

2012 Annual Programme

Return and Reintegration – Phase IV: 03- 2012/2

1 IDENTIFICATION

Project Title	Return and Reintegration (RRK phase IV)
CRIS Decision number	2012/022-940
Project no.	03
MIPD Sector Code	2. Justice and Home Affairs
ELARG Statistical code	01.63
DAC Sector code	15240
Total cost (VAT excluded)¹	€6.2 million
EU contribution	€4.0 million
Management mode	Centralised
EU Delegation in charge	European Union Office in Kosovo *
Implementation management	European Union Office in Kosovo
Implementing modality	Grant contract
Project implementation type	C01
Zone benefiting from the action(s)	Kosovo

2 RATIONALE

2.1 PROJECT CONTEXT: ISSUES TO BE TACKLED AND NEEDS ADDRESSED

The return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) remains a challenge for Kosovo institutions. Almost twelve years after the end of the conflict, relatively few refugees and IDPs have returned. Thousands of displaced persons continue to reside in collective centres or with host families in Serbia, Montenegro and other countries in the region and have clearly expressed the desire to return.

¹ The total project cost should be net of VAT and/or of other taxes. Should this not be the case, clearly indicate the amount of VAT and the reasons why it is considered eligible.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Furthermore a considerable number (more than 18,000 individuals) remain displaced within Kosovo and would like to have a durable solution either by returning to their place of origin or integrating in the place of displacement. Clearly much remains to be done and donor support is still needed to facilitate the process of voluntary minority returns in Kosovo.

The main objective of this project is the creation of a climate of inter-ethnic tolerance and sustainable multi-ethnicity by entrusting Kosovo institutions, at both central and local level, with increased involvement in the design and implementation of effective policies for the sustainable return and reintegration of minority communities.

As a result of this action it is expected that Kosovo institutions have increased capacity to lead, manage and monitor the return process, as well as facilitate the return and reintegration of up to 250 displaced families to Kosovo.

2.2 LINK WITH MIPD AND SECTOR STRATEGIES

The MIPD 2011-2013 under section 2 (Beneficiary Challenges and Needs Assessment) states: "There is a lack of adequate action regarding the social inclusion of specific groups including Roma. Access of members of vulnerable groups to education, health care and social protection remain a serious concern. The effective social inclusion of all groups and communities is crucial to progress towards the reconciliation between communities that remains a major challenge in Kosovo".

Furthermore under section 3 (Main Sectors for EU Support for 2011-2013) the MIPD states: "Equal opportunities and non-discrimination will be respected as regards gender at the programming and implementation stage, particularly in relation to socio-economic support programmes. Persons belonging to minority communities and vulnerable groups' concerns will be reflected in all activities programmed under IPA, in particular when it concerns public services, legislative matters and socio-economic development".

The MIPD 2011-2013 under section 3.3.3 (PAR Sector objectives for EU support over next three years) also anticipates that "Ensuring the delivery of public services to all people in Kosovo and establishing a professional, accountable, accessible, and representative public administration free from political interference continues to be a key European Partnership priority".

In February 2010 the Government of Kosovo endorsed the Ministry of Communities and Returns (MCR) Strategy for Communities and Returns (2009-2013). Under its chapter III "Vision and Aims" the strategy states that one of its main goals is: "Sustainable return of displaced persons to Kosovo by; (i) ensuring support for return of all returnees to Kosovo, (ii) ensuring conditions for information provision regarding voluntary returns and (iii) ensuring adequate conditions in the place of return, or place of displacement within Kosovo, for the sustainable return and reintegration".

2.3 LINK WITH ACCESSION PARTNERSHIP (AP) / EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP (EP) / STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT (SAA) / ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

The proposal is in line with Progress Report 2011. In its section "Respect for and protection of minorities, cultural rights" the report notes that: "In the area of refugees and

internally displaced persons (IDPs), little progress can be reported. The voluntary return process was affected by the difficult political and economical environment in the first semester of 2011. The budget dedicated to voluntary return was considerably reduced by the government. Municipalities face difficulties to provide social housing for returnees without property". Furthermore the report notes that: "The government needs to step up its efforts to take the lead in addressing the issue of IDPs. The municipalities alone are still not able to respond to the immediate and long-term needs of IDPs and returnees, due to a lack of funds allocated for that purpose".

Progress report 2011 concludes that: "Overall, the return process remains a challenge for Kosovo. Limited access to property, delayed property restitution proceedings and the scarcity of economic opportunities continue to be the main obstacles to sustainable returns. Many displaced persons are still living in difficult conditions. Pristina and Belgrade need to cooperate to tackle this issue".

The Kosovo government's European Partnership Action Plan (EPAP) 2012 states under section 3.1.2 "Protection and respect for minority rights": "Progress has been recorded in 2011 in terms of respect for minority rights, by a successful decentralization process, in creating conditions for a more conducive environment for return. The decline of inter-ethnic cases has been highly regarded both by the Government and other partners".

In relation to political criteria and short-term priorities EPAP under EPP (European Partnership Priority) 46 calls to "Strengthen administrative structures and responsible mechanisms within the Ministry of Communities and Returns. Develop and implement further a joint strategy on sustainable integration of returnees and existing minority communities". In particular Action 46.1 aims for: "Improvement of strategic and legal framework in the area of protection of minorities" while Action 46.2 aims to: "Improve institutional framework for the protection of minorities".

Furthermore EPP 47 aims to "Facilitate and promote the return of refugees and displaced persons of all communities and finalize the reparation of damaged and destroyed properties from the March 2004 unrest, including historical and religious sites". In particular its Action (47.1) calls for: "Improve conditions for voluntary returns and re-integration through (i) number of projects to support the development and re-integration of minority communities, their sustainability and economic development".

2.4 PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Kosovo's institutions have demonstrated high political will to promote and facilitate return and reintegration of refugees, IIDPs² and IDPs from minority communities. The freedom of movement has also improved contributing to an increased interest of displaced persons to voluntarily return to Kosovo. This can be illustrated by the high number of applications received predominantly from municipalities that have been actively engaged in return process. However, the biggest obstacle to facilitating the return remains the lack of funding with the gap currently standing at more than €30 million.

² "Internally Displaced Persons" refers to persons displaced between Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia after 1999.

Against this background, this proposal suggests the continuation of the EU's and the Government of Kosovo's joint programme to support voluntary return and reintegration of minority communities with emphasis on central and municipal authorities' involvement in the process. Furthermore this project aims to address the increasing number of requests that are coming from municipalities covered under the previous RRK phases (RRK I under IPA 2007, RRK II under IPA 2008 and RRK III under IPA 2010). As such it addresses continuous demand for return in existing RRK municipalities, particularly the ones which have shown high dedication and commitment towards return and reintegration of minority communities.

The MCR has co-financed all previous phases and is planning to continue doing so with RRK phase IV. Municipal authorities have particularly welcomed the continuation of the RRK programme as they have been flooded with new request for return, following their successful engagement in the programme.

The main stakeholders of the project remain the Ministry of Communities and Return and a number of municipal authorities who have been involved in previous three phases whose capacities will be increased in order to coordinate, implement and monitor return related activities.

2.5 LINKED ACTIVITIES AND DONOR COORDINATION

This project represents the continuation of the RRK programme and builds on previous EU assistance to support voluntary return and reintegration of ethnic minorities under the CARDS instrument:

Name of project (Amount €million)	Start End	Activities/Results
Return and Reintegration in Kosovo (RRK phase III) – (€4.0 million)	Nov 11 - Apr 14	The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the Kosovo government's and the MCR's efforts in promoting a tolerant multi-ethnic environment, based on the universal respect of human rights, conducive to the sustainable return and reintegration of at least 140 minority IIDP, IDP, and refugee families by consolidating efforts of central and local government authorities in cooperation.
Return and Reintegration in Kosovo (RRK phase II) (€4.0 million)	Aug 09 Jul 11	Supporting the Ministry of Returns and Communities to implement effective policies and operational frameworks for returns. Contributing to a stable multi-ethnic society in Kosovo based on tolerance and promotion of human and minority rights enabling sustainable return and reintegration of at least 160 minority IDPs and refugees. Assisting municipalities to design and manage returns and reintegration projects in coordination with all stakeholders.
Return and Reintegration and Cultural Heritage (RRK phase I) (€3.7 million)	June 2008 Oct 2010	Supporting the Ministry of Returns and Communities to implement effective policies and operational frameworks for returns; Assisting municipalities to design and manage returns and reintegration projects in coordination with all stakeholders.
Institution Building to the Ministry of Returns and Communities	Jan 07	The project aims to build the organisational and management capacity of the Ministry of Returns and Communities to fulfil its mandate. The project involves: (i) training for staff in the ministry and other public organisations dealing with minorities and returns; (ii) organisational development and (iii) strengthening service-

(€1.16 million)	Jun 09	oriented management systems and processes within the Ministry.
Multi-sector returns projects (€16.7 million)	2004 2008	Implementation of multi-sector organised group return and resettlement projects, including housing reconstruction, small-scale infrastructure repairs, grants for business start-ups, food and non-food items, promoting inter-ethnic dialogue and integration, community development, and legal assistance for returnees. Some 600 families, mainly RAE and Serb, have returned to their place of origin as a result of this programme. This includes support for the return of Roma to the Roma Mahalla district in Mitrovica. Returns projects are designed and implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Communities and Returns, UNMIK and municipal administrations and implemented by international NGOs. Further projects to support returns to Peja/Pec, Kline/a, Istog/k municipalities were launched in early 2007.
Housing reconstruction (€7 million)	1999 2003	Reconstruction of 959 houses for ethnic minority families (including 462 houses for RAE) as part of a wider housing reconstruction programme (reconstruction of 17,000 houses, mainly for Kosovo Albanians).
Targeted economic and community development actions in disadvantaged minority areas (€11.5 million)	2002 - Nov 2008	At the end of 2007, over 1,450 projects had been implemented by this programme to improve the conditions for sustainable returns by contributing to job creation and the improvement of living conditions among the minority population. The projects mainly focus on grants for small business start-ups and expansion, but also include the refurbishment of social, education and health infrastructure, and the strengthening of community services, including in areas where minority returns have taken place. In addition, seven Business Support Centres provide direct economic development support services to minority areas. The programme has organised some 215 training sessions for some 2,040 participants in support of micro-enterprise development.

The project will also link with the actions of other donors in the sector, mainly a UK Government funded project in Prizren municipality as well as US Government funded initiatives that support spontaneous return. The project will also provide technical assistance and capital investment support to a number of municipalities.

In addition the project will seek co-ordination and synergies with other EU-funded projects namely Community Stabilisation Programme (CSP) as well as other projects which support Public administration reform and municipal infrastructure investment.

The project will also maintain good relationships with the OSCE municipal teams that have been assisting municipalities in the areas of Human Rights and Good Governance.

The MCR remains very committed to this programme both financially and institutionally. To this end, the MCR continues to coordinate sector related policies and actions directly with respected municipal authorities and has indicated to increase its share of co-financing.

2.6 Lessons learned

Lessons learned from three previous phases of this programme have shown that increased involvement of central and municipal authorities in inter-ethnic dialogue and reconciliation activities is making the return process more successful and sustainable.

Increased cooperation between the MCR and municipal authorities has helped streamline and prioritise the requests for return. To this end, a central return database is created in the MCR. However, the number of requests exceeds by far the limited Government financial resources. Therefore further donor assistance in this field is required.

Socio-economic reintegration remains a challenge for returnee communities particularly considering high unemployment and the general lack of investment. The project will continue to look at the best ways to offer employment possibilities and income generation activities.

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The overall objective of this project is to create a climate of inter-ethnic tolerance, sustainable multi-ethnicity and human rights conducive to minority returns and reintegration.

3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE PROJECT

The specific objective of the project is the sustainable return of minority IDPs, IIDPs and refugees through an increased involvement of central and municipal state and non-state actors.

3.3 RESULTS

The main anticipated results of the project are as follows:

1. Increased capacity and efficiency of MCR to coordinate and monitor return related issues.
2. Increased capacity at municipal level to manage and monitor return and (re)integration projects through joint actions of local stakeholders.
3. Physical return of displaced minority families and the repair of their dwellings and related infrastructure in the return sites.
4. Returnees benefit from local labour market employment possibilities and income generation activities.
5. Increased inter-ethnic dialogue at central and municipal level.

3.4 MAIN ACTIVITIES

1. Technical assistance and support to the MCR

This activity will include training and additional capacity development for the MCR, as the central institution responsible for: a) providing policy guidance, coordination and assistance in the return sector, and b) promoting the establishment of conditions conducive to return.

The technical assistance will support the MCR in developing mechanisms to ensure transparent and objective collaboration between the MCR and municipalities.

2. Technical assistance and support to existing RRK municipal authorities

This activity will include training, on-the-job assistance and coaching for relevant municipal staff in order to design, implement and monitor return related activities such as (i) facilitation of physical return, (ii) facilitation of inter-ethnic dialogue and reconciliation activities; (iii) information sharing and interaction with minority returned communities; (iv) access to social services including civil registration, education and healthcare; (v) community development projects and (vi) employment and income generation activities.

3. Facilitation of return of IDPs, IIDPs and refugees families and the reconstruction of houses and related infrastructure

This activity will include physical return of up-to 250 IDPs, IIDPs and refugees' families and the repair of their houses and related infrastructure in the respective RRK municipalities.

4. Socio-economic measures to ensure sustainable return and reintegration of returnees

This activity will include measures to provide returnees with livelihood and source of income. These measures will include: (i) employment possibilities in local labour market; (ii) business start-ups and agriculture activities in support of families income generation activities and (iii) community development projects for the benefit of both receiving and returnee communities.

3.5 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACT, CATALYTIC EFFECT AND CROSS BORDER IMPACT (WHERE APPLICABLE)

Drawing from the successful experience of similar activities undertaken in BiH since 2002, and the ongoing RRK 3, as well as completed RRK 1 and RRK 2 phases, the impact of the project is expected to be very positive. A direct involvement of central government institutions and an increased ownership of return-related activities will increase the legitimacy of the MCR and improve local (municipal) governance and capacity in service delivery.

The project continues to be fully aligned with the government-led strategy and increased inter-institutional cooperation. In line with the MCR Strategy for Communities and Returns the project shall strive to increase the involvement of central and local authorities in the return process, promote tolerance and human rights and effective participation of minorities in socio-economic development of Kosovo. Its activities will continue to coordinate with government and international actors (including UNHCR, OSCE and KFOR) as well as civil society to ensure coherence, partnership and full inclusive approach.

There will also be close co-operation with institutions and organisations (including non-state-actors) in the region, particularly with Serbia and Montenegro to foster the cross-boundary dimension of the return process. The project will also link to EU initiatives at the regional level that facilitate the wider return process in the Western Balkans.

3.6 Sustainability

This project represents phase four of the joint EU and the MCR programme. Its main objective since its inception was to increase the involvement of central government and municipal authorities' in the return process which has been achieved to a great extent.

The MCR remains very committed to fulfilling its mandate in general and to ensuring the co-financing and implementation of the RRK programme in particular. This has subsequently created a sense of ownership and responsibility of the return process.

In each of the previous phases the MCR has co-financed the action with €1.1 million annually while in this round it is foreseen to increase co-financing indicatively to €2 million. On the other hand municipal authorities are increasingly interacting with their minority communities in facilitating their desire to return or improving their integration in Kosovo society.

This additional phase of the project will promote sustainability by: (i) strengthening the MCR capacities to influence and implement sector policies; (ii) further strengthening the engagement and responsibilities of central government and municipal authorities in the return process and (iii) providing sustainable solutions and long-term perspectives for minority communities that have been displaced under very difficult conditions for more than twelve years.

3.7 ASSUMPTIONS AND PRE-CONDITIONS³

- The political situation in general and the security and stability in project areas remain sufficiently stable to allow project implementation.
- The MCR and existing RRK municipalities continue to support project activities and commit to participate to programmes activities.
- Continued interest of IDP/IIDP/refugee families in sustainable return and reintegration. Up to 250 displaced minority families agree to participate in the project.
- Willingness of the receiving and displaced communities to engage in inter-ethnic dialogue

4 IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

The Contracting Agency will be the European Commission. The project is foreseen to be implemented via a grant contract awarded through an open call for proposals (€4 million).

Parallel co-funding for the project will be provided by the MCR and additional funding (cash or in kind) will be sought from target municipalities. The MCR contribution will be €2.0 million and will cover mainly activities 3 and 4. For the co-funding, the MCR will make its own contractual arrangements and it will be responsible for its management. The contracting of this co-financing amount will be planned and implemented in coordination with the contracting of the EU funded contribution. The MCR will strongly consider contracting the same implementing partner as the EU following their open call for proposals.

4.1 INDICATIVE BUDGET

³ Assumptions are external factors that have the potential to influence (or even determine) the success of a project but lie outside the control of the implementation managers. Such factors are sometimes referred to as risks or assumptions but the Commission requires that all risks shall be expressed as assumptions. Pre-conditions are requirements that must be met before the sector support can start.

Indicative Project budget (amounts in €) (for centralised management)

PROJECT TITLE			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE			IPA CONTRIBUTION			BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION			
	IB (1)	INV (1)	€ (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	€ (b)	% (2)	Total € (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central € (x)	Regional/Local € (y)	IFIs € (z)	€ (d)	% (2)
Activity 1: RRK IV			6.2	4.0	65	2.0	32	2.0			0.2	3
Contract 1.1: Grant	X	-	6.2	4.0	65							
Parallel co- financing	X					2.0	32	2.0			0.2	3
TOTAL IB			6.2	4.0	65	2.0	32	2.0		2.0	0.2	3
TOTAL INV												
TOTAL PROJECT			6.2	4.0	65	2.0	32	2.0		2.0	0.2	3

NOTE: DO NOT MIX IB AND INV IN THE SAME ACTIVITY ROW. USE SEPARATE ROW

Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row, use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

4.2 INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (PERIODS BROKEN DOWN BY QUARTER)

Contracts	Start of Tendering/ Call for proposals	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1.1	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2015

4.3 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

4.3.1 *Equal Opportunities and non discrimination*

Gender issues shall be actively mainstreamed throughout the project within both target institutions/organisations and activities/outputs.

At municipal level, decision making processes shall take place in full consultation with IDPs (both men and women, and particularly displaced minority women). Efforts shall be made to further empower gender focal points already established within municipalities.

Special criteria for beneficiary selection shall be developed to take into account different gender needs and help boost gender equality in local communities where return takes place. Past EU reconstruction programmes in Kosovo have included some 25% of female headed households. The project shall endeavour at maintaining or improving this trend.

Socio-economic measures will be tailored to equally take into consideration the specific needs of male and female beneficiaries.

4.3.2 *Environment and climate change*

Environmental issues shall be actively mainstreamed throughout the project. Project staff shall include a short-term environmental specialist to define environmental protection strategies and ensure close follow-up throughout project life.

In line with the EU EIA Directive, any work involving the reconstruction of dwellings and medium water supplies, and the upgrading or construction of rural roads may require an Environmental Impact Assessment. Care will also be taken to ensure that so far as possible construction techniques and materials are environment friendly. Particular attention shall be given to the disposal of waste construction materials.

Disaster resilience and risk prevention and management should be integrated in the planning, preparation and implementation of projects.

4.3.3 *Minorities and vulnerable groups*

The project primarily targets minority families willing to return to their place of origin or integrate in their place of displacement in Kosovo. Kosovo's Constitutional Framework provides for protection of linguistic rights and the project will, wherever necessary, make use of different community languages.

Since 2003 a system of "fair share" has been in use at municipal level, whereby a set percentage of the municipal budget should be spent directly on the minority communities. This

aspect shall be taken into consideration by the project when negotiating with municipalities their co-financing contribution to the project budget.

Throughout project design and implementation specific attention shall be paid to the specific needs of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. Tailored measures / positive actions shall be considered to counteract the high level of discrimination these communities are exposed to.

4.3.4 *Civil Society/Stakeholders involvement*

Involvement of civil society has been an integral part of RRK programme throughout its previous three phases and will continue to remain so under current RRK phase IV. Civil society organisations provide assistance in cross-border cooperation and inter-ethnic dialogue facilitation. Their involvement will particularly relate to activities under points 2, 3 and 4 of the proposed project.

ANNEXES

1. Log frame (see below)

2. Description of Institutional Framework

The return process in Kosovo is originally established under UNMIK/ORC and later followed-up by UNMIK/OCRM.

The MCR was formally established in March 2005 and since then has encountered problems endemic to any new central governmental institution. However the MCR has continued to build its capacities and today has entirely assumed a role of policy-maker, policy-coordinator and overseer of implementation across governmental institutions and nongovernmental partners.

The Government of Kosovo has approved the MCR Strategy for Communities and Returns (2009-2013) and the latest Guidelines for the Implementation of Return Support leading policy documents in the return process.

Project Steering Committee for this project should be comprised by all relevant stakeholders, including Ministry of Communities and Return, MLGA, EU Office in Kosovo, and other stakeholders identified during the inception phase of the project and as deemed necessary.

3. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations only where relevant

- The MCR Strategy for Communities and Returns (2009-2013)
- Guidelines for the Implementation of Return Support
- Revised Manual for Sustainable Return

4. Details per EU funded contract(*) where applicable:

Contract 1.1 (Grant contract – €4.0 million): The main components/activities to be achieved by this contract are:

1. Technical assistance and support to the MCR;
2. Technical assistance and support to existing RRK municipal authorities;
3. Facilitation of voluntary return of IDPs, IIDPs and refugees minority families and the reconstruction of houses and related infrastructure.
4. Socio-economic measures to ensure sustainable return and reintegration of returnees

Main target group of this contract are minority displaced families who express an informed choice to return to their place of origin or integrate in the place of displacement in Kosovo. The EU contribution will address all four components of the project.

The co-financing of € 2.0 million is envisaged to complement this grant contract by addressing components 3 and 4 of this project. The contracting of this co-financing amount

will be planned and implemented in coordination with the contracting of the EU funded contribution. . The detailed selection and award criteria will be laid down in the Calls for proposals – Guidelines for applicants. They will help evaluate the applicants’ financial and operational capacity to carry out the proposed action (selection criteria) and the quality of the action proposed in the application as regards its relevance to the set of objectives and priorities set out in the Calls for proposals, its effectiveness and feasibility, sustainability and budget cost-effectiveness (award criteria).

5. Project visibility activities

The European Union Office in Kosovo has developed clear visibility guidelines and ensures that all projects which are implemented in Kosovo are fully in line with these guidelines. Project visibility is also clearly stipulated in all contractual documents whereby the contractors/implementers are obliged to adhere to all EU visibility requirements.

The project envisages a series of visibility activities covering all 4 project components at different stages of project implementation. Activities pertaining to components 1 and 2 (announcement of trainings, conferences and beneficiary selections) will feature in the earlier stages of project implementation while those of components 3 and 4 (inauguration of housing assistance and delivery of income generation equipments) will feature in more advanced stages of project implementation. Detailed plan of visibility actions will be defined mainly during the inception phase of the project, in close coordination between the Contracting authority, the contractor and the beneficiary.

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche		Return and Reintegration in Kosovo (RRK phase IV)	03- 2012/2
		Contracting period expires 3 years after signing the financing agreement.	Execution period expires 2 years following the final date for contracting.
		Total budget	€6.2 million
		IPA budget:	€4.0 million
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification	
To create a climate of inter-ethnic tolerance, sustainable multi-ethnicity and human rights conducive to minority returns and reintegration.	By end-of-project in targeted municipalities the environment will be conducive to the return and (re)integration of minorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from UNHCR and other international actors (e.g. OSCE monitoring reports). • Ex-post and impact evaluation of the project. 	
Specific objective	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Sustainable return of minority IDPs, IIDPs and refugees through an increased involvement of central and municipal state and non-state actors.	By end-of-project up to 80% of selected beneficiaries have returned to rehabilitated dwellings and have a source of income provided by the socio-economic development component of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project final report. • UNHCR reports. • OSCE monitoring reports. • Mid-term evaluation funded by the project. 	Political situation in general and the stability in the project areas do not delay the project implementation.
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased capacity and efficiency of MCR for co-ordination and monitoring of return related issues 2. Increased capacity at municipal level to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end-of-project, the MCR is capable of implementing policies and operational frameworks and co-ordinate activities in the return sector. • By end-of-project the MCR transparently and objectively reviews requests and return strategies developed and submitted by municipalities, allocates financial resources, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR reports. • OSCE monitoring reports. • Project progress/monitoring reports. • Mid-term evaluation funded by the project • KPS reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MCR and existing RRK municipalities support project activities and commit to participate to the training programmes. • Stability and security in the

<p>manage and monitor return and (re)integration projects through joint actions of local stakeholders.</p> <p>3. Physical return of displaced minority families and the repair of their dwellings and related infrastructure in the return sites.</p> <p>4. Returnees benefit from local labour market employment possibilities and income generation activities.</p> <p>5. Increased inter-ethnic dialogue at central and municipal level.</p>	<p>monitors and reports on project implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end-of-project Municipal authorities in joint action with local stakeholders in targeted municipalities have successfully and effectively managed and monitored project activities . • By end-of-project civic organisations participating in the project implementation and are ethnically inclusive. • By end-of-project up-to 250 IDP/IIDP/refugee families have been facilitated to return and their dwellings and related infrastructure repaired in line with both local legislation and without damage to the environment. • By end-of-project at least 25% of the beneficiaries are single female households, or vulnerable individuals. ▪ By end-of-project a large number of skilled returnees are assisted to find employment in local labour market or start their businesses on the basis of a viable business plan and Income generation opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health records. • Ministry of Education, Science and Technology records. • Project surveys on sustainable returns. • Municipal return strategies. 	<p>project areas prevails and allows the implementation of the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued interest of IDP/IIDP/refugee families in sustainable return and reintegration. • Willingness of the receiving and displaced communities to engage in inter-ethnic dialogue.
<p>Activities to achieve results</p>	<p>Means / contracts</p>	<p>Costs</p>	<p>Assumptions</p>
<p>1. Technical assistance and support to the MCR.</p> <p>2. Technical assistance and support to existing RRK municipal authorities.</p> <p>3. Facilitation of return of IDPs, IIDPs and refugees families and the reconstruction of houses and related infrastructure.</p> <p>4. Socio-economic measures to ensure sustainable return and reintegration of returnees.</p>	<p>Grant Contract following an open call for proposals.</p>	<p>EU contribution: €4.0 million.</p> <p>Parallel co-financing: €2.0 million.</p> <p>Private contribution: €0.2 million.</p>	<p>MCR and Municipalities are equipped and staffed to carry out project tasks.</p>