



**United Nations Development Programme
in Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia**

**Regional Project on IDP Associations
January 2007 (revised draft 2)**

The finalisation of the Kosovo Status talks in early 2007 could trigger new population movements in the Region. In order to mitigate the potential humanitarian costs of such movements, three UNDP Offices in the region, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo (*hereafter referred to as the region of the project*) have come together to develop a common regional project that would improve the capacities to address the immediate needs of displaced persons from Kosovo.

The project objective is to **improve the capacity of IDP associations and other actors involved to respond to the challenges associated with abrupt population movements in the region.** It will achieve this objective through set of activities in two areas: **building the capacity of IDP associations** that deal with IDP issues and **improving the coordination mechanisms** involving wide set of institutional partners involved in such issues. These two areas are seen as fundamental for immediate response to IDP issues particularly in politically volatile environment. Given the existing potential of new population movement after Kosovo status is announced, the regional initiative is also tied to the contingency planning underway in the region.

Within the Regional IDP initiative 6-8 IDP Associations and Consortia will be selected and their capacity will be built to over a period of 9 months commencing February 2007. These emerging NGOs will be selected through transparent public competition and a set of substantive requirements will be applied in the selection process. One of those requirements will be the ability to adequately address gender aspects of displacement.

All three UNDP Offices have substantive experience in working on the issues of Internally Displaced Persons and wish to extend their outreach to IDP Associations as an emerging *Bona Fide* partner for local authorities as well as to internationally community to engage in supporting the needs of K-IDPs. In addition to their expertise, the UNDP offices will be benefiting from the support by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in the region.

The final beneficiaries of this project are Displaced Persons from Kosovo wherever they may reside in the region.



Internally Displaced Persons from Kosovo in Serbia and Montenegro (31st July 2006)

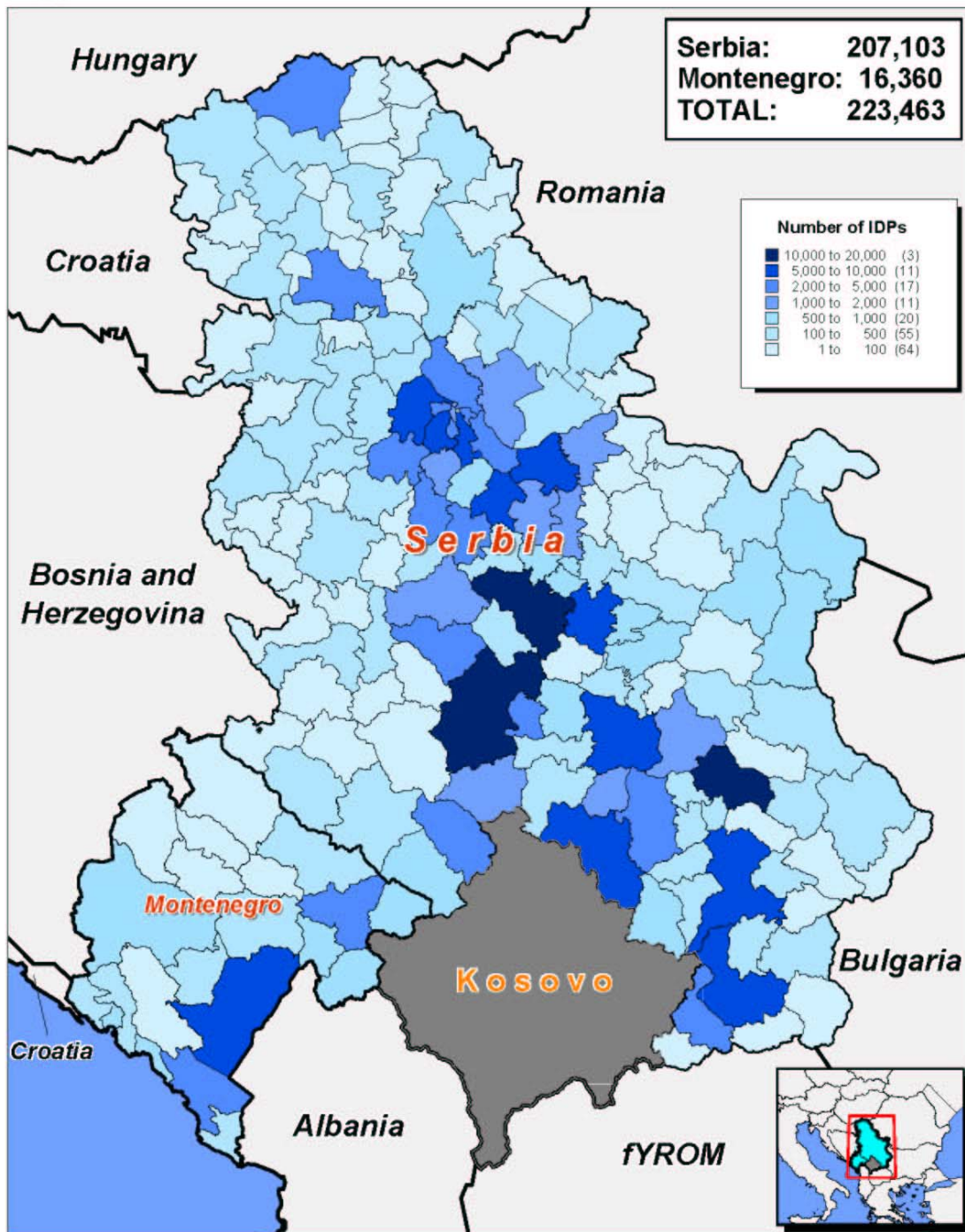


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PART I. INTRODUCTION:

This regional IDP project addresses both the current *and* evolving needs of the displaced persons from Kosovo¹ through capacity building to IDP Associations representing the Kosovo displaced in Serbia, Montenegro and the UN Administered province of Kosovo. As a result, The project will therefore also support the better preparedness and coordination of programmes that support the displaced in terms of current and possible future load.

The final beneficiaries of this project are:

- 1. IDPs currently accommodated in the region;**
- 2. Any new displaced persons that may move from Kosovo in the near future to Serbia and to Montenegro as well as those that may become displaced within Kosovo**

The project will *directly* reach and involve the final beneficiaries via the IDP Associations that are working in the region and whose active participation is a precondition to meeting the overall objective of this project.

The project is composed of two *major* components:

- 1. Capacity building of IDP Associations in key strategic areas;**
- 2. Coordination of actors dealing with IDP Associations and regional coordination in the displaced;**

The initiative implemented by UNDP offices in Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia will be managed and coordinated by UNDP Kosovo with technical assistance from Bratislava Regional Centre.

All possible efforts will be made that **between 3-4 of the IDP Associations selected will be headed by women.**

The project has a 9 month implementation period commencing in February 2007.

PART II. BACKGROUND

¹ This program focuses exclusively on persons displaced from Kosovo. Persons from Kosovo displaced in Serbia are known as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); persons displaced from Kosovo within Kosovo are Internally Internally Displaced Persons (IIDPs) and persons displaced in Montenegro are collectively known as Displaced Persons (DPs).

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

A nine month dialogue between UNDP Podgorica, Belgrade and Pristina has led to the design and development of this regional IDP project which focuses on the plight of the current caseload of K-IDPs and any new caseloads which may emerge as a result of the forthcoming change in the status of Kosovo and life post-status.

It is widely recognised that IDP Associations, as representatives of IDP communities, have not enough ownership over the planning and implementing of effective responses concerning their future. Furthermore, they are seen as key nascent players in the returns and reintegration process and highly relevant to the sustainability of projects which support integration in the place of displacement.

Many of the activities will be conducted in close cooperation with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) which has a long and established presence in the Western Balkans as well as a long history in dealing with IDPs and refugees.

Project activities are clustered into two components:

1. **Strengthen the capacities, coordination and advocacy skills of IDP Associations** through tailor-made capacity buildings workshops and trainings in order for them a) to take greater ownership of issues concerning DP/IDP/ IIDP communities in the region both current and future; b) to advocate their concerns c) special attention will be dedicated to the issues of protection and access to rights of IDPs, including their social, economical and cultural position. This will ensure a greater level of preparedness by IDP associations to act as reliable partners of other institutions involved in IDP issues.
2. **Strengthen the coordination mechanisms and the capacity of key actors involved in IDP issues to understand and adequately address the challenges IDPs are facing** through identifying gaps in terms of overall information flow, understanding of capacities and roles of key actors, and in particular enhancing the relationship between IDP Associations, Ministries dealing with issues of returns, UN sister agencies, NGO's, civil society organizations and key donors on humanitarian and development assistance issues. This will improve the institutional capacity of various actors involved to identify urgent needs and formulate adequate response to pressing issues actively involving the IDP associations in the process and thus will ensure a greater level of preparedness by national actors to support new IDP caseloads post status in Kosovo.

2. POLITICAL CONTEXT AND CHALLENGES

The initiative has been developed in parallel to the finalisation of the Kosovo Status settlement process and the ramifications of this particularly for new population movements in the region. Support of the international community and other stakeholders has been focused on facilitating the survival and

access to the rights of these individuals who continue to live in displacement. Hence, in this politically charged climate in the region **it is almost impossible to find bilateral donors to fund the kind of capacity building Regional Initiative which is being proposed under the project.**

When Kosovo is concerned, the situation is even more difficult. Kosovo is not a 'country' and partners involved in issues related to IDPs do not have the same access to funding sources as most other UNDP offices do for crisis prevention and recovery. Yet **funding is crucial for stabilization of IDP communities and early warning purposes in light of anticipated new movements of populations** as profiled in the UNCT contingency planning undertaken in this regard.

Additionally, as the Kosovo's future status talks are underway, any long-term strategic planning that would be of relevance for these groups of vulnerable people and their future is tightly linked to the final political outcome.

The current initiative is therefore designed within the interlinked priorities of the overall political context and the need to find a long term development solution for the current humanitarian plight of the displaced from Kosovo.

All three areas (Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo)² face the similar challenge of **access to equal rights in displacement** for current and new IDP caseloads. This common challenge has some contextual specific, which are addressed in the individual country (territorial) components of the project.

The scope of challenges in all three areas is obviously extremely broad and the current project will address just part of those challenges pertaining to capacities of displaced persons' associations and coordination between key stakeholders. Thus the project will have its positive impact increasing the effectiveness of targeted efforts to address those challenges.

2.1. DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO

Montenegro today accommodates 24,663 displaced persons, out of which 8.118 are refugees from Croatia and Bosnia & Hercegovina and **16,545³ are DPs from Kosovo**. DPs poverty rate is estimated at 38,6% ⁴compared with national average of 12.2per cent. Most of the refugees and DPs in Montenegro are concentrated in a specific area, residing mainly in the municipalities of Podgorica, Berane and Bar. The vast majority of the displaced live in greatly sub-standard shelter conditions including poor quality private accommodation (78.5%. Some 5.5% are living in family settlements and 16% are residing in 32 informal collective centres and camps).

² In the project "area" refers to the territorial unit where the project will be implemented; "component" refers to one of the two major groups of activities, capacity building and coordination.

³ UNHCR data as of June 2006

⁴ Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of Montenegro, 2003.

In a post status Kosovo situation the UNCT Contingency Plan highlights the high probably of movement of minority populations in the western Peja/Pec region of Kosovo over the border into Montenegro. But in the specific context of Montenegro there is a number of additional challenges displaced populations may face. Following Montenegro's (footnote 3) independence, the legal status of Kosovo displaced persons is yet to be determined. Montenegro authorities have treated individuals from Kosovo as "displaced"⁵ and not as SCG/Serbian citizens or IDPs. Thus, Kosovo displaced are granted "temporary residence" limiting them to exercise full scope of their rights in Montenegro. Also, this issue is to be subject of pending bilateral arrangements between Serbia and Montenegro.

In the current political context the major challenges for DPs in Montenegro pertain to:

- Limited access to social welfare services and no benefits entitlements from Montenegrin social welfare system.
- Limited access to health care services and lacking clarity on who is supposed to cover DPs' health expenditures.
- Poor coordination of issues which are of concern to DPs.
- Insufficient representation and participation of DPs in decision making processes concerning their future
- Difficulties to exercise the right of voluntary return to Kosovo and early recovery for DPs
- Widespread poverty augmented by the unclear future and 'temporary' status of DPs.

2.2. DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

The latest estimates indicate that **Serbia hosts 207,103 IDPs from Kosovo**, of whom more than 5,000 reside in 89 collective centres in the Republic of Serbia. Most of the displaced live in South and Central Serbia, in the municipalities that are burdened with significant local socio-economic problems and that have been exhausted by hosting internally displaced persons for almost eight years.

It should be noted that the Government of Serbia does not support direct local integration of IDPs nor is it involved in the implementation of activities supporting displaced persons.

While only an estimated 22,000 K-IDPs have voluntarily returned to their place of origin in Kosovo, the UNDP Office in Kosovo under the large Returns Programme has facilitated more than 9,000 individual IDPs to return in an individual as well as an organized manner.

⁵ 'Decree on displaced Persons' of Montenegro' 1992.

In the current political context the major challenges for IDPs in Serbia pertain to:

- Lack of appropriate personal documents, to address the unemployment, accommodation, health problems, and access to pensions. Roma IDPs are in a particularly disadvantageous situation.
- Biased set of incentives from various institutions resulting on reluctance on the IDP side to return.
- Insufficient institutional capacity to coordinate IDP related issues within the Government of Serbia and unclear inter-agency information and coordination channels
- Insufficient awareness of the significance of the Human Rights based approach as an encompassing conceptual framework for intervention on IDP related issues.

2.3. DISPLACED PERSONS IN KOSOVO

According to the UNHCR statistics, some 1,500 out of a total caseload of some 4,000 IDPs from the March 2004 violent events, still live in displacement, as well as 23,500 IDP's specifically within the province of Kosovo (commonly referred to as IIDPs) most of whom continue to be in need of some humanitarian assistance and have absolutely no social safety net.

In the current political context the major challenges for IDPs in Kosovo pertain to:

- Strategic gaps in overall coordination and information exchange between IDP associations and central/local authorities involved in the returns processes and Implementing Partners involved in planning of returns or fresh movements of populations.
- Absence of any resource centre for K-IDP Associations coming from Serbia, Montenegro and within the Kosovo province itself.
- Poor overall economic/high unemployment situation in the province with over 50% of the population not having a job.

PART III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. OVERALL PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The overall project objective is to strengthen the region's IDP associations' capacity to address both current and evolving needs of the Kosovo displaced regarding a) their present circumstances and b) in the event of a crisis and /or evolving needs.

2. IMMEDIATE PROJECT OBJECTIVES

In line with the above stated Overall objective of this Project the immediate project objectives are:

1. To strengthen capacities of IDP Associations to address current needs of displaced population from Kosovo in the region of the project as well as developing strategic capacities to stabilize communities and /or in the event of a crisis occurring.
2. To strengthen the capacities of key coordination mechanisms and actors in the region dealing with IDP issues;

PART IV. PROJECT STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

1. STRATEGY: REGIONAL APPROACH

The current initiative is based on a regional approach, which is identifying a number of strategic gaps in terms of capacity building of IDP associations as well as overall coordination between key stakeholders actively involved in issues of displacement. The regional approach recognizes that the IDP issue in the western Balkans cannot be solved by focusing on one country or community alone. At the same time the specific activities will be reflecting the local context in countries involved. This is why the territorial components of the project (implemented in Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo) will be complemented by a regional component handled out by UNDP Regional Support Centre in Bratislava (BRC). It will be providing technical assistance and expertise to assist the implementation of the individual activities at country/territory level and will facilitate knowledge management (codification of lessons learnt) and exchange relevant experience throughout the region.

The project will promote a **Human Security and Rights based approach** in addressing the IDP related problems. All its individual components will address explicitly gender specifics in the issues of displacement, both in terms of actively involving women in project implementation and in terms of adequately reflecting women's specific needs.

The project will systematize participation of IDPs in most key decision making fora including municipal working groups, regional working groups, the Central Review Mechanism in Kosovo.

Moreover, the project has been designed in close consultation with the key partners involved in addressing the IDP related issues and it aims at following the main strategic directions for displaced in the region. It will ensure complementarity and synergy with other similar initiatives, both being implemented with UNDP active involvement (like the Decade of Roma Inclusion, Transitional Justice, PRS Implementation etc) as well as being implemented by other partners like EAR, UNHCR, IOM etc.

2. METHODOLOGY

WORKING DIRECTLY WITH IDP ASSOCIATIONS

The IDP Associations will be *the* pivotal point for this project. It has been assessed by the three UNDP Offices in close consultation with others (UNHCR, UNMIK, NGOs, CSO's local authorities and line Ministries etc) that the role which IDP Associations in Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo have been performing during the past 7 years, has been crucial in dialogue facilitation between IDPs-potential returnees and the municipalities of origin of these IDPs in Kosovo. The capacity of these associations indicates a positive growth tendency and these associations are expressing an increased interest and readiness to take part in the implementation of the actual projects/programmes of relevance for IDPs.

Since 2005 UNDP Kosovo has started to use IDP associations in Serbia and in Montenegro as direct referral partners for displaced caseloads and individuals wishing to voluntarily return to Kosovo. Moreover, UNDP has directly contracted some IDP associations to carry out in depth socio-economic profiling on organized groups returning to Kosovo, so as to prepare in advance tailor made IG for their sustainability in close consultation with the beneficiaries. IDP Associations are fast becoming the most prolific writers of concept papers which are being submitted to the Central Review Mechanism in Kosovo for approval and potential funding. Their commitment to becoming even more high profile implementing partners is clearly visible but their nascent capacity needs to be developed further.

A capacity training plan (CTP) will be developed reflecting both the individual training needs of the IDP associations and common training topics over the period of the 9 months. Training modules will be offered covering human rights (access to services in displacement), role of IDP related associations with regard to IDP related strategies/implementation, and in particular topics relevant to emergency response preparedness/ rapid response in relation to the UN Contingency Planning process. **Capacity Training Plan will be the overarching reference document for component 1 of the project**, likewise serving as a reference tool for components 2. DRC is the main responsible party for the implementation of the CTP, through its local offices in very close relation with the UNDP Montenegro, Pristina and Belgrade Offices.

SELECTION OF PARTNERS

A transparent process to select 6-8 IDP associations to participate in this project will be conducted. IDP Associations will be invited to participate in this project via a public call for interest. A set of substantive criteria will be used in the selection process including details such as their legal status, and mandate explicitly devoted to issues of displacement; practical expertise and achievements to date; concrete benefit to IDP's that will be achieved through their involvement in this project.

Applications will be judged against this criteria and their potential to benefit from capacity building activities, as well as their ability to use the newly acquired skills.

GENDER SENSITIVITY

Adequately addressing **gender aspects** of IDP issues is important area of the project that will be mainstreamed in all its activities. On the one hand, explicit components for strengthening gender sensitivity and adequately addressing specific needs of women in displacement, including their representation in decision-making, will be included in capacity development components in all three country/territory components of the project. Experience and capacity to address gender issues will be one of the criteria for selection of associations involved in the project. On the other hand, gender balance in terms of involvement and leadership will be sought – all possible efforts will be made so that at least 3-4 of the IDP Associations will be ideally headed by women.

Once the IDP Associations have been selected, the project will unfold and develop into the above-mentioned two components of the project, which are purposely interlinked in order to reach the overall objective of the project already previously detailed in this document.

The project will ensure a strong participatory approach at all key stages of the project with adequate stakeholder analysis.

PART V. STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

This Regional Project will be implemented through tight partnerships and coordination with all relevant stakeholders. Close collaboration will be maintained by the three UNDP Offices and the regional UNDP office in Bratislava, with UNHCR, central and local authorities, municipal staff dedicated to returns, local and international NGOs as well as relevant Civil Society Organizations. The Danish Refugee Council (DRC), an international NGO, will be the main co-implementing partner of UNDP for all three UNDP Offices.

It should be noted that in terms of the emergence of a complex emergency in the region, the designated UN Resident Coordinator would unify thematically several UN agencies operating in several countries in the region.

This project will be overseen by DRC will be overseen by DRC regional office including the Regional Representative, DRC Impact Monitoring Unit as well as other capacity of DRC in the region.

1. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNDP OFFICES AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

In Montenegro, the key partners will be:

- IDP Associations representing the Kosovo Displaced population.

- The Montenegrin Bureau for Refugees and the respective Government Authorities.
- International Partners will include the UNHCR, representatives of the donor community such as EAR where relevant.
- Local partners including NGOs and CSO's.

In Serbia, the following parties will be involved in the project implementation:

- IDP Associations representing the Kosovo Displaced population
- The Serbian Commissioner for Refugees and the Centre for Coordination for Kosovo and Metohija (CCK)
- International partners – UNHCR, EAR, OSCE, USAID and many other actors will be involved including the UNOB/UNMIK.
- Local partners including NGO's and CSO's.
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC) NGO.

In Kosovo, the key partners will be:

- IDP Associations representing the Kosovo Displaced population.
- The Ministry of Communities and Returns, The Office for Communities, Returns and Minority Affairs within the Office of the UN SRSG for Kosovo (UNMIK/OCRM) and municipal returns officers (MROs), Gender Community Officers within municipalities at the local level.
- International partners – UNHCR in Pristina, as well as relevant UN sister agencies for UNDP involved in IDPs including UNICEF and WHO.
- Local partners including NGOs and CSO's.

2. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNDP BRATISLAVA REGIONAL CENTRE

The regional centre in Bratislava will be providing technical assistance and support to the three territorial components of the project. Using the regional networks and consultants rosters BRC will be:

- Selecting and suggesting the partners in Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo relevant experts for specific trainings and capacity building exercises
- Coordinating the knowledge management and knowledge sharing activities
- Organize regional events if necessary and requested by the partners.
- Assist the monitoring and evaluation activities.

In order to meet the expected obligations within the regional project the regional centre in Bratislava will match the project budget with 75,000 USD which will be allocated for the needs of the regional project within the ongoing projects implemented by BRC and targeting issues of vulnerability in the Western Balkans.

PART VI. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

IDP Associations will be the primary vehicle for reaching the Kosovo displaced caseloads in all of the region. Capacity building/training project activities will reflect the objectives of the three major territorial components of this regional project (implemented in Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia) as previously stated in the project document. Each territorial component of the project addresses the two major thematic challenges– **capacity building of IDP associations** and **improving coordination of actors involved**.

1. COMMON PROCEDURES AND APPROACHES

In all three components IDP Association will be selected following similar procedure. The project will be launched by a regional public call as described in Part IV of this document. 6 to 8 major IDP Associations /Consortia from the entire geographical area covered by this project will be selected via a transparent and competitive process.⁶

1.1. PROCEDURES RELATED TO IDP ASSOCIATIONS CAPACITY BUILDING

In all three areas the selected IDP Associations should represent all relevant groups of the Kosovo displaced from (Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian, Gorani, Bosniac, Serb, and Turk). Particular attention will be given to gender and youth aspects – between 3 and 4 of the IDP Associations selected will be headed by women.

Selection committees, in each of the three target areas, will be composed of key stakeholders, such as UN agencies, central and/or local government representatives, and NGOs/ International NGOs/ local organisations representatives.

The selected IDP Associations will undergo a capacity assessment facilitated by DRC, involving expertise from UNDP offices. A capacity training plan will be developed reflecting both the individual training needs of the IDP associations and common training topics over the period of the 9 months. Training modules will be offered covering human rights (access to services in displacement), role of IDP related associations with regard to IDP related

⁶ Draft advertisements for the selection have already been prepared

strategies/implementation, and in particular topics relevant to emergency preparedness in the event of a crisis.

Capacity Training Plan will be elaborated by DRC as reference tool for the training modules in all three areas. Some of the trainings (addressed in detail in Kosovo section) will be area-specific and some will be common for associations from all three areas. The common trainings will address the issues of gender mainstreaming, advocacy and information dissemination, promulgation of rights-based approach and project cycle management.

1.2. APPROACHES TO KEY STAKEHOLDERS COORDINATION

Coordination of actors dealing with IDP Associations is aimed at designing and implementing strategic capacity building interventions for key stakeholders involved in the returns process at points where gaps have been identified in terms of overall information flow, understanding of capacities and roles of key actors, and in particular enhancing the relationship between IDP Associations, Ministries dealing with issues of Returns, UN sister agencies, NGO's, other civil society organizations as well as a number of committed key donors.

The general procedures and approaches outlined above will be translated into local context addressing specific challenges and priorities in each of the three components.

2. MONTENEGRO SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

2.1. ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF IDP ASSOCIATIONS CAPACITY BUILDING

Based on the capacity assessment of the selected IDPs Associations, the Associations will be provided with needed trainings and basic IT equipment and office running support for their capacities upgrading. Further, the associations are to be supported in a) coordination and information exchange both among local NGOs and with the respective Government authorities and the international community involved in IDP support and b) information dissemination with the IDP community.

2.1.1. Using CTP (Capacity Training Plan) as reference tool Montenegro based IDP Associations will participate in two specialized issue-based trainings organised jointly by DRC and UNDP within the overall frame of the current project. The topics of the trainings will be legal status of DPs in Montenegro, employment, information dissemination among stake-holders. These training will be in line with the CTP and will not overlap with other envisaged trainings in Kosovo and Serbia but will complement the substantive topics addressed. **Value of activity 2.1.1: US \$28,947**

2.1.2. DP Associations will be supported in basic IT, Office/Equipment **Value of activity 2.1.2: US \$ 5,263**

- 2.1.3. DRC will be supported to conduct DP associations' capacity assessment which will be used as a basis for the training development. **Value of activity 2.1.3: US \$19,737**

2.2. ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF IMPROVING COORDINATION OF ACTORS INVOLVED

This component carries specific activities for Serbia and Kosovo, whereas the Montenegro activities are implemented integrated in component 1 (reference is made to activity 2.1.2 & 2.1.3)

- 2.2.1 DRC will be supported to facilitate DP associations' coordination activities with the other stakeholders, for partnership building and in information/dissemination exchange activities. In this light, DRC will support Montenegro based DP Associations in organization of at least 3 events/meetings with local/international NGOs, Government counterparts and local authorities. DRC will be responsible for provision of support to DP associations in the DP's return related advocacy activities. **Value of activity 2.2.1: US\$ 23,684**

3. SERBIA SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

3.1. ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF IDP ASSOCIATIONS CAPACITY BUILDING

For the Serbia part of the project special emphasis will be focused on i) developing the Serbia based IDP Associations capacities for advocacy and networking, and ii) supporting the IDP associations' capacity for their response to unexpected population movements, including the related cross-boundary linkages including:

- 3.1.1. Displaced persons Associations' needs and capacity assessments with particular focus on early warning and reporting (conducted by DRC). **Value of activity 3.1.1: US \$ 39,474**
- 3.1.2. Establishing a system for early warning on unexpected population movements with IDP associations as focal points and primary information collectors (2 workshops tailore-made for IDP associations and conducted by DRC). **Value of activity 3.1.2: US \$ 39,474**
- 3.1.3. Support for IDP Associations (building basic IT, Office/Equipment infrastructure). **Value of activity 3.1.3: US \$ 21,053**

It should be noted that UNDP in Serbia will continue its existing close collaboration with UNHCR in Serbia through this project.

3.2. ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF IMPROVING COORDINATION OF ACTORS INVOLVED

This activity is aimed at implementing actions that would support the development and/or strengthening of the dialogue between IDP associations in Serbia (including the Roma IDP associations) and the relevant duty-bearers in Serbia both at the central and local community/municipal level. When it comes to the central level duty-bearers, this activity will primarily target the Kosovo Coordination Centre and the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees, as well as some key international stakeholders, including the UNDP and UNHCR. This is also with the view to already existing and planned coordination efforts of the aforementioned duty-bearers and stakeholders.

- 3.2.1. Support for IDP Associations in their efforts to effectively coordinate and advocate with relevant local duty-bearers as well as relevant international stake-holders (one local workshop facilitated by DRC).

Value of activity 3.1.1: US \$ 39,474

4. KOSOVO SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

4.1. ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF IDP ASSOCIATIONS CAPACITY BUILDING

For the Kosovo specific activities special training modules will be developed to build the capacities of the IDP Associations i) in early warning action and information analysis, ii) to enable more of them become direct implementing partners of returns projects implemented by UNDP, the Ministry of Communities and Returns and municipalities in terms of implementing returns and reintegration projects in Kosovo in the near future. In particular trainings are to be in, but not limited to: advocacy, proposals drafting and fundraising, networking, gender sensitivity, contingency preparedness, etc.).

- 4.1.1. Build on the newly opened UNDP/UNJA-M/PISG resource and information centre for IDP Associations in Pristina. Through UNDP direct execution (DEX) this part of the project will build on the capacity of the nascent NGOs under the UNJA-M umbrella consortium, the largest of its kind in Kosovo. UNDP, Ministry of Communities and Returns in Kosovo and UNHCR have recently supported the establishment of the first ever resource centre in Kosovo for K-IDP associations from Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia. The centre acts as a key hub centre for activities in the fields of IDP data collection and analysis, information dissemination, a dialogue for incurrent issues affecting Kosovo displaced in the region. This project will offer the possibility of direct capacity building, training and workshops. **Value of activity 4.1.1: US\$ 40,000 (implemented directly by UNDP)**

- 4.1.2. Conducting minimum 5 specialised trainings in Kosovo (organized by DRC based on the CTP). 4 trainings will be organised within the first seven months of the project, the fifth training to be delivered in the third quarter of the project. Each 2 day training session will have a very specific thematic area upon which capacity building would be delivered by an expert in the relevant field and approved by UNDP. **Value of Activities 4.1.2: US\$ 68,421** (including contribution to

development of the overall CTP by DRC. This would include all costs of logistics, accommodation for IDP Associations, international travel and DSA of consultants etc).

4.2. ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF IMPROVING COORDINATION OF ACTORS INVOLVED

This activity is aimed at improving coordination between central, municipal and local stakeholders including CSOs, NGOs and UN family organizations. It will include:

- 4.2.1.** One major event organized by the IDP associations with support of DRC devoted to gathering and exchange of pertinent information on key current IDP issues with members of the International Donor Community (organized by DRC). **Value of activity 4.2.1: US\$ 35,526 (implemented by DRC)**

PART VII. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE

The experience from regional projects involving several areas suggests that the level of coordination and exchange of information between partners involved in the project is crucial. An optimal combination of individual offices independence and regional coordination is necessary albeit difficult to achieve. This is why the project will be managed by UNDP offices in respective areas and will be coordinated by UNDP Pristina (the programme manager for IDP/Returns) with the technical support from Bratislava Regional Centre.

The project management would entail a **Project Board** with clear division of roles –Senior Executive (played by the UN Development Coordinator), Senior Supplier (including UNDP project managers and representatives of the implementing partners) and Senior User (represented by the IDP associations). Each UNDP office will nominate full-time **Project Managers** who will be members of the Project Board ex officio.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDIVIDUAL PARTIES

In the case of the implementation of the UNDP Montenegro component, a project officer will be hired to oversee implementation of activities. However to the fact that the UNDP Montenegro budget is cent smaller than UNDP Kosovo and Serbia and activities are fewer, the UNDP Office in Montenegro will use in house finance and administrative staff for financial, administrative, logistical and backstopping of the activities.

In the case of the implementation of the UNDP Belgrade component, the project will hire a full-time project officer and will budget for a 30% support to

a part time driver as well as 30% admin/finance officer. It will also hire a full-time local project officer.

In the case of the implementation of the UNDP Pristina component, the UNDP Returns Programme will hire a full-time local project officer and will budget a part-time driver (30%) as well as part-time admin/finance officer (30%). The project will be implemented directly under the overall management of the Programme Manager for Returns who reports directly to the UNDP Resident Representative.

In the case of the implementation of the UNDP Bratislava component, the project will budget US\$ 75,000 for technical support and activities implemented in the three territorial components. Additional inputs from BRC will include the part research assistant (20% of the time) who will be coordinating experts selection process and knowledge management activities.

UNDP rules and procedures as described in the 'Users Guide' launched in January 2006 will be followed for all activities. This includes budgeting, procurement, reporting, monitoring and evaluation and all aspects of the programme planning cycle.

PART VIII. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS AND REPORTING

UNDP financial reporting rules and financial governance rules will apply. UNDP Podgorica, Belgrade and Pristina offices are responsible separately for the individual budgets attributed to them under the project.

The project will be implemented in line with ATLAS and PRINCE 2 modality so it will be possible for the BCPR in NY to monitor progress on an ongoing basis.

DRC Regional Coordinator will be obliged to send to UNDP Bratislava on a monthly basis, a comprehensive narrative report on activities implemented and UNDP offices will be expected to provide the financial expenditure reports for DRC Podgorica, Belgrade and Pristina.

The final report at project completion will evaluate the project, commenting on whether objectives have been met or not, outputs produced as planned, and provide other findings, lessons or recommendations to assess its success and make a recommendation on whether the initiative should be repeated incorporating the lessons learned.

PART IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

UNDP Programme and project staff will be monitoring the implementation of the project closely in all three areas of activity within the region of the project.

All three UNDP Offices as appropriate will participate in workshops, trainings, meetings and related DRC activities in strengthening dialogue between key

actors for overall coordination purposes as well as in capacity building initiatives.

DRC will prepare a monitoring plan for its staff that will be shared with UNDP offices stipulating responsibility, data collection and indicators/ target.

An external evaluation of the project will be conducted (UNDP to manage). The budget for each UNDP office has allocated 10.000 US\$ for this exercise.

PART X. LEGAL CONTEXT

1. MONTENEGRO

In The Parliament of the Republic of Montenegro declared independence of Montenegro on June 3, 2006 based on the outcome of Referendum on Independence held on May 21, 2006. Thus Serbia and Montenegro State Union was peacefully dismissed. The referendum was organized in accordance with the EU recommendations, standards, and monitoring and technical support. Montenegro independence is getting wide international recognition and the country was officially recognized and granted UN membership as July 28, 2006. Early European Union (EU) accession remains strategy and high priority while the country is looking for soon continuation of the negotiations on Stabilization and Association Agreement with EU. Montenegro's ruling coalition garnered a large majority again in the elections as of September 10, 2006.

2. SERBIA

The Republic of Serbia is an independent state, until June 2005 part of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. In May 2006 Montenegro voted independence from the State Union and Serbia officially proclaimed its independence on June 5, 2006, as the successor state to the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. As final status determination of Kosovo will take place in 2007, the legal physical parameters of Serbia may see further changes if Kosovo is declared to be an independent state.

3. KOSOVO

Kosovo is currently administered under the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) established by Security Council Resolution 1244 (June 1999). As the authorized administrative competence, UNDP and all related project activities under the UNDP Return Programme fall within the legal purview of UNMIK, Resolution 1244, associated Security Council Resolutions and administrative regulations promulgated.

UNMIK will maintain a presence in Kosovo until the end of 2007. There fore it will be present during the entire duration of the project.

PART XI. SUSTAINABILITY OF THE OUTCOMES

The regional initiative is supposed to respond to abrupt changes in the political situation resulting in new population movements in the Region. Despite that it is not a contingency intervention or emergency response. The project is focused on **capacities development to identify and address human security threats**. The capacity focus is a major element of project outcomes' sustainability. Similarly, the second component – improving mechanisms for coordination between key stakeholders – will be a long-term investment in the capacities of local actors in this regard.

PART XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

A project involving such broad scope of actors and covering several countries inevitably faces set of risks that need to be considered so that risk mitigation strategy is put in place. Different levels of project implementation involve different risks summarized in **the tables overleaf**. The last column summarizes the possible steps that can be applied.

Furthermore, local self-governments may refuse to co-operate on all the components of the Project. Potential alterations to the government /state form are the overall context within which this project operates.

RISK LOG – MONTENEGRO CONTEXT

Risk	Likelihood	Risk mitigation strategy
<p>Undefined DPs status in Montenegro and with pending Kosovo final status outcome and potential new influx.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>IDPs legal status is yet to be determined. Though IDPs' needs will remain the same, their new status (it might be: refugees, asylum seekers, citizens, etc.) might influence this project.</p> <p>The Government structure now in place is keen on finding durable solutions for IDPs but still expect significant support of international community.</p> <p>However, additional efforts, commitments and intensified cooperation with Serbian and Kosovo authorities are highly desirable. In new influx case, there is a constraint that there might be less willingness of Montenegro authorities to receive new signification number of freshly RAE displaced from Kosovo around final status determination time.</p> <p>The international community present in Montenegro and in this case led by UNHCR is constructively advocating with the Government the options and status that suit DPs the best.</p>
<p>Generally still unfavourable economic environment for return in Kosovo as well as Montenegrin social security system inadequate capacities to serve DPs supporting their local integration in Montenegro</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The Montenegrin Social Security system is under funded, of limited capacities, overburdened and still under reform and as it is, cannot fully cope with serving the current caseload of beneficiaries. Potential DPs' attainment of Montenegrin citizenship is a justified constraint and the social welfare system and public employment services system would not be able to absorb and serve drastically increased number of</p>

		beneficiaries. This is also valid should new caseloads arrive over the Kosovo/Montenegro border.
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RISK LOG – SERBIA CONTEXT

Risk	Likelihood	Risk mitigation strategy
Although coalition is under formation, forming a new government may be delayed. A 'no government' situation may continue for throughout February and March.	High	Particular focus should be put on cooperation with institutional that are not subject to political appointments
After the formation of a new government, it may be weak.	High	International community lobby at relevant institutions for the acceptance and acknowledgement of the need to continue working with IDPs and vulnerable group-related activities.
Political changes resulting in changes of the numbers and status of the vulnerable in Serbia (particularly IDPs/Roma IDPs)	High	Coordination and harmonization with the contingency planning and including the new circumstances in the project implementation
Relevant institutions do not support systemic changes	Medium	Involvement of major stakeholders (international and national) in the Project through appropriate Steering Committees Government, international community and donors lobby the relevant institutions to acknowledge the need of IDPs.
There is no support from local self-government for the Project	Low	Involvement of relevant governmental institutions, key actors and stakeholders in the process

Project		and stakeholders in the process. Joint donor intervention, emphasizing relevance of co-ordination activities.
IDP Associations do not have sufficient capacity	Medium	Focus on municipalities with the biggest numbers of the IDPs.

RISK LOG – KOSOVO CONTEXT

Risk	Likelihood	Risk mitigation strategy
Unresolved status – the province continues to exist within a special development situation at risk due to volatile security, political and economic dynamics making operational conditions will remain fluid.	High	Negotiations to determine Kosovo’s final status commenced on Monday November 21, 2005. However, Status talks have commenced with a strong divergence between the Pristina and Belgrade positions as well as between Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serb communities and among the political parties about their visions for the future of Kosovo. Consequently, political stability is threatened by tense relations between the Government and the opposition and the continued boycott of Kosovo institutions by K-Serbs
Majorities unwilling to endorse broad-scale IDPs and IIDPs targeted efforts	Medium	Communication elements imbedded into the project will start from the outset and may need strengthening in the process.
Ministry for Communities and Returns and Municipal Representatives not keen in giving their unpaid time to the project	Low	a) Local representatives approached and consulted in advance

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS

CCK Centre for Coordination for Kosovo and Metohija

CRM Central Review Mechanism – high level policy board for project review

CSO Civil Society Organization

CTP (Capacity Training Plan)

DP Displaced Persons (in Montenegro)

DRC Danish Refugee Council

EU European Union

IDP Internally Displaced Person

IIDP Internally Internally Displaced Persons (in Kosovo)

INGO International Non Governmental Organization

KFOR Kosovo Force

KPS Kosovo Police Service

LCO UNMIK Local Community Officer

MA UNMIK Municipal Administrator
MCO Municipal Community Office
MCR Ministry of Communities and Returns in Kosovo
MRO Municipal Returns Officer
MWG Municipal Working Group
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO Non Governmental Organization
OCRM Office of Community Returns and Minority Affairs
OSCE Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PISG Provisional Institutions of Self Government in Kosovo
RAE Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities
RCG Returns Coordination Group
RWG Regional Working Group
TFR Task Force on Returns
UN United Nations
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNMIK United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo

UNOB United Nations Office in Belgrade

UNSCR United Nations Security Council Resolution