



**Country Programme Action Plan
2011-2015**
between
The Government of the Republic of Serbia
and UNICEF

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THE FRAMEWORK

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the fulfilment of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Programme of Cooperation;

Entering into a new period of cooperation beginning 01 January 2011 and ending 31 December 2015;

Declaring that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation;

The Government of the Republic of Serbia and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have agreed as follows:

Part I: Basis of Relationship

1. The Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and UNICEF on 20 November 1947 and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Statement of 9 September 1993 provides the basis of the relationship between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF. This Country Programme Action Plan for the period 01 January 2011 to 31 December 2015 is to be interpreted and implemented in conformity with these documents. The programmes and projects described herein have been agreed jointly by the Government of Serbia and UNICEF.

Part II: The Situation of Children and Women in Serbia

2. Serbia enjoyed a stable and relatively strong growth rate from 2002 through mid-2008. The prospect of integration into the European Union (EU) is driving the comprehensive reforms of the economic and social sectors initiated at the beginning of the decade. The Government succeeded in improving macroeconomic stability, restructuring the economy and re-establishing many social provisions that had severely deteriorated during the 1990s. Democracy and the rule of law have been consolidated, with the adoption of new parliamentary rules of procedure, broad reform of the judiciary, and the establishment of independent institutions, including an Ombudsman, an Anti-Corruption Agency, and the Supreme Audit Institution.
3. In 2002, 14 percent or around one million people were poor while in 2007 this figure stood at 6.9 percent or around half a million people¹. While poverty reduction was achieved without raising levels of inequality², children under 14 years continue to have above-average poverty indexes and represent the population group with the lowest level of poverty reduction over this period.³

¹ Republic of Serbia: Fifth Review under the Stand-By Arrangement, IMF Country Report No. 10/308, October 2010

² The Gini coefficient was 29.3 in 2002 and 29.7 in 2007, Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) 2007, Statistical Office of Serbia (SORS)

³ www.prsp.gov.rs

4. The global economic and financial crisis is having a far-reaching impact on the country. Economic growth declined and the poverty rate had risen to 8.8 percent by mid-2010⁴. The Government negotiated a non-precautionary Stand-By Arrangement with the International Monetary Fund in March 2009, securing a €3 billion loan to support the balance of payments. The agreement allows a budget deficit of 4 percent of the gross domestic product, but commits the authorities to significant fiscal tightening, including substantial cuts in public expenditure. Despite the crisis, the overall levels of social spending and social transfers have been safeguarded, although the existing safety nets are still far from sufficient.
5. A 2009 analysis of the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Children⁵ is showing that much progress has been made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in the areas of health, reform of social services, and development of the normative framework. The under-five mortality rate has fallen to 7 deaths per 1,000 live births⁶, and the infant mortality rate decreased from 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 6.7 in 2008. While national-level trends are positive, they hide disparities, notably those affecting the Roma minority, which has an under-five mortality rate three times higher than that of the general population⁷.
6. The economic crisis has exacerbated existing disparities in the country, making the situation of the already vulnerable even more precarious. The situation of Roma is particularly critical: nearly 50 percent of Roma families are living below the poverty line and unemployment rates among Roma are estimated at 60 percent⁸. Geographic disparities are also significant, between rural and urban and among municipalities: for example, the poverty rate is 9.8 percent in rural areas but 4.3 percent in urban areas, and municipalities in South Serbia are among the poorest in the country⁹. Compounding this is the paucity of opportunities or means for the marginalized to influence decisions that could improve their situation. The 2008/2009 presidency by Serbia of the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015 brought greater attention and commitment to Roma inclusion. At the same time, the Serbia EU integration process is pushing social inclusion higher up the Government agenda. This effort will further intensify when Serbia becomes a candidate country and drafts the Joint Inclusion Memorandum in cooperation with the EU.
7. Concerning post-natal care, most Serbian hospitals currently do not comply with baby-friendly hospital standards and new mothers commonly express dissatisfaction with the attitudes and behaviours of medical staff. Another worrying fact is that only 15 percent of mothers practice exclusive breastfeeding.
8. As for children aged 0-6, national understanding and prioritization of early childhood development as a critical contribution to building the country's social capital is only beginning to emerge. There are still no integrated early childhood development (ECD) services. Parenting has been largely ignored by system interventions, and as a result parents have poor awareness of the importance of the early years and limited knowledge of how to support the development of young children.¹⁰ Traditional gender roles are pronounced, as 76 percent of young men believe that caring for children is the responsibility of mothers.¹¹ Preschool participation is low, with only 40 percent of the general population sending children aged 3-5 to preschool, with the percentage dropping to less than 10 percent for Roma and rural children.

⁴ SORS, 2010

⁵ Committee on the Rights of the Child, National Plan of Action for Children Analysis, October 2009

⁶ There were 7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008 versus 12.7 in 2000, Vital Statistics, SORS

⁷ UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2005. Note: All data relating to Roma population from MICS refer only to Roma living in Roma settlements

⁸ Roma Information Centre, Roma at National Employment Service, October 2006.

⁹ LSMS 2007, SORS

¹⁰ UNICEF, MICS, 2005

¹¹ CARE and International Centre for Research on Women, "The Initiative of Young Men for Prevention of Violence Based on Gender in the Northwestern Balkans Programme", 2009 (not published).

9. Education coverage has remained high, but the (gross) primary completion rates are much lower for selected groups, namely, children who are Roma (28 percent), poor (77 percent) and rural (89 percent). Data are not available for net completion. Quality remains a challenge, with learning achievement at the lower end of the PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) scale; resulting in a learning deficit equal to 2-3 years of education.¹² Attendance rates for the newly established obligatory year of preschool for 6-year-olds are at 98 percent,¹³ but are approximately 50 percent among Roma and rural children. The new Law on Education¹⁴ has strong provisions aimed at improving the inclusiveness and quality of education, critical to ensuring that those outside the system are brought in. Areas that get special attention include early childhood care and education and increasing school readiness, inclusion of hard to reach and socially excluded into the system, inclusive education, prevention early drop and increasing education efficiency. Yet the statutory mechanisms for inclusion (e.g. per-capita financing, functional inter-sectoral commissions and cooperation, individualized support) are not fully developed.
10. Serbian young people, whose childhoods were largely neglected during the period of conflict and isolation, continue to suffer the consequences today. These include males, who often adopt cultural values perpetuating aggressive behaviour and tolerating violence. From 2005 to 2008, the number and severity of reported crimes committed by juveniles have risen, particularly crimes involving theft and violence¹⁵. There are increasing trends of adolescent risk-taking behaviour, including consumption of alcohol, and early, unsafe sexual activity that contributes to a teenage pregnancy rate of 15.6¹⁶. An estimated 16 percent of adolescents aged 15-18 are out of school (13 percent of girls and 20 percent of boys). Among Roma, the situation is much worse: 94 percent of girls and 86 percent of boys are out of school¹⁷. Adolescents lack tailored services, particularly in the areas of health and education, and have limited opportunities for recreation and leisure. However, the Government has begun to respond to their needs. The Government adopted a National Youth Strategy in 2008 and an Action Plan in 2009, and established a Ministry of Youth and Sport as well as youth offices in more than 100 municipalities that provide a starting point to support youth in exercising their rights.
11. Violence continues to be a challenge, including within the family environment. Disciplining of children by physical or psychological punishment is practiced on 73 percent of children aged 2-14, with boys more likely than girls to be exposed to severe forms of punishment. An estimated 37 percent of young school children report peer violence, and this percentage rises to 55 among children in higher grades. The Committee on the Rights of the Child in its 2008 Concluding Observations recommended that the Government take measures to end all violence against children. The 2007 Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women also emphasized combating domestic violence as a continuing challenge to be addressed.
12. The reforms of social services have benefited children without parental care. However, children with severe disabilities are still routinely placed in institutional care. And those living in families often remain isolated and excluded from their communities. A lack of community services and support for disabled children and their families further reinforces exclusionary practices.

¹² Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Programme for International Student Assessment Study, 2006.

¹³ 2006/2007 school year, LSMS 2007, SORS

¹⁴ The Law on the Fundamentals of the Education System, 2009

¹⁵ SORS, 2008

¹⁶ The rate is defined as 1 per 1,000 adolescents aged 15 to 19. National Institute for Public Health, 2007

¹⁷ UNICEF, MICS, 2005

13. The progress made by Serbia in the formation of democratic institutions has included establishing building blocks for a child rights infrastructure, such as the National Council on Child Rights in 2002, the Deputy Ombudsman Office in 2008, the Commissioner for Equality in 2010, as well as the formalization of a Parliamentary Working Group on Child Rights in 2010. The legislative framework has been largely aligned with international human rights standards. However, the requisite adjustments to the allocations of resources, standards for services and professionals, and accountability mechanisms are all lagging behind.
14. The civil society role in Serbia has been more prominent in the past years. Although civil society organisations have taken a serious step forward in service delivery, their role in mobilizing, sensitising, educating the communities about their rights and, as equal partners to the local and national decision making bodies, ensuring/advocating that excluded children and families can access their entitlements, remains the most important. The voices of children and families need to be heard, particularly of those who are excluded. The adoption in 2009 of a regulatory framework for non-governmental organizations was an important step forward in acknowledging the value of civil society, although there are still no institutional mechanisms to facilitate exchange between government and civil society. Moreover, civil society remains fragmented and unable to systematically influence policy-making at national or local levels. Of particular concern is the lack of disaggregated data and specific indicators to monitor the impact of system reforms and promote evidence based decision making.

Part III: Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

Key results achieved

15. Government commitment to the reform of the social welfare system, including the transformation of social services and residential care institutions, is producing tangible results. There has been a steady reduction of the number of children placed in residential care institutions. The ratio of children in institutional versus foster care has been reversed from 2:1 to 1:2¹⁸. These practices have become a model for other countries in the region, including Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova, where similar transformation plans are in place. The new social welfare law¹⁹ calls for the implementation of the case management approach as a modus operandi for all centres for social work (CSWs). This approach provides the basis for a client-oriented system response, where CSWs manage and oversee the implementation of individual case plans, and facilitate the referral to appropriate services.
16. Serbia made significant progress in establishing a juvenile justice system, adopting a Law on Juvenile Justice in 2006 in line with international standards. Specialized training for judges, prosecutors and the police on juvenile offenders and minors-victims has been mainstreamed, in line with the law. This experience has been recognized and shared within the region as good practice. With the creation of an intersectoral Juvenile Justice Council in 2009, further reforms needed for full implementation of the diversion provisions of the law will be set in motion.

¹⁸ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Analytical Department, Draft master plan on the transformation of residential institutions.

¹⁹ Adoption of the new law is expected in January 2011

17. A regulatory framework to prevent and protect children from violence has been adopted. This was followed by the specialized protocols for key sectors, notably health, social welfare, justice and education. In each of these sectors, capacity development of professionals has been undertaken. The majority of advances can be noted in the education system, where implementation of the Schools without Violence standards have led to improved reporting of violence and greater use of non-violent conflict resolution. The success of this approach has allowed the Ministry of Education to leverage further support from a World Bank programme.
18. The 2009 review of the National Plan of Action for Children found that the plan had significant influence on the development of key policies, notably those related to protection. In selected municipalities, the plan has also been successfully translated into local plans of action to develop participatory planning processes that involve local authorities, civic organizations and children themselves. UNICEF will advocate for this approach to be sustained and championed nationwide as the core component of “municipalities fit for children”.
19. A number of successful partnerships were initiated and have flourished during the country programme. Notable among these is the partnership with the private sector supporting Schools without Violence, which has grown from being implemented in 4 primary schools in 2005 to 206 currently, with full funding achieved through local resource mobilization. Partnership with the media has also evolved, with ethical standards on children included in the journalists’ code of conduct.
20. Partnerships with newly established independent institutions - the Deputy Ombudsman for Children and a Parliamentary Working Group on Children - began only at the end of the country programme, but have already demonstrated positive impact.

Lessons learned

21. Strengthening accountability both inside and outside the formal system is emerging as a strategic area of focus. At the request of the Government, the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative, which was taken over by the Government in 2002, was evaluated in 2009. Concerted pressure from mothers’ groups pushed the Government to take this action, demonstrating the potential influence of civil society to demand quality services and hold the system accountable. The evaluation revealed that the standards are not met in most baby-friendly hospitals and that the health system oversight of compliance is weak. Similarly, a formal government review of the child care system reform in 2009 reconfirmed that accountability mechanisms are needed both within and outside the social welfare system. UNICEF has been recognized as playing a catalytic role in supporting the Government to strengthen its quality assurance systems and in brokering partnerships to reinforce independent monitoring of results for all children.
22. The need for greater coordination among the sectors having responsibility for children has been documented in two recent evaluations of the work of UNICEF Serbia in the areas of juvenile justice and schools without violence. Both studies found that without an individual case management approach and coordinated follow-up among health, education, social welfare and justice professionals, vulnerable children slip through the cracks of the system. The need for greater inter-sectoral coordination has also been recognized by the Government as a critical shortcoming which must be addressed if system reforms are to have a tangible impact on children. UNICEF has been sought to play a convening role in the establishment and strengthening of such coordination mechanisms, be they related to policy and planning at the national level or service delivery at the local level.

23. UNICEF Serbia has been able to influence national policies and programmes through small-scale modelling of innovative approaches. The 2009 Law on Education mainstreams good-practice modelling in active learning and violence prevention, whereas the draft Social Welfare Law has incorporated recommendations generated from UNICEF engagement in child care reform. Experience has shown that modelling is most likely to influence policies when it is: (a) designed and monitored with the maximum engagement of policymakers; (b) directly linked to implementation of reform priorities; and (c) adequately documented and communicated, with technical support provided for translating practice into policy.

Part IV: Proposed Programme

Country Programme Outcomes and Strategies

24. The Government of Serbia has set an ambitious midterm agenda covering the political, economic, social, administrative, and governance spectrum, with EU integration as the main driver of reforms. The National Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan and the National Programme for EU Integration provide the strategic framework for the development of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2011-2015 (UNDAF). The CPD was developed in conjunction with the UNDAF preparation, beginning with a Common Country Assessment and including a prioritization workshop with the Government of Serbia in November 2009. UNICEF leadership areas within the UNDAF relate specifically to social inclusion, with a strong focus on expanded access to quality basic social services for vulnerable groups. Contributions will also be made to the good governance pillar in the areas of juvenile justice, strengthening independent institutions, enhancing data systems, and enabling the participation of civil society in policymaking.
25. The Millennium Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals and the priorities of the UNICEF medium-term strategic plan, 2006-2013, are integrated into the country programme, with a strong focus on equity and human rights. UNICEF support will aim to complete the “unfinished business” of the Millennium Development Goals, with focused attention on inclusion of marginalized groups of children. The Country Programme is additionally informed by the 2008 Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and the 2007 Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
26. The overall goal of the country programme is to support national efforts towards social inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized families and children, in line with international human and child rights standards and national sustainable development and inclusion strategies. As data clearly demonstrate, the populations who are already or likely to be excluded include those living below the poverty line, the Roma minority, children with disabilities, and children in rural areas. Also vulnerable are most-at-risk adolescents and other children whose rights are systematically violated. The key outcomes of the programme by the end of 2015 will be: (a) an increased number of excluded children and families benefitting from education, social welfare, health and justice services, in line with new legislation; and (b) a strengthened child rights infrastructure and enhanced civic and private engagement to realize children’s rights
27. The programme of cooperation will contribute to: (a) an increase in the preschool enrolment rate among Roma and rural children aged 3-5; (b) an improvement in the ratio of alternative

family-based care for children with disabilities to institutionalized care; (c) a decrease in the proportion of adolescents out of school; (d) the establishment and effective functioning of structural mechanisms to monitor progress towards social inclusion; and (e) an increase in the allocation of resources for the realization of children's rights.

28. The country programme will employ a mix of strategies across all programme areas. UNICEF will facilitate the strengthening of inter-sectoral cooperation and approaches and will drive the generation and sharing of knowledge and evidence to further inform policies and practice towards their eventual scaling up and institutionalization. Support to systems-strengthening will be complemented by partnership-building for social change at the individual and community levels and for consistent monitoring.
29. Gender will be a cross-cutting theme throughout programme elements, particularly concerning the roles and responsibilities of mothers and fathers within the family, adolescent behaviours and opportunities, and in the context of violence prevention and response. Emergency preparedness will also be an integral feature of the country programme, as will South-South exchange of knowledge and experience.
30. The country programme will be organized around two programme components, namely: (a) systems-strengthening for social inclusion; and (b) social accountability for children's rights. The two components together will assist the Government and key partners to guarantee that marginalized boys and girls benefit from inclusive social services and to create an enabling environment for the realization of children's rights.

Systems-strengthening for social inclusion

31. As the Government pursues reforms of its basic social services systems, to ensure access to quality services for all, it has sought the assistance of UNICEF. Under this programme component, UNICEF will support the Government to: (a) align its regulatory frameworks with reformed laws and policies, in line with international standards; (b) model implementation of key provisions of new legislation in order to develop by-laws and standards for services; and (c) generate knowledge and evidence on children and adolescents. The support to systems-strengthening will prioritize areas identified by the Government that require a multi-sectoral approach and remain a challenge for Serbia in implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.
32. The reform of the education sector is underway, with a special focus on inclusion. To enable greater coverage of children from excluded groups by quality and relevant education, the programme will work closely with the Ministry of Education to support the implementation of the inclusion provisions of the new Law on Education. Key dimensions of the reform process will include optimization of the school network and a restructuring of the education financing system. UNICEF will generate knowledge on and advocate for an inclusive approach to optimization and adequate financing of the costs of inclusion. A second area of focus will be the strengthening of inter-sectoral approaches at local level, particularly through the mandate of statutory municipal commissions aimed at identifying and securing the tailored support to the most disadvantaged children. Inclusion in preschool for children between the ages of 3 and 5 will be addressed through the expansion of preschool services, fostering of alternative forms of early learning opportunities and enhancing the capacity of preschool programme to provide a supportive learning environment for young children with special needs.

33. As concerns the prevention of primary school drop-out, a multi-sectoral approach will be required. The education system will lead in the identification of those children at-risk of dropping out and in developing individual support plans. UNICEF support to the education system will focus on a minimum package of drop-out prevention measures, and will advocate for the provision of public and private services tailored to the needs of at-risk adolescents. Reducing violence in schools will remain in focus, with a continued emphasis on complementary responses by the education, social welfare, justice and law enforcement sectors.
34. Progress made in establishing a strong normative framework for social welfare will be the starting point for expanding access for the most vulnerable children to social welfare services and benefits. UNICEF will continue to support the development of new regulations and guidelines for by-laws and standards, especially those linked to quality assurance of community services. Priority will be given to strengthening the case management approach of Centres for Social Work, to the development of family and community-based services, including through transformation of residential institutions and promotion of public-private partnerships. Development of accountability mechanisms for quality assurance, and improving access to and use of data will be critical.
35. Particularly challenging will be support to multi-sectoral services, such as the implementation of diversionary schemes for juvenile offenders or support services for adolescents-at-risk. Mechanisms for preventing and responding to violence will be strengthened to become fully operational and regularly monitored within the social welfare, education, youth and sport, health and justice sectors.
36. Improving the provision of services to the most vulnerable will be the focus of cooperation with the health system. Attention will be paid to ensure that vulnerable mothers are identified in a timely manner and reached with professional pre- and post-natal care and early childhood development services. Due to the multi-faceted nature of the support needs in early childhood, functional links will be created among public systems to allow easy referral and transition between systems. UNICEF will support improvements in the quality and scope of the existing network of patronage nurses and Roma health mediators. The early identification and care of children with disabilities will be prioritized.
37. At the secondary level of the health system, UNICEF will support the Ministry of Health to fully institutionalise the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) standards into the by-laws regulating quality of health services and standards of staffing, equipment and premises, as well as in the criteria for resource allocation. Special attention will be paid to create equal, baby friendly conditions for newborns that are ill or born with a disability and to improve the quality of communication and interaction between professionals and parents of newborns. There will be a strong focus on accountability, and partnership will extend to civil society organizations that are doing independent monitoring of maternity hospital care.
38. UNICEF will continue to work with key national partners in strengthening evidence-based policy making. The core of this approach will be in expanding the availability and usage of high quality data. This will involve the development of instruments for the collection of high quality administrative data, disaggregated to enable monitoring of social inclusion processes. UNICEF will support capacity building of national partners to use available data for analysis and policy recommendations on a regular basis. Specific focus will be placed on the social welfare and education sectors, particularly when it comes to their analytical monitoring of and reporting on

the implementation of new laws fostering social inclusion. Efforts will continue at the local level to improve the availability and usage of administrative data. Revision of the national DevInfo database and expansion of usage of local DevInfo databases will be an integral part of this effort.

39. UNICEF will contribute to analysing the impact of economic policies and policy reform on the most vulnerable families and children. In partnership with think-tanks and civil society advocates, tools will be developed to enable accurate monitoring of budgetary allocations for child-related programmes. UNICEF, together with partners, will use budget analyses and other evidence to advocate for national budgeting that protects the most vulnerable and fosters inclusion. The promotion and exchange of good practices among municipalities, particularly in the areas of local budgeting for children, inter-sectoral cooperation and child participation will also continue.

Social accountability for children's rights

40. As experience has shown, systems reform is essential but not sufficient to guarantee that children's rights are fully respected. The State system must be complemented and reinforced with actions outside of Government. The second programme component will aim to enhance social accountability for children's rights.
41. This programme component will employ strategies to spark civic engagement and demand for child rights, including: (a) strengthening external oversight and monitoring of system reforms; (b) empowering rights holders to demand and claim their rights and entitlements; and (c) promoting positive behaviours and fostering inclusion. It will require the building of strategic alliances that go beyond advocacy and awareness-raising, and are constructed based on mutual responsibility. The programme will rely on communication for development (C4D) strategies in order to complement the systems reforms, ensuring that services meet the needs of the most vulnerable and are widely used by them.
42. UNICEF will partner with civil society organisations, including self-representational groups, in advocating and working with vulnerable populations to demand their rights, to make full use of their entitlements and to take a more active role in social development. Key to this will be to create a critical mass of civil society advocates and activists that can support the disadvantaged to voice their concerns and demand change. This will require analysis of perceived obstacles to inclusion and opportunities for redress. Focus will be placed on issues of shared interest between UNICEF and civil society partners, such as inclusion in social services and benefits (e.g. social protection, and preschool) and prevention of violence. UNICEF will support civil society to play its unique role in ensuring that the vulnerable know their rights, pro-actively demand that they be respected, and have access to recourse mechanisms when their rights are denied. Attention will also be placed on children's participation in local decision making and on partnership with youth-led organisations and peer networks
43. As concerns independent monitoring of policy implementation and its impact on disadvantaged children, partnership will be strengthened with statutory bodies such as the Republic Ombudsman Office and the Commissioner for Equality. Such monitoring will track the degree to which systems are reaching the most vulnerable, in line with legal obligations. Partnership with CSOs in

this regard, will focus on enhancing their role in systematic monitoring of accessibility of services and the behaviour of service providers towards the most vulnerable clients. Findings of these different levels of monitoring will be the basis for advocacy with policy makers. Emphasis will also be placed on CSO's role as advocates for specific children and families who have been denied their entitlements, and the broader impact this can have on system accountability.

44. Parliament's monitoring and oversight function will also be in focus, particularly in light of the Parliamentary Rule-book, adopted in 2010, which stipulates the establishment of the Parliamentary Committee for Child Rights, chaired by the Speaker of the Parliament and composed of all political groupings. UNICEF will support the Committee to ensure that a child-rights analysis of relevant budgets and legislation informs their review and eventual adoption. In addition, UNICEF will facilitate opportunities for the Committee to strengthen its oversight function when it comes to children's rights.
45. UNICEF will expand its collaboration with corporate partners in the promotion of positive business practices and child-focused corporate social responsibility (CSR). This will include the development of standards in specific practice areas (e.g. workplace policies, responsible marketing, supply chain policies) and fostering of greater sensitivity to the inter-face between business and children's rights. Emphasis will also be placed on UNICEF's role in brokering partnerships between the private and public sectors that bring innovations for children, with particular emphasis on improving access and quality of social services for excluded children. Complementing this will be work with CSOs and media partners in order to empower consumers and communities to demand more socially responsible behaviour from the business sector. In addition, fundraising, strategic philanthropy and the sales of cards and gifts in support of UNICEF commitments will continue.
46. UNICEF will partner with media outlets, associations, regulatory bodies and universities to facilitate positive social change for children. The partnerships will have a strong focus on enhancing the role of media in promoting and modelling inclusive attitudes and behaviours, through campaigns, news, public debates, reportage and entertainment. This work will be an important complement to ongoing system reform. Cooperation will also aim to encourage media to play a more active monitoring role in order to strengthen social accountability and make visible both successes and shortcomings in social inclusion. UNICEF will support media partners to develop and promote child rights standards and ensure their application in news reporting and programming. In addition, professional skills and knowledge on children's rights will be strengthened through the incorporation of a child rights syllabus into university-level schools of journalism.

Cross-sectoral costs

47. Cross-sectoral costs cover salaries of cross-cutting staff; travel, training and equipment, as necessary; and additional operational support to country office management and administration.

Summary budget table

	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
<i>Programme</i>	<i>Regular Resources</i>	<i>Other Resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Systems-strengthening for social inclusion	10.375	13.500	14.875
Social accountability for child rights	875	8.000	8.875
Cross-sectoral	1.500	2.000	3.500
Total	3.750	23.500	27.250

Note: these are estimated amounts, which will depend on the actual availability of UNICEF global resources and specific-purpose contributions from funding partners.

Part V: Partnership Strategy

48. Strong partnerships will be central to UNICEF cooperation. Principal national partners will include the Ministries of Labour and Social Policy, Education, Health, Youth and Sport, Human and Minority Rights, Justice, Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Finance, Interior, and Culture; the Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Team of the Deputy Prime Minister's Office; the European Integration Office, the National Council for Children's Rights; the Ombudsman's Office; the Commissioner's for Equality Office; Parliament; the Statistical Office of Serbia; and the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities.
49. Partnership with civil society will be essential for the realization of the planned results of the country programme. These partnerships will take new forms, with particular emphasis on strategic cooperation with coalitions working for systemic change for children. Close collaboration will also be established with research institutes, universities, and think-tanks to build a stronger infrastructure for knowledge generation about children. Alliances with the corporate sector and the media will also take new shapes, as greater emphasis is placed on corporate social responsibility.
50. Within the United Nations country team, UNICEF will continue to play an active role in the implementation of the new UNDAF, including in several joint programmes. Continued cooperation with the EU will be prioritized, particularly as the Government prepares its Joint Inclusion Memorandum and actively works on the process of EU accession. Cooperation with the World Bank will be strengthened in the areas of health, education and social welfare. Among bilaterals, continued partnership is planned with the Swiss Development Cooperation in education and in the joint work in South Serbia, along with the Norwegian Agency for International Development and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. Italian cooperation is a key partner in the area of expanding services and support for children with disabilities.

Part VI: Programme Management

51. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia is responsible for overall programme coordination. Responsibilities for programme management rest with the heads of Government Ministries (the Ministries of Labour and Social Policy, Education, Health, Youth and Sport, Human and Minority Rights, Justice, Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Finance, Interior, and Culture). For each project, a Government official will be designated who, working with the designated UNICEF counterpart, will have overall responsibility for planning, managing and monitoring project activities.
52. All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Multi-Year Work Plans (MYWP) agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNICEF.
53. Cash transfers for activities detailed in MYWPs can be made by UNICEF using the following modalities:
1. Cash transferred directly 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 agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.
54. 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. UNICEF shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.
55. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNICEF, or refunded.
56. 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 UNICEF may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate.

57. 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.

Part VII: Monitoring and Evaluation

58. Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with UNICEF 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 UNICEF. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:
- Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNICEF or its representatives;
 - Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNICEF standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring;

- Special or scheduled audits. UNICEF, in collaboration with other UN agencies will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNICEF, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

59. Within the framework of cooperation with the implementing Partner, programme audits will be commissioned by UNICEF and undertaken by private audit services.
60. The implementation of the current cooperation arrangement will be monitored through joint annual reviews, as well as a midterm review of progress in 2013. National monitoring systems will be strengthened, particularly for administrative data collection in the areas of social welfare and education.
61. The analysis of the situation of children will be further developed using new data generated from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in 2010, the 2011 national census results and the planned 2011 Survey of Income and Living Conditions. A secondary data analysis of the status of children and children poverty will be undertaken on the basis of the Household Budget Survey data. A comprehensive evaluation of the child care system reform will be conducted in middle of the country programme and a country-led evaluation is planned toward the end of the country programme on the impact of education inclusion. Additional research will be undertaken as defined in the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP).

Part VIII: Commitments of UNICEF

62. The UNICEF Executive Board has approved a total commitment not exceeding the equivalent of USD 3,750,000 from UNICEF Regular Resources, subject to availability of funds, to support the activities detailed in this Country Programme Action Plan, for the period beginning 01 January 2011 and ending 31 December 2015.
63. The UNICEF Executive Board has also authorized UNICEF to seek additional funding to support the programmes specified in this Country Programme Action Plan, referred therein as Other Resources, to an amount equivalent to USD 23,500,000 for proposed projects. The availability of these funds will be subject to donor interest in proposed projects. To this end, UNICEF will undertake to advocate their support within the local and international donor community.
64. The above funding commitments and proposals are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals, which may be launched by Government or by the United Nations System in response to a Government request.
65. UNICEF support to the development and implementation of activities within the Country Programme Action Plan may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of UNICEF support may be provided to Non Governmental and Civil Society Organisations as agreed within the framework of the individual programmes.
66. UNICEF shall appoint project staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.
67. Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, UNICEF funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Country Programme Action Plan.

These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the MYWPs. By mutual consent between the Government and UNICEF, if the rate of implementation in any project is substantially below the annual estimates, funds not earmarked by donors to UNICEF for specific projects may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile projects that are expected to achieve faster rates of execution.

68. UNICEF will consult with ministries and agencies concerned on timely requisition of cash assistance, supplies and equipment, or services. UNICEF will keep concerned officials informed of the movement of commodities, in order to facilitate efficient and timely clearing, warehousing and distribution.
69. In consultation with the Government focal cooperation department, UNICEF maintains the right to request a joint review of the use of commodities supplied but not used for the purposes specified in this Country Programme Action Plan and MYWPs, for the purpose of reprogramming those commodities within the framework of the CPAP.
70. In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNICEF shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNICEF and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in 30 days.
71. 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 UNICEF in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNICEF shall proceed with the payment within 30 days.
72. UNICEF shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.
73. Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.
74. Cross-sectoral costs will cover basic operational costs for support staff and technical assistance in the area of supply, procurement, general logistics and staff security.

Part IX: Commitments of the Government

75. The Government will provide all personnel, premises, supplies, technical assistance and funds, recurring and non-recurring support, necessary for the programme, except as provided by UNICEF and/or other United Nations agencies, international organisations or bilateral agencies, or non-governmental organisations.
76. The Government will support UNICEF's efforts to raise funds required to meet the financial needs of the Programme of Cooperation and will cooperate with UNICEF by: encouraging potential donor government to make available to UNICEF the funds needed to implement the unfunded components of the programme; endorsing UNICEF's effort to raise funds for the programme from the private sector both internationally and in Serbia; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations, and revenue from Greeting Card and products operations in Serbia to support UNICEF programmes which will be tax exempt.

77. In accordance with the Basic Cooperation Agreement, the Government will be responsible for the clearance, receipt, warehousing, distribution and accounting of supplies and equipment made available by UNICEF. No taxes, fees, tolls or duties shall be levied on supplies, equipment, or services furnished by UNICEF under this Country Programme Action Plan. UNICEF shall also be exempt from Value Added Tax (VAT) in respect of local procurement of supplies or services procured in support of UNICEF assisted programmes.
78. A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the MYWP, will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNICEF will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners 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 Implementing partner.
79. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the MYWPs only.
80. Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners 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 MYWPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, UNICEF regulations, policies and procedures will apply.
81. In the case of international NGO and GO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the MYWPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds.
82. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNICEF will provide timely access to:
- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNICEF;
 - All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.
83. The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNICEF. Each Implementing Partner 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 UNICEF;
 - Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
 - Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to UNICEF on a quarterly basis.
84. 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).

85. When organising periodic programme review and planning meetings, including annual reviews, annual planning meetings and the Mid-Term Review, Government shall encourage and facilitate the participation of donors, United Nations agencies, members of the UNICEF Executive Board, non-governmental organisation or civil society organisations, as appropriate.
86. The Government will authorise the publication through various national and international media of the results of the Programme of Cooperation, and experiences derived from it.
87. As per the provision of the BCA, the Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against UNICEF and its officials, advisors and agents. UNICEF and its officials, advisors and agents will not be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under this agreement, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and UNICEF that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of such advisors, agents or employees.

Part X: Other Provisions

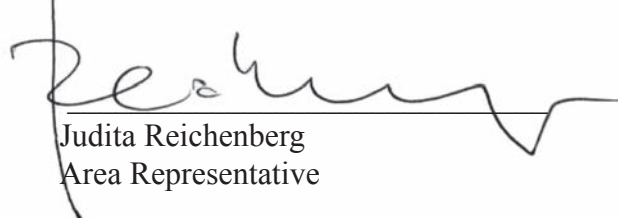
88. This Country Programme Action Plan shall supersede any previously signed Country Programme Action Plan and become effective upon signature, but will be understood to cover programme activities to be implemented during the period from 01 January 2011 through 31 December 2015.
89. The Country Programme Action Plan may be modified by mutual consent of the Government and UNICEF, based on the outcome of the annual reviews, the Mid Term Review or compelling circumstances.
90. Nothing in this Country Programme Action Plan shall in any way be construed to waive the protection of UNICEF accorded by the contents and substance of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946, to which the Government of Serbia is a signatory.
91. IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day, 17 December 2010 in Belgrade, Republic of Serbia.

For the Government of the Republic of Serbia



Milica Delevic
Director, European Integration Office

For the United Nations Children's Fund



Judita Reichenberg
Area Representative

ANNEX:

Country Programme Action Plan Results and Resource Matrix

Annex I: CPAP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – SERBIA

Expected UNDAF CP Outcomes: 1.1. All branches of government at local and national levels are accountable, transparent, and gender responsive 2.1. Increased access to, and provision of, quality basic social services (health, education, social welfare, and affordable housing) for all, especially vulnerable and marginalized populations							
Expected Outcomes with Indicators and Baselines (Programme Component Results)	Expected Outputs (Intermediate Results)	Output Targets and Indicators (Intermediate Result Indicators)	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by Programme Component Results (per year, in US\$ '000)			
				2011	2012	2013	2014
UNDG Agency Programme Component: Systems Strengthening for Social Inclusion							
<p>1. By the end of 2015, more excluded children and families benefit from education, social welfare, and justice services, in line with new legislation.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Preschool enrollment rate of children aged 3-5 among Roma and rural children</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 10% among Roma and rural children (LSMS¹)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Increase to 30% among Roma and rural children</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Ratio between institutionalized care and alternative family-based care for children with disabilities</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 3:1 (Serbia CRC Report 2008)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 2:1</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of adolescents out-of-school</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 16% (MICS3)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 11% (30% reduction)</p>	<p>1.1. By the end of 2015, the Ministry of Education and municipalities ensure that preschool and primary school are inclusive; and that statutory mechanisms (funding, individualized support for inclusion) and services are resourced and functioning to identify risk and prevent school drop-out.</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % increase in spaces available in publicly financed preschool programmes for 4 year-olds in 4 districts with the poorest coverage in 2009/2010</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Number of children of age 4 in publicly financed preschool programmes vs. total number of children of age 4 - Raski district (789 spaces, 18.28% coverage), Toplicki district (176 spaces, 18.41% coverage), Pcinjski district (410 spaces, 13.61% coverage), Macvanski district (635 spaces, 20.60% coverage) (RSOS 2009/2010)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% increase in spaces available in target districts</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Availability and application of per-capita funding formula that takes into account the cost of inclusion</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> No per-capita funding formula established</p> <p><u>Target:</u> The new funding formula for allocating resources per student takes into account costs of inclusion and is applied</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of municipalities with a functioning inter-sectoral Commission for Inclusive Education</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> to be determined by end 2010 (UNICEF/MoE rapid assessment)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 80% of municipalities</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Availability and application of minimum package of drop-out prevention measures within the education system (e.g. identification of risk and individual support)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Minimum package of drop-out prevention measures adopted and applied in primary schools with highest drop-out rate</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of primary schools that have successfully applied measures for violence prevention</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> TBD in 2011 (MoE)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Increase of 20%</p>	<p>Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Labor and Social Policy (MoLSP), Ministry of Interior (Mol), Schools, Municipalities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs),</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Regular Resources</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Other Resources</p>	<p>425</p> <p>425</p> <p>425</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p>	<p>425</p> <p>425</p> <p>425</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p>	<p>425</p> <p>425</p> <p>425</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p> <p>2 940</p>

Annex I: CPAP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – SERBIA

<p><u>Indicator:</u> % of children in conflict with the law placed in diversion schemes <u>Baseline:</u> 1.69% of all registered cases of children in conflict with the law (SORS) <u>Target:</u> 20% of all registered cases</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> U5MR for Roma <u>Baseline:</u> MICS 4 <u>Target:</u> To be defined</p>	<p>1.2. By the end of 2015, the social welfare system applies a case management approach to its child clients (with a focus on children victims of violence) and ensures the availability of specialized community-based services, with particular emphasis on children with disabilities and adolescents off-track</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Proportion of individual care plans for children regularly revised in line with new standards <u>Baseline:</u> 0 (Institute for Social Protection) <u>Target:</u> 80%</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Availability and implementation of standards and licensing procedures for social welfare services and professionals as defined in the Social Welfare Law <u>Baseline:</u> No standards or procedures in place <u>Target:</u> Standards for 5 groups of services adopted. All case managers in Centers for Social Work licensed. All state service providers and 70% of other service providers who apply for licensing are licensed</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of municipalities financing community-based services for children with disabilities <u>Baseline:</u> 24,7% - 43 out of 174 in total (MoLSP Annual Report for 2009) <u>Target:</u> 80%</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Availability and implementation of standards and procedures for diversion schemes and other local services for adolescents-at-risk, especially boys <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> Standards and procedures for at least 3 diversion schemes adopted and schemes funded through national budgetary resources. Standards for at least 2 new local services for adolescents-at-risk adopted and services funded</p>	<p>MoLSP (including Centers for Social Work), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), MoI, Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS), National and Provincial Institutes for Social Protection, CSOs, Municipalities</p>						
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Annex I: CPAP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – SERBIA

	<p>1.3. By the end of 2015, the health system ensures that newborn and early childhood services are available and used by excluded groups, with particular emphasis on children with disabilities and Roma</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Inclusion of BFHI+ standards into relevant by-laws and criteria for resource allocation <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> BFHI+ standards are included in the by-laws regulating quality of health services and standards of staffing, equipment and premises, as well as in the criteria for resource allocation</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of mothers and newborns in the poorest quintile that receive their full entitlement of pre-and post-natal care services <u>Baseline:</u> MICS 4 <u>Target:</u> 95% of mothers and newborns from the poorest quintile (to be refined according to MICS 4 results)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of primary health centers that apply innovative programmes for early detection and care of children with disabilities in line with the national professional methodological guidelines <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 30%</p>	<p>MoH, Institute of Public Health of Serbia</p>						
	<p>1.4. By the end of 2015, national authorities use a reliable sex-disaggregated data system for planning, budgeting and monitoring to address child poverty and social exclusion</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Issuance and use of annual progress reports on implementation of social welfare and education laws <u>Baseline:</u> None <u>Target:</u> 4 annual analytical progress reports produced in the field of social welfare and 3 annual analytical progress reports produced on the inclusion provisions of the education law</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of new policies relevant to children developed on the basis of evidence as of January 2011 <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 70%</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of children at risk of poverty before social transfers (excluding pensions) vs. % of budget allocated for child allowances <u>Baseline:</u> 20.3% vs. 1% - parity index 20.3 in 2009 (% of children taken from SIPRU annual report; % of budget taken from Ministry of Finance) <u>Target:</u> Parity index 8.12</p>	<p>MoLSP, MoE, Ministry of Finance (MoF), National and Provincial Institutes for Social Protection, National Institute for Education, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS), Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit (SIPRU)</p>						

Annex I: CPAP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – SERBIA

Expected UNDAF CP Outcomes: 1.2. Rule of law is strengthened with international commitments and human rights instruments 1.3. Civil society participates effectively in decision-making, policy, planning and monitoring processes 2.1. Increased access to, and provision of, quality basic social services (health, education, social welfare, and affordable housing) for all, especially vulnerable and marginalized populations 2.2. Communities and individuals enjoy higher levels of tolerance and safety, and their human rights are protected									
Expected Outcomes with Indicators and Baselines (Programme Component Results)	Expected Outputs (Intermediate Results)	Output Targets and Indicators (Intermediate Result Indicators)	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by Programme Component Results (per year, in US\$ '000)					
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
UNDG Agency Programme Component: Social Accountability for Children's Rights									
<p>2. By the end of 2015, Serbia's child rights infrastructure will be strengthened and civic and private engagement enhanced to realize children's rights</p> <p>Indicator: Status of outstanding CRC recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14 on independent monitoring 20 on data collection 24 on cooperation with civil society <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Ombudsman for Children established in 2008 Devinfo established and operated by 	<p>2.1. By the end of 2015, civil society organizations, including self-representational groups, effectively mobilize demand for and access to entitlements, influence behavioral change and participate in local decision making bodies to facilitate social inclusion</p>	<p>Indicator: % of boys and girls from vulnerable groups not going to preschool because of parental attitudes Baseline: MICS 4 Target: 30% increase in attendance of preschool education by boys and girls from vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicator: % of poor who are not receiving MOP due to lack of information on availability of MOP and application procedures Baseline: 49% (LSMS) Target: 20%</p> <p>Indicator: % of municipalities having the practice of involving children and adolescents in consultations around local decisions relevant to them Baseline: To be defined in 2011 Target: 30%</p> <p>Indicator: Number of annual CSO coalitions' initiatives taking action on reducing violence among adolescents and youth with national and social media coverage Baseline: 2 in 2010 Target: 2 per year</p>	<p>CSOs, Local self governments, Schools, Parents' associations, Municipalities, Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, Media MoLSP, MoE, MoH, MoYS</p>	<p>325</p> <p>325</p> <p>1 760</p>	<p>325</p> <p>325</p> <p>1 760</p>	<p>325</p> <p>325</p> <p>1 760</p>	<p>325</p> <p>325</p> <p>1 760</p>	<p>325</p> <p>325</p> <p>1 760</p>	<p>1 625</p> <p>8 800</p>

Annex I: CPAP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – SERBIA

<p>c. Government mechanisms of cooperation between Government and civil society</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Implementation or significant advances on the relevant CRC recommendations evidenced</p> <p>Indicator: % of National Budget spent on child allowances</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 1.32% (MoLSP 2007)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 2.5%</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % increase in the contributions by 50 of Serbia's largest companies to the realization of children's rights</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Corporate Survey 2010</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 20%</p>	<p>2.2. By the end of 2015, independent oversight and monitoring bodies, including CSOs, monitor the impact of relevant education, health and social welfare policies on the most disadvantaged children and use relevant findings to advocate for policy changes</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of strategic child-focused reports produced by Republic Ombudsman Office that have been presented in public, communicated with decision-makers and have impact on improvements in policy and/or practice</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 1 since the establishment of the Republic Ombudsman Office</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 2 reports per year with 50% of recommendations implemented</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of recommendations related to discrimination against children by legal entities implemented (either after initial recommendation submitted or after warning submitted)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% of recommendations submitted by Commissioner for Equality</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Annual Parliamentary review of progress reports on implementation of social welfare and education laws</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Annual reviews conducted and debated every year</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Civil society coalitions' monitoring and reporting on the impact of relevant policies and budget allocations in education, social welfare and health policies on the most disadvantaged children and use of findings for policy dialogue</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least one annual monitoring report published and used as an advocacy tool for dialogue with policy makers in order to influence policies and budget allocations</p>	<p>Republic Ombudsman Office, Commissioner for Equality Office, Parliamentary Committee on Child Rights, CSOs,</p>					
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Annex I: CPAP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – SERBIA

	<p>2.3. By the end of 2015, engagement with media and the private sector results in the application of child-rights oriented standards and an increase in financial and non-financial contributions to social inclusion</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of strategic corporate partners engaged and extent of their financial and non-financial support to programmes for children <u>Baseline:</u> Corporate survey 2010 <u>Target:</u> 20% increase in the number of strategic corporate partners and 20% increase in their financial and non-financial contribution</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Availability of child rights-oriented standards and % of 50 largest corporations incorporating these standards in business practices in specific areas (human resources, advertising, supply chain) <u>Baseline:</u> None <u>Target:</u> Child rights standards developed and 20% of 50 largest corporations have incorporated these standards in their business practices in specific areas (human resources, advertising, supply chain)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Availability and implementation of child rights standards in business practices of media organizations (programme, reporting) <u>Baseline:</u> None <u>Target:</u> Child rights standards for media organizations developed and 20% of top national media organizations (print and electronic media, media associations and media regulatory bodies) have incorporated these standards into their business practice (programme, reporting)</p>	<p>Corporate sector (including media organisations), Business associations, Ministry of Culture, Sport organisations, Media associations and media regulatory bodies, Journalism Universities</p>						
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