

Support to National Efforts for
PROMOTING PEACE BUILDING IN SOUTHERN SERBIA

SPANISH MDG ACHIEVEMENT FUND FOR Conflict Prevention and Recovery
A UN JOINT PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTED WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Responsive to:

UNDAF Outcome 3.1 Sustainable development plans that effectively respond to the need of people, communities and promote rural development

UNDAF Outcome 3.7 Improved network of employment services and strengthened employment promotion policies

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| <p>Programme Title: Promoting Peace building in Southern Serbia Programme Duration: 30 months Fund Management: Pass Through Lead Agency: UNDP Participating Agencies: UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, IOM Administrative Agent: UNDP National Lead Partner: MPALSG National Partners: Government of the Republic of Serbia, Coordination Body, Commissariat for Refugees, municipalities, NGOs, SCTM</p> | <p>Total Estimated Programme Budget: \$ 2,500,000</p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Planned resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG-F \$ 2,500,000 • Government \$ <p>2. Unfunded budget: \$ 0</p> |
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| UN Organizations and National Partners | |
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Table of Contents

| | | |
|----------|--|----|
| 1. | Executive summary | 3 |
| 2. | Situation Analysis | 4 |
| 2.1. | Context Serbia | 4 |
| 2.2. | Context South Serbia | 5 |
| 3. | Project Specific Analysis | 9 |
| 4. | Joint Programme Design and Implementation Plan | 11 |
| 5. | Management and Coordination Arrangements | 27 |
| 5.1. | Roles and Contribution | 27 |
| 5.2. | Coordination Mechanism | 28 |
| 6. | Fund Management Arrangements | 30 |
| 7. | Feasibility, Risk Management and Sustainability of Results | 31 |
| 8. | Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting | 33 |
| 9. | Legal Context or Basis of Relationship | 33 |
| Annexes | | |
| Annex 1: | Work Plan and Budget (first year) | |
| Annex 2: | Summary of Agencies' work | |

1. Executive Summary

This project is based on assumptions related to the current situation in and outside of South Serbia, potential future developments, and the role of development in conflict situations.

- South Serbia is a post-conflict setting, with latent tensions related to issues of inequalities perceived and actual and where violence has the potential for resurgence.
- Given the positive role of development in conflict, emphasis here is best placed on identifying developmental-type measures that can contribute to stability in the medium and long-term.

Since 2001 South Serbia has benefited from effective division of labour among the international agencies active in the region (see Annex II for detailed information). Whereas UNDP has focused on programming in governance, civil society and (to a lesser degree) local economic development OSCE has taken a leading role on judicial and police reform. Likewise, the monitoring of the security situation has fallen under the mandate of the European Monitoring Mission (EUMM). While areas of overlap have been present (among other things between UNDP- and USAID-funded initiatives), these overlaps were increasingly managed in a coordinated manner. The strong donor support enjoyed by the various UNDP-implemented initiatives in South Serbia have resulted in the delivery of over 20 million Euros through the European Union and other donors such as the World Bank, and the governments of the Austria, Netherlands, Norway, Luxembourg, and Sweden during the period 2001 - 2008. During the same period of time in south Serbia UNICEF was engaged in supporting youth development, social services and civil society, IOM on conflict mitigation capacity development and UNHCR on alleviating the needs of the vulnerable and displaced by providing durable and adequate housing solutions and sustainable livelihoods

However, conflict and peace dynamics in South Serbia remain rooted in several inequalities (political representation and participation, economic inequality, and access to social services) at inter-community, inter-municipality, and inter-regional/national levels. The UNDP Conflict Mitigation Mission conducted at the end of 2007 recommended actions to strengthen conflict mitigation impacts in South Serbia. To this end, the Mission recommended focussing on the following strategic objectives:

- Bolster multi-ethnic South Serbian identity.
- Build understanding, trust, and confidence between communities.
- Increase effectiveness and accountability of political process and institutions.
- Strengthen regional economic development and investment.

By mid 2008 UNDP, together with the UN Country Team in Serbia and international multi-bi partners operating in Serbia prepared a broad programmatic framework to address the underlying, latent causes of conflict in South Serbia. The framework actions are clustered around the following outcomes of the conceived intervention:

Outcome 1 - **Community cohesion and human capital**: Communities in south Serbia are stronger, more integrated, and better able to reduce inter-ethnic tensions and conflict risk.

Outcome 2 - **Public services**: More equitable and improved access to public services and welfare benefits (including basic registration documentation, health and education)

Outcome 3 - **Economic development**: Increased overall economic prosperity of the region, and reduced discrepancies in wealth and employment between ethnic groups, and with other parts of the country.

Outcome 4 - **Migration**: Migrants in South Serbia are provided with appropriate support to participate in the social and economic life of the region

With the aim of promoting socially cohesive and inclusive development process in partnership with national actors two initiatives are undertaken in South Serbia. A multi-bi pledge from the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Switzerland as well as from UNDP/BCPR with a indicative

development for stability and sustained economic growth in the Western Balkans and for Serbia. However, it also poses challenges for the country. Institutional and policy reforms are required, as is developing the capacity to absorb the significant funding that is and will continue to be available. These challenges are magnified in the country's poor regions, while also presenting opportunities for development.

2.2 Context: South Serbia

Overview: Social, economic and political dynamics in South Serbia – in which 90 percent of the Albanian population in Serbia lives² – have been significantly affected by the legacy of a low level insurgency in the municipalities of Presevo and Bujanovac in 2000-2001 linked to the 1998-1999 conflict in Kosovo. The situation in the region was stabilized in 2002 following the set of measures brought by the Government embodied in the “Covic Plan”³ which also included commitments by the Serbian government to promote social, political and economic recovery in the region.

The main achievements of the Covic plan to date are threefold: i) a significant investment in the physical infrastructure of the Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja municipalities, ii) the election of an Albanian mayor in Bujanovac, and iii) the establishment of a multi-ethnic police force. However, there are still unresolved issues with regards to employment opportunities for all ethnicities from the region, particularly as the economic situation has not improved. Furthermore, equitable ethnic representation in state and local governance structures continues to be contentious.

Whereas some progress has been made by the Serbian government and international development partners, continued stabilisation efforts are still needed to address latent tensions and polarisation between ethnic groups at a local level. A renewed pro-European perspective in central government offers opportunities in South Serbia for development and introduces a previously lacking impetus for efforts to support long-term peace. It also strengthens the “pull factor” for actors in the region to work in cooperation across ethnic lines in order to access development funding, such as the Instrument for Pre Accession (IPA), other EU instruments, the National Investment Plan (NIP) and other national funding streams.

Administration structure and population: The region of South Serbia is administratively divided into two Districts (Jablanica and Pčinja), with thirteen municipalities (See map appended in annex 1), and has a population of approximately 470,000 people. This corresponds to a NUTS⁴ level 2 region in line with EU criteria. According to the 2002 Census, more than 12 per cent of the population of the region belongs to the Albanian minority – concentrated mostly in the municipalities of Preševo, Bujanovac and Medvedja. There is a significant Roma population, representing the 4.7 per cent of the total population⁵ (see *Box 1* below for comparative population data). There are also 18,000 IDPs living in the region⁶.

² Not including UNMIK Kosovo

³ This refers to Nebojsa Covic who as Deputy Prime Minister at the time took the lead in government during the negotiation and subsequent rehabilitation process.

⁴ Nomenclature of Territories (NUTs) is an EU statistical mechanism for dividing up regions.

⁵ Due to under-reporting of births, the actual number of Roma living in the area is estimated to be much higher.

⁶ Source UNHCR internal reports

experienced massive emigration flows of younger and better educated individuals, who have moved to urban centres in search of better employment opportunities. Reliable data on internal and external migration patterns is limited. However, available information shows that there are three types of migration patterns in the region, mostly determined by poor employment opportunities. There is also limited data on international migration¹¹, particularly with respect to data on readmission and returns. Research is required to investigate what are the actual numbers of people returning from Western Europe, what is causing them to return and what their priority needs are once they have returned. Furthermore collaboration with different embassies of Western Capitals is required in order to obtain data on the number of people that they know have returned or who will be returning.

Access to public services: Access to public services in South Serbia is particularly difficult for children and youth. This is particularly true for Roma children who are not receiving their basic entitlement to medical health care, education and social protection. This is partly due to the fact that many children are not registered at birth. Birth registration is the single basic requirement to obtain subsequent access to public services.

Youth: Young people from different ethnicities in South Serbia face numerous challenges, particularly a legacy of conflict and resultant isolation from mainstream society and lack of interaction in the region. In addition to the employment and education issues indicated above, there is also a lack of opportunities or mechanisms for young people to actively participate in shaping and developing their society.

Although some steps have been taken to address these challenges, such as the municipal level Youth Office structure proposed by the *National Youth Strategy*, these need to be programmatically strengthened throughout the region. This is particularly important in multi-ethnic areas, in order to facilitate the engagement of young men and women as active agents in addressing prejudice and discrimination.

Civil Society: There are very few NGOs registered and active in South Serbia. The most active NGOs are in Vranje and Leskovac, with some in Bujanovac and other municipalities (the majority of which were formed following the end of the conflict in 2001). NGOs largely engage in a restricted set of activities, focusing on basic civil society capacity development activities, public advocacy, and inter-ethnic dialogue. These activities are under-coordinated and could be more effective in supporting stability and development in the region if deficits such as a lack of strategic vision and human capital are addressed. Further, civil society impact is impeded because its stronger elements, particularly NGO's, are not based in nor enjoy strong buy-in from the neediest communities. As a result, NGO's lack capacity or strategic focus to perform the core functions of civil society: to facilitate or push for inclusive social, economic and political development through grass roots activism, contribution of expertise to policy development, or issue based research, documentation and lobbying.

Equipped with stronger human capital and closer professional links to local government and institutions, there is significant potential for civil society to support local government across ethnic lines in lobbying for equitable rights and services at national level, facilitating greater minority participation and integration, and conduct outreach at a local level to encourage cross-community buy-in to municipal institutions. Further, youth run and oriented NGO's also offer strong potential for contributing to improved services and opportunities for young people, particularly in terms of more pervasive, effective dialogue initiatives.

Gender

Women are underrepresented in political decision-making bodies in Serbia. The percentage of women in the **National Assembly of Serbia** has increased from 12.4% in 2002 to 21.6% in 2008 due to the introduction of quota for underrepresented sex.

¹¹ Discussions with a German NGO working with readmissions indicate that a few hundred families have returned voluntarily returned from Germany in the last year. Whereas as the numbers quoted in Germany of potential returnees are significantly higher

Serbia¹⁴; persons who work in family business (mostly agriculture) without being paid for the work done. While this category of active persons is vanishing in the EU (0.9% of the total employment), according to 2007 Labour Force Survey, family helpers account for 6.7% of the total employment in Serbia. Most of them are women (74%), and overwhelming majority of helping household members (93%) is engaged in agriculture (Republic Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey Report, 2006).

The research has shown that generally unfavourable social position of women from the target group is strongly determined by the overall unfavourable position of agricultural households, especially of those with little land in their possession. Agricultural households without land or with property of up to 1.5 ha constitute 71% of the category of poor population (2007 Living Standard Survey). In the context of such a socio-economic position, women with the status of helping members of households are additionally underprivileged due to prominent gender inequalities. Agricultural estates are most often not registered in women's names, women do not make decision on agricultural production, do not get paid for the work done, do not have health or pension insurance. In addition 75% of these women work more working hours than what is defined in the labour law and more than 5 days per week.

Gender equality mechanisms are weak in Serbia and the Gender Equality Law is pending adoption for several years. The establishment and functioning of municipal gender equality commissions very often depend on political will of municipal leadership. There is a recent positive development in this area, namely the National Strategy for the Advancement of Position of Women and Gender Equality has been adopted in February 2009 by the Government of Republic of Serbia.

3. Project Specific Analysis

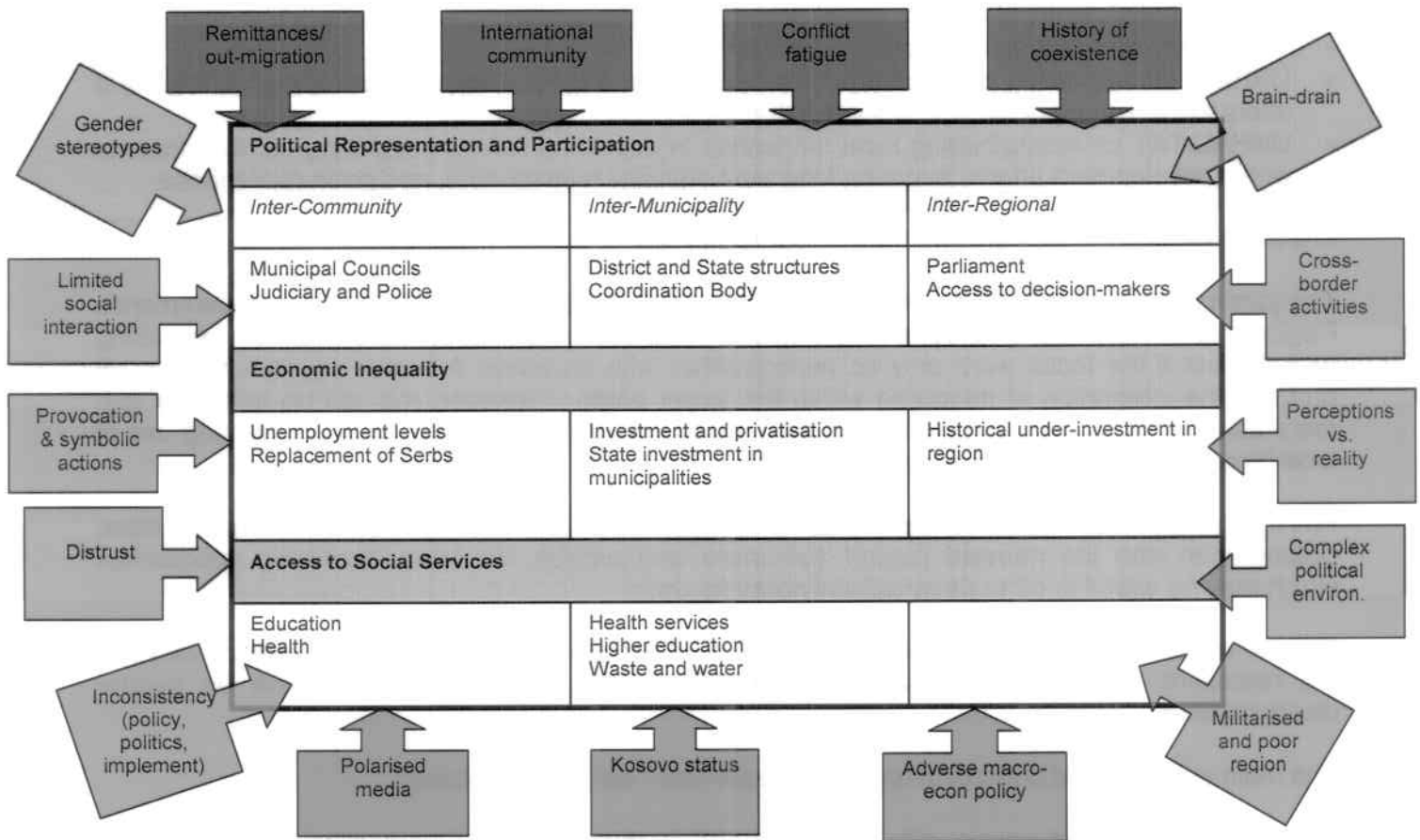
Conflict and peace dynamics in South Serbia are rooted in several inequalities (political representation and participation, economic inequality, and access to (social) services) found at inter-community, inter-municipality, and inter-regional/national levels. These in turn are affected by contextual factors (negative and positive), as well as external regional influences. These key and context specific inequalities influences in turn inter-ethnic relations in peoples everyday lives by exacerbating poverty, discrimination and marginalisation from political, cultural and social life in their respective communities.

The proposed Joint Programme(JP) is centred on a conflict mitigation and prevention strategy touching upon policies, institutions and programmes that concur to the delivery of an integrated set of outcomes and outputs targeting local government employees and specialised institutions, disadvantaged communities, youth and women. It builds on four interlinked Outcomes aimed at:

- Reducing the risk of conflict in South Serbia
- Reducing tensions among the resident population of different ethnic background mainly Serb, Albanian and Roma by strengthening local communities and responsible institutions in peace building
- Training local officials, local media and resident youth in conflict mediation and dialogue. Raise awareness on gender equity, inter-ethnic tolerance and respect for diversity
- Promoting active participation of women and minorities in political, economic and cultural life
- Improving access to of women and ethnic minorities to state/local government institutions and promote equitable governance

¹⁴ SECONS (2007) The position of women in the status of family helpers.

Table 1: Key Inequalities overview



It is expected that the lead national partner will be the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Government (Coordination Body). Other partners on national and local level will be the Ministry for Youth and Sports, Coordination Body, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy / Gender Equality Directorate, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Commissariat for Refugees, Municipal Governments and established youth offices.

At a local level, the Programme will work through a local coordination mechanism that will consist of representatives from the UN agencies involved in the implementation of the project, municipal authorities, youth offices, CSOs, and the Coordination Body. The activities will be implemented through direct action between agencies and local partners facilitated and supported by a local project office.

Under the overall guidance of the United Nations Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative, five Agencies – IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and UN Habitat – will provide technical assistance for the implementation of the Programme. The participation of these Agencies will bring relevant expertise into local communities and a peace building focus to the ongoing governance reform process and the overall engagement of the UN Country Team. Furthermore, it will contribute to the development of national capacity in meeting the obligations envisaged by international human rights treaties and promote the values established in the European Charter for Equality of women and men in local life and other international standards, particularly those relevant to young people.

The strategy of the Joint Programme is based on a set of coordinated interventions that draw on the expertise and added value of the four participating UN Agencies, as well as of national and local partners. It will build on the prior and ongoing work of the:

- UN Country Team on the youth development strategy

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) will be supported in two ways. The first will be through mentoring and through a grant fund for partnerships between civil society organisations and institutions of local government. The aim will be to stimulate partnerships with local government institutions and thus facilitate dialogue and confidence building. The second form of support will be to assist local governments to reform the way they allocate funding for CSOs, to make this funding more open, accountable and sustainable.

Local governments will be drivers of social cohesion within their communities in partnership with key stakeholders such as women's groups, youth groups, local police, CSOs and the communities themselves, including IDPs, refugees, ethnic minorities and the most vulnerable. The collation of actors, under the leadership of the municipal governments, will benefit of capacity development activities to address safety, violence, and conflict issues of concern within the communities. The partnerships will be institutionalized through safety agreements, which would guide the work and engagement of each partner, and anchored within the municipality or municipal safety boards where appropriate.

UN-HABITAT and IOM will bring complementary skills to increase the capacities of local communities to prevent and address violence and conflict. UN-HABITAT will adapt its Safer Cities methodology, already successfully used in other parts of Serbia, to provide a structured process of capacity building measures to support municipal administrations and civil society partners. This will help them develop and upgrade strategies and plans, through participation and partnership building (including with police), which will address issues related to safety, conflict and security concerns at local level and integrate them within the development efforts, fostering social cohesion, and conflict management capacities. Vulnerable members of the communities, as well as women, youth and ethnic minorities will be involved from the beginning in the planning process for the development of safety strategies and action plans and benefit of capacity building activities. These partnerships and coalition groups should be institutionalized within the municipal structure by the end of the programme. Small grants will support the implementation of key relevant pilot initiatives through partnerships, as identified by the local communities, targeting the community as a whole, including women, youth, minorities and vulnerable groups.

IOM will focus on capacity development support for key local professionals, such as teachers and social workers, to provide local stakeholders with the communication and negotiation skills and adequate strategies for the management of conflict and resolution of disputes. The particular attention in the training curriculum will be put on local inter-ethnic relations so that the most appropriate participatory methodology can be applied to encourage the exchange of experiences and to lead the participants towards the better understanding of different positions and roles. After the Conflict Mediation Training of Trainers, IOM will monitor and technically support the replication of training in other target municipalities. Trained local experts of different ethnicity and gender will form a Trainers Group which will have a chance to apply gained skills and knowledge and will be more actively engaged in conflict prevention discourse.

UNODC may be requested to offer technical support on this part of the programme, in communities where drug issues are identified locally as part of their overall safety and security concerns.

UNICEF will support the efforts of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the local communities in strengthening, within the local structures, capacities for young people to develop and actively participate in shaping and developing their society and addressing prejudice and discrimination, especially in multi-ethnic areas.

UNDP will support strengthening of governance structures on the local level to facilitate participation of women belonging to different ethnic groups in policy and decision-making processes. Since women are underrepresented in decision-making on the local level, the project will focus on empowerment of women for taking an active role in local politics and policy formulation and implementation. Local political party leadership will receive training on gender mainstreaming and inclusion of the needs of marginalised groups in party politics. Civil society organisations capacities

Smart Output 1.1b During Joint Project implementation at least 40 civil servants from 13 municipalities (min. 2 representatives per municipality) and representatives from Coordination Body will be trained how to formulate, implement and monitor gender and human rights responsive policies

The JP in close cooperation with the Coordination Body, the governance structures and other partners from South Serbia, will support design of a capacity development programme that will facilitate inclusive development in the region with special focus on gender mainstreaming, taking in to consideration the needs of women and men belonging to different ethnic groups. Capacity development programme will include trainings, workshops, round-tables, open discussions, etc. This will enhance capacities within the region of South Serbia to further facilitate inclusion of women and ethnic minorities in local processes.

The support to the existing regional gender thematic group will be provided as well as in establishment of local gender equality mechanisms in municipalities.

In addition, UNDP will work on manuals/ handbooks to stipulate effect of the capacity development programme. Manuals are the best tool for integrating a particular practice into regular activities of an organization and also the most appropriate means to standardize important practices and processes in inclusion of women and minorities.

Further to more traditional capacity development programme (trainings, workshops, meetings etc), there is a need to provide continuous advisory and policy support to the governance structures in South Serbia. This support will take form of on-the-job training and coaching through the provision of comments and recommendations/ guidance from experts and practitioners.

Smart Output 1.1c Representatives of the main political parties in South Serbia trained how to formulate and advocate for inclusive development policies by the end of the month 18 of the JP

The JP in close coordination with national and local representatives will organise a number of gender awareness workshops for leaderships of the local political parties. The overall objective of the workshops will be to sensitise and motivate political leaderships from South Serbia to better understand framework for inclusive development (within the national and the local context) at the same time to provide them with practical skills and knowledge how to address gender issues and increase mobilisation of women.

Furthermore, the JP will work directly with the women to empower them to take and active part in designing and implementing local politics.

Smart Output 1.1d Civil Society Organisations in South Serbia supported in development, implementation and monitoring of gender/interethnic related projects

The JP will carry out mapping up of civil society organizations in all municipalities in South Serbia. This will be done in close cooperation with the Coordination Body and other national/local partners. This exercise will be complemented with an assessment of capacity development needs of the identified organizations for development, implementation and monitoring of inclusive development projects.

Based on finding from the assessment, the JP will design and implement activities that will facilitate further enhancement of capacities of the CSOs for gender responsive formulation and implementation of projects on the local level as well as in development of gender specific projects. Specifically, the intervention will target project/ programme management capacities, including support for strengthening the capacities for development, implementation and monitoring of inclusive development projects with specific focus on raising gender awareness.

In cooperation with local partners, primarily Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), and youth offices the JP will conduct a field assessment among young men and women and within local community members to identify their attitudes, values, risks, interests, life priorities and triggers and agents for change. The JP will also involve local partners and youth groups to use assessment and develop programmes of interest and run by young men and women (of all ethnicities) that are primarily run by young man and women. The programmes should aim at increasing social cohesion, participation of young men and women and produce social change (peer education programmes around conflict prevention, child/human rights, gender equality etc, other issues of interest to youth- health, new technologies, including youth led activist programmes for local change)

Output 1.3 Strengthening capacities of local self governments, institutions and civil society to engage in conflict / violence prevention planning through conflict mediation training participation, dialogue and partnerships for improved safety for better understanding of local aspects of conflict and adequate solutions

Smart Output 1.3a By the end of the first 6 months of the JP baseline safety diagnosis have been carried out in 13 municipalities

The JP in cooperation with national and local partners will carry out a baseline safety diagnosis in each selected municipality. The safety diagnosis will address issues such as negative perception of safety and personal security among local population, level of trust in local government institutions and police in providing appropriate mechanisms to address conflicts and improve multi-ethnic dialogue and representation. Level of violence and crime rates in urban communities and degree of inequality in accessing basic services, education and employment as well as physical and spatial organization of communities, preventing dialogue, integration and equal access to services.

Smart Output 1.3b By the end of the JP LSGs have engaged in participatory planning processes and developed institutional mechanisms, instruments and tools (diagnosis, strategies and/or action plans, projects) to address community safety, conflict and violence prevention and integration

The JP will design appropriate capacity development programmes and build capacities for training delivery of local actors, municipal officials, CSOs' representatives, professionals, community members within ethnic minorities and women's groups through Training of Trainers. . Local partners trained will then deliver trainings to key stakeholders within the municipalities and be engaged to facilitate and support the establishment of partnerships and the planning process for improved safety, conflict resolutions and violence prevention. Training capacities acquired by local partners through the ToTs will enhance the sustainability of the capacity development programme component The capacity development programmes will improve awareness and skills of local self government and municipal institution in participatory planning, good governance and leadership, to be applied in local planning processes for improved municipal safety and prevention of violence and conflict among local ethnic communities.

Smart Output 1.3c By the end of the JP partnerships have been established among key local partners, LSGs, Safety boards, local police, CSWs and CSOs, to improve community safety and interethnic dialogue through joint actions

In close cooperation with municipal institutions the JP will support participatory processes in formulating safety and local violence prevention strategies and action plans, and support the implementation of pilot initiatives informed by the key priority areas identified in each municipality through the safety diagnosis. Support the development of safety partnerships at community level and between neighbouring municipalities involving local authorities, public institutions and

Smart Output 1.4.e 2,000 IDPs informed and counselled on documentation and property issues

With the support of its legal implementing partners, UNHCR will ascertain free legal assistance to the displaced population in order to process their requests for recovery of and compensation for property in Kosovo¹⁶. The project aims at providing legal support to 1,500 requests for obtaining documents submitted to the registry offices and the land cadastre in Southern Serbia. In addition, legal processes will be initiated for 30 cases of subsequent registration / re-registration into the registry books dislocated from Kosovo to Serbia proper.

¹⁶ Autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija under the administration of UN according to the UN Resolution 1244/99

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revision • Number of CSOs supported • Number of editors and journalists trained, by sex (disaggregated by gender and ethnicity) <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak confidence in local institutions and non-balanced inter-ethnic and gender representation in local institutions and political life • Low level of women representation in municipal bodies ; only 4/100 are Presidents and 27/100 are local board members • Low level of professional media reporting as a mean for reducing inter-ethnic tensions | <p>1.1b At least 40 civil servants from 13 municipalities (min. 2/municipality) and representatives from Coordination Body trained to formulate, implement and monitor gender and human rights responsive policies</p> | <p>UNDP</p> | <p>MPALSG MoLSP/GED MoHMR SCTM Coordination Body Municipal Governments</p> | <p>1.1.4. Develop gender awareness training curricula for civil servants 1.1.5 Conduct gender awareness trainings for civil servants and follow on the training (support for establishing local gender equality mechanisms) 1.1.6 Support for regional gender thematic group 1.1.7 Develop training curricula and conducting training sessions for formulation, implementation and monitoring of gender and human rights responsive policies 1.1.8 Capacity development for Coordination Body to inform policy making on central level, taking into account conflict resolution needs from South Serbia actors</p> | <p>1,000 13,000 4,000 4,000 15,000 4,000</p> | <p>13,000 4,000 4,000 4,000</p> | <p>4,000 4,000</p> | |
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| | <p>1.1f By the end of the first 6 months of the JP, baseline on media reporting on conflict related issues women and minority ethnic groups established</p> | UNDP | Municipal Governments Coordination Body | <p>1.1.15 Conduct review of media communities in South Serbia to perform quantitative and qualitative analysis of media reporting on gender and ethnic sensitive issues in conflict prevention framework</p> | 4,000 | | | |
| <p>1.1g By the end of JP, national and especially local broadcast and print media offer increased production of news, information and entertainment in local languages which contribute to peace-building</p> | UNDP | Municipal Governments CSOs | <p>1.1.16 Organise gender awareness training for local media journalists and editors</p> <p>1.1.17 Organise workshops (including development of curricula) and mentoring for the affirmation of: gender sensitive media coverage, elimination of misogyny, stereotyped presentation of gender roles, ethnic aversion, election reporting, humanitarian issues and concerns, including disarmament and reintegration, conflict resolution, peace-building and mitigation, transitional justice processes and issues, including truth and reconciliation programmes, justice tribunals.</p> | 4,000 | 5,000 | 9,000 | 7,000 | |