

ProjectTitle	ProjectCode	ProjectGroup	ProjectType	ProjectLoc	ProjCustTextValue	ProjectAct	ProjectActI	IssueTitle	IssueFinding	IssueCategory	IssueUserCat	RecommendationTitle	RecommendationText	EstimatedImplDate
Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	1. UNFPA should enhance its role and visibility as a significant contributor to Serbia's EU integration across the next CP. Serbia CO should emphasise a limited number of high-impact areas critical to meeting national priorities and EU accession requirements, where UNFPA has built a robust reputation and where future funding and financing is likely to be forthcoming. In these high-impact areas, the country office should develop five-year integrated programmes, each with a theory of change that supports demographic resilience and challenges discriminatory gender and social norms. They should consider the humanitarian-development-peace continuum, help define the division of labour between United Nations agencies, and supports communications, visibility, and resource mobilisation. To increase national ownership and strengthen capacities, they should prioritise IP implementation and concrete replicable and sustainable models. High-impact programmes should be subject to mid-term reviews. The evaluation team suggests a programmatic focus on (i) data and research for advocacy and informed decision-making, including population data; (ii) life skills education/comprehensive sexuality education; (iii) healthy and active ageing; (iv) cervical cancer prevention and detection; and (v) SRHR care and services (including GBV) for Roma and other vulnerable women and adolescent girls.	1. UNFPA should enhance its role and visibility as a significant contributor to Serbia's EU integration across the next CP. Serbia CO should emphasise a limited number of high-impact areas critical to meeting national priorities and EU accession requirements, where UNFPA has built a robust reputation and where future funding and financing is likely to be forthcoming. In these high-impact areas, the country office should develop five-year integrated programmes, each with a theory of change that supports demographic resilience and challenges discriminatory gender and social norms. They should consider the humanitarian-development-peace continuum, help define the division of labour between United Nations agencies, and supports communications, visibility, and resource mobilisation. To increase national ownership and strengthen capacities, they should prioritise IP implementation and concrete replicable and sustainable models. High-impact programmes should be subject to mid-term reviews. The evaluation team suggests a programmatic focus on (i) data and research for advocacy and informed decision-making, including population data; (ii) life skills education/comprehensive sexuality education; (iii) healthy and active ageing; (iv) cervical cancer prevention and detection; and (v) SRHR care and services (including GBV) for Roma and other vulnerable women and adolescent girls.	Accepted	High	1.1 New CPD 2026-2030	During preparation of the CPD 2026-2030, in consultations with national counterparts, CO will make sure to include the high impact areas, in which UNFPA has comparative advantage, including, but not limited to (i) data and research for advocacy and informed decision-making, including population data; (ii) life skills education/comprehensive sexuality education; (iii) healthy and active ageing; (iv) cervical cancer prevention and detection; and (v) SRHR care and services (including GBV) for Roma and other vulnerable women and adolescent girls. Data and research will be included within the output dedicated to a) population change and data, while all other topics will be elaborated in other CPD outputs dedicated to b) policies, c) quality of care and services, d) social and gender norms.	12/31/2025
Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	1. UNFPA should enhance its role and visibility as a significant contributor to Serbia's EU integration across the next CP. Serbia CO should emphasise a limited number of high-impact areas critical to meeting national priorities and EU accession requirements, where UNFPA has built a robust reputation and where future funding and financing is likely to be forthcoming. In these high-impact areas, the country office should develop five-year integrated programmes, each with a theory of change that supports demographic resilience and challenges discriminatory gender and social norms. They should consider the humanitarian-development-peace continuum, help define the division of labour between United Nations agencies, and supports communications, visibility, and resource mobilisation. To increase national ownership and strengthen capacities, they should prioritise IP implementation and concrete replicable and sustainable models. High-impact programmes should be subject to mid-term reviews. The evaluation team suggests a programmatic focus on (i) data and research for advocacy and informed decision-making, including population data; (ii) life skills education/comprehensive sexuality education; (iii) healthy and active ageing; (iv) cervical cancer prevention and detection; and (v) SRHR care and services (including GBV) for Roma and other vulnerable women and adolescent girls.	1. UNFPA should enhance its role and visibility as a significant contributor to Serbia's EU integration across the next CP. Serbia CO should emphasise a limited number of high-impact areas critical to meeting national priorities and EU accession requirements, where UNFPA has built a robust reputation and where future funding and financing is likely to be forthcoming. In these high-impact areas, the country office should develop five-year integrated programmes, each with a theory of change that supports demographic resilience and challenges discriminatory gender and social norms. They should consider the humanitarian-development-peace continuum, help define the division of labour between United Nations agencies, and supports communications, visibility, and resource mobilisation. To increase national ownership and strengthen capacities, they should prioritise IP implementation and concrete replicable and sustainable models. High-impact programmes should be subject to mid-term reviews. The evaluation team suggests a programmatic focus on (i) data and research for advocacy and informed decision-making, including population data; (ii) life skills education/comprehensive sexuality education; (iii) healthy and active ageing; (iv) cervical cancer prevention and detection; and (v) SRHR care and services (including GBV) for Roma and other vulnerable women and adolescent girls.	Accepted	High	1.2 Steering Committee	For the implementation of the next CPD, UNFPA Serbia, in cooperation with MFA will convene a Steering Committee to co-create annual work plans and oversee Programme implementation, composed of representatives of all key national partners. Steering Committee will confirm the high-impact area that could include (but will not be limited to) the areas recommended by Evaluation Team and will make sure that these are reflected in the annual work plans. Annual work plans will be agreed with relevant institutions and reviewed mid-year, allowing to update the country programme results framework if the context or national priorities change significantly.	12/31/2026

Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	<p>1. UNFPA should enhance its role and visibility as a significant contributor to Serbia's EU integration across the next CP. Serbia CO should emphasise a limited number of high-impact areas critical to meeting national priorities and EU accession requirements. UNFPA should maintain a robust reputation and where future funding and financing is likely to be forthcoming. In these high-impact areas, the country office should develop five-year integrated programmes, each with a theory of change that supports demographic resilience and challenges discriminatory gender and social norms. They should consider the humanitarian-development-peace continuum, help define the division of labour between United Nations agencies, and supports communications, visibility, and resource mobilisation. To increase national ownership and strengthen capacities, they should prioritise IP implementation and concrete replicable and sustainable models. High-impact programmes should be subject to mid-term reviews. The evaluation team suggests a programmatic focus on (i) data and research for advocacy and informed decision-making, including population data; (ii) life skills education/comprehensive sexuality education; (iii) healthy and active ageing; (iv) cervical cancer prevention and detection; and (v) SRHR care and services (including GBV) for Roma and other vulnerable women and adolescent girls.</p>	<p>1. UNFPA should enhance its role and visibility as a significant contributor to Serbia's EU integration across the next CP. Serbia CO should emphasise a limited number of high-impact areas critical to meeting national priorities and EU accession requirements. UNFPA should maintain a robust reputation and where future funding and financing is likely to be forthcoming. In these high-impact areas, the country office should develop five-year integrated programmes, each with a theory of change that supports demographic resilience and challenges discriminatory gender and social norms. They should consider the humanitarian-development-peace continuum, help define the division of labour between United Nations agencies, and supports communications, visibility, and resource mobilisation. To increase national ownership and strengthen capacities, they should prioritise IP implementation and concrete replicable and sustainable models. High-impact programmes should be subject to mid-term reviews. The evaluation team suggests a programmatic focus on (i) data and research for advocacy and informed decision-making, including population data; (ii) life skills education/comprehensive sexuality education; (iii) healthy and active ageing; (iv) cervical cancer prevention and detection; and (v) SRHR care and services (including GBV) for Roma and other vulnerable women and adolescent girls.</p>	Accepted	High	1.3 Prioritized IP and national partners implementation and sustainable models to increase national ownership	In the implementation of the CPD 2026-2030, CO will prioritize the national partners and IP implementation to create room for sustainable models to ensure national ownership. For each of the confirmed high impact areas, joint actions with national counterparts for greater visibility and amplified advocacy will be developed influencing the change of policies and social norms, and contributing to demographic resilience.	12/31/2026
Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	<p>2. To contribute to demographic resilience, UNFPA should promote its advisory role and prioritise generating demographic intelligence to support the government, UNCT members and other stakeholders in their evidence-based planning, programming, advocacy and decision-making. The Serbia country office, with EECARO's support, should continue to promote the EECA demographic resilience concept, emphasizing governance, human capital and systems adaptation. It should offer an advisory support to the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNCT. It should include a population data and research component into high-impact data and research programme (see Recommendation 1), prioritizing support for the UNICEF-led Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Introduction of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) and continued support for NTA analyses. Additionally, efforts should be made to close data gaps related to fertility, ageing (mortality) and migration through stakeholder consultations, including at the local level. The country office should foster data transparency and facilitate learning and knowledge exchange among experts and stakeholders in the country and region</p>	<p>2. To contribute to demographic resilience, UNFPA should promote its advisory role and prioritise generating demographic intelligence to support the government, UNCT members and other stakeholders in their evidence-based planning, programming, advocacy and decision-making. The Serbia country office, with EECARO's support, should continue to promote the EECA demographic resilience concept, emphasizing governance, human capital and systems adaptation. It should offer an advisory support to the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNCT. It should include a population data and research component into high-impact data and research programme (see Recommendation 1), prioritizing support for the UNICEF-led Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Introduction of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) and continued support for NTA analyses. Additionally, efforts should be made to close data gaps related to fertility, ageing (mortality) and migration through stakeholder consultations, including at the local level. The country office should foster data transparency and facilitate learning and knowledge exchange among experts and stakeholders in the country and region</p>	Accepted	High	2.1 UNFPA's advisory role for advancing demographic resilience approach in development processes promoted in cooperation with national counterparts and International development partners	UNFPA Serbia, with support of EECARO, will intensify promotion of demographic resilience concept among governmental partners, in particular by promoting evidence-based planning, programming, advocacy and decision-making, in the areas of social protection, education, health, youth, and migration, based on findings on UNFPA led research and analyses, such as NTABANTTA, GGS, migration studies, and large surveys. UNFPA will promote its convening role, facilitating closer collaboration with national and international development partners, particularly focusing on partnering with IFEs in joint analytical work to obtain evidence for informed decision making, policy development and implementation and in particular on strategic investments and national budget allocations in these areas	12/31/2026
Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	<p>2. To contribute to demographic resilience, UNFPA should promote its advisory role and prioritise generating demographic intelligence to support the government, UNCT members and other stakeholders in their evidence-based planning, programming, advocacy and decision-making. The Serbia country office, with EECARO's support, should continue to promote the EECA demographic resilience concept, emphasizing governance, human capital and systems adaptation. It should offer an advisory support to the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNCT. It should include a population data and research component into high-impact data and research programme (see Recommendation 1), prioritizing support for the UNICEF-led Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Introduction of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) and continued support for NTA analyses. Additionally, efforts should be made to close data gaps related to fertility, ageing (mortality) and migration through stakeholder consultations, including at the local level. The country office should foster data transparency and facilitate learning and knowledge exchange among experts and stakeholders in the country and region</p>	<p>2. To contribute to demographic resilience, UNFPA should promote its advisory role and prioritise generating demographic intelligence to support the government, UNCT members and other stakeholders in their evidence-based planning, programming, advocacy and decision-making. The Serbia country office, with EECARO's support, should continue to promote the EECA demographic resilience concept, emphasizing governance, human capital and systems adaptation. It should offer an advisory support to the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNCT. It should include a population data and research component into high-impact data and research programme (see Recommendation 1), prioritizing support for the UNICEF-led Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Introduction of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) and continued support for NTA analyses. Additionally, efforts should be made to close data gaps related to fertility, ageing (mortality) and migration through stakeholder consultations, including at the local level. The country office should foster data transparency and facilitate learning and knowledge exchange among experts and stakeholders in the country and region</p>	Accepted	High	2.2 UNFPA convening role within the UNCT on addressing demographic issues and building demographic resilience within UNCT by: i) continuing co-chairing UNSDCF result group related to Human Capital Development and wellbeing and Gender Thematic Group in the new UNSDCF implementation cycle 2026-2036 ii) continuing convening the UNCT policy dialog and human capital development with EU in close collaboration with UNICEF and ILO, closely linking in with the social protection agenda; iii) sharing all knowledge products and data for UNSDCF targeted work, joint messages and advocacy	UNFPA will strengthen its convening role on addressing demographic issues and building demographic resilience within UNCT by: i) continuing co-chairing UNSDCF result group related to Human Capital Development and wellbeing and Gender Thematic Group in the new UNSDCF implementation cycle 2026-2036 ii) continuing convening the UNCT policy dialog and human capital development with EU in close collaboration with UNICEF and ILO, closely linking in with the social protection agenda; iii) sharing all knowledge products and data for UNSDCF targeted work, joint messages and advocacy	12/31/2026

2925	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2921-2925	1/1/21	1/1/25	2. To contribute to demographic resilience, UNFPA should promote its advisory role and prioritise generating demographic intelligence to support the government, UNCT members and other stakeholders in their evidence-based planning, programming, advocacy and decision-making. The Serbia country office with EECA's support, should continue to promote the EECA demographic resilience concept, emphasizing governance, human capital and systems adaptation. It should offer an advisory support to the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNCT. It should include a population data and research component into high-impact data and research programme (see Recommendation 1), prioritizing support for the UNICEF-led Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the introduction of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) and continued support for NTA analyses. Additionally, efforts should be made to close data gaps related to fertility, ageing (mortality) and migration through stakeholder consultations, including at the local level. The country office should foster data transparency and facilitate learning and knowledge exchange among experts and stakeholders in the country and region	2. To contribute to demographic resilience, UNFPA should promote its advisory role and prioritise generating demographic intelligence to support the government, UNCT members and other stakeholders in their evidence-based planning, programming, advocacy and decision-making. The Serbia country office with EECA's support, should continue to promote the EECA demographic resilience concept, emphasizing governance, human capital and systems adaptation. It should offer an advisory support to the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNCT. It should include a population data and research component into high-impact data and research programme (see Recommendation 1), prioritizing support for the UNICEF-led Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the introduction of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) and continued support for NTA analyses. Additionally, efforts should be made to close data gaps related to fertility, ageing (mortality) and migration through stakeholder consultations, including at the local level. The country office should foster data transparency and facilitate learning and knowledge exchange among experts and stakeholders in the country and region	Accepted	High	2.3 Research and analyses, such as MICS 7, NTA/NTA prioritized to produce the evidence to inform programmatic, policy- development and advocacy and visibility activities.	UNFPA will engage with range of partners : a) national counterparts, such as MLEVA and MoH, Statistical Office of Serbia and Institute of Public Health b)UN agencies, such as UNICEF, UNDP, UNOPS, UNWOMEN c) IFIs, such as World Bank and EBRD for implementation of surveys and research (MICS7, NTA/NTA, GGS) and create a statistical/results snapshots, policy briefs, key messages and other materials that will be communicated to relevant stakeholders, enabling data transparency and knowledge exchange at all levels.	12/31/2026
2925	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2921-2925	1/1/21	1/1/25	3. Of UNFPA's three global transformative results, the UNFPA Serbia country office should prioritise meeting the family planning needs of women and adolescent girls to plan and attain their desired number of children, if any. The country office should prioritise addressing the SRH and family planning needs among Roma women and adolescent girls and discriminatory norms that influence their uptake of SRH services and commodities, strengthening synergies with UNICEF's work on child marriage. Despite anxieties concerning the prevailing low fertility in Serbia, UNFPA should scale up collaboration to address the high unmet need for family planning and the low use of modern contraceptives in the general population. UNFPA's engagement in family planning should go beyond the contraceptive-centred transformative result, addressing discriminatory gender and social norms, leveraging data for programming, advocacy and decision-making; scaling up support for people experiencing infertility, and promoting gender-responsive and family-friendly policies in partnership with other United Nations agencies and IFIs.	3. Of UNFPA's three global transformative results, the UNFPA Serbia country office should prioritise meeting the family planning needs of women and adolescent girls to plan and attain their desired number of children, if any. The country office should prioritise addressing the SRH and family planning needs among Roma women and adolescent girls and discriminatory norms that influence their uptake of SRH services and commodities, strengthening synergies with UNICEF's work on child marriage. Despite anxieties concerning the prevailing low fertility in Serbia, UNFPA should scale up collaboration to address the high unmet need for family planning and the low use of modern contraceptives in the general population. UNFPA's engagement in family planning should go beyond the contraceptive-centred transformative result, addressing discriminatory gender and social norms, leveraging data for programming, advocacy and decision-making; scaling up support for people experiencing infertility, and promoting gender-responsive and family-friendly policies in partnership with other United Nations agencies and IFIs.	Partially accepted	High	3.1 Advocacy for adoption of the comprehensive SRH Strategy and integration of comprehensive SRH services into Universal health coverage.	Country Office will continue investing significant efforts into all rights and choices based family planning related topics and approaches suggested by the evaluation team. However, CO will use broader approach to comprehensive SRH services and their full integration in the Universal Health Coverage, supporting implementation not only of family planning but contributing to achievement of all three TRs. CO will convene a meeting with all relevant stakeholders to continue advocacy for the adoption of the comprehensive Strategy on SRH, which was developed in previous years aiming at improving family planning, maternal health, preventing STIs and reproductive organ cancers, addressing infertility issues and promoting healthy lifestyle and equitable access to services.	12/31/2026
2925	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2921-2925	1/1/21	1/1/25	3. Of UNFPA's three global transformative results, the UNFPA Serbia country office should prioritise meeting the family planning needs of women and adolescent girls to plan and attain their desired number of children, if any. The country office should prioritise addressing the SRH and family planning needs among Roma women and adolescent girls and discriminatory norms that influence their uptake of SRH services and commodities, strengthening synergies with UNICEF's work on child marriage. Despite anxieties concerning the prevailing low fertility in Serbia, UNFPA should scale up collaboration to address the high unmet need for family planning and the low use of modern contraceptives in the general population. UNFPA's engagement in family planning should go beyond the contraceptive-centred transformative result, addressing discriminatory gender and social norms, leveraging data for programming, advocacy and decision-making; scaling up support for people experiencing infertility, and promoting gender-responsive and family-friendly policies in partnership with other United Nations agencies and IFIs.	3. Of UNFPA's three global transformative results, the UNFPA Serbia country office should prioritise meeting the family planning needs of women and adolescent girls to plan and attain their desired number of children, if any. The country office should prioritise addressing the SRH and family planning needs among Roma women and adolescent girls and discriminatory norms that influence their uptake of SRH services and commodities, strengthening synergies with UNICEF's work on child marriage. Despite anxieties concerning the prevailing low fertility in Serbia, UNFPA should scale up collaboration to address the high unmet need for family planning and the low use of modern contraceptives in the general population. UNFPA's engagement in family planning should go beyond the contraceptive-centred transformative result, addressing discriminatory gender and social norms, leveraging data for programming, advocacy and decision-making; scaling up support for people experiencing infertility, and promoting gender-responsive and family-friendly policies in partnership with other United Nations agencies and IFIs.	Partially accepted	High	3.2 Promotion of activities addressing family planning among Roma women and girls in the new programming period 2926-2930	CO will continue prioritizing empowerment of Roma women to exercise their rights to desired fertility and family planning by increasing their health literacy and addressing access to healthcare services, especially by improving sensitisation of health professionals about specific challenges faced by Roma women and girls. CO will continue implementation of the current project, related to the Roma women and girls in five selected cities and explore all opportunities to expand the activities to include more cities	12/31/2026

Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	<p>3. Of UNFPA's three global transformative results, the UNFPA Serbia country office should prioritise meeting the family planning needs of women and adolescent girls to plan and attain their desired number of children, if any. The country office should prioritise addressing the SRH and family planning needs among women and adolescent girls and discriminatory norms that influence their uptake of SRH services and commodities, strengthening synergies with UNICEF's work on child marriage. Despite anxieties concerning the prevailing low fertility in Serbia, UNFPA should scale up collaboration to address the high unmet need for family planning and the low use of modern contraceptives in the general population. UNFPA's engagement in family planning should go beyond the contraceptive-centred transformative result, addressing discriminatory gender and social norms, leveraging data for programming, advocacy and decision-making; scaling up support for people experiencing infertility, and promoting gender-responsive and family-friendly policies in partnership with other United Nations agencies and IFIs.</p> <p>3. Of UNFPA's three global transformative results, the UNFPA Serbia country office should prioritise meeting the family planning needs of women and adolescent girls to plan and attain their desired number of children, if any. The country office should prioritise addressing the SRH and family planning needs among women and adolescent girls and discriminatory norms that influence their uptake of SRH services and commodities, strengthening synergies with UNICEF's work on child marriage. Despite anxieties concerning the prevailing low fertility in Serbia, UNFPA should scale up collaboration to address the high unmet need for family planning and the low use of modern contraceptives. In the general population, UNFPA's engagement in family planning should go beyond the contraceptive-centred transformative result, addressing discriminatory gender and social norms, leveraging data for programming, advocacy and decision-making; scaling up support for people experiencing infertility, and promoting gender-responsive and family-friendly policies in partnership with other United Nations agencies and IFIs.</p>	Partially accepted	High	3.3 Expanded partnership to address the broader concept of family planning, beyond the contraceptive-centred results.	CO will strengthen partnership with a range of stakeholders to address the broader concept of family planning and create conditions to support desired fertility, including by: a) planning joint activities with UN agencies within Gendermatic group in the UN to increase awareness, facilitate dialog among actors, and address gender pushback and harmful gender norms b) capacity building of the national stakeholders for creating and implementing gender responsive policies and measures to support desired fertility and avoid pronatalist narrative based on harmful gender norms (knowledge sharing, policy guidance) c) working closely with IFIs to ensure that evidence and data generated are used to inform large investments in SRH, social protection services, education, d) keep working with private sector and prioritize tripartite partnerships between public and private sectors to promote gender responsive family policies and e) strengthening partnership with civil society to promote positive social and gender norms and women empowerment among all population groups.	12/31/2026
Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	<p>4. UNFPA should clarify its mandate regarding addressing the implications of ageing in Serbia before initiating new intervention. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should consult with EECARO and other UNFPA offices in the Western Balkans to clarify the organisation's role regarding ageing as a megatrend, without becoming an ageing organisation. Its contributions should serve to (i) strengthen data systems and generate needs-based publicly available evidence and information, including support for monitoring the Strategy for Active and Healthy Ageing and associated Action Plan; (ii) implement local-level pilot schemes (including exit strategies) to develop replicable models for advocacy and policy; (iii) continue to promote intergenerational cooperation as part of A&Y empowerment and skills development; and (iv) address older women's SRH and GBV protection needs, including for Roma and other vulnerable groups, in the 3rd CPD for s.</p> <p>4. UNFPA should clarify its mandate regarding addressing the implications of ageing in Serbia before initiating new intervention. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should consult with EECARO and other UNFPA offices in the Western Balkans to clarify the organisation's role regarding ageing as a megatrend, without becoming an ageing organisation. Its contributions should serve to (i) strengthen data systems and generate needs-based publicly available evidence and information, including support for monitoring the Strategy for Active and Healthy Ageing and associated Action Plan (ii) implement local-level pilot schemes (including exit strategies) to develop replicable models for advocacy and policy; (iii) continue to promote intergenerational cooperation as part of A&Y empowerment and skills development; and (iv) address older women's SRH and GBV protection needs, including for Roma and other vulnerable groups, in the 3rd CPD for s.</p>	Accepted	High	4.1 Clarified UNFPA approach to ageing	CO will organize an online consultations with EECARO and Western Balkan Cluster to discuss and agree on the UNFPA approach and partnerships related to ageing in the EECA and more specifically Western Balkans	12/31/2026
Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	<p>4. UNFPA should clarify its mandate regarding addressing the implications of ageing in Serbia before initiating new intervention. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should consult with EECARO and other UNFPA offices in the Western Balkans to clarify the organisation's role regarding ageing as a megatrend, without becoming an ageing organisation. Its contributions should serve to (i) strengthen data systems and generate needs-based publicly available evidence and information, including support for monitoring the Strategy for Active and Healthy Ageing and associated Action Plan (ii) implement local-level pilot schemes (including exit strategies) to develop replicable models for advocacy and policy; (iii) continue to promote intergenerational cooperation as part of A&Y empowerment and skills development; and (iv) address older women's SRH and GBV protection needs, including for Roma and other vulnerable groups, in the 3rd CPD for s.</p> <p>4. UNFPA should clarify its mandate regarding addressing the implications of ageing in Serbia before initiating new intervention. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should consult with EECARO and other UNFPA offices in the Western Balkans to clarify the organisation's role regarding ageing as a megatrend, without becoming an ageing organisation. Its contributions should serve to (i) strengthen data systems and generate needs-based publicly available evidence and information, including support for monitoring the Strategy for Active and Healthy Ageing and associated Action Plan (ii) implement local-level pilot schemes (including exit strategies) to develop replicable models for advocacy and policy; (iii) continue to promote intergenerational cooperation as part of A&Y empowerment and skills development; and (iv) address older women's SRH and GBV protection needs, including for Roma and other vulnerable groups, in the 3rd CPD for s.</p>	Accepted	High	4.2 Strengthen data and evidence related to ageing	CO will strengthen collaboration with national counterparts, primarily Statistical Office of Serbia, academia and think tanks, other UN Agencies, primarily WHO and UNDP, IFIs, primarily World Bank, to improve availability of data and evidence related to population projections, ageing trends and implications to social protection systems to enable informed policy and decision making.	12/31/2026

2925	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2921-2925	1/1/21	1/1/25	4. UNFPA should clarify its mandate regarding addressing the implications of ageing in Serbia before initiating new intervention. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should consult with EECARO and other UNFPA offices in the Western Balkans to clarify the organisation's role regarding ageing as a megatrend, without becoming an ageing organisation. Its contributions should serve to (i) strengthen data systems and generate needs-based publicly available evidence and information, including support for monitoring the Strategy for Active and Healthy Ageing and associated Action Plan; (ii) implement local-level pilot schemes (including exit strategies) to develop replicable models for advocacy and policy; (iii) continue to promote intergenerational cooperation as part of A&H empowerment and skills development; and (iv) address older women's SRH and GBV protection needs, including for Roma and other vulnerable groups, in the 3rd CPD for s.	4. UNFPA should clarify its mandate regarding addressing the implications of ageing in Serbia before initiating new intervention. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should consult with EECARO and other UNFPA offices in the Western Balkans to clarify the organisation's role regarding ageing as a megatrend, without becoming an ageing organisation. Its contributions should serve to (i) strengthen data systems and generate needs-based publicly available evidence and information, including support for monitoring the Strategy for Active and Healthy Ageing and associated Action Plan; (ii) implement local-level pilot schemes (including exit strategies) to develop replicable models for advocacy and policy; (iii) continue to promote intergenerational cooperation as part of A&H empowerment and skills development; and (iv) address older women's SRH and GBV protection needs, including for Roma and other vulnerable groups, in the 3rd CPD for s.	Accepted	High	4.2 Piloted local-level initiatives	CO will finalize piloting model of Resource centres for intergenerational cooperation in three selected municipalities, aiming in promoting active ageing, encouraging life long learning and digital literacy, fostering intergenerational cooperation. Results of the piloting, coupled with model of services and sustainability plan will be disseminated to all interested stakeholders willing to replicate the model in other communities.	12/31/2026
2925	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2921-2925	1/1/21	1/1/25	4. UNFPA should clarify its mandate regarding addressing the implications of ageing in Serbia before initiating new intervention. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should consult with EECARO and other UNFPA offices in the Western Balkans to clarify the organisation's role regarding ageing as a megatrend, without becoming an ageing organisation. Its contributions should serve to (i) strengthen data systems and generate needs-based publicly available evidence and information, including support for monitoring the Strategy for Active and Healthy Ageing and associated Action Plan; (ii) implement local-level pilot schemes (including exit strategies) to develop replicable models for advocacy and policy; (iii) continue to promote intergenerational cooperation as part of A&H empowerment and skills development; and (iv) address older women's SRH and GBV protection needs, including for Roma and other vulnerable groups, in the 3rd CPD for s.	4. UNFPA should clarify its mandate regarding addressing the implications of ageing in Serbia before initiating new intervention. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should consult with EECARO and other UNFPA offices in the Western Balkans to clarify the organisation's role regarding ageing as a megatrend, without becoming an ageing organisation. Its contributions should serve to (i) strengthen data systems and generate needs-based publicly available evidence and information, including support for monitoring the Strategy for Active and Healthy Ageing and associated Action Plan; (ii) implement local-level pilot schemes (including exit strategies) to develop replicable models for advocacy and policy; (iii) continue to promote intergenerational cooperation as part of A&H empowerment and skills development; and (iv) address older women's SRH and GBV protection needs, including for Roma and other vulnerable groups, in the 3rd CPD for s.	Accepted	High	4.4 Addressed the SRH and GBV related needs of older women	CO will organize consultations with national counterparts, civil society and women organization, as well as with agencies active in the Gender thematic group to define the priorities in addressing needs of older women	12/31/2026
2925	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2921-2925	1/1/21	1/1/25	5 To achieve the LNOB goal, UNFPA should consider factors that disproportionately affect demand for and access to SRHR, including the intersectionality of these factors, and focus its actions accordingly, thus ensuring that the most vulnerable groups are not left behind. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should use existing data and evidence and, if necessary, generate new knowledge to assess "furthest-behind" factors for operationalising the LNOB principle in the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia. The evaluation team suggests a primary focus on age, culture and ethnicity, disability and location.	5 To achieve the LNOB goal, UNFPA should consider factors that disproportionately affect demand for and access to SRHR, including the intersectionality of these factors, and focus its actions accordingly, thus ensuring that the most vulnerable groups are not left behind. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should use existing data and evidence and, if necessary, generate new knowledge to assess "furthest-behind" factors for operationalising the LNOB principle in the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia. The evaluation team suggests a primary focus on age, culture and ethnicity, disability and location.	Accepted	Medium	5.1 Evidence based approach to factors that needs to be addressed to allow successful achievement of LNOB principle in the 3rd UNFPA CPD	CO will ensure new Country Programme will prioritize support for key target groups, including women, youth, older persons living in poverty, persons with disabilities, Roma communities, survivors of gender-based violence, and others in vulnerable situations—recognizing the intersectional nature of their discrimination, exclusion, and vulnerability	12/31/2025
2925	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2921-2925	1/1/21	1/1/25	5 To achieve the LNOB goal, UNFPA should consider factors that disproportionately affect demand for and access to SRHR, including the intersectionality of these factors, and focus its actions accordingly, thus ensuring that the most vulnerable groups are not left behind. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should use existing data and evidence and, if necessary, generate new knowledge to assess "furthest-behind" factors for operationalising the LNOB principle in the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia. The evaluation team suggests a primary focus on age, culture and ethnicity, disability and location.	5 To achieve the LNOB goal, UNFPA should consider factors that disproportionately affect demand for and access to SRHR, including the intersectionality of these factors, and focus its actions accordingly, thus ensuring that the most vulnerable groups are not left behind. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should use existing data and evidence and, if necessary, generate new knowledge to assess "furthest-behind" factors for operationalising the LNOB principle in the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia. The evaluation team suggests a primary focus on age, culture and ethnicity, disability and location.	Accepted	Medium	5.2 Continual monitoring of the people most in need	CO will ensure that Steering Committee that will be established to oversee the UNFPA 3rd Programme Implementation, during annual review also review the the decision on the target groups and point out if any new group appear.	12/31/2026

Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	<p>5 To achieve the LNOB goal, UNFPA should consider factors that disproportionately affect demand for and access to SRHR, including the intersectionality of these factors, and focus its actions accordingly, thus ensuring that the most vulnerable groups are not left behind. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should use existing data and evidence and, if necessary, generate new knowledge to assess "furthest-behind" factors for operationalising the LNOB principle in the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia. The evaluation team suggests a primary focus on age, culture and ethnicity, disability and location.</p>	<p>5 To achieve the LNOB goal, UNFPA should consider factors that disproportionately affect demand for and access to SRHR, including the intersectionality of these factors, and focus its actions accordingly, thus ensuring that the most vulnerable groups are not left behind. To achieve this, the Serbia country office should use existing data and evidence and, if necessary, generate new knowledge to assess "furthest-behind" factors for operationalising the LNOB principle in the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia. The evaluation team suggests a primary focus on age, culture and ethnicity, disability and location.</p>	Accepted	Medium	5.3 Improved evidence on persons with disability	Regarding persons with disability, CO will continue support to national counterparts to adopt the Law on the registration of the persons with disabilities which will improve the quality of disaggregated data on persons with disabilities and their needs and inform the targeted interventions aiming at improving their position.	12/31/2026
Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	<p>6. During the next CP cycle, UNFPA should pay more attention to addressing development, humanitarian and social cohesion needs in an interconnected manner. The country office should integrate emergency preparedness and response considerations into the formulation of the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia as well as into the CPD Theory of Change, including in the risks and assumptions, the recommended high-impact programmes (see Recommendation 1) and all project proposals. To ensure the country office's resilience in case of crises, staff needs to be equipped with the necessary skills to plan, programme and communicate across the humanitarian-development-peace/social cohesion continuum and function in crisis settings, including leading GBV coordination in line with UNFPA's global area of responsibility within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).</p>	<p>6. During the next CP cycle, UNFPA should pay more attention to addressing development, humanitarian and social cohesion needs in an interconnected manner. The country office should integrate emergency preparedness and response considerations into the formulation of the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia as well as into the CPD Theory of Change, including in the risks and assumptions, the recommended high-impact programmes (see Recommendation 1) and all project proposals. To ensure the country office's resilience in case of crises, staff needs to be equipped with the necessary skills to plan, programme and communicate across the humanitarian-development-peace/social cohesion continuum and function in crisis settings, including leading GBV coordination in line with UNFPA's global area of responsibility within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).</p>	Accepted	Medium	6.1 Good practice adopted in staff capacity development	CO will ensure that country programme considers a triple nexus approach, integrating humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts to promote sustainable peace and resilience, and address megatrends such as climate change.	12/31/2026
Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	<p>6. During the next CP cycle, UNFPA should pay more attention to addressing development, humanitarian and social cohesion needs in an interconnected manner. The country office should integrate emergency preparedness and response considerations into the formulation of the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia as well as into the CPD Theory of Change, including in the risks and assumptions, the recommended high-impact programmes (see Recommendation 1) and all project proposals. To ensure the country office's resilience in case of crises, staff needs to be equipped with the necessary skills to plan, programme and communicate across the humanitarian-development-peace/social cohesion continuum and function in crisis settings, including leading GBV coordination in line with UNFPA's global area of responsibility within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).</p>	<p>6. During the next CP cycle, UNFPA should pay more attention to addressing development, humanitarian and social cohesion needs in an interconnected manner. The country office should integrate emergency preparedness and response considerations into the formulation of the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia as well as into the CPD Theory of Change, including in the risks and assumptions, the recommended high-impact programmes (see Recommendation 1) and all project proposals. To ensure the country office's resilience in case of crises, staff needs to be equipped with the necessary skills to plan, programme and communicate across the humanitarian-development-peace/social cohesion continuum and function in crisis settings, including leading GBV coordination in line with UNFPA's global area of responsibility within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).</p>	Accepted	Medium	6.2 With support from the EECARO, Serbia CO will take good practices from other countries in building and ensuring that staff has enough knowledge on preparedness, resilience and adaptation, and capacity for addressing development, humanitarian and social cohesion needs in an interconnected manner.	With support from the EECARO, Serbia CO will take good practices from other countries in building and ensuring that staff has enough knowledge on preparedness, resilience and adaptation, and capacity for addressing development, humanitarian and social cohesion needs in an interconnected manner.	12/31/2026
Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	<p>6. During the next CP cycle, UNFPA should pay more attention to addressing development, humanitarian and social cohesion needs in an interconnected manner. The country office should integrate emergency preparedness and response considerations into the formulation of the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia as well as into the CPD Theory of Change, including in the risks and assumptions, the recommended high-impact programmes (see Recommendation 1) and all project proposals. To ensure the country office's resilience in case of crises, staff needs to be equipped with the necessary skills to plan, programme and communicate across the humanitarian-development-peace/social cohesion continuum and function in crisis settings, including leading GBV coordination in line with UNFPA's global area of responsibility within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).</p>	<p>6. During the next CP cycle, UNFPA should pay more attention to addressing development, humanitarian and social cohesion needs in an interconnected manner. The country office should integrate emergency preparedness and response considerations into the formulation of the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia as well as into the CPD Theory of Change, including in the risks and assumptions, the recommended high-impact programmes (see Recommendation 1) and all project proposals. To ensure the country office's resilience in case of crises, staff needs to be equipped with the necessary skills to plan, programme and communicate across the humanitarian-development-peace/social cohesion continuum and function in crisis settings, including leading GBV coordination in line with UNFPA's global area of responsibility within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).</p>	Accepted	Medium	6.3 Strengthened advocacy and partnerships for improved preparedness and response	UNFPA will advocate with national counterparts that all relevant policies and strategies developed in partnership with UNFPA consider a triple nexus approach, integrating humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding/social cohesion approach.	12/31/2026

Serbia Country Programme Evaluation 2021-2025	2025	Serbia CO	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	EECA	2021-2025	1/1/21	1/1/25	<p>6. During the next CP cycle, UNFPA should pay more attention to addressing development, humanitarian and social cohesion needs in an interconnected manner. The country office should integrate emergency preparedness and resilience considerations into the formulation of the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia as well as into the CPD Theory of Change, including in the risks and assumptions, the recommended high-impact programmes (see Recommendation 1) and all project proposals. To ensure the country office's resilience in case of crises, staff needs to be equipped with the necessary skills to plan, programme and communicate across the humanitarian-development-peace/social cohesion continuum and function in crisis settings, including leading GBV coordination in line with UNFPA's global area of responsibility within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).</p>	<p>6. During the next CP cycle, UNFPA should pay more attention to addressing development, humanitarian and social cohesion needs in an interconnected manner. The country office should integrate emergency preparedness and resilience considerations into the formulation of the 3rd UNFPA CPD for Serbia as well as into the CPD Theory of Change, including in the risks and assumptions, the recommended high-impact programmes (see Recommendation 1) and all project proposals. To ensure the country office's resilience in case of crises, staff needs to be equipped with the necessary skills to plan, programme and communicate across the humanitarian-development-peace/social cohesion continuum and function in crisis settings, including leading GBV coordination in line with UNFPA's global area of responsibility within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).</p>	Accepted	Medium	<p>6.4 Within the UNC, UNFPA will advocate that UNCT is more involved in any revision of emergency preparedness and response framework of the country, to ensure that national counterparts are well aware of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines and standards, and the need of including SRHIE and GBVIE issues in relevant national documents.</p>	<p>Within the UNC, UNFPA will advocate that UNCT is more involved in any revision of emergency preparedness and response framework of the country, to ensure that national counterparts are well aware of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines and standards, and the need of including SRHIE and GBVIE issues in relevant national documents.</p>	12/31/2026
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