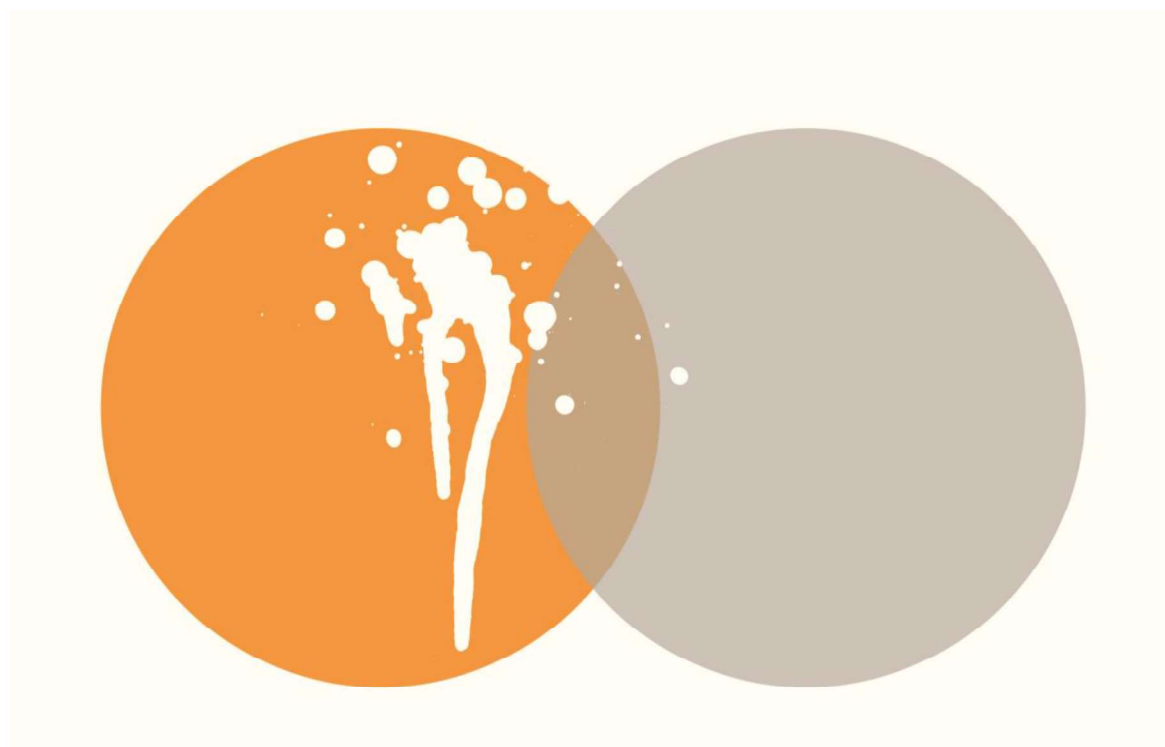


Addressing Firearms Misuse and Its Impact on Gender-Based Violence through Civic Action and Policy Advocacy



**Final Narrative Report | Public Policy Research Center
Belgrade, 2017**

Table of Contents

SUMMARY	4
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND ACTIVITIES.....	6
CHANGES IN THE PROJECT	15
FOLLOW-UP OF THE PROJECT	16
METHOD OF EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT	16
PLANNED AND ACHIEVED RESULTS.....	16
SUSTAINABILITY.....	19
PROJECT BUDGET.....	20

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

**ADDRESSING FIREARMS MISUSE AND ITS IMPACT ON GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE THROUGH CIVIC ACTION AND POLICY ADVOCACY**

Association CENTER. Public Policy Research Centre

5th September 2017

Project name: Addressing Firearms Misuse and its Impact on Gender-Based Violence through Civic Action and Policy Advocacy

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD: 15. September 2016. – 15. July, 2017.

Project number: 29257

Recipient organisation: Association CENTER. Public Policy Research Centre

SUMMARY

All activities envisaged by the project “Addressing Firearms Misuse and its Impact on Gender-Based Violence through Civic Action and Policy Advocacy” were successfully and timely implemented, and all specific and overall objectives were fulfilled. The project was implemented from September 15, 2016 until July 15, 2017 in Serbia.

The project successfully addressed the **two main problems** envisaged by this action:

- 1) It brought the topic of correlation between GBV and firearms into public discussion, thus influencing the firearms policy agenda.
- 2) It increased the interest and knowledge of the media and CSOs in the subject, enabling the formation of CSO networks in Serbia interested to monitor and advocate inclusion of the gender perspective in policies related to the misuse of firearms.

The following results were achieved by the Project:

- Public debate on the threats of firearms possession and its correlation with gender-based violence (GBV) initiated;
- CSOs at both local and national level empowered for advocating for a more effective Government response to GBV and stricter control over firearms possession.
- Public institutions sensitized and determined to include control over firearms possession in the gender equality reform agenda and to deal with this issue in a more transparent and inclusive manner.
- Media reporting on firearms possession improved;

By disseminating the research results through workshops, local events, media platform and various channels of communication the project managed to **raise awareness of the impact of firearms misuse and the correlation between GBV and firearms possession, and to mainstream it in relevant strategic documents, public discourse and consequently influence future policy making.**

The study “Firearms Misuse and Gender-Based Violence” increased the knowledge base on the correlation of firearms possession and GBV, suicides and

incidents involving minors, including provision of gender segregated analytical data.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs as well as OSCE experts involved in drafting the new Strategy against small arms proliferation (SALW 2017 -2022), **acknowledged the study as a valuable element to be included in the new Strategy on SALW.**

Awareness of general public, institutions and vulnerable groups on security threats of firearms misuse was raised through dozen of public appearances of the team members in most influential national and local media, through the media platform and through public events organized by the CENTER. Those events among others gathered prominent MPs, members of the Defense and Internal Affairs Committee, Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Issues and the Women Parliamentary Network, representatives of the Ministry of Defense, Commissioner for the Protection of Equality and most influential NGO women network Women against Violence as well as representatives of media associations and media regulatory bodies.

Capacities of the local CSOs and media to understand the topics and to monitor the implementation of related laws and strategies were raised through workshops and local events where local NGOs were involved in promoting the topic among the general public.

By including NGOs from the Serbia's 1325 Network (network of NGOs monitoring the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security in Serbia in the period 2017-2020.) in the workshops and local events, the CENTER strengthened the capacity of the network to oversee the implementation of the new NAP 2017-2020.

By informing, the policy makers about the study outcomes and through the workshops the CENTER advocated for new adequate measures to be implemented by the police, prosecution and other institutions working with the victims of GBV and firearms misuse.

Through IANSA Women's Network the outcomes of the study were shared with the large community of international organizations involved in the preparation of the declaration on impact on SALW on women to be shared on the forthcoming Third Review Conference on the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RevCon3) scheduled for June 2018.

Research results obtained during the MATRA project were used in preparation for the new CENTER's project (as of June 2017) on localization of the policies related to (il)legal possession of firearms and involvement of the local stakeholders including women groups and bodies for gender equality in the process of building the culture of responsible possession and use of weapons.

CENTER intends to continue with advocacy on GBV and firearms possession as an active member of the Serbia's 1325 Network.

CENTER intends to employ insights obtained through MATRA project in future work on various issues within the human security concept including community policing and GBV.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND ACTIVITIES

The Project Strategy entailed the following approach: i) Analysis and research in Serbia about the security risks that the firearms possession present to vulnerable groups; ii) Raising awareness among general public and the media, but also among particular vulnerable groups that are exposed to violence and are potentially victims of firearms misuse; iii) Capacity building of CSOs to become stronger in advocating for a more effective Government response to GBV and stricter control over firearms possession; iv) Advocating and engaging CSOs from Serbia in policy processes and related policy changes that bring gender and vulnerable groups' perspective to the issue of firearms possession. The project activities stemming from the Strategy are detailed below:

1) Consultations and desk research

The consultations and desk research took part in October and November 2016. During that period the CENTER made a selection of local CSO partners, and identified representatives of vulnerable groups for focus groups and interviews. The questionnaire for interviews was developed (ANNEX 1), as well as the Guide for focus groups (ANNEX 2) in that period.

The quantitative approach involved police statistics and other data obtained through desk research. The statistics were obtained from the MoI's Analytics Directorate under freedom of information requests, and included records of cases of family violence (criminal offences under Art. 194 of the Republic of Serbia Criminal Code) reported between 2012 to 2015 held by regional police departments of the MoI's Police Directorate, disaggregated by year. A separate aspect of the secondary data analysis involved looking at the demographic features of the reported cases of family violence (gender, age, educational attainment, and occupation of the perpetrator and victim), with particular focus on cases under Art. 194(4) of the Criminal Code (lethal family violence). The statistics and gender segregated data provided by the MoI is attached in the ANNEX 3.

2) Organization of 5 focus groups

The qualitative approach involved local focus group interviews with members of vulnerable groups devoted to GBV and firearms misuse and expert interviews with representatives of relevant public and civil sector institutions. Criteria for selection of

vulnerable groups were based on earlier studies performed by the CENTRE and included (LGBT, Roma women, older women in villages etc).

In total **5 focus groups** (in Novi Becej, Tutin, Novi Pazar, Kruševac and Belgrade) were organized, with 58 participants. The focus groups (FGs) were organized from December 2016, to February 2017. FG in Belgrade was held on 22.12.2016, in Novi Bečej on 03.02.2017, Novi Pazar 10.02.2017, in Kruševac on 11.02.2017 and Tutin on 11.02.2017

Copies of the attendance lists for the focus groups is attached in the ANNEX 4.

3) Conducting interviews with at least 10 representatives of public institutions in charge of policy development and implementation

The CENTRE's team of researchers asked for and obtained **14 in depth interviews** with: Tamara Skrozza (of the Press Council); police officers of the Family Violence Division with the MoI Criminal Police Directorate (two interviews); Miljko Simović, Assistant Chief Officer of the MoI Administrative Affairs Directorate; Slobodanka Raković, Prosecutor with the Kragujevac Basic Public Prosecutor's Office; members of the Women's Parliamentary Network in the Serbian Parliament (Gordana Čomić, Elvira Kovač, and Dubravka Filipovski); Meho Omerović, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Human and Minority Rights and Gender Equality; the Equality Commissioner; Dragan Knežević of the Gender Equality Improvement Unit at the Development and Planning Department of the Ministry of Construction, Transportation and Infrastructure; Vesna Stanojević, Co-ordinator of the Safe House for Victims of Family Violence; and Dr Stanislava Otašević, Director of the Centre for Promotion of Women's Health. The only institution not to respond was the Office of the Ombudsman, which cited its General Recommendation on the Protection of Women from Family and Partner Violence, adopted in August 2016.

Interviews were conducted from December 2016 to February 2017. The letter to the MoI, and the list of persons/institutions interviewed is attached in the ANNEX 5.

4) Drafting of the baseline-study

A 67 page **baseline study** based on interviews, focus groups, and desk research was **published in 200 copies** and was disseminated to relevant bodies, policy makers and experts. The study was drafted from March to April of 2017. The main authors of the study are Danijela Spasić PhD and Marina Tadić, with supporting researchers Jelena Šapić and Filip Stojanović. In May two external reviewers, Ms. Marina Blagojevic Hughson, PhD, an expert for GBV, and Mr. Vladimir Bilandzic PhD, an expert for SALW, reviewed the study and gave their recommendations. The final text which included recommendations from the workshops was written and edited by the end of May and beginning of June.

In person hard copies of the study were distributed to the 42 participants of the final

conference and media conference. Hard copy or e copy of the study was sent to 74 domestic and foreign institutions. (in total 245 copies) and 129 municipalities.

According the project document, 200 copies were planned to be distributed to 30 institutions and 50 municipalities.

The electronic copy of the study, and the list of institutions and persons to whom the study was disseminated is enclosed in the ANNEX 6.

5) Analysis of media reporting

Analysis of media reporting on the misuse of firearms in articles dealing with GBV, and the recommendations on reporting on firearms and GBV in the context of the societal change was conducted on about 500 articles obtained through the news aggregator Naslovi.net in the period July 1 – October 31. 2016.

The analysis was published in the separate policy brief and, as planned, distributed to 20 media in Serbia, to two regulatory bodies, namely the Press Council and Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media and two prominent journalist associations.

The presentation of the results of media reporting is enclosed in the ANNEX 7.

6) 7) Organization of 3 workshops for CSOs and media at local level

Three basic workshops for CSOs were organized in **Kragujevac, Vranje and Novi Pazar** in May 2017. The workshop in Kragujevac was organized on 4. May 2017, in Novi Pazar on 16.-17. May and in Vranje on 25.-26. May 2017.

The workshop agenda for all three workshops¹ included a dialogue on vulnerable groups' perceptions on firearms as security threats; analysis on media reporting; an overall introduction to the topic of correlation between GBV and firearms possession as well as specific workshop activities such as mapping the local neighborhoods with the highest level of GBV incidence and/or firearms possession. The workshops provided basic knowledge on small arms proliferation, firearms misuse and GBV, and also the place of these topics in the context of EU accession (Chapters 23, 24). Each workshop included developed curriculum, copies of the relevant strategic documents regulating the area, other workshop materials, handouts, leaflets etc. Due to the time constraints of the participants program for all workshops was organized to last one day instead of the day and a half, as originally anticipated. The program was carried out between 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Working breakfast or lunch with media was organized as a parallel event. The CENTER's research team presented the research findings.

¹ Please note that in the original project document the 1,5 day workshops were mistakenly marked as the activity number 7, instead of the activity number 6. Furthermore, the project document mentions 4 local workshops while actually 3 were budgeted. Therefore we have organized 3 local workshops, as per the budget.

The workshops targeted local CSOs dealing with gender and human security policies, representatives of the centers for social work, prosecution, judiciary, local police forces, schools media etc.

In total local workshops were attended by 69 participants. In Kragujevac 18 participants took part in the workshop, in Vranje 27, and in Novi Pazar 16.

Photos from the workshops, copies of the attendance lists, copy of the curriculum in ppt., and photo of the handouts, are enclosed in the ANNEX 8.

In the each municipality media representatives were invited either to attend the workshop or side-events (working breakfast or lunch). In total three working breakfast, coffee breaks or working lunch were organized. In total 13 members of media attended the local workshops. The number of media in each city varied as a result of the privatization processes in media, after which, many local media were closed.

Here is the list of media which attended local workshops with number of participants: RTV Novi Pazar (2), Kragujevačke (1), BETA correspondent Kragujevac (1), RTS correspondent Vranje (1), TV Vranjska plus (3), RTV Fokus (1), RTV Vranje (1), Dnevni list Danas correspondent u Vranju (1), Novine Vranjske (2).

Copies of the attendance lists and photos are enclosed in the ANNEX 9.

8) Organization of advanced 2-day workshop for CSOs and media

The advanced 2-day workshop was organized with the aim to gather most active CSOs, experts from tangential areas, and analytical media/platform representatives. The workshop was organized in Srebrno Jezero/Veliko Gradište – from 21. June to 23. June 2017. The workshop gathered 21 representatives of CSOs, independent institutions, police, and media, and provided space for direct dialogue with CSOs and exchange of arguments and proposals aiming and policy improvement.

Most of the institutions were represented by their deputies or heads of the departments in charge of the topic (that was the case with the representatives of the police departments specialized for weapons and GBV. Representative of the Coordinating Body for Gender Equality was prevented to come as she was on the trip overseas.

List of the recommendations for the institutions was prepared at the workshop, and was discussed at the final round table/conference.

The advanced workshop was attended by three media: web platform CRTA (1), daily Danas (1), and web platform European Western Balkans (1).

A copy of the attendance list, curriculum for the workshop in form of ppt presentation evaluations for all workshops and photos from the workshop are attached in the Annex

10.

In total 33 CSOs were motivated to take part in local and advanced workshops (originally planned 60). Less number of CSOs than expected is due to the higher number of representatives of the institutions who showed high interest in the topic: police, centers for social work, preschool and school institutions, shelters for domestic violence victims, judiciary, and court members interested to attend the workshops. In total 90 representatives of CSOs and institutions took part in the workshops. The mix of different attendants was a success as it brought different perspectives of institutions involved in GBV and allow for high quality exchange of information and discussion.

However, through local events we managed to involve 20 more members of CSOs therefore bringing the number of CSOs engaged in our events to 53.

The full list of CSOs and the list of all attendees is in the ANNEX 11.

9) Organization of public round-table

The findings and policy-proposals developed through research were disseminated through **1 public round-table/conference** organized in Belgrade on 29. June 2017 in the Hotel "88 Rooms". The event was attended by various stakeholders such as women's organizations, representatives of Safe houses, CSO networks, Ministry of Interior, Commissioner for Protection of Equality, Prosecutor's office, judges and lawyers, Women's Parliamentary Network, etc. (in total 35 people).

The round table/conference was conceptualized to cover different policy areas relevant for GBV, arms possession, i.e. concrete polices, and measures identified as the focus of intervention (Preventing GBV Strategy, Arms Strategy, NAP 1325, Chapter 24 measures, community policing). The focus was on detecting weak spots in the documents and practice, proposing the recommendations, and commenting on the prospect to obtain commitments for their implementation.

10 public institutions representatives took part in the round-table and provided valuable feedback. Among them were: The Commissioner for the Protection of Equality, Protection Shelter in Belgrade, Protector of Citizens / Ombudsman, (Higher) Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, (Basic) Public Prosecutor's Office in Kragujevac (2 representatives), Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs (Group for Gender Equality Advancements), Ministry of Defense (3 representatives), The Office for Cooperation with Civil Society of the Republic of Serbia, National Assembly and Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media (REM).

Among the public figures that affirmed their political commitments to undertake reforms in this issue area were Gordana Čomić, MP, Brankica Janković, the Commissioner for Protection of Equality, Miljko Simović, Assistant Chief Officer of the MoI. Administrative Affairs Directorate, Vesna Stanojevic, the head of the Counsel for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dragan Knežević, Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Welfare -

Gender Equality Group, Vedrana Lacmanovic the Women against Violence Network and others.

Attendance list from the final conference, ppt of the presentation, list of institutions that affirmed the study and photos are in the ANNEX 12.

The Government committed to include minimum 2 CSO representatives in its Working Group for drafting/monitoring policies on SALW, once the WG is established. Also, the Government' new Strategy for Combating Family Violence shall include CSOs once its formulation begins.

10) Drafting and dissemination policy recommendations

The policy recommendations prepared during the workshops were additionally fine-tuned during the advanced workshop in order to reflect inputs obtained from the side of CSOs and public institutions and other relevant stakeholders. The final findings of the workshops were elaborated as policy recommendations and disseminated to relevant institutions and the media, directly as well as within the online campaign. There recommendations include concrete proposals for inclusion of CSOs in drafting strategic documents.

In total 40 recommendations (planned 10) were prepared and distributed to 90 institutions.

The electronic copy of the recommendations, copy of the recommendations/new measures developed at all workshops and the list of institutions and persons to whom the recommendations were disseminated are attached in the ANNEX 13.

11) Organization of small local events throughout Serbia

Five (5) local actions for local stakeholders were organized in Sombor, Svrlijig, Vranje, Kraljevo and Novi Pazar from May until July 2017. **They were hosted by local CSOs.** Through these events we disseminated leaflets informing citizen about the major outcome of the study.

Local events were used as tools to strengthen CSO capacities to initiate public debate on the SALW and GBV inter-linkage. The local events were organized in cooperation with numerous local stakeholders. The interested CSOs were identified according to their engagement in workshops and round tables and through a public call throughout the Serbia's 1325 Network. They had the support of the project team, while leaflets and other materials were also at their disposal. These events were the opportunity to improve and adjust the project outputs to local context in order to make their further use more applicable. Small local events organized varied and included round tables, street actions, info-points, online campaigns, and performances. More than 1300 leaflets were distributed through the local events. Copy of the leaflet is attached in the

ANNEX 14.

Public lecture, Sombor, May 25, 2017. – Local event by NVO Ženska alternativa Sombor (member of the Serbia's 1325 Network) was organized in the form of one public lecture with the topic "Does our weapon protect or threaten us". The event took place on May 25, 2017, and thematically was related to the International Women's Day for Peace and Disarmament, which is marked every May 24.

The public lecture targeted pupils from three secondary schools in Sombor (representatives from the following secondary schools: "Pojloprivredno-prehrambena škola, " Sveti Sava", "Dr Ružica Rip"), representatives of CSO (Ženska alternativa Sombor, Savez gluvih i nagluvih Sombor, Udruženje žena Riđica, Sombor, women association " Gakovčanka" Gakovo, Somborski edukativni centar Sombor, Centar za istraživanje javnih politika Beograd, women association "Feronia", Bezdan, and their volunteers), members of the Faculty of Education of Sombor, Pedagogical Faculty Zagreb, media and citizen. In total 51 attendants.

Jadranka Radojčić from Ženska alternative Sombor delivered a speech on the idea of the UN Resolution 1325, Predrag Cicovacki lecturer from the University Holy cross, USA gave a lesson on armaments in the world, Armed Forces in Serbia, SALW, social norms and messages, perspectives and trends at the global and national levels, and armaments and victims - women and young people.

About 200 pieces of leaflets were distributed at the event while another 200 copies were given to secondary schools for their planned public events related to weapons and violence against women.

List of attendants, photos and copy of the media coverage are enclosed in the ANNEX 15.

Public round table, Svrlijig, June 2, 2017. – Local event was organized by the women organization "Etno mreža", a member of the Serbia's 1325 Network. The panel was held on June 2, 2017, in the premises of the municipality of Svrlijig. The topic of the event was the abuse of firearms, domestic violence and new legislation. Specifically, the event was focused on lethal incidents with hunting weapons which are relatively widespread in Svrlijig. The speeches about the topic were given by MP Milija Miletić, Jelena Radojković, from "Etno forum", Jelena Šapić, representative of the Center for Policy Research from Belgrade, Marko Petrović, Commander of the police station in Svrlijig, and Zlatko Rasić, president of hunting association "Dr Milenko Hadžić" from Svrlijig. The attendants included representatives of the Center for Social Work, Health Center, local self-government, hunting association, NGO from Nis, Aleksinac and Svrlijig, etc. The panel was opened by the MP Milija Miletić who particularly stressed the importance of conscientiously guarding weapons and called for compliance with the regulations, referring to the tragic murder case that had recently taken place in Svrlijig. Among the topics which were discussed were inadequate campaigns for SALW legalization, role of the hunting associations in preventing GBV, new procedures taken by police in line with the new Law on GBV etc. About 50 copies of leaflets were distributed throughout the

event while about 150 copies were left in Svrjig to be used by Etno mreža in their future advocacy activities.

The event gathered 18 participants. The attendance list and photos are attached in the ANNEX 16.

Street performance, Vranje, 16. June 2017. The street performance was organized by the Human Rights Committee Vranje, SOS phone Vranje and E8 Center volunteers/ with the support of civil organizations and citizens of Vranje. The major message of the event was to advocate for zero tolerance to violence against women in family-partner relations. CSOs carried messages with major messages related to SALW and GBV and shared leaflets in order to inform the public about the risks of firearms and the negative consequences of the use of firearms, especially in the context of violence in general as well as gender-based violence. About 300 leaflets were shared to citizens. The event was organized on a day when a suspect/husband of one women killed with the gun in Vranje, was detained. Danijela Trajkovic from the Vranje State Prosecutor's Office gave a short statement at the event, informing the citizens about the new changes in the Criminal Code, which envisage harsher punishment for possession of illegal weapons.

Photos, copies of the media reports and links to media reports about the local event in Vranje are enclosed in the ANNEX 17.

Street action and online campaign Kraljevo June 16 – July 16, 2017. Street action was organized by the CSO Fenomena, Kraljevo and 10 volunteers from secondary schools in Kraljevo. In the first phase young volunteers were educated about the relation between GBV and SALW, and femicide, and the street action was planned. The next day volunteers shared about 500 leaflets to citizens of Krajevo.

In the second part of the local action, leaflet was shared through Facebook and lead to Fenomena webpage <http://www.fenomena.org/oruzje2016>. About 574 citizens click to be informed about the leaflet while the post had a reach of 43 577 persons.

Photos and the google analytics report are enclosed in the ANNEX 18. Additional photos are available at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/fenomenakraljevo/permalink/10156258300147589>.

Workshop, Novi Pazar, July 18, 2017. The 4 hour workshop was organized by CSO Urban In and gathered 10 high school students and an expert in GBV, Zibija Šarenkapić, prominent director of another CSO "Damad", an organization that has been working for years on combating violence against women through numerous programs and projects, including SOS phone for women and children victims of violence. Having in mind that GBV is rarely discussed in Novi Pazar, the aim of the workshop was to enhance the discussion among youth about the violence in general, and especially violence in the family and peer violence, as well as their connection with the possession of firearms. The event was announced on all three Novi Pazar television stations (Radio Television Novi Pazar, TV Jedinstvo and TV Sandžak), as well as Radio 100 plus and Sandžak Danas,

an addition to the Belgrade daily newspaper Danas. One hour TV talk show "Answer" on RTV Novi Pazar hosted Zibija Šarenkapić, from Damad, Alma Junis, President of the Association of Single Parents "Zajedno", and Sead Biberović, and Urban-In who discussed about GBV and SALW.

Photos of the event, copies of the media reports and the list with links with media reports are included in the ANNEX 19.

In total about 20 members from different CSOs were involved in the local events, motivated to get knowledge about GBV and SALW and share it among their organizations and with citizen. Majority of CSOs which took part in our project are notable civil society organizations from all over Serbia, with considerable human rights' track record: Romani Cikna, Inpuls, Urban In, Gayten LGBT, Oaza sigurnosti, Odbor za ljudska prava Vranje, Udruženje Roma Novi Bečej, Beogradski centar za bezbednosnu politiku, Asocijacija pravnih savetnika Srbije Ženska alternativa, Istinomer/CRTA, Udruženje žena Etno forum Svrlijig, Timočki klub, SOS telefon Vranje, etc. More than 1000 citizen were informed about the topic during the street actions, while many more were targeted through media articles, social media etc.

12) Online resources

The results of the research on SALW and GBV were communicated through various communication channels. We communicated the results of the project through the CENTER's main website publicpolicy.rs and the online platform specifically devised for this project <http://nasiljeuporodiciioruzje.publicpolicy.rs/>, through traditional national and local media, and through social networks (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, youtube etc).

The website was developed from February to April and became operational in May 2017. The key findings, analysis and materials developed for the workshops were posted online for public use.

Throughout the project, we shared the news related to the project on our main website publicpolicy.rs (25 posts), the online platform nasiljeuporodiciioruzje.publicpolicy.rs and social networks. All the resources were presented in a compelling way for easy reading and referencing – such as info-graphic and the leaflets with key data and messages – to be used as media tools for better media reporting. All social networks and website of the CENTRE were regularly updated with the project news.

We produced 18 original video clips and 2 audio clips and posted them on our own platform, you tube channel, and Facebook account. **In total we posted 52 posts, 18 videos, 2 audio files and about 50 photos on the online platform** and shared these posts on social networks. About 119 tweets gathered 24.334 impersons, while 73 Facebook posts had a total reach of 46.138 people. We also posted 19 audio files on our you-tube channel, 31 post on CENTER LinkedIn account and 4 posts on Instagram. **More than 300 unique visitors visited the online platform. In total through social**

networks, we reached about 72.000 people.

Links to posts on the online platform are in the ANNEX 20.

The Google analytics report etc. is in the ANNEX 21.

13) Organization of the final media conference

The **final media conference** was attended by total 7 journalists from Novi Magazin, Politika, MC Bor, Dijaspورا, CRTA and NUNS. Yet, the event and the research results received strong media coverage in major national TVs, print media in Serbian and minority languages either before the media conference or afterwards. In total **more than 50 media** on the national and local level reported about the link between GBV and SALW, discussed regulation, and level of SALW in Serbian households.

Among the media which covered the round table/conference were national media (multiple pieces of news): **Politika, Blic, Danas, RTS, B92, RTV, Pressonline, Alo.rs, Novi magazine, Beta, Fonet, Tanjug**, webplatforms: **topvesti, glavne vesti, prelistavanje, scradar, vazdan, naslovi.net** etc.

In depth reports about the topic were published by **Crta, Danas, Večernje novosti, Kragujevačke, VranjskaTVplus, N1, Kopernikus and TVB92.**

Local events received strong coverage in local media especially in Sombor, Novi Pazar and Vranje.

List of media appearances and media clips from national and local media, as well as attendance list from the media conference is in the ANNEX 22.

CHANGES IN THE PROJECT

The only major change in the project occurred at the very beginning of the project implementation. The CENTER's Director, and expert for human security and SALW, Svetlana Djurdjevic Lukic, suddenly died in the traffic accident in September 2016. According to the original project, Ms Djurdjevic had a role of the project manager, main researcher, and lecturer. Without Ms. Djurdjevic, and with the approval of the Embassy, the project staff and consequently the budget had to be rearranged in the following manner. The project management was split into two positions: (1) Project Manager in charge of organization and management of the project (Tanja Jakobi, previously envisaged as a Communication Officer), and Expert team Leader (in charge of the research process Danijela Spasic, previously envisaged as a Expert/Lecturer). The Communication Officer position was split in two: Communication Officer (Tanja Jakobi) and Communication and Research Assistant (Filip Stojanovic). Other positions and tasks remained intact. The change was budget neutral.

Two minor changes were made in relation to advanced workshop. First, the advanced workshop was moved from Belgrade to Veliko Gradiste as a more suitable place for the workshop. The change was budget neutral. Due to a larger number of participants than originally planned, the allotted budget for travel expenses was exceeded. In consultations with the Embassy Officer, remaining travel costs were expensed from the similar budget line "travel costs" for the local workshops where there was surplus amount of money. The change was budget neutral.

One more expert (Miroslav Bilandzić, OSCE) was added as a peer reviewer, at no cost.

Two bills for the local event in Kraljevo were paid after July 15, because the CENTER's rule is that the organization can be only paid when the event is completed.

FOLLOW-UP OF THE PROJECT

Human security issues, SALW and minority groups are among the core interest of the Public Policy Research Centre. The CENTER is specifically interested to pursue the topic of GBV and SALW through the Serbia's 1325 Network (NAP on the implementation of the UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security), monitoring of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the forthcoming SALW Strategy.

At present the CENTER is implementing the project which examines localization and contextualization of the SALW Strategy. Within the project the Center will further examine the relation between GBV and SALW and possibilities of the local stakeholders in addressing legalization of SALW from the perspective of GBV. The CENTER is also interested in monitoring and advancing the statistics related to GBV and SALW. The CENTER is also interested in security and SDGs and the role of vulnerable groups.

METHOD OF EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The project and the achievements of the results were evaluated by the standard internal procedures within the implementing organization: evaluation sheets were developed for all events providing for anonymous space for comments on effectiveness and relevance of the offered content (available on request). The overall evaluation report was prepared based on data gathered. In addition, regular management's meetings were conducted, with regular reporting on the monthly level to the director of the organization.

PLANNED AND ACHIEVED RESULTS

Long term results	Indicators - planned	Indicators - achieved
Public debate initiated and supported by base-line findings	<p>O.1/1 - 200 copies of baseline-study distributed to 30 institutions and 50 municipalities</p> <p>O.1/2 - 5 focus groups organized with approx. 60 participants</p> <p>O.1/3 –min. 10 representatives of public institutions included in in-depth interviews</p> <p>O.1/4 – a high quality analysis on media reporting prepared and distributed to 20 media in Serbia</p> <p>O.1/4- At least 10 policy recommendations distributed to 30 institutions</p> <p>O.1/5 - More than 300 unique visitors on the online platform</p> <p>O.1/6 – In total over 200 people participated in public events</p>	<p>O.1/1 - 245 copies of baseline-study distributed to 116 institutions and 129 municipalities</p> <p>O.1/2 - 5 focus groups organized in Novi Becej, Kragujevac, Novi Pazar, Belgrade and Tutin with 58 participants</p> <p>O.1/3 –14 representatives of public institutions included in in-depth interviews</p> <p>O.1/4 –analysis on media reporting prepared and distributed to 20 media in Serbia</p> <p>O.1/4- 40 policy recommendations distributed to 90 institutions</p> <p>O.1/5 - More than 300 unique visitors visited the online platform. In total through social networks, 72.000 people were reached.</p> <p>O.1/6 – In total over 900 people participated in public events</p>
Improved media reporting	<p>O.2/1 - At least 20 media representatives attended workshops/ RT/ events</p> <p>O.2/2 - At least 20 media reports published/ broadcasted from events</p> <p>O.2/3 - At least 20 quotes of on-line materials in media</p> <p>O.2/4 - At least 5 media</p>	<p>O.2/1 - 21 media representatives attended workshops/ RT/ events</p> <p>O.2/2 - 50 media reports published/ broadcasted from events</p> <p>O.2/3 - 20 quotes of on-line materials in media</p> <p>O.2/4 – 6 media appearances of project</p>

	<p>appearances of project team</p> <p>O.2/5 - At least 5 analytical reports on the topic using project materials</p>	<p>team in electronic media, more than 10 in print media</p> <p>O.2/5 – 8 analytical reports on the topic using project materials</p>
<p>Stronger role of CSOs in advocating for a more effective Government response to GBV and control over firearms possession</p>	<p>O.3/1 - 60 CSO participants are motivated and take part in the workshops</p> <p>O.3/2 - 20 CSO are interested in proposing policies and delivered their proposals</p> <p>O.3/3 - At least 10 policy recommendations prepared</p> <p>O.3/4 - Advocacy platform prepared</p> <p>O.3/5 - At least 10 national institutions representatives provided feedback on the advanced workshop and public round-table</p> <p>O.3/6 – 3-5 small-local events organized by local CSOs</p>	<p>O.3/1 - 33 CSO participants are motivated and take part in the workshops</p> <p>O.3/2 - 20 CSO are interested in proposing policies and delivered their proposals</p> <p>O.3/3 - 40 policy recommendations prepared</p> <p>O.3/4 - Advocacy platform drafted</p> <p>O.3/5 - 10 national institutions representatives provided feedback on the advanced workshop and public round-table</p> <p>O.3/6 – 5 small-local events organized by local CSOs</p>
<p>Public institutions obtained evidence-based argumentation and determined to address the issue in an inclusive manner</p>	<p>O.4/1 - At least 10 public institutions representatives taking part and providing valuable feedback in project events</p> <p>O.4/2 Gender segregated data provided by the Mol</p> <p>O.4/3 - At least 3 statements in the media by public figures affirming their political commitments to undertake reforms</p> <p>O.4/4 - At least 2 CSO representatives included in Government's WG for drafting/monitoring policies</p>	<p>O.4/1 - 10 public institutions representatives took part and provided valuable feedback in project events</p> <p>O.4/2 Gender segregated data provided by the Mol</p> <p>O.4/3 - 1 statement in the media by public figures affirming their political commitments to undertake reforms</p> <p>O.4/4 - At least 2 CSO representatives to be included in Government's WG for</p>

		drafting/monitoring policies on SALW and GBV
--	--	--

SUSTAINABILITY

All project beneficiaries have been included in identification of the targeted problem, as well as in the process of designing project activities, in the implementation segment of the project. Knowledge sharing within the peer to peer network, as a catalyst for similar projects elsewhere was supported, through workshops, local events and Serbia's 1325 Network in order to serve for the incubation of ideas for further local activities.

The project incentivized local partners' efforts to work on preventing GBV by disseminating gained knowledge and skills on local female, children and other vulnerable groups members. Considerable efforts have been made on conducting activities that will enable local CSOs to affect changes in understanding of gun culture in their local communities, develop joint advocacy activities and draft policy recommendations for preventing GBV and small arms proliferation.

The online content (online platform naislijeuporodiciioruzje.publicpolicy.rs) will be continuously updated in future in order to become a resource centre for gathering and disseminating relevant new information, including publicizing the initiated CSO efforts in the local communities.

By bringing the issue of arms proliferation higher on the policy agenda, the project results were used as a starting point to better informed and engaged CSO inclusion in drafting as well as monitoring of policies relevant for arms control (Serbia's 1325 Network). The CENTER will facilitate and support further exchange and creation of coalitions for participatory policy-making and monitoring of implementation of legislative and strategic framework aimed at regulating the area.

Experience in your co-operation with the Royal Netherlands Embassy:

We would like to thank the Royal Netherlands Embassy for trusting into CENTER's strength to implement this project after it lost its director and SALW expert.

Flexible approach and quick support for changes in the budget necessary to accommodate new situation were of outmost help in smooth implementation of the project.

The cooperation through the project had been running smoothly with timely and precise instructions from the Embassy Officer.

In the implementation of the project the CENTER cooperated with the network of

partners of whom some were previously supported by the MATRA program (SOS Centar Vranje) which gave us the possibility to easily share the same values with regard to GBV.

Suggestions for the future/lessons learned:

- Level of knowledge among the stakeholders about the GBV and SALW at the local level strongly varies. Women groups, including SOS Centers have strong predisposition to further engage in local security councils and monitoring of GBV and SALW. However, to do so, they need more education on the topic and closer cooperation with policemen specialized for GBV. Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the forthcoming SALW Strategy offer unique possibility for implementation of the GBV dimension in SALW, and improvement in the SALW related GBV monitoring.
- Further advocacy efforts are needed both on the local and national level to persuade stakeholders that tighter measures related to legal owners of weapons are needed. Some legislators believe that GBV is already well addressed in terms of legislation and that today the interest should shift to implementation.
- Legislators dealing with SALW are considering the topic of GBV remote to their scope of work. However, continuous advocacy of the CENTER affected their approach.
- Legislators dealing with SALW quote lack of funds as a reason why they are hesitating to include CSOs in the process of working on the New Strategy on SALW and the Action Plan. Further efforts of the donors are needed in order for this issue to be adequately addressed.
- The new Strategy is already late as is it was planned to be implemented as of 2017. The CENTER was consulted by the OSCE expert working on the new Strategy.
- The project was executed under very tight deadlines. Only the production of the study (peer review, proof reading, and translation into English, design of the study, pre-press and printing) require at minimum 2 months avoiding strenuous execution.
- More aggressive communication efforts (including paid advertising) are needed in order to quickly make the online platform clearly visible in the Google search. Therefore the CENTER switches its efforts to disseminate findings through the social networks. However level of convergence remains the issue.

PROJECT BUDGET

The project budget was 39.168 EUR. Out of this amount, the following was spent: 37,086.41

The first instalment in the amount of 31.334 EUR was received by the CENTER on the date 3.10.2017. The remaining amount of 5,752,41 EUR is to be transferred to the

CENTERS account upon the approval of the Narrative and Budget Reports by the Royal N. Embassy. The budget report and accompanying documentation is attached as a separate file with accompanying annexes.

During the project implementation the CENTER ensured sound budget execution through regular budget monitoring. The Final Financial Report is attached as a separate document.