

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Annex 1

to the Fourth Periodic Report on the Implementation of the CEDAW Convention

July 2017

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Table 1. SORS:

Demographics according to the 2011 Population, Household and Dwelling Census in RS	
Population	7 186 862
Men	3 499 176
Women	3 687 686
Average age	42.2
Number of households	2 487 886
Average household size	2.88
Number of families	2 125 772
Number of dwellings	3 231 931

Table 2. Population estimates by types of settlements, 2015, SORS:

Type of settlement	Gender	Population	Average age	Ageing index	Dependency ration of population aged 65 and older
Total	Total	7095383	42.7	136.6	28.0
	Men	3455335	41.3	116.6	23.8
	Women	3640048	44.1	157.9	32.1
Urban	Total	4267079	41.8	124.2	25.3
	Men	2033446	40.2	102.8	21.6
	Women	2233633	43.2	146.8	28.8
Other	Total	2828304	44.2	156.6	32.3
	Men	1421889	42.9	138.7	27.1
	Women	1406415	45.5	175.7	37.8

Marriages and divorces in the Republic of Serbia			
	2013	2014	2015
Marriages – total	36209	36429	36949
Of which: first marriages	30049	30163	30248
Average age at first marriage – groom	30.6	30.9	31.0
Average age at first marriage – bride	27.5	27.9	28.0
Divorces – total	8170	7614	9381
Average age at divorce – husband	42.7	43.1	43.5
Average age at divorce – wife	39.0	39.3	39.8
Average length of a marriage that ends in divorce (years)	13.4	13.6	13.3

According to the data of the SORS, *women do the majority of house work*, regardless of the fact whether they are employed or not. Thus, for those women who also have they paid jobs during the day, unpaid house work become their second shift.

Women averagely spend almost four and a half hours a day doing unpaid work, while men spent slightly more than two hours on such work. This means that women spend twice as much time as men doing house, unpaid work. Women spend the majority of time on activities such as cooking or baking or making meals — almost an hour and a half – while men averagely do these activities only 10 minutes. These are followed by activities in connection with household maintenance, cleaning and tidying of apartments and yards, and while women spend more than one hour doing such activities, men spend only one quarter of an hour on this. As regards care for own underage children, women averagely spend twice as much time as men — 38 compared with 17 minutes. Women averagely spend half an hour on doing the laundry and ironing, while men do not even do these activities (averagely — 1 minute!). Women are also “more diligent” as regards care for other persons — 20 minutes compared with seven. Both sexes spend approximately the same time only on activities relating to shopping and services: slightly more than 20 minutes (women 23 minutes, men 21 minutes). The only activities men do more than women are those in connection with repairs, refurbishment of apartments or houses, gardening and care for pets and they averagely spend one school class on these activities, while women spend 14 minutes on this. Graph 8 shows the share of unpaid work by sex and time schedule of activities during the day. All the time, both during the day and during the night, the share of women in unpaid activities is much higher than that of men. This graph shows differences in unpaid activities by gender. Namely, between 10:00PM and 12:30PM almost one of two women does an unpaid activity and women’s share is the highest in this period, because their share is variable during the day and the night. Men also have their highest share at this time — slightly more than one fifth of men included in the survey indicated that they performed unpaid activities.

Elimination of Stereotypes

The Centre for Study of Cultural Development organized a survey titled Cultural Habits, Needs and Attitudes of Serbian Citizens on a national sample of 1,565 respondents for the purpose of reviewing social participation of citizens of the R Serbia. The questionnaire among other things included questions on gender equality in various fields. Questions were taken from the World Values Survey according to the CDIS guide.

Questions relating to gender equality in the fields of labour, policy and education were as follows: “When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women”; “University education is more important for men than for women”; and “Men make better political leaders than women”. Respondents had a scale from full agreement to full disagreement for their responses.

Result:

Chart: Percentage of respondents who disagree with the statement, by sex, by age and total

"When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women"



Chart: Percentage of respondents who disagree with the statement, by sex, by age and total

"Men make better political leaders than women"

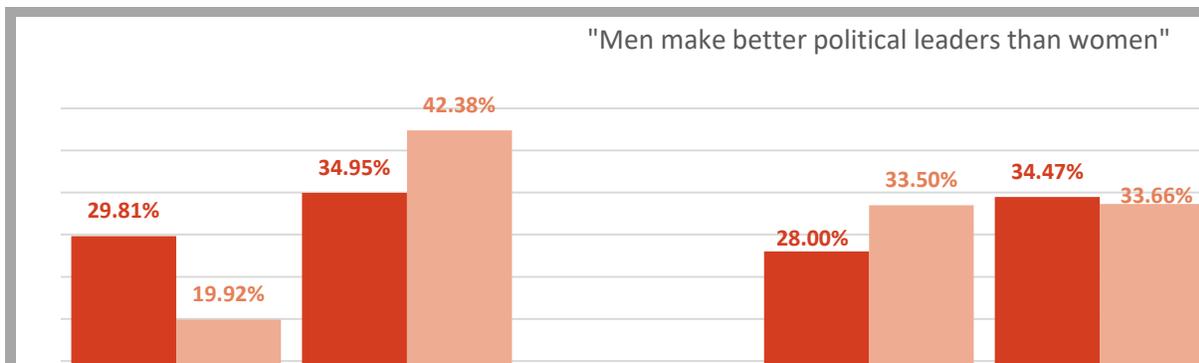
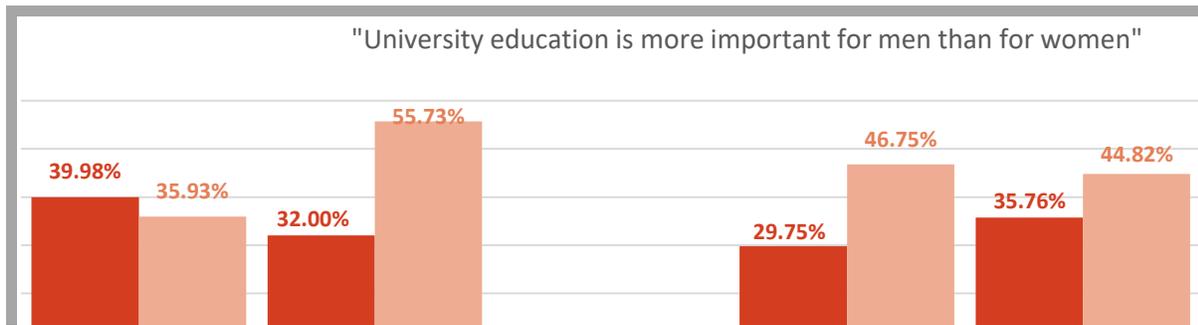


Chart: Percentage of respondents who disagree with the statement, by sex, by age and total



The total score of indicators is 75%, i.e. 75% of respondents have positive attitude towards gender equality. The structure of answers by various categories shows that higher percentage of women show positive attitude towards gender equality than men. In addition, middle-aged persons (aged 30-49) have somewhat more positive attitude towards gender equality issues compared with younger (aged 15-29) and older (aged 50 and older) generations.

Citizens' beliefs and norms are mostly positive towards gender equality. The citizens' perception of gender equality is the highest in the field of education, followed by financial equality, while the lowest perception of gender equality is perceived to exist in political participation and decision-making.

Results of the survey show that public opinion in Serbia has still not been sufficiently sensitized to gender equality issues. Traditional patterns persist in the sphere of intimate relations, in families, socialization between young people and in social dynamics outside of institutions. However, results of the survey show that citizens' awareness of gender equality is not much different from positions of EU citizens.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

STATISTICS FOR CRIME OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE for the period 2013 – 2016 - MIA

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total number of criminal reports	3,668	3,738	5,256	6,124
Total number of criminal offences	3,063	3,783	5,350	6,233
Total number of perpetrators	3,473	3,529	4,845	5,609
Number of female perpetrators	222	278	373	484
Number of male perpetrators	3,251	3,251	4,472	5,125
Total number of victims	3,823	3,830	5,372	6,380
Number of female victims	2,974	2,951	4,176	4,899
Number of male victims	849	879	1,196	1,409

In 2016 there was an increase of the number of criminal offences by 16% compared with 2015. Men accounted for 92% in the total number of perpetrators in 2016, while 8% of women committed this criminal offence. In 2015, men accounted for 93% and women 7% of perpetrators of this criminal offence, which shows that the percentage of female perpetrators increased by 1%. Women accounted for 76% of the total number of victims in 2016. In 2015, women's share in the total number of victims was 77%.

Crimes of homicide as a result of domestic violence were committed when victims were murdered					
Year/no. crimes	2012/57	2013/53	2014/39	2015/41	2016/44
total	64	71	40	47	52
women	36	42	35	35	36
men	28	29	14	12	16

As a contribution of the **city of Belgrade** to celebration of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Agreement on Inter-sectoral Cooperation in

Implementation of the General Protocol for Protection of Women against Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence in the Territory of the City of Belgrade was signed on 25 November 2015. This Agreement among other things puts an obligation on competent services in Belgrade to undertake necessary measures within their spheres of competence in cases of violence against women to ensure provision of necessary protection to victims. The objectives of the Agreement are: establishing efficient cooperation in the fields of planning and implementation of preventative activities in protection of women who are victims of domestic and intimate partner violence, improvement of cooperation and support between participants in the Agreement and signatories by precisely specifying the manner of cooperation, flows and rules of communication in the procedure of protection of women who are victims of domestic and intimate partner violence in the territory of Belgrade, as well as promotion of women's right to protection against all forms of violence. In this manner the city of Belgrade ensured harmonisation with the Istanbul Convention.

In addition to the City Centre for Social Work in Belgrade, signatories of the Agreement are the First Basic Court in Belgrade, the Second Basic Court in Belgrade, the Third Basic Court in Belgrade, the First Basic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Second Public Prosecutor's Office, the Third Basic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Misdemeanour Court in Belgrade and the Police Administration for the city of Belgrade. Signatories on behalf of the City Administration of Belgrade are the Secretariat for Social protection, the Secretariat for Education and Child Protection and the Secretariat for Health Care. Signatories of the Agreement are also two women's civil society organisation, namely the Autonomous Women's Centre and the Counselling Centre against Domestic Violence which has a shelter for female victims of domestic violence.

In accordance with provisions of this Agreement, the Coordinating Body for monitoring the implementation of the Agreement was formed within the City CSW in Belgrade. Secretariats of the City Administration of Belgrade responsible for social protection, health care and education have their female representatives in the Coordinating Body. In addition to monitoring the implementation of the Agreement and the General Protocol, tasks of this body include encouraging preventative work in every system (education, health, social protection etc.), work on provision of information to victims of violence, preparation of promotional material, organisation of expert meetings, debates, round tables, informing the general public and inclusion of the media in preventative programmes.

Recognising the importance of a shelter for female victims of domestic violence, the city of Belgrade has been providing financial assistance since 2011 to the civil society organisation named Counselling Centre against Domestic Violence in Belgrade, which has three Safe Houses for female victims of domestic violence. Introduction of the service of shelter for female victims of domestic violence in the normative framework of Belgrade, which defines requirements for the exercise of rights and services in the field of social protection, ensured the basis for

implementation of public procurement procedures for this service in accordance with the Law on Social protection and the Decision on Social protection Rights and Services. The service has been formally established in early 2016 through a public procurement when a contract on provision of the service for maximum 30 women and children, 24 hours a day, was concluded with a licenced organisation Counselling Centre against Domestic Violence in Belgrade. Funds for expenses of this service are fully provided from the budget of the city of Belgrade for each current year and the service is free of charge for female victims of violence. It should be noted that this service has been receiving project finance since 2012, fully from the budget funds of the city of Belgrade.

Table: Total number of female victims of violence placed in the Shelter during a year, by years

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of female victims	134	145	167	131

In accordance with provisions of the Decision on Social protection Rights and Services, the city of Belgrade provides funds for various forms of material support, which also include exercise of the entitlement to permanent financial assistance for victims of domestic violence. This entitlement is available for one year and depending of the number of children in a family, female victims of violence receive support ranging from RSD 12,198.00 to RSD 31,714.00 monthly.

In 2014 and 2015, a total of RSD 28,536,100.23 was paid from the budget of the city of Belgrade as permanent financial assistance for victims of domestic violence, in 2016 RSD 16,988,954.84 was paid, while RSD 17,000,000.00 was provided for 2017.

City Centre for Social Work in Belgrade	Permanent financial assistance for victims of domestic violence		
	2014	2015	2016
Unit in the city municipality:	Number of users	Number of users	Number of users
<u>Palilula</u>	3	5	7
<u>Zemun</u>	1	3	1
<u>Obrenovac</u>	/	6	5
<u>Rakovica</u>	1	/	3
<u>Lazarevac</u>	/	/	2
<u>Zvezdara</u>	9	2	3
<u>Vracar</u>	/	/	/
<u>Stari Grad</u>	/	/	2
<u>Savski venac</u>	1	1	/
<u>Barajevo</u>	/	3	1
<u>Surcin</u>	/	1	2
<u>Sopot</u>	1	/	2
<u>Cukarica</u>	9	5	5
<u>Mladenovac</u>	3	2	1
Novi Beograd	1	1	1
<u>Vozdovac</u>	2	/	1
<u>Grocka</u>	1	2	3
T o t a l	32	31	39

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AND POLITICAL LIFE

As an illustration of what has been done in the R Serbia on implementation of the UNSCR1325 in the implementation period of the first NAP from 2010 to 2015, it should be noted that visibility of women and participation of women in all activities in the security system in the R Serbia has been achieved. This is an important result of implementation of this Plan because women in the security system and their contribution to maintenance of security were invisible for the Serbian and foreign public before that. Compared with the initial indicators in 2010, when women accounted for 27.40% in the security system of the Republic of Serbia, in 2015 they accounted for 31.47%, which was an increase by 4.07%.

In that regard, it should be noted that the total share of women in the Republic of Serbia in the total number of members of the MoD and the Serbian Armed Forces and members of the MIA included in eleven multinational operations was 9.82% in civil and military multinational operations from 2010 to 2015, which is an important indicator of the women's share, taking into account that in the same period women accounted for only 8% of the operational units of the military and the police. A qualitative change which has occurred in our society should be particularly emphasized, because women's share in administration has not been increased; instead, the women's share in operational units in the military, in the police, in customs offices and in prison guard services etc. has been increased.

HEALTH CARE

The Health Statistical Yearbook of the R Serbia for 2015 published by the Institute for Public Health of Serbia "Dr. Milan Jovanovic Batut" contains data of the Survey of 2013 according to which 33.1% of young people in Serbia aged 15–19 had sexual intercourses, while the percentage of boys is much higher than that of girls (39.9% compared with 25.7%). The percentage of young people aged 15-19 who had sexual intercourses increased by 4.1% compared with 2006. Of the total number of young people aged 15–19 who had sexual intercourses with occasional partners in the year before the Survey was organized, 73.8% used condoms in their most recent sexual intercourses. Boys have sexual intercourses with occasional partners much more often than girls (19.7% compared with 3.4%), but they also use condoms much more frequently (76.4% compared with 58%). In adult population aged 20 and older, 14.6% had intercourses with occasional partners, which was 7% higher than in 2006. Men had sexual intercourses with occasional partners much more often than women (21.5% compared with 8%) and this was also the case with young people aged 20–24 (29.2%). Use of condoms decreases with age and is significantly lower in women and persons with lower education. Decrease of the use of condoms in the most recent sexual intercourses with occasional partners is observed compared with 2006 (43.3% compared with 51.6%).

Health Care Service for Women

The health care service for women provides specific health care to female population older than 15 years of age. Health care services in this service were provided by 568 physicians in 2015. Of this number, 483 (85%) are specialists. One physician in the health care service for women averagely has 5535 patients older than 15 years of age. There were a total of 1,444,172 visits to doctors' offices, of which 45% were first visits. The average number of visits by a physician (in their offices) in the health care service for women is 2543. Also, 399,756 physical examinations of women were made, as well as 5675 home visits by physicians and other health professionals. A total of 1,178,192 of diseases, conditions and injuries were identified in the health care service for women in 2015.

The following is most frequently registered in the morbidity structure:

1. Factors which affect the health status and contact with the health care service with 50%
2. Urogenital diseases with 39%
3. Pregnancy, childbirth and nursing period with 5%.

EMPLOYMENT

Overview of included persons, Roma, persons with disabilities and women by active employment policy measures

Number of persons / women included in active employment policy measures in the period

1 July 2013-31 December 2016

active employment policy measure	total/women	2014 total/women	2015 total/women	2016 total/women
Employment fairs	16,224 / 8,780	46,406 / 24,428	64,813 / 33,748	64,586 / 33,828
Job seeking clubs	1,676 / 1,092	3,416 / 2,225	3,810 / 2,439	3,968 / 2,488
Training in active job seeking	15,400 / 8,799	38,806 / 21,496	40,396 / 22,002	38,607 / 20,845
Self-efficiency training	1,402 / 1,070	2,986 / 2,346	3,057 / 2,294	3,290 / 2,400
Motivational and activating training for the Roma	688 / 320			
Workshops to deal with stress of job loss			1,058 / 768	1,112 / 798
Training in entrepreneurship development	2,062 / 995	11,126 / 5,053	12,029 / 5,515	12,660 / 5,802
Self-employment subsidies	527 / 221	850 / 363	3,803 / 1,688	3,594 / 1,563
Subsidies for employment in newly-opened jobs	859 / 438	94 / 38	2,832 / 1,276	3,218 / 1,483
Functional primary adult education	2,419 / 1,224	1,723 / 897	1,449 / 799	1,433 / 777
Professional practical training programme	107 / 85	49 / 30	4,836 / 2,952	4,301 / 2,817
Acquiring of practical knowledge	48 / 26		67 / 41	156 / 68
Trainings for the labour market		1,648 / 890	1,156 / 840	1,264 / 830
Training on request of employers	99 / 58	2 / 0	505 / 381	568 / 390
Public works	2,615 / 1,128	1,335 / 574	10,853 / 4,767	7,357 / 3,319
Subsidies for employment of welfare recipients			7 / 5	41 / 19
Salary subsidies for persons with disabilities who have no work experience	123 / 43	212 / 71	258 / 107	446 / 200
Support measures for persons with disabilities	19 / 10	11 / 6	24 / 9	26 / 10

Number of male Roma / female Roma included in active employment policy measures in the period 1 July 2013-31 December 2016

active employment policy measure –Roma	1 july-31 december 2013	2014 total/women	2015 total/women	2016 total/women
Employment fairs	170 / 63	499 / 226	942 / 400	1,247 / 513
Job seeking clubs	6 / 2	19 / 13	18 / 6	34 / 19
Training in active job seeking	191 / 90	2,037 / 989	1,843 / 850	1,665 / 725
Self-efficiency training	11 / 6	6 / 3	13 / 6	34 / 14
Motivational and activating training for the Roma	544 / 246			
Workshops to deal with stress of job loss			1 / 0	2 / 1
Training in entrepreneurship development	20 / 4	141 / 49	161 / 59	155 / 61
Self-employment subsidies	8 / 5	54 / 18	98 / 43	65 / 26
Subsidies for employment in newly-opened jobs	1 / 0	1 / 0	76 / 46	93 / 37
Functional primary adult education	793 / 402	701 / 371	635 / 353	661 / 368
Professional practical training programme		1 / 1	5 / 2	8 / 3
Acquiring of practical knowledge	1 / 0		1 / 1	4 / 1
Trainings for the labour market		43 / 24	5 / 0	6 / 4
Training on request of employers	3 / 3		2 / 1	13 / 7
Subsidies for employment of welfare recipients			1 / 1	1 / 0
Public works	71 / 14	48 / 13	436 / 111	318 / 72
Salary subsidies for persons with disabilities who have no work experience		2 / 1	4 / 0	1 / 0
Support measures for persons with disabilities employed under special conditions				

Number of persons with disabilities / women included in active employment policy measures in the period 1 July 2013–31 December 2016

active employment policy measure	1 july-31 december 2013 total/women	2014 total/women	2015 total/women	2016 total/women
Employment fairs	553 / 222	1,934 / 743	3,199 / 1,153	3,205 / 1,317
Job seeking clubs	110 / 61	211 / 85	245 / 120	232 / 119
Training in active job seeking	678 / 246	1,576 / 598	1,501 / 603	1,402 / 533
Motivational and activating training for the Roma	11 / 1			
Self-efficiency training	15 / 9	76 / 41	81 / 39	138 / 74
Workshops to deal with stress of job loss			24 / 9	30 / 11
Training in entrepreneurship development	63 / 14	273 / 90	328 / 97	284 / 93
Self-employment subsidies	74 / 29	114 / 35	116 / 38	91 / 33
Subsidies for employment in newly-opened jobs	68 / 29	94 / 38	142 / 51	232 / 105
Functional primary adult education		32 / 14	16 / 9	0/0
Professional practical training programme	19 / 9	49 / 30	19 / 6	27/14
Acquiring of practical knowledge			1 / 1	5 / 1

Trainings for the labour market		648 / 327	399 / 213	413 / 226
Training on request of employers	5 / 1	2 / 0		
Subsidies for employment of welfare recipients			1 / 0	
Public works	1,228 / 539	1,335 / 574	1,266 / 542	1,688 / 754
Salary subsidies for persons with disabilities who have no work experience	123 / 43	212 / 71	258 / 107	446 / 200
Support measures for persons with disabilities employed under special conditions	19 / 10	11 / 6	24 / 9	26 / 10

A total number of persons, Roma and persons with disabilities included in active employment policy measures, in the period from 1 January to 31 March 2017, NES:

	Total	Women	ROMA		Persons with disabilities	
			Total	Women	Total	Women
1 January - 31 March 2017	33,704	17,808	1,017	473	1,585	680

According to the data of March 2017, women account for 51.43% of a total number of unemployed persons in the records of the National Employment Service.

Women account for 52.84% of a total number persons included in active employment policy measures.

The share of women in a total number of persons who have difficulties in finding a job is 55.45%.

Women account for 49.72% of a total number of employed persons in the records of the National Employment Service.

Status of Female Members of National Minorities

According to the data of March 2017, female Roma account for 46.28% of a total number of unemployed Roma in the records of unemployed persons of the NES.

The share of female Roma in a total number of the Roma included in active employment policy measures is 46.51%.

A special Public Call for unemployed Roma for award of self-employment subsidies was announced in 2017.

Female Roma account for 36.84% of a total number of employed Roma in the records of the National Employment Service.

Position of Persons with Disabilities in the Labour Market

According to the data of March 2017, women with disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "women") account for 37.41% of a total number of unemployed persons with disabilities in the records of unemployed persons of the NES.

The share of women in the total number of persons with disabilities included in active employment policy measures is 42.90%.

In addition to inclusion in regular active employment policy measures, special incentive programmes for employment of persons with disabilities have been announced in the reporting period.

Women account for 37.84% of a total number of employed persons with disabilities in the records of the NES.

NOTE: Data on a total number of employed persons in the records of the NES submitted in the first and in this reporting period relate to the number of cases of employment, which means that person can be employed several time during the reporting period.

In the reporting period, the NES announced public calls / competitions targeted at financial support to employers and unemployed persons registered with the records of the NES, with the aim of encouraging employment primarily of persons who have difficulties in finding a job.

To ensure social integration/reintegration and to encourage employment of victims of domestic violence and human trafficking, the NES signed Protocols on Cooperation with the line ministry and the Centre for Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking on inclusion in activities for the purpose of providing assistance and encouraging their employment. Protocols on Cooperation provide the basis for establishing a partnership and providing mutual support in implementation of joint activities defined by the protocols.

PROTECTION OF MIGRANTS, REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS – BELGRADE

Since 2009, several informal settlements where mainly Roma lived have been resettled in the territory of Belgrade, in accordance with action plans. In the previous period, several settlements have been formed in the territory of the city. Currently, there are 102 families still living in these settlements, who signed contracts on the use of mobile residential units. Of those contracts, 24 were signed by women.

As part of implementation of the Action Plan for resettlements of unhygienic settlements within the project of constructing access roads to the Sava Bridge, which was adopted in 2012 by the City Council of Belgrade, 49 families were placed in social housing. Contracts on the use of apartments were signed with those families, of which 15 were signed by women.

In addition, under the Action Plan for moving residents of newly formed settlements Makis 1, Makis 2, Resnik, Jabucki rit and Kijevo of 2013, moving of families to rural households has been

initiated. For 18 of a total of 41 families women are lease holders. So far, 68 have also been placed in social housing through this Action Plan, of which women signed lease agreements in 30 cases (almost 50%). It should be noted that women and men are equal users of apartments and that in cases when women are not lease holders, their rights are not undermined, regardless of the fact whether they are married or live in common-law marriages.

As regards competitions announced by the Department for Improvement of the Status of the Roma of the Secretariat for Social protection, in order to ensure permanent residence for these families, additional points were awarded to single mothers according to the Rulebook of the competition.

In addition, during consultations between the Secretariat and all families before their moving into apartments, both men and women were equally informed about the resettlement process. They signed joint statements, received announcements etc. For example, during resettlement of informal settlements, statements of resettlement were signed by both men and women. Women had equal position in decision-making in these meetings.

Domestic violence often occurred in newly-formed settlements and in social housing, which the Secretariat reported without delay upon learning of it to a competent police station and to the City Centre for SCW in Belgrade so that they could undertake measures within their spheres of competence. In two cases lease agreements were terminated with men who were lease holders and awarded to wives because of domestic violence and violence against women. In both cases access to and living in apartments were prohibited to husbands/common-law husbands. In addition, accommodation was provided for two women with children in mobile residential units in the territory of Belgrade through the CSW in Belgrade and Safe Houses.

The Department for Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Migrations of the Secretariat for Social protection provided assistance to 241 families of refugees and internally displaced persons from 2013 to 2016 through allocation of construction material packages and buying of village houses with yards, as well as through provision of the protected social housing service. Of these, women are heads of family households in 69 cases.

Men and women have equal right to receive assistance during announced public calls (in terms of applying for public calls, access to relevant information, free legal aid, assistance in collecting necessary documentation etc.). To ensure successful implementation of projects, relevant information is constantly provided to potential beneficiaries, both on announced public calls and their requirements and criteria and on planned projects, so that they could timely prepare for them.

In June 2016, the Secretariat, with support from the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, prepared and distributed the Guide for Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees under the Readmission Agreement staying in the territory of Belgrade, which was printed in 7,000 copies. The Guide contains key information on activities of the city of Belgrade in

addressing the housing needs of this particularly vulnerable population group in Belgrade, as well as on rights and services in the field of social protection available to them.

COOPERATION WITH CSO – BELGRADE

On 9 December 2016, the city of Belgrade signed the Memorandum of Cooperation in the field of prevention of discrimination and provision of support to LGBT persons in the territory of Belgrade. In addition to representatives of the City Administration of Belgrade, the Memorandum of Cooperation was signed by representatives of the Higher Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, the First and the Second Basic Prosecutor's Offices in Belgrade, the City Centre for Social Work in Belgrade, the Police Administration for the City of Belgrade, the Ombudsman of Belgrade, the Belgrade Branch Office of the NES and associations LABRIS, Gayten – LGBT , AID+, Haver Serbia, the Network of Organizations for Children of Serbia and AS centre.

Signing of this Memorandum between institutions and civil society organisations ensured formation of the Local Network for prevention of Discrimination and Support to LGBT Persons in Belgrade. The coordinator of the Network is the City Administration of Belgrade.

One of the objectives of this form of networking is to give example of cooperation between institutions and civil society organisations in connection with respect of guaranteed human rights. This Network for prevention of discrimination has been formed as part of the project titled "Networked to Improve the Status of LGBT Persons in Serbia", which is intended for improvement of human rights of LGBT persons and stimulates policy dialogue and implementation of international and European standards in this field. The project is implemented by the Organisation for Lesbian Rights "Labris", with financial support from the United States Agency for International Development.

In accordance with the National Strategy for Prevention of Discrimination 2014–2018 and the supporting Action Plan, the City Administration of Belgrade, in cooperation with the LABRIS organisation, organised training titled "Same-Sex Orientation and Gender Identity – Prejudices and Facts" in the first half of May 2017, intended for all managers of organisational units of the City Administration (secretaries and sub secretaries).

Practice:

The City Administration of Belgrade, through the Secretariat for Social protection, supports the work of civil society organisations through public calls, which also includes associations engaged in improvement and protection of women's human rights. For example, association "Out of Circle", an organisation engaged in improvement of the status of women with disabilities, has been continually supported by significant funds in the previous four years.

Table: Civil society organisations supported in public calls of the Secretariat for Social protection, the amount of allocated funds by associations and years (funds from the budget of the city of Belgrade)

Association	2013	2014	2015	2016
“Out of Circle” (association of women with disabilities)	1,210,000.00	862,000.00	2,049,800.00	2,000,000.00
Women’s association “Single Mothers”	180,000.00			908,933.00
Association of parents of premature babies of Serbia “LITTLE GIANT”	50,000.00			
Women’s education forum		416,828.00		
Women’s association “Friendship Hand”			1,089,310.00	1,053,182.00
<u>Obrenovac</u> Women’s Centre			582,100.00	720,840.00
<u>Atina</u> - citizens’ association for fight against human trafficking and all forms of violence against women				591,600.00

WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS

According to the data of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection, a total number of registered farms where women are holders of title shows permanent tendency of growth in the period from 2013 to 2015 (from 78,230 in 2013 to 130,919 farms, or 67%, in 2015). In addition, the share of registered farms where holders of title are women in the total number of registered farms in 2015 also increased by about 60% compared with 2013.

Overview of the women’s share in the structure of total registered farms in the period 2013-2015



Holders of title of registered farms	Total			Women					
	2013	2014	2015	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%
Year	2013	2014	2015	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%
Number of registered farms	469,403	479,812	489,658	78,230	16.7	130,060	27.1	130,919	26.7
Number of active farms	323,422	330,235	348,440	/	/	76,844	23.3	81,313	23.3
Number of passive farms	145,981	149,577	141,218	/	/	/	/	/	/
Number of commercial farms	404,775	436,693	451,678	61,341	15.2	107,426	24.6	110,847	24.5
Number of non-commercial farms	64,628	43,119	37,980	16,889	26.1	22,634	52.5	20,072	52.8
Number of (active + commercial farms) eligible for subsidies	289,856	321,302	343,231	/	/	72,754	22.6	78,977	23.0

Number of holders of title of farms by age						
Number of users *by age	2015			2016		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
15-20	283	76	359	573	154	727
21-30	9,448	1,617	11,065	10,497	1,903	12,400
31-40	24,747	4,476	29,223	26,207	4,927	31,134
41-50	44,676	10,411	55,087	45,801	10,916	56,717
51-60	63,406	16,488	79,894	64,292	17,111	81,403
61-70	73,328	22,431	95,759	73,029	22,843	95,872
71-80	37,405	18,623	56,028	35,089	17,377	52,466
81-90	14,986	7,550	22,536	12,629	6,339	18,968
91 and older	500	217	717	356	163	519
Total	268,779	81,889	350,668	268,473	81,733	350,206