

Country-Level Data for Serbia country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-SRB_D_3.1

OUTCOME SRB_D_3.1 [XM-DAC-41146-SRB_D_3.1](#)

Universal and inclusive access to quality health, social and protection services is improved (UNSDCF Outcome 2.1.)

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Outcome Description

Impact areas



Ending violence against women

Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions



Positive social norms



Access to services, goods and resources

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

Direct support and service delivery

RESOURCES

\$1.47 M

Planned Budget

\$1.57 M

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET


ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES





Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women
\$0

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 Norway
\$695,303

 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
\$6,542

 European Commission
\$300,131

 Congo \$0

 United Kingdom \$316,624

 UN Development Programme (UNDP) \$253,103

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)

\$1,571,704

OUTCOME SRB_D_3.1

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

| OUTCOME STATEMENT | INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Universal and inclusive access to quality health, social and protection services is improved (UNSDCF Outcome 2.1) | SRB_D_3.1A | 2021 (Baseline) | 5 | N/A |
| | Number of laws, policies and procedures that are amended to enable services for women who survived violence are fully aligned with key provisions set in IC and CEDAW | 2022 (Milestone) | 6 | 5 |
| | | 2023 (Milestone) | 7 | 2 |
| | | 2024 (Milestone) | 8 | - |
| | | 2025 (Target) | 9 | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|------------------|------|-----------------|
| SP_D_0.3.3 | 2021 (Baseline) | Yes | N/A |
| Number of countries and/or other actors with comprehensive and coordinated VAW prevention strategy (CO) | 2022 (Milestone) | No | FALSE |
| | 2023 (Milestone) | yes | TRUE |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | Yes | - |
| | 2025 (Target) | Yes | - |
| • Complementary Indicator : | | | |

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

Universal and inclusive access to quality health, social and protection services is improved (UNSDCF Outcome 2.1.)

The Outcome was not achieved however, progress was made. Prevention, protection, prosecution, and referral mechanisms on domestic and other forms of violence against women in Serbia remain inadequate despite the adoption of the 2017 Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, and the 2021 Strategy for Preventing and Combating Gender-based Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. Another important problem is the lack, in most parts of Serbia, of specialist women-to-women support services, for victims of rape and sexual violence, early marriage and stalking. Additional efforts are needed to ensure a more comprehensive response to all forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention. In 2023 the Programme for protection of women from domestic violence, violence in partner relations and other forms of gender-based violence in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina from 2023–2026, was adopted by the Vojvodina Assembly. It is aligned with the Istanbul Convention, CEDAW, National Strategy for Prevention and Combating Gender-Based Violence (GBV) against women and other relevant national legislation. Progress has been made towards strengthening key national institutions, such as the Commissioner for Protection of Equality and Provincial Secretariat for Social Protection, Demography and Gender Equality and Women CSOs to engage in the effective implementation of the recommendations to Serbia in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Concluding observations issued in March 2019, and the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO) baseline report published in January 2020, and to improve the delivery of support services for women survivors of violence, with a specific focus on marginalized and multiple discriminated groups and women victims of specific forms of violence. Sixty Ministry of Justice misdemeanor judges improved their capacities at trainings for the implementation of the Law on the prevention of VAWG, particularly urgent measures for victim protection and justice sector response to gender-based violence against women and domestic violence, with the support of UN Women. In addition, throughout 2023, six women CSOs further increased their capacity to monitor and address harmful gender stereotypes and to advocate for better access to and improved provision of innovative services for

women survivors of violence. A proposal of new quality (functional) standards for safe houses was developed by NGO Atina for the first time in the Republic of Serbia in partnership with the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs. The standards contain an integrated victim-oriented approach in safe houses for women and girls victims of violence and DV, including principles of support and exit strategies for victims, inter-agency standards for GBV, and the minimum functional standards of the professional procedures, such as informed consent, admission, and assessment. The document also outlines the purpose of the shelter service for women victims of violence, expands the groups of beneficiaries of these services to those who are “left behind,” and identifies the basic principles of work when providing this service, such as respect and dignity, confidentiality of personal data, gender sensitivity access, non-discrimination and inclusiveness, and others. A special segment refers to support for children, individual and group work with children, as well as work with traumatic experiences. Moreover, Rules on Procedure in Emergency Situations in Shelters for Women and Children, Survivors of Domestic Violence have been drafted with the aim of defining mechanisms for increasing the efficiency of protection and well-being of all involved actors before, during and after an emergency situation – rules that shelters lacked at the COVID-19 outbreak. 50 local public administration servants built their capacities towards a better understanding of the constraints and needs of GBV survivors when providing free legal aid (FLA). Furthermore, the database of local FLA offices in local administrations/municipalities across Serbia was established. The database provides information about contact persons/offices for free legal aid in 101 local communities. These initiatives were supported by UN Women within the regional programme “Ending VAW: Implementing Norms, Changing Minds”. Based on the progress made to date, the original strategy and theory of change for this outcome are still applicable because women and girls are still not able to exercise their rights on an equal footing with men and boys and equally contribute to and benefit from development. UN Women will continue to support the government and key stakeholders to be able to prevent violence against women and girls.