

Annex III: UNDAF Outcomes, Indicators, and Outputs



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United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2011-2015

UNDAF Outcome 1: Strengthened Good Governance			
<p>Indicator: World Governance Index (WGI) Source: Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf page 77 Baseline: 0.632 (2008) Target: TBD</p>		<p>Indicator: Corruption Perception Index (CPI) Source: Transparency International at http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009/cpi_2009_table Baseline: Rank: 83; Score: 3.5 (2009) Target: TBD</p>	
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Country Programme Output Indicators	Partners
<p>1.1 - All branches of government at local and national levels are accountable, transparent, and gender responsive <i>(UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UNODC, FAO, UNECE, UNHCR, UNESCO, IOM, ILO, WHO)</i></p> <p>Indicator: WG Indicator - Government effectiveness Source: World Bank at http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp Baseline: -0.28 (2008) Target: 0.5 (2015)</p> <p>Indicator: WG Indicator - Control of corruption Source: World Bank at http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp Baseline: -0.16 (2008) Target: >0 (2015)</p> <p>Indicator: % of women holding parliament positions Source: NSO Baseline: 22% (National Parliament); 21% (Municipal Parliaments) (2008) Target: 27 (2015)</p>	<p>1.1.1-National and sub-national authorities have strengthened capacity to mainstream gender in public policies and practices (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM)</p>	<p>Indicator: Source: Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Provincial and Local Governments, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, Independent Regulatory Bodies, Justice Sector, Civil Society Organizations, National Statistical Office, external partners, and others</p>
	<p>1.1.2- National and sub-national authorities, including line ministries, have developed capacities to plan, manage and monitor inclusive, integrated, and EU compliant development, and to manage resources, coordinate investments, and report on public spending in all sectors (UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, FAO, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Source: Baseline: Target:</p>	
	<p>1.1.3- Institutional and legislative frameworks (including national policies, strategies, and mechanisms) for identification and protection of stateless persons and IDPs, and for governance of the labour market in accordance with the international standards are defined, adopted, and implemented (UNHCR, ILO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Source: Baseline: Target:</p>	
	<p>1.1.4 - Strengthened human and institutional capacity of national and local authorities and other relevant institutions (national statistical office, judicial and law enforcement institutions, local governments, and other) to collect, analyze, monitor, and disseminate sex-disaggregated data and to modernize the science, technology and innovation system (UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, UNESCO, IOM, ILO, UNIFEM, UNESCO, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: % of disaggregated data Source: NSO Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	

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<p>1.2 - Rule of law is strengthened for compliance with international commitments and human rights instruments (UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR, ILO, UNIFEM, WHO)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> WG Indicator - Rule of Law <u>Source:</u> World Bank at http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp <u>Baseline:</u> - 0.46 <u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> WG Index - Rule of Law <u>Source:</u> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf <u>Baseline:</u>0.542 (2008) <u>Target:</u> 0.1 (2015)</p>	<p>1.2.1 – Regulatory and institutional frameworks for access to justice, and to combat corruption, organized crime, terrorism, drugs, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants and domestic violence, are compliant with international and EU standards (UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % of EU compliant regulatory and institutional frameworks <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Ministry of Interior, Customs Administration, Anti-Corruption Agency, Anti-Money Laundering Administration, Serbian Ombudsman, Judicial Academy, CSOs, and others</p>
	<p>1.2.2 - Police, Customs, Anti-Money Laundering Administration, Ministry of Interior, Prosecutor's Office, the Judiciary, Penal Sanctions Administration and Forensic Science Services, have enhanced knowledge to use and implement relevant national legislation and international standards (UNODC, UNIFEM)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	
	<p>1.2.3 - Serbian institutions and judiciary are better able to implement UN Human Rights Treaties, follow up the decisions and recommendations provided by the UN Human Rights Bodies and European Court of Human Rights, and establish inclusive and participatory process of developing human rights reports (OHCHR, UNIFEM, UNICEF)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	
	<p>1.2.4 - Parliamentary, independent, and regulatory bodies are better able to fulfill their oversight functions and adequately respond to violation of human rights and advancement of human rights culture and gender-equality (OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> WG Index - Regulatory quality <u>Source:</u> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf <u>Baseline:</u> -0.20 (2008) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p>	

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

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UNDAF Outcome 2: Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion Enhanced			
<p>Indicator: WGI-Sustainable Development Source: Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf Baseline: 0.585 (2008) Target: TBD</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Country Programme Output Indicators	Partners
<p>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</p> <p><i>(UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UN-HABITAT, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNAIDS/UNJT, UNESCO, ILO, WHO)</i></p> <p>Indicator: WG Index -Sustainable development-social dimension Source: <u>Source:</u> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf Baseline: 0.829 (2008) Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: % GDP share of expenditures for social services Source: Ministry of Finance Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>2.1.1 –Evidence-based policies, human resources, and mechanisms to support inclusive child-centered education and development, including quality assurance and monitoring system, are adopted and implemented in line with the relevant legislation (UNICEF, OHCHR)</p>	<p>Indicator: Source: Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>GOS, Parliament of Serbia, independent regulatory bodies, Justice Sector, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Pension-insurance Fund of Serbia, CSOs, media, and others</p>
	<p>2.1.2 - National health policy frameworks, health institutions, communities, and referral mechanisms able to provide better health services and access responsive to the needs of disadvantaged, socially excluded, most-at-risk, and vulnerable populations (UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNAIDS/UNJT, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Source: Baseline: Target:</p>	
	<p>2.1.3 - Ministry of youth and sport, national and regional youth offices, able to stimulate and facilitate activism, participation, and integration at community level and provision of quality peer education and access to non-formal learning opportunities for young men and women, including disadvantaged and marginalized populations (IOM, UNFPA, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Source: Baseline: Target:</p>	

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Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Country Programme Output Indicators	Partners
	2.1.4 - Improved formulation and implementation of social welfare and employment policies, availability of social welfare services and measures especially targeting vulnerable populations (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR, FAO, WHO)	<u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u>	
	2.1.5 - National and local authorities have better human and institutional capacities able to develop and manage sustainable socially inclusive policy instruments, legal assistance, and affordable housing programs for low-income and vulnerable population (UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, IOM)	<u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u>	
	2.1.6 - Public knowledge and awareness on social issues and problems related to vulnerable populations enhanced, including vulnerable populations' capacity and willingness to demand better services and to become active partners in policy making and implementation (UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, OHCHR, WHO)	<u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u>	

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Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Country Programme Output Indicators	Partners
<p>2.2 - Communities and individuals enjoy higher levels of tolerance and safety, and their human rights are protected (UNICEF, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNIFRM, UNAIDS/UNJT, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, UNOPS, WHO)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> WG Index - Human rights and participation <u>Source:</u> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf <u>Baseline:</u> 0.637 (2008) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> WG Index - Civil and political rights index <u>Source:</u> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf <u>Baseline:</u> 0.768 (2008) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> WG Index - Women's rights <u>Source:</u> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf <u>Baseline:</u> 0.482 (2008) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p>	<p>2.2.1 – Public institutions, local governments, communities, and civil society have improved and coordinated capacities and gender-mainstreamed procedures to protect and support victims of violence, abuse and neglect, and are able to engage in prevention and response planning through participation, dialogue, inter-ethnic and inter-cultural partnerships (UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, IOM, UNAIDS/UNJT, UNESCO, WHO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Civil Society Organizations, local communities, Commissariat for Refugees, SNC/UNESCO, media, universities, and others</p>
	<p>2.2.2 - Commissariat for Refugees, relevant institutions, and local governments able to support (re)integration of returnees and foreign migrants, and refugees, IDPs and persons at risk of statelessness have knowledge on procedures for civil registration and are able to realize their human rights (IOM, UNHCR)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	
	<p>2.2.3 - Human Rights Defenders develop networks of advocacy and solidarity for human rights, and the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights is able to respond to their issues(OHCHR)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	
	<p>2.2.4 - Stigma, discrimination and other key social determinants of vulnerability addressed in HIV-related policies and programmes, and access to justice for those affected is enabled, coordinated and promoted (UNAIDS/UNJT)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	

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Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Country Programme Output Indicators	Partners
<p>2.3 - Increasingly diverse and internationally competitive enterprises/economic actors work in a favorable business environment and provide enhanced job and diversified income generating opportunities (especially in rural areas)</p> <p><i>(UNECE, FAO, UNWTO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, IOM, ILO, WHO)</i></p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> WG Index - Sustainable development-economic dimension <u>Source:</u> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf <u>Baseline:</u> 0.424 (2008) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Comparative employment rates of men and women of working age (15-64yrs) <u>Source:</u> NSO, DevInfo <u>Baseline:</u> 58.7(m); 43.3(f) (2009) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) <u>Source:</u> World Economic Forum at http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global%20Competitiveness%20Report/index.htm <u>Baseline:</u> Rank:98;Score:3.77 (2008) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p>	<p>2.3.1 –National policies, programmes and safer technologies for rural entrepreneurship, agri-business, on-and-off farm diversification, and rural services are enhanced, and system of occupational safety and health is compliant with FAO standards and practices (FAO, WHO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	<p>Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Culture, Tourist Organizations, CSO, NGOs, SNC/UNESCO,LGB/UNESCO, National Employment Service, extension services, and others</p>
	<p>2.3.2. Increased awareness of key stakeholders on public-private partnerships and improved capacities of public administrators on designing and implementing PPP projects (UNECE, UNWTO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> # of PPP in public services, infrastructure, and tourism <u>Source:</u> Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Tourism <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u></p>	
	<p>2.3.3 - National policies and strategies on competitiveness and productivity strengthened (UNIDO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	
	<p>2.3.4 - Network of employment services, promotion policies, and sustainable development plans able to respond to the need of people (especially youth and unemployed) and communities developed, and rural development strengthened (IOM, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	

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Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Country Programme Output Indicators	Partners
<p>2.4 - Human capital is increased and equipped to function in a knowledge-based, competitive, equitable, and free-market economy (UNODC, UNWTO, UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> WG Index - Human Development <u>Source:</u> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWVG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf <u>Baseline:</u> 0.780 (2008) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Human Development Index (HDI) <u>Source:</u> UNDP at http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_SRB.html <u>Baseline:</u> 0.826 (2007) 67 out of 182 countries (High Human Development) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p>	<p>2.4.1 – Rural Development Network and extension services are prepared to provide farmers with knowledge and skills on sustainable crop, livestock, fisheries production and forest management, and utilization of rural development programmes including IPARD (FAO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	<p>Government of Serbia, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Finance, TOS, Tourism and Hospitality Faculty and High School, Rural Development Network and extension services, and others</p>
	<p>2.4.2 - Education institutions and other relevant institutions able to provide better quality and standards of education on tourism and cultural heritage and transfer of knowledge and technologies (UNWTO, UNESCO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	
	<p>2.4.3 - Selected industries in the fields of continuous improvement and small-and-medium sized enterprises able to access qualified services on quality of production, state-of-the-art methodologies for productivity, clustering, lean manufacturing tools, environmental management, and corporate social responsibility (UNIDO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	

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

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UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased Regional Stability and Cooperation			
<p>Indicator: WGI – Peace and Security Source: Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf Baseline: 0.754 (2008) Target: TBD</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Country Programme Output Indicators	Partners
<p>3.1- National institutions cooperate and coordinate regionally to prevent and respond to crisis and disaster <i>(UNDP, IOM, UNIFEM, UNESCO, WHO)</i></p> <p>Indicator: National and regional cooperation agreements to exchange information and experience Source: Government of Serbia Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>	<p>3.1.1 - Enhanced national and sub-national institutional and regulatory frameworks, capacities and mechanisms to prevent and respond to crisis and disaster (advocacy mechanisms, early-warning systems, and other), to manage victims of natural disasters, and to assess risk on cultural and natural heritage (UNDP, IOM, UNESCO, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Source: Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, MAB/UNESCO, WHC/UNESCO, SNC/UNESCO, MoESP, MoC, LGB/UNESCO, UNESCO Secretariats, national focal points, and others</p>
	<p>3.1.2 - Regional cooperation network and coordination mechanisms to prevent and respond to crisis and disaster established (IOM, UNESCO, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Source: Baseline: Target:</p>	
<p>3.2 - Relevant institutions engaged at national and regional level to reduce trans-national crime <i>(UNODC, IOM, UNHCR)</i></p> <p>Indicator: WG Index - Public security Source: Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf Baseline: 0.594 (2008) Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: WG Index - Crime rate Source: Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf Baseline: 0.500 (2008) Target: TBD</p>	<p>3.2.1 – Capacities and mechanisms in place to enable relevant judiciary and criminal justice institutions to work closely with regional counterparts in the area of mutual recognition, the enforcement of judicial decisions, the provision of mutual legal assistance, extradition and asset recovery, and implementation of witness protection program (UNODC, IOM)</p>	<p>Indicator: Source: Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Interior, Customs Administration, judiciary, and other national entities</p>
	<p>3.2.2 - Criminal justice responsiveness, national framework and capacities for systematic prevention, information exchange, and management of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants strengthened (IOM, UNHCR, UNODC)</p>	<p>Indicator: Source: Baseline: Target:</p>	

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Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Country Programme Output Indicators	Partners
	3.2.3 – Enhanced national institutional capacity of integrated border management, and cross-border financial investigations (laboratory for forensics, multi-departmental team, and other) to implement effective, integrated, and EU-compliant management systems and techniques (IOM, UNODC)	<u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u>	
3.3 - Line ministries and/with local communities manage and protect cultural and natural heritage (UNESCO, UNWTO, UNEP, FAO) <u>Indicator:</u> % of budget allocated for protection and management of cultural and natural heritage (ministerial and municipal level) <u>Source:</u> Ministry of Finance <u>Baseline:</u> TBD <u>Target:</u> TBD	3.3.1 - Key stakeholders have the knowledge and capacity to improve protection of ingenious agricultural systems and landscapes, agricultural biodiversity (plant and animal genetic resources), and resilient ecosystems through promotion of sustainable rural tourism and valorization, protection and certification of traditional agricultural food and non-food products (FAO)	<u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u>	Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Tourism Organization of Serbia, SNC/UNESCO, LGB/UNESCO, NGOs, media, and others
	3.3.2 –Regional and national cooperation, to plan and manage initiatives in the area of biodiversity, management of cultural and natural assets, water and energy, and sustainable tourism development at natural and cultural heritage sites, is established(UNESCO, UNWTO)	<u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u>	
	3.3.3 - Key national and local stakeholders have increased knowledge and capacity to better manage UNESCO designated sites and to implement world heritage operational guidelines and internationally accepted standards and practices (UNESCO)	<u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u>	

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Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Country Programme Output Indicators	Partners
<p>3.4 - Regional trade and market integration enhanced (UNECE, FAO, UNWTO)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> World Trade Indicator (WTI) – Institutional environment <u>Source:</u> World Bank http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wti2008/1a.asp?regionID=r2&periodID=15&vr=Rank <u>Baseline:</u> 94 out of 181 (2008) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> World Trade Indicator (WTI) – Trade facilitation <u>Source:</u> World Bank at http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wti2008/1a.asp?regionID=r2&periodID=15&vr=Rank <u>Baseline:</u> 115 out of 151 (2008) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p>	<p>3.4.1- National and regional institutional framework for regional trade integration, facilitation, and liberalization developed (FAO, UNWTO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	<p>Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Regulatory authorities and conformity assessment bodies, Ministry of Trade, Customs Administration, TOS, NGOs, media, and others</p>
	<p>3.4.2 - Institutional capacities of product certification and market surveillance authorities are strengthened (UNECE)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	
	<p>3.4.3 - National capacity for border crossing facilitation is strengthened (UNECE)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	
<p>3.5 - National institutions work with civil society to manage and monitor migration through improved partnerships (IOM, UNHCR, WHO)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> WG Index - Refugees/Asylum seekers index <u>Source:</u> Forum for a New World Governance (FNWG) at http://www.world-governance.org/IMG/pdf_WGI_full_version_EN.pdf <u>Baseline:</u> 0.880 (2008) <u>Target:</u> TBD</p>	<p>3.5.1 - National asylum system and practices compliant with EU <i>Acquis</i> on Asylum, and referral between asylum system and national mechanism for protection of victims of trafficking, with access to international protection established (UNHCR, IOM)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Diaspora, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Commissariat for Refugees, the Diaspora, CSOs, media, and others</p>
	<p>3.5.2 - Commissariat for Refugees, national and local institutions, and civil society, have improved capacity in migration management, and mechanisms, procedures and facilities for accommodating stranded migrants, unaccompanied minors, and refugees are improved (IOM, UNHCR)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	
	<p>3.5.3 - Improved institutional capacity and procedures for youth labour migration, including the ability to research, analyze and make policy and operational recommendations (IOM, WHO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	
	<p>3.5.4 - Mechanisms and partnerships with Serbian Diaspora and relevant government, science and academic institutions developed (IOM)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	

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Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Country Programme Output Indicators	Partners
<p>3.6 - National and local authorities partner with communities, ethnic minority groups, and civil society organizations to better manage territorial development and promote social cohesion (UN-HABITAT, UNESCO, WHO)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> ↘ regional disparities in GDP in Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) per capita <u>Source:</u> Ministry of Finance <u>Baseline:</u> TBD <u>Target:</u> TBD</p>	<p>3.6.1 - National and local authorities and related institutions develop partnership frameworks and mobilize resources for managing inclusive and integrated territorial/urban development through knowledge sharing platforms, regional cooperation and networking. (UN-HABITAT, UNOPS, WHO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	<p>GOS, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, SCTM, European Local Administrations from neighboring countries (EU and non-EU members, SNC/UNESCO, LGB/UNESCO, MESP, MOC, and sites), and others</p>
	<p>3.6.2 - Key national and local stakeholders have competencies critical for implementing inclusive management practices with the local communities and civil society into territorial development related to the UNESCO designated sites (UNESCO)</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> <u>Source:</u> <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	

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List of Definitions:

Corruption Perception Index (CPI) – Source: Transparency International at http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009. The specific latest scores as of 2009 can be accessed from: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009/cpi_2009_table

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

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

The latest WB-WGI specific scores for Serbia can be accessed from http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp and composite components can be accessed from: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c246.pdf>

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

1. **Voice and Accountability** - measures the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media
2. **Political Stability and Absence of Violence** - measures the perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism
3. **Government Effectiveness** - measures the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies
4. **Regulatory Quality** - measures the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development
5. **Rule of Law** - measures the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, in particular the quality of contract enforcement, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence
6. **Control of Corruption** - measures the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.

The aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. The individual data sources underlying the aggregate indicators are drawn from a diverse variety of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations. The six governance indicators are measured in units ranging from about -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes. The WGI is produced by Daniel Kaufman (Brookings Institution), Aart Kraay (World Bank Development Economics Research Group), and Massimo Mastruzzi (World Bank Institute). *Disclaimer: The WGI do not reflect the official views of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent. The WGI are not used by the World Bank Group to allocate resources.*

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

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

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

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

1. Indicator: Peace and Security:

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

2. Indicator: Rule of Law:

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

3. Indicator: Human Rights and Participation:

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

4. Indicator: Sustainable Development:

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

5. Indicator: Human Development:

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

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

The CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI) is a participatory needs assessment and action planning tool for civil society around the world, with the aim of creating a knowledge base and momentum for civil society strengthening initiatives. The CSI is initiated and implemented by, and for, civil society organizations at the country level, and actively involves, and disseminates its findings, to a broad range of stakeholders including: government, donors, academics and the public at large. The two primary goals of the CSI

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are: to enhance the strength and sustainability of civil society, and to strengthen civil society's contribution to positive social change. To achieve these goals, civil society stakeholders make use of participatory and other research methods to create an assessment of the state of civil society. This assessment is then used to collectively set goals and create an agenda for strengthening civil society in the future.

World Trade Indicator (WTI) – Source: World Bank at

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE/0,,contentMDK:22421950~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:239071,00.html> with specific scores for Serbia at <http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wti2008/1a.asp?regionID=r2&periodID=15&vr=Rank>

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

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

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

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

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

The Human Development Index (HDI) – Source: UNDP at http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_SRB.html

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

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

The index is not in any sense a comprehensive measure of human development. It does not, for example, include important indicators such as gender or income inequality nor more difficult to measure concepts like respect for human rights and political freedoms. What it does provide is a broadened prism for viewing human progress and the complex relationship between income and well-being.

Of the components of the HDI, only income and gross enrolment are somewhat responsive to short term policy changes. For that reason, it is important to examine changes in the human development index over time. The human development index trends tell an important story in that respect. Between 2000 and 2007 Serbia's HDI rose by 0.51% annually from 0.797 to 0.826 today. The index also distributes countries into four categories: low, medium, high, and very high human development. With

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2007 score, Serbia falls into the high human development category. The HDI scores in all regions have increased progressively over the years although all have experienced periods of slower growth or even reversals.

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

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

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

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

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

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