



## The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women

### Narrative Report Template for UNCT

The Narrative Report section of Final Report consists of fourteen (14) sub-sections listed in the table below. Please note that the Next Steps sub-section is applicable to Annual Report only.

No.	Narrative Report Sub-sections	Annual Report	Final Report
3.1	Project Context	X	X
3.2	Progress Summary	X	X
3.3	Lessons Learned	X	X
3.4	Innovative Methodology	X	X
3.5	Existing Methodology	X	X
3.6	Issues and Challenges	X	X
3.7	Next Steps	X	
3.8	Sustainability	X	X
3.9	Voices from the field	X	X
3.10	Knowledge and Communication Products	X	X
3.11	Photos	X	X
3.12	Awards, special recognition and/or media coverage	X	X
3.13	Annexes: supporting documents	X	X
3.14	List of acronyms	X	X

### Basic Project Information

Name of Administrative Agent	Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)
Name of Coordinating Agent	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Serbia
Name of Participating Agencies	UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF
Project Title	Integrated Response to Violence against Women in Serbia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme Number (Atlas project number) 00084508</li> <li>• MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 0084440</li> </ul>
Countries of Implementation	Republic of Serbia
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	01/12/2012
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	31/05/2015
Total Grant Approved (USD)	999.648
Total Grant Received to date (USD)	999.648
Type of Report (Annual or Final Report)	Final Report Report
Reporting Period (dd/mm/yyyy – dd/mm/yyyy)	01/12/2012 – 31/105/2015

### 3.1 Project context

- Please provide a short description of any change in context during the reporting period, specifically linked to the project. (Maximum 1,500 words)

Over the JP implementation period significant context changes occurred, some of them with positive consequences while other represent challenges. The Republic of Serbia ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul convention) in October 2013, becoming the 8<sup>th</sup> country to have it ratified. It entered into force on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2014. It means that Serbia was one of the ten countries that ensured the entry into force of the Istanbul convention. Despite this demonstration of the political commitment to end VaW, the Government has not defined so far the plan for the Istanbul convention implementation. As one of the first countries that have ratified the convention, Serbia will be soon called to report on its implementation to the GREVIO Committee (established in August 2015).

In 2013, the UN CEDAW Committee issued the Concluding observations on Serbia's state report and urged the Republic of Serbia to submit the extraordinary follow up report on two specific recommendations: 17 and 23, referring to VaW and to coordination of GE policies.

With the establishment of the new Government in 2014, gender equality mechanisms in the country have been affected. The Gender Equality Directorate in the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs was downgraded to the level of section (lowest unit level) within the Secretariat of the same Ministry. In November 2014 the Government established the Coordinating Body for Gender Equality under the Deputy Prime Minister Cabinet, Ms. Zorana Mihajlovic, who is also the Minister for Construction, Transport and Infrastructure. The new gender equality mechanism is not yet clearly institutionally positioned, as it has been constituted seven months after the Government constitution and it hasn't found its place in the Law on Ministries. The new Law on Gender Equality that envisages official set up of this mechanism has been drafted,

however the adoption is still pending. At this point, it is still a coordination mechanism with the political strength in the person who chairs it. The other members of the Coordinating Body are the Minister of Labour, Employment, Veteran and social Affairs, the Minister for EU integration and the general secretary of the Government.

The elections and the subsequent change of the Government at the beginning of the 2014, implied changes in the Government structures at decision making positions, which meant change of decision makers that are in charge for cooperation with the UN agencies. UN implementing partners of the JP assured transition and the transfer of knowledge and practices from one Government office to the other. In May 2014 the severe floods affected a consistent part of the country and the priority of the new Government was to provide urgent immediate response and the subsequent recovery. These factors influenced the JP implementation by absorbing additional efforts of the UN Agencies to mitigate the new challenges and by slowing down the dynamics of the project implementation.

### 3.2 Progress summary

- What progress has the project made during the reporting period towards achieving the outcome(s) and the project goal? For whom (specific beneficiaries)? How? Provide concrete evidence if possible. Feel free to include large successes, as well as unexpected and/or incremental changes. (Maximum 1,500 words)

The results of the JP at all levels are clearly perceivable. This is confirmed by the findings of the final project evaluation. Women and girls are benefiting from the JP's achievements in the field of prevention and protection. The access to information, database of service providers and awareness of women's rights is greater among women and girls and the protection system is better equipped to stop violence and act in coordinated manner to provide integrated services to survivors.

UNCT led interventions through the JP implementation focused on ending VaW in family and in intimate partner relationships, in line with what was recognized by stakeholders as a burning issue. The UN agencies implemented a holistic approach to this form of VaW, articulated through the 5Ps, symbolized by the JP's logo, a hand with five fingers signifying due diligence and full commitment to the elimination of violence against women and girls.



5Ps

1. Policy
2. Prevention
3. Protection
4. Prosecution
5. Partnerships

Policy – through the JP, UN supported the Government to set up and implement a holistic strategic framework examining the multi-dimensional nature of VaW in family and in intimate partner relationships and the need to articulate institutional action spreading across several sectors, as well as to implement this strategic framework. During the JP implementation, the set of protocols defining cooperation and conduct of professionals in different sectors with the mandate to provide service to survivors of VaW was adopted by the line ministries. MoESTD issued a document identifying their roles and responsibilities in addressing this issue through prevention and protection mechanisms defined within the

Special protocol and by-law on protecting children from violence. The frame was adopted on the national level, and translated at the local level. The project support to the implementation of the multisectoral policies at the local level resulted in 29 municipalities having local level agreements on efficient implementation of multisectoral “integrated service delivery” approach. These municipalities were supported to implement local agreements in practice through trainings, case conferences and technical support. UN agencies through JP provided specialized trainings for intersectoral cooperation for more than 1000 service providers, implemented in cooperation with specialist women’s NGO Autonomous Women’s Centre. Trainings put a special focus on liaising local mechanisms for protection of women and children from violence, strengthening local capacities for quality interventions in protecting women and their children from violence. Looking at the change through official statistics, the continued year after year increase of the number of registered cases of violence in the family and in intimate partner relations can be registered both in the social welfare system and by the police authorities, as illustrated in the research commissioned through the JP (Branković, 2013: 105). This trend testifies positive developments in the institutional capacities for identification and response to VaW. 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 comparison to 2012, which indicates positive institutional developments in establishing intersectoral cooperation due to the JP efforts.

The JP supported drafting of new policy to address VaW in the family and in intimate partner relations for the period 2015-2020 in AP Vojvodina, adopted in December 2014. This success was accompanied by two groundbreaking achievements: 1. policy drafting included a consultative process with over 400 stakeholders which created a wide social and political consensus on the content of the new policy document; 2. political commitment was followed by allocating program budget resources for VaW policies implementation for the first time.

Prevention – UN supported a holistic approach to prevention (primary, secondary and tertiary). The interventions focused on raising public awareness through public campaigns, knowledge exchange about VaWG through research and creating platforms to present knowledge and make it available to professionals and interested public, on strengthening capacities of professionals and service providers to better understand GBV and respond more adequately to the needs of women survivors of violence, on scaling up the first program for the perpetrators of violence in the country, as well as on working with the media on deconstructing sensationalist reporting on the issue. The results are clearly perceivable in the boom of media attention to the issue of VaW, as illustrated in the RRF report. The web-one-stop-shop-info-center on VaW [www.sigurnakuca.net](http://www.sigurnakuca.net) became a reference point to many persons searching for the information, data and knowledge resources on the issue in the country, testified by the fact that by end 2015 the web platform had over 58.500 unique visitors.

The major breakthrough the JP made is reflected in introducing the issue of GBV in the education system. After the first GBV prevalence study with over 24000 school children and teachers across 50 schools in Serbia which also mapped gender norms, the MoESTD introduced education programs on GBV in the national “Schools without Violence” programme. Using a whole school approach methodology it addressed knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of teachers, pupils and parents in preventing and reacting to GBV. The innovated program for children had a dual approach – girls’ empowerment and work and engagement of boys on changing the way they perceive and practice masculinity. The high school youth was involved in peer-to-peer education programs that resulted in many community and social media based actions aiming to raise awareness on unacceptability of any form of GBV and reaching out to over 20,000 peers. Based on the evaluation study, implemented in the selected sample of schools involved in the project, the understanding and attitudes to GBV improved significantly during the project lifecycle – for some gender or GBV statements up to 22 percentage points. % of boys and girls who didn’t approve any form of SGBV, increased 2.5 times. The project supported training of all 18 MOEST school administration offices and school mentors that were not engaged in the JP. The trainings focused on prevention and intervention, procedures of reacting in cases of GBV, and roles of education institutions in promoting gender equality. All existing experts and

institutions supporting schools in their violence prevention programming were sensitized and are able to use this knowledge in their everyday interaction with schools. The production of the school manual further supported this process.

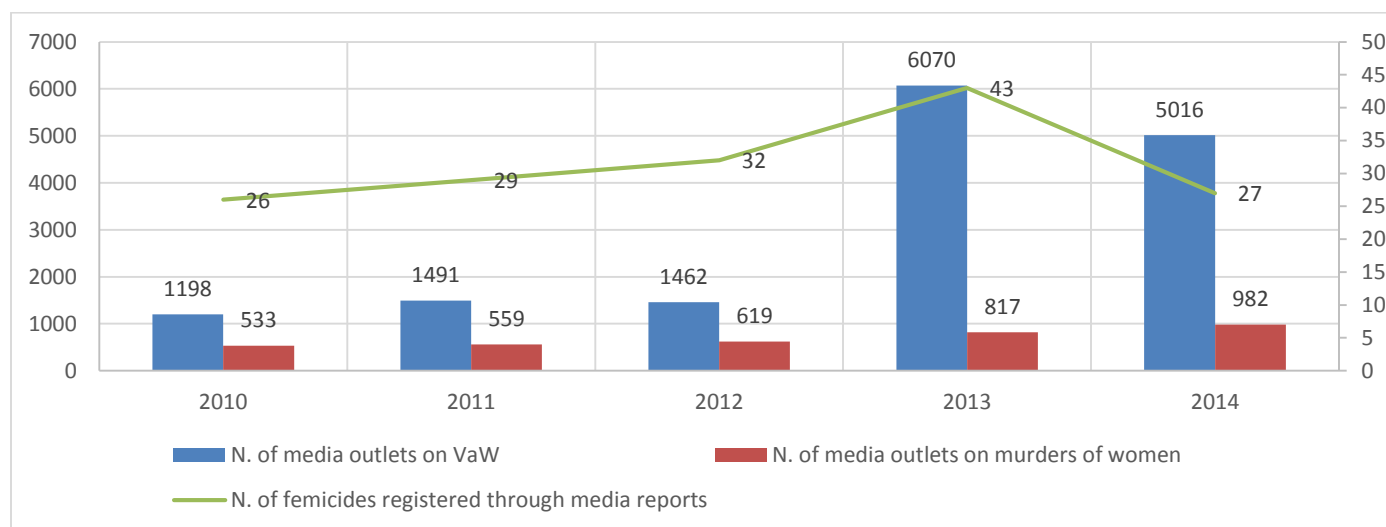
**Protection** – UN worked on improving the system of protection of women from violence by strengthening the response of general and specialist services, with special focus on the specialist service of telephone SOS helpline for women survivors of violence and on establishing an integrated response to VaW based on functional multisectoral cooperation.

**Prosecution** – Prosecution and punishment of perpetrators is a critical point of the system of protection from VaW, because, alongside its repressive function, it also serves to create an atmosphere of certainty of punishment, which makes conditions unfavourable for perpetrators and has a preventive effect. JP supported the introduction of the advanced specialized curriculum for judges and prosecutors about VaW in the Judicial Academy, which has become an integral part of the regular training programme of this institution. The same approach was used with the Criminal and Police Academy to strengthen the law enforcement and police response to VaW.

**Partnership** – UN, as a neutral partner, facilitated a constructive dialogue between the public and private sector, between institutions of the system and specialist support services for women survivors situated mainly within the women’s NGOs, throughout all the interventions with the aim of establishing solid partnerships. Partnerships at all levels of government were established, at the national level key government partners have been Ministry of Labour, Employment, Social and Veteran Affairs and Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, and the provincial level – Provincial Secretariat for Economy, Employment and Gender Equality, and at the local level – local authorities and service providers.

Such a complex network of activities implemented by the UN in Serbia over the past seven years contributed to establishing solid institutional grounds for effective implementation of the Istanbul convention.

During the JP intervention a significant decrease of number of femicides was registered. Observing the correlation between the number of media reports and femicide cases registered through media reports, it can be noticed that the year 2014 represented a clearly different trend in comparison to any previous year. In 2014 the focus on VaW remained high, while the focus on femicides increased and the number of registered femicide cases decreased. For the first time the quantitative increase of media reports on killings of females didn’t coincide with the increase of number of women murdered in the same period. As there were no legislative changes that would have allowed the monitoring of femicide prevalence in the country, it remains impossible to state whether there has been de facto decrease of number of femicides. Nevertheless, observation of the phenomenon over time through the same tool (press clipping analysis) enabled us to register the change. This change may be seen as one of indirect results (impact) of our long-term interventions in building the efficient protection mechanisms that eventually serve to prevent the most fatal consequence of VaW in family and intimate partner relationships – femicide.



### 3.3 Lessons learned

- What are the main lessons learned so far? Please describe what worked well and what did not work well and explain why.
- Highlight key lessons that can feed into learning and planning of new projects/initiatives. Please do not hesitate to highlight how mistakes might have led to new approaches, ideas and/or results. (Maximum 1,500 words)

UN's role in the country has served to open new spaces for policy debate and for introducing a different institutional approach to VaW in family and intimate partner relationships. In the past, the VaW was observed as a social pathology and deviant behavior, while the UN's interventions supported the local voices that advocated for human rights and gender sensitive approach in policies and institutional practices. The continuity of these interventions coming from the neutral partner as UN assured that the new approach is rooted in new policies and in the institutional practices that derived from them. The multisectoral cooperation for integrated service delivery model has been one of the most challenging endeavors, as it implied active involvement and engagement of various sectors and levels (national, provincial and local). The institutionalization of this new protection model through the adoption of set of protocols ensured its sustainability and nationwide application, while it needed support in the implementation at the local level. The UN intervened in 29 towns (219 in AP Vojvodina and 10 in Central Serbia) across the country during the JP implementation and ensured local capacities are in place to deliver upon the new framework. The multisectoral trainings cannot be accredited and institutionalized as such, as there is no body that would have the mandate to provide this new kind of accreditation. It represents an obstacle, as there is no formal obligation for professional service providers to attend the trainings on how to deliver integrated service through multisectoral cooperation and it relies on their professional awareness and responsibility.

The UN proved to be a reliable Government's partner in assuring the transfer of knowledge and sustainability of results, through different Government compositions and in unsettled national gender mechanisms architecture.

The political commitment to deal with VaW expressed through the adoption of the relevant policies and ratification of the Istanbul convention has not been immediately followed by concrete actions and assignment of the national budget funds. The continuous presence of the UN in this field has kept the issue high in the Government attention, as well as in the attention of the media and general public. Such a high attention resulted also in raising expectations of the survivors to receive adequate and prompt assistance, which is testified by progressive increase in number of cases of VaW registered through the institutions. As the UN has been perceived by the national partners as a guiding force in this field it would represent a risk to phase out promptly from these interventions. In that sense, UN has prepared a new project that is expected to start in the first half of 2016.

Choosing to work through schools in addressing gender norms, attitudes and behaviors of boys and girls related to GBV has proven to be very important however with noticeable challenges. While this approach enables significant coverage of both children and adults, as well as sustained changes that would roll-out from generation to generation, it does require systematic and longer-time capacity building of schools and professionals. While violence prevention per se is a sensitive issue, its gender dimension is even more sensitive as gender stereotypes are deeply rooted into attitudes and behaviors of adults. Therefore, although maintaining whole school approach should remain as a key strategy to "bring about the social change" and all teachers should undergo trainings, the ones to be implementing workshops on gender norms and GBV with pupils should be chosen with caution. Transferring this knowledge further to pupils, boys and girls, requires prior personal attitudinal correctness/change of every teacher. Therefore, trainings of teachers have taken longer than expected in some schools, and transferring knowledge through head teachers has not been an automatic decision of every school. In some school this task has been taken over by selected group of teachers, psychologist etc. who organized education sessions not only through class workshops for the classes they are responsible for but on the school level. In the future this strategy should be thought of from the beginning of the programme implementation. Investing and strengthening youth peer education has been particularly important and useful for the secondary school aged pupils.

Also, the important buy-in strategy for teachers to start thinking and working on gender and GBV is using school textbooks and literature that is perpetuating gender stereotypes, discrimination and GBV tolerance. They progressively move from something which is their job to their personal changes.

### 3.4 Innovative methodologies

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- Is your project using any new/innovative methodology?
  - Yes
  - No
- *If yes, please describe it briefly and how it is being applied to the project. (Maximum 1,500 words)*

The project partnered with the Fund B92 which resulted in a significant outreach potential and increased attention of the general public to the issue of VaW, as illustrated in the RRF report. The Fund B92 is a non-traditional partner, as it is closely associated with one of the most prominent media houses in the country and not specialized in the field of VaW. The partnership has been mutually beneficial, as it increased the Fund's

capacities to deal with the issue on the one hand, while it broadened the outreach of the UN activities in the field and ensured the accessibility of relevant information, knowledge and data to the stakeholders and interested public.

JP has been pursuing and advocating for the establishment of the national SOS helpline as a network of women's NGOs. In order to do so, the JP has been supporting a landmark institutional change that will recognize women's NGOs as specialist service providers, the inexistent concept in the so far institutional setting and practice. The JP supported and facilitated the dialogue between the women's NGOs and the MoLESVPA in defining the set of minimum standards for the SOS helpline service provision. The standards were adopted in the form of Rulebook on the conditions and standards for provision of SOS helpline service for women survivors of violence in November 2015 (Official Gazette 93/2015). This is the first document of a kind recognizing the women's NGOs as specialized service providers for the SOS helpline for women survivors of violence. JP has been partnering since October 2014 with a new partner, New School of New York, the University which expressed the interest in the Serbian work with perpetrators program. They conceived with the group of interested MA students the methodology to explore the possibilities for motivating perpetrators to enroll more on voluntary basis to the psychosocial treatment program. The New School team provided the set of questionnaires for perpetrators, for the female intimate partners and for service providers. The analysis of the questionnaires provided a further guidance on how to improve the service and how to motivate better the perpetrators to enroll on the voluntary basis to the program. The study shows that the programme participants expressed overwhelming satisfaction with 94% of perpetrators responding that the programme was useful in preventing them from responding to situations with their partner using violence. Over 80% of participants said that the programme helped them with further skills that would be useful in business and communication. These percentages correlate with an 80% active participation rate of perpetrators with almost 100% of participants saying they would recommend this programme to anyone in a similar situation. The intimate partner survey revealed an overall satisfaction with the programme where 96% of women agreed to recommend this programme to others in their situation. 77% of women said that they feel more safe and secure at home and 69% said that they don't experience physical violence anymore. The CSW workers were asked whether they feel they were successful in building a positive relationship with the participants and the response rate was positive 100%.

The JP supported the development of two innovative policy documents in the Province of Vojvodina, which focused on certain aspects of addressing violence against women that have not been explored in detail before: 1) the economic empowerment of survivors and 2) the specific issues and situation of women belonging to marginalized groups. Both were developed by Working Groups consisting of government and civil society representatives, and based on wide consultative process. The first policy paper examines violence against women in relation to women's economic status, existing measures for the economic empowerment of women and whether women survivors of violence are included as a target group, to what degree their needs are addressed in existing measures and policies, their effects and drawbacks, existing good practice and recommendations on future programs and measures. Based on the paper, PSEEGE launched *Open Call to Employers for the New Employment of Women Survivors of Domestic Violence* which represents the first time such a government measure has been implemented in the country. 10 million RSD (approximately USD 100,000) were allocated from provincial budget for that purpose. Realization of the Open Call contributes directly to the implementation Policy paper on economic empowerment of women survivors of DV. The focus of the measure is to provide subsidies for employment of this group of women and also to establish closer and more effective cooperation between the private sector and public institutions. The second document is a tailor-made outreach program for women belonging to minority and marginalized communities. Based on lessons from the implementation of the previous provincial strategy for EAW and working group members' experience (who come from organizations representing the interests of women from different marginalized groups), it was decided that the program would focus on women from the



following groups: Roma women, women from rural areas, women with disabilities and mothers of children with disabilities. The Program focuses on: a) development of trainings for professionals from institutions for work with women from vulnerable social groups; b) development of 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. The Program has been included as an Annex to the *Provincial Program on the Protection of Women from Violence in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relations 2015-2020*, and some of its measures included in the Action Plan of the Program for 2015. Understanding that addressing gender norms and GBV and particularly violence against women and girls requires attitudinal changes among boys and among girls the JP has engaged targeted approaches to both. Although traditionally women rights NGO's (feminist) were opposing partnership with organisations that work with boys, the JP has catalyzed the change. Autonomous Women Centre – AWC (organization working on women's rights and protection of women from violence) and Center E8 (youth organization, engaging boys in preventing GBV) worked in partnership to support establishment and engagement of peer educators' groups (of girls and boys) in 10 local communities. While each organization was bringing expertise in working with girls and with boys, this partnership also benefited from the combination of organisations that were strong in protection (AWC) and the one stronger in prevention and youth activism (Center E8). The focus of their work when working with girls was on promoting girls' empowerment and protection and when it comes to boys, on changing stereotypical ways the masculinity is perceived in the society. Through at least 5 actions in each locality, these groups were reaching out to their peers and wider community raising awareness about GBV and addressing attitudes and behaviors that perpetuates violence. For organizations that lead this process on the local level, this experience was a unique example of co-operation between these two streams of organisations.

Guided by the research done by AWC on the consequences of domestic violence (VAW) on children ([http://www.unicef.org/serbia/Posledice\\_koje\\_ima\\_nasilje\\_2.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/serbia/Posledice_koje_ima_nasilje_2.pdf)), the JP component that aimed at strengthening intersectorial co-operation in protecting women from violence was enriched with additional session that put in focus on the cases of women with children. This session helped local inter-sectorial teams to identify and analyze risks, challenges and appropriate institutional protection mechanisms and define actions that are in the best interest of women and their children. This process brought together professionals working on the protection of women and protection of children from violence and initiated discussion on creating common protection framework, procedures and co-operation agreements between these two rather separate protection systems.

### 3.5 Existing methodologies

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- Is your project replicating and/or scaling up any existing methodologies?

Yes  
 No

- If yes, please describe it briefly and how it is being applied to the project. (Maximum 1,500 words)

The project strengthened multisectoral coordination and response at the local level and enabled provision of integrated services to survivors of violence in accordance with the General protocol adopted by the GoS in November 2011. During the JP's implementation all the line ministries

adopted the specialized protocols, while the JP assured its promotion, presentation and the outreach of these instruments to all interested professionals at the local level. In addition, the JP assured professional training of service providers at the local level in 29 municipalities that became better able to deliver integrated service to survivors of VaW. The project provided extensive support for strengthening capacities of professionals to engage in coordinated actions and responses to VaW at the local level, as well as increasing institutional capacities for cooperation, through the development and adoption of local level agreements on procedures for addressing cases of DV and inter-institutional cooperation. Following the signing of local cooperation agreements, significant emphasis was placed on supporting local level professionals from all relevant sectors to organize case conferences, i.e. the solution of a current domestic violence case selected by the professionals themselves. Case conferences have proven to be a very effective way to build institutional capacities for dealing domestic violence as well as to put regulations defined in local agreements in practice and further to boost local cooperation.

The JP successfully scaled-up the work with perpetrators program piloted by UNDP in the period 2011-2012. in additional 6 centers where it is being implemented.

The JP has developed its school based component by building on and upgrading the already existing “School without violence” programme of the MoESTD and introducing gender dimension to it. The innovative gender component has repeated the same methodology used in the SwV programme. It included engaging whole school approach, comprehensive research at the beginning of the programme implementation, and series of education sessions for teachers, pupils and their parents, all guided and supported by the trained SwV mentor/expert. Gender component of the SwV programme reached 50 schools and based on the schools’ experience the manual was prepared, printed and widely distributed.

The JP replicated the methodology and the initiative of the Center E8 “Be male” in working with boys and the establishment of boys’ activist groups called “Be Male Clubs - BMK”. Each of the 10 local communities that implemented youth component of the JP was strengthened to establish BMK and become part of the broader national and regional network of BMKs engaged in promoting gender equality and preventing GBV (particularly violence against women and girls).

### 3.6 Issues and challenges

- Was there any issues and/or challenges that have affected project implementation during the reporting period?

Yes  
 No

- If yes, please describe the key issues and/or challenges that have affected project implementation during the reporting period. For each issue and challenge identified, please provide the action(s) taken to manage the issues and/or challenges. (**Maximum 800 words per issue/challenge and per action taken**)

	Issues/Challenges	Actions taken
1	In the spring 2014, Serbia had parliamentary elections which resulted in change of the Government and its structure. The main national partner changed the name and the focus of priorities into the “Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs”, the line	Meetings with the national implementing partner, requests for continuation of activities and assurance of institutional memory/transfer of knowledge and experiences in the field of preventing and eliminating VaW. The new NPD was

	<p>minister and the decision-making structure. These changes implied also the change of the designated National Project Director. It also implied the negotiation of continuation of the initiated activities, especially those that have been under direct responsibility of the Ministry such as the Draft Set of minimum standards for the SOS helpline and the establishment of the National SOS helpline. These factors contributed to slowing down the initiated work. Due to the elections Minister of education changed for the second time during JP. The VPU of the MoESTD, designated to lead the component related to schools, had to invest additional efforts, advocacy and awareness raising towards the new authorities in order to keep the pace of the planned activities.</p>	<p>designated and negotiations about the continuity of activities were brought forward. New Minister of education was engaged in promotional activities of the JP results from the beginning of his mandate.</p>
2	<p>In May 2014 the severe floods affected Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. For several months after the floods all the efforts of the Government were directed to immediate response and recovery, which delayed any other work.</p>	<p>UN agencies kept track on the activities implemented in the non-affected areas, so that the work at the local level would not be delayed.</p>
3	<p>Gender Equality mechanism at executive power level have been downgraded following the new government decisions. It is not yet clear what institution is taking the lead in the field of gender equality and elimination of VaW in the forthcoming period.</p>	<p>Giving the complexity of the issue of VaW, and building upon already invested efforts and based on experience in the area, UN worked on strengthening the institutional response of each of the line ministries (MoI, MoLEVSP, MoESTD, MoH), while assuring that all the initiatives are well positioned within the institutional and organizational structures.</p>
4	<p>Establishment of the new “Coordinating Body for Gender Equality” of the Government of Serbia represented the introduction of a new gender equality mechanism. The mechanism is not yet institutionally positioned .</p>	<p>UN agencies have been actively participating in the dialogue with the Government on new institutional arrangements regarding gender equality mechanisms and have been supporting them in taking over the mandate for dealing with GBV and VaW. UN is working closely with the Coordinating Body for Gender Equality headed by the Deputy Prime Minister committed to addressing the issue.</p>
5	<p>Strikes of professionals/teachers in the education system begun in the second half of 2014 due to new restrictive measures introduced by the Government. This has affected the pace of trainings planned to be realized in schools by mentors.</p>	<p>School mentors had to adjust to strikes and increase pace of trainings in the periods when schools were operating normally. VPU guided them to support school in implementing activities with children consecutively with the trainings of teachers and do not wait until they are finished.</p>

		In some schools however this was not possible and the activities with children were delayed.
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### 3.7 Next steps (Only for Annual Report)

- Please highlight key anticipated milestones over the next twelve months of the project implementation. (Maximum 1,500 words)

### 3.8 Sustainability

- Please describe your organization's plan to sustain the project results beyond the project duration. (Maximum 1,500 words)

Ensuring sustainability has been embedded in the nature of activities implemented throughout JP. For example, in the Province of Vojvodina, the JP supported the development of the new overarching policy document in the field of VAW: *Program on Protection of Women from Violence in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relations 2015-2020* (equivalent to a Strategy at the Provincial level). The Program was adopted by the Assembly of the Province of Vojvodina on December 23, 2014, together with a budget of approx. 100,000 USD for implementation of the Action Plan for 2015. The Program has one long-term and four short-term goals, which are based on lessons learnt from implementation of the previous provincial strategy and wide consultations, and aim to sustain and build on the results achieved in the JP. These are: 1) increased public awareness of unacceptability of violence against women, including sensitizing on needs of women from marginalized groups; 2) developed and advanced system of general and specialized services for protection of women survivors of violence, 3) advanced system of evidencing and documenting domestic violence against women 4) increased financial means from the state budget and human capacities for implementation of all planned measures. Another example are the specialized curricula implemented within the Judicial and Criminal and Police Academies, which became a regular part of the high education training for judges and prosecutors and for police officers in these two institutions.

At the end of 2014, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological development (MoESTD), based on the strong UNICEF advocacy, integrated Violence prevention Unit (VPU) into official systematization of the Ministry thus indicating a long-standing commitment to addressing violence among and against children through education system. What at the beginning of 2012 was a project Unit supported by UNICEF, became an official specialized group of the Ministry. The capacity of the VPU in preventing and intervening to GBV gained through JP has remained the sustained MoESTD capacity. In addition, increased capacities of selected education advisors in all 18 MoESTD administration units and SwV mentors as well as of engaged schools have been used for scaling up the knowledge and good practice through their everyday work and particularly through horizontal learning between schools. Wide availability of resources (manual and research instruments) contributes to the scaling up process. Integration of GBV in the school Programmes for protection of pupils from violence guarantees their activation in this field and serves as a model for other schools.

Although sustainability of the youth peer education groups at the local level remained the challenge there have been some positive experiences that keep them active beyond the JP. Good examples are "Be man clubs" from Zrenjanin and Niš, where the young men wrote their own project proposals and applied for small grants (from the Ministry of Youth and Sports - regional resource center and the city of Niš, respectively), which got approved. Club in Pančevo ensured funds for the additional three day training on peer education, for their members, and they also

implemented workshops in local schools. In Zrenjanin, again, “Be a man” activities were included in the official school programme for school year 2014/2015.

The work with perpetrators program assured its sustainability and further program positioning in the judiciary and special protection systems through the work of the National Network of work with perpetrators programs “OPNA”, established on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2015. The network comprises of City Centers for Social Work from nine cities and one NGO “Crisis center for men”. The Network has pursued the institutional recognition by the judiciary system and will request the funding of the program from the judiciary system at the national level. In addition, in two cities, Kragujevac and Novi Sad, the local authorities assigned funds for the program’s implementation in course of 2015, as a direct consequence of the JP’s advocacy and results achieved during the JP’s implementation.

The most complex and challenging endeavor of the JP was the establishment of the national SOS helpline for women survivors based on the network of women’s NGOs, specialist service providers. The adoption of the Rulebook - Set of minimum standards for the SOS helpline – has ensured the sustainability of local level grassroots women’s NGOs. The Network Women against Violence which gathers 27 women’s NGOs is negotiating with the MoLESVA the process to establish the national SOS helpline in form of a network of local level women’s grassroots organizations. Coordination Body for Gender Equality is also supporting the process. Although the resources have not been allocated for 2016, the government pledged to define the agreements with the Network of women’s NGOs and to allocate resources for the 2017 for its functioning.

### 3.9 Voices from the field

- Changes achieved by the project are best reflected in grantees’ and beneficiaries’ own words. Please include any quote, testimony or human interest story collected during the reporting period. (maximum 150 words)

“First time in my life I felt that at one place, in one room and one training, people understand some of my attitudes (as well as I understand theirs), that they understand differences. It raised my life self-satisfaction to the higher level and I started talking to others about that promoting change - “Start from yourself” being a main moto. I feel accepted, understood and happy.” – teenage girl, peer educator from Krusevac.

“I began to raise awareness among people about their speech and their actions, to show that what they are doing is not good... for example... she is a woman so we should look at her as the weaker sex... NO... she is totally equal as you and me, and nobody should be discriminated. I really became aware of a lot of things and I’m really working on it. Now, I cannot imagine my life without “Macho men”.” – a teenage boy, an actor of a “Macho men” show.

“There has been a drastic change in our conduct in Police when it comes to violence against women one year ago and today. The colleagues’ mindset has changed, no one can say today ‘this is not my job’. It is evident also in numbers. In 2013 we registered 54 cases in our police station in Ivanjica, while in 2014 this number raised to 132!” – Radojica Jelic, sub-coordinator for VaW and DV in the Police station of Ivanjica,

- Has informed consent been obtained by beneficiary/grantee to have the above-content publicized?
  - Yes
  - No, but have been said and collected in public events

### 3.10 Knowledge and communication products

- Has your project generated any knowledge or communication product that can be shared with others during this reporting period?
  - Yes
  - No
- If yes, please specify the title of product and the type of product in the table below, and please share the product(s) in the format of PDF, Word or Excel with the UN Trust Fund Portfolio Manager via email.

No.	Title of product	Type of product
1	Irena Vojáčková-Sollorano UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative in the Republic of Serbia UN IN SERBIA CONTRIBUTION TO PREVENTING AND COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SERBIA Social Policy Journal – March 2014	13
2	„Multisektorska saradnja – institucionalni odgovor na nasilje nad ženama“, UNDP, Beograd, 2013.	17
3	Nacrt pravilnika o minimumu standarda za uslugu SOS telefona za žene i devojke sa iskustvom rodno zasnovanog nasilja, Socijalna politika br 1-2014, Institut za političke studije, Beograd, 2014, str. 161-173.	17
4	Предлог Програма за економско оснаживање жена са искуством насиља у породици и у партнерском односу ((Annex to Provincial Program on EVAW - <a href="http://www.spriv.vojvodina.gov.rs/images/vesti/2014_10_Oktobar/Program_za_borbu_protiv_nasilja.pdf">http://www.spriv.vojvodina.gov.rs/images/vesti/2014_10_Oktobar/Program_za_borbu_protiv_nasilja.pdf</a> )	13
5	Програм за унапређивање превенције и заштите жена из маргинализованих група од насиља у породици и партнерским односима (Annex to Provincial Program on EVAW - <a href="http://www.spriv.vojvodina.gov.rs/images/vesti/2014_10_Oktobar/Program_za_borbu_protiv_nasilja.pdf">http://www.spriv.vojvodina.gov.rs/images/vesti/2014_10_Oktobar/Program_za_borbu_protiv_nasilja.pdf</a> )	13
6	Communication materials (brochures, leaflets, pamphlets, posters: When I say NO - I mean NO!; Rape-a crime for no reason; Recognize violence; Be male; Never stronger, Real man declaration)	6
7	Reprint of the <i>Guide for young people on gender based violence</i>	15
8	Research on gender based violence in schools in Serbia (Summary and independent reports for 50 schools)	20
9	Rulebook on the conditions and standards for provision of SOS helpline service for women survivors of violence (Official Gazette 93/2015)	17

[Manu list for “Type of product”](#)

1. Anthologies
2. Assessments
3. Audio
4. Advocacy/campaign material
5. Bibliographies
6. Brochures/Poster
7. Case study
8. Comic Strip/Cartoon
9. Curriculum
10. Catalog/Directory
11. Electronic discussion forum
12. Exercise/Game
13. Issue/Policy/Research Paper
14. Indicators
15. Manual/Handbook
16. Newsletters
17. Protocols/Guidelines
18. Photos
19. PR material (posters, brochures, pamphlets, etc.)
20. Surveys
21. Toolkit/Checklist
22. Training materials
23. Video/Film
24. Website and web portal
25. Others (specify )

- If you have other types of products, such as audio, video, film, website, web portal, and/or something else that is too big and heavy to be shared via email, please provide the title of the product, the type of product and the URL/website address where we can see these products (ex. YouTube).

Title of the product	Type of product	URL/Website address
Web-one-stop-shop-info-center on Violence against Women in Serbia	24	<a href="http://sigurnakuca.net/pocetna.4.html">http://sigurnakuca.net/pocetna.4.html</a>
UNDP Serbia web page, space dedicated to the JP	24	<a href="http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/operations/projects/poverty">http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/operations/projects/poverty</a>

		<a href="#">reduction/integrated-response-to-violence-against-women-in-serbia.html</a>
UNICEF Serbia “School without Violence” programme, space dedicated to introducing gender dimension of violence in school programmes	24	<a href="http://www.sbn.rs/rodno-zasnovano-nasilje-5">http://www.sbn.rs/rodno-zasnovano-nasilje-5</a>
Video clip created in cooperation with Fund B92 and presented in the National conference on “Multisectoral cooperation as a model for institutional response to VaW” held on 26 <sup>th</sup> April 2013	23	<a href="http://bcove.me/toiui7nl">http://bcove.me/toiui7nl</a>
Other video materials made available to the public	23	<a href="http://sigurnakuca.net/znanja_o_nasilju_nad_zenama/videoteka/kampanja_%22potpisujem%22.399.html">http://sigurnakuca.net/znanja_o_nasilju_nad_zenama/videoteka/kampanja_%22potpisujem%22.399.html</a>
Video clip created in cooperation with Fund B92 for the purpose of the international campaign “16 days of activism against VaW” and presented in the National conference on “Due diligence in combating VaW” held on 25 <sup>th</sup> November 2013	23	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&amp;v=c4h7dT45j98">http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&amp;v=c4h7dT45j98</a>
Video documentary produced by Karl Bostic on the international campaign “16 days of activism against VaW” in 2014	23	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3-yMBsN-eKg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3-yMBsN-eKg</a>
Femicide – database of stories of femicide in the context of family and intimate partner relationship violence. Stories are based on the media reports on these cases and the database covers all the cases media reported on in the period January 2011 to December 2014	Other: femicide stories database	<a href="http://sigurnakuca.net/nasilje_nad_zenama/femicid/femicid_-_price_o_ubijenim_zenama.318.html">http://sigurnakuca.net/nasilje_nad_zenama/femicid/femicid_-_price_o_ubijenim_zenama.318.html</a>
Database of all service providers (both general and specialist) that operate in Serbia, first time available and accessible to the general public	Other: service providers database	<a href="http://www.sigurnakuca.net/srzn/index.php">http://www.sigurnakuca.net/srzn/index.php</a>
News from the future: the Istanbul convention and due diligence in combating VaW - available in Serbian with summary in English	13 and 14	<a href="http://sigurnakuca.net/un_protiv_nasilja/publikacije_projekta/vesti_iz_buducnosti_istanbulska_konvencija_i_odgovornost_drzave_za_borbu_protiv_nasilja_nad_zenama.388.html">http://sigurnakuca.net/un_protiv_nasilja/publikacije_projekta/vesti_iz_buducnosti_istanbulska_konvencija_i_odgovornost_drzave_za_borbu_protiv_nasilja_nad_zenama.388.html</a>



<p>“Media Coverage of Violence against Women in Serbia - Qualitative Analysis” – available in Serbian with summary in English</p>	13	<p><a href="http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/library/poverty/kvalitativna-analiza-medijskog-izvetavanja-o-nasilju-nad-enama-u/">http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/library/poverty/kvalitativna-analiza-medijskog-izvetavanja-o-nasilju-nad-enama-u/</a>  <a href="http://sigurnakuca.net/un_protiv_nasilja/publikacije_projekta/kvalitativna_analiza_medijskih_sadrzaja_o_nasilju_nad_zenama.177.html">http://sigurnakuca.net/un_protiv_nasilja/publikacije_projekta/kvalitativna_analiza_medijskih_sadrzaja_o_nasilju_nad_zenama.177.html</a></p>
<p>“Multisectoral Cooperation – Institutional Response to Violence against Women” – the collection of a set of protocols for cooperation and conduct in cases of VaW, available in Serbian and in English</p>	17	<p><a href="http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/library/poverty/multisectoral-cooperation--institutional-response-to-violence-ag/">http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/library/poverty/multisectoral-cooperation--institutional-response-to-violence-ag/</a>  <a href="http://sigurnakuca.net/un_protiv_nasilja/publikacije_projekta/protokoli_o_postupanju_i_saradnji_ustanova_organ_a_i_organizacija_.50.html">http://sigurnakuca.net/un_protiv_nasilja/publikacije_projekta/protokoli_o_postupanju_i_saradnji_ustanova_organ_a_i_organizacija_.50.html</a></p>
<p>„Multisectoral cooperation: An obligation or wishful thinking“ - end line study mapping the changes and focusing on multisectoral cooperation at the local level – available in English</p>	17	<p><a href="http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/library/poverty/multisectoral-cooperation--an-obligation-or-wishful-thinking-/">http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/library/poverty/multisectoral-cooperation--an-obligation-or-wishful-thinking-/</a></p>
<p>“Media in Serbia on gender based violence – Between stereotypes and fun” – second qualitative analysis of media reporting on violence against women in Serbia; available in Serbian with summary in English</p>	13	<p><a href="http://sigurnakuca.net/un_protiv_nasilja/publikacije_projekta/mediji_u_srbiji_2014_o_rodno_zasnovanom_nasilju_izmedju_stereotipa_i_zabave.767.html">http://sigurnakuca.net/un_protiv_nasilja/publikacije_projekta/mediji_u_srbiji_2014_o_rodno_zasnovanom_nasilju_izmedju_stereotipa_i_zabave.767.html</a></p>
<p>“Barriers and Incentives for Perpetrator Participation in Batterer Intervention Programs: Evaluating Research on Past and present Programs &amp; Surveys” - Survey on the work with perpetrators programme conducted by the New School of New York</p>	13	Available in pdf format
<p>Final project evaluation – conducted by think tank “Secons” upon completion of the project</p>	2	<p><a href="http://www.rs.undp.org/content/dam/serbia/Publications%20and%20reports/E">http://www.rs.undp.org/content/dam/serbia/Publications%20and%20reports/E</a></p>

		nglish/Final%20Report%20VaW%20DV_15.10.2015.pdf?download
Blog on work with perpetrators programme	Other: blog	<a href="http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/ourperspective/ourperspectiv/articles/2013/10/01/work-with-perpetrators-better-protection-of-victims-of-gender-based-violence.html">http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/ourperspective/ourperspectiv/articles/2013/10/01/work-with-perpetrators-better-protection-of-victims-of-gender-based-violence.html</a>
Combating discrimination and violence	Other: blog	<a href="http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/ourperspective/ourperspectiv/articles/2014/03/03/combating-discrimination-and-violence/">http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/ourperspective/ourperspectiv/articles/2014/03/03/combating-discrimination-and-violence/</a>
It takes community to end violence against women	Other: blog	<a href="http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/ourperspective/ourperspectiv/articles/2014/03/05/it-takes-a-community-to-end-violence-against-women/">http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/ourperspective/ourperspectiv/articles/2014/03/05/it-takes-a-community-to-end-violence-against-women/</a>
On violence: A new approach in Serbia with the New School	Other: blog	<a href="http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/ourperspective/ourperspectiv/articles/2014/10/30/on-violence-a-new-approach-in-serbia-with-the-new-school/">http://www.rs.undp.org/content/serbia/en/home/ourperspective/ourperspectiv/articles/2014/10/30/on-violence-a-new-approach-in-serbia-with-the-new-school/</a>
Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence against Women on Children and the Response of Public Services	13	<a href="http://www.unicef.rs/files/Uticao_nasilja_u_partnerskim_odnosima_na%20decu.pdf">http://www.unicef.rs/files/Uticao_nasilja_u_partnerskim_odnosima_na%20decu.pdf</a>
Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence against Women on Children and the Response of Public Services	15	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/serbia/Posledice_koje_ima_nasilje_2.pdf">http://www.unicef.org/serbia/Posledice_koje_ima_nasilje_2.pdf</a>
Research on GBV in schools in Serbia	20	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/serbia/Istrazivanje_rodno_zasnovanog_nasilja_u_skolama_u_Srbiji.pdf">http://www.unicef.org/serbia/Istrazivanje_rodno_zasnovanog_nasilja_u_skolama_u_Srbiji.pdf</a>
Manual on preventing GBV	15	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/serbia/Prirucnik_za_prevenciju_RZN_za_web.pdf">http://www.unicef.org/serbia/Prirucnik_za_prevenciju_RZN_za_web.pdf</a>
UNICEF – School without Violence program	24	<a href="http://www.unicef.rs/skola-bez-nasilja.html">http://www.unicef.rs/skola-bez-nasilja.html</a>
UNICEF – School without Violence program	24	<a href="http://www.sbn.rs/">http://www.sbn.rs/</a>

UNICEF – public presentation of the research results	24	<a href="http://www.sbn.rs/vesti-iz-programa/rezultati-10">http://www.sbn.rs/vesti-iz-programa/rezultati-10</a>
Center E8 – web page dedicated to “Be male” component of their programme	24	<a href="http://www.e8.org.rs/budimusko/">http://www.e8.org.rs/budimusko/</a>
PSEEGE dedicated web space to VaW	24	<a href="http://hocudaznas.org/">http://hocudaznas.org/</a>
“Program on the Protection of Women from Violence in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relations 2015-2020: - equivalent to a Strategy at the Provincial level	13	<a href="http://www.spriv.vojvodina.gov.rs/index.php/dokumenti/ravnopravnost-polova">http://www.spriv.vojvodina.gov.rs/index.php/dokumenti/ravnopravnost-polova</a>
Policy paper on economic empowerment of women survivors	13	<a href="http://www.spriv.vojvodina.gov.rs/index.php/dokumenti/ravnopravnost-polova">http://www.spriv.vojvodina.gov.rs/index.php/dokumenti/ravnopravnost-polova</a>
Tailor-made outreach program for women belonging to minority and marginalized communities	13	

### 3.11 Photos

- Is there any photo that illustrates the change generated by the project?
  - Yes
  - No
- If yes, please provide the necessary information requested in the table below and share the photos with the UN Trust Fund Portfolio Manager via email.
  - Description of the photo
  - Photo credit – the name of photographer or the person who took the photo
  - Informed consent – whether informed consent has been obtained by persons appearing in the photo (yes or no)

Photo No.	Please provide a short sentence describing who appears in the photo, what is happening, and when and where it was taken (maximum 150 words)	Photo credit (the name of photographer or the person who took the photo)	Has informed consent been obtained by persons appearing in the photo? (Yes or No)
1			
2			
3			

### 3.12 Awards, special recognition and/or media coverage

- Has the project been awarded any prize or received any special recognition during the reported period?

Yes

No

- Please provide the title of the award or special recognition, year, location, and briefly explain its importance. (maximum 150 words)

The project was recognized as “transformational story” in the 2013 ROAR of UNDP and was presented as a “success coordination story” of UNCT for the year 2013 to UN DOCO.

### 3.13 Annexes: supporting materials (optional)

Please list any additional material to support the content of the narrative report. Please note that this is optional. If there is any, please specify the title of document in the table below, and share these annexes with the UN Trust Fund Portfolio Manager via email.

No. of annex	Title of document
Annex 1	
Annex 2	
Annex 3	
Annex 4	
Annex 5	

### 3.14 List of acronyms

Please list the acronyms used in the report.

Acronyms	Description
AP Vojvodina	Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
AWC	Autonomous Women’s Center
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSW	Center for Social Work
DV	Domestic Violence
EVAW	Ending Violence against Women
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GE	Gender Equality

GEMs	Gender Equality Mechanisms
JP	Joint Programme
MoESTD	Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development
MoLESP	Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Policy
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
PSEEGE	Provincial Secretariat for Economy, Employment and Gender Equality
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SwV	School without Violence
VaW	Violence against Women
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNTF	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
Wwp	work with perpetrators