoTTT	Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN	MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
FSA	Financial Social Assistance	MPs	Members of Parliament
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	NAD	National Priorities for International Assistance 2014-2017 with Projections Until 2020
GEMS	Girls educational and mentoring services	NCDs	Non-communicable Diseases
GFEC	Gross Final Energy Consumption	NES	National Employment Service
GHG	Greenhouse gases	NHA	National Health Account
GNI	Gross National Income	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Government of the Republic of Serbia	Government of the Republic of Serbia	PAR	Public Administration Reform
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers	PISA	Program for International Student Assessment
HDI	Human Development Index	QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
HIF	Health Insurance Fund	RBM	Results Based Management
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach	RNA	Reconstruction Needs Assessment Report
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	RGs	Results Groups
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization	SCRM	Serbia's Commissariat for Refugees and Migration
ILO	International Labour Organization	SCTM	Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities
IOM	International Organization for Migration	SDR	Standardized Death Rate
IPs	Implementing Partners	SEE	South Eastern Europe
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	SEIO	Government of the Republic of Serbia European Integration Office
JNSC	Joint National Steering Committee	SEPA	Serbian Environmental Protection Agency
JWP	Joint Work Plans	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
LFS	Labour Force Survey	SILC	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender	SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
LTA	Long Term Agreement		
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals		
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation		
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements		
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey		

SPR	Strategic Planning Retreat
SUK	Government of the Republic of Serbia Human Resource Management Service
UNAIDS	United Nations against AIDS (Theme Group on HIV/AIDS)
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team in Serbia
UNCG	United Nations Communication Group (Internal)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMEG	United Nations Monitoring and Evaluation Group (Internal)
UNOB/UNMIK	United Nations Office in Belgrade (UN Mission in Kosovo ²)
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAT	Value Added Tax
WB	World Bank
WEC	World Energy Council
WEO	Workers and Employers Organizations
WHC	World Heritage Centre – UNESCO Headquarters
WHO	World Health Organization
WP	Annual or Biennial Work Plans

² Kosovo under UNSCR 1244 (1999)

Basic Data

Location	Southeastern Europe
Area	77.474 sq km (88.361 sq km with Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99)
Land boundaries	Total: 2.351,78 km Border countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania
Capital	Belgrade 1,672, 426 / estimate on 31.12.2013.
Provinces	Two: Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Autonomous Province of Kosovo-Metohija
Municipalities	174
Constitution	Adopted 8 November 2006; effective 10 November 2006
Political system	Republic
Population	7.186 million; 3.499 male and 3.688 female (2011 Census) ³ (estimated 9.031 million with Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99)
Annual pop. Growth	-0.5 (2013) Statistical Office of Republic of Serbia; UNESCO Country Profile
Average age:	Total: 42.2 years; Male: 40.9 years; Female: 43.5 years (2011 Census)
HDI	0.745 - 77 out of 187 countries and territories (2013 Human Development Index value, UNDP)
Life expectancy at birth	Total population: 75.1 years (2013 Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia) Male: 72.6 years Female: 77.7 years
Total fertility rate	1.4 births per woman (2013 Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia)
Nationality	Serbian
Ethnic groups	Serb, Hungarian, Roma, Bosniaks, Albanian and other
Religion	Serbian Orthodox, Catholic, Muslim, Protestant, Atheist, other
Languages	Serbian (official), Hungarian, Bosnian, Roma language, Albanian and other <i>note:</i> Serbian, Hungarian, Slovak, Romanian, Rusyn and Croatian all official in Vojvodina
EU status	Candidate country
Labour force	3,157,191 (2014 Labour Force Survey, SORS)
Income Level	Upper middle income
GDP	GDP (2013 SORS est.) 45512.1 USD million GDP per capita (2013 SORS est.): 6.353 USD
Inflation rate	3.4% (2014, end of I quarter; source: National Bank of Serbia)
Unemployment rate	19.4% (LFS 2014, Population 15 and over) The rate for women was 20.4% compared to men at 18.7%
Budget	Revenues: \$17.47 billion Expenditures: \$19.6 billion <i>Note:</i> this is a consolidated budget, including both central government and local government budget (2013 Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia)
Public debt	72 % of GDP (January 2015)
Main issues	EU accession; Dialogue of Belgrade with Priština under the auspices of the EU; Economic situation and unemployment; Comprehensive institutional, political, economic reforms, in line with priorities of the European Partnership; human rights concerns, gender inequality and discrimination
Refugees	Refugees (country of origin): 32.371 (Croatia); 11.324 (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (2014 Commissariat for Refugees and Migration -SCRM);
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	IDPs: 204.049 (Kosovo ⁴ – source: SCRM) – most are ethnic Serbs and some are Roma, Ashkalis and Egyptian (RAE); some RAE are unregistered (2013)

³ Census 2011 was not conducted on the territory of the Autonomous Province Kosovo and Metohija

⁴ Kosovo under UNSCR 1244 (1999)

	Stateless persons: 4,200
	<i>Note: As citizens of Serbia, IDPs have all the rights ensured by the Constitution and law Note: According to the IDP Needs assessment conducted by SCRM and supported by UNHCR in 2011 it has been established that there are 97,000 IDPs with displacement related needs and without durable solution. UNHCR estimates that this number has decreased to around 90.000 as in the meantime some have achieved durable solutions.</i>
Terrain	Extremely varied; to the north, rich fertile plains; to the east, limestone ranges and basins; to the southeast, ancient mountains and hills
Natural resources	Oil, gas, coal, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony, chromate, gold, silver, magnesium, pyrite, limestone, marble, salt, arable land

***Sources:**
 Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, <http://webzrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/>
 UNESCO Country Profiles 2012 <http://www.uis.unesco.org/DataCentre/Pages/country-profile.aspx?regioncode=40530&code=SRB>
 UNDP <https://data.undp.org/dataset/Table-1-Human-Development-Index-and-its-components/wxub-gc5k>
 WHO <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688>
 Facts about Serbia – Government of the Republic of Serbia
 EU enlargement
 Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia
 CIA – The World Fact-book, May 2014

Executive Summary

1. Development Partnership Framework (DPF) for Serbia 2016-2020 is a strategic document developed in the close cooperation and through a partnership between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the United Nations Country Team in Serbia.
2. This DPF is grounded in key national development priorities and it was formulated through an extensive consultation process that took place during 2014 and early 2015 among national and international stakeholders in Serbia. A comprehensive Country Context Analysis was conducted in early 2014 and it was used as a reference during the strategy formulation.⁵
3. The DPF is coherent and compliant with the following overarching processes: EU integration priorities for an EU candidate country, Post-2015 National Consultations “Serbia We Want” and Sustainable Development Goals agenda and on the operational front with the Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as One. In line with the Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as One, the DPF is formulated in the spirit of One Programme, which contributes to strong national ownership and government leadership, increased transparency, reduced duplication, increased coherence of planning and better delivery and reporting results. Other elements of Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as One will also be considered and applied as appropriate – Communicating as One, Operating as One, One Leader.
4. This strategic framework presents five key results areas – i/ Governance and Rule of Law, ii/ Social and Human Resources Development, iii/ Economic Development, Growth and Employment, iv/ Environment, Climate Change and Resilient Communities and v/ Culture and Development - and nine outcomes (see attached Annex A) where the United Nations Country Team and the Government of the Republic of Serbia will work together in the period 2016-2020 in close cooperation and complementarity with other partners to advance the development agenda of the country. This strategic document alone does not imply direct financial obligation of any of the two partner sides.
5. Nineteen UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes will take active part in the implementation of the DPF as full signatories to this document together with their respective national counterparts. The joint implementation work will be managed through the establishment of the five Results Groups (RG) tasked to prepare and implement the 2-year joint work plans to be signed with relevant Government of the Republic of Serbia counterparts and concrete activities, including their costing and source of funding, will be defined and agreed upon between the parties at that stage of the process. CSOs and other partners will be invited to take part in the implementation of the selected activities. Implementation of the migration management related elements in the DPF will be done in close cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
6. UN Country Team activities under DPF will be coordinated by the UN Resident Coordinator with the support of the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator.
7. The implementation of the DPF will be regularly monitored and annual results reports produced accordingly.⁶

⁵ All data referenced in this document reflect the information with a cut-off date May 2015.

⁶ All notions used in the masculine grammatical form refer to both men and women concerned by the notion.

1. Introduction

Purpose of the Development Partnership Framework (DPF)

8. The Government of the Republic of Serbia -UNCT Development Partnership Framework (DPF) 2016-2020 is a strategic programme framework for achieving results that respond to country priorities. It contains 9 major results, called 'outcomes' that were identified jointly by the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the UNCT, international, national and civil society partners. This framework also describes how the Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNCT will deliver on these commitments, including jointly-owned coordination and implementation arrangements, partnerships, resource mobilization, and effective progress monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.

9. As a middle-income country, Serbia is seeing a decrease in traditional sources of external support for development cooperation. At the same time, Serbia's EU accession process is making available new forms of assistance, such as pre-accession grants and twinning arrangements. In this context, the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the UNCT must strive for results that are owned by all partners as well as being strategic, specific and measurable. The Government of the Republic of Serbia has the primary responsibility and accountability for achieving the planned DPF outcomes given that these are part of its national development priorities. DPF spells out these priorities without creating binding financial obligations to any of the parties involved. Based on its strengths in Serbia, the UN's contributions will place emphasis on policy advice, in accordance with international norms, standards, and best practices, and support national and local efforts to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of national strategies, policies and plans.

10. This DPF is developed in line with the One Programme element of the Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering As One and it brings important gains by: ensuring that UN country programmes integrate the full range of UN, national and international partners' expertise and experience; facilitating the systematic application of normative programming principles in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme; and achieving close alignment with national development priorities. It also increases access by Government of the Republic of Serbia to the mandates and resources of the non-resident agencies.

11. The One Programme contributes towards strong national ownership and government leadership, increased transparency, reduced duplication, increased coherence of planning, and better delivery and reporting of results, particularly on cross-cutting development challenges. Agency-specific programmatic documents are harmonized and aligned with this DPF.

12. The strategies and expected results in this DPF can only be achieved if there is a mutual commitment by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the UNCT. The DPF is a critical tool for more efficient and effective coordination and delivery of UN assistance. The management arrangements will ensure that UN support for the achievement of the outcomes is delivered in a coherent way that enhances joint programming, reduces duplication, and ensures a convergence of support in targeted areas and for vulnerable groups⁷.

⁷ This includes all *vulnerable, stigmatized and marginalized groups*: Children and disadvantaged women, Older persons, Roma and other minorities, Religious minorities, Persons with disability, Victims of violence and trafficking, Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), Migrants and asylum seekers, Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons.

Structure of the Development Partnership Framework

13. The Development Partnership Framework (DPF) contains the following sections:

- » Section 1 continues to describe the partnership values and principles that underline the DPF, the process used to prepare the DPF, and a summary of the current development context;
- » Section 2 is the core of the document. It describes the pillars of the DPF and the expected outcomes of the Government of the Republic of Serbia-UNCT cooperation;
- » Section 3 describes UNCT-supported initiatives that fall outside the DPF framework, but which respond to specific country demands;
- » Section 4 describes the financial and human resource commitments of the UNCT to support DPF implementation. It also outlines the key mechanisms and approaches for resource mobilization;
- » Section 5 describes the mechanisms and processes for coordination and implementation of the DPF, including decision-making roles and responsibilities of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNCT;
- » Section 6 outlines the arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluation of DPF results, based on the results matrix and biennial work plans;
- » Section 7 offers a brief summary of the joint communication principles;
- » Sections 8 and 9 provide the legal basis for the DPF.

14. The full results matrix tables are provided in **Annex A**.

1.1 Partnership values and principles

15. This Development Partnership Framework (DPF) reinforces the strong relationship between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the UNCT to work in concert to achieve national development priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the country's human rights commitments and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations. The title and the content of this strategy confirm that the cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNCT is based on a development partnership with strong national ownership and government leadership in the DPF development and implementation.

16. As a strategic programme document, this DPF underscores the principles of transparency, partnership, and accountability. It demonstrates the commitment of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, UNCT, and civil society partners to work together in a coordinated and coherent manner. The concrete outcomes expected from this partnership and the agreed strategies will advance equitable economic growth and reduce vulnerabilities, strengthen accountability systems and support the delivery of quality, inclusive social services. Specific results and strategies also focus on reaching vulnerable groups.

17. This DPF will, in respect of each of the UN organisations signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in a manner that is consistent with the **basic agreements** between United Nations organisations and the Government of the Republic of Serbia. These basic agreements are the legal basis

for the relationship between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and each UN organization. They are provided in **Annex B**.

1.2 Process to develop the Development Partnership Framework

18. This Development Partnership Framework (DPF) is aligned with the national development planning process and priorities. The process to prepare the DPF began in March 2014 and was informed by the following important exercises:

19.

- A Common Country Assessment⁸ conducted in mid-2014 gave an overall development context in Serbia based on the reports and documents made available by the Government of the Republic of Serbia, international, national and civil society partners and it helped in identifying development challenges and priorities for future development cooperation.

-Review of the previous UNDAF/Country Partnership Strategy⁹ 2011-2015 which made several important recommendations how to enhance development cooperation in the Republic of Serbia.

-Post-2015 Consultations conducted in 2013 and 2014¹⁰ enabled to collect (in 2013) views and opinions of the people of Serbia about development priorities for the period after 2015, as well to assess (in 2014) how people and other stakeholders in Serbia see the relevance of culture in the development strategies and processes. The consultations suggested the following priorities for Serbia, including: more and better jobs and decent employment, advancing effective realization of human rights, eradication of poverty and better support to vulnerable groups, good governance and reliable institutions, culture of responsibility, tolerance and solidarity (culture of social cohesion), better quality of education, better healthcare, sustainable environment, equality between women and men, better management of migration and population mobility. The consultations in 2014 suggested amongst others streamlining of culture in the development planning processes.

-Strategic Planning Retreat (SPR) was held in October 2014 with over 200 representatives of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, civil society organisations, and national and international partners to discuss and jointly formulate the development priorities that will deserve joint UNCT and Government of the Republic of Serbia attention in the period 2016-2020. A set of **9 outcomes**, clustered in **5 pillars**, implementation strategies, and management arrangements are described in this DPF in line with the discussions held during the SPR meeting and subsequent consultations with the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

20. The framework was finalised in a spirit of joint ownership during successive rounds of consultation with partners at all levels.

⁸ United Nations Country Team in Serbia, *Common Country Assessment for Serbia*, Belgrade 2015

⁹ Desk Review, United Nations Country Partnership Strategy, 2011-2015, June 2014.

¹⁰ The United Nations Country Team in Serbia, *The Serbia We Want: Post-2015: National Consultations in Serbia*, Belgrade, 2014

1.3 UN strengths in development activities

21. United Nations Country Team members in Serbia are UN agencies, funds and programmes with specific mandates, expertise and resources available to support the Government of the Republic of Serbia in meeting the national development strategic priorities.

22. Following UN Agencies are signatories to this DPF: FAO, IAEA, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOPS, UN WOMEN, WHO, UNWTO and they will take responsibilities for the implementation of the results indicated in this document. The unique expertise of the United Nations Country Team joint effort derives from its capacity to address in a coherent manner complex cross-sectoral development challenges that require synchronized actions in different spheres of development work.

23. The UN Country Team led by the UN Resident Coordinator observes in its work the operating standards that promote coordination and coherence and that are outlined in the Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as One¹¹.

24. In implementing DPF, the UN Country Team will work in a close partnership with the Government of the Republic of Serbia relying on the national capacities and competencies in the development work. The role of the UN team will be to support and strengthen national capacities to respond to the demand of addressing the development agenda in Serbia.

25. UN Country Team signatories to this document will work closely together with and a wide variety of the national and international partners in the context of the implementation of the Development Partnership Framework. Particularly valuable will be the cooperation with the civil society sector.

2. Results and strategies

26. This section is the centrepiece of the document. It describes the overarching programme strategies and the expected outcomes. The complete results matrix including indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, and risks and assumptions is provided in **Annex A**.

Activities listed in the section 2 of this document and in the attached Annex A represent an agreed set of national development priorities that the UN Country Team and the Government of the Republic of Serbia will tend to achieve jointly with other development partners in the next 5 years. No binding financial commitment is created through this strategic document.

For each of the five pillars, the section 2 of this document describes the context analyses, defined outcomes with details and the list of partners involved from the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the UN Country Team side. Concrete activities with costing and resource mobilization plans will be developed at the level of the 2-year work plans and related projects that will be developed subsequently and signed separately.

¹¹ United Nations Development Group: Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting the “Delivery as One” Approach, August 2014.

2.1 Pillars

27. The outcomes expected from cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the UNCT, international and civil society partners are grouped according to five strategic pillars that respond to country needs and make use of the UN's strengths:

Table: Overview of pillars and outcomes

Pillar	Outcome
I. Governance and Rule of Law	<p>1. By 2020, people in Serbia, especially vulnerable groups, have their human rights protected and have improved access to justice and security</p> <p>2. By 2020, governance institutions at all levels have enhanced accountability and representation to provide better quality services to people and the economy</p> <p>3. By 2020, state institutions and other relevant actors enhance gender equality and enable women and girls, especially those from vulnerable groups, to live lives free from discrimination and violence</p>
II. Social and Human Resources Development	<p>4. By 2020, high quality, inclusive, equitable, gender-sensitive, and age appropriate health services that protect patient rights are available and utilized by all</p> <p>5. By 2020, an efficient education system is established that enables relevant, quality, inclusive and equitable education to all, particularly the most vulnerable, and increases learning and social outcomes</p> <p>6. By 2020, the social welfare system is strengthened to provide timely, holistic and continued support to individuals and families at risk and enable them to live in a safe, secure, supportive family and community environment.</p>
III. Economic Development, Growth, and Employment	<p>7. By 2020, there is an effective enabling environment that promotes sustainable livelihoods, economic development, focused on an inclusive labour market and decent job creation</p>
IV. Environment, Climate Change and Resilient Communities	<p>8. By 2020, there are improved capacities to combat climate change and manage natural resources and communities are more resilient to the effects of natural and man-made disasters</p>
V. Culture and Development	<p>9. By 2020, Serbia has inclusive policies ensuring an enhanced cultural industries sector, promoting cultural diversity and managing cultural and natural heritage as a vehicle for sustainable development</p>

2.2 Overarching Principles and Cross-Cutting Programming Principles

28. To support the achievement of DPF outcomes, the following overarching principles and cross-cutting programming principles will be applied. In addition, each outcome has specific sectoral strategies

identified as relevant by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNCT. These are described below in section 2.3.

Overarching Principles

1. Coherence and complementarity with EU Integration processes in Serbia

29. The Republic of Serbia was granted the status of the EU candidate country in 2012. In April 2013, the EU Commission recommended to the Council that accession negotiations should be opened and, in the period from September 2013 until March 2015 the process of screening of the compliance with EU law in various sectors was conducted with a view of informing the actual negotiation processes for each of the EU chapters. Preparation of the Development Partnership Framework was fully aligned with this process. The Common Country Assessment (CCA)¹² took into consideration and made reference to the findings of EU Progress Report and the ongoing screening process, while the Development Partnership Framework recognizes the EU integration process as the overarching priority for the national development agenda. All activities in this Strategy are designed in such a way to complement and smoothen country's efforts to align with the EU norms and standards and achieve a successful and timely completion of the EU accession process.

2. Post-2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

30. The United Nations adopted the Agenda for Sustainable Development until 2030.

The set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was informed by a series of inter-governmental processes as well as through Post-2015 Consultations facilitated by the United Nations teams around the world. National Post-2015 Consultations were conducted in Serbia in 2013, with an intention to collect people's views on the future development priorities and in 2014 to make a deeper analysis of the interlinks between culture and development.¹³ Results of these national consultations were deeply rooted into the present Development Partnership Framework and will be used as reference in the future programming.

31. The new Sustainable Development Agenda includes 17 goals with appropriate targets which will guide world's development agenda in the two decades following 2015.¹⁴ These will include: 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere, 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries, 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable, 15. Protect, restore and promote

¹² United Nations Country Team in Serbia, *Common Country Assessment for Serbia*, Belgrade, 2015.

¹³ United Nations Country Team in Serbia, *The Serbia We Want. Post-2015: National Consultations in Serbia*, Belgrade, 2014.

¹⁴ Sustainable Development Goals: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/>

sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

32. This Development Partnership Framework takes into consideration the new global development agenda and will support Government of the Republic of Serbia in its efforts to aligning its national development policies accordingly.

3. Promotion of UNCT coherence through application of the Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering Together in a Post-2015 development world¹⁵

33. Based on the intergovernmental mandate of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review -QCPR (General Assembly resolution 67/226), the Five-Year Action Agenda and reports from the Secretary General and the findings of the Independent Evaluation of Lessons Learned from “Delivering as one” (DaO)¹⁶, the UNDG developed a set of recommendations outlined in the document entitled Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering Together in a Post-2015 Development World to ensure that development activities implemented by the UN teams on the ground are firmly focused on results, strengthened accountability, monitoring and evaluation, and improved outcomes.

34. These principles were observed while preparing the Development Strategy for Serbia and they include: 1. Strong ownership by Government of the Republic of Serbia and other national stakeholders and leadership by national government, 2. Significant simplification and reduction of programming, business and service transaction costs for governments, other national stakeholders, development partners and the UN system, including by further integrating and harmonizing common and agency-specific business processes; 3. Empowerment of UN Country Teams, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, to address country-level needs, based on good practices and experiences in “Delivering as one” countries, both pilots and voluntary adopters; 4. Flexibility to allow for innovation by UN Country Teams; 5. Drive towards common delivery of results and strengthened accountability, including on cross-cutting issues such as human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability; and 6. Emphasis on the shared values, norms and standards of the UN system.

35. Key elements of Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as one, such as One Leader, One Programme, Operating as One and Communicating as One were closely reviewed by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNCT and are in an adjusted form integral part of the Development Partnership Framework in Serbia 2016-2020. Some elements of the Common Budgetary Framework will be partially applied in the context of this Framework, with the exception of the One Fund option that will not be considered.

4. Cross-Cutting Programming Principles

36. Activities listed in the Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020 will be implemented by promoting the following important cross cutting programming principles:

¹⁵ United Nations Development Group: Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting the “Delivery as One” Approach, August 2014.

¹⁶ Ibid.

- a. Promote fundamental human rights
- b. Ensure gender equality
- c. Promote environmental sustainability
- d. Strengthen entrepreneurship and competitiveness
- e. Advance independence and engagement of civil society and media
- f. Improve the quality and availability of data

2.3 Expected outcomes¹⁷

37. This section describes the expected outcomes from the Development Partnership Framework, including the programmatic rationale, the main strategies to be employed and key partners to be involved in implementation.

Description of each of the 9 outcomes should include the following three elements:

- Country context description
- Listing of the planned activities
- Listing of the partners involved in the implementation

Pillar I. Governance and Rule of Law

Outcome 1.

By 2020, people in Serbia, especially vulnerable groups, have their human rights protected and have improved access to justice and security

38. Good governance and reliable institutions represent a priority for Serbian citizens. In 2006, the National Assembly adopted the Constitution and, to that extent, met European standards. Yet even under the current consolidated democratic system, rule of law is one of the areas in which Serbia lags behind with a score of 50/100 according to the Good Governance Index for the Rule of Law of 2014. Since inefficiency has been identified as a long-term problem within the Serbian judicial system, an entire set of measures directed towards the improvement of efficiency has been planned, starting with the improvement of procedural laws, through the establishment of the e-judiciary, and through the monitoring and correction of the judicial network operations with the aim of achieving equal access to justice for all. There is a need to improve the protection of rights of ownership of both tangible and intellectual property. Administrative and legal procedures should also be improved to ensure more intensive economic development and thereby attract direct foreign investments on a larger scale. There is a consensus that the fight against corruption is one of the social priorities. Serbia will establish a clear implementation plan in its fight against corruption that will encompass its legal and institutional framework. As already described, a set legal and institutional framework for compliance with all ratified international conventions on human rights has been established (see chapter 2.2). However, the means

¹⁷ All data and information related to the outcomes are from: (1) 2014 Common Country Assessment, Serbia, draft September 2014; (2) EU Serbia Progress Report 2013; (3) The Serbia We Want. Post-2015: National Consultations in Serbia, 2014; and (4) Desk Review, United Nations Country Partnership Strategy, 2011-2015, June 2014.

for implementation are lacking, and implementation itself is inconsistent, and therefore further efforts should be made to ensure full implementation of the national legal framework.

39. On July 1, 2013, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia adopted the National Strategy for Judicial Reform for the period 2013-2018, which defined all priorities, strategic goals and strategic guidelines pertaining to all strategic measures. On August 31, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Strategy for Judicial Reform for the period 2013-2018, containing all envisaged specific measures and activities for the implementation of all strategic goals, defined time limits and responsible institutions for their implementation, as well as all sources of funding. The National Strategy for Judicial Reform for the period 2013-2018 set the mechanism to monitor the implementation of all reform-related measures in the form of a five-member Commission for the Implementation of the National Strategy for Judicial Reform for the period 2013-2018, comprised of members from all entities relevant for the reform process. The Strategy set five basic reform-related principles aimed to establish independence, impartiality and quality of justice, expertise, accountability and efficiency of the judiciary. The further scaling up of the Strategy and its accompanying Action Plan is the Action Plan for Chapter 23 of the EU accession negotiation, which supplements and further develops the attainment of the defined principles for judicial reform.

40. The migration and mobility of Serbian citizens are closely related to personal economic goals. In the year 2010, migration to urban areas accounted for 68% of the total internal migration. More than 560,000 citizens of Serbia lived, at that time, in various EU countries with temporary residence permits.

41. A situation that arose as a consequence of the break-up of the former Yugoslavia is the creation of fertile ground for organized crime in Serbia. Criminal groups are still involved in a series of activities that annually cause a significant loss of funds for Serbia. Despite the fact that criminal investigations were initiated in most cases, in a majority of them, final decisions have not yet been issued. In "Crime and its Impact of the Balkans and Affected Countries", an official document produced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in March 2008, it was said that the region of Balkans was among the safest ones in Europe. The crime level against person and property was lower than in the rest of Europe, and the number of homicides was decreasing. According to the official Eurostat data and data of countries cooperating with this EU institution, only Cyprus and Montenegro have a lower crime rate per capita than the Republic of Serbia¹⁸. Additionally, due to weak economy and low GDP, as well as the fact that the majority of corruption-related criminal offenses involve relatively small amounts - according to the document "National Risk Assessment on Money Laundering in the Republic of Serbia", those are mostly the so-called predicate crimes of "abuse of office" and "embezzlement" - the annual amount of illegally obtained material gain stands at 75 million euros in the Republic of Serbia. According to the same document, only in 26 cases the criminal offence of "abuse of office" resulted in illegal gain of an amount higher than 1,500,000.00 dinars (around 12,000 euros), while only 6 cases of "embezzlement" involved illegally obtained material gain in the amount higher than 1,500,000.00 dinars. In addition, according to the same document, the monetary value of confiscated drugs stands at 1.3 million euros annually.

Capacities to conduct financial investigations in parallel with a complex criminal investigation are still limited. Serbia has adopted the Financial Crime Investigation Strategy, which in a comprehensive fashion regulates criminal-law repression in the fight against financial and organized crime and reforms the functioning of the law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices and courts by introducing advanced

¹⁸ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

working methods through a liaison officer and “task force” units, and a new territorial and organization scheme through the establishment of a strengthened prosecutor’s office for organized crime and regional centres for prosecutor’s offices, courts and law enforcement agencies in the big towns. In these ways, the challenges in the fight against corruption, financial and organized crime are currently being tackled. It is necessary to adopt a new legal framework, in line with international standards in this area and using best practices, in accordance to which a financial investigation is initiated and is conducted in parallel with criminal investigations. Capacities to conduct financial investigations in parallel with a complex criminal investigation are still limited.

Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of Government Authorities in Suppression of Organised Crime, Terrorism and Corruption was adopted in 2016 (Official Gazette 94/2016). This Law identifies the following bodies as the competent authorities for suppression of corruption: special anticorruption departments of high public prosecutor's offices, Ministry of Interior - anticorruption unit, and special anticorruption departments of high courts. This Law also foresees the possibility to establish task force units within the Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime and special anticorruption departments of high public prosecutor's offices. The purpose of these task force units is to work on detecting and prosecuting the crimes that fall within their jurisdiction.

In December 2016, the Law on Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime was amended¹⁹. Among others, Article 16 was amended in the following manner: "When the police files criminal charges to the public prosecutor for a criminal offence relevant to Article 2 of this Law, the police shall also be obliged to submit information about the property of the suspect and third party collected during the pre-investigation procedure." The purpose of this amendment is to conduct more proactive financial investigations. Other amendments of the Law (for example, Article 4 which is about the possibility to seize the equivalent of property, etc.) reflect the acceptance of international standards in this area, with an emphasis on EU standards (framework decisions and in particular Directive 2014/42/EU).

The Action Plan for negotiating Chapter 24 in the EU accession process clearly defines the activities related to capacity building of the Financial Investigations Unit, the Seized Property Management Directorate, and the prosecutor's offices, but also other authorities competent for conducting financial investigations (in line with the definition of financial investigations provided by FATF, according to which a financial investigation does not solely consist of tracking down and confiscating illegally obtained property), such as the Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering, Tax Administration, Ministry of Interior - units dealing with the suppression of money laundering, and others.

The Action Plan for negotiating Chapter 24 in the EU accession process clearly defines the activities related to capacity building of the Financial Investigations Unit, the Seized Property Management Directorate, and the prosecutor's offices, but also other authorities competent for conducting financial investigations (in line with the definition of financial investigations provided by FATF, according to which a financial investigation does not solely consist of tracking down and confiscating illegally obtained property), such as the Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering, Tax Administration, Ministry of Interior - units dealing with the suppression of money laundering, and others.

42. Serbia is still on the main routes for the drug trade in the Balkans, and it is necessary for all law enforcement agencies, including the Customs Administration, to establish permanent efforts for the detection and seizure of narcotics at the borders. The national focal point for the European Monitoring

¹⁹ Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia Nos 32/2013 and 94/2016

Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) has not yet become fully operational, and it is necessary to strengthen its capacities to adequately conduct data gathering and reporting activities. We believe that it is necessary to clarify which law enforcement agency it refers to and which data bases are concerned.

43. The lack of statistics about organized crime and limited access of law enforcement agencies and prosecutor's offices to the relevant data bases hinder inter-agency cooperation. In line with the current Law on Criminal Procedure (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 72/2011, 101/2011, 121/2012, 32/2013, 45/2013 and 55/2014), the Law on Official Statistics (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 104/2009) and the relevant bylaws, and in line with the fact that criminal offences are reported to the Prosecutor's Office, so only the Prosecutor's Office can have complete data on reported criminal offences, it is the obligation of the Prosecutor's Office to keep the crime statistics, because the Ministry of Interior acts upon the orders of the Prosecutor's Office. The number of investigations initiated in 2014 by a special prosecutor for corruption and organized crime increased, but the rate of court decisions and verdicts remain relatively low, and further efforts are required to set the register on criminal prosecutions and verdicts, particularly when high-profile cases are concerned. Law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices and courts in the Republic of Serbia use different systems for monitoring criminal cases. Such an approach causes a great many problems in practice. The Anti-Corruption Strategy envisages measures to introduce a criminal reference number. Under that strategy, all data gathered by the law enforcement agencies and public prosecutors would be integrated and would provide a realistic picture of the fight against crime and would enable improved planning of criminal policy.

Within the context of the repressive measures in the fight against corruption, the adoption of the Financial Crime Investigation Strategy is of great importance. This Strategy represents an integrating document for most of the measures related to the repressive fight against corruption. The Ministry of Justice and the Republic Prosecutor's Office are the responsible entities for the implementation of this Strategy. Efficient and proactive actions related to detection and prosecution of corruption and organized crime offer opportunities for effective measures to combat these problems.

The Financial Crime Investigation Strategy for the period 2015-2016 envisages further specialization of law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices and courts in the area of economic crime and crime against official duty. The Strategy envisages advanced training for holders of judicial functions which are to be organized in cooperation with the Judicial Academy.

The Strategy envisages the possibility to establish task forces comprised of members of law enforcement agencies, other state authorities which possess data relevant for financial investigations, all under the administration of a Public Prosecutor. Liaison officers will be appointed to liaise different entities in charge of prosecuting financial and organized crime and corruption with the aim to establish efficient and quality data exchange and a proactive approach. Financial forensic experts will be employed within the Public Prosecutor's Offices.

Financial forensic experts will identify criminal activities from the financial angle, be aware of all investigative and evidence techniques, and they will assist public prosecutors in finding the answers to the questions they are not capable of answering due to the complexity of the case.

44. To be able to tackle all these challenges, programme strategies will focus on better access to justice and safety, particularly when vulnerable groups are in question. In that regard, efforts with a view to strengthening the independence, impartiality and quality of the judicial system, the expertise, accountability and efficiency of courts and law enforcement agencies will be also made.

45. In order to accelerate Serbia's commitment to comply with its obligations within the domain of human rights, specific programme strategies will focus on the development of a system to monitor the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations given by both UN mechanism for protection of human rights, and the recommendations given by independent oversight bodies to public entities and the holder of public authorities at the level of the Republic of Serbia, in accordance with compliance and non-compliance with the recommendations (and the reasons for non-compliance in line with the conclusions of the National Parliament of the Republic of Serbia). To this end, it will be necessary to set enhanced systems for collection of data as well as tools that will ensure the segregation of data, accompanied by higher investments into the capacities of national mechanisms for protection of human rights, such as the Ombudsman, Commissioner for Protection of Equality, and all relevant National Assembly Committees. Other strategies will include: a public campaign to raise the citizens' awareness of human rights and antidiscrimination, including support to civil society and the media in the promotion of human rights and advocating for rights, to train civil servants, other public sector staff and judges to widen their knowledge about and sensitivity to human rights issues, as well as about the efforts made in the protection of whistle-blowers. In November 2014, the National Assembly adopted the Law on the Protection of Whistle-blowers, which entered into force in June 2015. This Law has been assessed with the highest marks by leading European and American experts. The main objective of this Law is the establishment of efficient and effective whistle-blowers' protection. Beyond the establishment of an adequate legal framework, this Law envisages a set of measures for the efficient implementation of the legislation and for raising awareness of the importance and ways to provide protection to whistle-blowers. To that end, trainers engaged by the Judicial Academy organized 50 training sessions for judges in all higher courts, covering the territory of four appellate courts in Serbia. More than 1,200 judges were trained in the implementation of the Law of the Protection of Whistle-blowers. It is likewise necessary to regulate a normative framework of free legal aid, whereby access to justice would be made easier for the most vulnerable citizens.

46. Specific efforts in this programmatic area will:

- » Advance efficacy of the state institutions in implementing recommendations from UN human rights treaty mechanisms (Treaty bodies, UPR and Special procedures);
- » Support the work of the independent oversight bodies and Government of the Republic of Serbia in implementation of their recommendations;
- » Support implementation of the national anti-discrimination strategy and related action plans;
- » Improve data quality and collection (methodologies, systems, standardization and coordination of data collection and reporting, institutional sector and state levels);
- » Introduce measures to empower vulnerable groups to make better use of justice mechanisms to defend their rights, including the strengthening of free legal aid and protection of the best interests of the child in justice proceedings;
- » Strengthen the justice system to advance protection of child rights, especially when offender is juvenile or a child is victim/witness of a crime;
- » Effect a stronger, more unified response to organized crime, terrorism and corruption;
- » Support implementation of laws and policies for prevention and to protect people, especially women and girls and minorities from violence;
- » Increase the use of out of court settlements diversion and measures and alternative sanctions for offenders and core measures for reintegration of former offenders in the community, and
- » Strengthen the migration management and asylum systems.

47. Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, international organizations and civil society organizations: the Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education Science and Technology Development, Ministry of Youth and Sport and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia; The Office for Human and Minority Rights, the Serbian-EU Integration Office (SEIO), Office of the Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman), the Office of the Commissioner for Protection of Equality, Office for Cooperation with Civil Society, the Office for the Diaspora, Parliament, CSOs, and the Centres for Social Welfare;

Judicial system partners, including the High Judicial Council, the State Prosecutorial council the Office of the Public prosecutor, the Bar association and legal aid institutions, and

The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, Office for Kosovo and Metohija, Coordination Body for *Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja*, and Government of the Republic of Serbia Human Resources Management Service (SUK);

Close cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and complementarity with the activities that IOM will implement with the Government of the Republic of Serbia will be important for the comprehensive approach in addressing migration related objectives.

UN Agencies that are expected to contribute to Outcome 1 are:

UNICEF, OHCHR, UNODC, UNHCR, UN Women

UNDP, IOM and UNOPS will contribute to this outcome as well through their other complementary activities.

Outcome 2.

By 2020, governance institutions at all levels have enhanced accountability and representation to provide better quality services to people and the economy

48. Public administration in Serbia is undergoing a reform process for more effective administration and more efficient functioning at all levels and to raise the level of professionalism. The Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Public Administration Reform Strategy (PARS) for the Republic of Serbia on January 24, 2014, which covers all key aspects of the horizontal PARS, as well as the Action Plan for the period 2015 - 2017. Higher capacities in the area such as implementing and monitoring public administration reform, public procurement, information management, statistics, human resources and career systems based on merit are required, as well as the introduction of e-administration services. At the local self-government level, the National Council for Decentralization has not yet met, neither has the new intersectoral committee for finance, nor has a single tool necessary for monitoring the functions delegated to municipalities been developed. Responsibilities are still delegated to the local level without adequate analysis of the necessary capacity and resources. In addition, the number of requests for public information has increased, and although certain progress in the implementation of the Law on the Free Access to Information has been made, more actions are still required.

49. The Republic of Serbia is committed to preventing and fighting corruption, which represents an eminent threat to the rule of law and the stability and development of a democratic society. The consequences of corruption in Serbia have the biggest impact on the impoverishment of society and the state, a drastic drop in the trust of citizens in the democratic institution, on unemployment and the

creation of dependency and instability within the economic system. It is necessary to introduce zero tolerance, enhance the mechanisms for an efficient fight against corruption, and thereby regain the trust of citizens. In July 2013, the new Anti-Corruption Strategy for the period 2013 – 2018 was adopted. The Strategy is focused on both a structural approach, tackling issues such as good governance, independent agencies, internal and external audits, and the oversight and protection of whistle-blowers, along with a sectoral approach to tackle corruption in the most sensitive sectors, such as public procurement, town planning and spatial planning, the judiciary, police, education and health. The Law on the Protection of Whistle-blowers of 2014, which is fully aligned with the recommendation of the Council of Europe, in an efficient fashion protects citizens willing to report corruption. In addition, Serbia has made tangible and progressive efforts to overcome these problems and attain the target results. The Republic of Serbia has ratified all of the most important international instruments in the area of fighting corruption. Laws and other regulations are partially aligned with recognized international standards. Basic guidelines for planning necessary amendments to the legislation in the area of fighting corruption are measures previously set under the National Anti-Corruption Strategy for the period 2013 - 2018 (the Strategy) and the accompanying Action Plan for its implementation. These strategic documents envisage all key anti-corruption areas, such as political activities, public finance, privatisation and public-private partnership, the judiciary, police, spatial planning and construction, health, education and sports, the media, as well as the prevention of corruption. The implementation of measures from these areas will be aligned with the recommendations of the European Commission and the measures pertaining to the priority reforms after the adoption of the Action Plan for Chapter 23. The practical implementation of all planned measures will be an indicator of success in the fight against corruption.

With the aim of successful implementation of the strategic documents within the anti-corruption domain, a new coordination and oversight mechanism has been introduced to monitor the implementation of the strategic documents.

Given the fact that the fight against corruption is one of the most important goals of the Republic of Serbia, on August 8, 2014, the Government adopted the Decision on the Establishment of a Coordination Body for the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2013 - 2018.

The Prime Minister is heading this Coordination Body, and its members are ministers of the judiciary, the Minister of Finance and a member of the Anti-Corruption Council. Coordination at the highest political level was achieved by the establishment of this Coordination Body.

50. Programme strategies for resolutions of all these issues will focus on the efforts to make public administration at both the central and local level more efficient and more citizen-centred, and on improvement of the oversight mechanisms of the Parliament, independent oversight bodies, municipal and town assemblies, civil society organizations and the media. Technical experts are needed to attain greater coherence within intersectoral policy focused on the implementation of the *acquis communautaire*, and to support and monitor the implementation of current policies and strategies. A harmonized and operational system is required to develop and monitor the programme budgets within the ministries, administrations, and agencies, as well as intersectoral protocols for the exchange of information in support of e-administration services. Other strategies will encompass the increased participation of civil society organizations in decision-making processes, the introduction of new anti-corruption measures aligned with the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the introduction of an independent autoregulatory system for media accountability and a publicly available system for monitoring the sustainable development goals.

51. The main programme elements within the outcome will be focused on:

- » Supporting the Government of the Republic of Serbia economic and financial management reforms such as debt management and programme budget preparation and monitoring;
- » Advancing the Government of the Republic of Serbia E-Government development efforts through implementation of the Strategy for E-Government of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2015-2018 with the Action Plan for the period 2015-2016;
- » Open Partnership Action Plan for the Republic of Serbia for the period 2016-2017;
- » Strengthening the capacities of public administration institutions for greater integrity, accountability, oversight and transparency;
- » Assisting the relevant national institutions in strengthening their capacities to effectively prevent and combat corruption and align the anti-corruption measures with the relevant international agreements and obligations;
- » Strengthening capacity of Serbia for the production and dissemination of internationally comparable demographic, social, economic and environmental statistics and indicators for enhanced evidence-based policies and accountability, in the framework of the post-2015 development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- » Working with the relevant Government of the Republic of Serbia institutions and CSOs on establishing the national modalities for monitoring and reporting on the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and relevant socio-economic indicators.
- » Supporting improvement of the road safety that addresses road safety management system;

52. Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

National Assembly, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Government, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Commission for the Protection of Rights in Public Procurement Procedures, Serbian European Integrations Office, Anticorruption Agency, Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman), Public Procurement Office, State Audit Institution, Office for Cooperation with Civil Society, Transparency Serbia, Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, universities and media.

Close cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and complementarity with the activities that IOM will implement with the Government of the Republic of Serbia will be important for the comprehensive approach in addressing migration related objectives.

53. UN Agencies that are expected to contribute to outcome 2 are:

UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNODC, UNECE, UNCTAD

IOM will contribute to this outcome as well through their other complementary activities.

Outcome 3.

By 2020, state institutions and other relevant actors enhance gender equality and enable women and girls, especially those from vulnerable groups, to live lives free from discrimination and violence

54. As already mentioned, gender inequality is a huge concern for Serbia (see 1.3 and 2.2). Despite the progress made in the establishment of the legal and political framework for the improvement of women's rights and gender equality, gender inequalities are still underlined. Years characterized by war conflict and transition significantly undermined women's rights in terms of participation, employment and social policy. Traditionally patriarchal attitudes took root and gender inequalities are observed in all spheres of

social and economic life. The concluding observations of the CEDAW Committee for Serbia (of July 2013) indicate the fact that “the persistence of deep-rooted stereotypes and the recent trend of re-establishing traditional roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society, which undermine women’s social status, participation in public life and professional careers”. Studies indicate that violence and discrimination are widespread. Women from certain marginalized categories usually remain at a marked disadvantage compared to men from the same group or compared to women from other groups. The predominantly negative attitude, including in certain cases hate crimes, towards minority women, Roma women, women with disabilities, women living with HIV and lesbian women, affect the enjoyment of many of their rights. This is stressed in the concluding observations of the CEDAW Committee for Serbia.

55. Public opinion surveys constantly indicate that women and the Roma population are the groups most discriminated against (42%). However, while at the same time 71% of surveyed persons agree that society should pay more attention to the issue of family violence against women, almost 10% believe that women are to blame for the violence they suffer. Similarly, a survey of attitudes among young people indicates that 17% of boys believe that sexual violence is caused by women who “misbehave”. Gaps in the implementation of the current political framework for violence against women, including international commitments, create a climate of impunity towards perpetrators of violence, which results in a high social tolerance for violence against women. These issues were initiated by the CEDAW Committee in its concluding observations for Serbia, which among other things called for review and revisions of laws, efficient investigation, criminal prosecution and sanctioning, protection and assistance to women and an enhanced system for data collection.

56. The gap between genders is also common in the area of access to important resources and goods. Economic participation of women is significantly lower – the employment rate of women is only 39% compared to the employment rate of men, which is 54%. The size of the gap between participation of genders in the labour force is visible in the much higher inactivity rate of women (49% of women compared to 31% of men in the working age population). Many other indicators point to the disadvantaged position of women in the labour market, such as the concentration of women in low-productivity sectors and in the sector of medical care. Women are underrepresented in non-traditional occupations, such as the armed forces.

57. Discrimination is also evident in the domain of employment, promotion, salary and benefits, the availability of training opportunities and discrimination relating to maternity and paternity leave. Women earn less and have fewer assets than men: 18% of the land, 15% of houses and 19% flats.

58. As for the increased participation of women in decision-making processes, the introduction of quotas in the Election Law of 2011 positively influenced the participation of women in the National Parliament, so that after the elections in 2012 and 2014, women make up 34% (85 MPs) of the current composition of the National Assembly. Women from all political parties united in the Women's Parliamentary Network and successfully lobbied for amendments to certain laws. However, the impact of women in their parties and in the possession of power in the legislative bodies is unequal. The MPs need additional knowledge on how to carry out their legislative and oversight roles in a sensitive fashion.

59. Some harmful practices still persist, such as child marriages and forced (contractual) marriages among minority groups, particularly Roma, and the CEDAW Committee has urged that all necessary measures be taken to prevent these practices and to increase awareness among communities and social workers about the negative consequences they have on the health and education of women.

To achieve the outcome, key strategies will include:

- » Support implementation of recommendations of the CEDAW Committee, Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, UPR Recommendations, UNSC Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace and Security", and other international instruments;
- » Support to the process of drafting laws and bylaws which have to follow the adoption of the future law on gender equality (which is in preparation) and the law mandating establishment of the official gender based violence database;
- » Support development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national and sub-national strategies and action plans in the field of gender equality and women's rights;
- » Strengthen capacities of gender equality mechanisms in all branches of government at local, provincial and national level, which is primarily the task of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality;
- » Support social and institutional changes towards better protection from gender-based violence and prevent violence from happening, including by challenging gender stereotypes and raising awareness on women's human rights;
- » Work on introducing gender responsive budgeting in key line ministries and provincial secretariats, and in selected municipalities;
- » Improve the collection of gender disaggregated data and strengthen evidence-based policy making and monitoring in adherence with the Gender Equality Law and international best practice;
- » Introduce measures and advocate increasing the participation of women and gender advocates in decision-making processes, with emphasis on women from the vulnerable groups.

60. Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

Coordination Body on Gender Equality, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Secretariat for Public Policies, Office of the Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman), Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit, the National Statistics Office, the Institute for Social Protection, Local Self Governments and Local gender equality mechanisms, Coordination Body for Gender Equality, Provincial Secretariat for Economy, Employment and Gender Equality, other Secretariats, Commissioner for the Protection of Equality, Civil society organizations and media.

61. UN Agencies that are expected to contribute to outcome 3 are: UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, and OHCHR

UNOPS will contribute to this outcome as well through their other complementary activities

Pillar II. Social and Human Resources Development

Outcome 4.

By 2020, high quality, inclusive, equitable, gender-sensitive, and age appropriate health services that protect patient rights are available and utilized by all

62. The aging population, decline in birth rate and population growth, the overall mortality rate and the reduction of the overall infant mortality rate are evident in the Republic of Serbia. Non-communicable diseases are the leading causes of morbidity, disability and death, and show a tendency to rise. Two groups of diseases alone, heart and blood vessel diseases and malignant tumours make up three-quarters of all deaths. Over the last 20 years, the largest increase in dying in Serbia was caused by malignant tumours and diabetic complications. Effective and cost-effective primary health care that meets the requirements of the individual patient, family and community is the cornerstone of the health care system. The primary health care system now has the ability to fundamentally redesign and improve its role and focus on improving the quality and outcomes of health services. To ensure improved access and quality of services, it is necessary to: Provide infrastructure that ensures accessibility for the population; provide health workers and associates with the means to meet the needs of patients; provide funding for training of health workers; improve preventive services and management of chronic patients; improve services for vulnerable groups through multi-sectoral work at the local level, including education at all levels (pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary) and both social and health care, especially for public health topics; and improve mental health services.

63. Given the fact that many national programmes and strategies that defined objectives and activities in certain areas of health care expired in 2015, it is necessary to conduct an evaluation of these programmes and strategies and determine what was implemented and the reasons for any non-implementation of certain activities, in order to draft new ones for the future.

64. Some of the national programmes which should be evaluated are: National Programme Serbia against Cancer, National Programme for Prevention of Breast Cancer, National Programme for Prevention of Cervical Cancer, National Programme for Prevention of Colorectal Cancer, National Programme for Health Care for Women, Children and Youth, and the National Programme for Preventive Dental Health Care.

65. The strategies to be evaluated are: the Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases in the Republic of Serbia, the Strategy for Palliative Care, and the Strategy for Continuous Improvement of Healthcare Quality and Patient Safety. In addition to these programmes and strategies, there are programmes and strategies that need to be drafted, namely: the National Strategy for the Development of Human Resources in the Health-Care System, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cerebrovascular Diseases, the National Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Injuries, and the National Strategy for Medical Emergency.

66. The Serbian Government has appointed a multi-sectoral Commission for the Fight Against HIV / AIDS and Tuberculosis and it should be reconstructed in order to formulate new strategic / programming documents to respond to HIV / AIDS at the national level and to find mechanisms for sustainable funding, in particular mechanisms for funding prioritized preventive activities for the key populations at risk and to provide support and empower people living with HIV.

67. In the coming period, emphasis should be placed on improving the quality, scope and effectiveness of interventions, as well as on cooperation with civil society and the establishment of partnerships with local communities in order to maintain the positive epidemiological trend. Serbia is today among the European countries with a low TB burden. Despite the good results of the programme, the control of tuberculosis in Serbia has not yet reached the level of the developed countries of Western Europe. At the time of transition, upon the completion of the grant of the Global Fund, it is necessary that tuberculosis remains on the list of public health priorities due to lack of funds for financing all activities of the programme and a possible reversal of epidemiological trends in the case of socio-economic crisis.

68. Taking into account the fact that population challenges listed high on the political agenda in the 21st century, the involvement of demographers and demography as a scientific discipline is necessary in order to define mechanisms and find answers to the current dilemma in population policy. On January 31, 2008, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted a document entitled "*Strategy to Encourage Births*" which defines the overall objectives of sustainable demographic development of the Republic of Serbia. The adoption of the Strategy to encourage birth is only the first, but insufficient step in solving the problems of the alarmingly low fertility of the population. Given that the document identifies all the important resources of the population policy, the Government of the Republic of Serbia plans to coordinate a multi-sectoral approach to the implementation of measures, with a focus on the operationalization of the proposed measures and activities, as well as their implementation. In order to attain all general objectives of the Strategy, it is necessary to first attain a set of specific goals related to the economic cost of child raising, achieve a reconciliation of work and parenthood, lower the psychological price of parenthood, promote adolescent reproductive health, fight against infertility, create measures leading to healthy motherhood, establish public education and activation of local self-government.

69. Programme strategies will focus on capacities to expand programmes and strengthen the quality of health service provision to make it more evidence-based, family-centred, and accessible to vulnerable groups. Programme efforts will:

- » Strengthen health care legislation and regulations in line with international standards and support development and implementation of the National Public Health Strategy aiming at promotion of health and reduction of health inequities;
- » Develop national and local programmes for prevention and management of non-communicable diseases that emphasize lifestyle choices and that target vulnerable groups;
- » Improve counselling services about family planning and the availability of reproductive health services and commodities;
- » Define standards, guidelines, and protocols for maternal health services and promote interventions to strengthen parental practices, care and healthy behaviours for children and adolescents;
- » Increase access and quality of health services for the most vulnerable groups, through strengthening outreach e.g. visiting nurses and mediators, culturally competent practices, integration and cross-sectorial collaboration on the national and local levels;
- » Increase immunization rates of children from general population and children from Roma settlements;
- » Introduce services to help the early detection of children with developmental delays and disabilities as postnatal screening of new-borns for diseases (developmental etc.) and provide early interventions with a focus on children from vulnerable groups;
- » Enhance health policy advocacy and the planning capacities of local health councils to assist the prioritization of services and local health budgets;
- » Defining national priorities through the health system development strategy, whose activities will be defined by the Action Plan
- » Develop strategies addressing social norms and individuals' behaviours of children, adolescents and general population.

70. Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

The Ministry of Health, all institutions form the Health Institutions Network Plan with the possible inclusion of the private sector, Ministry of Labour, Veterans and Social Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development and other relevant ministries (i.e. Ministry of Interior), the Health Insurance Fund, Institute(s) of Public Health, Health Service Providers, Agency for Accreditation of Health Care Institutions, Office for Cooperation with Civil Society, Office of the Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman)the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities(SCTM), Medical Schools and Universities, Professional associations, CSOs, local self-governments, the media.

71. UN Agencies that are expected to contribute to outcome 4 are:

WHO, OHCHR, UNICEF, IAEA, and UNFPA

UNOPS and UNODC will contribute to this outcome as well through their other complementary activities.

Outcome 5.

By 2020, an efficient education system is established that enables relevant, quality, inclusive and equitable education to all, particularly the most vulnerable, and increases learning and social outcomes

72. The rates of enrolment and completion of all levels of education are stable or in slow progress in Serbia. However, there are significant differences between the general population and vulnerable children, especially the poor, children with disabilities, children in rural areas and Roma.

Pre-school education is very important. In 2014, early learning programmes were attended by only 50% of the total population, but only 9% of the poorest and only 6% of Roma children attended.²⁰ Over the last five years, the number of pre-school facilities has increased by about 30%, but it still does not meet the needs of children and families.

Children from socio-economically disadvantaged families and those whose parents have low levels of education are at greater risk of early school leaving compared to the general population.²¹ The overall rate of primary school completion in 2014 amounted to 93%, but the rate of children from families living in poverty was only 66%²² and 64% among Roma children. Of secondary school adolescents in the general population, 89% attend secondary school, but this is the case for only 22% of adolescents from Roma settlements (and only 15% of girls).

73. Spending on education in Serbia amounts to 4.5% of GDP and 11% of public spending. Despite the relatively high level of public spending on education, the education system achieves results that are below the international average in terms of student achievement.

Strategies for achieving outcomes in the field of education will address a series of key reform challenges in the education sector, including the need to increase the efficiency of public spending in education, improve the quality of teaching and learning in schools, and implement inclusive education policy as stipulated in the Framework Law on Education of 2009.

Specific programme efforts will:

²⁰ Statistical Office of the RS and UNICEF. 2014. Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey for the Roma Settlements in Serbia, 2014, Final Reports. Belgrade, Serbia: Statistical Office of the RS and UNICEF.

²¹ School dropout rate, UNICEF, Institute for Psychology, 2013

²² Ibid.

- » Support implementation of the action plan of the Education Development Strategy 2020;
- » Modernize curriculum(including skills, knowledge and competencies)and teaching methods to deliver relevant, inclusive, quality and equitable education;
- » Determine general standards of competence and education outcomes for completion of the primary education and revise the current attainment standards for completion of the primary education;
- » Increase the level of participation of the vulnerable groups in each level of education (primary to tertiary);
- » Build the capacity of education system for evidence-based policy making;
- » Support the strengthening of data base and policy development(in particular the quality and reliability of data on children with disabilities and children from vulnerable/marginalized groups);
- » Work to change social norms towards inclusive education and support capacity building of education system to design and implement quality, inclusive policy measures;
- » Introduce support programmes to improve formal and informal inclusive education quality in the regions where education level is low;
- » Enhance capacities of pre-school institutions for quality pre-school education programmes and increase enrolment rates in pre-school education of children, especially from vulnerable groups;
- » Develop inter-sectoral measures for reducing drop-out rate at all levels of education;
- » Develop different support mechanisms for inclusive, equitable education of vulnerable groups at all education levels and ensure that education data comply with the principles for inclusive education.
- » Enhance cooperation between different sectors (education, employment, social welfare, health, youth, culture) for development and implementation of education policy;
- » Explore the legal, policy and budgetary implications to introduce compulsory secondary education;

74. Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Institute for Improvement of Education, Institute for Evaluation of Education Quality, Office of the Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman) academic institutions, Office for Cooperation with Civil Society, the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities(SCTM), CSOs and the media.

75. UN Agencies that are expected to contribute to outcome 5 are:

UNICEF, OHCHR

ILO will also contribute to this outcome through its complementary activities

Outcome 6.

By 2020, the social welfare system is strengthened to provide timely, holistic and continued support to individuals and families at risk and enable them to live in a safe, secure, supportive family and community environment

76. In the Republic of Serbia, starting from 2001, reforms of the social welfare system are being implemented. In addition, in early 20th century, a system of fosterhood and community-based social

welfare services (day-care centres, home assistance, etc.) was established in the Republic of Serbia. The social welfare system sets forth significant rights of children with development difficulties and rights of families with children with developmental difficulties and children with disabilities (benefits for custodial care and assistance, increased benefits for custodial care and assistance, increased child allowance). These rights are enjoyed solely based on the child's status, and without any regard to the family's financial position.

77. When the reforms of the social welfare system began in Serbia in 2001, with a process of deinstitutionalisation of all target groups of children, the ratio between children of all target groups accommodated in social welfare institutions and children placed in foster families was 60% to 40% with a majority of children being institutionalised. Since 2001 until today, this ratio has significantly changed, so in November 2016, 90% children of all target groups were accommodated in foster families, while only 10% lived in social welfare institutions. Regardless of this substantially high level of deinstitutionalisation of children and significant results achieved in the previous period, in the upcoming period, it is necessary to invest additional efforts to increase the speed and scope of deinstitutionalisation of children with disabilities and children with developmental difficulties. The home for children in Kulina was completely shut down. Children are not accommodated there any longer, meaning that at the moment, this institution exclusively accommodates adults and elderly with intellectual disabilities. Five small community-based homes for accommodation of children with developmental difficulties were established with the capacity between 8 and 12 children, and more than 600 children with developmental difficulties were placed in foster families. In addition, to provide assistance and support to families with children with disabilities and children with developmental difficulties, along with the existing rights and services, it is considered to introduce two new services into the system: family counsellor and occasional fosterhood - split care. These social protection services aim to assist and support families with children who are at risk from displacement.

78. The new Law on Social Welfare form 2011 introduced a new right for parents of children with developmental difficulties and disabilities. This right entails the option to receive lifelong monetary reimbursement in the amount of the lowest pension in case that a parent spent 15 years providing care for his/her disabled child with no respite, and that he/she has reached the retirement age. In addition, this Law introduces the explicit prohibition to place children younger than the age of three in social welfare institutions.

79. At the moment, the process of deinstitutionalisation of children with disabilities and children with developmental difficulties is continued in line with the planned activities related to Chapter 23 which was opened as part of the EU accession negotiations. The process foresees the transformation of another three larger institutions for accommodation for children with disabilities and children with developmental difficulties. These are the institution in Veternik, near Novi Sad, the institution in Sremčica, near Belgrade, and the home for children and youth in Stamnica. The process of transformation of these institutions should be completed by 2019.

80. The steps for further transformations of these institutions are the following: accommodation capacity reduction and reshaping into small community-based homes; return of children to their parents or families, or placing of children in foster families; establishing centres for children and family with the aim to provide support to families with numerous and complex problems, in order to prevent possible displacement of children, etc. It is also planned to develop new support programs for families with children with disabilities and children with developmental difficulties, new working programs for rehabilitation of children with disabilities and children with developmental difficulties, development of

specialised fosterhood for children with disabilities and children with developmental difficulties, etc. In the specific process of transformation of these institutions, along with the already secured EU assistance through IPA projects, it is necessary to provide special support to development and establishing of social and healthcare services programs tailored to the needs of children with disabilities and children with developmental difficulties.

81. As for increasing the accessibility of social welfare services, in March 2016 the Regulation on Earmarked Transfers was enacted. This is a mechanism that allows the Ministry to intervene in local self-government units that are underdeveloped in comparison to the national average, in order to secure finances to develop social welfare services in line with the needs of the citizens. This is a pre-condition to develop those social welfare services that are necessary to implement the deinstitutionalisation process. In line with the bylaws that govern the budgetary system and the bylaws on financing of local self-government units, the Regulation will systematically set up a normative and financial framework designed to meet the basic needs of citizens concerning their access to social welfare services. The Regulation foresees that the total annual amount of funds for earmarked transfers will stand at 1.5% of the adequate social welfare program within the allocations of the ministry competent for social welfare, and it will be implemented starting from January 1st 2017. Exceptionally in 2016, the total annual amount of funds for earmarked transfers was established by the Law on the Budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2016, standing at 0.86% of the amount of the adequate social welfare program within the allocations of the ministry competent for social welfare. It will be transferred to local self-government units on a monthly basis, proportionally to the number of remaining months in the budgetary year 2016, after this Regulation is put into force.

In 2016, the earmarked transfers were used to transfer 400 million dinars for development of social welfare services to 122 self-governments, and for each upcoming year, the planned funds will be increased.

82. The **grounds** to enact the Regulation on Earmarked Transfers in Social Welfare are set forth in Article 207 of the Law on Social Welfare. The **legal obligation to adopt** this act is established with the aim to allow the local self-government units, as beneficiaries of earmarked funds from the national budget, to further develop the existing services and initiate the establishing of new ones at the local level, in a situation when, according to the Law on Social Welfare, such services should be funded by local self-governments. One of the **main objectives of the Strategy for Development of Social Welfare** is to develop the network of community-based services that will allow access to services on the entire territory of Serbia.

83. Given the **insufficient fiscal opportunities** of the majority of local self-governments to establish new services for their citizens and to improve the existing ones, it is necessary to create the financial assumptions in the budgets of local self-governments. In order to **create the financial opportunities** for development of said services, the Regulation on Earmarked Transfers was enacted. This Regulation, in line with the bylaws that govern the budgetary system and the bylaws on financing of local self-government units, systematically allows the creation of a normative and financial framework designed to meet the basic needs of citizens concerning the social welfare services. **The reason to adopt** this Regulation is also contained in the need to establish the amount of earmarked transfers and to define the conditions that allow transfers to local self-government units. Creating conditions for development of **local social welfare services** should allow the local self-governments to meet the needs of citizens with full respect of the budgetary principles of efficiency, relevance and cost-effectiveness.

84. **The Law on Social Welfare** provides the funding of the following services through earmarked transfers:

- 1) social welfare services that should be, according to the Law, funded by local self-governments in those local self-government units that are underdeveloped in comparison to the national average;
- 2) social welfare services in local self-government units on the territory of which there are institutions for accommodation in the process of transformation, founded by the Republic or the Autonomous Province, including the costs of transformation of such institutions;
- 3) innovative services and social welfare services of particular importance for the Republic of Serbia.

Through earmarked transfers, **the Regulation allows stability and sustainability** in the funding of services that fall within the competences of the local self-governments, **transparency** in the allocation of funds, and above all **humanity** towards vulnerable social groups.

The Law on the Budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2016 allocated the funds in the amount of **400 million dinars** for 2016.

For the upcoming budgetary years, a secure financial basis was created. For each upcoming budgetary year, the amount of funds is linked with the balance of social welfare from the previous budgetary year.

85. With the aim to further develop the social welfare system in the Republic of Serbia, the Strategy for Development of the Social Welfare System in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2018-2022 will be adopted. In order to design the Strategy for Development Social Welfare System in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2018-2022, it is necessary to conduct an analysis of the effects of the Strategy for Development of the Social Welfare System for the period 2005-2009. In addition, the Strategy of Deinstitutionalisation and Development of Community-based Social Services for the period 2018-2022 will be developed. In order to implement the above stated Strategies, the action plans for their implementation should be adopted and the work on drafting and adopting the Law on Social Welfare and the Law on Financial Support to Families with Children should be initiated.

86. Specific programme efforts in this programme area will:

- » Revise legislation and entitlement procedures for the Financial Social Assistance and Child Allowance programs;
- » Strengthen community-based service providers and improving funding-related policies;
- » Introduce measures to support families at risk of separation and improve support for foster-families;
- » Intensify the work on the application of intensive support to families with children with risks of being separated and risk of institutionalization;
- » Enhance inter-sectoral cooperation for protection from violence and strengthen violence prevention initiatives in homes, schools, and institutions;
- » Develop a new Social Protection strategy by 2020;
- » Promote changes in Social Protection laws in line with EU and international normative standards;
- » Support the introduction of new community services, in compliance with social welfare law, particularly for vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, older persons, and victims of violence, abuse and neglect);
- » Enhance monitoring and supervision mechanisms for local governments and CSOs providing social welfare services;

- » Support the development of evidence based population policies that include healthy ageing and respond to demographic trends.

87. Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

The Ministries of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry Education, Science and Technology Development, Centres for Social Work, Local Self Governments, Office of the Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman), Office for Cooperation with Civil Society, the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities(SCTM), academic institutions, CSOs and the media.

88. UN Agencies that are expected to contribute to outcome 6 are:

UNICEF, FAO, OHCHR, WHO

UNFPA will also contribute to this outcome through its complementary activities

Pillar III. Economic Development, Growth, and Employment

Outcome 7.

By 2020, there is an effective enabling environment that promotes sustainable livelihoods and economic development, focused on an inclusive labour market and decent job creation

89. After 2000, Serbia sped up the process of economic transition through significant liberalization of the economy, and in the period 2001-2008 it achieved dynamic economic growth at an average annual rate of about 6%. Strong capital inflows and credit expansion enabled the rapid growth of domestic consumption and imports, while the real sector was behind in its transformation and increased competitiveness, which resulted in modest growth of export rates. Imperfections of this growth model were observed with the crisis in 2009 through a decline in GDP of 3.1% in that year and a significant increase in unemployment in the following years, so that the unemployment rate in 2012 reached a worrying level of 23.9%. Recovery from the crisis unfolded relatively slowly, with a high fiscal deficit and growing public debt, and in 2014 comprehensive reforms were introduced, which in addition to the fiscal consolidation measures included a change in labour legislation, shortened procedures for issuing building permits, a reform of the tax administration, reduction of bureaucracy and other measures. The effects of the measures undertaken were observed over a shorter period than expected, and the obvious strengthening of export and investment activities were sound sources of growth. Despite these positive steps forward, Serbia faces many challenges. Strengthening resilience to endogenous and exogenous shocks, reducing unemployment, accelerating rural development and reducing regional disparities, raising the competitiveness of the private sector, increasing system support to development of entrepreneurship, and protecting and including socially vulnerable groups are just some of them. All developed economic policies have basic priorities, set by the *Europe 2020 Strategy*, which are embodied in the national economic policies and include strong support for developing knowledge and innovation, improving the environment for investment and work, and strengthening social cohesion, thereby providing for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

90. Thanks to improved employment regulations, structural barriers to employment were lessened, flexibility in the labour market was improved and the basis for a reduction of the grey zone was set during the past period. However, the labour market in the Republic of Serbia is still characterized by an

insufficient connection between the education system and the needs of the labour market, a high share of informal employment, as well as low labour flexibility. In the first quarter of 2015, some improvement in the labour market indicators were observed. The unemployment rate of the population aged 15 and over decreased by 2.3 percentage points and amounted to 19.0%, which was simultaneously accompanied by increasing employment rates of 1.0 percentage points to 41.2%. Likewise, the rate of long-term unemployment was reduced by 3.7 percentage points to 10.3%. Broken down by age group, the figures show that young people aged 15 to 24 years are the most affected and their position in the labour market remains unfavourable. Despite improvements observed in this category of the population, expressed through a reduction in the unemployment rate in this period by 5.2 percentage points, the figure is still high and well above the general unemployment rate at 47.4%. The employment rate of young people is low at 15.0%. The female population is in a somewhat more disadvantageous position in the labour market than male population. Thus, in the first quarter of 2015, the unemployment rate for women was 20.1% and was 1.9 percentage points above the unemployment rate for men, while the difference in the employment rate amounted to almost 13.6 percentage points in favour of males.

91. Labour market policy is closely linked with economic development, and should reflect the needs of the market economy, which implies the development of a flexible labour market, thus providing mobility, adaptability and adequate qualifications of the labour force. The National Employment Strategy for the period 2011 - 2020 and the National Youth Strategy for the period 2015-2025 aim at increasing the employment rate in Serbia. One of the priorities refers to informal employment and a mismatch of skills and competencies, with the labour market being the key structural problem. Employment policies, particularly through active measures and labour market programmes such as: job matching for persons seeking employment, career guidance and counselling on career planning, employment subsidies for unemployed persons from the hard-to-employ category, support to self-employment, further education and training, incentives for employment of beneficiaries of unemployment benefits, active employment policy measures for people with disabilities and others, will lead to a reduction in overall unemployment, as well as improvement in the situation of young people in the labour market. Progress has been made in structuring, designing, targeting and implementing active labour market policy in order to reduce unemployment. However, structural problems have still not been completely eliminated, and one of the reasons is the limited amount of funding allocated to active labour market policies (around 0.1% of GDP).

92. The National Youth Strategy for the period 2015 - 2025 identifies the mismatch in knowledge, skills and competencies of young people with the needs of the labour market as a significant structural problem. Due to the high unemployment rate of young people aged 15-30 years (33.3% in 2015), special attention is being paid to improving conditions for employment and employability of young women and men, as well as the creation of stimulating conditions for the development of youth entrepreneurship.

93. Efforts to improve the functioning and capacity building of labour market institutions should be complemented by a competitive business environment that promotes entrepreneurship, innovation, export capacities to attract investments and the development of knowledge-based enterprises to create and maintain jobs. These efforts should be accompanied by the development of multi-sectoral cooperation at all levels. Less than one-quarter of the working-age population has a job in the formal private sector. According to estimates by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the contribution of the private sector to the GDP in Serbia is 60%, which is well below the regional average. Exports have recently increased rapidly, but they still remain at a level below 40% of GDP, whereas the ratio in more successful new EU member states is twice as high. It is expected that the strategic commitment of the Government regarding development of the entrepreneurial sector and the small and medium enterprises as well as the package of support measures for these sectors will ensure long-term

development of the entrepreneurial spirit and the intensification of private initiatives and investments. The high share of socially vulnerable categories of society²³ in the contingent of unemployed persons can be reduced by promoting the concept of sustainable social entrepreneurship. In addition to positive economic effects, in terms of enabling this category of person to generate earnings and not be beneficiaries of social support, this would enable attainment of broader social goals. In Serbia, this sector, according to data from 2012, employs 0.6% of all employees and generates only 0.2% of GDP, which is far below the European average.²⁴

94. At the request of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, all efforts in the sphere of regional integration, in the form of assessment of regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in goods, will be made using the UNECE assessment methodology based on research and rely on the experience gained in supporting other members of the Agreement on free trade in Central Europe (CEFTA). The assessment will show which regulatory and procedural obstacles are hampering trade and will provide practical recommendations for their elimination aimed at active operations. Recommendations are based on intensive consultations with national stakeholders and are made on the basis of UNECE recommendations, standards and guidelines in the field of facilitating trade and regulatory cooperation. Recommendations are focused on immediate and long-term needs, enabling the governments to base their reforms on comprehensive, time-related strategies dealing with various aspects of the reform efforts in the context of a systemic approach and a broader application, which will take several years.²⁵

95. In contrast to growth which relies on consumption, and which was the model characteristic of the period before the crisis, Serbia should increase exports and investments in order to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The main generators of growth in exports should be the food, chemical, metal and electrical industries, and equipment and apparatus production, while a significant contribution is expected from exports of cars and auto components. As for the markets, the main export destinations for Serbia are EU member states and CEFTA countries - the Agreement on free trade in Central Europe. Agreement on free trade with Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan is also an opportunity for export growth.

96. Agricultural production in Serbia is a very important segment of the national economy, employing over 500,000 people, creating a significant raw material base for the food industry and providing a high contribution to exports. Agriculture contributes almost 20% of total employment and 20.7% of Serbia's total exports. The share of gross value added (GVA) of the agriculture and food industry in the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2014 was 11.9% (RSO). The exchange of agricultural and food products has been recording a positive foreign trade balance since 2005, with steady growth. After frequent changes in agricultural policy in the previous period, the adoption of legislation in the field of incentives, as well as the adoption of the Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development for the period 2014-2024, the direction of agricultural policy and rural development policy aims at gradual alignment with the EU Common Agricultural Policy. Despite recent positive developments, the agricultural sector is still struggling with the differences in the size of farms, a high share of small farms (superficial to 2 ha), which account for about half of the total number of farms, underdeveloped infrastructure and high exposure to market (especially price) risks. Also, a major obstacle for the development of the sector is the insufficient level of association of producers for joint marketing, exports of agricultural and food products of mainly

²³ Disabled persons, refugees and internally displaced persons, women victims of violence, single parents, Roma, former convicts, former addicts, persons older than 50 years of age whose employment terminated due to redundancy, persons with less severe disabilities (with legal capacity), persons who do not have primary school diploma

²⁴Economic influence of the social enterprises in the Republic of Serbia, 2012, Statistical Office of the RS

²⁵Former UNECE assessment methodologies and studies are available at: <http://www.unece.org/tradewelcome/studies-on-procedural-and-regulatory-barriers-to-trade.html>

lower added value (lower processing phase) and migration from rural to urban areas. In addition, the linear system of irrigation and insufficiently effective anti-hail protection make this industry highly dependent on weather conditions, which results in variability of yield from year to year. Bearing in mind that the production of certain Serbian crops is still in the very top, improving agricultural products' processing or extending the production chain, represents a significant opportunity to increase the added value, export potential, employment and income.

97. In addition to direct environmental benefits, such as reduction of CO₂ emissions, greening the Serbian economy would have positive economic effects, including the creation of new jobs. It is estimated that the investment in achieving higher energy efficiency by 20% by 2030 would be recovered within 7 to 10-years²⁶. The total investments necessary to improve energy efficiency (in the residential, industrial and transport sectors) within this period is 2.7 billion euros. The investments needed to increase the energy supply from renewable sources from 5 to 10% by 2030 could lead to the creation of about 1,500 to 2,600 green jobs.²⁷ As regards transport infrastructure, assistance will be provided to strengthen management capacities in traffic safety.

98. The Serbian Government has recognized the contribution and development potential of tourism and its related activities and has shown willingness to support its future development. Advancement of tourism through investments in infrastructure and superstructure in tourist destinations, in projects of promotion, education and training in tourism, improvement of tourist traffic of domestic tourists and organized groups to attract foreign tourists will be among the priorities. Implementation of these measures is supported by the allocation of credit funds to improve the quality of the tourism offer, subsidies and donations earmarked for tourism development projects, allocation of subsidies for organized tourist agencies bringing foreign tourists, awarding vouchers for subsidized use of the accommodation services in domestic tourism as well as other activities provided within the framework of incentives defined by the Law on Tourism.

99. According to a World Bank Doing Business report for 2015, the Republic of Serbia was at 91st place on the Doing Business scale (according to the new methodology, in 68th place) out of 189 countries. Particularly good results were recorded in the areas of protection of minority shareholders, resolving bankruptcy and obtaining loans. Worse results were recorded in the field of obtaining construction permits and taxpaying. The Serbian Government recognized the importance of improving the business environment and took systemic approach to improve this area. Thus, the Law on Planning and Construction, which simplifies procedures and shortens the deadline for obtaining construction permits, was adopted, amendments were made to the New Law on Conversion of Rights over Construction Land into Ownership against Compensation and to the Law on State Survey and Cadastre. The programme for transformation of the Tax Administration for the period 2015-2020 was adopted, and it aims at more transparent work of the tax authorities and simplification of tax procedures. In addition, reform and rationalization of programmes and institutions for investment promotion were initiated, amendments were made to the Law on Consensual Financial Restructuring and the Law on the Bankruptcy Supervision Agency, and the Strategy for Solving NPLs was adopted. In order to further improve the competitiveness and the business environment, the Government will continue to support the development of small and medium sized enterprises, improve efficiency in the management of bankruptcy proceedings, continue the preparation of a legislative framework, allow the creation of a unified public register of administrative

²⁶Counselling services for green economy,

http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/advisory_services/countries/Serbia%20final.pdf

²⁷Counselling services for green economy,

http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/advisory_services/countries/Serbia%20final.pdf

procedures and other requirements for business operations, as well as improve the capacity of the Tax administration.

100. In November 2011, the Law on Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Concessions was adopted. The growing need to build new public infrastructure investment projects and to provide services of public interest in Serbia requires the creation of a legal and institutional framework to attract private investment. This law has introduced the concept of public-private partnerships into the Serbian legal system. National and local authorities will be able to use the mechanism of PPP for infrastructure and public services. UNECE is currently developing international standards for PPP in various sectors of infrastructure, and Serbia will be one of the beneficiary countries to the implementation of these standards. This way, the time and budget to determine the best model that will be suitable for Serbia could be significantly reduced.

101. A necessary condition for the sustainability of the economic growth is the development of innovation, which should be based on the functional integration of the scientific and technological sector and the needs of the economy. Recognizing the importance of innovation and private sector investment would contribute to the improvement of the national innovation system and reduce the outflow of highly qualified staff. As per the innovations the United Nations, including UNECE, will support Serbia in the development of innovative sectors by exchanging good practices and policy recommendations in the national system of innovation and policies and development of innovative policies for green technology²⁸.

102. The overall programme strategy will focus on making economic growth more inclusive, develop measures of active employment policies with the aim of reducing unemployment, particularly targeted towards youth and other vulnerable groups. Specific programme efforts will:

- » Enhance capacity of labour market institutions and the social partners to improve the functioning of the labour market;
- » Increase the inclusion of the unemployed, especially youth, in the active employment policy measures;
- » Reduce disparities between municipalities through development of the national policy for sustainable, risk-informed urbanization;
- » Increase the diversification and competitiveness of the agricultural sector by supporting efforts to upgrade production and processing technology of agriculture and expand exports;
- » Support policies and institutional and financial frameworks that encourage a green economy and green jobs;
- » Further reform of regulatory and tax policies to reduce 'red tape' for entrepreneurs and other wishing to start businesses;
- » Improve the transparency of procedures, including competition and property rights issues;
- » Make concrete links between research institutions and the business sector to encourage innovation and provide incentives to stimulating private sector investments into research and development;
- » Support creation and implementation of public policies that promote sustainable tourism, build human capacities in tourism, conduct touristic valorisation of cultural and natural heritage, create jobs and promote local culture and products;
- » Enhance agricultural production, with focus on small rural households and family farms.

²⁸National Innovation System and Policies, Good Practices and Recommendations for Policies, UNECE 2013; Innovation Policy for Green Technologies. Guide for decision-makers in the transition economies of Europe and Central Asia.

103. Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including: the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications, the Secretariat for Public Policies, the National Employment Agency and Agency for Regional Development.

104. UN Agencies that are expected to contribute to outcome 7 are: UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNECE, UNIDO, and UNCTAD

ILO and UNOPS will also contribute to these efforts through its complementary activities;

UNWTO will be invited by the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications to contribute to the DPF implementation.

Pillar IV. Environment, Climate Change and Resilient Communities

Outcome 8.

By 2020, there are improved capacities to combat climate change and manage natural resources and communities are more resilient to the effects of natural and man-made disasters

105. The state of the environment in Serbia is still not satisfactory. Key issues in this sector relate to municipal waste, as well as the treatment and disposal of industrial / hazardous waste, water pollution caused by untreated industrial and municipal waste water drainage in agriculture, drains and leachate from landfills, as well as other problems related to pollution caused by the industrial sector. Serbia, as a candidate country for EU membership, has made some progress in the further harmonization of policies and legislation with the *acquis* in the field of environment, climate change and civil protection. In the coming years, Serbia should consolidate its strategic planning and administrative capacities so as to continue harmonizing its policies with the EU, which would be accompanied by significant investments linked to strategic priorities. Serbia should also take measures for the establishment of an efficient and sustained financial system for the environment and climate actions, including stable funding for essential basic services, such as monitoring climate change and funding activities in the area of energy efficiency. It is necessary to make significant additional efforts to further align with EU policies in areas such as water quality, waste management, air quality, nature protection, energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. The implementation of current legislation and the need for efficient enforcement are viewed as priorities.

106. Work on a comprehensive climate policy and strategy for the whole country in terms of climate change has been initiated. It is necessary for it to be in compliance with the EU framework by 2030 and well-integrated into all relevant sectoral policies. Legislation on monitoring, reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases for further alignment with the EU emissions trading system is ready for adoption. Activities relating to the establishment of a system for monitoring and reporting on emissions of greenhouse gases in line with EU legislation on the mechanisms for monitoring are ongoing.

107. Energy is one of the largest sectors of the Serbian economy and accounts for about 10% of Serbia's GDP. The electric energy system is marked by outdated and inefficient generating capacities (the average age of almost all installed generating capacity of Electric Power Industry of Serbia is more than 25 years),

which is the result of long-standing lack of investments in new energy capacities and preventive protection of the system. The electric energy system of the Republic of Serbia should be further developed and connected with electric energy systems of neighbouring countries. Further improvements of energy stability, competitiveness and regional integrations will greatly benefit from the construction of an electricity transmission system with voltage level of 400 kv, called "The Trans-Balkans Corridor", which will connect the markets of Eastern and Western Europe. The low price of electricity does not encourage energy efficiency. In the period from 2013 to 2016, the price of electricity in the Republic of Serbia did experience a mild growth. However, despite the price growth in the third quarter of 2016, Belgrade still has the lowest electricity price in comparison to other European capitals. This price stands at 0.067 euros per KWh (the price varies depending on consumption category and daily tariff). In Serbia, energy efficiency is still low; however, certain positive steps were undertaken in this area, such as the adoption of the Law on the Efficient Use of Energy in 2013 and the budget fund for the promotion of energy efficiency established for the purpose of financing energy efficiency projects, which became operational in 2014. In addition, by now, the Republic of Serbia has already passed three three-yearly action plans for energy efficiency improvement, which lay down measures and activities, and monitor their implementation. The National Sustainable Development Strategy should be further revised to provide better interconnectivity between existing strategies from different sectors, make them complementary and ensure close inter-agency cooperation. This will, in turn, provide a cost-effectiveness in implementing and improving a coordinated approach to policy implementation.

108. Climate change and the risks of natural disasters and man-made disasters are closely linked. South-Eastern Europe (SEE) is one of the areas that are most vulnerable to climate change consequences and impacts. The largest agricultural losses in Serbia have occurred as a result of natural influences associated with extreme weather conditions (drought, springtime frost, hail, floods). The changed climate conditions have also contributed to changes in the structure of pests and diseases of plants which have been registered in recent years. There is a growing need to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. As a result, the pressures and initiatives to promote policies to reduce emissions from activities related to crops and livestock and to capture carbon in land use have been intensified. It is also necessary to implement energy efficiency measures, because over 70% of emissions in Serbia comes from the energy sector (both production and consumption).

109. Policies that support agriculture, forestry and rural development, and maintenance of rural areas and the provision of services in the field of the environment, will require adjustments in order to better integrate adaptation to climate change in the programme of support for agriculture and rural areas, such as the preservation and protection of the environment.

110. In May 2014, unprecedented precipitations hit Serbia and caused large-scale disaster that completely destroyed houses, bridges and roads by heavy flooding of urban and rural areas and triggered landslides. Upon completion of the immediate effects of the disaster in June 2014, the Government of the Republic of Serbia with the help of the international community shifted its efforts to medium and long-term recovery, including resilient residential buildings as one of the bases of its future strategic directions. In this sense, disaster risk reduction and mitigation are paramount for the Development Partnership Framework.

111. In order to achieve results, the programme strategy will focus on building institutional capacity, information and knowledge to fully meet the requirements of Chapter 27 of the Acquis on Environment.

112. One of the main challenges Serbia is facing includes response to the differences between urban and rural water supply and sewerage system access, improvement of conditions in the water supply and sewerage system in small communities and equal access to the water supply and sewerage system.

113. Serbia consumes about 15 million tons of oil equivalent (toe) of primary energy, with approximately 70% coming from domestic production. The coal production dominates with 70% in the structure of domestic production of primary energy, while renewable energy sources account for 19%. Domestic production of electricity meets the need, whereas approximately 70% of domestic production is produced by thermal power plants and 30% by hydropower plants. The total estimated production of electricity in 2015 amounted to 38,300 GWh (3,293 Mtoe). Most of the energy was produced in thermal power plants (71%) and hydro power plants (28%). Thermal power plants - heating plants and industrial power plants in total electricity production together accounted for about 1%.

114. When it comes to natural gas, Serbia is highly import-dependent, which means that about 20% comes from domestic production and 80% from imports. As for crude oil, about 40% currently comes from domestic production and the rest is imported. The use of renewable energy sources in Serbia is underdeveloped and the country faces a very challenging target of 27% renewable sources in gross final energy consumption by 2020. Energy efficiency is recognized as a new energy source for Serbia, by which it is possible to make savings of 920 000 tons in final energy consumption in 2020 and 1.359 million ten in 2030, as foreseen in the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period by 2025 with Projections by 2030.

115. Reserves of better quality energy products, such as oil and gas are merely symbolic and account for less than 1% of geological reserves, while the remaining 99% of energy reserves are various types of coal, primarily lignite which accounts for 95% of the balance reserves. Coal reserves are of such scope that in line with projected spending they meet the needs until the end of this century. Oil shale reserves are significant, but the conditions of their exploitation and technology of their use are yet to be defined, given that this is an unconventional fuel. Oil and natural gas reserves can continue production until 2030 and further exploitation will depend on the transfer of probable reserves into proven reserves, as well as the discoveries of new reservoirs/deposits.

As for renewable energy sources, with the exception of large hydro-power plants, this sector is in the early development stage.

116. Renewable energy sources, with an estimated technically exploitable potential of about 5.6 Mtoe per year can significantly contribute to lower use of fossil fuels and in achieving the defined objectives of the share of renewables in final energy consumption and in environmental improvement. The biomass potential is about 3.4 Mtoe per year (2.3 Mtoe is unused, and 1.1 Mtoe is already in use), 1.7 Mtoe in hydro energy potential (0.8 Mtoe per year is unused, and the used hydro energy potential per year is 0.9 Mtoe), 0.2 Mtoe per year in geothermal energy, 0.1 Mtoe per year in wind energy, 0.2 Mtoe per year in solar energy and 0.04 Mtoe per year in biodegradable waste. Out of the available technical potentials of renewable energy, the Republic of Serbia already uses 35% (0.9 Mtoe of used hydro potential and 1.06 Mtoe of the potential of biomass and geothermal energy).

117. However, we must be aware that the main energy resource of Serbia is coal and that it plays an important role in the security of the energy supply, and it is thus necessary to allow its use in the production of electricity in an environmentally-friendly way. Therefore, the challenge for Serbia lies in finding an optimal energy mix, starting from the real structure of the energy sector and its development

opportunities, available energy resources and potentials, and at the same time allowing for maximum use of renewable energy sources and increased energy efficiency in energy production and consumption.

118. The main priorities of the energy sector in Serbia until 2030 are:

- Provision of all conditions for reliable, safe and quality supply of energy and energy products;
- Market development and its linkage with regional and Pan-European market;
- Creation of reliable and safe and sustainable development of energy systems;
- Creation of conditions for use of renewable energy sources;

Provision of conditions to improve energy efficiency in performing energy activities and energy consumption

119. Specific programme efforts in this outcome area will:

- » Support the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy, the National Environmental Protection Programme, the National Disaster Risk Management Program and the National Strategy of Protection and Rescue in Emergency Situations (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 86/2011);
- » Support the implementation of the National Plan to reduce emissions from large combustion plants and other flexible mechanisms (limited plant operations) to reduce emissions;
- » Build capacities for meeting the requirements of international environmental agreements (e.g. the Montreal Protocol) and fulfil international reporting commitments;
- » Support the development and implementation of inclusive low carbon and resource efficient production and chemical leasing;
- » Support the updating of national legislation and strategic documents in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (the revised Hyogo Framework for Action), in accordance with the results of the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (March 2015);
- » Support Ministries to incorporate low emission, climate change resilient and sustainability measures into sector and sub-sector policies, strategies, and regulations;
- » Improve access to water and sanitation, in particular by supporting the design and implementation of recovery infrastructural interventions and “no-regret measures”, and design of large-scale infrastructural projects;
- » Support implementation of the Strategy for Energy Development in the Republic of Serbia until 2025 with the projections to 2030, Programme for the Attainment of the Strategy, Renewable Energy Sources Action Plan and the Action Plan for Energy Efficiency in order to increase the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption as well as to increase energy efficiency, while also building the capacities necessary for policy implementation in these areas;
- » Support harmonization with the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy, Mineral Reserves and Resources (UNFC 2009), as a tool that enables the countries to monitor, manage and develop their programmes for natural resources in an optimal fashion;
- » Support the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health in the Republic of Serbia, through the support of the fulfilment and the achievement of national goals and target dates;
- » Support the improvement of monitoring the fulfilment of the sustainable development goals of Agenda 2030 for the improvement of the methodology of data collection in the field of the water supply, and hygiene adapted and harmonized with the defined sustainable development indicators;
- » Support the improvement of technical and technological treatments for water treatment and the provision of safe drinking water for all;

- » Support the creation of a favourable environment for reducing disparities in access to water and channelling, with a special focus on vulnerable groups;
- » Support the creation of a favourable environment for improving the management of the water supply and sewerage systems through the introduction of the Integrated Safety Plan for Water and Wastewater (channelling).

120. Strategies to be employed to strengthen institutional capacities at national and local levels to integrate climate change considerations and DRR into sector policies and plans and regulations. Specific programme efforts will:

- » Enhance reporting under the commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- » Support pilot projects for greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction;
- » Strengthen implementation of national and local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies;
- » Implement national and local DRR measures, including risk assessments and disaster risk management plans in vulnerable municipalities, and prepare a database on disaster-caused losses;
- » Support development of a national disaster early warning system;
- » Assist the definition and enforcement of implementation mechanisms;
- » Support in achieving environment and energy targets through small grants and pilot projects;
- » Provide technical assistance for the development of educational programmes;
- » Promote resilience of agriculture and food security to climate change.

121. Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including: the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Construction, Transportation and Infrastructure, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mining and Energy, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Youth and Sports the Agency for Regional Development, the Government Office for Reconstruction and Flood Relief, Agency for Environmental Protection, Office for Cooperation with Civil Society, the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities(SCTM), Provincial Secretariat for Urban Planning, Construction and Environmental Protection, Institutes for nature Conservation, Republic Hydro meteorological Service of Serbia, Protected Areas managers, scientific institutes and universities, CSOs and the media.

122. UN Agencies that are expected to contribute to outcome 8 are: UNDP, UNOPS, UNICEF, FAO, UNEP, WHO, UNECE and UNIDO.

Pillar V. Culture and Development

Outcome 9.

By 2020, Serbia has inclusive policies ensuring an enhanced cultural industries sector, promoting cultural diversity and managing cultural and natural heritage as a vehicle for sustainable development

123. Culture and creative industries represent an important growth engine that has a wider effect on the development of society, the economy and the environment. In Serbia, culture has been recognized as a development vector, and there is an ambition for its integration into sustainable development policy with a focus on creating new innovative partnerships, improvement, protection and promotion of cultural diversity through the development of creative and cultural industries. However, the underlying fact is that

culture is underrepresented in many strategic documents and underfunded. The share of the state budget allocated for culture does not exceed 0.6%²⁹. Other countries in the region are investing four times more in culture than Serbia, and the international benchmark is about 2.4%.

124. Registers of cultural and natural sites under the protection of the state of Serbia include 2,975 entries. [1] Five assets are on the UNESCO World Heritage List. One asset (Medieval Monuments in Kosovo) is also on the List of World Heritage in Danger. A total of 11 assets, five natural and six cultural assets are on the tentative list. One asset forms part of the UNESCO biosphere reserve list (Golija - Studenica), and another has been proposed to be enlisted. As far as protected natural heritage, 5 national parks, 16 parks of nature, 69 nature reservoirs and special nature reservoirs, 16 landscapes of exceptional quality, 325 nature monuments (253 of botanical character and 72 of geological and hydrological character) and 2 protected habitats form part of the protected natural heritage. The wealth and breadth of national cultural assets are also shown in venues that include 144 museums, 559 libraries and 338 art galleries.^[4]

125. Consultations for the period after 2015, which were included in the report "The Serbia We Want" and discussions for the development of this Partnership Framework pointed out the importance of intercultural dialogue and the role of culture in overcoming conflict³⁰. Respect for and promotion of cultural diversity in the context of an approach based on human rights primarily facilitate intercultural dialogue, prevent conflicts and protect the rights of marginalized groups, both within and between nations, thus creating optimum conditions for achieving development goals.³¹

126. The programme activities will focus on efforts to anchor culture with country development strategy and in such way ensure adequate recognition of cultural diversity as a dimension of both social and economic development, and natural heritage and its capacity to boost economic and social development. Specific programme efforts will:

- » Assist the development of the Cultural strategy and its action plan and support efforts to increase total annual culture sector budget;
- » Support the elaboration of management plans for cultural and natural heritage sites that adequately address sustainable development issues;
- » Provide research into best practices and policy options for fiscal and other financial incentives to promote cultural diversity and investment in cultural industries;
- » Support the development of new enterprises and services for visitors to cultural and natural heritage sites;
- » Strengthen cooperation among inspectors with the aim of prevention of illegal trafficking of cultural property;
- » Improve data collection systems and introduction of new methodologies that will create the data for informing policy making more successfully in respect to the link between culture and

²⁹ Law on the Budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2012 and 2013

^[1] Source: Central Register of Immovable Cultural Assets kept by the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and the Law on Cultural Assets (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 71/94) of 1994

^[4] Culture 2014, Belgrade: National Statistical Office and Institute for Cultural Development Studies

³⁰National consultations in Serbia for the period after the year of 2015, p. 70

³¹ <http://.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/culture-and-development/the-future-we-want-the-role-of-culture/culture-enables-and-drives-development/>

development, focusing on the support to women entrepreneurship in culture, ensuring promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.³²

127. Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including:

The Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education Science and Technology Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Agency for Regional Development, Office for Cooperation with Civil Society, the Republic Institute for protection of Monuments, Statistical Office, the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities(SCTM), Universities, CSOs, and the media.

128. UN Agencies that are expected to contribute to outcome 9 are:

UNESCO,

OHCHR will also contribute to this outcome through its cross cutting human rights work

UNOPS will contribute to this outcome as well through their other complementary activities

3. Initiatives outside the Development Partnership Framework

129. At the time of preparation by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and UN system, there were no identified areas of programme support that fall outside this Development Partnership Framework. To respond to the changing development situation in Serbia, initiatives outside the DPF may be added at the request of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and approval of the DPF Joint Steering and Coordination Committee.

4. Common Budgetary Framework - Resource Requirements and Resource Mobilization

Resource Requirements

130. The Common Budgetary Framework enables the UNCT to present all planned and costed programme activities, as known at the time of the DPF preparation, in one place and thus it contributes to better delivery of UN system support.

131. The budget overview for the implementation of this DPF provides the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the UNCT and bilateral and multi-lateral development partners and donors with an overview of the total resources required and available resources in the form of ongoing and confirmed UN Country Team programmes to support implementation of planned outcomes, and existing funding gaps. It is a basis for mobilization of donor's resources and contributes to better delivery of DPF by Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNCT.

132. The sources of funding for the planned programme activities include regular, or core resources of UN agencies and other, or non-core resources that UN Agencies are able to mobilize together with national

³² Gender equality aspects will be addressed by the implementation of the UNESCO - Culture for Development Indicator Suite, in that 1 dimension is dedicated to "Gender" and two indicators measure "Gender equality outputs" and "Perception of Gender Equality". These two indicators namely, No 1) examines the degree to which women and men enjoy the same opportunities and rights to take part in the cultural, social, economic and political life of their country; and No 2) to measures the degree to which gender equality is valorised as a human right and as a factor of development that contributes to building open and inclusive societies.

partners and Government of the Republic of Serbia, from bilateral, multilateral and other type of donor organizations, on the strength of the expected results and strategies. Budgets are indicative and may be subject to changes by the governing bodies of UN Agencies and of DPF and by internal management decisions. Regular and other resources are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

133. Full overview of the resources required to implement this DPF will be calculated on a two-year basis in the context of the work planning exercise that will be effected by the Results Groups (see below section 5 on Management and Accountability) with active participation of relevant UN Agencies and its Government of the Republic of Serbia counterparts. Available resources will be mapped for each activity and output and funding gaps identified accordingly. Resource mobilization, will be done in two ways: i/ resource mobilization by individual Agencies responding to their programmes and project requirements that feed to the implementation of the Joint Work Plans and ii/ joint resource mobilization for joint programmes that are collectively defined by several UN Agencies and that will contribute to the implementation of the Joint Work Plans. Based on the two year work plans the concrete projects will be developed jointly by respective UN Country Team and Government of the Republic of Serbia partners to be presented to potential donors for funding.

134. Common Budgetary Framework will enable enhanced national ownership through increased transparency and flexibility allowing for Government of the Republic of Serbia to mobilize UN expertise and assistance through individual Agencies programmes or through joint programmes in innovative areas, and to ensure participation of all relevant UN Agencies inclusive of non-resident agencies and agencies with limited in-country presence when their expertise is needed. It will reduce the risk of duplication and fragmentation of activities through improved planning and will make possible better delivery of results.

135. At the time of the preparation of this document, the UN Team has prepared a table that maps the resources already available at the start of the new UN DPF cycle in January 2016 and estimates the additional resources necessary for the achievement of planned outcomes. The estimates included in the table do not bear financial obligations for the Government of the Republic of Serbia counterparts involved, aside from existing agreements signed before the beginning of the financial year 2016. A detailed Common Budgetary Framework will be issued on a two-year basis through the work of Results Groups and the Joint Work Plan exercise. Based on the joint work plan, UN team and Government of the Republic of Serbia partner institutions will define jointly, on a case by case basis, the costs and expenses relating to the respective activities, how they are to be borne by the parties, and will proceed to mobilize resources from donor organizations as necessary.

Table: Resources Available by Outcome in the Partnership Framework (2016-2020) ³³

Areas and Outcomes		Indicative Budget (USD)			Total
		Regular/Core Resources (Secured)	Other Resources (Secured)	Other Resources (unfunded)	
Pillar I. Governance and Rule of Law					
Outcome 1	UNICEF	795,000	800,000	1,546,000	3,141,000
	UNODC			350,000	350,000
	UNHCR	780,000	192,000		972,000
	OHCHR	354,000	20,000		374,000
	UN WOMEN				
	UNDP				
Outcome 2	UNICEF	800,000	200,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
	UNDP	480,000	9,652,404	1,293,346	11,425,750
	UNECE			150,000	150,000
	UNCTAD			500,000	500,000
	UNODC			350,000	350,000
	UNOPS		27,800,000		27,800,000
Outcome 3	UNICEF*				
	UNDP			1,400,000	1,400,000
	UN WOMEN	750,000	450,000	2,500,000	3,700,000
	UNFPA	100,000		300,000	400,000
	OHCHR	30,000			30,000
Pillar II. Social and Human Resources Development					
Outcome 4	UNICEF	1,085,000	256,204	3,564,796	4,906,000
	WHO	1,531,620			1,531,620
	UNFPA	600,000		500,000	1,100,000
	OHCHR	40,000			40,000
	IAEA	1,500,000			1,500,000
Outcome 5	UNICEF	910,000	1,275,142	4,963,858	7,149,000
	OHCHR	40,000			40,000
Outcome 6	UNICEF	660,000	710,413	6,553,587	7,924,000
	FAO	400,000			400,000
	UNFPA	430,000		300,000	730,000
	OHCHR	40,000			40,000
	WHO				
Pillar III. Economic Development, Growth, and Employment					
Outcome 7	UNICEF*				
	UNIDO	77,500			77,500
	UNDP	700,000	1,000,000	24,185,000	25,885,000
	FAO	250,000		2,000,000	2,250,000
	UNCTAD			400,000	400,000
	UNECE			150,000	150,000
	ILO				
Pillar IV. Environment, Climate Change and Resilient Communities					
Outcome 8	UNICEF *				
	UNDP	614,750	7,880,000	10,991,250	19,486,000
	WHO	270,284			270,284
	FAO	250,000		6,400,000	6,650,000

³³ These figures are indicative only. They are estimates as of January 2016 and will depend on the availability of regular and other resources from UN Agencies and contributions from donors.

Areas and Outcomes		Indicative Budget (USD)			Total
		Regular/Core Resources (Secured)	Other Resources (Secured)	Other Resources (unfunded)	
	UNOPS			16,000,000	16,000,000
	UNECE	150,000			150,000
	UNEP	180,000	750,000	5,100,000	6,030,000
	UNIDO	4,531,850	7,000,000		11,531,850
Pillar V. Culture and Development					
Outcome 9	UNESCO	100,000	100,000	2,200,000	2,400,000
	OHCHR	30,000			30,000
Total		18,480,004	58,086,163	93,197,837	169,764,004

Total resources required: US\$ 169,764,004
Total resources available: US\$ 76,566,167
Total resources to be mobilized: US\$ 93,197,837

* UNICEF disbursements made under Outcome 1 and 2, will also additionally have an impact at the result level for Outcome 3; disbursement made under outcome 5 will also additionally have an impact at the result level for Outcome 7; disbursement made under Outcome 5 and 6, will also additionally have an impact at the result level for Outcome 8.

Resource mobilization

136. The Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNCT system will jointly calculate the gaps to meet the targets set under this DPF and they will jointly mobilize resources from various donor organizations for the DPF implementation. This detailed budget calculation will be effected on a two-year basis by the Results Groups in the context of the Joint Work Plan preparation exercise. A joint resource mobilization strategy may be formulated including both joint and individual UN system agencies' fundraising initiatives in line with the description provided under above paras 133 and 134. It will provide responsibilities and guiding principles, mechanisms for fund-raising, indicators and reporting arrangements.

137. In addition to DPF resource requirements, resources are required for the activities and staff costs of the UNCT. These resources are mobilised separately by UN system agencies and used according to DPF.

Types of support

138. The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Partnership Framework, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development and modelling of legal provisions, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies support may be provided to Non-Governmental [and Civil Society] system agencies as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans (WPs) and project documents.

139. Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and

consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

140. Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the DPF. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the two-year Joint Work Plans (JWPs) and concrete project documents that are developed by the UNCT and Government of the Republic of Serbia. By mutual consent between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

Cash Transfers

This section describes mechanisms regulating cash transfers coming from the UN system agencies to national counterparts.

141. In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in 30 days.

142. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within 30 days.

143. The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor. Where two or more UN system agencies provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with UN system agencies.

5. Management and Accountability

144. "The programme will be nationally executed under the overall co-ordination of Joint National Steering Committee. Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted under each result area in the earlier sections of this document. Government Ministries, NGOs, international NGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. The UNDAF/DPF will be made operational through the development of joint work plans (JWPs) and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNDAF/DPF and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate,

project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNDAF/DPF and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents³⁴.

145. The overall DPF management and accountability mechanism will be established within the context of the joint review of the Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as One in a Post-2015 Development World ³⁵done by the UNCT and the Government of the Republic of Serbia, with particular focus made to the provisions relevant for the ONE Programme. The key elements of the management and accountability mechanism will include formation of a Joint National Steering Committee (JNSC), establishment of Results Groups and development of biennial joint work plans for each DPF Pillar.

146. Joint National Steering Committee (JNSC) will provide strategic guidance and oversight to the implementation of the DPF. Its participation will be inclusive, adapted to the national context and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and the designated representative/s of the Government of the Republic of Serbia authorities. Secretariat function of the JNSC will be performed by the UN Office of the Resident Coordinator. The specific functions, responsibilities and membership of the JNSC will be jointly defined with the Government of the Republic of Serbia authorities, in consideration of the UNDG guidelines for implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures for DaO modality. A more precise vision relevant for the work of the JNSC is outlined in the below para 163-164.

147. The Development Partnership Framework will be operationalised with biennial joint work plans for DPF Pillars prepared by their respective Results Groups, in consultation with relevant UNCT and National partners. These describe the specific outputs to be achieved, indicators, planned activities, budgets, financing gaps and implementing partners. Results Groups are the key mechanism for supporting implementation of the DPF. Results groups prepare biennial joint work plans (and related projects), consult frequently with partners, track and report on progress against planned activities and results, and identify lessons, good practices, and needed adjustments to overall results, strategies, and resource allocations. There will be one group per Pillar.

148. Each results group is chaired by a designated Head of Agency from the UNCT who is responsible and accountable for convening and driving the team towards the Pillar area DPF implementation, for joint programming, in the areas where applicable, and for monitoring and reporting about progress towards DPF results in the respective area. The chair is delegated to fulfil a coordination and leadership function on behalf of the UNCT. Members of the result group are Government of the Republic of Serbia and UN partners listed for each of the results areas in the earlier sections of this document. The Office of the Resident Coordinator participates in results group meetings and supports the participation and engagement of non-resident and regionally-based agencies. Secretariat support for the work of the results group is provided by the UN Agency whose head is serving as chair. Results Groups will develop their Terms of References in line with the anticipated DaO standards and guidelines developed by UNDG in the Standard Operating Procedures for DaO modality. More specific vision on the planned work of the Results Groups in Serbia is outlined in the below paragraphs 166-168.

³⁴ In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP-assisted work plan. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency(s)" as used in the SBAA. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in an work plan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified as who will have responsibility for convening, co-ordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the work plan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the work Plan.

³⁵ United Nations Development Group: Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting the "Delivery as One" Approach, August 2014.

149. To ensure an efficient planning and coordination process and the timely delivery of planned development assistance, biennial joint work plans will be made available to the JNSC and will inform the strategic discussion on the DPF implementation at the JNSC. The procedure for the endorsement and signing of the biennial work plans will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Government of the Republic of Serbia authorities prior to the launch of the DPF implementation with the aim of ensuring the most practical and efficient modality which is also compliant with the rules and procedures of the UN Agencies and adaptable to the national context. To this end, the UNCT also intends to consider the UNDG guidelines on the Standard Operating Procedures for DaO modality as reference.

150. The biennial joint work plans form an agreement between the UNCT and national partners on the use of resources mobilized for implementation of the DPF outcomes. Line ministries from all levels, municipalities, CSOs, international CSOs and UN system agencies will be responsible for the implementation of planned activities, as stipulated in the biennial joint work plans and related project documents. This provides clear accountability and minimizes the risk of duplication and overlap in the achievement of DPF results.

151. To the extent possible and within the efforts to implement the UN reforms in Serbia, the UNCT and its partners will use the DPF biennial joint work plans to implement planned programme activities. This does not preclude UN Agency specific programme/project documents and work plans if requested by implementing partners or required by UN governing bodies.

152. All cash transfers from the UN system agencies to their implementing partners are based on the Joint Work Plans agreed between the implementing partners and the UN system agencies.

153. Modalities for cash transfer (from the UN system agencies to partners), the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a governmental IP, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN IP. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the IP shall participate. The IP may participate in the selection of the consultant.

154. In addition to the Results Groups, the UNCT Serbia will have other internal inter-agency groups that include the following groups: UNCT (chaired by the UN RC), UNCT MEG (Monitoring and Evaluation Group), UNCT Communications Group, UNCT Operations Group, UNCT Gender Group and UNCT Disaster Risk Reduction group. Each of these groups is chaired by a Head of a selected UN Agency and is aimed at ensuring coherence in the UNCT operating procedures.

Cash Transfers

155. All cash transfers from the UN system agencies to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs³⁶) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

156. Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:

³⁶ Refers to results Groups' or agency specific annual, bi-annual or multiyear work plans

- a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
 3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

157. In cases where it has been agreed that cash will be transferred to institutions other than the Implementing Partner, cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred to a national institution for forwarding to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement).
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner.
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

158. Where cash transfers are made to a national institution, the national institution shall transfer such cash promptly to the Implementing Partner.

159. Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

160. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

161. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

162. The specific roles and responsibilities of the different groups are as follows:

Joint National Steering Committee (JNSC)

163. The Joint National Steering Committee (JNSC) is the mechanism that will provide strategic guidance during implementation, including monitoring, reporting and evaluation. It will serve an advisory function and endorse strategic decisions with regard to implementation of the DPF.

164. The JNSC will be co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and the designated high level representative/s of the Government of the Republic of Serbia authorities. Other members will comprise senior representatives of relevant ministries, offices and agencies of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and heads of UN system agencies of the accredited UNCT members (inclusive of those that have no in-country presence). The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator will act as Secretariat to the JNSC. The JNSC will meet **twice-yearly** to:

- » Review overall performance of the DPF and gauge the extent to which results are contributing to the national priorities;
- » Consider major constraints and lessons from implementation, future risks and good practices that can be taken to scale and make decisions thereon;
- » Review and approve adjustments to expected results, strategies and resources to better align UNCT and Government of the Republic of Serbia resources for greater impact;
- » Review and approve the work plans of Results Groups (biennial);
- » Review implementation progress at the mid-year;
- » Review and endorse a mid-term progress report;
- » Hold a comprehensive annual review meeting;
- » Agree on and oversee a final evaluation of the DPF to be conducted at a time agreed by JNSC members;
- » Advocate and provide guidance on resource mobilisation for the implementation of the DPF;
- » Ensure that JNSC decisions are communicated effectively to all stakeholders.

165. The work of the JNSC will be supported by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office acting as Secretariat.

Results Groups (RGs)

166. Results Groups (RG) are a key mechanism to support effective implementation of the DPF. RGs prepare joint work plans, consult frequently to track and report on progress against planned activities and results, and identify lessons, good practices, and needed adjustments to overall results, strategies, and resource allocations. RGs will be formed at the pillar level.

167. Each results group is chaired by a designated Head of Agency from the UNCT who is responsible and accountable for convening and driving the team towards the Pillar area DPF implementation, for joint programming, in the areas where applicable, and for monitoring and reporting about progress towards DPF results in the respective area. The chair is delegated to fulfil a coordination and leadership function on behalf of the UNCT. The Office of the Resident Coordinator participates in results group meetings and supports the participation and engagement of non-resident and regionally-based agencies. Secretariat

support for the work of the results group is provided by the UN Agency whose head is serving as chair. Results Groups will develop their Terms of References in line with the anticipated DaO standards and guidelines developed by UNDG in the Standard Operating Procedures for DaO. Members of RGs will consist of staff of Government of the Republic of Serbia ministries, offices, and state agencies, representatives of CSOs, and UN Agencies contributing to the outcome. Results Groups will be connected to the work of the Government of the Republic of Serbia managed Sector Working Groups that allows for a coordinated cooperation in programming of development assistance between relevant Government of the Republic of Serbia and international partners. Relevant Government of the Republic of Serbia partners will be invited to co-chair the Results Groups together with the UN Agency Heads. During the DPF implementation, RG meetings will be held at least **twice yearly, in advance of JNSC meetings, ideally quarterly**. More frequent meetings can be convened by the co-chairs, as necessary. RGs may have sub-groups formed to in case the respective DPF Pillar includes extensive and numerous outcomes. The sub groups will be chaired by the Heads of Agencies, as agreed with the RG Chair.

168. The RGs are responsible to:

- » Carry-out ongoing situation monitoring to identify risks and opportunities in the development context and amongst partners
- » Prepare **annual or biennial work plans**(WPs) with SMART³⁷ outputs, activities, and indicators that contribute to the expected outcomes. Results Groups plan, sequence, and coordinate UN Agency supported actions to ensure maximum synergy and effectiveness. Results groups will recommend UN Agencies that are best placed to lead specific areas of work together with implementing partners.
- » Collect data for outcome indicators and identify and propose solutions to address data gaps
- » Monitor progress towards the achievement of DPF outcomes, using agreed indicators, and track the extent to which these results contribute to national priorities;
- » Monitor implementation of UPR recommendations.
- » Present a mid-year **progress update** to the JNSC about actual progress against expected results
- » Conduct an **annual results review** with implementing partners. Through their monitoring and reviews, Results Groups reflect on strategy, major risks, and emerging good practices or lessons that can be tracked, documented, and communicated.
- » Prepare an annual **results-based report**, using evidence and data from monitoring efforts with implementing partners. The report describes how major activities and outputs achieved are contributing to DPF outcomes and recommends actions for follow-up by the JNSC related to strategy, partnership, and resources.
- » Prepare or update biennial work plans, taking into account lessons from implementation, good practices, and needed adjustments.

³⁷ Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNDAF/DPF Results Framework

169. An effective monitoring and evaluation (ME) system enables stakeholders involved in implementation of the Development Partnership Framework to compare actual progress against expected results. The primary responsibility for assessing performance rests with the JNSC and UNCT on the basis of routine monitoring and reporting by Results Groups. A Monitoring and Evaluation focal point will be appointed within each of the five Results Groups and they will work actively in the Monitoring and Evaluation Group (MEG). MEG will provide technical advice and quality support for monitoring efforts. The main steps involved in monitoring, reporting, and evaluation are:

- » **Routine progress monitoring and reviews** by Results Groups to share information, highlight implementation progress and constraints against planned outputs and activities in work plans and identify key issues for attention of the JNSC.
- » **Annual reviews** by Results Groups that are focused on assessing progress towards expected DPF outcomes. Results group annual reports will describe actual outputs or the results of major activities delivered against those in work plans, and use data from monitoring efforts.
- » Preparation of **One Annual Results Progress Update**³⁸, on the basis of RG monitoring and review.
- » The Progress Updates from Results Groups are the main inputs for a One Annual Results Report to be reviewed by the JNSC.
- » An **evaluation** in the penultimate year of the programme cycle will be conducted to support the formulation of the next DPF. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the DPF outcomes, the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation by partners, and their sustainability and contribution to country priorities. The evaluation will also gauge the performance of the Joint National Steering Committee and Results Groups.
- » At each step in the ME system, **ownership and leadership by the Government of the Republic of Serbia** is essential to sustain the demand for performance information about the DPF and to use performance information for learning, managing and adjusting strategy and resources for greater impact.

To facilitate the M&E work a UNCT Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar may be considered by the UNCT to be developed and it will facilitate harmonization and alignment of the M&E activities across the UNCT to grant coherence.

Monitoring and Evaluation - Assurance and audit of cash transfers

170. Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following activities.

³⁸ United Nations Development Group: Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting the “Delivery as One” Approach, August 2014.

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies’
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies’ standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

171. The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government of the Republic of Serbia Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services³⁹.

7. Communications

172. Successful implementation of this DPF requires effective communications. These are expected to:

- » Build the commitment of partners around expected DPF results and strategies,
- » Strengthen partnerships between the Government of the Republic of Serbia, CSOs, international partners, and the UNCT,
- » Convey compelling advocacy messages about priority policy issues,
- » Give a voice to vulnerable groups in Serbia, and
- » Inform the interested public about development challenges and priorities in Serbia.

173. The UNCT Communications Group (UNCG) is an internal UNCT coordination panel and it comprises communications experts and focal points from the UN Agencies. It is chaired by a Head of UN Agency who reports directly to the UN RC and UNCT on the group’s planned activities and results. Priorities for joint communications and advocacy will be identified by the JNSC and UNCT. Resources for joint communications activities may also be considered through cost-sharing modality by the UN system agencies.

8. Commitments by all parties

³⁹Seen through a South-South lens, the capacity assessment process presents an opportunity to identify capacity assets that a particular country could offer to other developing countries and the capacity gaps that could be filled by other developing countries. For UNDP, the audit of CSOs or nationally implemented projects can be assigned to the national Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) only on the condition that the institution has a demonstrated capacity to carry out the audits in an independent manner. To this effect, the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) has made available on its Intranet site guidance on the assessment of SAIs along with a questionnaire that will need to be properly completed, signed and communicated to OAI to support that due diligence has been exercised prior to opting for having such audits undertaken by the national SAI. Please refer to OAI Intranet site for further details.

174. Joint leadership and ownership of this Development Partnership Framework by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and UN system is essential to ensure the quality of the process and the full achievement of planned results.

175. The Government of the Republic of Serbia will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this DPF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Serbia; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Serbia to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

- » Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).
- » As per the basic agreements listed in Annex B, the Government of the Republic of Serbia will be responsible for the clearance, receipt, warehousing, distribution and accounting of supplies and equipment made available by the UN agency. No taxes, fees, tolls or duties shall be levied on supplies, equipment, or services furnished by the UN agency under this DPF. UN Agencies shall also be exempt from Value Added Tax (VAT) in respect of local procurement of supplies or services procured in support of the PF.

176. With regards to harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT):

- » A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of biennial work plans will be used by Implementing Partners (IPs) to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that the UN organization will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. IPs will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the IP.
- » Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the WPs only.
- » Cash received by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and national CSOIPs shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the WPs, and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to the relevant UN organization within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.
- » In the case of IPs that are international NGOs, CSOs, and IGOs, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the WPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to the UN organization within six months after receipt of the funds.
- » To facilitate scheduled and special audits each IP receiving cash from a UN organization will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by a UN system agency, together with relevant documentation,
 - All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partners' internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.
- » The findings of each audit will be reported to the IP and [UN organization]. Each IP will furthermore:
- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors,
 - Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN organization that provided cash, and to the SAI, before submitting it to the UN Agency,
 - Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations, to the UN system agencies and to the SAI, on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

9. Other provisions

177. This Development Partnership Framework supersedes any previously signed programme framework with the UN system and the Country Programmes and projects of individual UN system agencies. The DPF does not supersede Agencies country collaboration bilateral agreements listed in the Annex B to this document.

178. In the event of any significant change in the situation requiring a change in DPF results or a need to extend the duration and scope of programme, the Government of the Republic of Serbia will make a formal request to the Resident Coordinator and UNCT. An appropriate amendment to this DPF will be negotiated.

179. In the event of a failure by one party to fulfil any of its obligations under this DPF:

- » Where the defaulting party is the UN system, the Government of the Republic of Serbia may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations vis-à-vis the defaulting party by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the DPF vis-à-vis the defaulting party by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party; and
- » Where the defaulting party is the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the UN system may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the DPF by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party.

180. Any dispute between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and a UN system agency shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of that Organization's basic agreement referred to in Annex B. Any dispute among the UN system agencies shall be resolved exclusively among the UN system agencies through approaches identified in the UNDG-endorsed dispute resolution mechanism.

181. The Government of the Republic of Serbia will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in Annex B. The Government of the Republic of Serbia shall apply the provisions of the Conventions on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials and experts on

mission. In addition the Government of the Republic of Serbia will accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government of the Republic of Serbia. The Government of the Republic of Serbia will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of Agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government of the Republic of Serbia and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

182. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government of the Republic of Serbia shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

183. Nothing in this document shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organization of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this document.

184. Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including World Food Programme (WFP), whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this *Note Verbale* or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

All of the above provisions indicated in the paragraphs 181-184 will be applied in line with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements that are listed in the Annex B of this document.

ANNEX A. Serbia-UN Results Matrix

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]			
Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Pillar I Governance and Rule of Law			
<p>National Priorities For International Assistance⁴⁰:B1 Justice Sector, B2 Home Affairs Sector, B3 Public Administration Reform Sector, B12 Civil Society Organizations Thematic Area</p> <p>EU Integration: Copenhagen criteria (Political), Judiciary and Fundamental Rights (23); Justice, Freedom and Security (24);</p> <p>SDGs⁴¹:Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (16); Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (5); Reduce inequality within and among countries (10)</p>			
<p>Outcome 1. By 2020, people in Serbia, especially vulnerable groups, have their human rights protected and have improved access to justice and security</p>	<p>1.1 Percentage of successfully implemented recommendations of human rights mechanisms of the United Nations <u>Baseline</u>: TBD for UPR ⁴² and each Convention ⁴³ <u>Target UPR</u>: 80 % implementation of recommendations</p> <p>1.2 Percentage of implemented recommendations made by the independent oversight bodies to state administration bodies <u>Baseline</u>: 368 recommendations (2013), an unknown quantum of which implemented <u>Target</u>: 90% rate of implementation</p> <p>1.3 Percentage of complaints addressed to the Ombudsman related to the violation of rights of vulnerable or stigmatized groups (gender equality, rights of persons deprived of their liberty, rights of persons with disabilities, children's rights and minority rights), which are acted upon by these institutions, out of the total number of complaints submitted</p>	<p>1.1 Review of Government of the Republic of Serbia reports to human rights mechanisms 1.1 UN treaty body's reports covering the progress for the provided recommendations</p> <p>1.2 Report of the Government of the Republic of Serbia to the National Assembly stating the number of implemented and non-implemented recommendations of the independent state oversight institutions - Annual Report of the Ombudsman - Annual Report of the Commissioner for Protection of Equality -Annual Report of the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Personal Data Protection - Annual Report of the Anti-Corruption Agency</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustained commitment to governance reforms and ratified human rights commitments - State budget allocations The newly established - Council for the monitoring of implementation of recommendations of the UN human rights treaty bodies is fully functional and fulfils its mandate

⁴⁰ National Priorities For International Assistance (NAD) 2014-2017 with Projections Until 2020 and National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis Communautaire 2014-2018, Serbia-EU Accession Plan

⁴¹Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Oct 2014.

⁴² Implementation of UPR recommendations to be understood as substantively elaborated by Special Procedures, Treaty Body recommendations and other relevant information arising from the international human rights system.

⁴³ CRC and CEDAW - the baseline of “% implemented in 2014” the information will be available when the Council for monitoring of implementation of recommendations of the UN HR mechanisms (established in December 2014) starts working

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p><u>Baseline:</u> In the course of 2014 the Ombudsman office received a total of 4877 complaints, of which 1273 (26 %) related to vulnerable groups <u>Target:</u> TBD⁴⁴</p> <p>1.4 Number of civil society organizations or entities engaging international human rights review machinery</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 31 Serbian civil society organizations providing or joining inputs to 2nd Serbia Universal Periodic Review <u>Target:</u> 34 Serbian civil society organizations are engaged with the international human rights review machinery, with a particular focus on local and/or vulnerable or stigmatized groups</p> <p>1.5 Official track record of organized crime preventive measures and regulations established</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Actionable data on preventive measures and regulations collection currently based on individual projects <u>Target:</u> Official track record of regulations and preventive measures at national level</p> <p>1.6. Percentage of cases lasting over 1 year</p> <p>a) When criminal offender is a juvenile (14-17 years of age) <u>Baseline:</u> 44% of cases last over 1 year in 2013 <u>Target:</u> less than 20% of cases last over 1 year</p> <p>b) When the victim of the crime is a child: <u>Baseline:</u> 43,3% of cases last over 1 year in 2013 <u>Target:</u> Less than 20% of cases last over 1 year</p> <p>c) when criminal offender is an adult</p>	<p>1.3 Annual Report of the Ombudsman - Annual Report of the Commissioner for Protection of Equality - Civil Society surveys and reports</p> <p>1.4 Annual Report of the Ombudsman - Annual Report of the Commissioner for Protection of Equality - Civil Society surveys and reports</p> <p>1.5 Ministry of Interior Reports, EU Progress Report and Report on Chapter 24 Action Plan</p> <p>1.6 a) Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia 1.6 b) Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia</p>	

⁴⁴ These targets will be defined in the Biannual Work Plan, approved by the Joint National Steering Committee

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p><u>Baseline Target</u> 70% 50%</p> <p>1.7. % of applied diversionary schemes in relation to total number of criminal charges against juvenile offenders: <u>Baseline:</u> 5,3% in 2013 <u>Target:</u> 20% in 2020</p> <p>1.8. The number of asylum applications processed and number of quality, merits-based decisions, rendered by the competent authorities # of application processed: baseline: 17 in 2014, target: 2000 # of quality, merits-based decisions: baseline: 6 in 2014, target: 2000</p> <p>1.9 Number of final judgments on corruption of all cases with elements of corruption <u>Baseline: Target:</u> TBD for 2014 Annual increase of final judgements up to 20%</p>	<p>1.7. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia</p> <p>1.8 UNHCR reporting in cooperation with Mol, Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations</p> <p>1.9 NAD and Serbia’s Supreme Court of Cassation Reports</p>	
<p>Outcome 2. By 2020, governance institutions at all levels have enhanced accountability and representation to provide better quality services to people and the economy</p>	<p>2.1 Open Budget Index <u>Baseline:</u> 39 (2012), 41 (2014); <u>Target :</u> (2020): 55</p> <p>2.2 %Change in governance Indicators for Serbia</p> <p>a) WB Governance Effectiveness Index <u>Baseline:</u> 2013: -0.10 <u>Target:</u> 0.4</p> <p>b) WB Regulatory Effectiveness Index <u>Baseline:</u> 2013: 0.15 <u>Target:</u> 0.44</p> <p>2.3 Progress of implementation of Public Administration Reform Action Plan and Open Government Action Plan <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target (2020):</u> 100% implemented⁴⁵</p> <p>2.4 % of eGovernment Strategy implemented <u>Baseline:</u> 0</p>	<p>2.1 Ministry of Finance reports, International Budget Partnership (every two years)</p> <p>2.2 WB Worldwide Governance Indicators</p> <p>2.3 Ministry in charge of public administration (annual)</p> <p>2.4 Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Government, Directorate for eGovernment report (annual)</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustained commitment to public administration reform and e-Government development coordination - State budget allocations Human resource allocation Inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorrect data and lack of database updates - Lack of clear legal framework for work with electronic documents

⁴⁵ Target will be adjusted in the context of the Biannual Work Plan, approved by the Joint National Steering Committee

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p><u>Target:</u> At least 25% of the strategy measures implemented by end 2017; 75% implemented by 2019</p> <p>2.5 % of citizens declaring trust in the Parliament <u>Baseline (2013):</u> 24% <u>Target (2020):</u> 45%</p> <p>2.6 Corruption Perception Index <u>Baseline:</u> 41 (78/175); <u>Target:</u> increase in the index by 2020 to 50 percentage points</p> <p>2.7 % of SDG indicators on which government institutions collect data that are disaggregated by at least 2 potential markers of disparity <u>Baseline:</u> TBD <u>Target:</u> TBD⁴⁶</p>	<p>2.5 UNDP Public opinion poll, every two years</p> <p>2.6 Transparency International, annual</p> <p>2.7 Web-based Government of the Republic of Serbia SDG reporting platform - Reports of respective State Agency/Ministry</p>	<p>- Absence of mechanisms which would oblige the public administration to provide services through the E-government portal</p>
<p>Outcome 3 By 2020, state institutions and other relevant actors enhance gender equality and enable women and girls, especially those from vulnerable groups, to live lives free from discrimination and violence</p>	<p>3.1 Number of recommendations by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to Government of the Republic of Serbia substantively acted upon <u>Baseline:</u> 36 numbered recommendations in most recent CEDAW review of Serbia <u>Target:</u> All recommendations effectively and substantively implemented</p> <p>3.2 a) Number of convictions for criminal acts domestic violence and rape <u>Baseline 2013:</u> 1451 convictions for domestic violence 60 convictions for rape <u>Target:</u> Increased number of sanctions inflicted by the judiciary system to perpetrators of domestic violence and rape</p> <p>b) Number of cases of domestic violence registered by Social protection system</p>	<p>3.1 Reports by Government and civil society to UN, and Council of Europe human rights oversight mechanisms; reports by equality body and other national monitoring bodies; regular civil society monitoring reports.</p> <p>3.2 a) Women and Men in Serbia 2014 (data from the judiciary)</p> <p>3.2 b) Regular Annual Reports of the Institute for Social Protection</p>	<p>Assumptions: - Commitment of the Government and the Coordination Body for Gender Equality to gender equality and gender mainstreaming across sectors - Inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation</p> <p>Risk: - Government bodies do not have sufficient human resources to complete the tasks - Inadequate state budget allocations for GE priorities</p>

⁴⁶ These targets will be defined in the Biannual Work Plan, approved by the Joint National Steering Committee

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p><u>Baseline:</u> since 2006 to 2013 the progressive increase of registered cases (3441 cases registered in 2006; 9877 cases in 2013)</p> <p><u>Target:</u>50% increase of registered cases of domestic violence by social protection system</p> <p>3.3 Existence of consolidated and functional institutional gender mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels (Y/N)⁴⁷</p> <p>3.4 Number of Line Ministries and Provincial Secretariats with gender equality objectives in their program budgets</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> TBD 2015</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Increase by 40%</p> <p>3.5 Number of Romani women and women with disabilities who are Members of Parliament.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 Romani women and women with disabilities Members of Parliament</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Number of Romani women and women with disabilities Members of Parliament reflective of percentage representation in public-at-large</p>	<p>3.3 Government of the Republic of Serbia Reports</p> <p>3.4 Ministerial and Secretariats' budget reports Ministry of Finance/Secretariat of Finance reports</p> <p>3.5 National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia-gender structure</p>	

⁴⁷ In Serbia, GEMs are still not consolidated and functional institutional mechanisms. The changes occurred in course of 2014 showed that these recently established gender equality mechanisms can be easily downgraded and even closed. Thus, having consolidated and functional institutions with clear mandate for work in gender equality is to be considered in case of Serbia as an outcome level result i.e institutional change

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Pillar II Social and Human Resources Development			
National Priorities For International Assistance ⁴⁸ : B8 Human Resources and Social Development Sector, B3 Public Administration Reform Sector			
EU Integration : Social Policy and Employment (19) and Consumer and health protection (28), and Environment (27); Education and Culture (26); Justice and Fundamental Rights (23)			
SDGs ⁴⁹ : End poverty in all its forms everywhere (1); Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3); Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all (4); Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (5); Reduce inequality within and among countries (10)			
Outcome 4. By 2020, high quality, inclusive, equitable, gender-sensitive, and age appropriate health services that protect patient rights are available and utilized by all	4.1 Full immunization coverage ⁵⁰ for children aged 24-35 months from the general population (GP) and children from Roma settlements <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total 70.5 95 Boys 71.4 95 Girls 69.2 95 Roma 12.7 50 Roma boys 16.1 50 Roma girls 10.4 50	4.1. Ministry of Health report - Institute of Public Health of Serbia (IPH) report - Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICS) Survey	Assumption: - Sustained political and budget support to expand quality and coverage of health services, especially for vulnerable groups and under-served areas
	4.2 Prevalence of modern contraceptive methods among women (15-49) who are married or in union <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total 18.4 25	4.2 Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICS) Surveys 4.3 Institute of Public Health of Serbia report	

⁴⁸ National Priorities For International Assistance (NAD) 2014-2017 with Projections Until 2020 and National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis Communautaire 2014-2018, Serbia-EU Accession Plan

⁴⁹ Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Oct 2014.

⁵⁰ Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by the national vaccination calendar)

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>4.3 Private households' out-of pocket payments on health as % of total health expenditure (disaggregated by male headed and female headed households)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 37.1 (2012) <u>Target:</u> 35</p> <p>4.4 National Public Health Strategy addressing the reduction of health inequities and other aspects of the right to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health developed and under implementation</p> <p>Baseline: NPHS to be developed Target: Strategy adopted and implementation started</p> <p>4.5 Age standardized premature mortality rate for CVD (cardiovascular diseases), cancer and injuries</p> <p>a. SDR (standardized death rate), diseases of circulatory system, 0-64 per 100 000</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p>Total 84.7 (2012) 75</p> <p>Male 122.8 105</p> <p>Female 48.9 40</p> <p>b. SDR, malignant neoplasms, 0-64 per 100 000</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p>Total 103.2 (2012) 90</p> <p>Male 120.9 105</p> <p>Female 86.8 75</p>	<p>/NHA(National Health Account)</p> <p>4.4 Government of the Republic of Serbia (Government of the Republic of Serbia) Official Gazette and Program monitoring reports</p> <p>4.5 WHO Health for All Data Base 4.5 Institute of Public Health of Serbia report</p>	

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions																												
	<p>5.2% Male 10.8% Young persons (18-34) 12.8</p> <p>4.8 % Municipalities with services for early identification of developmental risks and counselling for children with disabilities</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> 15% (2014) 30%</p>	<p>4.8. Institute of Public Health – administrative data</p>																													
<p>Outcome 5. By 2020, an efficient education system is established that enables relevant, quality, inclusive and equitable education to all, particularly the most vulnerable, and increases learning and social outcomes</p>	<p>5.1 % Children 3 to 4 years enrolled in pre-school education</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>Baseline (2014):</u></td> <td><u>Target (2019):</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male 51.8%</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female 48.5%</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roma 5.7%</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male 4.9%</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female 6.5%</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poorest 9%</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> </table> <p>5.2 % of pupils 15 yrs old with low competencies (bellow level 2 on PISA test scale 2012) in literacy, mathematics science and problem solving</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>Baseline:</u></td> <td><u>Target:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (2012)</td> <td>(2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reading 33.2%</td> <td><25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mathematical 38.9%</td> <td><25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scientific 35%</td> <td><25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Problem solving 28.5%</td> <td><25%</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Baseline (2014):</u>	<u>Target (2019):</u>	Total	75%	Male 51.8%	75%	Female 48.5%	75%	Roma 5.7%	30%	Male 4.9%	30%	Female 6.5%	30%	Poorest 9%	30%	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	Total (2012)	(2020)	Reading 33.2%	<25%	Mathematical 38.9%	<25%	Scientific 35%	<25%	Problem solving 28.5%	<25%	<p>5.1. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MoEd report - Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICS) Surveys, <p>5.2. PISA report (2018)</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued commitment of the Government of the Republic of Serbia to obligations stemming from ratified international conventions, i.e. CRC, CEDAW, CRPD, etc. - State allocates more funds to enhance quality education and human capital - State policy focused on alignment with international standards - MoEd enforces policies and provides adequate supervision
<u>Baseline (2014):</u>	<u>Target (2019):</u>																														
Total	75%																														
Male 51.8%	75%																														
Female 48.5%	75%																														
Roma 5.7%	30%																														
Male 4.9%	30%																														
Female 6.5%	30%																														
Poorest 9%	30%																														
<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>																														
Total (2012)	(2020)																														
Reading 33.2%	<25%																														
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Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>5.3 % of schools achieving quality standards on the level 3 and 4 <u>Baseline:</u> 40 (2012) <u>Target:</u> 70 (2020)</p> <p>5.4 % Participation of vulnerable groups in each level of education <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target (2020):</u></p> <p>a) Primary school completion rate</p> <p>Total 93.4 98</p> <p>Female 97.9 98</p> <p>Male 90.4 98</p> <p>Roma 64.0 (2014) 85</p> <p>b) Secondary school attendance rate</p> <p>Total 89.1 95</p> <p>Female 93.0 95</p> <p>Male 86.0 95</p> <p>Poorest 74 85</p> <p>Roma 21.6 35</p> <p>Male 28 35</p> <p>Female 15 25</p> <p>5.5 % Women and % men (25-64) covered by adult education and lifelong learning programmes <u>Baseline</u> <u>Target</u> 3.6 (2012) 7.0 (2020)</p>	<p>5.3 Ministry of Education reports</p> <p>5.4.a) - SORS - Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)</p> <p>5.4.b) -SORS - Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)</p> <p>5.5. SORS, Adult Education Survey in the Republic of Serbia, LFS</p>	

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Outcome 6. By 2020, the social welfare system is strengthened to provide timely, holistic and continued support to individuals and families at risk and enable them to live in a safe, secure, supportive family and community environment</p>	<p>6.1 % households from the poorest quintile receiving financial social assistance <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Total (quintile 1) 10.7% (2014) 30%</p> <p>6.2 No. of municipalities that offer community services, in compliance with social welfare law, particularly for vulnerable groups: a) Children with disabilities, b) older persons</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Children with disability 94 130 Older Persons 78 100</p> <p>6.3 Number of children with disability in institutional care <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> 534 374 (30% reduction)</p> <p>6.4 Number of municipalities that implement local protocols for protection of children from violence, abuse and neglect <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> Children 20 60</p> <p>6.5 Percentage of newly developed population policies that are evidence based <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 60</p>	<p>6.1. - Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) - SILC</p> <p>6.2. -Republic Institute of Social Protection -Municipal reports - Programme reports - Periodic qualitative review with partners – Mapping of community based services</p> <p>6.3. Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs' information system</p> <p>6.4. Assessment of the implementation of the local protocols 6.4 Program reports</p> <p>6.5 Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health Report</p>	<p>Assumptions: - State budget allocations - Policy commitment and support</p>

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>7.4 Share of unemployed persons from the National Employment Service in the ALMP measures compared to the total number of the unemployed persons registered in the National Employment Service at the annual level.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> (2014) 14.6% <u>Target:</u> TBD⁵⁶</p> <p>7.5 Change in Serbia's Ease of Doing Business ranking</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 93 [2014] <u>Target:</u> TBD⁵⁷</p> <p>7.6 Quality of the Research and Development base to pursue economic development</p> <p>a) Quality of scientific research institutions</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 3.7/69 <u>Target:</u> 4.3/38</p> <p>b) University-industry collaboration in R&D</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 3.2/95 <u>Target:</u> 3.7/59</p>	<p>7.4 Reports on National Employment Action Plan implementation - Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs.</p> <p>7.5 Ease of Doing Business Index (World Bank)</p> <p>7.6 a) Global Competitiveness Index (12.02)</p> <p>7.6 b) Global Competitiveness Index (12.04)</p>	<p>matter for the good business environment and actual outcomes (as defined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political commitments - Availability of national and local financing resources - Administrative capacities at national and local level

⁵⁶ These targets will be defined in the Biannual Work Plan, approved by the Joint National Steering Committee

⁵⁷ These targets will be defined in the Biannual Work Plan, approved by the Joint National Steering Committee

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Pillar IV Environment, Climate Change and Resilient Communities			
National Priorities For International Assistance (NAD)⁵⁸: B6 Environment and Climate Change Sector, B5 Energy Sector, B8 Human Resources and Social Development Sector			
EU Integration: Energy (15); Environment (27); Foreign, Security, and Defence Policy (31)			
SDGs⁵⁹: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (7); Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (11), Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (13); Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (15)			
Outcome 8. By 2020, there are improved capacities to combat climate change and manage natural resources and communities are more resilient to the effects of natural and man-made disasters	8.1 N ^o . Sector policies, strategies and regulations that integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in agriculture, water, forestry, tourism and health sectors <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 5	8.1 Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Programme reports	Assumptions: - Continued emphasis on energy efficiency agenda and GhG reductions - Investments in GHG emission reduction and adaptation to climate change - State budget allocations for national and municipal DRR investments - State budget allocations, esp. for municipal pilots Continued commitment to increase in use of energy from renewable sources - Government is willing to pursue risk re-education oriented national disaster management system;
	8.2 Number of actions implemented under the (1) national climate change strategy and (2) national environmental protection programme <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 5	8.2 Programme reports - Periodic qualitative review with partners	
	8.3 Share of renewable energy in GFEC (Gross Final Energy Consumption) Baseline: 21.2% (2009) Target: 27 %	8.3 Report of the Ministry of Mining and Energy	
	8.4 % Primary and Secondary schools that offer educational program on risk reduction, and safety in disasters and emergencies <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 70%	8.4 Ministry of Education	
		8.5 Ministry of Interior reports	

⁵⁸ National Priorities For International Assistance (NAD) 2014-2017 with Projections Until 2020 and National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis Communautaire 2014-2018 Serbia-EU Accession Plan

⁵⁹Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Oct 2014.

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>8.5 National disaster early warning management system operational and tested routinely <u>Baseline:</u> No <u>Target:</u> Yes</p> <p>8.6 % of municipalities that conduct gender-sensitive risk assessments, prepare and conduct local gender-sensitive DRM plans <u>Baseline:</u> 2% (2014) <u>Target:</u> 60%</p> <p>8.7 Number of cadastres of environmental hotspots in the country <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 2</p> <p>8.8 Reduction in final energy consumption in comparison to 2008 <u>Baseline (2010-2013):</u> 2.587% <u>Target (2010-2018):</u> 9%</p> <p>8.9 Average annual concentration of particulate matter <10µm (PM 10) in the capital, µg/m³ <u>Baseline:</u> 50.9 (2011) <u>Target:</u> 45</p> <p>8.10 Number of initiatives contributed to improving the road safety that addresses road safety management system Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>8.6 Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia and local official gazettes EU Progress Reports</p> <p>8.7 Reports from MoF, MoERD, MoME, MoAEP,...</p> <p>8.8 Energy Efficiency Action Plan of Republic of Serbia</p> <p>8.9 WHO Health for All Database</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic downturn Lack of awareness and- policy commitment and support to tackling climate change <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State budget allocations Policy commitment and support - Regulatory system established - Secured investment funding - National Environmental Protection Programme Action Plan created and adopted

Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

Partnership Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
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Pillar V Culture and Development

National Priorities For International Assistance (NAD)⁶⁰: B10 Culture Thematic Area, B2 Home Affairs Sector, B4 Competitiveness Sector

EU Integration: Education and Culture (26); Information Society and Media (10), Free movement of goods (1); Customs union (29), Entrepreneurship and industry policy (20)

SDGs⁶¹: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (8), make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (11), Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (16)

<p>Outcome 9 By 2020, Serbia has inclusive policies ensuring an enhanced cultural industries sector, promoting cultural diversity and managing cultural and natural heritage as a vehicle for sustainable development</p>	<p>9.1 % of the measures of the action plan the cultural strategy effectively implemented <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 20%</p> <p>9.2 N^o. Government of the Republic of Serbia initiatives to promote cultural diversity, and investment in cultural industries, including the management of cultural heritage sites <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 2</p> <p>9.3 % of total annual budget that is allocated to the cultural sector <u>Baseline:</u> TBD 2015 <u>Target:</u> 10%</p> <p>9.4 N^o. New enterprises offering services to tourists at cultural sites <u>Baseline:</u> 5.000 (estimation) <u>Target:</u> 5250 (5% increase of baseline)</p> <p>9.5 No of measures implemented to improve the systems to identify, investigate, and fight the illicit trafficking of cultural property <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 5 measures implemented</p>	<p>9.1 Ministry of Culture and Information Reports</p> <p>9.2 EU Progress report; Periodic qualitative review with partners, regular quadrennial reports on implementation of 2005 Convention, submitted until 2020</p> <p>9.3 Ministry of Finance reports</p> <p>9.4 The Serbian Business Registers Agency</p> <p>9.5 Ministry of Interior reports Periodic review against legal/ policy framework</p>	<p>Assumptions: - State budget allocations for cultural industries, and promotion of cultural diversity are increased</p>
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⁶⁰ National Priorities for International Assistance (NAD) 2014-2017 with Projections Until 2020 and National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis Communautaire 2014-2018. Serbia-EU Accession Plan

⁶¹ Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Oct 2014.

ANNEX B. Basic Agreements

Whereas the Government of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement(SBAA) which was signed between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Nations Development Programme, on 24 March 1988. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this DPF together with joint work plans (which shall form part of this DPF package, and will be developed on two years basis) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.

The following UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes participating in the DPF 2016-2020 and operate in the Republic of Serbia under the UNDP Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (see above):

With in-country presence: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

Without in-country presence: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), (The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)⁶², Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) operating under the United Nations Resident Coordinators Office (UN RCO).

Specific details relevant for the type of activities and scopes of the mission in Serbia of the above listed UN system agencies, funds and programmes are being addressed in the communication from their HQ or Regional Offices to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia.

Although presently operating in Serbia under the UNDP 1988 Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), UNOPS has opened discussions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia to regulate its activities in the Republic of Serbia.

b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 20 November 1947 and revised on 07 November 1955.

c) With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) an Accord de Siege concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 02 July 1996.

d) With the World Health Organization (WHO) based on the Basic Agreement on the status of the Office of the World Health Organization in Serbia and Montenegro signed in 2003 between the Federal Government of Serbia and Montenegro and the World Health Organization. As well as Biennial

⁶²UNWTO will be invited by the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications to contribute to the DPF implementation.

Collaborative Agreements (BCAs) between the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe and the Ministry of Health of Serbia, on behalf of its Government.

e) With the International Atomic Energy Agency the “Revised Supplementary Agreement Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Government of the Republic of Serbia” signed on 1 December 1983 and in force since 20 July 1990.

f) With the International Organization for Migration the “Agreement between the International Organization for Migration and the Federal republic of Yugoslavia”, signed on 14 September 1994. The Republic of Serbia became an IOM Member State in November 2001.

Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures.

This Development Partnership Framework will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

ANNEX C. Government coordinating authorities for UN Organisations

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia
Sector for Multilateral Affairs
Department for the United Nations