



Surface Area: 88,410 sq. km
Population: 7.4 million
GDP: €28.7 billion (2010)
GDP per capita: €3,876.4 (2010)



Surface Area: 51,200 sq. km
Population: 3.9 million
GDP: €12.5 billion (2010)
GDP per capita: €3,199.6 (2010)

1. BACKGROUND

In 1996, Serbia hosted around 540 000 refugees, of which 46% from Bosnia and Herzegovina and 54% from Croatia. Subsequently, the return, local integration and resettlement efforts jointly conducted by local authorities and international counterparts had a considerable impact on those initial figures; as of May 2011, the records of the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees showed that 74,486 individuals (25% from Bosnia and Herzegovina and 75% from Croatia) still held refugee status in Serbia. Meanwhile, almost 200,000 refugees opted for local integration through acquiring Serbian citizenship and 37,000 refugees received assistance through housing solutions.

The National Strategy for Resolving the Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons, adopted by the Government in 2002, was instrumental in facilitating the integration process in a systematic and adequate manner. The Strategy was revised in 2011 and was complemented by Local Action Plans defining the approaches to the refugee problems at the municipal level. According to available research, the majority of refugees still present in Serbia consider local integration as the most suitable and accessible “durable solution”, although lack of adequate housing solutions and unemployment are reported as the main obstacles to their socio-economic integration in Serbia. Over 60% of the refugees still lack a durable housing solution. The unemployment rate among refugees is 33% and 29% of the refugees reported having a monthly income below the threshold for accessing social welfare benefits.

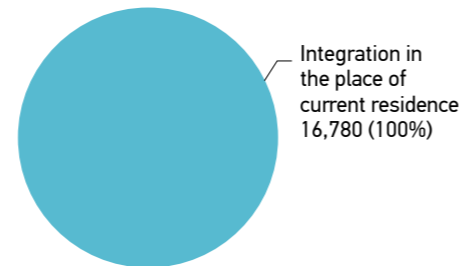
Since the beginning of the implementation of the 2002 National Strategy, the number of refugees accommodated in collective centres has decreased by 92%. The remaining collective centres accommodate a mixed population of refugees and internally displaced persons. A portion of these refugees are considered as the most vulnerable refugee population currently hosted in Serbia. Thus, coordination mechanism will be established in order to avoid overlapping with already planned projects targeting internally displaced population in collective centres.

The activities proposed under the Regional Housing Programme have been developed in accordance with the existing needs of the refugee populations in Serbia. The target group has been identified and prioritised according to the vulnerability criteria set by the UNHCR. Proposed activities have been developed to complement on-going efforts and further support the implementation of the National Strategy and local action plans. Moreover, the regional approach organised through RHP offers to the refugees still hosted in Serbia the opportunity to choose the most viable solution to their situation. Additional efforts and support by the international community will be needed in order to address the needs of the residual caseloads.

2. RHP OBJECTIVES AT COUNTRY LEVEL

Concretely, Regional Housing Programme in Serbia is expected to provide durable housing solutions to refugees only through local integration, as presented in the graph below:

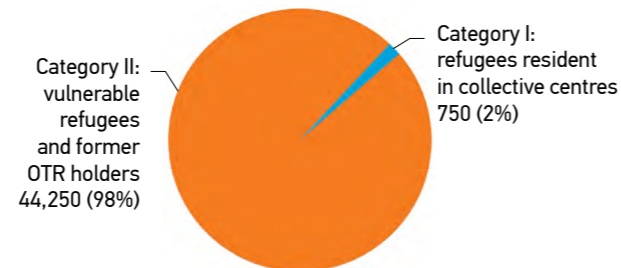
Number of Beneficiary Households per Integration Solution



In all, 16,780 households (or 45,000 individuals) will be targeted, of which:

- 400 families (or 750 persons) resident in formal collective centres or other forms of collective accommodation;
- 16,380 families or 44,250 persons are 1991-1995 vulnerable refugees, including vulnerable former occupancy right holders without a durable solution in their country of origin or in Serbia as the reception country.

Individual Beneficiaries per category



The total cost of Serbia's country housing project within the Joint Programme is estimated at € 335 million, representing 57% of the total estimated RHP cost in all four Partner Countries. Serbia pledged € 33.5 million as the national contribution towards the project implementation.



CONTACTS OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

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1. BACKGROUND

During the period from 1992 to 1995, 2.2 million persons or more than half of the pre-war population domiciled in the country fled from their homes in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Among them over a million left the country to seek refugee protection abroad in more than 100 countries world-wide whilst approximately one million persons were displaced within the country. Aside from the devastating human impact of the war, nearly 500,000 homes, or almost half of all housing units in the country, were either partially or completely destroyed.

The war ended in December 1995 with the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement leaving a long road ahead in resolving the urgent, yet complex, displacement issue across the country. Since then great strides have been made: (i) more than one million refugees and internally displaced persons have returned to date, including almost half a million so called “minority” returns; (ii) 220,000 properties have been repossessed by their pre-war owners and tenancy rights holders, which makes the implementation rate of property law 99%; (iii) over 330,000 housing units have been re-built along with rehabilitation of communal and social infrastructure.

There can be no doubt that great and tangible progress has been achieved in implementing Annex VII of the Dayton Peace Agreement. Despite substantial achievements, however, significant challenges remain.

More than one million refugees and displaced persons still have not returned to their homes. It is estimated that around 400,000 persons who left the country and registered as refugees abroad, still live outside Bosnia and Herzegovina. While most of them have been integrated in their host countries, it is estimated that nearly 80,000 are still in need of durable solutions, which may include their repatriation to Bosnia and Herzegovina. 6,500 refugee families (approximately 23,500 individuals) have applied from abroad for housing reconstruction assistance. Almost three quarters of these applicants live in neighbouring countries of the region. In addition and of increasing concern to authorities is the considerably larger population of more than 100,000 internally displaced persons who are in urgent need of durable solutions. Many of these people are extremely vulnerable and traumatized, living in inhumane conditions in displacement and require particular attention due to their specific situation.

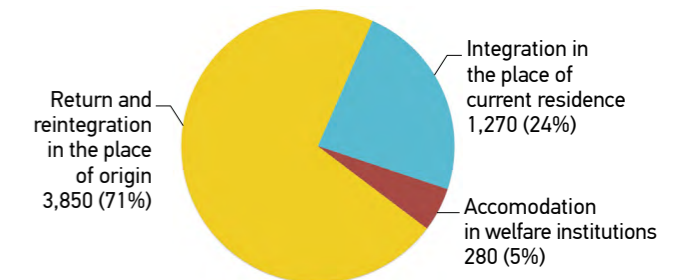
Notwithstanding a large scale funding with € 0.5 billion invested in return and sustainability measures between 2003 and 2010 and a constant growth of domestic budgetary allocations towards closing the protracted displacement chapter in Bosnia and Herzegovina once and for all - requirements are greatly in excess of the available assistance and the preponderate problem is a huge discrepancy between financing capacities and urgent needs of refugees, IDPs and returnees.

2. RHP OBJECTIVES AT COUNTRY LEVEL

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the RHP is expected to provide durable and sustainable housing solutions to several categories of vulnerable refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees either in

their places of origin, places of displacement or within institutions of the social welfare system. In all, 5,400 households (or 14,000 individuals) are to be assisted, of which 3,850 households are to return to their places of origin and be reintegrated, 1,270 households will be integrated in their places of displacement, while 280 beneficiary households will be provided with a durable housing solution within the social welfare system, as presented in the graph below:

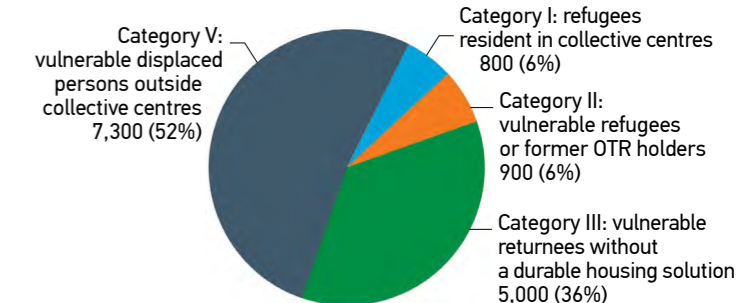
Number of Beneficiary Households per Integration Solution



As far as the breakdown by category of beneficiary is concerned, the RHP interventions in Bosnia and Herzegovina will target the following beneficiaries:

- 250 refugee households or 800 individuals resident in collective centres or other forms of collective accommodation
- 350 households or 900 individuals categorised as vulnerable refugees, including former occupancy right holders without a durable solution
- 2,400 households or 5,000 persons defined as vulnerable returnees to Bosnia and Herzegovina, refugees without a durable housing solution in the reception country of the region, and;
- 2,400 households or 7,300 persons categorised as vulnerable displaced persons outside collective centres.

Individual Beneficiaries per category



The total cost of the Bosnia and Herzegovina's country housing project within the Joint Programme is estimated at € 101 million, representing 17% of the total estimated RHP cost in all the Partner Countries. Bosnia and Herzegovina pledged € 15 million as the national contribution towards the project implementation.



CONTACTS OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Surface Area: 56,510 sq. km
Population: 4.4 million
GDP: €45.9 billion (2010)
GDP per capita: €10,391.4 (2010)

Surface Area: 14,010 sq. km
Population: 0.6 million
GDP: €3.0 billion (2010)
GDP per capita: €4,840.6 (2010)

1. BACKGROUND

An estimated 550,000 people were displaced within Croatia during 1991-1992. Over the 1992-1995 period, the country received some 400,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, of which an estimated 120,000 had since acquired Croatian citizenship. In the period from 1991 to 1995, some 250,000 minority Serbs fled Croatia. The authorities so far registered 133,140 returnees of Serbian ethnicity to and within Croatia, representing around half of those who fled their places of origin.

There are still 607 persons (or 334 families) of vulnerable refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons, mostly accommodated in 5 collective centres, for whom durable housing solutions still need to be identified. In addition, there are 890 individuals (or 460 families) of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons still living in temporary private accommodations.

The Croatian Government has been implementing a Reconstruction Programme since 1996. As a result, 148,847 housing units of different level of damage have been reconstructed and it is estimated that a third of these belong to minority Serbs. Furthermore, the Housing Care Programme, providing housing for former occupancy and tenancy right (OTR) holders of all ethnicities who wish to live in Croatia, has been implemented since 2002 for war affected areas and since 2003 for other parts of Croatia. Since then, a total of 15,934 former OTR holder families (some 48,000 persons) have applied for housing provision and 8,043 housing units have been allocated so far. Nevertheless, social inclusion and access to employment remain a challenge for returnees to Croatia, a situation worsened due to the effects of the recent global financial and economic crisis.

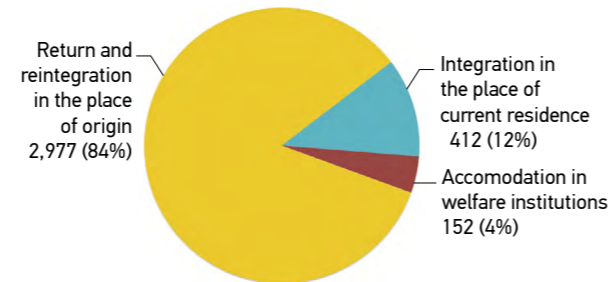
The Government continues to finance both Programmes from the State Budget; in 2009 and 2010, Croatia allocated € 40 million for the Reconstruction Programme and € 82 million for Housing Care Programme for former OTR holders. In 2011, € 41.2 million have been provided in the State Budget for the Housing Care Programme, and € 19.6 million for the Reconstruction Programme. The EU and other donors have provided significant assistance in support of return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, inter alia through housing reconstruction, rehabilitation of public and social infrastructure, de-mining, etc. To facilitate sustainable reintegration or local integration, especially in the war affected areas, further efforts will also be necessary in the area of socio-economic recovery, i.e. regional development so as to increase employment opportunities and strengthen social integration.

2. RHP OBJECTIVES AT COUNTRY LEVEL

Regional Housing Programme in Croatia is expected to provide durable housing solutions to several categories of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees either in their places of origin, places of displacement or within institutions of the social welfare system. In all, 3,541 households (or 8,529 individuals) will be targeted, of which 2,977 households are to return to their places of origin, 412 households will be integrated in their places of displacement, while

152 households will be provided with a durable housing solution within the social welfare system, as presented in the graph below:

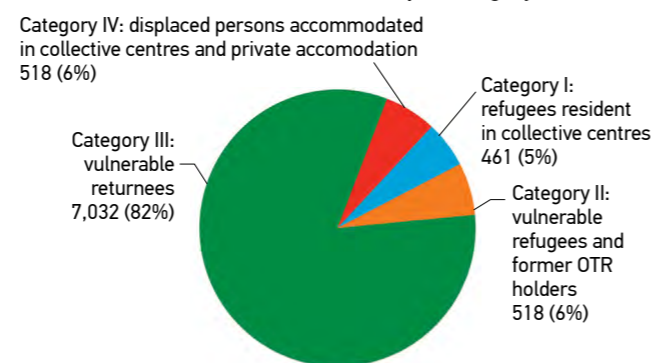
Number of Beneficiary Households per Integration Solution



As far as the breakdown by category of beneficiary is concerned, the Regional Housing Programme interventions in Croatia will target the following beneficiaries:

- 242 refugee households or 461 individuals resident in collective centres or other forms of collective accommodation;
- 307 households or 518 individuals categorised as vulnerable refugees or former occupancy right holders;
- 2,747 households or 7,032 persons defined as vulnerable returnees without a durable housing solution, and;
- 245 households or 518 persons categorised as displaced persons accommodated in collective centres and private accommodations.

Individual Beneficiaries per category



The total cost of Croatia's country housing project within the Joint Programme is estimated at € 120 million, representing 21% of the total estimated RHP cost in all the Partner Countries. Croatia pledged € 30 million as the national contribution towards the project implementation.



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1. BACKGROUND

Over the past 20 years, Montenegro has sheltered displaced persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, as well as internally displaced persons (IDPs) from 1999. Currently, an estimated 3,120 refugees remain from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, still holding a legal status of "displaced person". Furthermore, Montenegro hosts 9,367 internally displaced persons from 1999.

A number of remaining displaced and internally displaced persons wish to integrate in Montenegro, where they may now apply for the status of foreigner with temporary or permanent residence thanks to amendments to the Law on Foreigners adopted in October 2009. Particular attention in this respect is paid to assisting vulnerable groups who cannot obtain documents needed to access the new legal status. It is estimated that some 4,000 displaced and internally displaced persons have already acquired the new status of foreigner with temporary or permanent residence.

The displaced, internally displaced persons and foreigners with temporary or permanent residence are accommodated in collective centres, family settlements, private accommodation and specialised institutions. The largest collective accommodation centre is the Konik camp hosting 1,400 persons.

Over the years, the Government has, with the support of international donors, constructed some 940 housing units for collective and temporary accommodation. In addition, 337 individual houses for refugees have been constructed. Nevertheless, some 1,177 vulnerable families continue to live in sub-standard housing and are expected to be assisted through the Regional Housing Programme. While some of the displaced and internally displaced persons have started to locally integrate, inter alia through land acquisition in order to build their own housing, most of the caseload will necessitate the provision of durable housing solutions due to their extreme social and economic vulnerability.

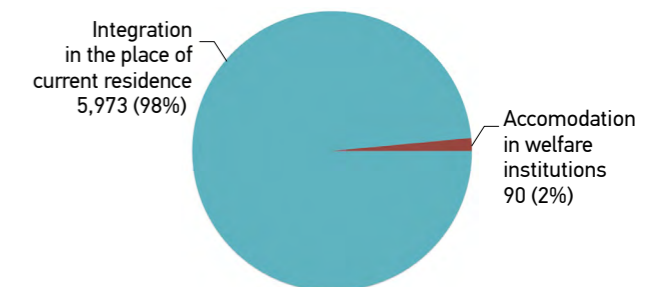
National Strategy for Durable Solutions of Displaced and Internally Displaced Persons, with special emphasis on Konik area, was adopted by the Government in 2011; it defines durable solutions through local integration or voluntary return, and guarantees access to rights entailed in the new legal status of foreigner with permanent or temporary residence. According to the Strategy and the action plan for its implementation, a significant number of durable solutions, regarding integration of DPs and IDPs, is being implemented, among which building of 90 housing units and a community centre in camp Konik, though IPA 2011 funds.

2. RHP OBJECTIVES AT COUNTRY LEVEL

In Montenegro, the Regional Housing Programme is expected to provide durable housing solutions to several categories of vulnerable internally displaced and displaced persons through local integration in their places of displacement or within institutions of the social welfare system. In all, 1,777 households (or 6,063 individuals) will be targeted by the Regional Housing Programme and provided

with a durable housing solution through local integration in their places of displacement, of which 90 individuals within the social welfare system (in the homes for the elderly), as presented in the graph below:

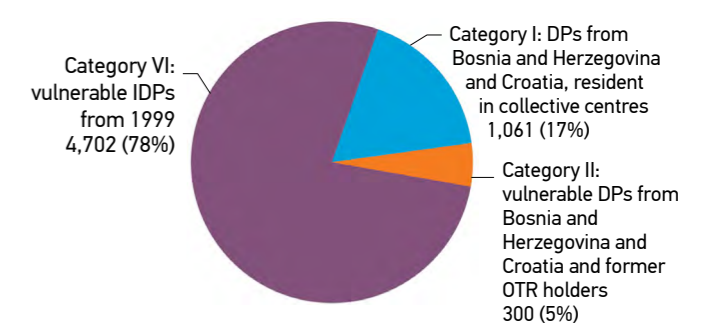
Number of Beneficiaries per Integration Solution



As far as the breakdown by category of beneficiary is concerned, the Regional Housing Programme interventions in Montenegro will target the following beneficiaries:

- 305 displaced person households or 1,061 individuals resident in collective centres or other forms of collective accommodation;
- 111 households or 300 individuals categorised as displaced persons or former occupancy right holders;
- 761 households or 4,702 persons defined as vulnerable internally displaced persons.

Individual Beneficiaries Per Category



The total cost of the Montenegro's country housing project within the Joint Programme is estimated at € 27.7 million, representing 5% of the total estimated Regional Housing Programme cost in all the Partner Countries. Montenegro pledged €4 million as the national contribution towards the project implementation.



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