

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (UNDAF)

# UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

Republic of Serbia 2011 – 2015



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (UNDAF)**



**United Nations**  
**Country Partnership Strategy**

**Republic of Serbia**  
**2011 – 2015**

*Belgrade, June 2010*



## Table of Contents

Foreword .....	7
Signature Page .....	9
List of Acronyms .....	10
Executive Summary .....	13
I. Serbia's National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) .....	15
II. UNDAF Strategic Priorities for 2011-2015 .....	19
III. UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) - - Expected Outcomes and Results .....	21
UNDAF Outcome 1: Strengthened Good Governance .....	23
UNDAF Outcome 2: Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion Enhanced ...	27
UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased Regional Stability and Cooperation .....	33
IV. Comparative Advantages of the UN .....	36
V. Implementation .....	38
VI. Monitoring and Evaluation .....	41
VII. The Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar .....	43
Annex I: SWOT analysis of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) by the Government of Serbia .....	44
ANNEX II: Ongoing Joint Programming Activities .....	46
ANNEX III: UNDAF Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs .....	49
List of definitions .....	73

## Foreword

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The process of designing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2011-2015, was initiated by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Serbia, civil society, and other stakeholders, with a firm commitment to the Millennium Development Goals and Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness as high priorities, and which are grounded in principles of ownership, harmonization, alignment, results and mutual accountability.

In response to the national priorities of the Republic of Serbia, and in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Serbia, civil society and other stakeholders, the UNCT has prepared the development framework for 2011-2015 which identifies the three strategic areas of priority: Good Governance, Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion, and Regional Stability and Cooperation, each of which contributes to the achievement of national goals and priorities and assists Serbian citizens to enjoy prosperity and peace.

The United Nations Country Team in the Republic of Serbia remains confident that joint efforts of the UN system in the country, the Government of the Republic of Serbia, and of strategic national and international development partners will produce tangible results and contribute to the Republic of Serbia's commitment to the full implementation of the international human rights and security agenda, international agreements, conventions and summits, the Millennium Development Goals, and overarching objective of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the EU membership.



## Signature Page

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) team in the Republic of Serbia supports the strategic objectives and development plans of the Republic of Serbia to ensure human rights for all, and to improve the lives of all citizens, especially those who are the most excluded and vulnerable.

In partnership, the UN will work with the Government of the Republic of Serbia and stakeholders including development partners, civil society, the private sector and citizens to support the reform processes, the achievement of international standards, and integration within European structures, the consolidation of peace and democracy, and sustainable development.

In pursuing these goals, we will ensure the transparent and accountable use of resources made available to us for this purpose. Our collective aspiration is to assist all the people in the Republic of Serbia on the country's path to European integration, which will provide a brighter future for all.

By signing hereunder, the United Nations Resident Representative and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, endorse the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011-2015 for the Republic of Serbia, and underscore their partnership and commitment to these jointly agreed upon goals.

Done in Belgrade on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2010 in two original copies in English and in Serbian.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V. Jeremić', written over a horizontal line.

Vuk Jeremić  
Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Republic of Serbia



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'William S. Infante', written over a horizontal line.

William S. Infante  
United Nations  
Resident Coordinator



## List of Abbreviations

CA	Customs Administration
COR	Commissariat for Refugees
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GOS	Government of the Republic of Serbia
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HS	Household Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRB	Independent Regulatory Bodies
JA	Judicial Academy
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
LGB/UNESCO	Local Governing Bodies of the UNESCO sites in the Republic of Serbia
LTO	Local Tourist Organization
MABS	Man and the Biosphere Program Secretariat –UNESCO Head Quarters
MoAFWM	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEM	Ministry of Energy and Mining
MoERD	Ministry of Economy and Regional Development
MoESP	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHMR	Ministry of Human and Minority Rights
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoInfr	Ministry of Infrastructure
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
MoNIP	Ministry of National Investment Plan
MoPALSG	Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Government
MoR	Ministry of Religion
MoSTD	Ministry of Science and Technological Development
MfD	Ministry for Diaspora

MoTIS	Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Society
MoTS	Ministry of Trade and Services
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sport
NES	National Employment Service
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSO	National Statistical Office
PIF	Pension-Insurance Fund of the Republic of Serbia
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PoS	Parliament of the Republic of Serbia
RACAB	Regulatory Authorities and Conformity Assessment Bodies
RBM	Results Based Management
SCTM	Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities
SEPA	Serbian Environmental Protection Agency
SNC/UNESCO	Serbian National Commission for UNESCO
SO	Serbian Ombudsman
THF	Tourism and Hospitality Faculty
THHS	Tourism and Hospitality High School
TOS	Tourist Organization of the Republic of Serbia
TU	Trade Union
UNAIDS	United Nations against AIDS (Theme Group on HIV/AIDS)
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
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOB/UNMIK	United Nations Office in Belgrade (UN Mission in Kosovo)
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
WEO	Workers and Employers Organizations
WHC	World Heritage Center – UNESCO Headquarters
WHO	World Health Organization



## Executive Summary

The Republic of Serbia is a middle income country<sup>1</sup> and a potential candidate for EU membership. Advancing European integration remains the overarching objective of the new Government of the Republic of Serbia which took office in mid-2008. The Republic of Serbia has made significant progress on a wide-ranging reform agenda, progressing well towards meeting its national MDG targets, but the country still faces a number of challenges. The cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY) overshadows the Republic of Serbia's political life, and cooperation with the Tribunal is critical to full implementation of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) and EU integration process. Legal and administrative capacity requires further improvement for the country to sustain and advance political, social, and economic reforms.

As a result of its active role in the Serbian reform process and global experience, the United Nations (UN) is well-placed to contribute to the country's overall development. Through the spectrum of its work, the UN through the family of agencies resident and non-resident in the Republic of Serbia, has wide experience in addressing the key issues of human rights, human development and human security, and continues to play an important role by seeking solutions to global issues and problems. Its mandate includes a strong focus on environment and climate change, transparent governance and anti-corruption, social inclusion and responsibility, and combating organized crime and terrorism. All of these interests that can be tackled only through the cooperative and coordinated actions of international, regional and national actors. The current Government of the Republic of Serbia sets an ambitious mid-term reform agenda, with EU integration as an overarching theme. To support the Republic of Serbia on its path to becoming a modern, democratic and EU member state, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), in close consultation with the Serbian Government, civil society, and other stakeholders has identified three strategic areas to be addressed in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011-2015:

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank – Country Brief 2009 (<http://www.worldbank.rs>)



- Good Governance
- Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion, and
- Regional Stability and Cooperation.

The UNDAF represents a common operational framework within which development activities of UN agencies, funds and programmes will conceive and implement development activities with internal and external partners for the five year period 2011-2015. It is grounded on national ownership, the UN agencies' comparative advantages, and the five core principles that define the UN's interests worldwide: gender equality and the elimination of discrimination on the basis of sex, environmental sustainability, capacity development, a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA), the nine core international human rights treaties, and results-based management (RBM). With the full commitment to the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action<sup>2</sup>, the UNCT in the Republic of Serbia will deliver results effectively and accountably through greater coherence and joint programming that capitalize on the UN's comparative advantages.

The UNCT believes that this strategic approach supports the national efforts and priorities that have been articulated by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and other development partners, and will contribute to greater long-term coherence of UN support on the Republic of Serbia's path towards European integration.

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 2 The document is available from: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>



## I. Serbia's National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS<sup>3</sup>)

In May 2008, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) which is a comprehensive framework addressing the main areas of economic and social development. The Government's SWOT<sup>4</sup> analysis of the strategy incorporated into the UNDAF development provide an overview of positive and negative factors that influence the achievement of the NSDS objectives (see Annex I).

**The NSDS outlines the following key national priorities:**

### I. Membership with the European Union

- a. Developing stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, rule of law, and respect and protection of human and minority rights
- b. Developing a market economy capable of withstanding the pressure of competition within the EU
- c. Harmonization with the EU *acquis* and undertaking obligations resulting from membership

### II. Development of a competitive market economy, and balanced economic growth

- a. Improving conditions to attract foreign direct investment
- b. Macroeconomic stability and increased exports
- c. Development of small and medium-sized enterprises
- d. Finalizing privatization
- e. Providing for a safe energy supply with increased energy efficiency of actors in the energy sector and improving the energy efficiency of the economy
- f. Promoting innovations and entrepreneurship

3 NSDS-pursuant to Article 17 paragraph 1 and Article 45 paragraph 1 of the Law on Government ("Official Gazette RS" Nr.55/05, No.71/05-amendment and No.101/07) <http://www.odrzivi-razvoj.sr.gov.yu/assets/download/Sustainable-Development-Strategy-of-the-Republic-of-Serbia.pdf>

4 SWOT (Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats)

- g. Promoting an IT society

### **III. Development of human resources, increased employment, and social inclusion**

- a. Preventing the expert-drain by providing better working conditions
- b. Enhancing the adjustability of labour and achieving greater flexibility of the labour market
- c. Investing in knowledge and the development of human resources through high-quality, efficient and practical education, and continual education of all social groups based on the principle of equal opportunities
- d. Social inclusion of the young, women and marginalized groups and measures to promote their employment
- e. Investing in public health, especially in primary healthcare and prevention in particular

### **IV. Development of infrastructure and balanced regional development**

- a. Increasing and enhancing the transport infrastructure
- b. Developing public utilities infrastructure (water supply, waste water treatment, waste management)
- c. Reducing regional imbalances and poverty, and increasing regional competitiveness
- d. Promoting balanced regional development and local development initiatives by opening up different possibilities for cooperation between the private and the public sectors, while integrating gender issues in the development perspective
- e. Adequate use of space, as a critical resource for regional development
- f. Sustainable development of energy infrastructure in line with the expected dynamic economic growth
- g. Rural development

### **V. Protection and improvement of environment and the rational use of national resources**

- a. Establishing a system of protection and sustainable use of natural values or resources (air, water, mineral resources, forests, fish, wild flora and fauna)
- b. Strengthening the inter-relations and achieving significant effects between environmental protection and economic growth, integrating environmental policy in other sectoral development policies
- c. Investing in reduced pollution of the environment and development of cleaner technologies

- d. Reducing the high energy intensiveness of the Serbian economy, and providing for more efficient use of fossil fuels
- e. Promoting the use of renewable energy sources
- f. Planning sustainable production and consumption and reducing waste generation by unit of product
- g. Protection and preservation of biodiversity



## II. UNDAF Strategic Priorities for 2011-2015

In response to the Government of the Republic of Serbia's request for UN presence in the country, and based upon extensive and inclusive consultations with the Government, civil society, and other stakeholders, including the four-day strategic design workshop in July 2008 and two-day prioritization workshop in November 2009, **three strategic areas of cooperation** have been identified that will contribute to the priorities outlined in the Republic of Serbia's National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS), and will form the basis for the UN Development Assistance Framework 2011-2015, to which the UN system and family of resident and non-resident agencies will deploy their collective financial resources, technical expertise, and accumulated experience:

- Good Governance
- Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion
- Regional Stability and Cooperation

The three strategic areas of cooperation have been identified with the application of the five core principles, and programme planning and management approaches, applied at the country level: gender equality, environmental sustainability, capacity development, and Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA), and Results Based Management (RBM). The proposed strategic areas are based on Serbian priority needs identified in the NSDS, the potential for long-term impact on national goals and priorities, lessons learned and good practices, and opportunities to strengthen both national capacities and international cooperation. Gender equality and human rights are addressed in specific country programme outcomes, and they are mainstreamed throughout all priority areas<sup>5</sup>. The UNDAF is envisioned as a "living" document retaining flexibility necessary for timely responsiveness to the Republic of Serbia's evolving political, social and economic needs. Other priorities may be identified and developed during the UNDAF period, especially those pertaining to joint programming/activities.

<sup>5</sup> Gender mainstreaming in UN programming is in accordance with a number of ECOSOC resolutions, including 2008/34, 2007/33, 2006/36, 2005/31, and 1997/2.

The UN agencies (resident and non-resident) are strategically placed to assist the country in moving towards the EU accession agenda and achieve tangible progress and results. Capacity development at national and local levels will support the formation of a robust, effective and efficient administration, which will be at the core of the future EU accession. The present engagement of the UN in the Republic of Serbia is to a great extent oriented towards capacity development, and support for the formulation of policies, legislation and the regulatory framework. All of this places the UN in a unique position to advocate for and conduct constructive dialogue in the three priority areas, and to work towards tangible goals within the themes of good governance, sustainable development and social inclusion, and regional stability and cooperation.

The UNCT through this UN Development Assistance Framework presents the main strategic areas where the combined strength of the UN system can best contribute to the EU integration efforts of the Government of the Republic of Serbia at all levels, and complement the efforts of other external bi-lateral and multi-lateral partners, as well as with civil society and other stakeholders. The UNCT earnestly hopes that the UNDAF will enable and promote the achievement of the global Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other international standards and targets subscribed to the Republic of Serbia.



### III. UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) - Expected Outcomes and Results

The strategic objective of UN partnership in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2011-2015 is to support country's efforts to become a modern, democratic, and EU member state, which plays a pivotal role in regional stability. Firmly annexed to human-rights based approach and results based management, and to principles of gender equality, environmental sustainability, and capacity development, the UNDAF lays-out a framework for support in fostering the Republic of Serbia's development on its path to the European integration.

The UNCT has identified the three priority areas that form the basis for the UNDAF for 2011-2015, where the UN system, and family of resident and non-resident agencies, is recognized as a credible partner to the Government of the Republic of Serbia and best utilizes its financial resources, technical expertise, and accumulated experience. The three UNDAF outcomes are supported by fifteen Country Programme Outcomes which define the elements of each of the three priority themes that will be advanced by the family of UN agencies in partnership with internal and external stakeholders.

UNDAF Outcome 1: Strengthened Good Governance

UNDAF Outcome 2: Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion Enhanced

UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased Regional Stability and Cooperation

#### UNDAF Outcome 1: Strengthened Good Governance

→ Country Programme Outcomes:

- 1.1 All branches of government at local and national levels are accountable, transparent, and gender responsive
- 1.2 Rule of law is strengthened for compliance with international commitments and human rights instruments
- 1.3 Civil society participates effectively in decision-making, policy, planning and monitoring processes
- 1.4 Independent institutions and regulatory bodies implement their mandates

### UNDAF Outcome 2: Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion Enhanced

- Country Programme Outcomes:
  - 2.1 Increased access to, and provision of, quality basic social services (health, education, social welfare, and affordable housing) for all, especially vulnerable and marginalized populations
  - 2.2 Communities and individuals enjoy higher levels of tolerance and safety, and their human rights are protected
  - 2.3 Increasingly diverse and internationally competitive enterprises/ economic actors work in a favorable business environment and provide enhanced job and diversified income generating opportunities (especially in rural areas)
  - 2.4 Human capital is increased and equipped to function in a knowledge-based, competitive, equitable, and free-market economy
  - 2.5 Improved mechanisms to protect the environment, ensure sustainable management of natural resources, and mitigate and/or adapt to the impacts of global climate change on social, economic, and ecologic systems

### UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased Regional Stability and Cooperation

- Country Programme Outcomes:
  - 3.1 National institutions cooperate and coordinate regionally to prevent and respond to crisis and disaster
  - 3.2 Relevant institutions engaged at national and regional level to reduce trans-national crime
  - 3.3 Line ministries and/with local communities manage and protect cultural and natural heritage
  - 3.4 Regional trade and market integration enhanced
  - 3.5 National institutions manage and monitor migration through improved strategic partnerships
  - 3.6 National and local authorities partner with communities, ethnic minority groups, and civil society organizations to better manage territorial development and promote social cohesion



## UNDAF Outcome 1: Strengthened Good Governance

**Target:** By 2015, the Government with participation of civil society, practices more transparent and accountable governance, respect and protection of human rights, and rule of law

### Country Programme Outcomes:

- 1.1 All branches of government at local and national levels are accountable, transparent, and gender responsive
- 1.2 Rule of law is strengthened for compliance with international commitments and human rights instruments
- 1.3 Civil society participates effectively in decision-making, policy, planning and monitoring processes
- 1.4. Independent institutions and regulatory bodies implement their mandates

### National Priorities:

Developing stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, rule of law, and respect and protection of human and minority rights; Harmonization with the EU *acquis* and undertaking obligations resulting from membership; and Development of infrastructure and balanced regional development

### MDGs:

- MDG-1 Halve the poverty rate and eradicate hunger
- MDG-2 Achieve universal primary education
- MDG-3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
- MDG-4 Reduce child mortality
- MDG-5 Improve maternal health
- MDG-6 Combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases
- MDG-7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- MDG-8 Develop a global partnership for growth

Good governance is central to the concept of a rights-based approach and respect for human rights, and is an essential pre-condition for the achievement of the MDGs, implementation of national strategies, and the realization of UNDAF outcomes.

Accountable, transparent, and participatory governance is critical for ensuring sustainable and inclusive development. The key components will include continued support to implementation of public administration reform, cohesive policies and accountability to the public, gender mainstreaming, anti-corruption and rule of law, increased capacity of legislative, executive and independent bodies with heightened participation of the civil society and influence of independent institutions. The activities will also include human and institutional capacity development, and support for legislation review and harmonization to international standards.

In the area of public administration reform and local self-government the focus will be placed on sustainable human and institutional capacity development, professionalization and rationalization of civil service, acceleration of progress towards decentralization, mainstreaming of gender perspectives, the expansion of participatory planning process, including development and improvement of municipal services, urban planning and management, rural development, and other. The UN will take part in enhancing community and citizens' participation in local planning through development of local infrastructure and public service to enhance local communities' livelihoods and social well-being and increase participation in local planning and decision making. A dialogue between municipal stakeholders to address local development problems will be supported as well as participation of local stakeholders in the national planning process. The support will also be provided to national and sub-national civil society and other independent entities to help institute external accountability mechanisms. All of these can be accommodated within a durable structure of pluralist democracy grounded in civic rights.

The UN will support capacity development of the Parliament and Parliamentary Committees' oversight functions. Furthermore, in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and other stakeholders, the UN will continue to foster the establishment of an effective judiciary that is independent, transparent, responsible, and efficient.

UN in the Republic of Serbia has played a pivotal role promoting governance and combating corruption in Serbia. In accordance with the principles of the United Nations Convention on Anti-Corruption (UNCAC) the UN will continue to strengthen enforcement, prevention, and public awareness, and will promote

transparency and accountability by addressing the capacity challenges of fiscal decentralization. The work also encompasses strengthening civil society through enhancement of people's rights and entitlements, institution building particularly at local level, civil service reform, and accountability and monitoring of the public sector and by strengthening independent institutions to fully execute their mandates through stronger electoral bodies and other processes. Lack of effective accountability and voice mechanisms (e.g. endemic corruption, lack of proper financial controls, transparent public procurement procedures, and parliamentary oversight), and weak implementation and regulatory capacities require special attention. A more systematic approach to public institutions, independent and oversight institutions, systems and processes, incentive mechanisms for growing and retaining capacity and "brain gain" in the civil service, leadership development, and other, will be critical for the for the achievement of the MDGs.

Under the human rights agenda the UN will continue to support normative processes to strengthen democracy, which are enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations as well as in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The UN will continue to enhance the Republic of Serbia's capacity to monitor the progress and reporting in relation to ratification of international conventions. At the same time the UN agencies will focus its efforts on strengthening national mechanisms to implement decisions related to their conventions against torture, racial discrimination, discrimination against women, and minorities. The UN will thus assist the country to create the knowledge, skills and values for a stronger human rights culture by providing support in formulating and implementing programmes and policies.

Efforts will be made to strengthen, in accordance with the internationally accepted policies and standards, the national statistical capacity to collect, monitor, analyze, interpret, and disseminate, reliable and gender-disaggregated socio-economic data. The availability of data and potential gaps in relation to specific data disaggregation categories: population age/sex, geographic location, sector, and other, will be addressed. The UN will work closely with the National Statistical Office and other relevant institutions to strengthen the overall national statistical capacity capable of providing quality and verifiable data critical for informed decision-making, accountable and transparent governance, and market oriented economy.

**Partners:** Office of Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration, Ministry for Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Ministry of Health, Ministry for Labour and Social Policy, the Gender

Equality Directorate, the Gender Equality Council, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Science and Technological Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, Independent Regulatory Bodies, Justice Sector, Agency for Anti-corruption, the Ombudsman of the Republic of Serbia and other independent institutions, the Parliament of the Republic of Serbia, municipal governments, the National Statistical Office, Civil Society Organizations, Think-Thanks, media, international community, the private sector, and others.

**UN agencies accountable for UNDAF Outcome 1:** UNDP, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UNODC, FAO, UNHCR, UNESCO, IOM, OHCHR, UNIFEM, ILO, UNOPS, WHO



## UNDAF Outcome 2: Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion Enhanced

### Target:

By 2015, the local and national governments develop and implement policies and practices to ensure balanced development, quality and inclusive health, education, housing and social welfare services, environmental sustainability, increased human capital, and employment services

### Country Programme Outcomes:

- 2.1 Increased access to, and provision of, quality basic social services (health, education, social welfare, and affordable housing) for all, especially vulnerable and marginalized populations
- 2.2 Communities and individuals enjoy higher levels of tolerance and safety and their human rights are protected
- 2.3 Increasingly diverse and internationally competitive enterprises/economic actors work in a favorable business environment and provide enhanced job and diversified income generating opportunities (especially in rural areas)
- 2.4. Human capital is increased and equipped to function in a knowledge-based, competitive, equitable, and free-market economy
- 2.5. Improved mechanisms to protect the environment, ensure sustainable management of natural resources, and mitigate and/or adapt to the impacts of global climate change on social, economic, and ecologic systems

### National Priorities:

Human resources development of all social groups through high-quality, efficient, practical and continued education based on the principle of equal opportunities, social inclusion of the young, women and marginalized groups; Investing in public health, especially in primary health care and prevention; and Enhancing diversified employment opportunities, and quality and adjustability of the labour force.

Balanced regional development, enhancing the attractiveness of the country, providing adequate quality and level of services (reducing regional imbalances and poverty and increasing regional competitiveness, rural development, improved and equitable access to public services, local development initiatives by opening up possibilities for cooperation between the private and the public sector, while integrating gender issues in the development perspective)

Protect and promote the environment and achieve rational use of natural resources, preserve and enhance the system of environmental protection, reduce pollution and environmental pressure, use natural resources in a manner ensuring their availability for future generations

#### **MDGs:**

MDG-1 Halve the poverty rate and eradicate hunger

MDG-2 Achieve universal primary education

MDG-3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

MDG-4 Reduce child mortality

MDG-5 Improve maternal health

MDG-6 Combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases

MDG-7 Ensure environmental sustainability

MDG-8 Develop a global partnership for growth

Sustainable and inclusive development is at the core of the United Nations work, and the resident and non-resident agencies have a wide range of experience and expertise, namely in the fields of employment, labour, regional and rural development, education and health, social welfare, and gender equality. Its experience, global know-how and mandate to support execution and monitoring of the MDGs in the country offers a substantial comparative advantage in supporting the Government of the Republic of Serbia to increase the standard of living and achieve higher levels of human capital development.

The UN will support measures essential for strengthening human capacity development to allow men and women to enjoy adequate living standards and other rights and freedoms. Additional measures will aim to empower men, women, and children to be aware of and claim their rights and entitlements and to live in greater dignity, with respect for themselves and others in their communities. In this respect, special attention will be devoted to excluded and marginalized groups, including Roma, refugees and IDPs, persons with disabilities, children and youth, the low income and unemployed, and other vulnerable populations, in the context of high regional disparities and rural poverty.

To bolster the quality social services and the social welfare system, the UN actions have been focusing on legislative and policy and capacity development, as well as advocacy at national and community levels, emphasizing enabling access by marginalized and vulnerable populations. Particular support will be provided to enhance national and local capacities for decentralized social services delivery, standards setting, and strengthening monitoring and accountability. In these areas, the United Nations' technical and financial support to the Government has been recognized, and international best practices and external expertise continue to form a major component of assistance.

The UN collectively, through the family of resident and non-resident agencies, brings multifaceted strengths to the health sector and to the multi-sectoral response needed to address complex health problems such as HIV, substance abuse, high burden of non-communicable diseases, and maternal mortality. UN will address continuing child and youth health, increasing access to healthy life-styles, and key risk factors for non-communicable diseases such as tobacco control, nutrition, and mental and reproductive health challenges, including the need for prevention and health promotion programmes, strengthened primary health care and improved access to health services for marginalized and vulnerable populations in order to achieve further reductions in infant, child and maternal mortality, especially among Roma. It will also address emerging health issues that have been prioritized by the Government such as environmental health, prevention of injuries, and other life-style related conditions. Throughout these areas, emphasis will be placed on support to strategy and policy development, strengthening access to and quality services, and generation of knowledge about new health issues through operational research.

Education that provides knowledge and life skills in a world of accelerating globalization is among key priorities for the Republic of Serbia. The UN offers particular comparative advantages in education at all levels, starting with early learning in pre-school through life skills for adolescents and eventually higher education for youth. In the high-priority area of education, the UN will apply a gender-sensitive, integrated and holistic approach in supporting the Republic of Serbia's endeavour in providing quality and inclusive pre-school and primary education, technical and vocational education and training, higher education, and human and institutional capacity-building. Special emphasis shall be put on developing policies to reach marginalized and excluded groups: Roma, the poor and children with disabilities, as well as policies to improve quality of education. In response to the current inefficiency in the education sector, the United Nations can support the Government's capacity to develop sound policies and budget allocations for inclusive education.



Balanced regional development, disparity between urban and rural areas, rural poverty and social exclusion, quality education, (un)employment, and poverty, will be a critical point of the UN engagement in the country. The UN places employment highly on the agenda, especially of women, youth, Roma, persons with disabilities, refugees, internally displaced persons, and other vulnerable populations. The UN will support human resources development, governance of the labour market, compliance with the international labour standards, employment promotion, social protection and social dialogue, and will aim to strengthen the capacity of government institutions, social partners, the formulation and implementation of employment policy and measures targeting disadvantaged youth, and to improve the effectiveness of the social protection system with a special focus on vulnerable groups. The UN collectively will implement programs that support diversification of income opportunities and enhanced job opportunities with emphasis on rural areas and enhanced knowledge and skills on sustainable crop, livestock, fisheries, and forest management. In addition, the UN will support the overall economic framework and trade cooperation, stimulate private sector growth, public-private partnerships, and welfare of rural population through increasingly competitive enterprises and entrepreneurship.

The rate of urbanization, produced by multiple factors, has produced a scenario of increasing exclusion of the weaker segments of the population in urban contexts. Deep inequalities have appeared within the cities that demand the adoption of effective measures for ensuring the social and spatial inclusion of low-income and vulnerable population increasingly at the margins of urban society. The UN will support cities and their administrations to develop new integrated approaches to urban development and management (including provision of basic services, housing and employment opportunities) to promote cities' future developments and to cater for the needs of the increasing number of low-income and vulnerable families, but also to support balanced regional development and social cohesion.

Being well positioned to advocate for human rights and people-centred development, the UN will continue to support the Republic of Serbia's human rights agenda in the areas such as anti discrimination, women's human rights, combating all forms of violence, including human trafficking and domestic violence, supporting returnee reintegration, child and minority rights, Roma and other.

Gender equality, especially social and economic rights of women will be addressed through a number of interventions in the areas of employment, and favourable measures that stimulate economic development in local communities. Empowerment of women and their increased participation in political and public

life will be addressed throughout UN's activities. Lastly, women's social exclusion, particularly of women and girls from specific vulnerable groups, will be tackled through accelerated reforms of health, education and social protection sectors.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which took place in Copenhagen in December 2009, concluded a political declaration, the Copenhagen Accord (CA) which provides political guidance and direction to the negotiations under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. It contains operational elements that are effective immediately and actions expected to be taken by the countries by 31<sup>st</sup> January 2010. The UN provided assistance to Serbia in a number of areas such as the preparation of a National Sustainable Development Strategy for the period 2009-2017, and related Action Plan which stipulates that it is necessary to adopt a National Program for Climate Change. Provided the Republic of Serbia becomes the CA signatory, the UN will provide substantive assistance and support to the Government with its accession to the Copenhagen Accord, and the completion of its Appendix II stipulating nationally appropriate mitigation actions. The work related to the development of the first National Communication to the UNFCCC is already underway.

In addition, capacity development support on international measuring, reporting, verification, and development of technical proposals on reduced emissions from forest degradation and deforestation, and on further integration and harmonization with EU-environmental legislation, policy objectives and measures of all sectoral policies, and implementation, will be provided. The specific interventions will focus on building mechanisms to protect environment, ensure sustainable management of natural resources, including mitigation and/or adaption to the impacts of global climate change on social, economic, and ecologic systems through individual and/or joint programming on greenhouse gas reduction, alternative energy, energy efficiency (municipal and residential), municipal environmental infrastructure, transnational ecosystem, compliance with international environmental treaties and conventions, citizen engagement in environmental decision-making, and other.

**Partners:** Office of Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade and Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of National Investment Plan, Serbian Environmental Protection Agency, Labor and Trade Unions, Serbian Import and Export Promotion

Agency, National Statistical Office, Serbian Hydro-meteorological Institute, National Employment Service, Social Welfare Institute, Social Innovations Fund, Association of Centers for Social Work, , Gender Equality Directorate, the Commissariat for Refugees, Tourism Organization of the Republic of Serbia, youth centers, the private sector, media, international community, and others.

**UN agencies accountable for UNDAF Outcome 2:** UNICEF, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, IOM, FAO, UNFPA, UNAIDS/UNJT, UNESCO, OHCHR, ILO, UNWTO, UNEP, UNODC, UNECE, UNIDO, UNESCO, WHO, UNOPS



## UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased Regional Stability and Cooperation

**Target:** By 2015, the Government develops and implements regional policies and frameworks to ensure human safety, security, and sustainable cross-border cooperation and partnerships

### Country Programme Outcomes:

- 3.1 National institutions cooperate and coordinate regionally to prevent and respond to crisis and disaster
- 3.2 Relevant institutions engaged at national and regional level to reduce trans-national border crime
- 3.3 Line ministries and/or with local communities manage and protect cultural and natural heritage
- 3.4 Regional trade and market integration enhanced
- 3.5 National institutions manage and monitor migration through improved strategic partnerships
- 3.6 National and local authorities partner with communities, ethnic minority groups, and civil society organizations to better manage territorial development and promote social cohesion

### National Priorities:

Development of competitive market economy and balanced economic growth  
 Development of infrastructure and balanced regional development  
 Adequate use of space, as a critical resource for regional development

### MDGs:

MDG 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women  
 MDG 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases  
 MDG 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability  
 MDG 8 – Develop a global partnership for growth

Regional cooperation between the Republic of Serbia and its EU and non-EU neighbours is critical for regional stability, the country's integration within South-Eastern Europe, and its establishment as a compatible and competitive business partner. While EU accession-related assistance and Government efforts will mainly focus on policy and partnership development for political and economic integration, the UN resident and non-resident agencies will, in cooperation with local and international partners, support institution-building, regional development, cooperation and peace.

In partnership with the Government of the Republic of Serbia and other relevant institutions, the UN in the Republic of Serbia will work towards longer-term peace building and stability, adhering to preventive diplomacy, by enhancing cross-cultural and inter-ethnic cooperation, protection of natural heritage, crisis preparedness, prevention and response, regional trade and market integration, and integrated territorial development and social cohesion. In addition, the UN agencies will support criminal justice and police reform, counter narcotics measures, crime prevention efforts, combating organized crime and money laundering through criminal intelligence, training of border police against drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, border control and management, and cross-border cooperation of law enforcement agencies.

Social protection, human safety and security, including disaster risk reduction, lies at the heart of a human rights-based approach and by extension, in the work of UN agencies. The UN in the Republic of Serbia will address frail readiness of government, civil society and communities to prevent and respond to crisis and natural disasters (floods, landslides, fires, earthquakes), as well as man-made disasters. In partnership with national partners, the UN will work to increase national capacity at central and local level related to disaster preparedness, mitigation, and recovery through establishment of early warning systems and coordination mechanism/structures, create opportunities to advocate and advance mainstreaming of gender and preparedness into all facets of humanitarian and development activity, and emergency coordination at national and regional levels.

To support the Republic of Serbia on its path towards a compatible and competitive market economy, and balanced economic growth, the UN agencies will support market integration processes, regional and cross-border cooperation and partnerships related to enhancing regional trade integration with EU and non-EU member countries, the CEFTA (Central European Free Trade Agreement), the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), the Commonwealth and Independent States (CIS), and others. Trade policy and facilitation, promotion and/

or marketing of goods and services in accordance with established international standards including promotion and establishment of trade networks will be supported. To support further development of communities, businesses, government institutions, science and academic institutions the UN will aim to establish partnerships and networks with the Serbian Diaspora to mobilize skills and knowledge of Serbians abroad, and optimize on remittances. The UN will also help the Government of the Republic of Serbia and other relevant institutions in addressing issues related to customs, trans-boundary water, energy and transport resources, risks to the environment, and adaptation to climate change.

Regional cooperation, development of good neighbourly relations, reconciliation, and preservation of the natural, multi-ethnic, and inter-cultural heritage of the Republic of Serbia is yet another field where the UN contribution can make a significant difference. The UN will promote intercultural dialogue and diversity of cultural expressions, safeguarding of the intangible natural and inter-cultural heritage as a means for promotion of social cohesion and dialogue. In addition, the UN will support engagement of youth and their participation in youth policy and programme development, transfer of information and communication technologies, the know-how, cross-border partnerships, integrated territorial development and social cohesion.

**Partners:** Office of Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Prosecutors' Offices, Anti-Money Laundering Administrations, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Trade and Services, Ministry of Science and Technological Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry for Public Administration and Local Self Government, Ministry of National Investment Plan, Customs Administration, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Ministry of the Diaspora, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, trade unions, local authorities, the Commissariat for Refugees, National Statistical Office, Civil Society Organizations, Youth Organizations/Associations, Student Unions, the Diaspora, the private sector, media, international community, and others.

**UN agencies accountable for UNDAF Outcome 3:** UNDP, UNESCO, IOM, UNODC, UNWTO, UNHCR, FAO, UNECE, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNOPS, WHO

## IV. Comparative Advantages of the UN

The UN is recognized as a strategic partner to the Government of the Republic of Serbia in assisting the country's European integration. Its collective technical expertise and "on the ground" experience supported by knowledge of best practices gleaned from a network of offices and projects in the Republic of Serbia, and around the globe, offers a substantial comparative advantage to address three strategic areas: good governance, sustainable development and social inclusion, and regional stability and cooperation, identified and to be implemented in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Serbia, donor community, civil society, and other stakeholders.

The UN has deep-rooted and valuable governance, rule of law, poverty reduction and economic development, decentralization and local development, anti-corruption, gender mainstreaming, human security, and election expertise in the Republic of Serbia. It brings long experience aimed at strengthened accountable democratic governance by supporting capacity development at national and sub-national levels, formation of efficient administration, development of people centered policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, human and institutional development, environment and climate change, including application of internationally accepted standards, conventions and treaties in all areas, all of which contribute to strategic, cohesive, and well-coordinated cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Serbia and other national and international partners.

Promoting sustainable development, social inclusion, and fighting poverty which are directly linked to the ability of individuals to realize their fundamental human rights represent other areas of UN assistance to the Republic of Serbia. The UN collectively (resident and non-resident agencies) has worked extensively to support inclusive development, namely in the fields of social policy and inclusion, quality social welfare and access to social services, social dialogue towards the formulation of a comprehensive social policies, access to education, employment and labour, regional and rural development, agriculture development, territorial development and social cohesion, gender equality, and inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable populations: women, children, refugees/IDPs, Roma, persons with disabilities, socially excluded and most-at-risk, and others, in the society. The UN in Serbia brings multifaceted strengths to the health system development, integrating a holistic approach and multi-sectoral response to address HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and rights, in formulation of national and sector-specific

strategies, legal and regulatory frameworks, related policies, including high quality and timely policy analysis of social and economic dimensions in various sectors such as food and agriculture, and in leveraging financial resources and partnerships.

The UN's long experience in Serbia also provides added value in promotion and implementing international standards, conventions and treaties, and in formulating and implementing programmes and policies in the areas of anti-discrimination, women's rights, combating all forms of violence (including gender-related and domestic violence) and crime, fight against narcotics, human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, returnee reintegration, human and minority rights, and others. The experience in the Republic of Serbia, global know-how, and mandate to support execution and monitoring the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals' (MDG) offers a substantial comparative advantage in supporting the Government of the Republic of Serbia to improve the standard of living, and achieve higher levels of human security and development.

The UN presence in the region brings valuable potential for developing regional partnerships and cooperation with EU and non-EU member countries in all of the strategic areas. The UN will build on its capacity to develop cross-border activities to help (re)connecting the Republic of Serbia with other countries in the region of South-East Europe as many programmatic areas of relevance for Serbia need to be addressed in the wider regional context particularly as it relates to a territorial development, prevention and response to crisis and disasters, reduction of trans-national crime, combat of trafficking in human beings and narcotics, migrations' management, trade facilitation and market integration.

The UN position of neutrality and trust established through a wide variety of partnerships at national and sub-national levels, broad range of civil society stakeholders, national and international partners in the Republic of Serbia and EU and non-EU countries, provides UN collectively with a unique comparative advantage as the strategic partner of the Government of the Republic of Serbia on its path towards European integration.

## V. Implementation

In implementing all three UNDAF Outcome areas, the UN agencies will focus on capacity development of the Government and other national stakeholders. This effort will underpin UNCT activities, and in the fields where UN activities are congruent with the EU agenda, the UN will provide technical support and expertise based on capacity assessments carried out with the Government and partner organizations. Particular attention in this domain will be on developing capacities of partners at sub-national and local levels, and UN will increasingly use its expertise and capacity to conduct activities outside of the capital to engage all the peoples of Serbia. Public advocacy will be used extensively as a programming/communication tool to raise awareness and promote good practices. This will have a positive impact on the development of human capital in the country.

All UN activities pertaining to UNDAF strategic areas will be designed and implemented applying the core principles to UN programming: the human rights based approach, gender equality, results-based management, environmental sustainability and capacity development. During UNDAF implementation, these values and principles will be transferred to the national and sub-national stakeholders and counterparts.

With full commitment to the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (PDAE) and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), the UNCT and the Government of Serbia will deliver results effectively and accountably through greater coherence, and joint programming that capitalizes on the UN's comparative advantages. The modality envisions participation of several UN agencies, national, and sub-national, and international partners, through which the UN Team will demonstrate its qualities as a neutral facilitator, coordinator and trusted partner in the nationally-led processes. The UN will take an active part in donor coordination and aid effectiveness processes related to PDAE and AAA, align UN planning with the national development planning cycles, and provide technical assistance in the changing development environment. Particular attention will be dedicated to sustain and further cultivate the policy dialogue between the UN Team, the Bretton Woods institutions, and EC partners in the country. The UNCT and Resident Coordinator will be responsible for the effectiveness of the UNDAF activities, especially in cases where resources are combined.

The UN agencies (resident and non-resident), irrespective of the size of their programmes, will collectively have an important role in UNDAF implementation with responsibilities defined in accordance with the Management and Accountability System of the UN Development and Resident Coordinator's Guidance. The UNCT Heads of Agencies will undertake the UNDAF Steering Committee role and lead the overall coordination and management of the implementation process. The programming arrangements of individual UN agencies will support use of national systems for implementation management and monitoring based on internationally recognized standards and good practices. In addition, a specialized body at the national level, a National UNDAF Steering Committee will be formed, where in addition to the UN Resident Coordinator, several key government counterparts will work together on effective implementation of the UNDAF 2011-2015 for the Republic of Serbia.

To fulfill the UNCT's commitment to rigorous monitoring and evaluation of UNDAF implementation, quality results-based management and decision-making, three UNDAF Outcome Boards will be established with a mandate to manage and monitor implementation, and report accordingly to the UNCT and UNDAF Steering Committee, respecting reporting cycles that will be established at a later date. In addition, the Outcome Boards will work closely with the Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) to provide a specific joint programming, work plans and related reports (Annual Work Plans, Annual Report, and other), consistent with the UNDAF 2011-2015 Outcomes, Country Programming Outcomes, and related Country Programming Documents.

The Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) established under previous UNDAF already contribute to cohesion and integration among the UN agencies in key and cross-cutting themes, such as youth, HIV/AIDS, gender equality and gender mainstreaming, vulnerable populations (persons with disability, and Roma), health in emergencies, disaster management, HACT operations, and communications. In response to UNDAF strategic areas for the period 2011-2015, the UNCT will assess a need to adapt the current TWGs structure and responsibilities to ensure cohesive and successful implementation through efficient coordination, enhanced information and data exchange, joint planning, and informed decision-making.

Provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through cooperation frameworks and programmes agreed to by partner organizations in the Republic of Serbia. Selection and definition of individual UN agencies' goals, outcomes and strategies will be consistent with the UNDAF 2011-2015 and their Country Programme Documents and related project documents will specify how they contribute to

UNDAF Outcomes and joint programming modality. In all of the planned activities, the UNCT will ensure that partnerships are built with broad groups of national and international stakeholders in Serbia.

As part of the overall United Nations commitment to encourage national programme management and implementation, compliant with the global United Nations Development Group (UNDG) guidance, the UNCT will employ a harmonized approach to gradually increase the use of the Government systems in disbursing and reporting on funds through implementing partners, and to reduce administration costs.

## VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

Guided by the principles of quality results-based management and decision-making, the UN Country Team is committed to effective and rigorous monitoring and evaluation of UNDAF implementation, and will accordingly institute performance monitoring tools and mechanisms, such as a monitoring and evaluation plan, data and information collection methodologies, and related performance monitoring processes.

During the UNDAF 2011-2015 design process, the shortages of quality data and weaknesses of the national statistical system have emerged. In order to address this challenge, and to ensure the availability of quality, accurate, verifiable, socio-economic and gender-disaggregated data, the UN will work closely with the national statistical office, and relevant national and international partners.

In addition, in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the UNCT will examine instituting a comprehensive automated data management and monitoring system which could enhance inter-agency monitoring capacity. One of the options under consideration is customizing [DevInfo](#), a user-friendly system currently used by UN Development Group in support of national monitoring of human development. The system may be customized to link data to the national development framework, the World Summit outcome document, MD/MDGs and the UNDAF, and to other plans of high national priority. The system is currently used by UNICEF and the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

To further strengthen internal monitoring and evaluation capacity, the UNCT intends to establish the Outcome Boards (OBs), an inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation Group (MEG), and employ the Monitoring and Evaluation, and Communication Officers to be seated at the Resident Coordinator's Office. Under the leadership of the UNCT, the OBs and MEG Group will operate in accordance with the clearly designed terms of reference with specific responsibilities related to UNDAF Work Plans, M&E Action Plans, regular progress review of the UNDAF Outcomes, and other as determined by the UNCT. The OBs and MEG will work closely with the National Statistical Office and other relevant national and partner agencies and institutions to ensure quality, accurate, verifiable, and gender-disaggregated data related to implementation of UNDAF.

The monitoring and evaluation plan envisions annual UNDAF reviews in partnership with the Government of Serbia, while a feasibility of semi-annual reviews will be examined during the first the first year of the UNDAF 2011-2015 implementation cycle.

Lastly, it is anticipated that a mid-term evaluation of UNDAF implementation will be scheduled in early 2013, midway in the UNDAF 2011-2015 implementation cycle. The main purpose of the evaluation will be to evaluate accomplishments, potential gaps and challenges, risks and assumptions what will result in set of findings and recommendations for the UNCT to consider in assuring effective implementation of UNDAF, and consistency with national priorities. The evaluation will be conducted in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Serbia and other development partners.

## VII. The Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

Time Line / Methodology	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (new cycle)
Surveys/ Studies	LSMS, LFS, HS, TIMSS, DRR Assessment	LSMS, LFS, HS, PISA	LSMS, LFS, HS	LSMS, LFS, HS	LSMS, LFS, HS, PISA, TIMSS	
Monitoring Systems	Comprehensive information system (e.g. DevInfo system (UNICEF/UN), Annual Reports and Work Plans by UN agencies, including monitoring reports of joint programmes Resident Coordinator Annual Report National HDR (UNDP), MDGR (Gov/UN) Reports on International Conventions and National Plans of Actions Joint Inclusion Memorandums (Gov), and Other					
Evaluations	Country and/ or Agency specific program or outcome evaluation	Country and/ or Agency specific program or outcome evaluation	Country and/ or Agency specific program or outcome evaluation	Country and/ or Agency specific program or outcome evaluation	Country and/ or Agency specific program or outcome evaluation	End of 2011-2015 Cycle Evaluation
Reviews	UN review and Annual Review with the Government	UN review and Annual Review with the Government	UN review and Annual Review with the Government	UN review and Annual Review with the Government	UN review and Annual Review with the Government	
Evaluation Milestones	Update indicator framework	Update indicator framework	Update indicator framework	Update indicator framework	Update indicator framework	
M&E Capacity Development	Implementation of a comprehensive information system, establishment of the M&E Monitoring Group, hiring of UNCT M&E and Communication Officers, enhanced projects monitoring in the field, and site visits by international consultants to support national team and build capacity in all UNDAF areas Annual Review meetings with the Government, and partner agencies (semi-annual reviews to be examined)					
Use of Information	The information will be used for programmatic interventions including policy development, advocacy, social mobilization, scaling up pilot projects, maintenance of databases, and M&E systems, fund raising, national and/ or international conferences, preparation of major UN reports (CPs, RC reports, Annual Work Plans, etc.), and lastly, the information will be used to revise UNDAF programme activities per findings and recommendations resulting from the UNDAF Annual Reviews.					

## Annex I: SWOT analysis of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) by the Government of the Republic of Serbia

Below presented SWOT analysis, incorporated into the UNDAF development, introduce positive and negative factors influencing the achievement of the NSDS objectives and overall sustainable development of the Republic of Serbia as viewed by the Government of the Republic of Serbia:

### Strengths:

- Good geographic location of the country
- Potentially high quality of human resources
- Established legal basis of a democratic and open society
- Reform processes are underway in most sectors
- Growth of private sector
- Establishment of trust at regional level and increased reputation of the Republic of Serbia in the region
- Increased awareness of the need to plan sustainable development at local level
- Reduced current in-balances in financing the funds for social and pension-disability insurance
- High level of biodiversity
- Diversified natural resources
- High level of cultural infrastructure and cultural values
- Existence of Diaspora significant in terms of expertise and financial terms
- Preserved quality of the environment in areas that are not industrialized

### Weaknesses:

- Insufficient level of public trust in institutions
- Strong differences in regional development
- Slow privatization
- Insufficient level of green-field investments
- Insufficient investment in economic development
- Lack of transport and municipal infrastructure
- Continual brain drain even after 2001
- Very low share of GDP invested in education and science
- Very low share of GDP invested in social protection
- Lack of consensus regarding future regionalization and decentralization
- Ethno-centrism among the ruling elite
- Unfavorable social-economic position of the young
- Low level of citizens participation
- Lack of planning approach to the use of natural resources
- Excessive pollution of the water, air, and soil
- Inadequate waste management practice
- Lack of incentive measures to reduce pollution

### Opportunities:

- Integration in the EU
- Integration in EU funds
- Cooperation with the Diaspora
- Introducing EU standards and norms to provide quality of the environment
- Finalization of privatization process
- Further development and strengthening of democratic institutions in the area of social development
- Reduced corruption and increased level of transparency
- Strong political will to implement legal reforms
- Increasing PPP
- Introducing the concept of cleaner production
- Increasing energy efficiency and rational use of raw materials, and decreased transport intensity

### Threats:

- Increasing level of intolerance and social division
- Increased unemployment, poverty, indebtedness and slower economic growth
- Lagging behind the region due to unresolved political issues
- Possibility of a new isolation (open or discreet)
- Unresolved issues in fights against corruption and organized crime
- Unfavorable demographic trends
- Possible lack of political will to implement legal reforms
- Insufficient public information and public awareness
- The principle "not in my back yard"
- Lack of investments to build infrastructure
- Starting industrial production with obsolete technologies (creating a "heaven for polluters")
- Increased level of transport using bad quality fuels



## ANNEX II: Ongoing Joint Programming Activities

### UNDAF Outcome 2: Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion Enhanced

#### **Ongoing Joint Programming:**

- (1) A UN joint program with the Government of the Republic of Serbia to support the national efforts to promote youth employment and management of migration. The program aims at sustainable development plans that effectively respond to the need of people, communities and promote rural development, and improved network of employment services and strengthened employment promotion policies. The joint program is estimated at US\$8,043,000 (a total of US\$6,143,000 is funded by the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund with the contribution of the Government of the Republic of Serbia totaling US\$1,900,000). Lead UN agency: IOM, Lead National Partner: Ministry of Economy and Regional Development.
- (2) A UN joint program with the Government of the Republic of Serbia for development of private sector through promotion and support of sustainable tourism for rural development. The program is estimated at US\$4,000,000 and is fully funded by the Spanish MDG-F. Lead UN agency: UNDP, Lead National Partners: Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
- (3) The MDG-F project on conflict resolution and peace targeting local government employees and specialized institutions, disadvantaged communities, youth and women, is combined with a wider initiative supporting socially cohesive and inclusive development processes in South Serbia, funded by the Government of Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, and with the UNDP/Bureau for Crisis Prevention CPR. The project is estimated at US\$ 8,000,000 with US\$2,500,000 funded by the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund, and the remaining US\$ funded by other donors. The lead UN agency: UNDP, the Lead National Partner: the 13 municipal authorities of the Jablanica and Pcinja districts and the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Government.

### UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased Regional Stability and Cooperation

#### **Ongoing Joint Programming:**

- (1) The Joint Programme (JP) to Combat Human Trafficking between UNHCR, IOM and UNODC in the Republic of Serbia, under the auspices of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UNGIFT) will be the very first joint initiative by UN agencies in the field of anti-human trafficking in the Republic of Serbia. It aims to strengthen national capacities to implement the National Action Plan (NAP), improve coordination within the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), create a sustainable framework for systematic prevention of trafficking in human beings among particularly vulnerable groups, strengthen the criminal justice responses of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and to improve mechanisms for protection and (re) integration of potential and actual victims of human trafficking including those identified within the asylum channels. The program funding is estimated at US\$1,654,944.00.

## Annex III: UNDAF Outcomes, Indicators, and Outputs



Belgrade, Republic of Serbia  
June 2010

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\* Note by the UN Country Team: individual UN agencies shown against outputs are illustrative and subject to change

## UNDAF Outcome 1: Strengthened Good Governance

**Indicator:** Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

**Source:** Transparency International at [http://www.transparency.org/policy\\_research/surveys\\_indices/cpi/2009/cpi\\_2009\\_table](http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009/cpi_2009_table)

**Baseline (2009):** Rank: 83; Score: 3.5

**Target (2015):** TBD

**Indicator:** World Governance Index (WGI)

**Source:** Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at [http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf\\_WGI\\_full\\_version\\_EN.pdf](http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf) page 77

**Baseline (2008):** 0.632

**Target (2015):** TBD

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Indicators	Country Programme Outputs*	Partners
<p><b>1.1 - All branches of government at local and national levels are accountable, transparent, and gender responsive</b></p> <p><i>(UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UNODC, FAO, UNHCR, UNESCO, IOM, ILO, WHO)</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> WG Indicator - Government effectiveness  <b>Source:</b> World Bank at <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b>-0.28  <b>Target (2015):</b> 0.5</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> WG Indicator - Control of corruption  <b>Source:</b> World Bank at <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b>-0.16  <b>Target (2015):</b> &gt;0</p> <p><b>MDG Indicator:</b> % of women holding parliament positions  <b>Source:</b> NSO  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 22% (National Parliament); 21% (Municipal Parliaments)  <b>Target (2015):</b> ↗ by 30%</p>	<p><b>1.1.1-</b> National and sub-national authorities have strengthened capacity to mainstream gender in public policies and practices (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM)</p> <p><b>1.1.2-</b> National and sub-national authorities, including line ministries, have developed capacities to plan, manage and monitor inclusive, integrated, and EU compliant development, and to manage resources, coordinate investments, and report on public spending in all sectors (UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, FAO, WHO)</p> <p><b>1.1.3-</b> Institutional and legislative frameworks (including national policies, strategies, and mechanisms) for identification and protection of stateless persons and IDPs, and for governance of the labour market in accordance with the international standards are defined, adopted, and implemented (UNHCR, ILO)</p> <p><b>1.1.4 -</b> Strengthened human and institutional capacity of national and local authorities and other relevant institutions (national statistical office, judicial and law enforcement institutions, local governments, and other) to collect, analyze, monitor, and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and to modernize the science, technology and innovation system (UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, UNESCO, IOM, ILO, UNIFEM, UNESCO, WHO)</p>	<p>GOS, Office of Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Provincial and Local Governments, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, Independent Regulatory Bodies, Justice Sector, Civil Society Organizations, National Statistical Office, external partners, and others</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Indicators	Country Programme Outputs*	Partners
<p><b>1.2 - Rule of law is strengthened for compliance with international commitments and human rights instruments</b></p> <p><i>(UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR, ILO, UNIFEM, WHO)</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> WG Indicator - Rule of Law  <b>Source:</b> World Bank at <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> - 0.46  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>1.2.1</b> – Regulatory and institutional frameworks for access to justice, and to combat corruption, organized crime, terrorism, drugs, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants and domestic violence, are compliant with international and EU standards (UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM)</p>	<p>GOS, Office of Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Customs Administration, Anti-Corruption Agency, Anti-Money Laundering Administration, Serbian Ombudsman, Judicial Academy, CSOs, and others</p>
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> WG Index - Rule of Law  <b>Source:</b> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at <a href="http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf">http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 0.542  <b>Target (2015):</b> 0.1</p>	<p><b>1.2.2</b> - Police, Customs, Anti-Money Laundering Administration, Ministry of Interior, Prosecutor's Office, the Judiciary, Penal Sanctions Administration and Forensic Science Services, have enhanced knowledge to use and implement relevant national legislation and international standards (UNODC, UNIFEM, IOM, UNDP)</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> WG Index -Women's rights  <b>Source:</b> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at <a href="http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf">http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 0.482  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>1.2.3</b> - Serbian institutions and judiciary are better able to implement UN Human Rights Treaties, follow up the decisions and recommendations provided by the UN Human Rights Bodies and European Court of Human Rights, and establish inclusive and participatory process of developing human rights reports (OHCHR, UNIFEM, UNICEF)</p>	
		<p><b>1.2.4</b> - Parliamentary, independent, and regulatory bodies are better able to fulfill their oversight functions, adequately respond to violation of human rights and advance human rights culture and gender-equality (OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO)</p>	

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Indicators	Country Programme Outputs*	Partners
<p><b>1.3: Civil society participates effectively in decision-making, policy, planning and monitoring processes</b></p> <p><i>(UNDP, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, ILO, UNIFEM, UNFPA)</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> CSI-Impact dimension  <b>Source:</b> CIVICUS at <a href="http://www.civicus.org/">http://www.civicus.org/</a>  <b>Baseline:</b>            Influencing public policy: 1.0            Holding state and private corporation accountable: 1.5            Responding to social interest: 1.5            Empowering citizens: 1.7            Meeting societal needs: 1.7  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>1.3.1</b> - Enhanced institutional capacity of civil society, private sector alliances, and social partners (workers and employers organizations), and mechanisms for their participation in policy, planning, and monitoring processes            (ILO, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNDP)</p> <p><b>1.3.2</b> - Local governments have increased capacities to develop instruments and mechanisms for enhanced participation of civil society in community development planning and implementation of integrated programs and projects            (UN-HABITAT, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA)</p> <p><b>1.3.3</b> - Gender equality advocates have strengthened their capacities to effectively advocate for gender-responsive laws, policies, strategies and budgets, and to monitor their implementation            (UNIFEM, UNDP)</p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, Civil Society Organizations, Local communities, Workers and Employers Organizations</p>

## UNDAF Outcome 2: Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion Enhanced

**Indicator:** WGI-Sustainable Development

**Source:** Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at [http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf\\_WGI\\_full\\_version\\_EN.pdf](http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf)

**Baseline (2008):** 0.585

**Target (2015):** TBD

**Indicator:** WG Index -Sustainable development-social dimension

**Source:** Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at [http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf\\_WGI\\_full\\_version\\_EN.pdf](http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf)

**Baseline (2008):** 0.829

**Target (2015):** TBD

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Indicators	Country Programme Outputs*	Partners																								
<p><b>2.1 - Increased access to, and provision of, quality basic social services (health, education, social welfare, and affordable housing) for all, especially vulnerable and marginalized populations</b></p> <p>(UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UN-HABITAT, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNAIDS/UNJT, UNESCO, ILO, WHO)</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> % GDP share of expenditures for social services  <b>Source:</b> Ministry of Finance  <b>Baseline (2009):</b> TBD  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p> <p><b>MDG Indicator:</b> % GDP share of expenditures for social protection  <b>Source:</b> Ministry of Finance, DevInfo  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 16.4%  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Social disparities (by category: urban-rural, men-women, etc.– Gini coefficient for Serbia  <b>Source:</b> UNDP  <b>Baseline (2007):</b> 0.30 (regional 1:3; municipal 1:6.9)  <b>Target (2015):</b> ↘ Gini coefficient (regional, and municipal disparities)</p> <p><b>MDG Indicator:</b> % Poverty rate  <b>Source:</b> MDG Progress Reports and NSO (LFS, LSMS)  <b>Baseline:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Poverty rate (in %):</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Entire population</td> <td>2007</td> <td>6.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entire population based on the relative line of poverty (60% of the income median)</td> <td>2007</td> <td>21.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban areas</td> <td>2007</td> <td>4.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural areas</td> <td>2007</td> <td>9.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roma</td> <td>2007</td> <td>49.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refugee</td> <td>2007</td> <td>7.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IDPs</td> <td>2008</td> <td>14.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Poverty rate (in %):	Year	Value	Entire population	2007	6.6	Entire population based on the relative line of poverty (60% of the income median)	2007	21.6	Urban areas	2007	4.3	Rural areas	2007	9.8	Roma	2007	49.2	Refugee	2007	7.4	IDPs	2008	14.5	<p><b>2.1.1</b> –Evidence-based policies, human resources, and mechanisms to support inclusive child-centered education and development, including quality assurance and monitoring system, are adopted and implemented in line with the relevant legislation (UNICEF, OHCHR)</p> <p><b>2.1.2</b> - National health policy frameworks, health institutions, communities, and referral mechanisms able to provide better health services and access responsive to the needs of disadvantaged, socially excluded, most-at-risk, and vulnerable populations (UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNAIDS/UNJT, WHO)</p> <p><b>2.1.3</b> - Ministry of youth and sport, national and regional youth offices, able to stimulate and facilitate activism, participation, and integration at community level and provision of quality peer education and access to non-formal learning opportunities for young men and women, including disadvantaged and marginalized populations (IOM, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP)</p> <p><b>2.1.4</b> - Improved formulation and implementation of social welfare and employment policies, availability of social welfare services and measures especially targeting vulnerable populations (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR, FAO, WHO)</p> <p><b>2.1.5</b> - National and local authorities have better human and institutional capacities able to develop and implement sustainable socially inclusive policy instruments, legal assistance, and affordable housing programs for low-income and vulnerable population (UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, IOM)</p> <p><b>2.1.6</b> - Public knowledge and awareness on social issues and problems related to vulnerable populations enhanced, including vulnerable populations' capacity and willingness to demand better services and to become active partners in policy making and implementation (UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, OHCHR, WHO)</p>	<p>GOS, Parliament of Serbia, independent regulatory bodies, Justice Sector, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Pension-insurance Fund of the Republic of Serbia, Social Welfare Institute, Social Innovation Fund, Association of Centers for Social Work, CSOs, media, and others</p>
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Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Indicators	Country Programme Outputs*	Partners
<p><b>2.2 - Communities and individuals enjoy higher levels of tolerance and safety, and their human rights are protected</b></p> <p><i>(UNICEF, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNAIDS/UNJT, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, UNOPS, WHO, IOM, UNECE)</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> WG Index - Human rights and participation  <b>Source:</b> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at <a href="http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf">http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 0.637  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>2.2.1</b> – Public institutions, local governments, communities, and civil society have improved and coordinated capacities and gender-mainstreamed procedures to protect and support victims of violence, abuse and neglect, and are able to engage in prevention and response planning through participation, dialogue, inter-ethnic and inter-cultural partnerships            (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, IOM, UNAIDS/UNJT, UNESCO, WHO, UNECE)</p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Civil Society Organizations, local communities, Commissariat for Refugees, SNC/UNESCO, media, universities, and others</p>
	<p><b>Indicator:</b> WG Index - Civil and political rights index  <b>Source:</b> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at <a href="http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf">http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 0.768  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>2.2.2</b> - Commissariat for Refugees, relevant institutions, and local governments able to support (re)integration of returnees and foreign migrants, and refugees, IDPs and persons at risk of statelessness have knowledge on procedures for civil registration and are able to realize their human rights            (IOM, UNHCR)</p>	
		<p><b>2.2.3</b> - Human Rights Defenders develop networks of advocacy and solidarity for human rights, and the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights is able to respond to their issues            (OHCHR)</p>	
		<p><b>2.2.4</b> - Stigma, discrimination and other key social determinants of vulnerability addressed in HIV-related policies and programmes, and access to justice for those affected is enabled, coordinated and promoted            (UNAIDS/UNJT, UNICEF, UNFPA)</p>	

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Indicators	Country Programme Outputs*	Partners																																				
<p><b>2.3 - Increasingly diverse and internationally competitive enterprises/ economic actors work in a favorable business environment and provide enhanced job and diversified income generating opportunities (especially in rural areas)</b></p>	<p><b>MDG Indicator:</b> Comparative (un)employment rate  <b>Source:</b> MDG Progress Report and NSO (LFS, LSMS)  <b>Baseline:</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="568 462 1058 975"> <thead> <tr> <th>Employment rate (in %):</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male (15-64yrs)</td> <td>2009</td> <td>58.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female (15-64yrs)</td> <td>2009</td> <td>43.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Older workers (55-64yrs)</td> <td>2009</td> <td>36.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="568 629 1058 975"> <thead> <tr> <th>Unemployment rate (in %):</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total unemployment rate (15-64yrs)</td> <td>2009</td> <td>16.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Youth (15-25yrs)</td> <td>2009</td> <td>40.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Persons with disabilities (15-64 yrs)</td> <td>2007</td> <td>13.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roma men (15-64 yrs)</td> <td>2009</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roma women</td> <td>2009</td> <td>68.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refugees (15-64 yrs)</td> <td>2007</td> <td>18.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IDPs (15-64 yrs)</td> <td>2007</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Target:</b> ↘ 50% (2015)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)  <b>Source:</b> World Economic Forum at <a href="http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global%20Competitiveness%20Report/index.htm">http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global%20Competitiveness%20Report/index.htm</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> Rank:98;Score:3.77  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> WG Index - Sustainable development-economic dimension  <b>Source:</b> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at <a href="http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf">http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 0.424  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	Employment rate (in %):	Year	Value	Male (15-64yrs)	2009	58.7	Female (15-64yrs)	2009	43.3	Older workers (55-64yrs)	2009	36.7	Unemployment rate (in %):	Year	Value	Total unemployment rate (15-64yrs)	2009	16.4	Youth (15-25yrs)	2009	40.7	Persons with disabilities (15-64 yrs)	2007	13.3	Roma men (15-64 yrs)	2009	28	Roma women	2009	68.2	Refugees (15-64 yrs)	2007	18.1	IDPs (15-64 yrs)	2007	36	<p><b>2.3.1</b> –National policies, programmes and safer technologies for rural entrepreneurship, agri-business, on-and-off farm diversification, and rural services are enhanced, and system of occupational safety and health is compliant with FAO standards and practices (FAO, WHO, UNDP)</p> <p><b>2.3.2.</b> Increased awareness of key stakeholders on public-private partnerships and improved capacities of public administrators on designing and implementing PPP projects (UNECE, UNWTO, UNDP)</p> <p><b>2.3.3</b> - National policies and strategies on competitiveness and productivity strengthened (UNIDO, UNDP)</p> <p><b>2.3.4</b> - Network of employment services, promotion policies, and sustainable development plans able to respond to the needs of men and women (especially youth and unemployed), communities developed, and rural development strengthened (IOM, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIFEM)</p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Culture, Tourist Organizations, CSO, NGOs, SNC/UNESCO, LGB/ UNESCO, National Employment Service, extension services, and others</p>
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Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Indicators	Country Programme Outputs*	Partners
<p><b>2.4 - Human capital is increased and equipped to function in a knowledge-based, competitive, equitable, and free-market economy</b></p> <p><i>(UNDP, UNODC, UNWTO, UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO)</i></p>	<p><b>MDG Indicator:</b> Human Development Index (HDI)  <b>Source:</b> UNDP at <a href="http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_SRB.html">http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_SRB.html</a>  <b>Baseline (2007):</b> 0.826 (67 out of 182 countries- High Human Development)  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> WG Index - Human Development  <b>Source:</b> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at <a href="http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf">http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 0.780  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>2.4.1 – Rural Development Network and extension services</b> are prepared to provide farmers with knowledge and skills on sustainable crop, livestock, fisheries production and forest management, and utilization of rural development programmes including IPARD (FAO, UNDP)</p> <p><b>2.4.2 - Education institutions and other relevant institutions</b> able to provide better quality and standards of education on tourism, knowledge-based industries, and cultural heritage, and the transfer of knowledge and technologies (UNWTO, UNESCO, UNDP)</p> <p><b>2.4.3 - Selected industries and small-and-medium sized enterprises</b> strengthened and able to access qualified services on quality of production, state-of-the-art methodologies for productivity and competitiveness, clustering, lean manufacturing tools, environmental management, and corporate social responsibility (UNIDO, UNDP)</p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Finance, TOS, Tourism and Hospitality Faculty and High School, Rural Development Network and extension services, and others</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Indicators	Country Programme Outputs*	Partners
<p><b>2.5 - Improved mechanisms to protect the environment, ensure sustainable management of natural resources, and mitigate and/or adapt to the impacts of global climate change on social, economic, and ecologic systems</b></p> <p><i>(UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, UNWTO, UNEP, UNESCO, ILO, WHO)</i></p>	<p><b>MDG Indicator:</b> % of energy generated from renewable energy sources in relation to the total primary energy consumption  <b>Source:</b> MDG Progress Report &amp; Serbian Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and International Energy Agency (IEA)  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 5.86%  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> WG Index - Sustainable Development- Environmental dimension  <b>Source:</b> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at <a href="http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf">http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 0.502  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>2.5.1</b> - National capacity, legal and institutional frameworks, adhere to relevant international conventions, are able to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of global climate change, and improve environmental and natural resources stewardship, management and financing across sectors (energy, agriculture, tourism) (UNDP, FAO, UNWTO, WHO)</p> <p><b>2.5.2</b> - National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on management of chemical waste and adoption of technologies is implemented, and capacities in selected industrial sectors for identification of cleaner production and resource efficiency measures increased (UNIDO, UNEP)</p> <p><b>2.5.3</b> - Ministry of environment and Ministry of culture able to develop and coordinate activities on reducing environmental degradation, promote environment friendly actions, and sustainable natural and cultural resources management (UNESCO, UNDP, UNEP)</p> <p><b>2.5.4</b> – Promote green jobs, green industry, and mainstream environment friendly employment consistent with national and local sustainable development strategies and in line with national employment and environment policy objectives (ILO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO)</p>	<p>GOS, Parliament of Serbia, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Serbian Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Serbian Hydro-meteorological Institute, independent regulatory bodies, justice sector, tourist organizations, CSOs, SNC/UNESCO, LGB/ UNESCO, and others</p>

## UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased Regional Stability and Cooperation

**Indicator:** WGI – Peace and Security

**Source:** Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at [http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf\\_WGI\\_full\\_version\\_EN.pdf](http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf)

**Baseline (2008):** 0.754

**Target (2015):** TBD

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Indicators	Country Programme Outputs*	Partners
<b>3.1- National institutions cooperate and coordinate regionally to prevent and respond to crisis and disaster</b>  <i>(UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, OCHA, UNDAC)</i>	<b>Indicator:</b> National and regional cooperation agreements to exchange information and experience <b>Source:</b> Government of the Republic of Serbia <b>Baseline:</b> TBD <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD	<b>3.1.1</b> - Enhanced national and sub-national institutional and regulatory frameworks, capacities and mechanisms to prevent and respond to crisis and disaster (advocacy mechanisms, early-warning systems, and other), to manage natural disasters, and to assess risk on cultural and natural heritage (UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, OCHA, UNDAC)	GOS, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Interior, MAB/UNESCO, WHC/UNESCO, SNC/UNESCO, MoESP, MoC, LGB/UNESCO, UNESCO Secretariats, national focal points, future Regional Emergency Center in Nis and others
		<b>3.1.2</b> - Regional cooperation network and coordination mechanisms to prevent and respond to crisis and disaster established (UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, OCHA, UNDAC)	
<b>3.2 - Relevant institutions engaged at national and regional level to reduce trans-national crime</b>  <i>(UNODC, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP)</i>	<b>Indicator:</b> WG Index - Public security <b>Source:</b> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at <a href="http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf">http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf</a> <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 0.594 <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD  <b>Indicator:</b> WG Index - Crime rate <b>Source:</b> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at <a href="http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf">http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf</a> <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 0.500 <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD	<b>3.2.1</b> – Capacities and mechanisms in place to enable relevant judicial and criminal justice institutions to work closely with regional counterparts in the area of mutual recognition, the enforcement of judicial decisions, the provision of mutual legal assistance, extradition and asset recovery, and implementation of witness protection program (UNODC, IOM, UNDP)	GOS, Ministry of Interior, Customs Administration, Judiciary, Prosecutors' Offices, Anti-Money Laundering Administrations, National Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinators and other national entities
		<b>3.2.2</b> - Criminal justice responsiveness, national framework and capacities for systematic prevention, information exchange, and management of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants strengthened (IOM, UNHCR, UNODC)	
		<b>3.2.3</b> – Enhanced national institutional capacity on integrated border management, and cross-border financial investigations (laboratory for forensics, multi-departmental team, and other) to implement effective, integrated, and EU-compliant management systems and techniques (IOM, UNODC)	

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Indicators	Country Programme Outputs*	Partners
<p><b>3.3 - Line ministries and/or with local communities manage and protect cultural and natural heritage</b></p> <p><i>(UNESCO, UNWTO, UNEP, FAO, UNDP)</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> % of budget allocated for protection and management of cultural and natural heritage (ministerial and municipal level)  <b>Source:</b> Ministry of Finance  <b>Baseline (2010):</b> TBD  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>3.3.1</b> - Key stakeholders have the knowledge and capacity to improve protection of indigenous agricultural systems and landscapes, agricultural biodiversity (plant and animal genetic resources), and resilient ecosystems through promotion of sustainable rural tourism and valorization, protection and certification of traditional agricultural food and non-food products (FAO, UNWTO)</p> <p><b>3.3.2</b> –Regional and national cooperation, to plan and manage initiatives in the area of biodiversity, management of cultural and natural assets, water and energy, and sustainable tourism development at natural and cultural heritage sites, is established (UNESCO, UNWTO, UNDP, UNEP)</p> <p><b>3.3.3</b> - Key national and local stakeholders have increased knowledge and capacity to better manage UNESCO designated sites and to implement world heritage operational guidelines and internationally accepted standards and practices (UNESCO)</p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Tourism Organization of the Republic of Serbia, SNC/ UNESCO, LGB/UNESCO, NGOs, media, and others</p>
<p><b>3.4 - Regional trade and market integration enhanced</b></p> <p><i>(UNECE, FAO, UNWTO, WHO)</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> World Trade Indicator (WTI) – Institutional environment  <b>Source:</b> World Bank <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wti2008/1a.asp?regionID=r2&amp;periodID=15&amp;vr=Rank">http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wti2008/1a.asp?regionID=r2&amp;periodID=15&amp;vr=Rank</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 94 out of 181  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> World Trade Indicator (WTI) – Trade facilitation  <b>Source:</b> World Bank at <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wti2008/1a.asp?regionID=r2&amp;periodID=15&amp;vr=Rank">http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wti2008/1a.asp?regionID=r2&amp;periodID=15&amp;vr=Rank</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 115 out of 151  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>3.4.1</b> - National and regional institutional framework for regional trade integration, facilitation, and liberalization developed (FAO, UNWTO, UNECE)</p> <p><b>3.4.2</b> - Institutional capacities of product certification and market surveillance authorities are strengthened (UNECE, FAO, WHO)</p> <p><b>3.4.3</b> - National capacity for border crossing facilitation is strengthened (UNECE)</p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Regulatory authorities and conformity assessment bodies, Ministry of Trade, Customs Administration, TOS, NGOs, media, and others</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Indicators	Country Programme Outputs*	Partners
<p><b>3.5 - National institutions manage and monitor migration through improved strategic partnerships</b></p> <p><i>(IOM, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA)</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> WG Index - Refugees/Asylum seekers index  <b>Source:</b> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at <a href="http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf">http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf</a>  <b>Baseline (2008):</b> 0.880  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>3.5.1 - National migration management is EU compliant and with improved mechanisms, procedures and facilities including asylum – trafficking nexus (UNHCR, IOM)</b></p> <p><b>3.5.2 - Improved institutional capacity and procedures for youth labor migration, including the ability to research, analyze and make policy and operational recommendations (IOM, WHO, UNFPA)</b></p> <p><b>3.5.3 - Mechanisms and partnerships with Serbian Diaspora and relevant government, science and academic institutions developed (IOM, UNESCO)</b></p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Diaspora, Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, the Commissariat for Refugees, the Diaspora, CSOs, media, and others</p>
<p><b>3.6 - National and local authorities partner with communities, ethnic minority groups, and civil society organizations to better manage territorial development and promote social cohesion</b></p> <p><i>(UN-HABITAT, UNESCO, WHO)</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> ↘ regional disparities in GDP in Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) per capita  <b>Source:</b> Ministry of Finance  <b>Baseline (2009):</b> TBD  <b>Target (2015):</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>3.6.1 - National and local authorities and related institutions develop partnership frameworks and mobilize resources for managing inclusive and integrated territorial/urban development through knowledge sharing platforms, regional cooperation and networking (UN-HABITAT, WHO)</b></p> <p><b>3.6.2 - Key national and local stakeholders have competencies critical for implementing inclusive management practices with the local communities and civil society into territorial development related to the UNESCO designated sites (UNESCO)</b></p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, SCTM, European Local Administrations from neighboring countries (EU and non-EU members, SNC/ UNESCO, LGB/UNESCO, MESP/MOC, and sites), and others</p>

## List of Definitions:

**Corruption Perception Index (CPI)** – Source: Transparency International at [http://www.transparency.org/policy\\_research/surveys\\_indices/cpi/2009](http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009). The specific latest scores as of 2009 can be accessed from: [http://www.transparency.org/policy\\_research/surveys\\_indices/cpi/2009/cpi\\_2009\\_table](http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009/cpi_2009_table)

The *CPI* ranks 180 countries by their perceived levels of corruption. It is a process that measures the perceived levels of public-sector corruption in a particular country, drawn on different expert assessments and business surveys. First released in 1995, it has been widely accredited by with putting the issue of corruption on the international policy agenda.

**World Governance Indicator (WGI)** - Source: World Bank at <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>

The latest WB-WGI specific scores for the Republic of Serbia can be accessed from [http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc\\_chart.asp](http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp) and composite components can be accessed from: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c246.pdf>

The WB-WGI reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for 212 countries and territories over the period 1996–2008, for six dimensions of governance:

1. **Voice and Accountability** - measures the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media
2. **Political Stability and Absence of Violence** - measures the perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism
3. **Government Effectiveness** - measures the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies

4. **Regulatory Quality** - measures the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development
5. **Rule of Law** - measures the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, in particular the quality of contract enforcement, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence
6. **Control of Corruption**- measures the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests.

The aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. The individual data sources underlying the aggregate indicators are drawn from a diverse variety of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations. The six governance indicators are measured in units ranging from about -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.

The WGI is produced by Daniel Kaufman (Brookings Institution), Aart Kraay (World Bank Development Economics Research Group), and Massimo Mastruzzi (World Bank Institute). *Disclaimer: The WGI do not reflect the official views of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent. The WGI are not used by the World Bank Group to allocate resources.*

**World Governance Index (WGI) – Source: Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at <http://www.world-governance.org/spip.php?rubrique6>.** Further information on the index can be accessed from: <http://www.world-governance.org/spip.php?article469> and specific scores and composite measures as of 2008 from: [http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf\\_WGI\\_full\\_version\\_EN.pdf](http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf)

Note: *The WGI includes three types of table illustrating each indicator: first, a general table in alphabetical order recapitulating the details of all the data that was used to calculate the indicator; second, a table showing the global ranking for the indicator in question; and third, a table showing the ranking per regional entity. The WGI is given in two different tables: global ranking and regional ranking.*

The WGI calculated for 179 countries represents a composite index based on five indicators (Peace and Security, Rule of Law, Human Rights and Participation, Sustainable Development, and Human Development). The final score is expressed on a scale from 0 (zero) to 1(one) with 0 the worst and 1 the best possible score. The methodology is similar to that of UNDP’s Human Development Index.

As stated, each indicator is broken down into sub-indicators, and furthermore into several indexes as presented below:

**1. Indicator: Peace and Security:**

Sub-indicators: 1. the National Security (*Conflicts, Refugees and Asylum Seekers, Displaced Persons*)  
2. Public Security (*Political Climate, Degree of Trust among Citizens, Violent Crime, Homicides per 100,000 inhabitants*)

**2. Indicator: Rule of Law:**

Sub-indicators: 1. Body of Laws (*Ratification of Treaties, and Property Rights*),  
2. Judicial System (*Independence, Effectiveness, and Settlement of Contractual Dispute*), and  
3. Corruption (*Corruption Perception Index*).

**3. Indicator: Human Rights and Participation:**

Sub-indicators: 1. Civil and Political Rights (*Respect for Civil Rights, Respect for Physical Integrity Rights, Freedom of the Press, Violence against the Press*),  
2. Participation (*Participation in Political Life, Electoral Process and Pluralism, Political Culture*), and  
3. Gender Discrimination/Inequality (*Women’s Political Rights, Women’s Social Rights, Women’s Economic Rights, Rate of Representation in National Assemblies*).

**4. Indicator: Sustainable Development:**

Sub-indicators: 1. Economic Sector (*GDP at PPP per capita, GDP growth rate, Ease in Starting the Business*),  
2. Social Sector (*GINI coefficient (poverty and inequality), Basic Capacities, Ratification of International Labour Rights Texts*), and  
3. Environmental Dimension (*Ecological footprint and Bio-capacity, Environmental Sustainability, Environmental Performance*).

**5. Indicator: Human Development:**

Sub-indicators: 1. Development (*Human Development*), and  
2. Well-being and Happiness (*Subjective Well-being, Happiness, Quality of Life*).

**Civil Society Index (CSI) –Source: CIVICUS (international alliance of civil society organizations) at <http://www.civicus.org/csi>**

The CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI) is a participatory needs assessment and action planning tool for civil society around the world, with the aim of creating a knowledge base and momentum for civil society strengthening initiatives. The CSI

is initiated and implemented by, and for, civil society organizations at the country level, and actively involves, and disseminates its findings, to a broad range of stakeholders including: government, donors, academics and the public at large. The two primary goals of the CSI are: to enhance the strength and sustainability of civil society, and to strengthen civil society's contribution to positive social change. To achieve these goals, civil society stakeholders make use of participatory and other research methods to create an assessment of the state of civil society. This assessment is then used to collectively set goals and create an agenda for strengthening civil society in the future.

**World Trade Indicator (WTI)** – Source: World Bank at <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE/0,,contentMDK:22421950~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:239071,00.html> with **specific scores for the Republic of Serbia** at <http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wti2008/1a.asp?regionID=r2&periodID=15&v r=Rank>

The **World Trade Indicators 2009/10** is a wide-ranging database and innovative ranking tool designed to benchmark trade policy and performance. First launched by World Bank Institute in June 2008, and updated in January 2009, the database contains a broad set of trade indicators for 211 countries and territories to help policy makers, advisors and analysts identify border and behind-the-border constraints to trade integration. The database is organized around five thematic categories or pillars:

1. Trade Policy
2. External Environment
3. Institutional Environment
4. Trade Facilitation
5. Trade Outcome.

Each pillar contains a main (default) indicator, and is further divided into sub-categories. Indicators may be viewed as ranks or values. Country performance may be examined individually as well as in relation to other countries or country grouping, (by region, income group, trade agreement or other user-defined group). The expanded database contains 500 annual and quarterly variables, which span the period 1995-2009, based on availability. Data descriptions, availability and sources are posted in the User Guide to Trade Data at <http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wti/docs/userguide.pdf>

The *World Trade Indicators 2009/10 database* is complemented by:

- An **analytical overview report** of trade outcomes and policy responses during a tumultuous period for global trade
- **Country-level trade briefs** which summarize insights from the database as well as analyze national impacts of and responses to the food crisis and global recession
- User-friendly **Trade-at-a-Glance (TAAG)** tables of all countries which provide a snapshot of key aspects of trade policy and performance.

**The Human Development Index (HDI)** – Source: UNDP at [http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country\\_fact\\_sheets/cty\\_fs\\_SRB.html](http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_SRB.html)

Each year since 1990 the Human Development Report has published the human development index (HDI) for 182 countries. It looks beyond GDP to a broader definition of well-being. The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development:

1. **Living a long and healthy life** (measured by life expectancy in %)
2. **Being educated** (measured by adult literacy and gross enrolment in education in %), and
3. **Having a decent standard of living** (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income in US\$).

The index is not in any sense a comprehensive measure of human development. It does not, for example, include important indicators such as gender or income inequality nor more difficult to measure concepts like respect for human rights and political freedoms. What it does provide is a broadened prism for viewing human progress and the complex relationship between income and well-being. Of the components of the HDI, only income and gross enrolment are somewhat responsive to short term policy changes. For that reason, it is important to examine changes in the human development index over time. The human development index trends tell an important story in that respect. Between 2000 and 2007 the Republic of Serbia's HDI rose by 0.51% annually from 0.797 to 0.826 today. The index also distributes countries into four categories: low, medium, high, and very high human development. With 2007 score, the Republic of Serbia falls into the high human development category. The HDI scores in all regions have increased progressively over the years although all have experienced periods of slower growth or even reversals.

**Decent Work:** Defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and endorsed by the international community, decent work represents a productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity.



**Natural heritage:** Over the millennia, traditional farming practices created throughout the region semi-natural habitats which integrate forest, pasture and cropland, that provide a home for unique sets of species and contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity. Together with human settlements and their military, profane and religious buildings, these landscapes constitute the cultural and natural heritage of the region.

**Disaster Preparedness:** The capacities and knowledge developed by governments, professional response organisations, communities and individuals to anticipate and respond effectively to the impact of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

**Hazard:** A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon, or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

**Disaster:** A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

**Disaster Risk Reduction:** The conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibility to minimise vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.



United Nations

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