Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020

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

INTERIM DOCUMENT MAY 2016
Preface

Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020 represents the comprehensive strategic, programmatic and operational framework that allows the United Nations Country Team Members (UNCT) to provide development and other types of assistance to the Republic of Serbia.

The document is developed in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework guidance that is provided by the United Nations Development Group and applied in all countries around the world where United Nations have operations and country presence.


During the final review of the document before its submission to the Government’s final formal approval it was noted that the context analysis presented in the section 1 – Introduction and in the section 2 – Results and Strategies portrays an outdated picture and does not reflect the country context changes that took place during the second half of 2015 and early 2016 (the cut off date for data collection was May 2015). Due to inaccuracies in this section, the document cannot be presented for approval.

Given the critical importance of the Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020 to ensure the legal and programmatic basis for the UN Country Team activities in Serbia, it was agreed to revise the sections 1 and 2 of the document by eliminating any reference to the country context statistics and present the revised document in the form of an Interim Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020 to the Government of the Republic of Serbia in technical mandate, for endorsement during early May 2016.

A special Government Working Group will be established under the auspices of the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia that will work together with the UN team in preparing the final Development Partnership Document 2016-2020, with accurate information in the sections 1 and 2, that will be presented for approval and signature by the new Government of the Republic of Serbia.

Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020 Interim Document will offer programmatic framework to the UN Country Team to implement its development activities (in line with the Annex A – Results Matrix) and it will also provide the indispensable legal basis for operational activities (in line with the sections 5, 8, 9 and Annexes B and C).

Three United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Executive Committee Agencies active in Serbia – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) have individual Agencies Country Programme Documents (CPDs) that were approved by the Agencies Executive Boards at HQ level in mid-2015 and are fully aligned with the Results Matrix from the Annex A of this document.
Declaration of commitment

The Government of the Republic of Serbia and the United Nations Country Team\(^1\) are committed to working together, and with the people of Serbia, to make a lasting contribution to national development priorities and to the changes that will help them to live longer, healthier and more prosperous lives.

This Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020 Interim Document is signed by the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia and the United Nations Resident Coordinator and will be implemented until the final version of the document gets revised and approved by the Government of the Republic of Serbia that will be established after the April 2016 elections.

Following the procedures, the final Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020 document will be signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia and the United Nations Resident Coordinator and it will be co-signed by the designated representatives of the United Nations Country Team members.

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

United Nations Country Team
Ms. Irena Vojáčková-Solorano,
UN Resident Coordinator

Belgrade, Serbia
May, 2016

\(^1\) The UN Country Team (UNCT) refers to the totality of UN operations in Serbia by resident and non-resident agencies, funds and programmes.
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<tbody>
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<td>Active Labour Market Policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>Body Mass Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEFTA</td>
<td>Central European Free Trade Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVds</td>
<td>Cardio-Vascular Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPF</td>
<td>Government of the Republic of Serbia-UN Development Partnership Framework, 2016-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DaO</td>
<td>Delivering as One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBRD</td>
<td>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACE</td>
<td>Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA</td>
<td>Financial Social Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEMS</td>
<td>Girls educational and mentoring services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFEC</td>
<td>Gross Final Energy Consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG</td>
<td>Greenhouse gases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNI</td>
<td>Gross National Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoAEP</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoCTI</td>
<td>Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoCI</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture and Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoD</td>
<td>Ministry of Defence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoESTD</td>
<td>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoME</td>
<td>Ministry of Mining and Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoERD</td>
<td>Ministry of Economy and Regional Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoFA</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mol</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoJ</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoLEVSA</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoPALS</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoTTT</td>
<td>Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoYS</td>
<td>Ministry of Youth and Sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPs</td>
<td>Members of Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAD</td>
<td>National Priorities for International Assistance 2014-2017 with Projections Until 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCDS</td>
<td>Non-communicable Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NES</td>
<td>National Employment Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHA</td>
<td>National Health Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHCHR</td>
<td>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAR</td>
<td>Public Administration Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PiSA</td>
<td>Program for International Student Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCPR</td>
<td>Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBM</td>
<td>Results Based Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNA</td>
<td>Reconstruction Needs Assessment Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGs</td>
<td>Results Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRM</td>
<td>Serbia’s Commissariat for Refugees and Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCTM</td>
<td>Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDR</td>
<td>Standardized Death Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEE</td>
<td>South Eastern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEIO</td>
<td>Government of the Republic of Serbia European Integration Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPA</td>
<td>Serbian Environmental Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILC</td>
<td>Statistics on Income and Living Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORS</td>
<td>Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPR</td>
<td>Strategic Planning Retreat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUK</td>
<td>Government of the Republic of Serbia Human Resource Management Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>United Nations against AIDS (Theme Group on HIV/AIDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCAC</td>
<td>United Nations Convention against Corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCT</td>
<td>United Nations Country Team in Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNGC</td>
<td>United Nations Communication Group (Internal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNM/</td>
<td>United Nations Monitoring and Evaluation Group (Internal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOB/UNMIK</td>
<td>United Nations Office in Belgrade (UN Mission in Kosovo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Project Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN RC</td>
<td>United Nations Resident Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSCR</td>
<td>United Nations Security Council Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN WFP</td>
<td>United Nations World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNWTO</td>
<td>United Nations World Tourism Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPR</td>
<td>Universal Periodic Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT</td>
<td>Value Added Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEC</td>
<td>World Energy Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEO</td>
<td>Workers and Employers Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHC</td>
<td>World Heritage Centre – UNESCO Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP</td>
<td>Annual or Biennial Work Plans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Kosovo under UNSCR 1244 (1999)
### Basic Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Southeastern Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>77,474 sq. km (88,361 sq. km with Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land boundaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 2,351.78 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Border countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital</strong></td>
<td>Belgrade 1,672, 426 / estimate on 31.12.2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provinces</strong></td>
<td>Two: Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Autonomous Province of Kosovo-Metohija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Municipalities</strong></td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Constitution</strong></td>
<td>Adopted 8 November 2006; effective 10 November 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political system</strong></td>
<td>Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>7.186 million; 3.499 male and 3.688 female (2011 Census)(^3) (estimated 9.031 million with Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average age</strong></td>
<td>Total: 42.2 years; Male: 40.9 years; Female: 43.5 years (2011 Census)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HDI</strong></td>
<td>0.745 - 77 out of 187 countries and territories (2013 Human Development Index value, UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life expectancy at birth</strong></td>
<td>Total population: 75.1 years (2013 Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia) Male: 72.6 years Female: 77.7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fertility rate</strong></td>
<td>1.4 births per woman (2013 Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nationality</strong></td>
<td>Serbian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnic groups</strong></td>
<td>Serb, Hungarian, Roma, Bosniaks, Albanian and other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religion</strong></td>
<td>Serbian Orthodox, Catholic, Muslim, Protestant, Atheist, other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Languages</strong></td>
<td>Serbian (official), Hungarian, Bosnian, Roma language, Albanian and other note: Serbian, Hungarian, Slovak, Romanian, Rusyn and Croatian all official in Vojvodina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU status</strong></td>
<td>Candidate country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income Level</strong></td>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GDP</strong></td>
<td>GDP (2013 SORS est.) 45512.1 USD million GDP per capita (2013 SORS est.): 6.353 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inflation rate</strong></td>
<td>3.4% (2014, end of 1 quarter; source: National Bank of Serbia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment rate</strong></td>
<td>19.4 % (LFS 2014, Population 15 and over) The rate for women was 20.4% compared to men at 18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
<td>Revenues: $17.47 billion Expenditures: $19.6 billion Note: this is a consolidated budget, including both central government and local government budget (2013 Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public debt</strong></td>
<td>72 % of GDP (January 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main issues</strong></td>
<td>EU accession; Dialogue of Belgrade with Pristina under the auspices of the EU; Economic situation and unemployment; Comprehensive institutional, political, economic reforms, in line with priorities of the European Partnership; human rights concerns, gender inequality and discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees</strong></td>
<td>Refugees (country of origin): 32.371 (Croatia); 11.324 (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (2014 Commissariat for Refugees and Migration -SCRMM);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)</strong></td>
<td>IDPs: 204,049 (Kosovo(^4) – source: SCRM) – most are ethnic Serbs and some are Roma, Ashkalis and Egyptian (RAE); some RAE are unregistered (2013)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^3\) Census 2011 was not conducted on the territory of the Autonomous Province Kosovo and Metohija

\(^4\) Kosovo under UNSCR 1244 (1999)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Stateless persons:</strong> 4,200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note: As citizens of Serbia, IDPs have all the rights ensured by the Constitution and law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: According to the IDP Needs assessment conducted by SCRM and supported by UNHCR in 2011 it has been established that there are 97,000 IDPs with displacement related needs and without durable solution. UNHCR estimates that this number has decreased to around 90,000 as in the meantime some have achieved durable solutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Terrain** | Extremely varied; to the north, rich fertile plains; to the east, limestone ranges and basins; to the southeast, ancient mountains and hills |
|-------------|
| **Natural resources** | Oil, gas, coal, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony, chromite, gold, silver, magnesium, pyrite, limestone, marble, salt, arable land |

*Sources:*
- UNDP [https://data.undp.org/dataset/Table-1-Human-Development-Index-and-its-components/wxub-qcSk](https://data.undp.org/dataset/Table-1-Human-Development-Index-and-its-components/wxub-qcSk)
- WHO [http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688](http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688)
- Facts about Serbia – Government of the Republic of Serbia
- EU enlargement
- Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia
Executive Summary


2. This DPF is grounded in key national development priorities and it was formulated through an extensive consultation process that took place during 2014 and early 2015 among national and international stakeholders in Serbia. A comprehensive Country Context Analysis was conducted in early 2014 and it was used as a reference during the strategy formulation.

3. The DPF is coherent and compliant with the following overarching processes: EU integration priorities for an EU candidate country, Post-2015 National Consultations “Serbia We Want” and Sustainable Development Goals agenda and on the operational front with the Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as One. In line with the Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as One, the DPF is formulated in the spirit of One Programme, which contributes to strong national ownership and government leadership, increased transparency, reduced duplication, increased coherence of planning and better delivery and reporting results. Other elements of Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as One will also be considered and applied as appropriate – Communicating as One, Operating as One, One Leader.

4. This strategic framework presents five key results areas – i/ Governance and Rule of Law, ii/ Social and Human Resources Development, iii/ Economic Development, Growth and Employment, iv/ Environment, Climate Change and Resilient Communities and v/ Culture and Development - and nine outcomes (see attached Annex A) where the United Nations Country Team and the Government of the Republic of Serbia will work together in the period 2016-2020 in close cooperation and complementarity with other partners to advance the development agenda of the country. This strategic document alone does not imply direct financial obligation of any of the two partner sides.

5. Seventeen UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes will take active part in the implementation of the DPF as full signatories to this document together with their respective national counterparts. The joint implementation work will be managed through the establishment of the five Results Groups (RG) tasked to prepare and implement the 2-year joint work plans to be signed with relevant Government of the Republic of Serbia counterparts and concrete activities, including their costing and source of funding, will be defined and agreed upon between the parties at that stage of the process. CSOs and other partners will be invited to take part in the implementation of the selected activities. Implementation of the migration management related elements in the DPF will be done in close cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

6. UN Country Team activities under DPF will be coordinated by the UN Resident Coordinator with the support of the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator.

7. The implementation of the DPF will be regularly monitored and annual results reports produced accordingly.
1. Introduction

Purpose of the Development Partnership Framework (DPF)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 Partnership values and principles

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

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

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

1.2 Process to develop the Development Partnership Framework

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

19.
- A Common Country Assessment conducted in mid-2014 gave an overall development context in Serbia based on the reports and documents made available by the Government of the Republic of Serbia, international, national and civil society partners and it helped in identifying development challenges and priorities for future development cooperation.
- Review of the current UNDAF/Country Partnership Strategy 2011-2015 which made several important recommendations how to enhance development cooperation in the Republic of Serbia.
- Post-2015 Consultations conducted in 2013 and 2014 enabled to collect (in 2013) views and opinions of the people of Serbia about development priorities for the period after 2015, as well to assess (in 2014) how people and other stakeholders in Serbia see the relevance of culture in the development strategies and processes. The consultations suggested the following priorities for Serbia, including: more and better jobs and decent employment, advancing effective realization of human rights, eradication of poverty and better support to vulnerable groups, good governance and reliable institutions, culture of responsibility, tolerance and solidarity (culture of social cohesion), better quality of education, better healthcare, sustainable environment, equality between women and men, better management of migration and population mobility. The consultations in 2014 suggested amongst others streamlining of culture in the development planning processes.
- Strategic Planning Retreat (SPR) was held in October 2014 with over 200 representatives of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, civil society organisations, and national and international partners to discuss and jointly formulate the development priorities that will deserve joint UNCT and Government of the Republic of Serbia attention in the period 2016-2020. A set of 9 outcomes, clustered in 5 pillars, implementation strategies, and management arrangements are described in this DPF in line with the discussions held during the SPR meeting and subsequent consultations with the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

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

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1.3 Development context and UN strengths in development activities

Development Context

21. An updated picture of the Republic of Serbia development context will form part of the final version of the Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020 that will be presented to the Government of the Republic of Serbia for formal approval and signature.

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

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

24. The UN Country Team led by the UN Resident Coordinator observes in its work the operating standards that promote coordination and coherence that are outlined in the Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as One⁹.

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

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

2. Results and strategies

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

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

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For each of the five pillars, the section 2 of this document describes the context analyses (not presented in this interim-version of the document), defined outcomes with details and the list of partners involved from the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the UN Country Team side. Concrete activities with costing and resource mobilization plans will be developed at the level of the 2-year work plans and related projects that will be developed subsequently and signed separately.

2.1 Pillars

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

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

2.2 Overarching Principles and Cross-Cutting Programming Principles

29. To support the achievement of DPF outcomes, the following over-arching principles and cross-cutting programming principles will be applied. In addition, each outcome has specific sectoral strategies identified as relevant by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNCT. These are described below in section 2.3.

Overarching Principles

1. Coherence and complementarity with EU Integration processes in Serbia

30. The Republic of Serbia was granted the status of the EU candidate country in 2012. In April 2013, the EU Commission recommended to the Council that accession negotiations should be opened and, in the period from September 2013 until March 2015 the process of screening of the compliance with EU law in various sectors was conducted with a view of informing the actual negotiation processes for each of the EU chapters. Preparation of the Development Partnership Framework was fully aligned with this process. The Common Country Assessment (CCA)\(^{10}\) took into consideration and made reference to the findings of EU Progress Report and the ongoing screening process, while the Development Partnership Framework recognizes the EU integration process as the overarching priority for the national development agenda. All activities in this Strategy are designed in such a way to complement and smoothen country’s efforts to align with the EU norms and standards and achieve a successful and timely completion of the EU accession process.

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

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

The proposed set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was informed by a series of intergovernmental processes as well as through Post-2015 Consultations facilitated by the United Nations teams around the world. National Post-2015 Consultations were conducted in Serbia in 2013, with an intention to collect people’s views on the future development priorities and in 2014 to make a deeper analysis of the inter links between culture and development.\(^{11}\) Results of these national consultations were deeply rooted into the present Development Partnership Framework and will be used as reference in the future programming.

32. The new Sustainable Development Agenda includes 17 goals with appropriate targets which will guide the world’s development agenda in the two decades following 2015.\(^{12}\) These will include: 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere, 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment

\(^{12}\) Sustainable Development Goals: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/
and decent work for all, 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries, 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable, 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

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


34. Based on the intergovernmental mandate of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review - QCPR (General Assembly resolution 67/226), the Five-Year Action Agenda and reports from the Secretary General and the findings of the Independent Evaluation of Lessons Learned from “Delivering as one” (DaO)\(^{13}\), the UNDG developed a set of recommendations outlined in the document entitled Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering Together in a Post-2015 Development World to ensure that development activities implemented by the UN teams on the ground are firmly focused on results, strengthened accountability, monitoring and evaluation, and improved outcomes.

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

36. Key elements of Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as one, such as One Leader, One Programme, Operating as One and Communicating as One were closely reviewed by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNCT and are in an adjusted form integral part of the Development Partnership Framework in Serbia 2016-2020. Some elements of the Common Budgetary Framework will be partially

\(^{13}\) United Nations Development Group: Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting the “Delivering as One” Approach, August 2014

\(^{14}\) Ibid.
applied in the context of this Framework, with the exception of the One Fund option that will not be considered.

4. Cross-Cutting Programming Principles

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

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

In the final version of the Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020 this section will be further elaborated with providing some illustrative information from the relevant Republic of Serbia context in early 2016 and description on how these cross programming principles will be implemented.

2.3 Expected outcomes

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

Description of each of the 9 outcomes should include the following three elements:
- Country context description
- Listing of the planned activities
- Listing of the partners involved in the implementation

While the final version of the Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020 document will include all three of these elements, this Interim Document includes only the latter two elements. The updated Republic of Serbia context narrative will be formulated by the Government Working Group and United Nations Country Team during May 2016.

Pillar I. Governance and Rule of Law

Outcome 1.
By 2020, people in Serbia, especially vulnerable groups, have their human rights protected and have improved access to justice and security

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39. Specific efforts in this programmatic area will:

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

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

» The Office for Human and Minority Rights, the Serbian-EU Integration Office (SEIO), Office of the Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman), the Office of the Commissioner for Protection of Equality, Office for Cooperation with Civil Society, the Office for the Diaspora, Parliament, CSOs, and the Centres for Social Welfare;
» Judicial system partners, including the High Judicial Council, the State Prosecutorial council the Office of the Public prosecutor, the Bar association and legal aid institutions, and
» The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, Office for Kosovo and Metohija, Coordination Body for Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja, and Government of the Republic of Serbia Human Resources Management Service (SUK);
» Close cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and complementarity with the activities that IOM will implement with the Government of the Republic of Serbia will be important for the comprehensive approach in addressing migration related objectives.

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

UNICEF, OHCHR, UNODC, UNHCR, UN Women
UNDP will contribute to this outcome as well through their other complementary activities.

Outcome 2.
By 2020, governance institutions at all levels have enhanced accountability and representation to provide better quality services to people and the economy

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

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

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

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

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

UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNODC, UNECE, UNCTAD

Outcome 3.
By 2020, state institutions and other relevant actors enhance gender equality and enable women and girls, especially those from vulnerable groups, to live lives free from discrimination and violence

44. To achieve the outcome, key strategies will include:
» Support implementation of recommendations of the CEDAW Committee, Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, UPR Recommendations, UNSC Resolution 1325 “Women, Peace and Security”, and other international instruments;

» Support to the process of drafting laws and bylaws which have to follow the adoption of the future law on gender equality (which is in preparation) and the law mandating establishment of the official gender based violence database;

» Support development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national and sub-national strategies and action plans in the field of gender equality and women’s rights;

» Strengthen capacities of gender equality mechanisms in all branches of government at local, provincial and national level;

» Support social and institutional changes towards better protection from gender-based violence and prevent violence from happening, including by challenging gender stereotypes and raising awareness on women’s human rights;

» Work on introducing gender responsive budgeting in key line ministries and provincial secretariats, and in selected municipalities;

» Improve the collection of gender disaggregated data and strengthen evidence-based policy making and monitoring in adherence with the Gender Equality Law and international best practice;

» Introduce measures and advocate increasing the participation of women and gender advocates in decision-making processes, with emphasis on women from the vulnerable groups.

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

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

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

Pillar II. Social and Human Resources Development

Outcome 4.
By 2020, high quality, inclusive, equitable, gender-sensitive, and age appropriate health services that protect patient rights are available and utilized by all

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

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

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

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

WHO, OHCHR, UNICEF, IAEA, and UNFPA
50. Specific programme efforts will:

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

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


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

UNICEF, OHCHR
ILO will also contribute to this outcome through its complementary activities

Outcome 6.

By 2020, the social welfare system is strengthened to provide timely, holistic and continued support to individuals and families at risk and enable them to live in a safe, secure, supportive family and community environment.
53. Specific programme efforts in this programme areas will:

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

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

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

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

UNICEF, FAO, OHCHR, WHO
UNFPA will also contribute to this outcome through its complementary activities

Pillar III. Economic Development, Growth, and Employment

Outcome 7.
By 2020, there is an effective enabling environment that promotes sustainable livelihoods and economic development, focused on an inclusive labour market and decent job creation

56. The overall programme strategy will focus on making economic growth more inclusive, develop measures of active employment policies with the aim of reducing unemployment, particularly targeted towards youth and other vulnerable groups. Specific programme efforts will:
» Enhance capacity of labour market institutions and the social partners to improve the functioning of the labour market;
» Increase the inclusion of the unemployed, especially youth, in the active employment policy measures;
» Reduce disparities between municipalities through development of the national policy for sustainable, risk-informed urbanization;
» Increase the diversification and competitiveness of the agricultural sector by supporting efforts to upgrade production and processing technology of agriculture and expand exports;
» Support policies and institutional and financial frameworks that encourage a green economy and green jobs;
» Further reform of regulatory and tax policies to reduce ‘red tape’ for entrepreneurs and other wishing to start businesses;
» Improve the transparency of procedures, including competition and property rights issues;
» Make concrete links between research institutions and the business sector to encourage innovation and provide incentives to stimulating private sector investments into research and development;
» Support creation and implementation of public policies that promote sustainable tourism, create jobs and promote local culture and products;
» Enhance agricultural production, with focus on small rural households and family farms.

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

58. UN Agencies that are expected to contribute to outcome 7 are:
UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNECE, UNIDO and UNCTAD
ILO will also contribute to these efforts through its complementary activities;
UNWTO will be invited by the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications to contribute to the DPF implementation.

Pillar IV. Environment, Climate Change and Resilient Communities

Outcome 8.
By 2020, there are improved capacities to combat climate change and manage natural resources and communities are more resilient to the effects of natural and man-made disasters.

59. Specific programme efforts in this outcome area will:

» Support the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy and National Environmental Protection Programme and the National Disaster Risk Management Program;
» Build capacities for meeting the requirements of international environmental agreements (e.g. the Montreal Protocol) and fulfil international reporting commitments;
» Support the development and implementation of inclusive low carbon and resource efficient production and chemical leasing;
» Support the updating of national legislation and policy documents in line with the revised Hyogo Framework for Action, in accordance with the results of the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (March 2015);
» Support Ministries to incorporate low emission, climate change resilient and sustainability measures into sector and sub-sector policies, strategies, and regulations;
» Improve access to water and sanitation, in particular by supporting the design and implementation of recovery infrastructural interventions and “no-regret measures”, and design of large-scale infrastructural projects;
» Support implementation of the Strategy for Energy Development in the Republic of Serbia until 2025 with the projections to 2030, Programme for the Attainment of the Strategy, Renewable Energy Sources Action Plan and the Action Plan for Energy Efficiency in order to increase the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption;
» Support harmonization with the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy, Mineral Reserves and Resources (UNFC 2009), as a tool that enables the countries to monitor, manage and develop their programmes for natural resources in an optimal fashion.

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

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

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

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

Pillar V. Culture and Development
Outcome 9.
By 2020, Serbia has inclusive policies ensuring an enhanced cultural industries sector, promoting cultural diversity and managing cultural and natural heritage as a vehicle for sustainable development

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

- Assist the development of the Cultural strategy and its action plan and support efforts to increase total annual culture sector budget;
- Support the elaboration of management plans for cultural and natural heritage sites that adequately address sustainable development issues;
- Provide research into best practices and policy options for fiscal and other financial incentives to promote cultural diversity and investment in cultural industries;
- Support the development of new enterprises and services for visitors to cultural and natural heritage sites;
- Strengthen cooperation among inspectors with the aim of prevention of illegal trafficking of cultural property;
- Improve data collection systems and introduction of new methodologies that will create the data for informing policy making more successfully in respect to the link between culture and development, focusing on the support to women entrepreneurship in culture, ensuring promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment.¹⁶

64. Successful implementation of this outcome will require the efforts of multiple partners, including: the Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education Science and Technology Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Agency for Regional Development, Office for Cooperation with Civil Society, the Republic Institute for protection of Monuments, Statistical Office, the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities (SCTM), Universities, CSOs, and the media.

65. UN Agencies that are expected to contribute to outcome 9 are:
UNESCO,
OHCHR will also contribute to this outcome through its cross cutting human rights work

3. Initiatives outside the Development Partnership Framework

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

¹⁶ Gender equality aspects will be addressed by the implementation of the UNESCO - Culture for Development Indicator Suite, in that 1 dimension is dedicated to “Gender” and two indicators measure “Gender equality outputs” and “Perception of Gender Equality”. These two indicators namely, No 1) examines the degree to which women and men enjoy the same opportunities and rights to take part in the cultural, social, economic and political life of their country; and No 2) measures the degree to which gender equality is valued as a human right and as a factor of development that contributes to building open and inclusive societies.
request of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and approval of the DPF Joint Steering and Coordination Committee.


Resource Requirements

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

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

69. The sources of funding for the planned programme activities include regular, or core resources of UN agencies and other, or non-core resources that UN Agencies are able to mobilize together with national partners and Government of the Republic of Serbia, from bilateral, multilateral and other type of donor organizations, on the strength of the expected results and strategies. Budgets are indicative and may be subject to changes by the governing bodies of UN Agencies and of DPF and by internal management decisions. Regular and other resources are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

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

71. Common Budgetary Framework will enable enhanced national ownership through increased transparency and flexibility allowing for Government of the Republic of Serbia to mobilize UN expertise and assistance through individual Agencies programmes or through joint programmes in innovative areas, and to ensure participation of all relevant UN Agencies inclusive of non-resident agencies and agencies with limited in-country presence when their expertise is needed. It will reduce the risk of duplication and fragmentation of activities through improved planning and will make possible better delivery of results.
72. At the time of the preparation of this document, the UN Team has prepared a table that maps the resources already available at the start of the new UN DPF cycle in January 2016 and estimates the additional resources necessary for the achievement of planned outcomes. The estimates included in the table do not bear financial obligations for the Government of the Republic of Serbia counterparts involved, aside from existing agreements signed before the beginning of the financial year 2016. A detailed Common Budgetary Framework will be issued on a two-year basis through the work of Results Groups and the Joint Work Plan exercise. Based on the joint work plan, UN team and Government of the Republic of Serbia partner institutions will define jointly, on a case by case basis, the costs and expenses relating to the respective activities, how they are to be borne by the parties, and will proceed to mobilize resources from donor organizations as necessary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas and Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicative Budget (USD)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Regular/Core Resources (Secured)</td>
<td>Other Resources (Secured)</td>
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<td><strong>Pillar I. Governance and Rule of Law</strong></td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
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<td><strong>Outcome 2</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>UNOPS 27,800,000</td>
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<td><strong>Outcome 3</strong></td>
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<td>OHCHR 30,000</td>
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<td><strong>Outcome 7</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Pillar IV. Environment, Climate Change and Resilient Communities</strong></td>
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*These figures are indicative only. They are estimates as of January 2016 and will depend on the availability of regular and other resources from UN Agencies and contributions from donors.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas and Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicative Budget (USD)</th>
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<td>Regular/Core Resources (Secured)</td>
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<td>Outcome 9</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Resource mobilization

73. The Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNCT system will jointly calculate the gaps to meet the targets set under this DPF and they will jointly mobilize resources from various donor organizations for the DPF implementation. This detailed budget calculation will be effected on a two-year basis by the Results Groups in the context of the Joint Work Plan preparation exercise. A joint resource mobilization strategy may be formulated including both joint and individual UN system agencies’ fundraising initiatives in line with the description provided under above paras 143.144. It will provide responsibilities and guiding principles, mechanisms for fund-raising, indicators and reporting arrangements.

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

Types of support

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

76. Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies’ country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and
consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

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

Cash Transfers

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

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

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

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

5. Management and Accountability

81. “The programme will be nationally executed under the overall co-ordination of Joint National Steering Committee. Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted under each result area in the earlier sections of this document. Government Ministries, NGOs, international NGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. The UNDAF/DPF will be made operational through the development of joint work plans (JWPs) and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNDAF/DPF and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate,
project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNDAF/DPF and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents\(^{18}\).

82. The overall DPF management and accountability mechanism will be established within the context of the joint review of the Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as One in a Post-2015 Development World \(^{19}\) done by the UNCT and the Government of the Republic of Serbia, with particular focus made to the provisions relevant for the ONE Programme. The key elements of the management and accountability mechanism will include formation of a Joint National Steering Committee (JNSC), establishment of Results Groups and development of biennial joint work plans for each DPF Pillar.

83. Joint National Steering Committee (JNSC) will provide strategic guidance and oversight to the implementation of the DPF. Its participation will be inclusive, adapted to the national context and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and the designated representative/s of the Government of the Republic of Serbia authorities. Secretariat function of the JNSC will be performed by the UN Office of the Resident Coordinator. The specific functions, responsibilities and membership of the JNSC will be jointly defined with the Government of the Republic of Serbia authorities, in consideration of the UNDG guidelines for implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures for DaO modality. A more precise vision relevant for the work of the JNSC is outlined in the below para 174-176.

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

85. Each results group is chaired by a designated Head of Agency from the UNCT who is responsible and accountable for convening and driving the team towards the Pillar area DPF implementation, for joint programming, in the areas where applicable, and for monitoring and reporting about progress towards DPF results in the respective area. The chair is delegated to fulfill a coordination and leadership function on behalf of the UNCT. Members of the result group are Government of the Republic of Serbia and UN partners listed for each of the results areas in the earlier sections of this document. The Office of the Resident Coordinator participates in results group meetings and supports the participation and engagement of non-resident and regionally-based agencies. Secretariat support for the work of the results group is provided by the UN Agency whose head is serving as chair. Results Groups will develop their Terms of References in line with the anticipated DaO standards and guidelines developed by UNDG in the Standard Operating Procedures for DaO modality. More specific vision on the planned work of the Results Groups in Serbia is outlined in the below paragraphs 177-179.

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\(^{18}\) In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government’s participation in each UNDP-assisted work plan. The reference to “Implementing Partner(s)” shall mean “Executing Agency(s)” as used in the SBAA. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in an work plan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified as who will have responsibility for convening, co-ordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the implementing Partners identified in the work plan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the work Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cash Transfers

92. All cash transfers from the UN system agencies to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs29) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

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

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:

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29 Refers to results Groups' or agency specific annual, bi-annual or multiyear work plans
a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);

2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;

3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

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

1. Cash transferred to a national institution for forwarding to the Implementing Partner:
   a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
   b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement).

2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner.

3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

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

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

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

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

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

99. The specific roles and responsibilities of the different groups are as follows:
Joint National Steering Committee (JNSC)

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

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

» Review overall performance of the DPF and gauge the extent to which results are contributing to the national priorities;

» Consider major constraints and lessons from implementation, future risks and good practices that can be taken to scale and make decisions thereon;

» Review and approve adjustments to expected results, strategies and resources to better align UNCT and Government of the Republic of Serbia resources for greater impact;

» Review and approve the work plans of Results Groups (biennial);

» Review implementation progress at the mid-year;

» Review and endorse a mid-term progress report;

» Hold a comprehensive annual review meeting;

» Agree on and oversee a final evaluation of the DPF to be conducted at a time agreed by JNSC members;

» Advocate and provide guidance on resource mobilisation for the implementation of the DPF;

» Ensure that JNSC decisions are communicated effectively to all stakeholders.

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

Results Groups (RGs)

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

104. Each results group is chaired by a designated Head of Agency from the UNCT who is responsible and accountable for convening and driving the team towards the Pillar area DPF implementation, for joint programming, in the areas where applicable, and for monitoring and reporting about progress towards DPF results in the respective area. The chair is delegated to fulfil a coordination and leadership function on behalf of the UNCT. The Office of the Resident Coordinator participates in results group meetings and supports the participation and engagement of non-resident and regionally-based agencies. Secretariat
support for the work of the results group is provided by the UN Agency whose head is serving as chair. Results Groups will develop their Terms of References in line with the anticipated DaO standards and guidelines developed by UNDG in the Standard Operating Procedures for DaO. Members of RGs will consist of staff of Government of the Republic of Serbia ministries, offices, and state agencies, representatives of CSOs, and UN Agencies contributing to the outcome. Results Groups will be connected to the work of the Government of the Republic of Serbia managed Sector Working Groups that allows for a coordinated cooperation in programming of development assistance between relevant Government of the Republic of Serbia and international partners. Relevant Government of the Republic of Serbia partners will be invited to co-chair the Results Groups together with the UN Agency Heads. During the DPF implementation, RG meetings will be held at least twice yearly, in advance of JNSC meetings, ideally quarterly. More frequent meetings can be convened by the co-chairs, as necessary. RGs may have sub-groups formed to in case the respective DPF Pillar includes extensive and numerous outcomes. The sub groups will be chaired by the Heads of Agencies, as agreed with the RG Chair.

105. The RGs are responsible to:

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

6. Monitoring and evaluation

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21 Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound.
Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNDAF/DPF Results Framework

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

- **Routine progress monitoring and reviews** by Results Groups to share information, highlight implementation progress and constraints against planned outputs and activities in work plans and identify key issues for attention of the JNSC.

- **Annual reviews** by Results Groups that are focused on assessing progress towards expected DPF outcomes. Results group annual reports will describe actual outputs or the results of major activities delivered against those in work plans, and use data from monitoring efforts.

- **Preparation of One Annual Results Progress Update**\(^2\), on the basis of RG monitoring and review.

- The Progress Updates from Results Groups are the main inputs for a One Annual Results Report to be reviewed by the JNSC.

- **An evaluation** in the penultimate year of the programme cycle will be conducted to support the formulation of the next DPF. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the DPF outcomes, the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation by partners, and their sustainability and contribution to country priorities. The evaluation will also gauge the performance of the Joint National Steering Committee and Results Groups.

- At each step in the ME system, **ownership and leadership by the Government of the Republic of Serbia** is essential to sustain the demand for performance information about the DPF and to use performance information for learning, managing and adjusting strategy and resources for greater impact.

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

**Monitoring and Evaluation - Assurance and audit of cash transfers**

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

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies'\(^2\)

2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies’ standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

108. The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government of the Republic of Serbia Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.²³

7. Communications

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

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

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

8. Commitments by all parties

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

²³ Seen through a South-South lens, the capacity assessment process presents an opportunity to identify capacity assets that a particular country could offer to other developing countries and the capacity gaps that could be filled by other developing countries. For UNDP, the audit of CSOs or nationally implemented projects can be assigned to the national Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) only on the condition that the institution has a demonstrated capacity to carry out the audits in an independent manner. To this effect, the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) has made available on its Intranet site guidance on the assessment of SAIs along with a questionnaire that will need to be properly completed, signed and communicated to OAI to support that due diligence has been exercised prior to opting for having such audits undertaken by the national SAI. Please refer to OAI Intranet site for further details.
112. The Government of the Republic of Serbia will support the UN system agencies’ efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNDAF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies’ efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Serbia; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Serbia to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

» Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

» As per the basic agreements listed in Annex B, the Government of the Republic of Serbia will be responsible for the clearance, receipt, warehousing, distribution and accounting of supplies and equipment made available by the UN agency. No taxes, fees, tolls or duties shall be levied on supplies, equipment, or services furnished by the UN agency under this DPF. UN Agencies shall also be exempt from Value Added Tax (VAT) in respect of local procurement of supplies or services procured in support of the PF.

113. With regards to harmonized approach to cash transfers (HAFT):

» A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of biennial work plans will be used by Implementing Partners (IPs) to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that the UN organization will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. IPs will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the IP.

» Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the WPs only.

» Cash received by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and national CSO IPs shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the WPs, and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to the relevant UN organization within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

» In the case of IPs that are international NGOs, CSOs, and IGOs, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the WPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to the UN organization within six months after receipt of the funds.

» To facilitate scheduled and special audits each IP receiving cash from a UN organization will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by a UN system agency, together with relevant documentation,

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

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

9. Other provisions

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

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

116. In the event of a failure by one party to fulfil any of its obligations under this DPF:
  » Where the defaulting party is the UN system, the Government of the Republic of Serbia may either
    (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations vis-à-vis the defaulting party by giving written
    notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the DPF vis-à-vis the defaulting party
    by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party; and
  » Where the defaulting party is the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the UN system may either
    (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations by giving written notice to that effect to the
    defaulting party or (ii) terminate the DPF by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the
    defaulting party.

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

118. The Government of the Republic of Serbia will honour its commitments in accordance with the
provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in Annex B. The Government of the
Republic of Serbia shall apply the provisions of the Conventions on the Privileges and Immunities of the
United Nations agencies to the Agencies’ property, funds, and assets and to its officials and experts on
mission. In addition the Government of the Republic of Serbia will accord to the Agencies and their officials
and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and
facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the
Government of the Republic of Serbia. The Government of the Republic of Serbia will be responsible for
dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of Agencies and its officials,
advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government of the Republic of Serbia and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

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

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

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

All of the above provisions indicated in the paragraphs 192-195 will be applied in line with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements that are listed in the Annex B of this document.
## ANNEX A. Serbia-UN Results Matrix

### Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnership Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicators, Baselines, Targets</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar I Governance and Rule of Law</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Priorities For International Assistance(^{24}): B1 Justice Sector, B2 Home Affairs Sector, B3 Public Administration Reform Sector, B12 Civil Society Organizations Thematic Area</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Integration: Copenhagen criteria (Political), Judiciary and Fundamental Rights (23); Justice, Freedom and Security (24); SDGs(^{25}): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (16); Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (5); Reduce inequality within and among countries (10)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Outcome 1.** By 2020, people in Serbia, especially vulnerable groups, have their human rights protected and have improved access to justice and security | 1.1 Percentage of successfully implemented recommendations of human rights mechanisms of the United Nations  
**Baseline:** TBD for UPR \(^{26}\) and each Convention \(^{27}\)  
**Target UPR:** 80% implementation of recommendations | 1.1 Review of Government of the Republic of Serbia reports to human rights mechanisms  
1.1 UN treaty body’s reports covering the progress for the provided recommendations | **Assumptions:**  
- Sustained commitment to governance reforms and ratified human rights commitments  
- State budget allocations  
- The newly established  
- Council for the monitoring of implementation of recommendations of the UN human rights treaty bodies is fully functional and fulfills its mandate |
| 1.2 Percentage of implemented recommendations made by the independent oversight bodies to state administration bodies  
**Baseline:** 368 recommendations (2013), an unknown quantum of which implemented  
**Target:** 90% rate of implementation | 1.2 Report of the Government of the Republic of Serbia to the National Assembly stating the number of implemented and non-implemented recommendations of the independent state oversight institutions  
- Annual Report of the Ombudsman  
- Annual Report of the Commissioner for Protection of Equality  
- Annual Report of the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Personal Data Protection  
- Annual Report of the Anti-Corruption Agency | | |
| 1.3 Percentage of complaints addressed to the Ombudsman related to the violation of rights of vulnerable or stigmatized groups (gender equality, rights of persons deprived of their liberty, rights of persons with disabilities, children’s rights and minority rights), which are acted upon by these institutions, out of the total number of complaints submitted | 1.3 Annual Report of the Ombudsman | | |
| **Baseline:** In the course of 2014 the Ombudsman office received a total of 4,877 complaints, of which 1,273 (26%) related to vulnerable groups | | | |

\(^{25}\) Sustainable Development Goals and targets, [http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org /
 ocussdp.html](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/ocussdp.html), Oct 2014  
\(^{26}\) Implementation of UPR recommendations to be understood as substantively elaborated by Special Procedures, Treaty Body recommendations and other relevant information arising from the international human rights system  
\(^{27}\) CRC and CEDAW - the baseline of “% implemented in 2014” is available when the Council for monitoring of implementation of recommendations of the UN HR mechanisms (established in December 2014) starts working
### Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target: TBD</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1.4 Number of civil society organizations or entities engaging international human rights review machinery | - Annual Report of the Commissioner for Protection of Equality  
- Civil Society surveys and reports | 1.4 Annual Report of the Ombudsman  
- Annual Report of the Commissioner for Protection of Equality  
- Civil Society surveys and reports | 1.5 Ministry of Interior Reports, EU Progress Report and Report on Chapter 24 Action Plan |
| **Baseline:** 31 Serbian civil society organizations providing or joining inputs to 2nd Serbia Universal Periodic Review  
**Target:** 34 Serbian civil society organizations are engaged with the international human rights review machinery, with a particular focus on local and/or vulnerable or stigmatized groups |                      |                      |                       |
| 1.5 Official track record of organized crime preventive measures and regulations established |                      |                      |                       |
| **Baseline:** Actionable data on preventive measures and regulations collection currently based on individual projects |                      |                      |                       |
| **Target:** Official track record of regulations and preventive measures at national level |                      |                      |                       |
| 1.6. Percentage of cases lasting over 1 year |                      |                      |                       |
| a) When criminal offender is a juvenile (14-17 yrs. of age)  
**Baseline:** 44% of cases last over 1 year in 2013  
**Target:** less than 20% of cases last over 1 year |                      |                      | 1.6 a) Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia |
| b) When the victim of the crime is a child:  
**Baseline:** 43.3% of cases last over 1 year in 2013  
**Target:** Less than 20% of cases last over 1 year |                      |                      | 1.6 b) Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia |
<p>| c) when criminal offender is an adult |                      |                      |                       |
| <strong>Baseline</strong> | <strong>Target</strong> |                      |                       |
| 70%         | 50%        |                      |                       |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.7. % of applied diversionary schemes in relation to total number of criminal charges against juvenile offenders:  
Baseline: 5.3% in 2013  
Target: 20% in 2020 | 1.7. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia | | |
| 1.8. The number of asylum applications processed and number of quality, merits-based decisions, rendered by the competent authorities  
# of application processed: baseline: 17 in 2014, target: 2000  
# of quality, merits-based decisions: baseline: 6 in 2014, target: 2000 | 1.8 UNHCR reporting in cooperation with MoI, Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations | | |
| 1.9. Number of final judgments on corruption of all cases with elements of corruption  
Baseline: TBD for 2014  
Target: Annual increase of final judgements up to 20% | 1.9 NAD and Serbia’s Supreme Court of Cassation Reports | | |
| **Outcome 2.**  
By 2020, governance institutions at all levels have enhanced accountability and representation to provide better quality services to people and the economy | | | |
| 2.1. Open Budget Index  
Baseline: 39 (2012), 41 (2014);  
Target: (2020): 55 | 2.1 Ministry of Finance reports, International Budget Partnership (every two years) | **Assumptions:**  
- Sustained commitment to public administration reform and e-Government development coordination  
- State budget allocations  
- Human resource allocation  
- Inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation | |
| 2.2 %Change in governance Indicators for Serbia  
a) WB Governance Effectiveness Index  
Baseline: 2013: -0.10  
Target: 0.4  
b) WB Regulatory Effectiveness Index  
Baseline: 2013: 0.15  
Target: 0.44 | 2.2 WB Worldwide Governance Indicators | | |
| 2.3. Public Administration Reform Action Plan and Open Government Action Plan implemented  
Baseline: 0  
Target: 100% implementation | 2.3 Ministry in charge of public administration (annual) | | |
| 2.4. % of eGovernment Strategy implemented  
Baseline: 0  
Target: At least 25% of the strategy measures implemented by end 2017; 75% implemented by 2019 | 2.4 Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Government, Directorate for eGovernment report (annual) | | |
| 2.5. % of citizens declaring trust in the Parliament  
Baseline (2013): 24%  
Target (2020): 45% | 2.5 UNDP Public opinion poll, every two years | | |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnership Outcomes</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.6 Corruption Perception Index</td>
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<td><strong>Baseline</strong>: 41 (78/175), <strong>Target</strong>: increase in the index by 2020 to 50 percentage points</td>
<td><strong>2.6 Transparency International</strong>, annual</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.7 % of SDG indicators on which government institutions collect data that are disaggregated by at least 2 potential markers of disparity</td>
<td><strong>2.7 Web-based Government of the Republic of Serbia SDG reporting platform</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Baseline</strong>: TBD, <strong>Target</strong>: TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome 3</td>
<td>3.1 Number of recommendations by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to Government of the Republic of Serbia substantively acted upon</td>
<td><strong>3.1 Reports by Government and civil society to UN, and Council of Europe human rights oversight mechanisms; reports by equality body and other national monitoring bodies; regular civil society monitoring reports.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Baseline</strong>: 36 number recommendations in most recent CEDAW review of Serbia</td>
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<td><strong>Target</strong>: All recommendations effectively and substantively implemented</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.2 a) Number of convictions for criminal acts domestic violence and rape</td>
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<td><strong>Baseline 2013</strong>: 1451 convictions for domestic violence</td>
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<td></td>
<td>60 convictions for rape</td>
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<td><strong>Target</strong>: Increased number of sanctions inflicted by the judiciary system to perpetrators of domestic violence and rape</td>
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<td>b) Number of cases of domestic violence registered by Social Protection system</td>
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<td><strong>Baseline</strong>: since 2006 to 2013 the progressive increase of registered cases (3441 cases registered in 2006; 9877 cases in 2013)</td>
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<td><strong>Target</strong>: 50% increase of registered cases of domestic violence by social protection system</td>
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<td>Assumptions:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Government commitment to gender equality and gender mainstreaming across sectors</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation</td>
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<td>Risk:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Government bodies do not have sufficient human resources to complete the tasks</td>
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<td>- Inadequate state budget allocations for GE priorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partnership Outcomes</td>
<td>Indicators, Baselines, Targets</td>
<td>Means of Verification</td>
<td>Risks and Assumptions</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Existence of consolidated and functional institutional gender mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels (Y/N)²⁸</td>
<td>3.3 Government of the Republic of Serbia Reports</td>
<td>3.4 Ministerial and Secretariats’ budget reports Ministry of Finance/Secretariat of Finance reports</td>
<td>3.5 National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia-gender structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Number of Line Ministries and Provincial Secretariats with gender equality objectives in their program budgets Baseline: TBD 2015 \nTarget: increase by 40%</td>
<td>3.4 Ministerial and Secretariats’ budget reports Ministry of Finance/Secretariat of Finance reports</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5 Number of Romani women and women with disabilities who are Members of Parliament Baseline: 0 Romani women and women with disabilities Members of Parliament Target: Number of Romani women and women with disabilities Members of Parliament reflective of percentage representation in public-at-large</td>
<td>3.5 National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia-gender structure</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²⁸ In Serbia, GEMs are still not consolidated and functional institutional mechanisms. The changes occurred in course of 2014 showed that these recently established gender equality mechanisms can be easily downgraded and even closed. Thus, having consolidated and functional institutions with clear mandate for work in gender equality is to be considered in case of Serbia as an outcome level result i.e. institutional change.
### Pillar II Social and Human Resources Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnership Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicators, Baselines, Targets</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Priorities For International Assistance</strong>&lt;sup&gt;19&lt;/sup&gt;; B8 Human Resources and Social Development Sector, B3 Public Administration Reform Sector</td>
<td><strong>EU Integration:</strong> Social Policy and Employment (19) and Consumer and health protection (28), and Environment (27); Education and Culture (26); Justice and Fundamental Rights (23)</td>
<td><strong>SDGs</strong>&lt;sup&gt;20&lt;/sup&gt;: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (1); Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3); Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all (4); Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (5); Reduce inequality within and among countries (10)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome 4.** By 2020, high quality, inclusive, equitable, gender-sensitive, and age-appropriate health services that protect patient rights are available and utilized by all.

| 4.1 Full immunization coverage<sup>31</sup> for children aged 24-35 months from the general population (GP) and children from Roma settlements | 4.1. Ministry of Health report  
- Institute of Public Health of Serbia (IPH) report  
- Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICS) Survey |  |
|---|---|---|
| **Baseline:** Total  
70.5  
Boys  
71.4  
Girls  
69.2  
Roma  
12.7  
Roma boys  
16.1  
Roma girls  
10.4 | **Target:**  
95  
95  
95  
50  
50  
50 |  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.2 Prevalence of modern contraceptive methods among women (15-49) who are married or in union</th>
<th>4.2 Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICS) Surveys</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Baseline:** Total  
18.4 | **Target:**  
25 |  |

**Assumption:**  
- Sustained political and budget support to expand quality and coverage of health services, especially for vulnerable groups and underserved areas

---

<sup>19</sup> National Priorities For International Assistance (NAD) 2014-2017 with Projections Until 2020 and National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis Communautaire 2014-2018, Serbia-EU Accession Plan


<sup>31</sup> Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by the national vaccination calendar)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnership Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicators, Baselines, Targets</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **4.3 Private households’ out of pocket payments on health as % of total health expenditure (disaggregated by male headed and female headed households)** | **Baseline:** 37.1 (2012)  
**Target:** 35                                                                                   | 4.4 Government of the Republic of Serbia  
(Government of the Republic of Serbia) Official Gazette  
and Program monitoring reports                                                                  | 4.5 WHO Health for All Data Base  
4.5 Institute of Public Health of Serbia report                                                   |
| **4.4 National Public Health Strategy addressing the reduction of health inequities and other aspects of the right to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health developed and under implementation** | **Baseline:** NPHS to be developed  
**Target:** Strategy adopted and implementation started                                   |                                                                                      |                                                                                       |
| **4.5 Age standardized premature mortality rate for CVD (cardiovascular diseases), cancer and injuries** | a. **SDR (standardized death rate), diseases of circulatory system, 0-64 per 100 000**  
**Baseline:** 84.7 (2012)  
**Target:** 75  
**Total:** 84.7 (2012)  
**Male:** 122.8  
**Female:** 48.9  
**Baseline:**  
**Target:** 105  
**Target:** 40  
**Baseline:**  
**Target:** 105  
**Baseline:**  
**Target:** 75  
**Baseline:**  
**Target:**  
**Baseline:**  
**Target:**                                                                 | 4.6 Ministry of Health and Institute of Public Health of Serbia  
National health survey Serbia                                                                  |                                                                                       |
|                                                                                     | b. **SDR, malignant neoplasms, 0-64 per 100 000**  
**Baseline:** 103.2 (2012)  
**Target:** 90  
**Total:** 103.2 (2012)  
**Male:** 120.9  
**Female:** 86.8  
**Baseline:**  
**Target:** 105  
**Target:** 75  
**Baseline:**  
**Target:**  
**Baseline:**  
**Target:**                                                                 | 4.6 Ministry of Health and Institute of Public Health of Serbia  
National health survey Serbia                                                                  |                                                                                       |
|                                                                                     | **4.6 Percentage of population:**  
**a. With daily smoking habits**                                                                 |                                                                                      |                                                                                       |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnership Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicators, Baselines, Targets</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29.9 (2012)</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. With daily consumption of alcohol</td>
<td>Baseline:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.7 (2013)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Percentage of overweight and obese population according to their BMI (body mass index)</td>
<td>Baseline:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overweight BMI=25 kg/m2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22.5 (2012)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obese obesity (BMI=30 kg/m2)</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 Life time prevalence of illicit drugs among the general population</td>
<td>Baseline:</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7 Ministry of Health and Institute of Public Health of Serbia , National health survey Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>no negative change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Young persons (18-34) 12.8</td>
<td>4.8 Institute of Public Health – administrative data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                       | 4.8 % Municipalities with services for early identification of developmental risks and counselling for children with disabilities  
**Baseline:** 15% (2014) **Target:** 30% |                       |                      |

**Outcome 5.**  
By 2020, an efficient education system is established that enables relevant, quality, inclusive and equitable education to all, particularly the most vulnerable, and increases learning and social outcomes

| 5.1 % Children 3 to 4 years enrolled in pre-school education  
**Baseline (2014):**  
**Target (2019):**  
Total 50.2% 75%  
Male 51.8% 75%  
Female 48.5% 75%  
Roma 5.7% 30%  
Male 4.9% 30%  
Female 6.5% 30%  
Poorest 9% 30% | 5.1. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia -  
-MoEd report  
-Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICS) Surveys,  
5.2. PISA report (2018) | Assumptions:  
- Continued commitment of the Government of the Republic of Serbia to obligations stemming from ratified international conventions, i.e. CRC, CEDAW, CRPD, etc.  
- State allocates more funds to enhance quality education and human capital  
- State policy focused on alignment with international standards  
-MoEd enforces policies and provides adequate supervision |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3 % of schools achieving quality standards on the level 3 and 4</td>
<td>Baseline: 40 (2012)</td>
<td>Target: 70 (2020)</td>
<td>5.3 Ministry of Education reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 % Participation of vulnerable groups in each level of education</td>
<td>Baseline: Target (2020)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4.a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Primary school completion rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 93.4</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female 97.9</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male 90.4</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roma 64.0 (2014)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Secondary school attendance rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 89.1</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female 93.0</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male 86.0</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorest 74</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roma 21.6</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male 28</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female 15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 % Women and % men (25-64) covered by adult education and lifelong learning programmes</td>
<td>Baseline: 3.6 (2012)</td>
<td>Target: 7.0 (2020)</td>
<td>5.5 SORS, Adult Education Survey in the Republic of Serbia, LFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

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


### Pillar III Economic Development, Growth, and Employment

**National Priorities For International Assistance (NAD)**: B4 Competitiveness Sector, B9 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector  
**EU Integration**: Taxation (16), Economic and monetary policy (17), Social policy and employment (19); Financial services (9), Enterprise and Industrial policy (20), Science and Research (25)  
**SDGs**: End Poverty in all forms, everywhere (1); Promote inclusive, sustainable, economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (8); Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation (9); Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (12);

#### Outcome 7
**By 2020, there is an effective enabling environment that promotes sustainable livelihoods and economic development, focused on an inclusive labour market and decent job creation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate, disaggregated by sex, age, rural/urban, vulnerable groups</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Baseline**: Employment rate  
  National (15-64): 50.4 (2014)  
  Women (15-64): 43.6 (2014)  
  Young people (15-24): 14.9 (2014) | 7.2 % Young people who are not employed and not in education or training (NEET)  
  **Baseline**: 18-24 yrs: 26.5 (2014)  
  15% (2020) |  
| Share of value-added products in total value of Agriculture and Food exports | 7.3% (2013) | 25% (2020) |
| **Baseline**: Share of unemployed persons from the National Employment Service in the ALMP measures compared to the total number of the unemployed persons registered in the National Employment Service at the annual level. | 7.4 Share of unemployed persons from the National Employment Action Plan implementation - Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs. | 7.4 Reports on National Employment Action Plan implementation - Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs. |

#### Assumptions:
- State budget allocations  
- Local government budget allocations  
- Policy commitment and support

#### Risk:
- Worsening recession in major EU markets  
- Impact of natural disasters (floods, droughts etc.)  
- Even if Serbia improves its business environment that does not mean automatically an improvement in the Doing Business ranking since other countries might be improving as well.  
- There is a time-lag between legislative changes that matter for the good business environment and actual outcomes (as defined)  
- Political commitments

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## Serbia-UN Results Matrix [2016-2020]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.5 Change in Serbia’s Ease of Doing Business ranking</td>
<td>Baseline: (2014) 14.6%</td>
<td>Target: TBD</td>
<td>7.5 Ease of Doing Business Index (World Bank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline: 93 [2014]</td>
<td>Target: TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6 Quality of the Research and Development base to pursue economic development</td>
<td>a) Quality of scientific research institutions</td>
<td>Baseline: 3.7/69</td>
<td>Target: 4.3/38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) University-industry collaboration in R&amp;D</td>
<td>Baseline: 3.2/95</td>
<td>Target: 3.7/99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pillar IV Environment, Climate Change and Resilient Communities

**National Priorities For International Assistance (NAD)**: B6 Environment and Climate Change Sector, B5 Energy Sector, B8 Human Resources and Social Development Sector

**EU Integration**: Energy (15); Environment (27); Foreign, Security, and Defense Policy (31)

**SDGs**: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (7); Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (11); Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (13); Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 8. By 2020, there are improved capacities to combat climate change and manage natural resources and communities are more resilient to the effects of natural and man-made disasters</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8.1 N° Sector policies, strategies and regulations that integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in agriculture, water, forestry, tourism and health sectors  
Baseline:  
Target:  
0  
5  | 8.1 Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment  
- Programme reports | Assumptions:  
- Continued emphasis on energy efficiency agenda and GHG reductions  
- Investments in GHG emission reduction and adaptation to climate change  
- State budget allocations for national and municipal DRR investments  
- State budget allocations, esp. for municipal pilots  
Continued commitment to increase in use of energy from renewable sources  
- Government is willing to pursue risk re-education oriented national disaster management system; |  |
| 8.2 Number of actions implemented under the (1) national climate change strategy and (2) national environmental protection programme  
Baseline:  
Target:  
0  
5  | 8.2 Programme reports  
- Periodic qualitative review with partners | | |
| 8.3 Share of renewable energy in GFEC (Gross Final Energy Consumption)  
Baseline:  
Target:  
21.2% (2009)  
27%  | 8.3 Report of the Ministry of Mining and Energy | | |
| 8.4 % Primary and Secondary schools that offer educational program on risk reduction, and safety in disasters and emergencies  
Baseline:  
Target:  
0  
70%  | 8.4 Ministry of Education | | |
| 8.5 National disaster early warning management system operational and tested routinely  
Baseline:  
Target:  
No  
Yes  | 8.5 Ministry of Interior reports | | |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnership Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicators, Baselines, Targets</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.6 % of municipalities that conduct gender-sensitive risk assessments, prepare and conduct local gender-sensitive DRM plans</td>
<td>Baseline: 2% (2014) Target: 60%</td>
<td>8.6 Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia and local official gazettes EU Progress Reports</td>
<td>Lack of awareness and policy commitment and support to tackling climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.7 Number of cadasters of environmental hotspots in the country</td>
<td>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</td>
<td>8.7 Reports from MoF, MoERD, MoME, MoAEP, ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.9 Average annual concentration of particulate matter &lt;10μm (PM 10) in the capital, μg/m³</td>
<td>Baseline: 50.9 (2011) Target: 45</td>
<td>8.9 WHO Health for All Database</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.10 Number of initiatives contributed to improving the road safety that addresses road safety management system</td>
<td>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumptions:
- State budget allocations
- Policy commitment and support
- Regulatory system established
- Secured investment funding
- National Environmental Protection Programme Action Plan created and adopted
### Pillar V Culture and Development

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 9</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>By 2020, Serbia has inclusive policies ensuring an enhanced cultural industries sector, promoting cultural diversity and managing cultural and natural heritage as a vehicle for sustainable development</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assumptions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1 % of the measures of the action plan the cultural strategy effectively implemented</td>
<td>9.1 Ministry of Culture and Information Reports</td>
<td>- State budget allocations for cultural industries, and promotion of cultural diversity are increased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> 0 <strong>Target:</strong> 20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2 N° Government of the Republic of Serbia initiatives to promote cultural diversity, and investment in cultural industries, including the management of cultural heritage sites</td>
<td>9.2 EU Progress report; Periodic qualitative review with partners, regular quadrennial reports on implementation of 2005 Convention, submitted until 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> 0 <strong>Target:</strong> 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.3 Ministry of Finance reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3 % of total annual budget that is allocated to the cultural sector</td>
<td>9.4 The Serbian Business Registers Agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> TBD 2015 <strong>Target:</strong> 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.5 Ministry of Interior reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4 N° New enterprises offering services to tourists at cultural sites</td>
<td>Periodic review against legal/policy framework</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> 0 <strong>Target:</strong> 5 measures implemented</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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ANNEX B. Basic Agreements

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

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

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


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

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


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

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

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18 UNWTO will be invited by the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications to contribute to the DPF implementation.
Government of Serbia and Montenegro and the World Health Organization. As well as Biennial Collaborative Agreements (BCAs) between the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe and the Ministry of Health of Serbia, on behalf of its Government.

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

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

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

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