



UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

Result and Activity Report (Cycle 16)

Contents

Project Information	1
I: Project Goal	2
II: Outcomes	6
III: Outputs and Project Activities	14
IV: M&E and Audit Activities.....	33

Project Information

Name of Organization	UN Country Team Serbia
Implementing Partner(s)	UNDP (lead agency), UN Women, UNICEF
Project Title	Integrated Response to Violence against Women in Serbia
Countries of Implementation	Serbia
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	12/11/2012
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	31/05/2015
Total Grant Approved (USD)	\$999,648.00

Type of Report (Annual Progress Report or Final Report)	Final Report
Coverage of Report	01/01/2013– 31/05/2015
Deadline for Submission of Report	31/03/2016

I: Project Goal

Project Goal Overall Progress

Please describe the progress made to achieve the project goal during the reporting period (**Maximum 250 words**). If the project has not yet achieved any results at the goal level, please describe the progress made thus far, including any unexpected results and/or ongoing processes that are contributing to changing the lives of the intended beneficiaries at the goal level.

Project Goal	Women and girls have greater understanding and awareness of Violence against Women and access to services
Reporting period: Final Progress Report	<p>Overall Progress:</p> <p>The JP developed a holistic approach to tackling the complex issue of violence against women (VaW) in family and in intimate partner relationships. JP engaged all relevant sectors (social, judicial, police, education, health), actors (government, NGOs, media) at all levels of government (national, provincial and local). The complexity of interventions implied involvement and building of functional partnerships in a vertical (within one sector from local to the national level) and in a horizontal manner (between different sectors locally, at the provincial and national level. More than 100 institutions and organizations throughout the country were involved in project implementation and more than 80.000 individuals directly or indirectly benefited from the JP.</p> <p>Through the prevention pillar (Outcome 1), JP enabled greater understanding and awareness of violence against women and girls, particularly in the targeted municipalities by reaching out and even engaging thousands of women/men, girls/boys in VAW prevention activities. It helped strengthen VAW prevention capacities in education and social welfare systems as well as in the media.</p> <p>The protection pillar activities under Outcome 2 increased the opportunities for reporting and quality response to VaW in the relevant institutions (centers for social work, police and schools). Understanding of inter-sectorial collaboration and efficiency in providing response has improved in targeted municipalities.</p>

Project Goal Indicators

Please provide the actual data against each goal indicator (**maximum 50 words per cell**)

	Actual data on each indicator
Project Goal Indicators	End of Implementation Year 3 (Reporting period: Final Report)
<p>Indicator 1: % of women and girls visiting web-one-stop-shop-info-center feeling more informed about VaW We suggest changing this indicator to: Number of unique visitors of web-one-stop-shop-info-center on VaW</p>	88.513 unique visitors
<p>Indicator 2: % of children and youth (boys and girls) involved in project activities whose understanding of and attitudes towards GBV have improved</p>	<p>The understanding of and attitudes towards GBV improved significantly during the project implementation phase. Namely, % of boys and girls who don't approve any form of GBV increased 2.5 times (from 8% at the beginning of the project to 20% at the end).</p>
<p>Indicator 3: N. of reported cases of VaW to general (centers for social work, police, prosecutors, courts) and specialist services (SOS hotline)</p>	<p>Number of domestic violence cases registered by Social protection system 2006-2013 (3441 in 2006; 9877 in 2013)</p> <p>Number of registered DV cases, Police in 2014: 3642.</p> <p>Number of convictions for criminal acts of DV and rape in 2014: 1712; 60 (judiciary)</p> <p>5089 calls to SOS helplines supported (11 women's NGOs)</p>

Number of beneficiaries reached at the project goal level

How many beneficiaries experienced any changes in their lives during the reporting period (i.e. since the last progress report)?

- Has your project reached the targeted beneficiary groups during the reporting period? If yes, please, please provide the actual number reached for each beneficiary group.
- To avoid double counting from previous reports, please do not count the beneficiaries who have been already reported in the previous report(s).
- If your project has reached other beneficiaries during the reporting period, please add additional beneficiaries groups and report on the number.

	Actual number of beneficiaries reached at the project goal level
Targeted beneficiary groups at the project goal level	Reporting period: Final Report
Beneficiary Group 1: Women and girls in general	<p>Women - 2256 Women (head teachers): 640 Women (other school staff): 1440 Women (inter-sectorial trainings): 167 Women (local municipalities): 9</p> <p>Girls - 14474 5800 (school pupils) + 174 (peer educators) + 3500 (girls reached through local actions) + 5000 (reached through social media)</p> <p>General public – over 40.000 Over 10.000 persons reached through public events for V-day and 16 days of activism against VaW during 2014. Over 388.500 persons reached through web platform, data not disaggregated by sex.</p>
Beneficiary Group 2: Women/girls survivors of violence	<p>We do not have the exact number of women/girls survivors that were reached through JP supported activities. In every municipality where the JP worked on establishing effective multisectoral cooperation, at least one case conference on specific case of VaW in family and/or intimate partner relationship was conducted (30 municipalities, 16 in 2013 and 14 in 2014). At least one survivor in each of the targeted municipalities directly benefited, while the new multisectoral approach introduced basis for all future survivors to benefit of it. SOS helpline service providers responded to 5089 calls of women survivors of violence and worked directly with 1892 women survivors.</p>

Changes in the lives of beneficiaries at the Project Goal Level

What were the main changes in the beneficiaries' lives during the reporting period in relation to the specific forms and manifestations of violence addressed?

(Maximum 250 words per beneficiary group).

Targeted beneficiary groups at the project goal level	Reporting Period	Current situation of beneficiary groups
<p>Beneficiary Group 1: Women and girls in general</p>	<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>All female beneficiaries (women and girls) engaged in the JP education component: Increased awareness on GBV and therefore are empowered to recognise and report on it – if it happened to themselves or to their peers (familiarized with steps they need to take in situations of GBV - who to report violence to and when to report it). They also increased awareness of gender societal norms and understanding gender (in)equality and therefore are empowered to claim their rights and request more equal positions in partner relations, peer relations, work place/school, society.</p> <p>Work with boys reported changes in viewing relations between women and men, better understanding of various forms of violence (e.g. particularly GBV), of gender stereotypes about boys and masculinity and therefore changed their behaviours to women/girls.</p> <p>Institution level changes e.g in the targeted schools created supportive environment for prevention, reporting and responding to violence.</p> <p>Women and girls are better informed on VaW through the wide range of contents made available through web-one-stop-shop-info-center on VaW.</p>
<p>Beneficiary Group 2: Women/girls survivors of violence</p>	<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>Women and girls survivors received more adequate services to their needs in the 15 targeted municipalities, where multisectoral cooperation is in place. The number of recognized cases of violence against women with minor children as well as case conferences increased, having more efficient procedures. The institutions are taking the responsibility to plan and implement coordinated actions and case conferences at the local level.</p> <p>Women survivors received the immediate response, psychosocial and emotional support through 11 women's NGOs led SOS helplines and direct services at the local level.</p>

II: Outcomes

Outcome 1

Overall progress: Describe the progress made during the reporting period to achieve the outcome.

- If the project has not achieved any result at the outcome level, please describe the progress made thus far, including unexpected any results that have contributed to achieving (or hindering) the outcome. (Maximum 250 words per outcome)

Outcome 1	Schools, centers for social work, media and general public have increased capacities and sensitivity to prevent VaW in family and in intimate partner relationships in targeted municipalities
Reporting period: Final Report	Overall Progress: Through JP the UN in Serbia supported a holistic approach to prevention (primary, secondary and tertiary). The interventions resulted in raised public awareness through numerous public campaigns, in created platforms for knowledge exchange about violence against women containing body of research, information, data and knowledge made available to professionals and interested public , in strengthened capacities of professionals and service providers to better understand gender based violence and respond more adequately to the needs of the women survivors of violence, in mainstreamed gender into national program for prevention of violence in the education system, specifically “Schools without violence” programme and its implementation in 50 schools and official recognition by the education system, in introduced first programme for the perpetrators of violence in the country, as well as in increased capacities of journalists and editors to deconstruct sensationalist reporting on the issue of VaW.

Outcome indicators

Please provide the actual data against each outcome indicator (maximum 50 words per cell)

	Actual data on each indicator
Indicators for Outcome 1	End of Implementation Year 2 (Reporting period: Final Report)
Indicator 1: % of targeted schools that have integrated prevention of GBV as part of their violence prevention plans	28% (14/50) of targeted schools integrated GBV prevention as part of their violence prevention plans by the end of 2013. 96% (48/50) schools integrated prevention of GBV into their annual Programmes for protection of pupils from violence, abuse and neglect) by the end of the project.
Indicator 2: % of male perpetrators of VaW who passed through the work with perpetrators program and stopped using violence in family and in intimate partner relationships	80% of male perpetrators of VaW who passed through the work with perpetrators program and stopped using violence in family and in intimate partner relationships
Indicator 3: Quality of media reporting and respect of privacy and confidentiality of survivors of VaW	Baseline study conducted in 2013 showed slight improvements in quality of media reporting on VaW in the period 2010-2012. End line study conducted in 2015 showed increased number of articles on VaW (from 1,198 in 2010 to 5,016 in 2014) but also a tendency to report in a sensationalistic manner.

Number of beneficiaries reached at the Outcome

1. **Number of beneficiaries reached (individual and/or institutional levels):** How many beneficiaries experienced any changes in their behaviors and/or actions during the reporting period?
2. Please provide the number for each beneficiary group.
3. To avoid double counting from the previous report(s), please do not count the beneficiaries who have been already reported in the previous report(s).

Actual number of beneficiaries reached at the outcome level		
Targeted beneficiary groups (Outcome level)	Reporting period: Final Report	
	Institutional level	Individual level
Beneficiary Group 1: Women and girls in general	50 schools 10 municipalities/ youth groups - 25 institutions; 5 municipalities – intersectorial teams (6 institutions in each - CSWs, schools, courts, health centres, police departments, CSOs)	16656 women and girls 30,000 unique visitors of the web platform on VaW in 2014 58,513 visitors in 2015
Beneficiary Group 2: Educational professionals (i.e. teachers, educators)	50 schools	Women (head teachers): 640 Men (head teachers): 216 + 1800 school staff (80% women & 20% men)
Beneficiary Group 3: Men and/or boys	50 schools 10 municipalities/youth groups – 25 institutions; 10 municipalities – intersectorial teams (6 institutions in each - CSWs, schools, courts, health centres, police departments, CSOs) 8 centers for social work, counseling units	22254 men and boys Men: 657 Men (head teachers) - 216 Men (other school staff) - 360 Men (inter-sectorial committees) – 54 Men (local municipalities) – 27 Boys: 21597 4900 (school pupils) + 253 (peer educators) + 6444 (reached through peer education and local actions) + 10,000 (reached through social media) 228 men perpetrators of violence against female intimate partners

Changes in the behavior/actions of beneficiaries at the outcome level

Changes in behavior/actions of beneficiaries: What were the main changes in the beneficiaries' behaviors and/or actions during the reporting period?

(Maximum 250 words per group).

Targeted beneficiary groups (Outcome level)	Reporting Period	Current situation of beneficiary groups
<p>Beneficiary Group 1: Women and girls in general</p>	<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>Girls improved their knowledge and understanding of GBV and discrimination (increase of 33% among girls in youth groups and 22% in schools). Girls targeted through schools and community are able to recognize types of GBV (sexism, gender modelling, sexual objectification, sexual harassment, violence due to sexual orientation, sexual violence and violence between partners), causes of origin as well as dynamics of violence originating from gender roles; are aware of gender stereotypes and perceived gender roles; recognize peer gender based violence; capacitated to report this type of violence and are familiar with procedures which need to be implemented in school when violence takes place; familiar with mechanisms and resources existing in local community and are related to gender based violence. Peer teams, along with violence prevention teams in schools, have become active in schools and communities. Exact figure or peer educators active in schools is not available however, out of 174 involved in peer education trainings in local communities – 74 remained continuously engaged in school and community GBV prevention activities organizing over 20 local actions during the reporting period.</p>
<p>Beneficiary Group 2: Educational professionals (i.e. teachers, educators)</p>	<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>School staff in the targeted schools sensitised on gender issues, gender equality and GBV; they can recognize peer and other forms of GBV, they are familiarized with steps they need to take in situations of GBV through mechanisms already existing in their schools and communities (who to report violence to and when to report it); They recognize their own role in the prevention of gender-based violence through recognition of personal attitudes and their own gender stereotypes and perception of gender roles. They are aware of their own, not rare, encouragement of gender-based violence. They increased awareness of the need to approach boys and girls differently. Selected number (856 in 50 schools) are also capacitated to organize activities related to gender awareness and prevention of GBV, and initiate participation of other actors in prevention of GBV (pupils, parents, other schools staff, local community).</p>

<p>Beneficiary Group 3: Men and Boys</p>	<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>Boys’ knowledge and attitudes to gender and GBV have been affected. Boys recognize types of GBV, including psychological and social violence and types of digital violence that used to be unrecognized or considered as usual and “normal, as a part of growing up”. Boys changed their attitudes towards gender and GBV (improved for up to 25% for some attitudes). Boys are capacitated to report this type of violence and are familiar with procedures that need to be implemented in schools when violence happens. They are familiar with mechanisms and resources existing in local community. Boys are activated in the community to address issues of GBV.</p> <p>In the period 2013-2014 the eight centers for social work involved in the implementation of the work with perpetrators program have come into contact with the total number of 228 men perpetrators of violence against women in intimate partner relationships. The professionals conducted 495 individual sessions with them and have admitted to group therapy treatment 75 perpetrators.</p> <p>85% of perpetrators passed successfully and partially successfully the group therapy treatment and did not commit violence against their female partners during the treatment and three months after the treatment. Those perpetrators who have finished successfully the psychosocial treatment program have fully accepted their responsibility for violent behavior, have understood the gender norms that discriminate against women, have understood the consequences of violence on their children and have changed their violent behavior into non-violent behavior.</p>
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Outcome 2

Overall progress: Describe the progress made during the reporting period to achieve the outcome.

- If the project has not achieved any result at the outcome level, please describe the progress made thus far, including unexpected any results that have contributed to achieving (or hindering) the outcome. (Maximum 250 words per outcome)

Outcome 2	Service providers have improved capacities to protect women from violence in family and in intimate partner relationships in targeted municipalities
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Overall Progress:</p> <p>Through the JP, the UN in Serbia improved the system of protection of women from violence by strengthening the response of general and specialist services, with a special focus on the specialist service of telephone SOS helpline for women survivors of violence and on establishing an integrated response to the violence against women based on functional multisectoral cooperation. UN in Serbia developed its support in three parallel courses of action that resulted in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened sectoral systems to recognize different forms of violence and to improve institutional response to violence against women (centres for social work, police, public prosecutors) through specialized training programmes for professionals; 2. Created conditions for an “integrated response” to violence against women by establishing mechanisms for multisectoral cooperation (centres for social work, healthcare institutions, police, public prosecutors, courts and education professionals). Additional focus put on women with minor children. 3. Strengthened capacities of women’s NGOs to lobby for their institutional recognition as specialist service providers, with the focus on SOS helpline specialist support service.

Outcome indicators

Please provide the actual data against each outcome indicator (maximum 50 words per cell)

	Actual data on each indicator
Indicators for Outcome 2	End of Implementation Year 2 (Reporting period: Year 2 Final Report)
Indicator 1: % of targeted municipalities implementing coordinated multiagency response for survivors of VaW	During the course of the Project, JP worked in 16 municipalities (11 in AP Vojvodina and 5 in Central Serbia) on implementing coordinated multiagency response for survivors. 100% of targeted municipalities in Central Serbia and in AP Vojvodina are implementing coordinated multiagency response for survivors of VaW.
Indicator 2: N. and types of policy provisions revised in compliance with the National Strategy, Istanbul Convention and incorporating lessons learnt from implementation of previous AP Vojvodina’s Strategy to end VaW	New overarching policy document was developed - <i>Program on the Protection of Women from Violence in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relations 2015-2020</i> with two Annexes as well as a Monitoring framework and 2015 Action Plan.

Number of beneficiaries reached at the Outcome

1. **Number of beneficiaries reached (individual and/or institutional levels):** How many beneficiaries experienced any changes in their behaviors and/or actions during the reporting period?
2. Please provide the number for each beneficiary group.
3. To avoid double counting from the previous report(s), please do not count the beneficiaries who have been already reported in the previous report(s).

Actual number of beneficiaries reached at the outcome level		
Targeted beneficiary groups (Outcome level)	Reporting period: Final Report	
	Institutional level	Individual level
Beneficiary Group 1: Legal officers (i.e. lawyers, prosecutors, judges)	Judicial Academy of the Republic of Serbia	43 judges and prosecutors in AP Vojvodina 342 judges and prosecutors
Beneficiary Group 2: Uniformed personnel (i.e. police, military, peace-keeping officers)	Criminal and Police Academy of the Republic of Serbia	72 in AP Vojvodina 251 police officers
Beneficiary Group 3: Social/welfare workers	Centers for Social Work	300 social/welfare workers in AP Vojvodina and 50 in Central Serbia

Changes in the behavior/actions of beneficiaries at the outcome level

Changes in behavior/actions of beneficiaries: What were the main changes in the beneficiaries' behaviors and/or actions during the reporting period?

(Maximum 250 words per group).

Targeted beneficiary groups (Outcome level)	Reporting Period	Current situation of beneficiary groups
<p>Beneficiary Group 1: Legal officers (i.e. lawyers, prosecutors, judges)</p>	<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>UNDP supported the introduction of the basic and advanced specialized curriculum for judges and prosecutors on violence against women in the Judicial Academy, which has become an integral part of the regular training programme of this institution. UN Women worked with judges and prosecutors in AP Vojvodina through trainings organized and held by PSEEGE.</p> <p>Judges and prosecutors trained through Judicial Academy expressed to have experienced the following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% considered they have not been adequately informed about forms and consequences of VaW in family and in intimate partner relationships prior to the training received; - 80% consider that women survivors do not receive adequate protection measures which results in reluctance to report violence to the institutions, withdrawal of complaints and inadequate sanctioning of perpetrators; - 90% consider the efficient protection mechanisms for stopping and eliminating violence against women in family and in intimate partner relationship are still not in place. <p>In the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, UN Women supported PSEEGE to organize joint trainings for all three beneficiary groups – legal officers, police and social workers – together. Comparison of pre- and post- assessments of participants' knowledge of GBV indicates increase in their general understanding of this phenomena. The increase in knowledge based on pre-test and post-test results is 27%. Despite this progress, evaluation indicated persisting obstacles in their application of theoretical knowledge in practice and use of their legally defined competences.</p>
<p>Beneficiary Group 2: Uniformed personnel (i.e. police, military, peace-keeping officers)</p>	<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>UNDP supported the introduction of the basic and advanced specialized curriculum for police officers on violence against women in the Criminal and Police Academy and its implementation. The police officers trained improved their knowledge on VaW: in entry test the average knowledge score was 3,64, while the exit test showed average of 4,42. The police officers showed improved capacity to solving real life situations related to VaW, especially in interviewing techniques with woman and children survivors (PEACE model), investigation techniques (evidence collection and documentation of VaW), risk assessment. They have also improved their capacities to communicate and coordinate their work with social protection professionals, public prosecutor office and other relevant stakeholders. The exit/evaluation tests demonstrated increased awareness of the risks of secondary victimization or revictimization, the increased knowledge on how to collect evidences and document violence in a way that is useful for the criminal proceedings, on risk assessment tools and initiation of protection measures.</p>

Beneficiary Group 3: Social/welfare workers	Reporting period: Final Report	Social/welfare workers benefited mostly from the local level trainings for multisectoral cooperation, as the Specialized protocol for the social protection system prescribes them the obligation to initiate the local level cooperation agreements. They are capacitated to initiate and coordinate local level planning of coordinated actions, as well as case conferences for specific cases of VaW. Additional focus was put in ensuring adequate response in protecting women and their minor children when both are victims of violence.
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III: Outputs and Project Activities

Outputs under Outcome 1

- **Overall progress:** Describe the current situation of the output and how it is contributing to (or hindering) the intended outcome(s). Please explain any difference in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period. If the project has not yet delivered this output, please describe the progress made thus far, including any unexpected circumstances that have contributed to (or hindered) the output. (**maximum 250 words per output**)
- **Current status of output indicator:** Please provide quantitative and/or qualitative data on the current status of each output indicator (**maximum 50 words per cell**). To avoid double counting from the previous report(s), please do not count the achieved outputs that have been already reported in the previous report(s).

Project Activities under the Output

- **Activity Update:** Please provide a brief description on the current status of each project activity. If relevant, explain delays in activity implementation, the nature of the constraints, and the actions taken to mitigate future delays. (**maximum 250 words**)

Output 1.1	New school GBV programmes developed and implemented in schools
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Overall Progress:</p> <p>Sensitivity of the education system to GBV increased. It was achieved by specifying legal obligations supporting prevention and intervention on GBV and their wide distribution. Implementing national-wide research on GBV which indicated high prevalence of GBV among and against girls and boys in schools contributed to the change. Both children and adults agree that there is need for further discussion and learning concerning these topics - experiences of, and reactions to GBV, including steps and mechanisms for intervention and prevention as well as on gender roles and stereotypes. Three quarters of pupils have agreed that this topic should be discussed in school. The same percentage of employees expressed willingness to participate in educational activities concerning GBV and gender equality. Although these data were encouraging still addressing gender (in)equality and particularly SGBV in school was perceived as very sensitive and was approached with caution.</p> <p>The new capacity building package for schools to support prevention and intervention to GBV was developed targeting teachers, pupils and parents as well as whole school and its prevention and response mechanisms. Selected 50 schools (primary and secondary) implemented this package affecting school atmosphere, procedures as well as attitudes and behaviour of teachers, students and to limited extent parents. The programme is using whole school approach relying and complementing the already existing "School without violence" programme. All 18 MoESTD school administration offices are trained in prevention and intervention to GBV. Manual for prevention of GBV in education system was developed and distributed to all schools.</p>

Output Indicator Update	Reporting period: Final Report	
	Quantitative Information	Qualitative Information
Output Indicator 1: No of schools that integrated SGBV within their violence prevention programmes	<p>28% (14/50) of targeted schools have already integrated prevention of GBV as part of the violence prevention plans by end 2013</p> <p>48 by end of the JP</p>	Based on MoE/Violence Prevention Unit recommendation 48 schools have introduced topics on GBV in their annual Programmes for protection of pupils from violence (types of gender based violence, prevalence of GBV in schools in Serbia, gender, sex, gender roles, gender stereotypes, power misbalance in gender based violence, response to GBV).
Output Indicator 2: % of children (boys and girls) whose understanding of/attitudes to SGBV and readiness to report on it has improved	<p>Baseline: only 14.4% of boys and 23.3% of girls in grades 6-8, and only 14.6% of boys and 40.4% of girls in secondary schools do not accept any form of SGBV.</p> <p>Target: Improvement in attitudes among boys and girls engaged in the youth groups ranges from 17% to 33% depending on the group and attitude assessed.</p> <p>% of boys and girls who do not accept any form of SGBV grew 2.5 times in the selected schools sample (from 8% to 20%).</p>	<p>Attitudes of boys peer educators in local communities changed. For the statements: 1) "It's OK for young men to 'grope' girls, it's all joke and part of growing up", 58.5% strongly disagree (baseline was 38.7%). 2) "It's girl's fault if she wears short skirt and tight shirt and someone attacks her", 40.7% strongly disagree (baseline was 23%)</p> <p>Non acceptance of the two most problematic SGBV statements also changed among boys and girls involved in the programme through schools:</p> <p>1) Girls who wear tight T-shirts and too short skirts are themselves guilty if somebody attacks them – changed from 21% to 36%</p> <p>2) Boys who are in love with other boys deserve to be beaten – changed from 38% to 51%.</p>
Output Indicator 3: No. of regional MoE branches capacitated to monitor and advise schools in their geographical regions on violence prevention, including SGBV	<p>6/18 school administration offices by end 2013 and 2014</p> <p>18/18 school administration offices by end of the JP</p>	Representatives of all 18 school administration offices have been trained to take a lead in supporting mainstreaming gender and GBV in the violence prevention and intervention programmes in the education system.

Activity Update	
Activity 1: Engender current and develop new training modules for whole school	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>New school based package and training modules for addressing GBV were developed with support of relevant institutions and CSOs working on gender equality and GBV (e.g. Center for Gender studies of the Faculty of Political Sciences, Incest Trauma Center – women’s rights NGO specialised in sexual violence, Center E8 – youth NGO, specialised in working with boys challenging gender stereotypes that lead to violent behaviour). The modules reflect prevention (understanding gender and gender dimension of violence) and response to GBV occurring to boys and girls in the school and out of school settings. The modules are defined to support training of teachers - addressing their personal knowledge, attitudes and behaviours and in a separate set training teachers to work with pupils, boys and girls as well as parents. There is separate set of workshops designed to be led by pupils themselves with support of teacher. Training modules have been accredited by the education system and are recommended for professional development.</p> <p>After receiving feedback from the “violence prevention” mentors (experts trained to support schools in violence prevention programming) from the field, the existing training package for implementation of the SwV programme (MoE/UNICEF programme for prevention and protection of children from violence in the education system) is being engendered so to encompass basic information related to GBV. The training package is available for all schools who intend to strengthen their capacities in violence prevention and protection. Those that want to focus more on GBV can rely on additional new GBV modules.</p>
Activity 2: Training of 60 trainers/mentors and at least 18 MoES education advisers	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>By the end of JP total of 57 trainers/mentors have been trained in GBV school based package and training modules (6 days intensive training). 43 of them have been engaged in leading 50 schools through implementation of the SWV/GBV programme. These professionals are also key community resources for protection of children from violence and are often active in municipal inter-sectorial teams for protection of children from violence. Among them 6 are education advisors/violence prevention coordinators who are responsible for supporting and monitoring schools in violence prevention in their respective regions. They support schools in creating action plans as well as in school response procedures in the cases of violence. In the first quarter of 2015 besides mentors that have not been directly involved in this project (14 of them) representatives of additional 12 school administration offices – coordinators for violence prevention have been trained in supporting schools to respond to SGBV. The training was led by Incest Trauma Center and has benefited from the experience and lessons learnt through JP implementation.</p>
Activity 3: Design and publication of materials - manuals and materials for teachers / pupils / schools	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Manual for Prevention of GBV has been developed as a result of implementation of the project in the 50 schools in Serbia and it contains training programme for school employees, students and parents. The Manual contains good practice examples from schools where the project is being implemented (workshops created by school employees, bearing in mind school curricula/course content). While draft manual was available since the beginning of implementation the final and printed version has been distributed to schools at the end of JP. Besides the Manual, school staff have also received (during the training) resource materials useful for tackling GBV (forms and procedures institution needs to do in the case of peer violence, violence in partner relations, family violence; education materials on the relation of power and control, examples of gender non-sensitive/discriminatory content in school textbooks, examples of gender discriminatory situations in school, proverbs with gender stereotypes, information on misogyny and ways of its prevention, lists of videos to be used in training etc.). The materials for pupils produced for local actions have also been distributed in number of schools (see below). The research on GBV was printed and distributed to schools while both manual and research are available widely through relevant websites.</p>

Activity 4: Implement programme in 50 schools (research in schools, training of teachers, delivery of workshops by teachers, peer activities, procedures for protection of children - boys and girls from violence ...)	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Since 2013, 50 selected schools (35 primary and 15 secondary) initiated GBV programme implementation as part of the SWV programme. In all 50 schools the research on GBV was done at the beginning of programme implementation and results for each school communicated back and used for evidence based programming. Research confirmed the need for additional sensitization/capacity building of school staff and preventive activities with pupils. 11 school staff (teachers in particular) were trained in the area of gender, gender sensitive language and education principles as well as in GBV and adequate response to it. In addition head teachers were trained to implement preventive activities/workshops with pupils on gender and GBV – with boys and girls. 3 schools faced organizational problems and while one picked up in 2014, two others have not finalized planned activities by the end of JP. In all active schools head teachers have directly worked with children. More than 10,000 boys and girls were involved in GBV prevention education – through workshops, forum theater plays on the topic, information/communication sessions. Number of them are realized in co-operation with local community groups and led by young people themselves. Web-page on SWV (www.sbn.rs) is used for information sharing and horizontal exchange. One of the important findings of the research was existing GBV against pupils done by teachers. Despite the legal obligations, responding timely to this form of violence remains the challenge as accountability of the education system to address this issue systematically and professionally still needs to be reinforced.</p>
Activity 5: Support coordination, planning and implementation of the violence prevention activities within MoES	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Supporting capacity of the Violence Prevention Unit (VPU) of the MoE has ensured continuous co-ordination and high level engagement and response of the education system to violence against pupils. Their engagement in the GBV component was crucial for positioning gender equality and GBV higher on the MoE violence prevention agenda. It also helped strengthening/better understanding of gender and GBV components within existing legislation, professional development opportunities, monitoring. VPU also supports horizontal exchange between schools through the SVW school network.</p>

Output 1.2	Work with perpetrators of violence programme introduced as a standardized social protection service within the MoLSP
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Overall Progress:</p> <p>Investment in local expertise in pilot phase 2010-2012 served to adapt the programme to the local context, accredit it in the social protection system and train additional 39 local experts to work with perpetrators. This enabled the programme to spread to additional 6 centres for social work during 2013-2014. In the period from 2013 until 2014, a total of 228 perpetrators were involved in the program. 75 perpetrators were admitted to the group therapy work in 24 sessions during 6 months, while in the same period 495 individual therapy sessions were conducted. The programme proved effective (successful and partially successful) in 85% of the cases in which physical violence did not reoccur during the treatment, nor 3 or 6 months after the completion of the psychosocial treatment. The program was presented in different public occasions and in conferences. As a result, in Novi Sad and Kragujevac, the City authorities budgeted support to the program implementation for the year 2015, assuring its sustainability.</p> <p>In 2014, European Network for the Work with Perpetrators was established, which motivated networking of local experts and knowledge exchange with UNDP support. In 2015, 8 centers for social work signed the agreement constituting the national network of work with perpetrators program. With UNDP support they prepared the action plan for the institutional recognition of the program in two different systems: justice and social protection. New School of New York has chosen Serbia case for a deeper analysis of the programme. Analysis was finalized in October 2015.</p>

Output Indicator Update	Reporting period: Final Report	
	Quantitative Information	Qualitative Information
Output Indicator 1: Training programme developed and accredited by Institute for Social Protection	Yes	Training programme for wwp accredited in the Social Protection Institute of Serbia, as a professional specialization programme for social service providers.
Output Indicator 2: Professional service providers capacitated to provide the appropriate treatment programmes for perpetrators	15 professionals trained by Norwegian experts during 2011 and 39 professionals trained by local experts during 2012. Professional psychotherapists in the following Centers for Social Work capacitated to provide the work with perpetrators specialized treatment: Belgrade, Kragujevac, Kruševac, Kraljevo, Čačak, Niš, Leskovac, Novi Sad, Subotica.	WWP was piloted in 2011-2012. The new round of trainings for professional service providers was supported in 2012 in order to assure continuity. Within the UNTF supported JP the program has been successfully scaled up in the following Centers for Social Work: Kruševac, Kraljevo, Čačak, Leskovac, Novi Sad, Subotica.

Output Indicator 3: Reduced recidivism to domestic violence of perpetrators undergoing the appropriate treatment in line with best practices from Europe	Yes	During 2013 and 2014 total of 228 perpetrators were individually interviewed, 75 perpetrators were admitted to the group therapy treatment, 85% of perpetrators did not commit violence during the treatment.
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Activity Update	
Activity 1: Prepare and publish the training materials for work with perpetrators program (WWP)	
Reporting period: Final Report	The training materials contextualized for the needs was prepared and published with UNDP support in course of 2012 in order to ensure continuity of the piloted phase. The Book on Accredited Training Programmes for CSWs of the Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Serbia contains the specialized curriculum, accredited in the social protection system in the year 2012.
Activity 2: Organization of trainings for professionals in 4 centers for social work (CSW)	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>In the first pilot round of trainings for introduction of new service work with perpetrators program in social protection services, a group of 15 local professionals was trained and mentored for a year by Norwegian experts based on the program "Alternative to Violence". The local trained experts who accredited the program for work with perpetrators in the Social Protection Institute of Serbia initiated trainings of fellow professionals in the social protection system with UNDP support:</p> <p>Kragujevac professionals trained a group of 12 professionals from the following centers for social work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 from Kragujevac, • 2 from Arandjelovac, • 4 from Cacak, • 3 from Kraljevo. <p>Niš professionals trained a group of 15 professionals from the following centers for social work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 from Leskovac, • 3 from Pirot, • 3 from Kruševac, • 3 from CSW Niš and 2 PhD students from the Faculty of Philosophy (Department for Psychology) <p>Beograd professionals trained a group of 12 professionals from the following centers for social work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 from Beograd, • 2 from Vršac, • 2 from Niš, • 2 from Subotica. <p>Thus, in Serbia there are 15 professionals trained by Norwegian experts and 39 professionals trained by local experts.</p>

Activity 3: Realize therapy treatments for work with perpetrators in 8 centers for social work (CSW)	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>All 8 centers for social work are implementing the individual and group therapy treatments for perpetrators. The group therapy treatments consist in 24 sessions over 3-6 months period, depending on frequency of sessions (once or twice a week). The six CSW in which the program has been scaled up have acquired knowledge and competencies to provide this new service.</p> <p>During the period September 2013 - December 2014 total of 228 perpetrators were individually interviewed in 495 individual sessions. Total number of 75 perpetrators were admitted to the group therapy treatment, 85% of perpetrators did not commit violence during the treatment.</p> <p>The City authorities in Kragujevac and Novi Sad pledged budget funds for the implementation of the program in 2015, which represents a solid ground for the sustainability of the program. In addition, UNDP supported with the addition TRAC funds the establishment of the national network for work with perpetrators programs. It has been constituted in March 2015 and represents a new institutional platform for exchange of practices, knowledge and expertise among wwp service providers, but also a basis for joint lobbying efforts towards the national government for the institutional positioning of the new service in justice and social protection systems.</p>

Output 1.3	
General public better informed about GBV, available protection mechanisms and engaged in actively preventing it	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Overall Progress:</p> <p>Thanks to the JP the general public has much more access to information regarding GBV and VaW in Serbia. The web-one-stop-shop-info-center increased the awareness and information level of the general public on these issue, while the specialized trainings for journalists and editors on gender sensitive reporting in cases of VaW assured an increased interest of media for these topics. In addition, continuous public campaigns, local level public events kept the issue high in the public agenda. The change of public towards VaW and GBV is illustrated by a significant increase of media attention to these issues.</p> <p>In addition to significant coverage of general public (education professionals, pupils and parents) through education system, the activities with youth, girls and boys, realized in the selected municipalities, with local partners and through social media, increased significantly awareness and the interest of this social group to GBV and resulted in numerous youth-led initiatives at the local level.</p>

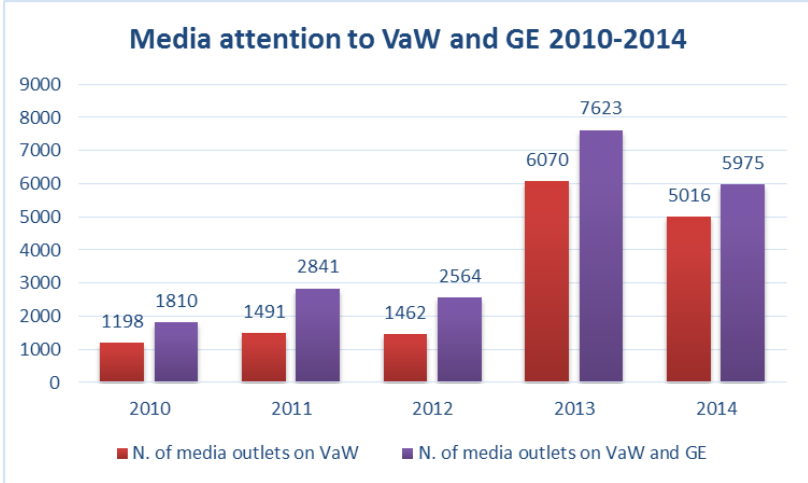
Output Indicator Update	Reporting period: Final Report	
	Quantitative Information	Qualitative Information
Output Indicator 1: Public events on VaW in local communities organized (yes/no) One-stop shop web center for information established (yes/no)	Two national conferences organized on 26 th April 2013. and 25 th November 2013. with more than 300 participants each. During 2014, 10 public events were organized on V-day and 35 local level events during 16 days of activism campaign (video available: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3-yMBsN-eKg)	Over 30.000 persons took part in the public events organized within the JP

Public discourse qualitatively changed in reporting on VaW."	<p>Yes/67 local youth lead activities in 10 municipalities</p> <p>Web-one-stop-shop-info-center established and running in cooperation with the Fund B92: www.sigurnakuca.net</p> <p>Quantity of media outlets on VaW significantly increased over the project implementation period (in 2012 total number of 1462 vs 6070 in 2013 and 5016 in 2014)</p> <p>During the course of the project, PSEEGE's webpage www.hocudaznas.org set up during a previous UNTF-supported project was regularly updated.</p>	<p>2013: Page views: 17,973</p> <p>30.000 unique users of web platform in 2014</p> <p>58.513 visitors in 2015</p> <p>Two qualitative analyses on media reporting on VaW were conducted (I 2013 and 2015)</p>
Output Indicator 2: No. of peer educators	36 trainers of peer educators, 721 young people trained of which 172 (73 girls and 99 boys) remained active as peer educators.	Peer educators are trained by trainers coming from Center E8 and Autonomous women center – linking two important approaches to GBV prevention – empowerment of girls and engagement and change of gender construct among boys. Peer educators in 10 selected localities are gathered around CSOs, schools or the Youth office.
Output Indicator 3: No. of young people reached through social media campaign	15,000	The reach has been achieved through new web-page on “Be a man”, FB activities, and you-tube views of the video spot on GBV online/offline (developed by young people themselves). Page created for this project managed to get 3,387 followers, most popular posts (photos from activities) usually reached 1,500-2,000 while the highest ranking post reached 8000 people. Webpage had a total of 39.668 views.

Activity Update

Activity 1: Set up the web-one-stop-shop-info-center on available protection mechanisms and realization of public events/round tables within the international campaign 16 days of activism against VaW

Reporting period: Final Report	<p>In cooperation with the Fund B92 , UN in Serbia established the first web-one-stop-shop-info-center on VaW, a web platform about violence against women with the following content available, for example: “what is violence”, “how to protect oneself”, “where to seek the assistance and support”; making data, research, information, updated news, database of femicide narratives, database of service providers with search engine by municipalities, helpline telephone numbers, calendar of events, video library, forum, information about programmes for perpetrators, etc. available.</p> <p>Follwoing the first year , whereby number of visitors to the website was y 30,000 , in 2015 the number increased to</p>
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	<p>58,513. Such approach clearly contributed to the major visibility of the UN and other actors' efforts invested in preventing and eliminating Vaw.</p> <p>Web-one-stop-shop-info-center on Violence against Women in Serbia: http://sigurnakuca.net/pocetna.4.html</p>																		
<p>Activity 2: Monitor media reporting on cases of VaW through regular press clipping, media coverage quantitative analysis and screening of video spots against VaW.</p>																			
<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>Since 2010, UNDP initiated the regular media monitoring through thematic press clipping on violence against women in Serbia. In the period 2010-2012 the press clipping was provided by Ninamedia agency, while the period 2013-2014 was covered by the agency Ebart. The press clipping by both agencies was done against the same criteria, key words and coverage of media sources, instructed in both cases by UNDP in order to assure the methodological consistency and comparability over the time. The regular annual quantitative analysis of media outlets on VaW in the period 2010-2014, enabled us to observe the reporting trends over the four years period, which are presented in this paper. Over the observed period of time, 2010-2014, it has been possible to identify the three most significant trends:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The increase and of media attention to reporting on the issues of VaW and gender equality; 2. The narrowing down of the focus of media attention to the issue of VaW, at expenses of the other issues relevant to gender equality; 3. The boom of media's interest to the issue of VaW in 2013. <p>Graph n.1: Media attention to VaW and GE 2010-2014</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Media attention to VaW and GE 2010-2014</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>N. of media outlets on VaW</th> <th>N. of media outlets on VaW and GE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>1198</td> <td>1810</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>1491</td> <td>2841</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>1462</td> <td>2564</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>6070</td> <td>7623</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>5016</td> <td>5975</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The explanations for these trends may be partially attributed to the comprehensiveness of the UN interventions in the field of eliminating VaW in Serbia, which included extensive work in prevention efforts and the focus on work with media.</p>	Year	N. of media outlets on VaW	N. of media outlets on VaW and GE	2010	1198	1810	2011	1491	2841	2012	1462	2564	2013	6070	7623	2014	5016	5975
Year	N. of media outlets on VaW	N. of media outlets on VaW and GE																	
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2014	5016	5975																	

Activity 3: Training for journalists and editors on gender-sensitive reporting on cases of VAW	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>It the period 2013-2014 UN implemented trainings for journalists and editors about gender-sensitive reporting on violence against women throughout Serbia, which consequently resulted in broadened perception that violence against women is a socially important topic of public interest. In regular UNDP research about the citizens' perception of discrimination in Serbia, in 2013 for the first time women appeared as the most discriminated against social group, which also supports the thesis that UN activities considerably contributed to the visibility of the issue in the public sphere. Within the UNCT Serbia JP "Integrated Response to VaW in Serbia", supported by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, in the period 2013-2014 over 60 journalists and editors were trained on gender sensitive reporting on VaW throughout the country (Belgrade, Novi Sad, Vrnjacka Banja, Sjenica, Kragujevac, Alibunar, Prijepolje).</p>
Activity 4: Develop education package for peer educators/peer teams in and out of school and ToT for peer educators/youth community groups.	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>UNICEF has partnered with two CSOs (one feminist women's rights organization – Autonomous Women Centre and the other focused on youth, particularly boys – Centre E8) to educate and mobilise youth in 10 selected localities engaging them to act against VAW/GBV, changing negative social norms, beliefs and tolerance to violence. Bringing partners of these two organisations on the local level has been characterized as revolution by many women's rights NGOs. This process entailed training and co-ordination of 36 young peer trainers (18 boys and 18 girls) who mentored 427 peer activists in 10 locations (174 girls and 253 boys) that managed to reach out through face to face local community activities (round tables, street actions, panels and workshops, forum theaters and movie sessions etc.) around 7,650 young people sensitizing them to gender and GBV issues. Curricula and agenda for peer workshops were developed based on AWC's/Centre E8 programmes on peer education. More than 95% of training participants find the content of seminars applicable and consider their knowledge was significantly improved after workshops. The sustainability challenge remains, however, the youth programme is accompanied by meeting of various stakeholders on the local level to address this issue. In addition most of the local organization/institutions have prioritized peer education activities in their strategies and are already applying for funds and support elsewhere. Both NGOs are also planning to keep all the peer activists in the virtual network providing them with online support and guidance when needed.</p>
Activity 5: Develop and implement communication and social mobilisation activities for young people	
	<p>Each locality organised at least 3 local awareness raising, IEC and/or mobilisation activities lead by girls and boys for their specific peers. In addition, activities intensified for the International Youth Day (12th of August) and „16 days of activism against violence against women“. It included public debates, distribution of promo material, dance performances, forum theatre performances, school lectures, sports tournaments, theatre play "Macho Men", "Be a Man" club public actions with/for boys etc. In order to complement and guide face-to-face activities the following materials were produced, printed and widely distributed: 1000 brochures for peer educators on recognizing GBV and additional 5000 targeting especially boys, 8000 leaflets on GBV with focus on sexual violence, 1000 about rape and various promotion materials with prevention messages such as T-shirts, underwear, personal mirrors, bracelets and Frisbees. "Macho man" youth lead theater show was performed in 4 localities for app 400 youth, provoking gender norms and stereotypes of the youngest generation. Through newly developed web page on "working with boys/preventing GBV" and social media messages through FB, you-tube (video spot on GBV online/offline), more than 15,000 youth were reached.</p>

Outputs under Outcome 2

- **Overall progress:** Describe the current situation of the output and how it is contributing to (or hindering) the intended outcome(s). Please explain any difference in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period. If the project has not yet delivered this output, please describe the progress made thus far, including any unexpected circumstances that have contributed to (or hindered) the output. (**maximum 250 words par output**)
- **Current status of output indicator:** Please provide quantitative and/or qualitative data on the current status of each output indicator (**maximum 50 words per cell**). To avoid double counting from the previous report(s), please do not count the achieved outputs that have been already reported in the previous report(s).

Project Activities under the Output

- **Activity Update:** Please provide a brief description on the current status of each project activity. If relevant, explain delays in activity implementation, the nature of the constraints, and the actions taken to mitigate future delays. (**maximum 250 words**)

Output 2.1	Improved quality of general services and multisectoral institutional response to VaW at local level	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Overall Progress:</p> <p>Today, nearly every municipality in Serbia has signed a local agreement on the implementation of the set of protocols for intersectoral cooperation, but they are implemented with very different levels of success. Observing the change through official statistics on the national level, it can be noted that there is a continued increase of the number of registered cases of violence in the family and in intimate partner relations in the social welfare system which testifies positive developments in the institutional capacities for identification and response to violence against women. In 2013, the Institute for Social Welfare registered for the first time a doubled number of criminal charges initiated by the centres for social work in relation to 2012, which is a direct consequence of the establishment of intersectoral cooperation.</p> <p>In 5 targeted municipalities UNICEF supported representatives from 6 relevant sectors in increasing effectiveness of their response particularly to violence against women with minor children by increasing collaboration and understanding between systems for protection of women and for protection of children from violence. Therefore the number of case conferences organised after the seminars for planning measures for protection of women and their children victims of violence increased. UN Women's partner Provincial Secretariat for Economy and Employment and Gender Equality facilitated the signing of local cooperation agreements in 11 municipalities in Vojvodina, defining responsibilities and actions of local stakeholders in cases of violence.</p>	

Output Indicator Update	Reporting period: Final Report	
	Quantitative Information	Qualitative Information
Output Indicator 1: No. of municipalities in which relevant institutions organize case conferences and use protocols on	11 municipalities in Vojvodina capacitated to provide integrated response to VAW, including organization of case conferences (371 professionals participated).	In 16 municipalities, service providers' developed capacities to organize case conferences and increase knowledge on local agreements operationalization.

procedures for addressing cases of DV and inter-institutional cooperation.	5 cities In Central Serbia trainings trained on coordinated action and conference cases 123 professionals (social workers, psychologists, police officers, judge, prosecutors, healthcare workers, education professionals, women's NGOs representatives) participated.	Vojvodina municipalities use local protocols on procedures for addressing DV cases and interinstitutional cooperation. Serbian cities produced coordinated action plan, case conference plan of action, identified "issues" for local protocol coverage.
Output Indicator 2: No. of professional who received training on VaW related issues	443 professionals from CSW, police, court/prosecutor's office, schools and healthcare centres, from 11 municipalities in Vojvodina passed trainings on VAW and increased their knowledge and institutional response. Central Serbia 108 professionals (CSW, Health Care center, schools) in 5 cities/municipalities 342 judges and prosecutors 205 police officers	Professionals received training on VaW related issues during the Project – enabled to implement multsectoral approach at the local level Extensive capacity development was undertaken of professionals in the target municipalities, aimed at their operationalization and focused on how to deal with concrete cases of domestic violence. Judicial Academy Police Academy
Output Indicator 3: No. of municipalities that use software-based system for tracking the institutional response to gender based violence	Two municipalities tested the software-based system for tracking. Use of the software will depend on decision to be made at national level.] 0	Due to the challenges and complexity of putting software based system for tracking the institutional response to gender based violence, the work towards this output has been modified, as explained below.

Activity Update

Activity 1: Trainings for judges and prosecutors in cooperation with Judicial Academy and MoJ (curriculum + spec.protocol) and for police officers in cooperation with Police Academy and Mol and provision of consultative support for implementation of the normative framework related to DV

Reporting period: Final Report	UNDP supported the Judicial Academy to develop and implement advanced programs for judges and prosecutors on VAW in family and in intimate partner relationships in the period September 2013- December 2014 : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family/civil legal protection from VaW. Attended by 112 judges and prosecutors (94 female, 18 male). 2. Criminal justice protection of domestic violence. Attended by 39 participants (16 male, 23 female) – 25 judges, 11 prosecutors, 3 other. 3. Enforcement in domestic legal relations – child handover. Attended by 88 participants (21 male, 67 female). 4. Workshops on domestic violence protection system for the third generation, attended by 34 (13 male, 21 female) participants.
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	<p>5. Initial training on domestic violence protection system for the fourth generation, attended by 46 (22 male, 24 female) participants.</p> <p>6. The principle of opportunity/probation – direction of perpetrators of violence to work with perpetrators programs psychosocial treatment, attended by 23 prosecutors (10 male, 13 female)</p> <p>UNDP supported Criminal and Police Academy to develop and implement advanced program for police officers on sexual and gender based violence. It resulted in an advanced specialized curriculum with the manual and 205 police officers trained (35 female). The target group were police officers in uniforms in operational units that work on daily basis in cases of domestic violence against women. The training were held in interactive workshop forms with case studies. The training covered operative procedures defined by the General Protocol for cooperation and by the specialized protocol for the Ministry of Interior.</p>
<p>Activity 2: Deliver 10 trainings in local communities based on General Protocol in Central Serbia (cooperation, exchange, case conferences, local action plans), 15 trainings for professionals on GBV in AP Vojvodina (basic knowledge on GBV, case conferences, coordinated community action)</p>	
<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>Over the JP implementation, the UN agencies in Serbia have supported implementation of specialized trainings for intersectoral cooperation in 30 towns (10 in Central Serbia and 19 in AP Vojvodina) and more than 1000 service providers benefited from the specialized trainings provided by a specialist women’s NGO Autonomous Women’s Centre.</p> <p>Municipalities were supported to become better able to deliver “integrated service” to survivors of VaW through multisectoral cooperation model. Total of 251 service providers received specialized trainings on how to use the set of multisectoral protocols, how to plan and implement coordinated community actions, how to plan and implement conference case. The implementation of their plans was supported through three follow up seminars.</p> <p>A total of 19 trainings for professionals on GBV in AP Vojvodina were delivered during the course of the project. Trainings were focused on building participants’ capacities in the following issues: domestic violence and institutional response, coordinated community action and use of case conference as an efficient method to tackle individual cases of DV. Four more trainings than initially planned were organized due to savings made in the implementation of project activities. All the trainings were implemented by the PSEEGE, according to the accredited programs of the Autonomous Women’s Center.</p>
<p>Activity 3: 5 trainings for inter-sectoral group of professionals in selected 5 local communities for recognizing consequences of violence against women and children and to stimulate them for more efficient protection of women and children victims of gender based violence</p>	
<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>Based on the need and identified opportunities these trainings were added in the second implementation year. Curricula and agenda for seminars for professionals were developed based on the research conducted by AWC with support of UNICEF “Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence against Women on Children and the Response of Public Services” (http://www.unicef.rs/files/Uticao_nasilja_u_partnerskim_odnosima_na%20decu.pdf).</p> <p>In 2014, five seminars were conducted for 108 professionals (representatives of CSW, Police, Health Care center, Basic Court and mentors and schools teams from the School without Violence programme) in 5 cities/municipalities: 93 women and 15 men. 95% of professionals finds the content of the seminar as applicable and 5% as partially applicable. Bringing closer together and increasing understanding between child protection professionals and professionals working in protecting women resulted in increased number of recognized cases of violence against women or her children and improved institutional proceeding and documenting violence cases. Justice system remained as the weakest chain link in effective response. Due to successful results the trainings were implemented in the remaining 5 of 10 municipalities in the Central Serbia where multi-sectorial VAW teams are supported. Through these seminars additional 103 professionals were involved</p>

	(74 women and 39 men). At the end of the JP a round table was organised for 37 professionals to exchange good practices in prevention and protection of women and children victims of violence, out of which Conclusions and recommendations are created and sent to all stakeholders.
Activity 4: Provide consultative support in development of protocols and coordinated action and implementation of coordinated action in 10 municipalities and implementation of software-based system for tracking institutional response to DV in 10 municipalities	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Consultative support in the development of protocols and coordinated actions in 11 municipalities of Vojvodina took place throughout the Project, under the leadership of PSEEGE. The main focus was on case conferences, as in most municipalities, local cooperation agreements were already signed and case conferences were seen as the most efficient way to put them in practice and improve further local cooperation. CSWs were responsible for selecting cases and inviting relevant professionals from other responsible institutions to meetings, implemented in the form of case conference, with expert support from NGO Autonomous Women's Center and PSEEGE. Case conferences aimed at developing individual plan for protection indicating the responsible institution and timeframe.</p> <p>The activity related to software-based system for tracking institutional response to DV, has encountered several challenges. To institutionalize the software, agreement and approval from several sectoral ministries is needed. Elections held in 2012 and 2013 brought new political reality and decision-makers involved in the originally planned activity were replaced by new ones. 2014 floods caused delays in pursuing discussions with national level decision-makers. Thus, UN Women and PSEEGE decided to focus on facilitating discussions, raising awareness among decision-makers and offer platform for exchange among key stakeholders. PSEEGE produced several short movies demonstrating the practical use of software and how individual cases are being tracked by line institutions. With the support of UNCT two presentations of the software were organized: for the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and for the Social Protection Institute and Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.</p>
Activity 5: Provide consultative support to Centers for Social Work from 45 municipalities in Vojvodina to organize case conferences	
Reporting period: Final Report	Consultative support provided by PSEEGE focused on the 11 target municipalities where protocols have been signed, considering that case conferences have been seen as the most practical and effective way of putting the protocols into practice. In addition, PSEEGE organized an inter-municipal event on social housing as a measure for dealing with cases of DV, held in Apatin in December, and including representatives from 14 municipalities.
Output 2.2	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Improved system of specialist services in response to VaW</p> <p>Overall Progress: In Serbia, the concept of specialist services in response to VaW was not officially recognized by the institutions prior to the JP implementation. The ratification of the Istanbul convention in October 2013 and the subsequent entry into force as of August 2014 opened the possibility for the institutional recognition of specialist services, with specific focus on women's NGOs as specialist service providers. JP supported an intensive and continuous dialogue between women's NGOs and the state in order to open the institutional space for the recognition of women's NGOs as specialist service providers for women survivors. It set the basis for financing of these services by the state, as well as for the establishment of the national SOS helpline specialist service on the basis of</p>

	a network of women's NGOs. In November 2015, the government of Serbia adopted the Rulebook on provision of the SOS hotline specialized service.
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Output Indicator Update	Reporting period: Final Report	
	Quantitative Information	Qualitative Information
Output Indicator 1: No. of professionals capacitated to provide immediate guidance to the VAW survivors on using services in local communities	84 30 11 women's NGOs 10 women's NGOs	84 professionals in Vojvodina 30 women's NGOs SOS consultants received a specialized training by Women's Aid, UK national SOS helpline service provider. 11 women's NGOs SOS helpline service providers – within these 50 consultants and 60 volunteers. 10 representatives of women's NGOs in drafting SOS minimum standards.
Output Indicator 2: System up and running 24/7 (yes/no)	No National SOS helpline establishment depends upon State's commitment to officially recognize and institutionalize position of women's NGOs as specialist service providers, support and finance their work and networking to provide national SOS helpline service. 11 SOS helpline services supported; 2000 women survivors primary beneficiaries received assistance' 5000 calls received.	National SOS helpline establishment implied preparatory activities not explicitly stated in RRF but implemented throughout the project. SOS helpline minimum standards drafted by MoLESP and specialized women's NGOs. JP contributed to defining minimum standards, adopted as Rulebook in November 2015. Government undertaking additional steps ahead of establishment of national SOS.

Activity Update	
Activity 1: Network specialist service providers to survivors of violence (institutions and organizations, women's groups) and define the minimum standards for SOS hotline service provision	
Reporting period: Final report	The focus of UNDP's efforts has been directed towards institutional recognition of specialist support services for women survivors. Considering that the Law on Social Welfare opened the possibility to recognize the so-called "other" service providers (Art. 17), the

	<p>working group of representatives of women's NGOs and two line ministries in charge of social policy and interior affairs was supported by UNDP to develop minimum standards for the service of helpline for women victims of violence , adopted in the form of Rulebook that defines more closely the institutional position of specialist services and specialist helpline service for women survivors of violence . Institutional recognition and positioning of specialist services for women with the experience of violence potentially opens the way to establishing a unique national helpline for Serbia based on the network of women's NGOs specialized in this work</p>
<p>Activity 2: Setting up national SOS hotline: databases, technical agreements etc.</p>	
<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>UNDP supported 11 specialist women's organizations in providing the SOS specialist service. These 11 specialist women's NGOs and their 50 consultants and 50 volunteers responded to over 5,000 survivors' calls and provided direct support services to over 2,000 women survivors of violence. In addition, through their activities in local communities, these organizations reached over 20,000 individuals. These data are even more impressive considering that among these 11 organizations there are three Roma women's NGOs (Osvit – Dawn from Niš, Association of Roma Women Novi Bečej and Daje), that provided direct support to as many as 1,128 Roma women. To compare, the report of the Gender Equality Deputy Ombudsman states that in the same period, centres for social work registered and worked with "397 Roma women and women from other national minorities".</p> <p>In November 2014, UNDP organized a specialized training with the UK experts from Women's Aid organization which is providing the service of national SOS helpline for UK. In this occasion 30 representatives from women's NGOs in Serbia participated and discussed the possible forms of the national SOS helpline network service providers. Women's Aid presented various "tools" (e.g. database software, risk assessment, minimum standards, network protocols etc. and made these tools available for organizations in Serbia).</p>
<p>Activity 3: Organize 6 day trainings for Center for Social Work (CSW) for improvement of specialized services to survivors of VaW</p>	
<p>Reporting period: Final Report</p>	<p>In the course of the Project, 8 specialized trainings took place in Vojvodina: Three trainings were held for CSW professionals from municipalities of Stara Pazova, Indjija, Ruma, Sremska Mitrovica, Apatin, Novi Becej, Sombor, Backa Topola, Mali Idjos, Kanjiza, Becej, Coka, Backi Petrovac, Ada, Pancevo, Bela Crkva, Zrenjanin, Vrbas and Plandište. The trainings focused on interviewing techniques with perpetrators at the CSW, according to the accredited program of the Autonomous Women's Center; Three specialized trainings for CSW professionals were held for municipalities of Indjija, Stara Pazova, Irig, Sombor, Vršac, Bačka Palanka, Bački Petrovac, Apatin, Novi Bečej, Kikinda, Odzaci, Novi Sad, Ada, Becej, Subotica, Coka, Kanjiza The trainings focused on counseling and therapeutic work with survivors of VAW; Two specialized trainings were held for CSW professionals from municipalities of Apatin, Zrenjin, Irig, Pančevo, Vršac, Kovin, Bačka Topola, Novi Bečej, Kanjiža, Sremska Mitrovica and Nova Crnja. The training was focused on: 1) analysis of the GBV cases in which National Ombudsman found inadequate institutional response, 2) dealing with professional stress and burn out of professionals dealing with GBV cases. Two trainings for police officers were organized, in Nova Crnja and Mali Idjos. In same municipalities, peer education on GBV was organized for secondary schools students. One training on GBV was organized for professors of civic education from Apatin, Vrsac, Pancevo, Zrenjanin, Kanjiza, Novi Becej, Pecinci, Sremska Mitrovica and Novi Sad. The training was focused on building capacities of educational staff to effectively transfer knowledge on EVAW on students.</p>
<p>Activity 4: Provide further technical assistance to CSOs to apply quality standards in their services</p>	

Reporting period: Final Report	Final session on strategic planning for CSO operating helplines in Vojvodina was organized in Palic in May, 2014, under the leadership of PSEEGE. Representatives of all six operating helplines in Vojvodina participated in the meeting. The aim of the meeting was to strengthen the development of the SOS Vojvodina helpline network, both in terms of quality of service and in terms of the cooperation of network members. The main goals of the Network were defined during the strategic planning, as well as the network's structure, management and decision making process. In November and December, PSEEGE supported further capacity building activities of helpline in Vojvodina.
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Output 2.3	Policy framework addressing VaW in AP Vojvodina revised
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Overall Progress:</p> <p>The UN Women partner, the Provincial Secretariat for Economy, Employment and Gender Equality (PSEEGE), was supported to lead in the development and adoption of a new policy framework on EVAW. PSEEGE developed a <i>Program on the Protection of Women from Violence in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relations 2015-2020</i> (equivalent to a Strategy at the Provincial level), as well as an Action Plan for Program implementation in 2015, with appropriate budget allocations. The Program was adopted by the Assembly of the Province of Vojvodina on 23 December 2014, together with a budget of approximately 70,000 USD for implementation of the Action Plan in 2015. UN Women supported a participatory and quality-assured process of program development. The program was developed by a Working Group consisting of experts and government representatives and on the basis of a wide consultation process. It is based on an evaluation of achievements and lessons learned from a similar program for the previous period and it is also aligned with the Istanbul Convention and responds to the CEDAW Committee Concluding Observations to Serbia. The program includes and draws upon two analytical products, of which their development was also supported: a policy paper on economic empowerment of women survivors and a tailor-made outreach program for women belonging to minority and marginalized communities. The program has one long-term and 4 short term goals, while the Action Plan 2015 contains concrete activities and measures that will be undertaken by different government institutions in the Province of Vojvodina towards the goals.</p>

Output Indicator Update	Reporting period: Final Report	
	Quantitative Information	Qualitative Information
Output Indicator 1: No. of beneficiaries who were consulted in the development of		A total of 401 people were consulted in the development of the Program

the Strategy	401	
Output Indicator 2: No. of positive expert opinions on the quality of the Strategy	25	25 positive expert opinions were received on the quality of the Program
Output Indicator 3: No. of positive expert opinions on the quality of policy paper on Economic empowerment of women survivors of violence and tailor-made outreach programme for women from minority and marginalized communities	14	6 positive expert opinion on the quality of the policy paper on economic empowerment of women survivors of violence were received and 8 positive expert opinion on the quality of the program for women from minority and marginalized communities

Activity Update	
Activity 1: Conduct participatory consultation process for the development of the Strategy (including focus groups and consultative support of international expert)	
Reporting period: Final report	Participatory consultations took place on the content of the Program and involved a total of 401 people, including experts from NGOs and government, service providers, members of Parliament, etc.
Activity 2: Draft and submit for approval new End VaW Strategy (including monitoring framework and costing of the Strategy)	
Reporting period: Final Report	With support of UN Women, PSEEGE developed the <i>Program on the Protection of Women from Violence in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relations 2015-2020</i> (equivalent to a Strategy at the Provincial level), as well as a Monitoring framework and an Action Plan for Program implementation in 2015, with appropriate budget allocations. The Program passed through adoption procedure in the Government and in the Assembly and was adopted by the Assembly of the Province of Vojvodina on 23 December 2014.
Activity 3: Develop a policy paper on economic empowerment of women survivors of violence	
Reporting period: Final Report	A policy paper on economic empowerment of women survivors of violence was developed by Working Group consisting of CSO and government representatives, and under PSEEGE leadership. The policy paper represents an annex to the new EVAW Provincial Program. It has the following structure: 1) Introduction – needs for the policy, definition of economic empowerment of women; 2) Situation analysis – employment, work and VAW, current policies and measures and effects of their implementation and examples of good practices; 3) Measures – general preparatory stage, subsidized employment, self-employment.
Activity 4: Develop a tailor-made outreach programme for women belonging to marginalized groups	
Reporting period: Final Report	The tailor-made outreach programme for women belonging to marginalized groups was developed by a Working Group consisting of CSO and government representatives, and under PSEEGE leadership. The programme represents an Annex to the EVAW Provincial Program. It focuses on: a) trainings for professionals from institutions, for work with women from vulnerable

	groups; b) activities aimed at increasing the knowledge and understanding of women from vulnerable groups about available services of protection from violence in partner relationships and their rights.
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IV: M&E and Audit Activities

M&E and Audit Activity Update: Briefly explain the current status of each M&E and/or audit activity. If relevant, please explain the delays in activity implementation, the nature of the constraints, and the actions taken to mitigate future delays. (maximum 250 words)

M&E and Audit Activity Update	
M&E Activity 1: Conduct a final external project evaluation	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Final project evaluation was conducted in the period June - September 2015.</p> <p>http://www.rs.undp.org/content/dam/serbia/Publications%20and%20reports/English/Final%20Report%20VaW%20DV_15.10.2015.pdf?download</p> <p>Evaluation has confirmed that the JP has contributed significantly to building of integrated response to VaW in Serbia by improving capacities of key stakeholders to implement measures to address VaW, building strong partnerships between the UN responsible governmental authorities and civil society. The reasons for the observed success of this project's activities, as well as for the extraordinary level of achievements of the results under two identified outcomes lies in the fact that the JP has built their interventions directly on experiences of individual UN agencies' programmes in area of VaW and based on clearly identified needs and capacities at the local and regional levels. Furthermore, the precondition for success of the project implementation was solidified by ensuring strong partnerships between the implementing partners and the three participating UN agencies (UNDP, UN WOMEN and UNICEF), succeeding to include CSOs, on equal footing, into that partnership.</p>
M&E Activity 2: Development of instruments for research in schools and its implementation	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>Already in 2013 the research instruments and baseline study on GBV was implemented in 50 schools in Serbia. The most important results indicated that 69% of elementary school students and even 74% of high school students have been exposed to at least one of the forms of gender based violence during the first three months of the 2013/2014 school year. Although the percentages of boys and girls who suffer GBV are close, importantly, percentages of those who perpetrate violence is different – boys more often than girls commit acts of violence. The research also identified high tolerance to GBV, particularly by boys. 44% of boys find that sexual harassment of girls is acceptable, every 5th boys think that there are situations when a boyfriend can slap his girlfriend, while 60% of boys and 27% of girls justify violence against persons with homosexual orientation. (http://www.sbn.rs/vesti-iz-programa/rezultati-10).</p> <p>The repeated study to measure progress achieved through school-based programme took place in 2015, thus allowing sufficient time for GBV programme implementation in the schools and communities. Based on the study implemented in selected schools, understanding and attitudes to GBV improved significantly. The cumulative indicator shows that % of boys and girls who don't approve any form of GBV increased 2.5 times (from 8% at the beginning of the project to 20% at the end).</p>

M&E Activity 3: Monitoring and review meetings with key beneficiaries and implementing partners	
Reporting period: Final Report	Throughout the JP, the monitoring missions and review meetings have been held on regular basis with the key beneficiaries and implementing partners throughout Serbia. Monitoring reports available upon request.
M&E Activity 4: Qualitative analysis of public discourse on VaW (baseline study and final evaluation)	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>The baseline study on qualitative discourse covered the period 2010-2012. “Media Coverage of Violence against Women in Serbia - Qualitative Analysis” – available in Serbian with summary in English: http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/library/poverty/kvalitativna-analiza-medijskog-izvetavanja-o-nasilju-nad-enama-u/ http://sigurnakuca.net/un_protiv_nasilja/publikacije_projekta/kvalitativna_analiza_medijskih_sadrzaja_o_nasilju_nad_zenama.177.html</p> <p>The end study covering the period 2013 and 2014 and identified changes in public discourse on VaW. It was conducted in the period April-May 2015. “Media in Serbia in 2014 on gender based violence: Between Stereotype and Fun” – available in Serbian with summary in English: http://sigurnakuca.net/un_protiv_nasilja/publikacije_projekta/mediji_u_srbiji_2014_o_rodno_zasnovanom_nasilju_izmedju_stereotipa_i_zabave.767.html</p>
M&E Activity 5: Conduct research to map service provision to victims of VaW and develop recommendations on how to align service provision with requirements of the Istanbul convention.	
Reporting period: Final Report	<p>The baseline study was conducted and published in 2013. News from the future: the Istanbul convention and due diligence in combating VaW - available in Serbian with summary in English: http://sigurnakuca.net/un_protiv_nasilja/publikacije_projekta/vesti_iz_buducnosti:_istanbulska_konvencija_i_odgovornost_drzave_za_borbu_protiv_nasilja_nad_zenama.388.html</p> <p>The end line study mapping the changes and focusing on multisectoral cooperation at the local level was conducted and published in 2015. “Multisectoral cooperation: An obligation or wishful thinking?” - available in English: http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/library/poverty/multisectoral-cooperation--an-obligation-or-wishful-thinking/</p>

Audit Activity 1: Conduct a final project audit	
Reporting period: Final Report	The final project audit has been scheduled for period March-April 2016..

Map of towns where the JP activities have been implemented

