



British Embassy  
Belgrade

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from the Department for  
International Development



# SERBIA AND THE UK SRBIJA I VELIKA BRITANIJA

A changing development partnership  
**Novo razvojno partnerstvo**



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**Zorana Jevtić**

# Eleven years of progress **Jedanaest godina napretka**

SERBIA HAS TRANSFORMED ITSELF **SRBIJA SE TRANSFORMISALA**

In the last eleven years, the Serbian Government has helped half a million people to raise themselves out of poverty. Serbia is now designated an Upper Middle Income country. A new political system has been built, Government institutions have been reformed and public services have improved.

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the UK Government Ministry responsible for delivering assistance to end world poverty and to countries recovering from temporary difficulties such as conflict.

DFID has contributed towards Serbia's progress with £30 million of assistance over the last eleven years.

Tokom poslednjih jedanaest godina Vlada Srbije pomogla je da pola miliona ljudi izade iz siromaštva. Srbija sada spada u zemlje sa višim srednjim prihodima. Novi politički sistem je izgrađen, reformisane su institucije vlade, a javne službe unapređene.

Odeljenje za međunarodni razvoj – DFID predstavlja deo Vlade Velike Britanije nadležno za pomoći u iskorenjivanju siromaštva u svetu kao i za pružanje podrške zemljama koje se oporavljaju od privremenih kriza kao što su oružani sukobi.

DFID je pomogao Srbiji da se razvije sa £30 miliona tokom prethodnih jedanaest godina. Pošto se Srbija

With Serbia now having recovered from its post-conflict phase and on a path to EU membership, it is no longer in need of this type of direct assistance from DFID and our programme will end in January 2011. Serbia is moving into more normal, longer-term support arrangements, through the EU and other multilateral donors.

Although DFID activities in Serbia are ending, this is by no means the end of the UK's support. The British Embassy remains open for business and UK funding will continue to reach Serbia through the EU and other multilateral agencies. Some 15% of the money the EU spends in Serbia is from the UK.

oporavila posle perioda sukoba i na putu je ka članstvu u EU, nema više potrebe za ovom vrstom direktnе pomoći DFID-a, pa će se naš program završiti u januaru 2011. godine. Srbija ulazi u normalnije, dugoročnije aranžmane podrške uz pomoć EU i drugih multilateralnih donatora.

Iako se rad DFID-a završava u Srbiji, to nikako ne znači i kraj pomoći iz Velike Britanije. Britanska ambasada nastavlja poslovnu saradnju, a finansijska sredstva iz Britanije će i dalje stizati u Srbiju preko EU i drugih multilateralnih agencija. Oko 15% novca EU za Srbiju potiče iz Velike Britanije.

Aneta Milovanovic worked at the Copper Mining and Smelting Complex in Bor for 28 years. Following privatisation, she used her redundancy money to set up a beauty salon, assisted by training and advice from a DFID funded Worker Transition Centre.

Posle privatizacije, Aneta Milovanović je napustila Rudarsko topioničarski basen Bor u kome je radila 28 godina. Uz otpremnину i pomoć Centra za tranziciju radnika, finansiranog od strane DFID-a, otvorila je salon lepote.



# Results born from partnership

## Rezultati partnerstva

DFID HAS HELPED TRANSFORM SERBIA

**DFID JE POMOGAO SRBIJI DA SE TRANSFORMIŠE**

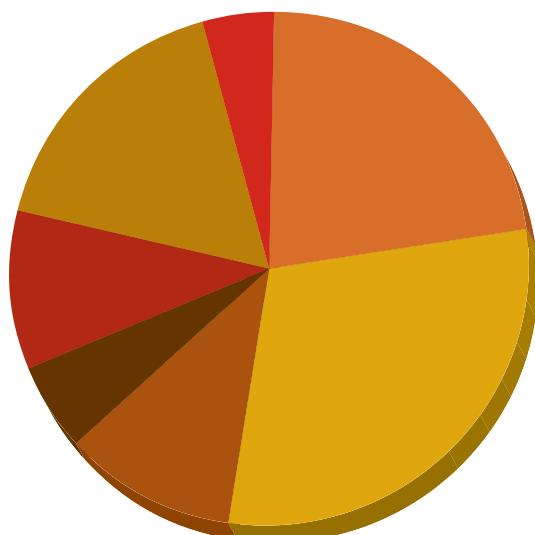
Since 2000 DFID has given £30 million in support to Serbia.

Our initial focus was on providing humanitarian aid through civil society organisations and supporting democratic changes in the late 1990's. In early 2000 we funded the payment of three years of outstanding Family Material Support to help the newly elected government fulfil its campaign promises. We also supported privatisation processes and helped to build macroeconomic stability and strengthen the civil service. In 2005, we started a systematic and targeted programme to enhance the effectiveness of the Government and to help focus the work of international donors on supporting Serbia's European integration process.

DFID je dodelio £30 miliona kao pomoć Srbiji od 2000. godine.

Prvobitno smo bili usredsređeni na pružanje humanitarne pomoći preko organizacija za civilno društvo i podršku demokratskim promenama krajem devedesetih. Početkom 2000. finansirali smo naknadu za porodične dodatke koja tri godine nije bila isplaćivana kako bismo pomogli novoizabranoj Vladi da ispuni svoja predizborna obećanja. Takođe smo podržavali procese privatizacije i pomogli na uspostavljanju makro-ekonomske stabilnosti i jačanju državne uprave. Pokrenuli smo 2005. sistematski orijentisane programe za izgradnju efikasnije vlade i usmeravanje međunarodnih donatora na pružanje podrške Srbiji u procesu njene evropske integracije.

### FOCUS OF DFID SUPPORT BETWEEN 2000 AND 2010 OBLASTI DELOVANJA DFID-A U PERIODU 2000 - 2010



£ 7 million - <b>23%</b> <i>7 miliona</i>	Economic Development <b>Ekonomski razvoj</b>
£ 1 million - <b>4%</b> <i>1 milion</i>	Justice <b>Pravda</b>
£ 5 million - <b>17%</b> <i>5 miliona</i>	Civil Society <b>Civilno društvo</b>
£ 3 million - <b>10%</b> <i>3 miliona</i>	Public Administration Reform <b>Reforma javne uprave</b>
£ 2 million - <b>6%</b> <i>2 miliona</i>	Health <b>Zdravstvo</b>
£ 3 million - <b>11%</b> <i>3 miliona</i>	Conflict Prevention <b>Prevencija sukoba</b>
£ 9 million - <b>29%</b> <i>9 miliona</i>	Social Sector <b>Socijalni sektor</b>

## Among our achievements since 2000, we have helped the Government:

- Produce and implement a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) through which 500,000 people have been helped to lift themselves out of poverty. The Serbian Parliament has adopted 140 laws to address issues such as social welfare, education and social housing;
- Reform the welfare sector, bringing greater accessibility to social welfare and better quality services for half a million people.
- Restructure and privatise the banking sector which led to improvements in efficiency and increased competition in the sector. Trust in the sector was restored, and the ratio of citizen's deposits to GDP increased from 2.8% to 14.7% between 2003 and 2006. During the same period, loans to citizens increased from CSD 28 billion in 2003 to CSD 196 billion (an increase of 700%);
- Improve the effectiveness of the General Secretariat to strengthen its coordination of priorities such as poverty reduction and EU Accession;
- Respond to the global financial crisis through the first ever use of EU pre-accession funds directly through the government budget;
- Conduct the first ever elections for National Minority Councils as one of the main preconditions for successful integration;
- Initiate a more systematic approach to reforming the justice sector. Great progress has been made in bringing laws and practices to European standards and in making society safer and justice more accessible;
- Introduce new models of community policing and community safety across Serbia, drawing on experience of UK police;
- Protect thousands of people at risk of contracting the HIV virus through national and regional policies;
- Provide support for over 17,000 people made redundant through privatisation to find new jobs. Some 8,000 companies were supported through small business advisory services.

## Između ostalog, od 2000. godine pomažemo Vladi da:

- Osmisli i sproveđe strategiju za smanjenje siromaštva zahvaljujući kojoj je 500,000 ljudi dobilo pomoć da izade iz siromaštva. Skupština Srbije je usvojila 140 zakona koji se odnose na socijalnu zaštitu, obrazovanje i dodelu socijalnih stanova;
- Reformiše sektor socijalne zaštite, da usluge budu kvalitetnije i dostupnije za pola miliona ljudi;
- Restruktuira i privatizuje bankarstvo, čime je postignuta bolja efikasnost i veća konkurentnost u ovom sektoru. Vraćeno je poverenje u banke, a udeo ušteđevine građana u BDP-u je porastao sa 2,8% koliko je iznosio 2003. na 14,7% 2006. godine. U istom periodu zajmovi za građanska lica su porasli sa 28 na 196 milijardi dinara (što čini povećanje od 700%);
- Poboljša efikasnost Generalnog sekretarijata boljim koordinisanjem prioriteta kao što su smanjenje siromaštva i pristup EU;
- Po prvi put upotrebi sredstva iz pretpripravnih (IPA) fondova EU za direktnu pomoć državnom budžetu i tako odgovori na svetsku finansijsku krizu;
- Sprovede prve izbore za Veća nacionalnih manjina, kao jedan od glavnih preduslova za uspešnu integraciju;
- Inicira sistematičniji pristup reformi pravosudnog sektora. U velikoj meri unapređeno je usklađivanje zakona i sudske prakse sa evropskim standardima, društvo je bezbednije a pravda dostižnija;
- Uvede nove modele rada policije (komunalna policija) i nove oblike zaštite društvene zajednice širom Srbije, koristeći iskustva britanske policije;
- Zaštititi hiljade ljudi od opasnosti dolaska u kontakt sa HIV virusom kroz državnu i regionalnu preventivnu politiku;
- Obezbedi pomoć za više od 17,000 ljudi da nađu nov posao jer su u procesu privatizacije proglašeni tehnološkim viškom. Oko 8,000 preduzeća dobilo je pomoć preko savetodavnih službi za mala preduzeća.

# Messages Poruke

**Alan Duncan MP,**

*Minister of State for International Development  
poslanik, državni ministar za međunarodni razvoj*



As this booklet shows, there is much to celebrate in Serbia in terms of economic growth, Government reform and poverty reduction. I am delighted that the UK has been able to support this progress and that we have helped to set Serbia on the road to EU membership.

The UK's approach has always been to work in close partnership with the Government and with other donors and, as the relationship between our two countries enters a new phase, this will continue. For, although direct funding through DFID is coming to an end, the UK will still be very much here, continuing our cooperation from the British Embassy.

Ova brošura pokazuje da u Srbiji postoji mnogo toga vrednog hvale, kao što su ekonomski rast, reforme Vlade i smanjenje siromaštva. Posebno mi je drago što je Velika Britanija mogla da podrži napredak Srbije kao i njen put ka članstvu u EU. Pristup Velike Britanije uvek je podrazumevao blisku saradnju sa Vladom i drugim donatorima, i ona će se nastaviti kako odnos između naše dve zemlje bude ulazio u novu fazu. Iako se direktno finansiranje od strane DFID-a završava, Velika Britanija će u velikoj meri i dalje biti ovde prisutna, a naša saradnja će se nastaviti preko britanske ambasade.

**Stephen Wordsworth,**  
*HM Ambassador  
ambasador Njenog Veličanstva*

Although Serbia has transformed itself in the last ten years, there are still many challenges to overcome as it seeks to enhance capable, accountable and responsive governance that meets European standards and values.

It is now my privilege to lead the UK's contribution to helping Serbia achieve these goals and to measures that will increase Serbia's stability and its good relations with the countries of the region. Substantial UK financial support will continue to come through the European Union, the UN and the World Bank. I very much look forward to continued working with the Government and our many partners in Serbia.



Iako se Srbija transformisala tokom prethodnih deset godina, još uvek ima mnogo izazova koje treba prevazići, što zahteva sposobniju, odgovorniju i spremniju državnu upravu koja ispunjava evropske standarde i vrednosti.

Imam tu privilegiju da u ime Velike Britanije pomognem Srbiji da ostvari navedene ciljeve i preduzme mere za bolju stabilnost i odnose sa zemljama u regionu. Velika Britanija će nastaviti da Srbiji daje značajnu finansijsku pomoć preko EU, UN i Svetske banke.

Veoma se radujem nastavku rada sa Vladom i mnogobrojnim partnerima iz Srbije.

# Serbia has come a long way Srbija je prešla dug put

LIFE HAS IMPROVED  
**BOLJI ŽIVOT**

Things have changed for the better in Serbia over the last decade. Although the economic downturn has added to the challenges, behind the scenes people have been working to lay the groundwork on which future prosperity will be built. There has been tremendous progress. Economic growth has averaged 4.5% per year and the rise in GDP has seen the country achieve Upper Middle Income status.

Fundamental Government reforms are underway and public services have been much improved, helping half a million people to lift themselves above the poverty line.

The number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day in 2007 was half that in 2002, down from 11% of the population to 6%. Between 2000 and 2007 Serbia's human development index (HDI) went up by 0.5% annually.

Life expectancy has increased from 72.4 to 74. Serbia is now ranked 65 out of 179 countries by HDI – in 2002, it was ranked 74.

Stvari su se promenile na bolje u Srbiji u prethodnoj deceniji. Iako je ekonomski kriza doprinela stvaranju novih problema, ljudi su iza scene postavljali temelje na kojima će se izgraditi buduće blagostanje. Ostvaren je ogroman napredak. Stopa ekonomskog rasta u proseku je iznosila 4,5% na godišnjem nivou, a povećanje BDP-a doprinelo je da Srbija stekne status zemlje sa višim srednjim prihodima.

U toku su temeljne reforme Vlade, znatno su unapredene javne službe, što je bilo od velike pomoći da pola miliona ljudi izađe van granica siromaštva.

Broj ljudi koji dnevno preživljavaju sa manje od \$1,25 je 2007. godine bio upola manji nego 2002. godine što predstavlja pad sa 11% na 6%. U periodu od 2000 – 2007 godine Indeks humanog razvoja – IHR u Srbiji je godišnje rastao za 0,5%.

Očekivan životni vek porastao je sa 72,4 na 74 godine. Srbija se sada nalazi na 65. mestu od 179 zemalja prema IHR, dok je 2002. zauzimala 74. mesto.



Government of Serbia – signing ceremony:  
 Serbian Prime Minister Mirko Cvetković, HM Ambassador Stephen Wordsworth and DFID's Director for International Relations Anthony Smith  
 Vlada Srbije – ceremonija potpisivanja:  
 Premijer Mirko Cvetković, britanski ambasador Stiven Vordsvort i direktor DFID-ovog odeljenja za međunarodne odnose Entoni Smit.



## THE ROAD TO EU MEMBERSHIP PUT KA ČLANSTVU U EU

**Serbia's future development is linked to its ambitions for EU membership.**

**The country has come a long way.**

- 2000: Zagreb summit introduces Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP) for five countries of Western Balkans, Serbia included;
- 2003: Thessaloniki European Council confirms SAP as the EU's policy for Western Balkans. EU perspectives of these countries reiterated;
- 2004: Council conclusions open up a process for a Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA);
- 2005: The European Commission approves a Feasibility Study assessing the readiness of Serbia (and Montenegro) to negotiate a SAA with the EU;
- 2007: SAA negotiations with Serbia resume, following Belgrade's commitment to full cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia;
- 2008: Commission sets out a 'road map' to visa-free travel for Serbian citizens in Schengen countries, the SAA and the Interim Agreement on Trade between Serbia and the EU are signed in Luxembourg and a new Government commits to European integration;
- 2009: The Interim Trade Agreement is implemented, visa-free travel to the EU begins and Serbia officially applies for EU membership;
- 2010: the Council of the EU agrees to start the ratification process of the SAA.

„Prešli smo dug put u Srbiji. Dalji napredak će zavisiti od toga koliko Vlada i multilateralne agencije mogu da rade zajedno, a naša glavna tendencija tokom prošle godine bila je da potpomognemo pozicioniranje svih strana kako bi se to i postiglo.“

**Ana Redžić**  
 šef kancelarije DFID-a u Srbiji



**Budući razvoj Srbije povezan je sa njenim ambicijama da postane član EU.  
U tom smislu, zemlja je prešla dug put.**

- 2000: na Samitu u Zagrebu pokrenut je Proces za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje (PSP) za pet država Zapadnog Balkana, uključujući i Srbiju;
- 2003: Evropski Savet u Solunu potvrđuje PSP kao politiku EU za Zapadni Balkan. EU je potvrdila članstvo ovih zemalja u perspektivi;
- 2004: Odlukom Saveta otvoren je proces za zaključivanje Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju (SSP) Srbije u EU;
- 2005: Evropska Komisija odobrava Studiju izvodljivosti kojom se ocenjuje spremnost Srbije (i Crne Gore) za početak pregovora o SSP sa EU;
- 2007: Pregovori sa Srbijom o SSP se nastavljaju, pošto se Beograd obavezao da u potpunosti sarađuje sa Međunarodnim sudom za ratne zločine u bivšoj Jugoslaviji;
- 2008: Komisija je utvrdila „rutu“ vizne liberalizacije u šengenskoj zoni za građane Srbije. SSP i Prelazni trgovinski sporazum između Srbije i EU potpisani su u Luksemburgu, a nova Vlada Republike Srbije obavezala se na evropsku integraciju;
- 2009: Počela je primena Prelaznog trgovinskog sporazuma, za građane Srbije je uveden režim putovanja bez viza u EU i Srbija je zvanično podnela zahtev za članstvo u EU;
- 2010: Savet EU pristao je da pokrene proces ratifikacije SSP sa Srbijom.

“We've come a long way in Serbia. Future progress will depend on how well the Government and multilaterals can work together and a major thrust of our work in the last year has been in helping to position all parties to do this.”

**Ana Redžić**  
Head of DFID Serbia

# No progress without partnership

## Nema napretka bez partnerstva

DFID HAS WORKED CLOSELY WITH GOVERNMENT  
AND THE DONOR COMMUNITY

**BLISKA SARADNJA DFID-A  
SA VLADOM I DONATORIMA**

DFID's partnership approach with the Government of Serbia has been built on trust and shared commitment. We have shown that working closely with the Government is the most effective way to deal with the complex and long term reform processes facing the country. The good relationship we have with politicians and officials has allowed us to support them as they lead the work to build institutions and bring lasting benefits.

We have also worked closely with other donors and with Serbian civil society organisations that are committed to long term development and reducing poverty.

For example, our close working with the Serbian Government, the World Bank and other donors contributed to a successful Poverty Reduction Strategy. In 2009, the strategy won the World Bank's prize for Improving People's lives in Europe and Central Asia. DFID's role was to support the Government to set its agenda and determine its own needs. We were also able to respond quickly to release funds when necessary to respond to changing circumstances.

DFID-ov pristup partnerstvu sa Vladom Srbije izgrađen je na poverenju i zajedničkim obavezama. Pokazali smo da je saradnja sa Vladom najefikasniji način za bavljenje složenim i dugoročnim procesima reforme koji predstoje ovoj zemlji. Dobar odnos koji imamo sa političarima i zvaničnicima omogućava nam da im pružimo podršku pošto oni imaju rukovodeću ulogu u izgadnji institucija i stvaranju trajnih vrednosti.

Takođe, ostvarili smo blisku saradnju sa ostalim donatorima i organizacijama za civilno društvo u Srbiji čiji je rad posvećen dugoročnom razvoju i smanjivanju siromaštva.

Na primer, naša bliska saradnja sa Vladom Srbije, Svetskom bankom i drugim donatorima doprinela je uspešnom sprovodenju Strategije za smanjenje siromaštva. Ova Strategija je 2009. godine osvojila Nagradu Svetske banke za poboljšanje života ljudi u Evropi i Srednjoj Aziji. Partnerstvo se temelji na poverenju i zajedničkim obavezama. Uloga DFID-a sastoji se u tome da pruži pomoć Vladi da utvrdi svoj plan i definije sopstvene potrebe. Bili smo takođe u mogućnosti da brzo obezbedimo finansijska sredstva kao adekvatan odgovor na izmenjene okolnosti.



Belgrade panorama  
Panorama Beograda

“The Poverty Reduction Strategy is something that connected economy and different sectors with one goal only, and that is to lift as many of our citizens as we can from poverty. Although DFID’s experts are no longer with us on this Strategy, we have those six years of experience behind us, and we can use them in these tough circumstances to continue to fight poverty”.

**Božidar Đelić,**

Deputy Prime Minister for EU Integration and Minister of Science and Technological Development

„Raditi sa DFID-om je čudesno. Tokom poslednje decenije njegovi resursi su pažljivo usmeravani da pomognu Srbiji da ostvari stabilizaciju, izvrši tranziciju i otpočne integraciju sa EU. To je fleksibilna bilateralna organizacija koja stalno postavlja nove izazove pred Svetsku banku da se usredsredi na izgradnju lokalnih kapaciteta i vlasničkih odnosa. Pošto DFID odlazi, potrebno je povesti računa o preuzimanju šafete u trci za ostvarivanje socijalne uključenosti i za jačanje koordinacije među donatorima kao podršku Vladu za još efikasnije donošenje odluka.“

**Sajmon Grej,**

direktor Svetske banke za Srbiju  
u periodu 2008-2010

“DFID has been a role model for other donors in the way it has carried out dialogue on the aid effectiveness agenda with, for example, the Serbian Government and the EU delegation”.

**Björn Mossberg,**

Counsellor for Development Cooperation  
Embassy of Sweden, Belgrade

„DFID je bio uzor drugim donatorima zbog načina na koji je vodio dijalog o planiranju efikasne pomoći, sa, na primer, Vladom Srbije i delegacijom EU.“

**Bjorn Mosberg,**

savetnik za razvojnu saradnju,  
ambasada Švedske, Beograd

“DFID is a wonder to work with. Over this decade its resources have been carefully targeted to help Serbia reach its stabilization, transition and EU integration goals. It is a nimble bilateral that constantly challenges the World Bank to focus on building local capacities and ownership. As DFID leaves care will need to be taken to ensure that we continue to run with the baton of social inclusion and enhanced donor coordination in support of more effective Government decision-making”.

**Simon Gray,**

World Bank Country Manager in Serbia  
from 2008-2010

„Strategija za smanjenje siromaštva je nešto što povezuje privredu i različite sektore sa jedinstvenim ciljem, a to je da što veći broj građana izđe iz siromaštva. Iako se eksperti DFID-a više ne bave ovom Strategijom, imamo šestogodišnje iskustvo za sobom, i to možemo da upotrebimo u ovim teškim okolnostima da bismo nastavili da se borimo protiv siromaštva.“

**Božidar Đelić,**

potpredsednik Vlade za evropske integracije i ministar za nauku i tehnološki razvoj

# Making a difference to real lives

## Ostvariti razliku u stvarnom životu

### POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY **STRATEGIJA ZA SMANJENJE SIROMAŠTVA**

Things are looking up for 23 year old Dragana Jakovljević. Living with muscular dystrophy, she has at times in her life been completely immobile, needing 24 hour care from her mother. But Dragana has new hope that one day she will get a job and be able to bring money into the home herself.

Her optimism is a result of time she has spent at the Society for Cerebral and Children's Paralysis where she gets training, advice and encouragement. Supported with funding under the direction of Serbia's Poverty Reduction Strategy, the Society aims to help disabled people into employment. Simply meeting other disabled people who have found work has given Dragana hope: 'I say to myself – if they can do it, why can't I?'

About 70 per cent of disabled people in Serbia live in poverty. Before the Poverty Reduction Strategy was implemented in 2005, Government support for

disabled people focused on paying benefits. Now, it is about helping them to get out of poverty. The Poverty Reduction Strategy comprehensively identified the needs of vulnerable groups for the first time and focuses available funds on where they can make the most difference.

DFID worked closely with the Government throughout the strategy process, supporting it with £2 million over five years and helping it involve actors from across civil society – some 40,000 people were involved in developing the strategy. Although conscious there is still much to be done, particularly in the light of the economic crisis, Deputy Prime Minister Božidar Đelić points to 500,000 citizens who are no longer living in poverty. 'The way people live is the only real measure of success in politics,' he says. 'The strategy focused our economic and other policies on this one goal.'



Dragana Jakovljević at home with her parents

**Dragana Jakovljević kod kuće sa roditeljima**

Tijana Petrović is 25 and has muscular dystrophy. After receiving training and support from the Society for Cerebral and Children's Paralysis, she is now working as a PR officer.

Tijana Petrović ima 25 godina i ima mišićnu distrofiju. Nakon što je prošla obuku i dobila podršku Društva za cerebralnu i dečiju paralizu, ona sada radi kao službenik za odnose sa javnošću.



Za 23-godišnju Draganu Jakovljević stvari su krenule boljim tokom. Ona boluje od mišićne distrofije. Povremeno joj se dešavalo da ostane potpuno nepokretna i bila joj je neophodna 24-časovna nega koju joj je pružala majka. Ali Dragana sada gaji nadu da će jednog dana dobiti posao i platu i tako dati svoj doprinos kućnom budžetu.

Njen optimizam je rezultat kvalitetnog vremena koje provodi u Društvu za cerebralnu i dečiju paralizu, gde se obučava, dobija savete i ohrabrena. Ovo Društvo koje dobija finansijsku pomoć u okviru Strategije za smanjenje siromaštva u Srbiji ima za cilj da pomogne osobama sa invaliditetom da zasnuju radni odnos. Bilo joj je dovoljno samo to što je upoznala druge ljudе sa invaliditetom koji su se zaposlili, pa da se i u njoj rodi nada: „Kažem sebi – ako oni to mogu, zašto ne bih i ja?“

Oko 70% osoba sa invaliditetom u Srbiji živi u siromaštvu. Pre početka sproveđenja Strategije za

smanjenje siromaštva 2005. godine, pomoć Vlade bila je usmerena na isplatu novčane naknade. Sada je to dobilo novu dimenziju pomoći za izlaženje iz siromaštva. U okviru Strategije za smanjenje siromaštva, prvi put je data sveobuhvatna specifikacija potreba ugroženih socijalnih grupa i sva raspoloživa sredstva se usmeravaju tamo gde je moguće ostvariti značajne razlike.

DFID je blisko sarađivao sa Vladom u svih fazama procesa Strategije, pružio joj pomoć u iznosu od £2,3 miliona u periodu od pet godina i doprineo uključivanju svih učesnika iz civilnog društva – oko 40,000 ljudi bilo je angažovano na razvoju strategije. Iako svestan da još puno toga treba učiniti, naročito vezano za ekonomsku krizu, Božidar Đelić, potpredsednik Vlade ističe da 500,000 građana više ne živi u siromaštву. „Jedini pravi pokazatelj političkog uspeha je način na koji ljudi žive,“ on kaže. „Strategija je usmerila našu ekonomsku i ostale politike samo ka ovom cilju.“

## IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT SERVICES **UNAPREĐIVANJE SLUŽBI ZA ZAPOŠLJAVANJE**

Zorka Petrović Livaja worked in the Copper Mining and Smelting Complex in Bor for 21 years before she was made redundant. Losing her job could have been a real blow, but Zorka refused to give up and two years later is making and selling wool and cotton scarves from her own craft shop. She used her redundancy pay of €5,000 to buy sewing and weaving machines and took advantage of a new service set up within the company to retrain workers and help them find new jobs – the Workers Transition Centre.

Zorka has no second thoughts about the decision to leave the mining company. “When people tell me about their terrible time at work, I am so glad I took the opportunity to retrain. Now I am my own boss, I make beautiful things and I believe in myself.”

When companies were privatised in the early nineties, it came as a huge shock to people and it was only with the arrival of the Workers Transition Centres that help became available. Zorka was one of the 18,000 workers who have used the 13 centres set up under a

project supported by DFID and the World Bank.

The Employment Promotion Project aimed to help Serbia’s workforce adapt to a market based economy. New approaches, such as job clubs, job fairs, employer contact services and training helped thousands of people back into work. The Government’s National Employment Service was reinvigorated and over 8,000 small businesses were given advice and support.

The project ran from 2003 to 2006, with \$1,75m from DFID, \$2.75 m loan from the World Bank credit and \$0.95 m from the Government of Serbia. The work is now being continued by UNDP and the Government is working to meet the challenge of unemployment. Every company undergoing privatisation is now required to set up a Workers Transition Centre.



Zorka Petrović Livaja in her studio  
**Zorka Petrović Livaja u svom studiju**

Zorka Petrović Livaja radila je u Rudarsko-topioničarskom basenu Bor 21 godinu pre nego što je proglašena tehnološkim viškom. Gubitak posla mogao je za nju predstavljati veliki udarac, ali je Zorka odlučila da se ne predala i već dve godine ona izrađuje i prodaje vunene i pamučne šalove i ešarpe u sopstvenoj zanatskoj radionici. Iskoristila je otpremninu od €5,000 da kupi mašine za šivenje i tkanje i pomoći Centru za tranziciju radnika, novu službu za prekvalifikaciju radnika i pružanje pomoći u traženju novog posla, osnovanu u okviru preduzeća.

Zorka se ni jednog momenta nije pokajala zbog toga što je odlučila da napusti rudarsko preduzeće. „Kada mi se ljudi žale kako im je teško na poslu, bude mi drago što sam iskoristila priliku za prekvalifikaciju. Sad sam sama svoj gazda, izrađujem prelepe stvari i stekla sam samopouzdanje.“

Kada je počela privatizacija preduzeća početkom devedesetih, ljudi su doživeli veliki šok, i tek im je pojavom Centra za tranziciju radnika omogućena pomoć. Zorka je jedna od 18,000 radnika koji su dobili pomoć iz jednog

od trinaest centara osnovanih kao deo projekta pod patronatom DFID-a i Svetske banke.

Projekat za promociju zapošljavanja imao je za cilj da pomogne radnicima u Srbiji da se prilagode tržišnoj privredi. Novi pristupi kao što su klubovi za zapošljavanje, sajmovi poslova, službe za povezivanje sa poslodavcima i obuka pomogli su hiljadama ljudi da ponovo zasnuju radni odnos. Vladina Nacionalna služba za zapošljavanje je obnovljena i preko 8,000 malih preduzeća je iskoristilo njenu pomoć i savetodavne usluge.

Projekat je vođen od 2003 – 2006. godine, i dobio je pomoć DFID-a u iznosu od \$1,75 miliona, zajam od \$2,75 miliona iz kreditne linije Svetske banke i dodatnih \$0,95 od Vlade Srbije. U narednom periodu UNDP je preuzeo taj posao, a sada Vlada Srbije radi na rešavanju problema nezaposlenosti. Svako preduzeće koje je započelo proces privatizacije dobilo je nalog da osnuje Centar za tranziciju radnika.

Marko and Jana Jovanović  
at the Center for Social Work  
**Marko i Jana Jovanović**  
u centru za socijalni rad



## SUPPORTING SOCIAL WELFARE **POMOĆ ZA SOCIJALNU ZAŠTITU**

Marko and Jana Jovanović are back together and building a secure home life for their children. For three years, Jana (26), an unemployed mother of two, was a victim of her husband's violent temper. "Marko has a violent streak when he is drunk. We used to argue and he would push and hit me", she says. "Several times I had to leave the house with my children, and stay out until he fell asleep."

Then Jana saw on TV that victims of domestic abuse were receiving counselling through their local social work centres. The broadcast was part of a communications campaign financed by DFID. After a particularly violent night, Jana went to her local centre. Staff acted quickly. "I was sent to alcohol rehab," says Marko. "I was also sentenced to one year on parole and I had to stay at least 100 meters from my house."

Jana and Marko now meet weekly with a counsellor to discuss caring for their children and Marko's progress in dealing with his alcoholism.

"I can already see huge improvements in this family's relations," says Dragan Petrović, the head of the centre. "Both Jana and Marko attend all the meetings and talk openly about their feelings. The counselling has given them a chance to save their family."

"I would love to see all of this succeed, and I think I will," says Jana. "I am happy that our family will survive."

DFID support to centres such as this has helped to start addressing the problems of family violence in Serbia.

Fighting social problems is a long and complex process that requires cooperation between NGOs and institutions at both central and local Government level. DFID's wider support in this area has included work with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. Between 2005 and 2009 DFID gave £3 million and Norway £1.5 million to implement the Social Welfare Development Strategy.

Marko i Jana Jovanović ponovo su zajedno i vode bezbedan porodični život sa svojom decom. Jana (26), nezaposlena majka dvoje dece bila je žrtva nasilne naravi svog muža. „ Marko ima tu nasilnu crtu kada se napije. Često smo se svađali, a on bi me gurao i tukao,“ ona priča. „Nekoliko puta sam morala da pobegnem iz kuće sa decom i ostanem napolju dok on ne zaspí.“

Jana je tada saznala sa televizije da su žrtve nasilja u porodici mogle da se posavetuju u svojim lokalnim centrima za socijalni rad. Ta emisija bila je deo kampanje za razumevanje i komunikaciju koju je finansirao DFID. Posle izuzetno nasilnog ponašanja jedne noći, Jana je otišla u svoj lokalni centar za socijalni rad. Osoblje je vrlo brzo reagovalo. „Poslali su me na odvikavanje od alkohola,“ priča Marko. „Takođe, osuđen sam na godinu dana uslovno i nisam smeo da priđem kući bliže od 100 metara.“

Jana i Marko su dolazili jednom mesečno na savetovanje da razgovaraju o tome kako da vaspitavaju svoju decu i o tome kako Marko napreduje u rešavanju svog problema sa alkoholizmom.

„Već mogu da vidim ogroman napredak u razvoju odnosa u ovoj porodici,“ kaže Dragan Petrović, upravnik ovog centra. „I Jana i Marko redovno dolaze na sve sastanke i otvoreno razgovaraju o tome šta osećaju. Savetovanjem su dobili šansu da spasu svoju porodicu.“

„Volela bih da sve ovo uspe, i mislim da hoće,“ kaže Jana. „Srećna sam što ćemo ostati porodica.“

Suočavanje sa socijalnim problemima je dug i složen proces koji zahteva saradnju između NVO i institucija kako na državnom tako i na lokalnom nivou. Šira pomoć DFID-a u ovoj oblasti uključuje i Ministarstvo za rad i socijalnu politiku. U periodu od 2005 – 2009. DFID je donirao £3 miliona, a Norveška £1,5 miliona za sprovođenje Strategije za razvoj socijalne zaštite.



Ivan, a former addict, is being treated at the Clinic for Addictions in Novi Sad  
 Ivan, nekadašnji zavisnik, dobija terapiju na Klinici za bolesti zavisnosti u Novom Sadu

## METHADONE TREATMENT BRIGS DOWN RATE OF HIV TRANSMISSION AMONG HEROIN ADDICTS

### **LEČENJE METADONOM KAO JEDAN OD NAČINA ZA SMANJENJE ZARAZE HIV-OM MEĐU HEROINSKIM ZAVISNICIMA**

Ivan, a former heroin addict, has won his life back. For years he suffered with an addiction that ravaged his body and put him at risk of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C. 'I tried various therapies but with no results. I don't want to remember that period any more – I did ugly things to get hold of drugs'. Finally, what helped Ivan was methadone given through a treatment centre in Novi Sad.

'I am working now and I function normally' he declares. 'I came to my senses and gained 15 kilograms. Without methadone, I don't know what would have happened - it literally saved my life'.

The treatment centre was established with the support of DFID's HIV Prevention Among Vulnerable Populations Initiative which ran from 2003 to 2007. The Global Fund now runs the treatment centres and has expanded the network to 15 – Ivan is one of over 1,700 ex-heroin addicts now receiving methadone treatment. Their health is better and their involvement in crime is down. But what is really noticeable is the impact on HIV and Hepatitis C infections. Among patients at the clinic Ivan attends, there have been no new cases at all.

Working closely with the Ministry of Health, DFID also helped establish the National Office for HIV and AIDS, which provides support to organizations involved in the implementation of the national HIV/AIDS Strategy. The Ministry now has statistical evidence to guide its work, thanks to DFID funded research.

Ivan, koji je nekada bio zavisnik o heroinu, ponovo živi. Godinama je patio od bolesti zavisnosti, koja mu je uništavala telo i dovodila ga u opasnost od zaraze bolestima kao što su SIDA i hepatitis C. „Isprobao sam različite vrste lečenja, ali bez rezultata. Više nikada ne želim da se sećam tog vremena – činio sam vrlo ružne stvari da bih nabavio drogu.“ Konačno, Ivanu je pomoglo lečenje metadonom u centru za lečenje u Novom Sadu.

„Sada radim i normalno funkcionišem,“ izjavio je. „Došao sam sebi i ugojio sam se 15 kilograma. Ne znam šta bi se desilo bez metadona – on mi je bukvalno spasao život.“

Centar za lečenje osnovan je uz pomoć DFID-ove Inicijative za prevenciju HIV-a među ugroženim grupama stanovništva, koja je sprovedena u periodu od 2003 – 2007. godine. Globalni fond sada vodi niz centara za lečenje i njegova mreža obuhvata njih 15 – Ivan je jedan od 1,700 zavisnika o heroinu koji se sada leče metadonom. Zdravstveno stanje im je bolje i stopa njihovog učešća u kriminalu je opala. Ali, ono što zaista pada u oči je uticaj na smanjenje zaraze HIV-om i hepatitisom C. Među pacijentima na klinici na kojoj se Ivan leči, nisu zabeleženi novi slučajevi.

Kroz blisku saradnju sa Ministarstvom zdravlja, DFID je pomogao da se osnuje Nacionalna kancelarija za HIV/ AIDS koja pruža podršku organizacijama uključenim u sprovođenje nacionalne strategije za HIV/ AIDS. Zahvaljujući istraživanju koje je DFID finansirao, Ministarstvo sada raspolaže statističkim podacima koje koristi kao smernice za dalji rad.

# Supporting Serbia's future

## Podrška budućnosti Srbije

The UK's fundamental objective in Serbia is to support efforts on political and institutional reform and on social and economic development to allow the country to attain European standards and eventual EU membership.

The British Embassy in Belgrade will support Serbia's progress towards EU integration. We will try to enhance capable, accountable and responsive governance in Serbia and the introduction of the necessary European standards and values.

The British Embassy will support measures that increase stability in Serbia and lead to good relations with countries in the region.

In addition, the UK will continue to assist Serbia through our global contributions to the multilateral development agencies – the European Union, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the UN, the World Bank.

Osnovni cilj Velike Britanije u Srbiji je da podrži reformu politike i institucija kao i socijalni i ekonomski razvoj kako bi omogućio državi da usvoji evropske standarde i na kraju, dobije članstvo u EU.

Ambasada Velike Britanije u Beogradu će podržati Srbiju na putu ka integraciji u EU. Pokušaćemo da razvijemo sposobnu, odgovornu i spremnu državnu upravu u Srbiji i uvedemo neophodne evropske standarde i vrednosti.

Ambasada Velike Britanije podržaće mere koje jačaju stabilnost u Srbiji i neguju dobre odnose sa zemljama u regionu.

Pored toga, Velika Britanija će nastaviti da pomaže Srbiji i globalno doprinosi preko multilateralnih agencija za razvoj – Evropske unije, Evropske banke za obnovu i razvoj, Evropske investicione banke, UN, Svetske banke.

DFID, the Department for International Development: leading the UK Government's fight against world poverty.

Since its creation, DFID has helped more than 250 million people lift themselves from poverty and helped 40 million more children to go to primary school. But there is still much to do.

1.4 billion people still live on less than \$1.25 a day. Problems faced by poor countries affect all of us. Britain's fastest growing export markets are in poor countries. Weak Government and social exclusion can cause conflict, threatening peace and security around the world. All countries of the world face dangerous climate change together.

DFID works with national and international partners to eliminate global poverty and its causes, as part of the UN 'Millennium Development Goals'. DFID also responds to overseas emergencies.

DFID works from two UK headquarters in London and East Kilbride, and through its network of offices throughout the world.

From 2013 the UK will dedicate 0.7 per cent of our national income to development assistance.

UKaid is the logo DFID uses to clearly label when UK funds are being spent on help to developing countries.

DFID, Odeljenje za međunarodni razvoj koje vodi borbu protiv siromaštva u ime britanske vlade.

Od svog osnivanja, DFID je pomogao da više od 250 miliona ljudi širom sveta izđe iz siromaštva i da 40 miliona dece pohađa osnovno obrazovanje. No, još mnogo toga je ostalo da se uradi.

1,4 milijarde ljudi preživljava dnevno sa manje od \$1.25. Problemi sa kojim se suočavaju siromašne zemlje imaju uticaja na sve nas. Slaba vlada i socijalna izolovanost mogu dovesti do sukoba, ugroziti mir i bezbednost u celom svetu. Sve zemlje zajedno se suočavaju i sa opasnim klimatskim promenama.

DFID, zajedno sa nacionalnim i internacionalnim partnerima, radi na iskorenjivanju globalnog siromaštva i njegovih uzroka, u okviru „Milenijumskih ciljeva za razvoj“ UN-a. DFID takođe deluje u vanrednim situacijama u inostranstvu.

DFID obavlja svoje aktivnosti iz dva sedišta u Velikoj Britaniji, lociranih u Londonu i Ist Kilbrajdju, kao i preko mreže kancelarija širom sveta.

Od 2013. Velika Britanija će izdvajati 0,7% svog nacionalnog dohotka za razvojnu pomoć.

UKaid je logotip koji DFID koristi da jasno označi gde se troše sredstva Velike Britanije za pomoći zemljama u razvoju.

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