



Shadow Report of the Autonomous Women's Center (AWC) on the Follow-up state's report to the Concluding observations of the Committee

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Report prepared by:

Slobodanka Macanović
Tanja Ignjatović
Vanja Macanović

Recommendation No. 17

(a) The Committee calls upon the State party to allocate substantial and sustained resources, both human and financial, to all national strategies, mechanisms and action plans aimed at elimination of discrimination against women, especially disadvantaged women and ensure their effective implementation

Financial resources

1. The answers of the state in par. 2-6 are incomplete and inaccurate. The data on financial resources are not consistently, accurately and completely given (allocated and spent funds) in the reporting period (2013-2015) compared to all strategies, action plans and mechanisms listed in paragraph 2 of the State Report¹.

2. The State has not answered the question of how much was invested in the implementation of strategies and action plans referred to in par. 2 of the State Report, for the period of their duration, i.e. for the reporting period (2013-2015). Most of these strategies and action plans expired in 2015 (except the *Strategy for the Prevention and Protection against Discrimination*).

3. (in conjunction with par. 4 of the State Report) Gender Equality Directorate (GED) spent 29.375 EUR for complete business operations in the reporting period (2013-2015), of which 17.990 EUR from the budget (GED is responsible for the implementation and reporting of 2 strategies: *The National Strategy for Improving the Position of Women and Promoting Gender Equality and the National Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationships*). It is not possible to determine whether any part of the financial resources was spent on the implementation of the strategies. According to the *Draft Balance Sheet Law of the Republic of Serbia for 2013*², GED reported that for the entire business operation it spent 2.051.511 RSD (**17.895 EUR**³), and according to the *Draft Balance Sheet Law of the Republic of Serbia for 2014*⁴ it spent 1.388.553 RSD (**11.480 EUR**⁵) and all the funds are from the budget of the Republic of Serbia. **In 2015, GED had no funds.** Gender Equality Directorate **ceased to exist** upon coming into force of the Law on Ministries (April 26, 2014).⁶

4. Coordination Body for Gender Equality of the Government of the Republic of Serbia did not have budget in 2015. This body was established on October 30, 2014⁷, taking over the activities of Gender Equality Directorate and did not have the budgetary resources to implement the *Work Plan of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality for 2015*.

¹ *The National Strategy for Improving the Position of Women and Promoting Gender Equality (2010-2015)*; *The National Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationships (2010-2015)*; *The NAP for the Implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 - Women, Peace and Security in the RS (2010-2015)*; *Strategy for Prevention and Protection against Discrimination (2013-2018)*; *Work Plan of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality for 2015*; *Program for Protection of Women against Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence and other forms of gender-based violence in the AP Vojvodina (2015-2020)*.

² http://www.parlament.gov.rs/upload/archive/files/cir/pdf/predlozi_zakona/2594-14.pdf

³ Average exchange rate of the National Bank of Serbia was used on December 31, 2013 1 EUR = 114,6421 RSD

⁴ http://www.parlament.gov.rs/upload/archive/files/cir/pdf/predlozi_zakona/3713-15.pdf

⁵ Average exchange rate of the National Bank of Serbia was used on December 31, 2014 1 EUR = 120,9583 RSD

⁶ *Law on Ministries* (Art. 36), *Official Gazette of RS* No. 44/2014, 14/2015, 54/2015, I 96/2015 – state law, http://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_ministarstvima.html

⁷ *Decision on the Establishment of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality*, Government of RS (05 No.: 02-13613/2014-1, October 30, 2014) <http://www.mgsi.gov.rs/sites/default/files/Odluka%20o%20formiranju%20Telo%20za%20rodnu%20ravnopravnost.pdf>

5. (in conjunction with par. 6 of the State Report) **It is not possible to determine how much was spent by the Office for Human and Minority Rights**, which is responsible for implementation and reporting for the *Strategy on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination (2013-2018)* and *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy (2014-2018)*. According to the *Draft Balance Sheet Law of the Republic of Serbia for 2013*⁸ for its **entire operations** the Office reported that it had spent 363.878.649 RSD (**3.174.040 EUR**), according to the *Draft Balance Sheet Law of the Republic of Serbia for 2014*⁹ was spent 351.754.747 RSD (**2.908.066 EUR**). The Law on Budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2015¹⁰ increased the budget of the Office to 469.289.000 RSD (**3.858.456 EUR**¹¹), from the sources of international donors and the IPA funds. **Most of the available funds (67%) of this Office in 2013 and 2014 were spent for national councils of national minorities, and it was also the case in 2015.**

6. **It is not possible to determine the scope of financial resources allocated for the measures aiming at eliminating discrimination against women** (in the *Report on monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination for the period from 2014 to 2018*¹² - for the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015¹³). Women as a target group appear in 9 measures (i.e. 13 specific measures / activities), with 6 bodies¹⁴ responsible for their implementation. For some of the measures / activities funds were not planned, and for some it was not specified whether the funds were planned, but for most (11) the data on the realisation of funds were not listed (see attached *Table no. 1*), which makes it completely impossible to report on the invested financial resources.

7. **Programs to support victims of violence in 2014 were not funded, although the state identified funds for this purpose.** The Report of the Office for Human and Minority Rights (for the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015) with the measure 3.2.9 *Provide funds for programs of help to victims of violence*¹⁵, with the activities for which the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs is responsible, contains the planned sum from the budget of 1.000.000.000 RSD (**8.695.652 EUR**) and the UNDP donation (amount not specified). This Ministry did not report on the implementation of funds. The Office for Human and Minority Rights was responsible for the same measure, and in the report on implementation it stated "No civil society organisations applied for donor funds during the reporting period"¹⁶, which is not true (see par. 8 of this report).

8. **Minister of the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs, with its decision, skipping the procedures provided for by the Law on Budget System, denied the citizens of Serbia social services.** Due to the large number of complaints on irregularities of the

⁸ http://www.parlament.gov.rs/upload/archive/files/cir/pdf/predlozi_zakona/2594-14.pdf

⁹ http://www.parlament.gov.rs/upload/archive/files/cir/pdf/predlozi_zakona/3713-15.pdf

¹⁰ <http://www.parlament.gov.rs/upload/archive/files/cir/pdf/zakoni/2014/4598-14.pdf>

¹¹ Average exchange rate of the National Bank of Serbia was used on December 31, 2014 1 EUR = 121,6261 RSD

¹² It is the intersectoral Strategy / Action Plan relating to 9 vulnerable target groups. The Action Plan foresees actions by areas and not by target groups (as in the text of the Strategy), making it difficult to track the realisation of the objectives / activation compared to the target groups, the compliance of the Strategy and AP mutually and with other relevant documents (more in our sections 29 and 37).

¹³ <http://www.ljudskaprava.gov.rs/index.php/yljudska-prava/strategije> (Report available in English);

¹⁴ Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs; Ministry of Culture and Information; Ministry of Youth and Sport; Office for Human and Minority Rights; Human Resource Management Service; Judicial Academy

¹⁵ **Measure:** 3.2.9. Ensure support for institutions, organisations and programmes in the form of direct psychological, material and other assistance for the victims of violence against the members of vulnerable social groups. **Activities:** 1. Provide material resources in the form of assistance for the victims of violence to help realise the programmes of institutions and organisations: NADEL-SOS helpline for child victims of violence; - SOS helpline; - Safe houses for women and children who were victims of violence, - Safe houses for victims of violence based on sexual orientation, etc.; 2. Expand and define new programmes to be carried out in the form of assistance for the victims of violence; 3. Help and support the institutions and organisations providing direct psychological help to the victims.

¹⁶ *Annex 1: Results of a detailed questionnaire analysis, by measure implementing bodies*, pp. 68 and pp. 109. <http://www.ljudskaprava.gov.rs/index.php/yljudska-prava/strategije>

"Open Call for funding or co-funding of programs / projects of associations in the area of improving the social protection system in the Republic of Serbia in 2014" (1.8 million EUR from the budget line 481), instead of reviewing the work of the Commission for the Evaluation and Ranking of the Proposed Projects, the Minister decided to use the funds intended for this Open Call and make payment to the Fund for the Treatment of Rare Diseases of Children¹⁷.

9. *(in conjunction with par. 6 of the State Report)* **The information of the state about the budget funds allocated by the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (APV) is not accurate. The information omits funds that APV invested in the elimination of discrimination against women and gender equality in the province in the period 2013-2015.** The state stated the budget funds earmarked for the year 2016 (which is not relevant). At the same time, the state has omitted to bring up the total funding that APV (through the Provincial Secretariat for Economy, Employment and Gender Equality) invested in the implementation of measures and activities for the elimination of discrimination against women and gender equality in the period 2013-2015. According to the report, which was delivered upon our inquiry, the total invested funds from the provincial budget amounted to 71.683.111 RSD (**623.331 EUR**) and from donations to **259.728 EUR** *(attached review by the type of activities in Table no. 3).*

Human resources

10. **In par. 7-9, the State does not describe human resources in a way that makes it possible to conclude that they are sufficient (in quantity and quality) for effective implementation of national strategies and action plans aimed at elimination of discrimination against women, especially disadvantaged women. The existing mechanisms are not fully functional, regular horizontal and vertical communication has not been established, the gender balance of members is inadequate, as well as the expertise.**

11. *(in conjunction with par. 7 of the State Report)* **The state describes the structure of the body for the implementation of the NAP for the UNSC Resolution 1325, but not its functionality.** It is a complex mechanism, so that the decision-making and communication channels within and between these bodies are unclear, and the number of members of the Government's Political Council and Multi-Sector Coordination Body of the Government hinders regular activities. There is a high staff fluctuation, which reduces the effects of education and specialisation. Regular horizontal and vertical coordination has not been established in order to avoid confusion and duplication of work¹⁸.

12. **In the Working Group for the creation of a new NAP for Resolution 1325 there are no representatives of women's (peace) group, gender balance is inadequate, and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Working Group lack the expertise in the relevant field.** Based on the Decision of the Government¹⁹, the Working Group, which has 31 members, includes not a single woman's (peace) civil society organisation, contrary to the CEDAW Committee

¹⁷ NGOs request the responsibility to be determined:

<http://www.yucom.org.rs/rest.php?tip=vest&idSek=4&idSubSek=4&id=770&status=drugi>

Vest "Blic" <http://www.blic.rs/Vesti/Drustvo/514585/SIROKE-RUKE-Vulin-na-lepe-oci-podelio-226-miliona-dinara>

¹⁸ The report (summary) from the workshop on the results of the implementation of the NAP for the Resolution 1325 in Serbia (Institute for Inclusive Security, Washington, USA in partnership with the OSCE Mission and the Multi-sectoral Coordination Body for the Implementation of the NAP for Resolution 1325, September 9-10, 2015, Belgrade).

¹⁹ *The Decision on the establishment of the Working Group for drafting the National Action Plan of the Republic of Serbia for the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 - Women, Peace and Security for the period 2016-2020* (05 number 02-13886 / 2015 of 25 December 2015)

<http://www.slglasnik.info/sr/109-25-12-2015/32040-odluka-o-obrazovanju-radne-grupe-za-izradu-nacionalnog-akcionog-plana-republike-srbije-za-primenu-rezolucije-1325-saveta-bezbednosti-ujedinjenih-nacija-zene-mir-i-bezbednost-2016-2020.html>

recommendations (par. 26 (b), 27 (b), as well as par. 14 and 15 (b)). Autonomous Women's Centre pointed to the inadequate gender balance of the Working Group (only two members – 6,5% men) and the fact that the Chairperson of the Working Group is a man (which does not correspond to the percentage of women's representation in the WG). Neither the Chairperson of the WG, the State Secretary in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, nor his deputy (member of the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities of Serbia) have any expertise in the fields related to the Resolution 1325, and thus these positions would have to be entrusted to members of the Working Group with the relevant expertise²⁰.

13. *(in connection with par. 8 of the State Report)* **Inadequate gender composition of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality, as well as the expertise of the Expert Group, which carries out the tasks related to the current issues in the field of gender equality.** The Coordination Body for Gender Equality, which “investigates all the issues and coordinates the work of the state administration body in relation to gender equality in the Republic of Serbia”²¹, in 2015 had only one woman out of 6 members (16,7%), the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Civil Engineering, Transport and Infrastructure, which is the President of this body. Autonomous Women's Centre addressed the Chairperson of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality with the proposal to initiate the establishment of parity (50/50%) in the composition of the body, to appoint women as heads of the key working groups, to ensure that members of the working groups have adequate knowledge and experience, to ensure that the information on the composition of the working groups is publicly available²². The composition of the Coordination Body was changed in 2016, and the **gender balance was improved (28,6%)**, but **it is still inadequate**. The Secretary of this body is also a man. The Expert Group of the Coordination body has 7 members (6 women), of which 2 civil sector representatives²³ but **AWC does not have the information whether the five members from the Government are experts for gender equality and women's rights**.

14. *(in conjunction with par. 9 of the State Report)* **There are municipalities and towns in Serbia that has not established or lacks the functional gender equality mechanisms, and their actions have been uneven**, which is partly the result of insufficiently precise definitions in the Law on Gender Equality. Where these mechanisms exist, **there are no data about their actual impact and influence on local policy**. In his *Regular Annual Report for 2015*²⁴ Ombudsman reports that his recommendations (from 2014) proposing that the competent Ministry (Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs) order local governments to establish permanent working bodies or appoint an employee for gender equality were not acted upon.

15. **Insignificant number of civil servants attended training in connection with the elimination of (protection from) discrimination, women's rights and gender equality organised by the Government HR Management Service.** The *Special Report of the Ombudsman* (December 2015)²⁵ states that in the period 2010-2013 a total of 235 people attended this

²⁰ Comments submitted by AWC to the Working Group (through the Office for Cooperation with Civil Society) in the consultative process of drafting a new NAP for Resolution 1325 for the period 2016-2020.

²¹ *Decision on the Establishment of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality, Official Gazette of RS*, No. 121/2014, 147/2014, 32/2015, 37/2015 and 5/2016;

<http://bazapropisa.net/sr/30-zakonodavstvo/odluke/8838-odluka-o-osnivanju-koordinacionog-tela-za-rodnu-ravnopravnost.html>

²² http://www.womenngo.org.rs/images/zagovaranje/AZC_dopis_predsednici_KOO_za_RR.pdf (in Serbian only)

²³ Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence and Business Women's Association;

²⁴ *Regular Annual Report of the Ombudsman for 2015*, pages 88, 89, 93 (in Serbian only),

<http://www.ombudsman.rs/attachments/Godisnji%20izvestaj%20Zastitnika%20gradjana%20za%202015%20latinica.pdf>

²⁵ *Special Report of the Ombudsman on the training for the acquisition and improvement of skills and competencies for the prevention, control and protection of women from domestic violence and violence in intimate relationships* (p. 33)

http://www.ombudsman.rs/attachments/4613_Poseban%20izvestaj%20Zastitnika%20gradjana.pdf (in Serbian only)

training²⁶ (29 people the training on gender equality, and 54 the training on the protection from discrimination), and the data on training in 2014 are not known; training was not realised in the first half of 2015, although 6 training courses were planned for 120 civil servants.

16. The number of training courses in the judiciary (judges and prosecutors) is now known related to the elimination of (protection from) discrimination, women's rights, gender equality and international standards in this area (as recommended by the CEDAW Committee, par. 8 and 9). Although the Judicial Academy, in charge of the organisation of initial and permanent training of the judiciary, announced that it organised the training with the specified contents, there is no precise data on the number of participants. The *Special Report of the Ombudsman* (December 2015) states that there has not been any mechanism established for monitoring and assessment of needs of the judiciary, nor has adequate cooperation been established of the Judicial Academy with the High Court Council, State Prosecutorial Council, courts and prosecutors' offices in relation to these issues²⁷.

Effective implementation of national strategies and action plans

17. The State has not reported about this part of the recommendation. About the effectiveness of implementation of national strategies and action plans, their coordination (both horizontal and vertical), the ways of monitoring, evaluating and reporting, see more in par. 23-29 of this report.

(b) The Committee calls upon the State party to take measures to harmonize its national strategies and action plans, in particular with the ones at the local level, and enhance coordination between sectorial policy-making and implementation and horizontal and vertical coordination between the national and local levels as well as to monitor and regularly evaluate the process of their implementation through reporting on progress achieved

Institutional framework

18. Par. 10-13 of the State Report include certain mechanisms, stating only their tasks, but not the measures and actions taken in order to harmonise national strategies and action plans, their coordination with sectoral strategies and their implementation (horizontally and vertically), the way of monitoring, regular evaluation and reporting on the achieved progress.

19. (in conjunction with par. 10 of the State Report) The State reports only the duties of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality, but not the measures this body has taken (from the beginning and throughout 2015) on the harmonisation and improvement of coordination in the design and implementation of sectoral policies, as well as their monitoring, evaluating and regular reporting on the achieved effects. AWC addressed the Chairperson of the Coordination Body,

²⁶ State administration employs **25,572 civil servants**, without representatives of the Ministry of Interior and the Security Information Agency.

²⁷ *Special Report of the Ombudsman* (p. 4); http://www.ombudsman.rs/attachments/4613_Posebna%20izvestaj%20Zastitnika%20gradjana.pdf (in Serbian only)

expressing concern about the **lack of coordination** of state policies in the field of protection of women from gender-based violence, but without significant effect²⁸.

20. *(in conjunction with par. 11 of the State Report)* **The State reports only that the body for monitoring the implementation of recommendations of the United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms was formed** (December 2014²⁹), but not about the results of the activities of this body. Serbia has 367 recommendations issued by the UN Human Rights Mechanisms, **and the weakest assessment in the reporting process is related to monitoring actions based on recommendations by international bodies**. In 2015, the Council met twice, the constitutive meeting in March 2015, when a special reference was made to recommendations 17 and 23 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women³⁰, and in November 2015, when “special attention was paid” to the involvement of civil society organisations, particularly at local level, and the signing of a memorandum of cooperation³¹. The meeting for the establishment of cooperation (October 2015) **was not attended by a single women’s organisation**³².

21. *(in conjunction with par. 12 of the State Report)* **The State reports only that the working body has been formed for monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination for the period 2014-2018** (August 2015³³). The Council adopted the *First Report on the realisation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy*³⁴. It was concluded that the monitoring process should also involve local governments in collaboration with civil society organisations, that the work of the Council should be made available to interested parties and be transparent.³⁵ **AWC is not aware whether women’s organisations have been invited or have participated in meetings of the Council.**

22. *(in conjunction with par. 13 of the State Report)* **The State reports about the mechanisms in a way to make the impression of a well-developed system for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the NAP for Resolution 1325**. However, the periodical, as well as the summary report on implementation of the NAP (for the period 2011-2013) mainly include the content of implemented activities³⁶, and insufficient data on the effects of the activities of all the mechanisms and implementers.

Harmonisation of national strategies and action plans

23. **Par. 14-16 of the State Report do not contain the required information. Reports on the implementation of the (external) evaluation of national strategic documents and action plans confirm that there were no measures taken with a view to their harmonisation and**

²⁸ Information available in English: <http://www.potpisujem.org/eng/1885/concern-due-to-the-lack-of-coordination-in-the-announced-law-changes>

²⁹ <http://www.ljudskaprava.gov.rs/index.php/you/vesti/1063-odluka-o-obrazovanju-saveta-za-pracenje-primene-preporuka-mehanizama-ujedinjenih-nacija-za-ljudska-prava> (in Serbian only)

³⁰ <http://www.ljudskaprava.gov.rs/index.php/you/vesti/1188-konstituisan-savet-za-pracenje-primene-preporuka-mehanizama-un-za-ljudska-prava>

³¹ <http://www.ljudskaprava.gov.rs/index.php/you/vesti/1463-druga-sednica-un-ljudska-prava-25112015> (in Serbian only)

³² The meeting was attended by representatives of the Helsinki Committee for Human Rights, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, Youth Initiative for Human Rights, Civic Initiatives, organisation Amity - the power of friendship. <http://www.ljudskaprava.gov.rs/index.php/you/vesti/1403-saradnja-nvo-sa-savetom-mehanizmi-un-ljudska-prava> (in Serbian only)

³³ Among members of the Council there is one representative of AP Vojvodina, one female representative of the local level (Bečej Municipality) and one representative of civil society organizations (Lawyers Committee for Human Rights).

³⁴ Report available in English: <http://www.ljudskaprava.gov.rs/index.php/ljudska-prava/strategije>

³⁵ <http://www.ljudskaprava.gov.rs/index.php/you/vesti/1445-konkretnim-aktivnostima-do-manje-diskriminacije> (in Serbian only)

³⁶ Meetings, training, conferences, guides, instructions, reports, legal initiatives, establishing records by gender

coordination of implementation (horizontal and vertical). Extremely deficient are systems for monitoring, internal evaluation and reporting on the achieved progress.

24. *(in conjunction with par. 14 of the State Report)* The State reports on the negotiation chapter 23 as an “umbrella strategic document with clear monitoring mechanism, precise deadlines and clear financial projections”, **which is not relevant**. Although Chapter 23, section 3.6 *The Principle of Non-discrimination and the Position of Socially Vulnerable Groups*, lists a number of activities aimed at the analysis and harmonisation of laws and policies with international standards, as well as activities to strengthen the capacities of relevant bodies and civil servants, the predicted result indicators (as well as impact indicators) **do not refer to specific (expected) changes for the target groups, including women**³⁷.

25. *(in conjunction with par. 15 and 16 of the State Report)* The State reports about the conclusion of the Political Council for the NAP for the Resolution 1325 on the need for revision of this plan, as well as what the Work Plan of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality for 2015 encompasses, **rather than what has been done** to coordinate strategies and action plans, improve coordination in creating sectoral policies, their implementation (nationally and locally), monitoring and evaluating their implementation, reporting on the achieved progress.

26. **Report of the Political Council on the implementation of NAP for Resolution 1325, which covers the period 2011-2013** (adopted by the Conclusion of the Government in November 2015) states that the executive mechanism for the promotion of gender equality is not effective, emphasises the need to develop a multi-sectoral approach, adopt a unified list of indicators, improve monitoring and reporting, ensure regularity in reporting, planning of activities and finances for their implementation³⁸. The external evaluation confirms that the functionality, communication and decision-making of (numerous) bodies is unclear, that it is necessary to establish a regular horizontal and vertical coordination in order to avoid confusion and duplication of work, and that the lack of consistent indicators makes it difficult to monitor the progress.³⁹

27. **External evaluation of the National Strategy for Improving the Position of Women and Promoting Gender Equality (2010-2015)**⁴⁰ states that the process of monitoring this strategy was never established (there were no comprehensive and detailed reports on the implementation of the strategy and the accompanying action plan). Documents about the activities and results were “scattered, insufficiently detailed or lacked precision”, so it is “difficult or impossible to reconstruct whether the activities are in connection with the implementation of the NAP and to what specific objectives they are related”. Some ministries (five of 16) did not submit answers to questions by the end of the evaluation process. It is noted that “the actors do not recognise their mandates and responsibilities” and coordination is lacking. There is no clear and systematic trace of financial

³⁷ (Available in English, pages 261-273)

<http://www.mpravde.gov.rs/files/Action%20Plan%20Ch%2023%20Third%20draft%2020.04.2015..pdf>

³⁸

http://www.mod.gov.rs/multimedia/file/staticki_sadrzaj/dokumenta/akcioni_planovi/2015/1_%20Zakljucak+Izvestaj%20Politickog%20saveta%20usvojen%20na%20Vladi%2019_02.pdf (in Serbian only)

³⁹ The report (summary) from the workshop on the results of the implementation of the NAP of the Resolution 1325 in Serbia (Institute for Inclusive Security, Washington, USA in partnership with the OSCE Mission and the Multi-sectoral Coordination Body for the Implementation of the NAP for Resolution 1325, September 9-10, 2015, Belgrade)

[http://www.skgo.org/files/fck/File/2016/ocd/10.%20Serbia%20NAP%20Workshop%20Summary%20Report%20Serbian%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.skgo.org/files/fck/File/2016/ocd/10.%20Serbia%20NAP%20Workshop%20Summary%20Report%20Serbian%20(1).pdf) (in Serbian only).

⁴⁰ The evaluation encompassed almost the entire period and all areas, with the exception of the area of “preventing and combating all forms of violence against women” (which will be separately evaluated through the process of evaluation of the National Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationships (2010-2015)).

resources invested in the implementation of the NAP, which severely limits the evaluation of effectiveness⁴¹.

28. This evaluation has identified: the lack of clearly guided priorities (which undermined efficiency); the lack of coordinated management “not only in rare cases, but almost everywhere”⁴² so that “each of the strategies was prepared independently from those already adopted, despite the lessons learned and the use of resources”, with overlapping and duplication, the implementation of parallel processes independently from each other; the lack of a system of regular and precise monitoring (and because of that it is not easy to assess the effectiveness) and the lack of regular reporting on implementation; uneven implementation (in six areas), fragmented implementation, lack of synchronisation with the National Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationships (2010-2015); limited horizontal effectiveness (small scope of realisation); limited vertical effectiveness (lack of connection among different forms of interventions); activities carried out at lower levels (regional, town, municipal) have not been registered or recognised; because of all the above shortcomings it is **concluded that the impact of this Strategy and its NAP was modest**. Unfortunately, due to the fact that the evaluation was done in parallel with the development of a new strategic document (2016-2020) and the accompanying Action Plan (2016-2018), its recommendations haven’t significantly affected these documents, at least not in the field monitored by the AWC.

29. Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for Prevention and Protection against Discrimination (2013-2018) stipulates the activities and measures by areas and not by vulnerable socioeconomic groups (as in the Strategy), which makes it difficult to monitor the realisation of objectives, control the mutual coherence of these two documents and their compliance with other relevant public policy documents. The hierarchy of measures and activities for implementation of objectives was not made nor the assessment of risks and mechanisms to overcome them⁴³, which was also pointed out by the Republic Secretariat for Public Policy⁴⁴. Owing to the way the measures and activities in AP were foreseen, **it is not possible to accurately determine which and how many activities and financial resources were planned and implemented for women, including women from multiply marginalised groups**. Indicators were set incorrectly, and the bodies responsible for the implementation of measures and activities did not say anything about the results⁴⁵, or they said only that “the planned indicators had been achieved”, or did not say anything at all about the achievements (*more details in Table 2*). Ombudsman also reported that some of the recommendations he had emphasised “were not implemented, although the deadline for their implementation identified in the Action Plan expired”, that the shortcomings were noticeable in reporting of the authorities related to the implementation of activities and the fulfilment of planned indicators, as well as the scope of available information⁴⁶, thus confirming the analysis made by the Autonomous Women's Centre (*attached Tables 1 and 2*).

⁴¹ <http://www.gendernet.rs/rrpage.php?chapter=24> (page 12, in Serbian only)

⁴² Notably in the case of the *Employment Strategy and Action Plans, Strategy on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination, Strategy for Improving the Position of Persons with Disabilities, the NAP for UNSCR 1325*.

⁴³ For example, due to lack of funds and human resources, delays in the implementation of activities, failure of partners to act in accordance with the plan, etc.

⁴⁴ (Opinion given on 18/9/2014, available in Serbian only)

<http://www.rsjp.gov.rs/strateg/40/mis/Mi%C5%A1ljenje%20na%20tekst%20akcionog%20plana%20za%20primenu%20strategije%20prevencije%20i%20za%20od%20diskriminacije%20za%20period%202014%20-%202018.%20godine.pdf>

⁴⁵ ... but on the activities, for example, working group formed; 6 projects supported; training conducted;

⁴⁶ *Regular Report of the Ombudsman for 2015* (p. 92, for now in Serbian only)

<http://www.ombudsman.rs/attachments/Godisnji%20izvestaj%20Zastitnika%20gradjana%20za%202015%20latinica.pdf>

(c) The Committee calls upon the State party to adopt gender specific measures in current and new national strategies, and action plans to prevent and eliminate inequality and intersectional discrimination of disadvantaged women.

30. Among 107 priority objectives of the Government of the Republic of Serbia (set by the Action Plan for the implementation of the Government Program, 2014), which are under the jurisdiction of 16 ministries and two cabinet minister without portfolio, **there is not a single objective related to women, gender equality, gender-based violence**, but also not a single objective related to **human rights and prevention of discrimination**⁴⁷. As stated, the Law on Ministries abolished the Gender Equality Directorate and six months later (30/10/2014) the Coordination Body for Gender Equality was formed, which operates without budget funding.

31. However, besides two strategies mentioned by the State in par. 17 and 18, a **series of new sectoral strategic documents and action plans included gender-sensitive measures**, i.e. the measures to reduce gender inequalities and improve the position of vulnerable social groups⁴⁸. Closer analysis could show whether the definition of specific objectives and measures in these documents is essentially gender-sensitive, or only of a formal nature⁴⁹, and it should particularly determine the existence and extent of overlapping and duplication, whether the activities will be carried out synchronised or as before, through parallel processes, independently of each other⁵⁰. **For the State it will be a challenge to ensure the synchronisation of all the planned measures and to follow their implementation, in particular the effects.**

32. However, a number of relevant sectoral strategies⁵¹ **do not contain gender-sensitive measures and are not revised** in the sense of the introduction of specific measures against gender discrimination and multiple discrimination against women, although it would be important in relation to the areas and contents of these documents. A number of relevant national strategies and action plans have⁵², in our opinion, **insufficient number of gender-sensitive measures.**

(d) The Committee calls upon the State party to accelerate the development of indicators and benchmarks as an integral part of a monitoring and evaluation system, and ensure their regular use to measure progress and address setbacks in the improvement of the situation of women.

33. The State does not give answers that are relevant to this recommendation. Evaluations of the key national strategies confirm the problem in monitoring the effects due to the lack of

⁴⁷ The list of the priority objectives of the Government of the Republic of Serbia is available on the website of the Republic Secretariat for Public Policy (in Serbian only) <http://www.rsjp.gov.rs/prioritetni-ciljevi-vlade-srbije-utvrdjeni-akcionim-planom-za-sporvodjenje-programa-vlade>

⁴⁸ For example: *Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for Development of the System of Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions (until 2020)*, *National Strategy for Resolving the Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (2015-2020)*, *National Youth Strategy (2015-2025) with the accompanying Action Plan (2015 and 2016)*, *Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (2014-2024)*, *Strategy to Support the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (2015-2020)*, *Sports Development Strategy (2014-2018) and the accompanying Action plan.*

⁴⁹ Do "gender-sensitive measures" include specific measures for women or just linguistic formulations that make them formally "gender sensitive", while the planned measures and activities are equal for men and women. For example, the *National Youth Strategy*, in different areas (youth participation in society, health, social inclusion, mobility) says "young men and women" even though objectives and measures by the contents are not specific for young women compared to young men.

⁵⁰ As shown in external evaluation of the National Strategy for Improving the Position of Women and Promoting Gender Equality (2010-2015).

⁵¹ For example: *Judicial Reform Strategy (2013-2018)*, *Strategy for Free Legal Aid (2008)*, *Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control (2010-2015)* *Strategy for Professional Training in Local Units and the accompanying Action Plan (2015-2016)*, *Strategy for Professional Training of Civil Servants (2011-2013)*.

⁵² For example: *Social Housing Strategy and its accompanying AP*, *Education Development Strategy until 2020 and the accompanying AP*, *Strategy for the Police in the Community and AP (2015-2016)*.

or poor indicators. Setting good indicators and benchmarks remains a problematic part of the strategies and action plans, including new documents.

34. *(in conjunction with par. 19 of the State Report)* **The State's reply on the evaluation of the two strategies is not related to the indicated recommendation.** The Gender Equality Index⁵³ is 40,6% (average for EU countries is 52,9%), with the best result in the area of "power", which is a direct result of the "quotas" in the electoral legislation, and the worst result in the area of "work" and "money" below 30% (*Measuring Gender Equality in Serbia 2014*)⁵⁴. However, **this is not an "instrument" sufficient for measuring progress and resolving the decline in improving the status of women, according to the areas defined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.**

35. *(in conjunction with par. 20 of the State Report)* Although the publication of the Republic Institute for Statistics - *Women and Men in Serbia* is undoubtedly important, it provides **limited amount of information** in nine areas, mostly in the form of graphic diagrams without the numerical data, which makes it difficult to use in terms of specifying data⁵⁵. AWC has registered a tendency of **reduction of publicly available information**, by omitting tables with overviews of relevant data, and graphic diagrams do not contain the proper numerical codes, and it is impossible to read the exact number / percentage of the described phenomenon or system interventions.⁵⁶

36. *(in conjunction with par. 21 and 22 of the State Report)* Although the State reports that the analytical group of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Army has developed 72 indicators, **we are not familiar whether they are used in assessing the effects and in reporting.** On the contrary, the evaluation shows that the "lack of consistent NAP indicators in ministries rather hindered the progress monitoring". Analytical groups of the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior, although successful in the analysis and monitoring of data, do not reflect the situation with other implementers of the NAP for the Resolution 1325.

37. When it comes to the creation of indicators and benchmarks, it can be said that it still remains a problematic part of the strategies and action plans, including new documents. For example, in the AP for implementation of the Strategy on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination (2013-2018), the indicators are structured by the areas so that they are difficult to correlate with the planned results set out in the Strategy, defined by nine sensitive target groups. In addition, the indicators are not structured in relation to the time period and the sources of verification are not listed. As shown in our analysis, the indicators are rarely quantitative, they relate to the activities rather than the results, outcomes and objectives, and thus the reports mainly present what has been done, but very rarely what has been achieved (*for more details see the attached Table 2*). The strategies and AP often do not contain any risk assessment for activities / groups of activities⁵⁷, as well as the measures to overcome them, which would be necessary in the circumstances of the context and previous experience in the implementation of government

⁵³ Index is a measuring instrument of the European Union, which measures gender equality on a scale 1 (complete inequality) to 100 (complete equality) through six areas: knowledge, work, money, health, time, power, and two sub-areas, violence and "confronting the inequality".

⁵⁴ http://sociojalnoukljucivanje.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Izvestaj_Indeks_rodne_ravnopravnosti_2016_EN.pdf (in English)

⁵⁵ AWC has pointed to this shortcoming, but without any impact on change. It should be noted that the Republic Statistical Office is ready to deliver numerical information upon request (free of charge), and additional data processing is charged. The publication is available (Serbian and English) <http://pod2.stat.gov.rs/ObjavljenePublikacije/G2014/pdf/G20146008.pdf>

⁵⁶ For example: *Synthesis Report on the Work of Centres for Social Work in 2014* (Republic Institute for Social Protection submitted to AWC spreadsheet upon request) <http://www.zavodsz.gov.rs/PDF/izvestaj2015/CENTRI%20ZA%20SOCIJALNI%20RAD.pdf> (in Serbian only)

⁵⁷ Obvious risks would include primarily the lack of or insufficient budget allocations for implementation of the planned measures, delay in the implementation of activities, failure of the implementers to act in line with the plan, etc.

policy⁵⁸. AWC reacted to the draft *National Strategy for Gender Equality for the period from 2016 to 2020 and the accompanying Action Plan (2016-2018)* in the areas of violence against women, security and cooperation with associations, **because of the poorly set benchmarks, indicators and planned outcomes**, but without success – **the National Strategy and Action Plan were adopted without public debate**⁵⁹.

Recommendation No. 23

(a) The Committee urges the State party to review and revise the Criminal Code, the Family Code and other relevant laws with a view of effectively preventing all forms of violence against women and protecting victims

38. The state did not provide clear answer to this recommendation failing to provide concrete actions taken to review and revise relevant laws.

39. Even though the state of Serbia ratified the CoE Convention on the preventing and combating of violence against women and domestic violence on October 31st, 2013, **Criminal Code, Criminal Procedural Code and Family law hadn't been amended in accordance with the requirements of the CoE Convention and CEDAW Recommendations.**

40. In 2014, Autonomous Women's Center, in cooperation with a group of experts, carried out a comprehensive analysis on compliance of legislative and strategic framework of the Republic of Serbia with the CoE Convention⁶⁰, which was presented to all relevant Ministries. The Ministry of Justice, in 2015, through the Office for the European Integration⁶¹, created its own analyses on the compliance of the Criminal Code, which was predominately based on the amendments suggested by AWC during 2011 and 2012⁶².

41. On the request of the Autonomous Women's Center to inform the public of all existing working groups in charge of creating amendments of the relevant laws⁶³, the Coordination body for Gender Equality replied that working groups have been created, but the list was not made public.

(c) The Committee urges the State party to ensure the effective investigation into cases of violence against women and prosecute and punish perpetrators of such crimes with sanctions commensurate with the gravity of the crime

42. The state did not provide clear answer to this recommendation failing to provide data on all forms of violence against women.

⁵⁸ This problem is also emphasised by the Republican Secretariat for Public Policy in a number of reviews and analyses of the effects of strategies and action plans.

⁵⁹ Government of RS adopted the Strategy on January 14th, 2016, 05 no. 56-14173/2015

⁶⁰ <http://www.potpisujem.org/eng/892/analysis-of-harmonization-of-the-legislative-and-strategic-framework-of-the-republic-of-serbia-with-the-standards-of-the-coe-convention>, available only in Serbian at <http://www.potpisujem.org/doc/cc668e6e518103eed0373dd2e5c5226a.pdf>

⁶¹ PLAC project, EU funds, http://plac.euinfo.rs/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/66-PLAC-ToR-Criminal-Law-related-to-Fundamental-rights_for-publication.pdf

⁶² <http://www.potpisujem.org/eng/1943/member-of-grevio-group-confirmed-awc-s-amendments-to-the-criminal-code>

⁶³ <http://www.potpisujem.org/eng/1885/concern-due-to-the-lack-of-coordination-in-the-announced-law-changes>

43. The presented data in the table called *Annual overview of public prosecution conduct related to the criminal offence Domestic Violence from article 194 Criminal Code for 2013 and 2014 according to the number of persons* actually shows the attrition of domestic violence cases, mostly in the reporting phase.

44. Such large number of rejected reports of domestic violence (36% in 2014 and 51% in 2015) is also related to the fact that under the Criminal Procedural Code, prosecutors have the possibility to defer criminal prosecution, without asking the victim for her consent/opinion, if the perpetrators accept to go to perpetrators programs, do community work or pay money to humanitarian purposes. Special Report of the Protector of Citizens on the Implementation of the General and Special Protocols on Protection of Women Against Violence⁶⁴, showed that *Prosecutor's offices dismiss a quarter of criminal charges filed for domestic violence, while in 15,2% of the cases they have applied the institute of deferred criminal prosecution (the opportunity principle), mostly by imposing an obligation to pay a certain amount of money for humanitarian purposes*. In this manner the Prosecution's offices in Serbia are imposing monetary sanction for domestic violence, which was removed as a sanction for this criminal act in 2009.

45. The state did not provide information regarding other forms of gender based violence in which cases the attrition is even higher, especially for rape cases. Even though the Republic of Serbia adopted the *Law on special measures to prevent committing criminal acts against sexual freedoms against minors*⁶⁵, the Ministry of Justice didn't adopt the sublegal act regarding special data base of perpetrators of sexual acts against minors in accordance with art. 13 of this law. Also, after two years after adoption there is no evidence of the implementation of this law.

46. Serbia still has no official data on femicide. The number of women who were killed by their partners, ex-partners or members of the family is increasing (in 2010 - 26, in 2011 - 29, in 2012 - 32, in 2013 - 43, in 2014 - 27 and in 2015 - 35 women had been killed)⁶⁶. On the request of women NGO's or by its own initiative, Ombudsman conducts enquiries, determine misconducts and issues recommendations to relevant institutions in cases of femicides⁶⁷.

47. During 2014-2015 Autonomous Women's Center made three proposals to the Ministry of Health to initiate the creation of the Protocol on sexual violence and creation of Rape crises centers⁶⁸, but the Ministry of Health never replied on these proposals.

48. Ministry of Justice, which was the last Ministry that adopted Special Protocol⁶⁹, in accordance with the General protocol, never published nor distributed their Special protocol to Courts and Prosecution offices in Serbia and it is very difficult to find it on the Ministry's web site⁷⁰. Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Social Policy haven't amended their Special Protocols in accordance with AWC comments. Ministry of Interior was the only that published and distributed its Special

⁶⁴ pg. 3. par. 15, available in English at <http://www.ombudsman.rs/index.php/lang-sr/izvestaji/posebnii-izvestaji/3711-special-report-of-the-protector-of-citizens-on-the-implementation-of-the-general-and-special-protocols-on-protection-of-women-against-violence>

⁶⁵ "Official gazette RS", no. 32/2013

⁶⁶ available in English at <http://www.zeneprotivnasilja.net/en/femicide-in-serbia>

⁶⁷ pg. 20, par. 4.2. of the *Special Report of the Protector of Citizens on the Implementation of the General and Special Protocols on Protection of Women Against Violence* available in English at http://www.ombudsman.rodnaravnopravnost.rs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=139%3Aspecial-report-of-the-protector-of-citizens-on-the-implementation-of-the-general-and-special-protocols-on-protection-of-women-against-violence&catid=17%3A2012-12-13-09-53-59&Itemid=30&lang=sr

⁶⁸ <http://www.potpisujem.org/eng/996/proposal-for-the-establishment-of-centers-for-victims-of-sexual-violence-in-serbia>

⁶⁹ Special Protocol for Judiciary in the Cases of Violence within the family and in intimate Partner Relationship in January 2014

⁷⁰ available only in Serbian in the section positive legislative at <http://www.mpravde.gov.rs/sekcija/54/pozitivno-zakonodavstvo.php>

Protocol to all police directorates in Serbia, and conducted trainings of police officers on its implementation⁷¹.

49. The *Qualitative research on effectiveness of mechanisms for combating violence against women at the national and local level*⁷², conducted in 2014, included interviews with representatives of seven institutions that constitute the system of domestic violence protection: police, social welfare centres, first instance public prosecution offices, municipal courts (criminal and civil departments), misdemeanour courts and health care (emergency medical service and general practice). The results showed that although not yet fully coordinated, the legislation goes ahead of the practice, that the position of victims of violence is extremely unfavourable, that capacities of institutions and functionality of the system are low and insufficient, that cooperative and coordinated actions are underdeveloped, that the process of monitoring and reporting on domestic violence does not provide insight into the status nor the feedback about the effects and that the main interpretative framework in which domestic violence is placed, and on the basis of which it is understood, is determined by the culture and tradition, and the adverse social circumstances in which people in Serbia live.

50. With regard to the state response in par. 27 that *The Public Prosecution in cooperation with civil society organization continuously carries out trainings for public prosecutors and their assistants*, Autonomous Women's Center have the information that trainings for public prosecutors and their assistants were planned, organized and held by CSO's Association of Public Prosecutors and Deputy Public Prosecutors in Serbia⁷³ and Autonomous Women's Center, on the permission from Public Prosecution Office.

(d) The Committee urges the State party to ensure that all women victims of violence have adequate assistance and unhampered access to effective protection from violence, including by ensuring sufficient number of shelters funded by the state budget and improving the cooperation with relevant non-governmental organizations in this respect

51. The state did not provide clear answer to this recommendation, failing to provide data on the number of women who received adequate assistance.

52. The Law on Free legal aid still hasn't been adopted (par. 11 c of the Concluding observations).

53. National SOS Helpline still hasn't been established, although women's organizations, gathered around Network called "Women against violence", created a draft **Regulations on Detailed Conditions and Standards for Providing SOS Helpline Services for Women Survivors of Violence**, which was adopted in 2015 by the Ministry of Social Policy with amendments⁷⁴.

54. The Network also adopted Common platform for action in the process of forming the national SOS Helpline, created document called *Importance and Uniqueness of Specialized Services for Supporting Women*, as well as the plan and budget of the establishment of the national SOS Helpline, and submitted all these documents to the Ministry of Social Policy in 2015. Although it was calculated that the annual amount of funds necessary for the functioning of National SOS Helpline

⁷¹ available only in Serbian at http://www.zastitnik.rs/attachments/4613_Poseban%20izvestaj%20Zastitnika%20gradana.pdf, pg. 24

⁷² conducted by Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit of the Government, in cooperation Autonomous Women's Centre and the Institute of Psychology at the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Belgrade, summary of the research available in English at http://www.womenngo.org.rs/images/publikacije-dp/2015/Delotvornost_sistemskih_mehanizama_za_sprecavanje_nasilja_prema_zenama_i_nasilja_u_porodici.pdf

⁷³ <http://www.en.uts.org.rs/index.php/2014-10-23-08-51-51/current-projects/886-handling-family-violence-cases-i>

⁷⁴ "Official Gazette of RS" No. 93/2015

will be similar to the amount of funds the city of Nis⁷⁵ gives to a third league male football club, the Ministry replied that there are no funds for this service. On December 28th, 2015⁷⁶, Autonomous Women Center and the network "Women against Violence" organized public discussion on establishing the national SOS help-line for women victims of domestic violence. The invitation was accepted by the special advisor of the Deputy-Prime Minister and the President of the Coordination Body for GE, but representative of the Ministry of Social Policy never replied.

55. Report of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe⁷⁷ pointed out that the protection of women victims of violence should be provided "in close co-operation with national civil society actors working on the promotion and protection of women's rights, whose important work in this field is highly appreciated by the Commissioner". So far, women's organizations have been invited to sign local intersectional agreements on cooperation in cases of violence against women, but without recognition of their services in local/municipality budgets. The only exception in 2015 is city Uzice that allocated app. 4.000 EUR (500.000 RSD) in the local budget for the work of local SOS Helpline⁷⁸ run by women's organization Women's center (*State funding of women NGO's presented in Table 4*).

56. Information Offices for Victims and Witnesses at the Higher Public Prosecution Offices do not provide support, only information. They are located in Higher Prosecution Offices which jurisdictions are severe criminal acts, like rape. All other acts of violence against women are under the jurisdiction of Basic Prosecution Offices in which these Information offices do not exist.

57. There are no official data on the number of shelters/safe houses and on the annual number of women and children accommodated in shelters/safe houses in Serbia. Data base of the Republic Institute for Social Protection on the social services on the local level is not available⁷⁹. Data gathered by the Network "Women against violence" show that there are 2 shelters/safe houses run by NGO's⁸⁰ and 11 shelters/safe houses run by the local municipalities/social services⁸¹. There is no Plan created by the state of the necessity to build shelters/safe houses. Currently shelters/safe houses are being built on project based initiatives⁸² and state has no control over it, due to *Law on social protection* that prescribes that social services are under the jurisdiction of local governments. In Serbia there should be 719 places (beds) in shelters/safe houses⁸³.

58. According to desk research conducted by AWC in 2015⁸⁴ only 60% (9 out of 15) shelters/safe houses are specialized for women and children victims of violence. Most of them are open 24/7 for the emergency accommodation, but only 45,5% are available for women and children with disabilities. Only 1/3 replied that accommodation is available even without referral from the Center for social welfare and 58% stated that services are free of charge. Total number of places/beds could not be determined with certainty (without Safe house in Belgrade, total of 151 places/beds

⁷⁵ Nis, third largest city in Serbia, located in the south, gives local football club 48 mil. serbian dinars annually (app. 391.000 eur), while the cost of national SOS hotline run by women NGO's will cost app. 58 mil. serbian dinars annually (app. 470.000 eur), or app. 3.000 eur per each city/municipality in Serbia

⁷⁶ <http://www.potpisujem.org/eng/1883/establishing-the-national-sos-help-line-for-women-victims-of-violence>

⁷⁷ <http://www.potpisujem.org/eng/1907/coe-commissioner-for-hr-commended-csos-dealing-with-issue-of-vaw-and-urged-state-to-cooperate-with-them>

⁷⁸ established on September 29th, 2015

⁷⁹ AWC noticed that this data base is not available since February 2016

http://www.zavodsz.gov.rs/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=240&Itemid=240

⁸⁰ in Belgrade and Vlasotince

⁸¹ in Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Zrenjanin, Niš, Leskovac, Vranje, Jagodina, Sombor, Smederevo, Pančevo, Šabac

⁸² Fund B92 <http://fondb92.org/en/safe-house.1.138.html>, US Embassy <http://serbia.usembassy.gov/news/2014/01-17-embassy-to-help-build-safe-house-in-vranje.html>

⁸³ according to CoE standards, 1 place/bed per 10.000 inhabitants

⁸⁴ Desk research was conducted in accordance with the *Law on free access of information of public importance*

has been reported). During 2014 shelters/safe houses in Serbia (without Belgrade⁸⁵) accommodated 311 women, and only 3 shelters/safe houses stated that they had 134 children accommodated also.

59. With regard to the state response in par. 31 that *The Handbook on preventing secondary victimization and enhancing gender sensitivity and procedures in cases of violence in family or in intimate partner relationships was created at the end of 2014*, Autonomous Women's Center would like to clarify that this Handbook⁸⁶ was published by the Autonomous Women's Center, Women in Black and Astra, and that representatives of the MOI participated in it's creation.

(e) The Committee urges the State party to ensure that the relevant authorities are aware of the importance of issuing emergency protection orders for women at risk and maintaining such orders until they are no longer at risk

60. The state did not provide clear answer to this recommendation failing to inform the Committee that there are no emergency protection orders in Serbia.

61. During the public debate on the **Draft Law on Police, Autonomous Women's Center submitted amendments regarding the introduction of emergency protection measures** in a form of police authority to evict perpetrator from home and prohibit contacts with the victim for a period of 14 days. **This amendment was not accepted by the Ministry of Interior or by the National Parliament.**

62. With regard to the state response in par. 38 that *the Vice President of the Government and president of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality supported the initiative of the "Autonomous Women's Centre" for introducing emergency protection measures for women victims into the Law on Police* and that *the initiative was also delivered to the National Assembly with 2500 signatures*, AWC states the following:

- AWC initiative for the introduction of emergency protection orders into the new Law on Police was followed by the AWC campaign called "I sign", during which 2500 signatures have been collected in street actions by women's organizations throughout Serbia⁸⁷ and sent by AWC to the MP's of the National Assembly
- The Vice President of the Government and president of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality did support the proposal at the beginning⁸⁸, but after the Coordination body received the letter from the Ministry of Interior dated November 18th, 2015⁸⁹ that the emergency protection orders should be in Criminal Procedural law, the Vice President of the Government and president of the Coordination Body for Gender Equality changed her opinion.
- Even though MP of the opposition party proposed amendments for the introduction of the emergency protection measures on the previous Law on Police three times⁹⁰, and once while the new Law on police was before the National Assembly for the adoption, and even if

⁸⁵ City of Belgrade was not able to provide answer to this question

⁸⁶ available only in Serbian at <http://www.womenngo.org.rs/images/publikacije-dp/2015/Smernice.pdf>, created and published within the project "Gender perspective of human security" supported by US Embassy in Belgrade.

⁸⁷ example at <http://www.potpisujem.org/eng/1153/citizens-in-dimitrovgrad-supported-introduction-of-emergency-barring-orders>

⁸⁸ <http://www.potpisujem.org/eng/1356/deputy-prime-minister-zorana-mihajlovic-supported-the-introduction-of-emergency-orders>

⁸⁹ available only in Serbian at <http://www.potpisujem.org/doc/515fa78a63a4806003844bf13d7dce4c.pdf>

⁹⁰ <http://www.potpisujem.org/eng/1884/third-time-voting-for-emergency-protection-measures>

AWC sent an Appeal to all women MP's, members of the Women's parliamentary network to vote for this amendment⁹¹, the National Assembly rejected the amendments.

63. With regard to the state response in par. 37 that *the results (of the Qualitative research on effectiveness of mechanisms for combating violence against women at the national and local level) were presented at the meetings of key institutions*, AWC have no knowledge that such presentation took place, even though it was planned.

⁹¹ <http://www.potpisujem.org/eng/1935/appeal-from-awc-to-members-of-women-parliamentary-network-to-support-the-implementation-of-emergency-barring-orders>

Table 1 – Review of planned and spent funds for measures (special measures) that involve the target group WOMEN in the Strategy on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination – for the reporting period the fourth quarter of 2014 the first quarter of 2015⁹²

The Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Issues			
Planned 2014-2015: 38.050.000 RSD (330.879 EUR) regular budget funds and 10.505.160 RSD (91.349 EUR) of donor funds			
Total realisation of funds in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015: 0% (spent funds were not expressed)			
Measures – target group WOMEN (and other vulnerable groups) ⁹³	Regular budget funds	Donors funds	Realisation of funds
3.1.7 Ensure full implementation of the Law on the Election of Members of the Parliament and Law on Local Elections	250.000 RSD (2.174 EUR) (2014);	0 RSD (0 EUR)	No data
3.1.10 Monitor the implementation of strategies and AP (about gender equality and against violence against women)	Connection with Chapter 23 (no data)	Connection with Chapter 23 (no data)	No data
3.1.11 Preparation of AP for the National Strategy against Violence against Women	No data	1.305.160 RSD (11.349 EUR) (2014), UNDP (no data)	No data
3.2.1 Changing stereotypes on gender roles, raising awareness of public on gender-based discrimination and GBV	0 RSD (0 EUR)	80.000 EUR (2014), SIDA	No data
3.2.9 Provide funds for programs of help to victims of violence (SOS Helpline, safe houses for women, etc.)	1.000.000.000 RSD (8.695.652 EUR) (2014);	UNDP (no data)	No data
The Ministry of Culture and Information			
Planned 2014-2015: 125.925.500 RSD (1.095.004 EUR) of regular budget funds			
Total realisation of funds in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015: regular budget funds 44% , donations 0%			
3.2.1 Changing stereotypes on gender roles, raising awareness of public on gender-based discrimination and GBV	800.500 RSD (6.961 EUR) (2014) 1.500.000 RSD (13.043 EUR) (2015);	Not specified	2.800.000 RSD (24.348 EUR)
Ministry of Youth and Sport			
Planned 2014-2015: did not plan the amount of regular budget and donors funds			

⁹² Review was made on the basis of the Report on monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination for the period from 2014 to 2018. - For the fourth quarter of 2014, first quarter of 2015 - June-October 2015 - Office for Human and Minority Rights of the Government of the Republic of Serbia; The total planned necessary funds are shown for the period 2014-2015 (for all measures) and total spent funds by the implementers of the Action Plan for the period the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015 (for all measures) – In the Report item 2.5.6. Table 8 and *Annex 1: Results of a detailed questionnaire analysis, by measure implementing bodies*

Report is available in English: <http://www.ljudskaprava.gov.rs/index.php/ljudska-prava/strategije>

⁹³ Table consists of all the measures in which women are target group, but the activities and funds are often not intended for this target group alone, so it is hard to determine which part of the funds is spent and on which activities for the aim of reduction of discrimination of women.

Total realisation of funds in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015: 0%			
4.5.2 Adoption of affirmative measures for involvement of women and PWD for all functions in sports clubs and federations.	Not specified	Not specified	No data
Office for Human and Minority Rights			
Planned 2014-2015: 523.038.000 RSD (4.548.156 EUR) of regular budget funds and 116.878.639 RSD (1.016.336 EUR) of donors funds			
Total realisation of funds in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015: regular budget funds 27% , donors funds 54%			
3.1.11 Revision of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 – Women, Peace and Security in the Republic of Serbia (2010-2015)	0 RSD (0 EUR)	0 RSD (0 EUR)	-
3.2.1 Changing stereotypes on gender roles, raising awareness of public on gender-based discrimination and GBV	Not specified	0 RSD (0 EUR)	No data
3.2.9 Provide funds for programs of help to victims of violence (SOS Helpline, safe houses for women, etc.)	0 RSD (0 EUR)	0 RSD (0 EUR)	No applications OCD
4.1.11 Provide professional training and technical and methodological guidelines for social services staff concerning discrimination against women and other groups	938.609 RSD (8.162 EUR) (2014)	1.323.620 RSD (11.510 EUR) (2014) 5.903.620 RSD (51.336 EUR) (2015)	494.270 RSD (4.298 EUR)
Human Resource Management Service			
Planned 2014-2015: 30.060 RSD (261 EUR) of regular budget funds			
Total realisation of funds in the fourth quarter of 2014 and in the first quarter of 2015: 100%			
4.1.6 Ensure professional training of civil servants (women – measures of affirmative action and domestic violence)	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Judicial Academy			
Planned 2014-2015: did not plan the amount of regular budget and donors funds			
Total realisation of funds in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015: 0%			
4.1.9 Producing the curriculum and syllabus for professional training in the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and in preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence based on the relevant conventions and the Optional Protocol	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
TOTAL	1.003.489.109 RSD (8.725.992 EUR)	8.532.400 RSD (154.195 EUR)	3.294.270 RSD (28.646 EUR)

Table 2 – Review of planned activities, indicators and reports on the realisation of measures (special measures) that include the target group WOMEN in the Strategy on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination – for the reporting period the fourth quarter of 2014 the first quarter of 2015⁹⁴

Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Issues	
Measures – target group WOMEN (and other vulnerable groups) ⁹⁵	Activities/ Indicators/ Report on realisation
3.1.7 Ensure full implementation of the Law on the Election of Members of the Parliament and Law on Local Elections	<i>Activities:</i> Determine punitive measures for non-compliance with the rules of gender representation.
	<i>Indicators:</i> Proposal for amendments produced; Proposal for amendments produced and submitted to the Government.
	<i>Report:</i> Planned indicators were not achieved. Working group formed for the creation of draft proposal on the law on gender equality.
3.1.10 Monitor the implementation of strategies and AP (about gender equality and against violence against women)	<i>Activities:</i> Report lacks the planned activities.
	<i>Indicators:</i> Report lacks the mentioned indicators.
	<i>Report:</i> Planned indicators were partially achieved. Working group formed for the creation of the Draft National Gender Equality Strategy for the period 2016-2020.
3.1.11 Preparation of AP for the National Strategy against Violence against Women	<i>Activities:</i> Creation of AP for the implementation of the Strategy for Preventing and Combating Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence against Women.
	<i>Indicators:</i> Working group formed; public hearing held; Draft AP prepared; Draft AP submitted to the Government.
	<i>Report:</i> Reporting body did not comment the achievements during the reporting period.
3.2.1 Changing stereotypes on gender roles, raising awareness of public on gender-based discrimination and GBV	<i>Activities:</i> 1. Conducting a media campaign and supporting the production of media contents that indicate the necessity to change the stereotypes of gender roles; 2. Conducting a media campaign to prevent violence based on gender differences.
	<i>Indicators:</i> Organising a public campaign; number of media reports.
	<i>Report:</i> Reporting body did not comment the achievements during the reporting period.
3.2.9 Provide funds for programs of help to victims of violence (SOS Helpline, safe houses for women, etc.)	<i>Activities:</i> 1. Provide material resources in realising a program to help victims of violence: SOS Helpline, safe house for women and children victims of violence, etc.; 2. Extended and established new programs implemented to help victims of violence;

⁹⁴ Review was made on the basis of the *Report on monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination for the period from 2014 to 2018. - For the fourth quarter of 2014, first quarter of 2015 - June-October 2015* - Office for Human and Minority Rights of the Government of the Republic of Serbia (Annex 1: Results of a detailed questionnaire analysis, by measure implementing bodies); Report is available in English: <http://www.ljudskaprava.gov.rs/index.php/ljudska-prava/strategije>

⁹⁵ Table consists of all the measures in which women are target group, but the activities and funds are often not intended for this target group alone, so it is hard to determine which part of the funds is spent and on which activities for the aim of reduction of discrimination of women.

	<p>3. Provide support and assistance to institutions and organisations that provide immediate psychological support to victims.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> Financial resources provided; increased number of victims that have received assistance.</p> <p><i>Report:</i> Planned indicators were not achieved.</p>
Ministry of Culture and Information	
<p>3.2.1 Changing stereotypes on gender roles, raising awareness of public on gender-based discrimination and GBV</p>	<p><i>Activities:</i> 1. Conducting a media campaign and supporting the production of media contents that indicate the necessity to change the stereotypes of gender roles; 2. Conducting a media campaign to prevent violence based on gender differences.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> Organising a public campaign; number of media reports</p> <p><i>Report:</i> Planned indicators were achieved. In 2015 - 2,800,000 - 6 projects were supported in the field of public information.</p>
Ministry of Youth and Sport	
<p>4.5.2 Adoption of affirmative measures for involvement of women and PWD for all functions in sports clubs and federations.</p>	<p><i>Activities:</i> Formulation, preparation and adoption of measure proposals.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> Created and adopted proposal of affirmative measures for greater participation of women and PWD in sport clubs and federations.</p> <p><i>Report:</i> Implementer of measures did not comment the achievement of planned indicators</p>
Office for Human and Minority Rights	
<p>3.1.11 Revision of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 – Women, Peace and Security in the Republic of Serbia (2010-2015)</p>	<p><i>Activities:</i> Creating revision of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Resolution 1325.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> Public hearing held; Draft Action Plan prepared and submitted to the Government.</p> <p><i>Report:</i> The implementing body and the participant should be amended. Key implementing bodies should be the Ministry of Defence and MI, and the bodies relevant for the implementation of the current “National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 - Women, Peace and Security in the Republic of Serbia 2010 - 2015” (NAP).</p>
<p>3.2.1 Changing stereotypes on gender roles, raising awareness of public on gender-based discrimination and GBV</p>	<p><i>Activities:</i> 1. Conducting a media campaign and supporting the production of media contents that indicate the necessity to change the stereotypes of gender roles; 2. Conducting a media campaign to prevent violence based on gender differences.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> Organising a public campaign; number of media reports.</p> <p><i>Report:</i> The planned, special measure related to the vulnerable group was realised within measure 3.2.1.in the reporting period.</p>
<p>3.2.9 Provide funds for programs of help to victims of violence (SOS Helpline, safe houses for women, etc.)</p>	<p><i>Activities:</i> 1. Provide material resources in realising a program to help victims of violence: SOS Helpline, safe house for women and children victims of violence, etc.; 2. Extended and established new programs implemented to help victims of violence; 3. Provide support and assistance to institutions and organisations that provide immediate psychological support to victims.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> Financial resources provided; increased number of victims who have received assistance.</p> <p><i>Report:</i> In the reporting period civil society organisations did not apply.</p>

4.1.11 Provide professional training and technical and methodological guidelines for social services staff concerning discrimination against women and other groups	<i>Activities:</i> Provide professional training and professional and methodological instructions for employees in centres for social work regarding discrimination of women (and other vulnerable groups), as well as the treatment and working with women and children with disabilities - victims of violence.
	<i>Indicators:</i> Professional training provided.
	<i>Report:</i> In the reporting period the mentioned activities were not realised (only the explanation for the LGBT group).
Human Resource Management Service	
4.1.6 Ensure professional training of civil servants (women – measures of affirmative action and domestic violence)	<i>Activities:</i> 1. In the annual plan of training, from item “Human Rights”, subitem “Protection from Discrimination” should be separated and envisaged as individual item, which should be modified every year to suit the data on discriminatory practices and acts of discrimination against specific vulnerable social groups and plan of needs.
	<i>Indicators:</i> Training Plan adopted for each calendar year, where “Protection from discrimination” was foresees as a special item, and the need plan was determined.
	<i>Report:</i> Planned indicators were achieved.
Judicial Academy	
4.1.9 Producing the curriculum and syllabus for professional training in the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and in preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence based on the relevant conventions and the Optional Protocol	<i>Activities:</i> Produce the curriculum and syllabus for professional training in the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and in preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence based on the relevant conventions and the Optional Protocol.
	<i>Indicators:</i> Plan and program created.
	<i>Report:</i> Realised – training implemented – initial and permanent

Table 3 – Review of the program and funds implemented by the Provincial Secretariat for Economy, Employment and Gender Equality of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the reporting period (2013-2015) for programs in the field of combating violence against women and gender equality

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES IN AP OF VOJVODINA	Funds from the budget	Funds from donations
<i>Implementation of activities within the project “Integrated Response to Violence – PSEEGE was a partner for the territory of AP of Vojvodina (February 2013 –March 2015)</i>		263.768.99 USD (242.667 EUR)
<i>Open call for grants to non-profit organisations on the territory of APV for financing projects in the field of gender equality - 2013.</i>	9.240.000 RSD (543.940 EUR)	
<i>Competition for grants to local mechanisms for gender equality for programs for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women – 2013</i>	1.000.000 RSD (8.696 EUR)	
<i>Open call for grants to non-profit organisations on the territory of APV for financing projects in the field of gender equality - 2014.</i> - Encouraging cooperation between the civil and public sector in the field of gender equality (28 projects); - Economic empowerment of rural women (31 projects); - Projects in the field of gender equality (21 projects) - Associations of rural women for local events (20 projects) - Improving the position of women in AP of Vojvodina (48 projects)	14.800.000 RSD (128.696 EUR) (2.900.000 RSD) (2.900.000 RSD) (2.000.000 RSD) (1.000.000 RSD) (6.000.000 RSD)	
<i>Protection of women from domestic violence and violence in partner relationships in APV (2015⁹⁶)</i> - Programs for the economic empowerment of women in situations of violence - Programs of professional training and support for the development of intersectoral cooperation in the prevention and protection from violence in the local community;	18.783.111 RSD (163.331 EUR) (10.000.000 RSD) (8.783.111 RSD)	
<i>Open call for grants to non-profit organisations for financing the projects in the field of gender equality - 2015.</i> - Improving the position of women in rural areas (40 projects); - Associations of rural women for local events (40 projects); - Gender equality - improving cooperation between the civil and public sector (32 projects); - Capacity building and improvement of work of organisations (28 projects);	13.230.000 RSD (115.043 EUR) (3.900.000 RSD) (2.000.000 RSD) (5.000.000 RSD) (2.300.000 RSD)	

⁹⁶ Activities in line with the Program for the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence and Violence in Partner Relationships in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina for the period from 2014 to 2020 (Official Gazette of APV, No. 54/2014).

	RSD)	
<i>Towards the improvement of gender-sensitive budgeting and implementation of the Program for the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence in AP of Vojvodina (May to December 2015)</i>		1.962.000 RSD (17.061 EUR)
<i>Support the construction of safe houses in Vojvodina - Contract for the construction of a safe house in Sr. Mitrovica between the Provincial Government and B92 Fund signed on June 3, 2015</i>	5.500.000 RSD (47.826 EUR)	
TOTAL	71.683.111 RSD (543.940 EUR)	259.728 EUR

Table 4 - Number of SOS helpline services, service users and funding⁹⁷ of SOS helpline in 2015⁹⁸

	Women's NGO, Serbia	City	Number of calls received by SOS helpline	Number of women received services	Total amount from budget line 481 – funding NGOs	Total amount budget line 472 – social services	Note
1.	Roma Center for Women and Children “Daje”	Belgrade	226	73	0 RSD	0 RSD	
2.	Autonomous Women's Centre	Belgrade	3421	828 ⁹⁹	0 RSD	0 RSD	
3.	Roma Association Novi Becej – SOS Helpline in national minority languages	Novi Becej	529	328	0 RSD	0 RSD	
4.	The Independent Women's Centre	Dimitrovgrad	50	6	0 RSD	0 RSD	
5.	Cultural Centre “DamaD”	Novi Pazar	156	69	0 RSD	0 RSD	
6.	Women for Peace	Leskovac	189	255	0 RSD	0 RSD	
7.	Human Rights Committee, SOS helpline for women and children who survived violence	Vranje	224	163	0 RSD	0 RSD	
8.	Roma Women's Association “Osvit” , SOS helpline in Roma and Serbian languages	Nis	107	187	0 RSD	0 RSD	
9.	Association of Women “Fenomena”,	Kraljevo	65	N/A	85.000 RSD (691 EUR ¹⁰⁰)	0 RSD	
10.	Anti Trafficking Action “ASTRA”	Belgrade	2243	496 ¹⁰¹ + 10 ¹⁰²	0 RSD	0 RSD	

⁹⁷ Local municipal/town budget.

⁹⁸ Data provided by the Network “Women against Violence Network”, www.zeneprotivnasilja.net

⁹⁹ Free legal aid was provided to 828 women and psychosocial support to 499 women. Because of the overlap in women who asked for psychosocial and free legal aid, total number of women can not be determined with certainty.

¹⁰⁰ Exchange rate 1 EUR = 123 RSD

¹⁰¹ SOS helpline service users: women and man.

¹⁰² Victims of human trafficking.

11.	SOS Helpline for Women and Children Victims of Violence	Vlasotince	67	228	200.000 (1.626 EUR)	0 RSD	
12.	Centre for Women's Rights	Vrsac	73	28	N/A	0 RSD	
13.	...OUT OF CIRCLE – BELGRADE, Organization for the protection of rights and support of women with disabilities	Belgrade	469	192	320.000 (2.602 EUR)	0 RSD	
14.	Women's Centre ¹⁰³	Uzice	126 ¹⁰⁴	34	0 RSD	500.000 (4.065 EUR)	
15.	Educational Centre of Zrenjanin	Zrenjanin	152	79	50.000 (407 EUR)	0 RSD	
16.	Victimlogy Society of Serbia	Belgrade	329	152	0 RSD	0 RSD	
17.	Center for Support of Women	Kikinda	850	151	0 RSD	N/A	
18.	...OUT OF CIRCLE - VOJVODINA - Organization for support of women with disabilities	Novi Sad	255	56	200.000 (1.626 EUR)	0 RSD	
19.	Women's Alternative	Sombor	217	139	N/A	0 RSD	
20.	Association of Women "Femina",	Smederevska Palanka	105	76	0 RSD	0 RSD	Municipality is funding cost of telephone line use and municipal costs, also provides municipal facilities use - free of charge
21.	Citizens Association for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Gender Based Violence "Atina"	Belgrade	286	237	0 RSD	0 RSD	
22.	Centre for Girls	Nis	12	4	0 RSD	0 RSD	
23.	Association of Women "Sandglass"	Krusevac	143	83	0 RSD	0 RSD	Based on the contract for SOS helpline provision, signed by

¹⁰³ Organization is not a formal member of WAV Network but provides SOS helpline for women who survived male violence and applies feminist principles in service provision.

¹⁰⁴ SOS helpline was opened in 29th of September 2015.

							Sandglass and Town of Krusevac, town owes funds to SOS helpline service from 2011. Sandglass press charges against town to the court of law in 2014. Process is not finished.
24.	SOS Women's Centre	Novi Sad	160	N/A	0 RSD	0 RSD	
25.	Center for Education, Communication and Research "Alternative Circle", Counseling ¹⁰⁵	Kragujevac				0 RSD	
26.	Association of Women "Safe Oasis"	Kragujevac	217	85	0 RSD	0 RSD	
27.	Roma Children's Center	Belgrade	114	34	0 RSD	0 RSD	
28.	Women's Club Hera	Backa Topola	45	35	0 RSD	0 RSD	
29.	Association of Women "Impuls" ¹⁰⁶	Tutin	120	25	0 RSD	0 RSD	
30.	In total	20	10.950	4.053	855.000 RSD (6.951 EUR)	500.000 RSD (4.065 EUR)	

¹⁰⁵ Facilities were conceded to use by the local municipality to organization, but taken away in February of 2016.

Organization is not able to function in further period.

¹⁰⁶ Organization is not a formal member of WAV Network but provides direct consultation for women who survived male violence and applies feminist principles in service provision.