

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN SERBIA



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- Mapping Report -

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FOREWORD

Civil society organisations (CSO) in the Western Balkans have been increasingly encouraged to engage in prevention and countering of violent extremism (P/CVE) focusing primarily on countering radicalization leading to violence, but also on broader issues related to promoting tolerance, preventing hate speech, reconciliation, and civic education. A key barrier to effective programming on P/CVE within the Western Balkans remains the lack of understanding of existing local community actors that have the capacity and credibility to deliver P/CVE programming at a grass-roots level.

Therefore, a consortium made of six CSOs from the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo¹, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia) has simultaneously conducted a mapping of the range of stakeholders relevant for implementing P/CVE actions. This publication contains research findings on identified CSOs, faith-based organisations (FBOs) and formal and informal local community groups (LCGs), working in the field of P/CVE in Serbia and provides understanding of quality and potentials of their relations with key local, national, and regional stakeholders from public, civic and business sector. The mapping has been done using a single robust mapping methodology deployed by each partner.

Cultural Center DamaD has hired Research and Development Agency “Seldon & Kostic” and an experienced research team consisting of PhD Branislava Kostic, Vukasin Simonovic and Lana Hoeflinger.

The activity is part of the regional project “Communities First: Creation of Civil Society Hub to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism—from prevention to reintegration” implemented by Center for Legal Civic Initiatives (Albania), Hope and Homes for Children (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Partners Kosova - Center for Conflict Management (Kosovo), Forum MNE (Montenegro), Center for Common Ground (Macedonia), and Cultural Center DamaD (Serbia) and financially supported by the European Union through Civil Society Facility and Media Programme 2016-2017, Consolidating Regional Thematic Networks of Civil Society Organisations.

¹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244 (1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Civil society organizations (including FBOs) engagement in preventing and countering of violent extremism (P/CVE) in Serbia is mostly result of engagement and financial aid of international organizations, associations and donors. This research is a part of efforts to empower CSOs and to provide understanding of quality and potentials of CSO relations with key local, national, and regional stakeholders from public, civic and business sector.

This research is part of the regional project “Communities First: Creation of Civil Society Hub to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism—from prevention to reintegration”, implemented in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia and Serbia, and financially supported by the European Union through Civil Society Facility and Media Programme 2016-2017, Consolidating Regional Thematic Networks of Civil Society. Project coordinator for Serbia is Cultural Center DamaD Novi Pazar. Field research is completed by “Seldon & Kostic” agency from Novi Sad, Serbia. Agency has worked on research and development projects since 1996.

One of the key research findings is that violent extremism and terrorism related to ISIS, but also Islamic extremism (directly or indirectly related with immigrants) are all **perceived as problems/dangers almost exclusively by CSOs which operate in the areas where the problem is present, whether as actual or possible, upcoming problem (Sandzak, Presevo).**

Remaining CSOs, outside of Sandzak and Presevo, relate violent extremism to “domestic”, mostly Serb right-wing extremism², but also for “extremism of Bosniacs in Sandzak”, “Hungarian extremism” or to extremism related to South Serbia area, with predominantly Albanians.

Generally, despite official commitment of Serbia to countering violent extremism, **problem of violent extremism in Serbia is not emphasized by the Government and mainstream media, while significant part of political parties³ and CSOs insist on it, while they (in general) understand violent extremism as “domestic” (right wing) extremism.**

Research also shows that Serbian society, generally, has not developed necessary awareness to recognize and identify violent extremism as such, nor it perceives it as a realistic and serious problem. Even CSOs which predominately deal with migrants have not developed concrete programs which would include prevention and countering of violent extremism (P/CVE).

² The latest research by the Anti-Fascist Coalition “Mapping Violent Extremism and Civil Resistance”, whose partial results were published on 23rd October 2018 in Novi Sad, points to 26 extreme right-wing (pro-Serb) organizations in which actions serious violent extremism is present

³ Opposition parties

Therefore, **CSOs operating outside Sandzak and the South of Serbia perceive this problem only if they were involved in international projects that focus on P/CVE** (*Belgrade Center for Security Policy (BCBP), Center for the production of knowledge and skills Novi Sad, Women's Support Center, Center for Free Elections and Democracy (CeSID), Helsinki Committee for Human Rights, Anti-fascist Coalition...*).

2. METHODOLOGY

Sources

The first phase of the research / mapping was to identify relevant CSOs. At this stage, we contacted 14 potential sources of information about CSOs in Serbia engaged in P/CVE. Especially important was communication with 9 organizations that we perceived as the most likely sources of initial information - the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Hedayah, Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), USAID/Serbia, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Representative Office for Serbia; ICMC - International Catholic Migration Commission Belgrade, Serbia. With all the above-mentioned organizations we tried to communicate via e-mail and telephone.

We managed to achieve the most direct cooperation with the OSCE and with USAID / Serbia, which helped us create the starting database of CSOs as well as with the Group for International Cooperation and European Integration, Serbia, who have not been engaged in this area so far, but have pointed out to us CSOs that are.

In communication with aforementioned donors, we were unable to obtain quality information, primarily because they don't have established protocols for information sharing with third parties, especially for research purposes of this kind. With that in mind, most of them referred us to their websites, with a remark that it is not their usual practice to individually provide information about the implemented or planned projects and about their cooperation with CSOs in a country. The same holds true for most of the international non-governmental organizations that we have contacted.

Government authorities have declined to respond to our repeated requests for information.

In this initial phase, we contacted several CSO networks in Serbia, with whom we established cooperation (Civic Vojvodina, SOS Vojvodina Network, Women-

Peace-Security Network, Media Coalition - NUNS, UNS; National Coalition for Decentralization, Women against Violence Network, MODS Network for Children of Serbia, Anti-fascist Coalition, and European Movement in Serbia). Each of these networks was assessed through at least one member, and usually through several of them.

Stakeholders ---

Based on the experience gained in this project, we believe that the following stakeholders in Serbia are to be considered relevant for the development and implementation of prevention projects and the suppression of violent extremism:

- ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE) Mission to Serbia, – Perry, Valery, Project Coordinator
- OSCE Mission to Serbia – Bakic, Branka, National Programme Officer
- DamaD, Novi Pazar – Sarenkapic, Zibija, Director
- BELGRADE CENTER FOR SECURITY POLICY (BCBP) – Stojanovic Gajic, Sonja, Director
- KNOW HOW CENTER (CENTER FOR THE PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS) Novi Sad – Bu, Ana, Senior Consultant
- GROUP FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION, SERBIA – ATANACKOVIC Opacic, Sanja (has not been involved in this field, nor have her team, but in the future plans to be more engaged)
- CIVIL RESOURCE CENTER BUJANOVAC - Janjic, Lidija, President
- ACADEMIC INITIATIVE FORUM 10 - Kladnicanin, Fahrudin, Program coordinator
- URBAN IN - Biberovic, Sead, President
- HELSINKI COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, Serbia – Kistic, Izabela, Executive Director
- CESID - Orestijevic, Emilija, Project coordinator
- EUROPEAN MOVEMENT IN SERBIA - Zivojinovic, Masa, PR manager
- ANTIFASHISTIC COALITION – Srdic, Marija, Project coordinator
- INDEPENDENT JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION OF SERBIA (IJAS) - Sejdinovic, Nedim, President

When it comes to projects that had the greatest relevance for surveyed CSOs and the general public, these are undoubtedly projects that were either directly funded by, or initiated and funded by:

OSCE Mission to Serbia, British Embassy and British Council, Embassy of the Netherlands, Embassy of Norway, Norwegian Government and NUPI (Norwegian Institute for International Affairs), International Rescue Committee, USAID - USA, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Hanns Seidel Foundation, UNOPS, Open Society Foundation - Serbia, the Canadian Development and Cooperation Agency - CIDA, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation - SDC, DFID - United Kingdom, The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) Washington DC, USA; Swiss National Youth Council (SNYC), Switzerland; The Schüler Helfen Leben Foundation and the Helsinki Committee for Human Rights.

There is very small number of significant projects financed or initiated by the government of Serbia.

Scope of Mapping; classification according to P/CVE and by geographical principle

In order to collect data, our team contacted 67 CSOs. Out of these, 44 CSOs accepted cooperation and agreed to share data and their views with us. Therefore this mapping of CSOs that deal with P/CVE in Serbia covers 44 CSOs.

The selected CSOs were classified by groups (a, b and c), **depending on the degree and type of engagement in P/CVE:**

a)⁴ - CSOs that engage in P/CVE-specific activities that either directly address the drivers of violent extremism across or within a part of the Serbia (mapped 20 organizations: 7 from Belgrade, 6 from Vojvodina, 4 from Sandzak, 2 from Serbia without Sandzak and Presevo and 1 from Presevo)

b) CSOs that engage in and/or P/CVE relevant activities that indirectly address the drivers of violent extremism across or within a part of the Serbia (mapped 11 organizations: 6 from Belgrade and 5 from Vojvodina)

c) CSOs that do not carry out any P/CVE specific or P/CVE relevant work at present, but which, based on their current mandate, might be interested in participating in the hub (mapped 13 organizations: 6 from Belgrade, 5 from Vojvodina, 2 from the narrower Serbia without Sandzak and Presevo)

In total, in all groups, 19 CSOs were mapped in Belgrade, in Vojvodina 16, in “narrower Serbia without Sandzak and Presevo” 4, in Sandzak 4 and in Presevo 1.

Among other things, it means that countries are obliged to take a clear (and comprehensive) direction of actions in countering terrorism, with a particular focus on preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism (VERLT), with the implicit respect for human rights and the rule of law. In this respect, the theoretically, but also practically applicable, definition of terrorism is very important.

For an act to be characterized as “terrorism”, it needs to be confirmed that it has certain characteristics, and that it absolutely cannot be justified by any political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other reason⁵. EU documents decisively reject any equalization of terrorism with national, religious or ethnic affiliation⁶. In most countries practice, and in Serbia, this is not the case.

On the other hand, in theory (but also in concrete political processes), emphasized stance is that the use of certain forms of violence can be justified in special circumstances, and that the use of violence in such cases cannot be qualified as terrorism.⁷

Serbian context

What is, in this respect, the situation in Serbia?

A good general picture of the correlation of violent extremism and the specific situation in Serbia is one of the conclusions of a research funded by the British Council:

“This trend could be best described with the notions of relative deprivation and culturalization of politics. Research findings suggest that constantly worsening economic situation, widespread (political) corruption and malfunctioning institutions disable many people from satisfying their basic needs and achieving their life aspirations on the one hand, and favor very few people with strong (political) connections and wealth on the other hand. With constant pressure from their community and market economy to be successful and to prove themselves, deprived individuals feel frustrated, which can lead to finding a shelter in extremist groups. The very important mechanism here is a culturalization of politics through which above identified political and economic inequalities are naturalized as cultural differences that are given and can hardly be overcome. Therefore, identitarian/cultural factors are vehicles for exploiting grievances by extremist groups. Poor quality of education in Serbia and lack of critical thinking

5 UN General Assembly, „Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism“, Doc. A/ RES/49/60, 1994, par. 1; and UN Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), par. 3 i 1566 (2004), par. 3

6 OSCE Ministerial Council, „Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism“, Porto, 7th December 2002, <<http://www.osce.org/odhr/16609>>.

7 “Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: A Community-Policing Approach”, OSCE, Vienna, March 2014, p. 30, <<https://www.osce.org/bs/secretariat/119226?download=true>>

further facilitates the process of culturalization of politics. There are several factors that are contributing to overall radicalization and extremization of Serbia across the board:

- Unresolved legacies of past conflicts, with significant numbers of demobilized soldiers who fought in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and in Serbia (NATO campaign) who reside in the country and are not receiving any proper care and support;
- State-run psychosocial service delivery systems never acknowledged the fact that the population end masse in suffering from PTSD (when compared to citizens in BiH, Croatia that underwent similar experiences and where state structures are actively working on countering PTSD);
- There are also two additional important factors further contributing to radicalization in Serbia which are community-specific. First is a division of Islamic community into two official structures – Islamic Community in Serbia and Islamic Community of Serbia – both fighting for the hearts and minds of Muslims. However, this competition only damages legitimacy of both communities leaving the space for extremists to attract dissatisfied believers;
- Second is a different treatment of foreign fighters who had fought on the pro-Russian side in Ukraine and the anti-Assad side in Syria by Serbian authorities. The former group was prosecuted as foreign fighters while the latter has been tried for terrorism, which has created the impression among many Muslims in Serbia that Serbian authorities are anti-Muslim.”⁸

Some of these findings will be discussed in more detail in the rest of the report.

3.1 STRATEGIC AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR P/CVE AND TERRORISM

On October 19, 2017, Serbia has adopted **National Strategy for Prevention and Countering Terrorism for the period 2017-2021** year (hereinafter referred to as the “National Strategy”), whose integral part is **Action plan for its implementation** (hereinafter referred to as the “Action Plan”).

In the National Strategy, violent extremism is recognized as “a phenomenon that can escalate into terrorism.” In the Strategy, Serbia’s advantages in the fight against terrorism (and violent extremism) include: “civil society, protection of minority rights in the Republic of Serbia at the highest standards level and existing religious tolerance among the largest religious communities”⁹.

8 Predrag Petrovic, Isidora Stakic, Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (2018), “Western Balkan Forum for Extremism Research”, British council, p. 4

9 The national strategy for the prevention and fight against terrorism for the period 2017-2021 page 2

The weaknesses include: “insufficient integration of individual groups into society, weakening the role of the family as a result of global tendencies and abuse of social networks to spread intolerance and extreme attitudes.”

As a threat, they recognize “the participation of a certain number of citizens of the Republic of Serbia in armed conflicts abroad and their return to the country.” Specific challenges and threats in the field of terrorism and violent extremism that through radicalization can lead to terrorism, which are listed in the National Strategy of the Republic of Serbia are:

“– ethnically motivated extremism and separatist tendencies in certain parts of the territory, with the possibility of becoming a terrorist, especially in connection with the unilaterally proclaimed independence of Kosovo and Metohija;

– the actions of members and sympathizers of radical Islamist movements and organizations, organizationally and functionally related to similar movements in the region and beyond;

– the continuous propaganda of radical religious preachers, individuals or groups who through the tendentious interpretation of religious learning consciously spread the ideology of violent extremism, as well as the radicalization of youth and converts;

– the return of terrorist fighters from conflict areas to Serbia or the countries of the region, further radicalized and trained to commit a terrorist attack, which can serve as a negative model;

- the danger of infiltration of terrorists in the conditions of massive influx of migrants and refugees that exceeds Republic of Serbia capacities for acceptance.”

In the National Strategy, on the insistence of the EU, the position of Serbia expressed in the draft of National Strategy that one of the biggest problems are “social networks, through which intolerance and extreme attitudes are spread” is reformed, so in the final version it is said that the problem is “abuse of social networks”.

In addition to the National Strategy, several other documents important for this area were adopted:

- National Strategy for the Fight against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, with the Action Plan for its implementation - for the period from 2015 to 2018, adopted on December 31, 2014;
- Strategy for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking, Especially Women and Children, and Protection of Victims for the period from 2017 to 2022, adopted in 2017;

- National Strategy for Resolving the Issues of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (2015);
- Action Plan for Chapter 24 - Justice, Freedom and Safety (2016);
- Strategy for prevention and protection against discrimination (2013);
- Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (“Official Gazette of RS”, No. 20/09, 72/09, 91/10 and 139/14), adopted in 2016;
- Law on Restriction of the Possession of Assets to Prevent Terrorism (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 29/15), adopted in 2015.

Of particular importance are the amendments to the Criminal Code of Serbia (October 14, 2014): Article 386a and 386b of Serbia’s criminal code outlaws unauthorized participation in a war or armed conflict in a foreign country, and designates punishments from six months to five years for those participating as individuals; for recruiting, encouraging others, organizing a group or training others, equipping or making available equipment or collecting and giving money for these purposes is penalized with two to 10 two to 10 years of prison sentence. The foreign citizens who participate or organize participation in the war in foreign countries are also impacted with this law-the penalty for that is 2-10 years prison sentence.

In this context, the critical remarks of one part of CSOs, which emphasize that the judiciary in Serbia does not have the same treatment for fighters from Serbia at the war in Ukraine and the Middle East is interesting.

Serbia is a partner in the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS and the Coalition’s Foreign Terrorist Fighter Working Group and donated approximately 10 tons of ammunition to the fight against ISIS in 2016.¹⁰

Despite the official advocacy of the Republic of Serbia for the suppression of every sort of extremism, resistance of the opposition and the civil CSOs are caused by the outbreaks of the Government which often see a greater threat to the country in the political opposition and civic CSOs than in rising extremism. For example, at the “Towards Safe Serbia” rally, organized by the extreme right-wing CSO “National Avant-Garde”, were present President of Serbia, the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Army of Serbia and others. At the gathering, among other things, it was said: “The most intense threat to Serbia is a hidden activity of an external factor that most often uses the mechanisms of its special services. In this way, certain abuses are committed, and individuals are put in charge, I emphasize individuals, from the political parties of the opposition, parts of the media. Also, it is not a rare phenomenon that certain parts of the CSO sector are placed in some destructive and subversive function” (representative of the BIA-Safety Information Agency, Marko Parezanovic).

3.2 OFFICIAL DATA ON NOTED VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM

Data from latest research¹¹ on presence of violent extremism in Serbia point towards:

“Violent extremism is not a grave problem in Serbia. Not only have a small number of individuals joined militants in Syria, but there are also few violent extremists present in Serbia. In this regard, the Serbian Ministry of Interior estimated that 49 individuals joined Islamic state or Al-Qaeda affiliates and splinter groups, which are relatively modest figures, compared to other Western Balkans countries. In a similar vein, this research estimates that there are no more than 100 violent Islamist extremists who are grouped in to three mosques in Novi Pazar. Most of them are well known to the local community. However, there is still concern regarding the issue of extremism, with a significant pool of not yet-violent extremists, individuals that do not accept current violent ideologies or groups but are willing to defend, with weapons, their “fellows” and “brothers”, as well as their faith. In addition, of great concern is the fact that there is a trend of spreading non-violent extremist and radical beliefs among Serbian citizens, especially among young people and the Roma population.”

Serbia’s progress in fighting violent extremism and terrorism is reflected in the fact that about 110,000 migrants were registered in 2016, out of a total of 135,000 who went through the country. The existing shortcomings indicate that one of the migrants registered in Serbia as refugees was executor of a terrorist attack in November 2015 in Paris.¹² Data for 2017 show that the positive direction in this area continues, with a reduced number of migrants.

With the application of the amended Criminal Code, **the first verdicts** for the citizens of Serbia who fought in foreign countries were made in Serbia:

May 24th 2016 - Minister of Internal Affairs of Serbia, Nebojsa Stefanovic, said that the potential risk to the security of Serbia poses a risk of returning Serbian citizens from foreign battlefields, especially since the return of jihadists from Syria and Iraq, which fought as part of some of the terrorist organizations from these areas.

On April 6th, 2018, the decision of the Special Court in Belgrade, a seven-member group of Islamic extremists from Serbia, mostly from Novi Pazar, was sentenced to a total of 67 years in prison for a series of terrorist acts and cooperation with the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL) as well as recruiting Serbian citizens for the Middle East wars. This news had an extraordinary media promotion.

11 Predrag Petrovic, Isidora Stakic, Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (2018), “Western Balkan Forum for Extremism Research”, British council, pg. 4, https://www.britishcouncil.rs/sites/default/files/erf_report_serbia_2018.pdf

12 <https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2016/272231.htm#SERBIA>

By October 2018, the Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade initiated criminal proceedings against 45 persons for participation in foreign warfare (almost exclusively - Ukraine and the Middle East), while the procedure for organizing participation in the conflicts abroad was conducted against two persons.

By October 2018, a total of 28 convictions were issued against Serbian nationals who participated in the war in Ukraine, of which 26 were valid based on plea and plea agreement with the Prosecutor's Office. Four people were sentenced to prison terms, while others were sentenced to parole sentences.

The remaining 17 convictions refer to participation in the wars in Iraq and Syria.

The official representatives of Serbia in the public address point out that around 800 citizens are fighting from the Western Balkans on the side of the ISIS, but that most of them are from the territory of BiH and from Kosovo, while this phenomenon is not particularly present in Serbia (Minister Stefanovic).

On March 26th 2015, Meho Omerovic, Member of Parliament of Serbia (one of the initiators of the amendments to the Criminal Code) has argued that to his knowledge "of 80 people with a Serbian passport participate in war in Ukraine and 40 in Syria"¹³.

According to Serbian intelligence, accessible to the public, Islamic recruits are most active in the majority Bosniak-Muslim region of Sandzak in southwestern Serbia, in the South of Serbia inhabited by Albanians and in areas where there are many Roma people, such as Smederevo in central Serbia and the Belgrade suburb of Zemin.

3.3 ISLAM AND ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN SERBIA ////////////////

In Serbia (without Kosovo) there are about 280,000 Muslims, which make up 3.6% of the population. They mostly belong to the Bosniak and Albanian people. Members of smaller ethnic groups such as Ashkali, Egyptians, Gorani, Roma and Turks are Muslim as well. The Muslims are the majority in the areas of Sandzak and southern Serbia in the cities of Novi Pazar, about 85%, Sjenica 80%, Bujanovac 60%, Tutin 95% and Presevo about 90% of the population.

Muslims in Serbia are predominantly organized in two communities:

- Islamic Community of Serbia (ICoS), based in Belgrade
 - Islamic Community in Serbia (ICiS), based in Novi Pazar.
- Along with them, the Islamic Community of Kosovo (ICK) is also active, with the center in Pristina.

Majority of Muslims in Serbia believe that the parallel existence of several Islamic religious organizations is a source of tension and that it has a negative influence on the overall situation among Islamic believers in Serbia.

3.4 CURRENT SITUATION

- **Danger of violent extremism that is linked to ISIS and Muslims in general, and - directly or indirectly with migrants** 

This issue is perceived as a problem / danger primarily by organizations operating in the Sandzak area, where there is a significant percentage of Bosniaks and in the South of Serbia, where there is a higher percentage of citizens of Albanian nationality.

A similar perception of violent extremism is present in the public of other parts of Serbia only occasionally and as a rule - it is very short in duration. This is most common in the case of incidents with migrants, or when there is information in the media about the arrests of persons accused of terrorism.

Therefore, CSOs operating outside Sandzak and the South of Serbia seriously perceive this problem only if they were involved in international projects that had a theme for P/CVE (*Belgrade Center for Security Policy (BCBP), Center for the production of knowledge and skills Novi Sad, Women's Support Center, Center for Free Elections and Democracy (CeSID), Helsinki Committee for Human Rights, Anti-fascist Coalition...*).

Remaining CSOs, as a rule, link violent extremism to “domestic”, predominantly Serb right-wing extremism¹⁴, but also for “extremism of Bosniaks in Sandzak” (often associated with *Muamer Zukorlic, former chief mufti of the Islamic Community in Serbia*), “Hungarian extremism” (operation of the Hungarian party *Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom in Vojvodina*) and generally for “Presevo, Bujanovac, Medvedja area” in the south of Serbia, where Albanian predominantly live.

Even many organizations that directly deal with migrants so far have had no contact points with the subject of violent extremism (*Center for Protection and Assistance to Asylum Seekers, Anita - Citizens' Association for Fight against Trafficking and All Forms of Gender-Based Violence*).

In general, despite the official efforts of Serbia to fight violent extremism, the problem of violent extremism in Serbia has not been emphasized by the Government and the mainstream media, while a significant part of the opposition parties and CSOs explicitly insist on it, but (as a rule) they have in mind “domestic” (right-wing) extremism.

¹⁴ The latest research by the Anti-Fascist Coalition “Mapping Violent Extremism and Civil Resistance”, whose partial results were published on 23rd October 2018 in Novi Sad, points to 26 extreme right-wing (pro-Serbian) organizations in which serious violent extremism

On the other hand, a negative image of migrants is occasionally present in the public. As a rule, it is a matter of situations that receive great media attention, and they relate to any actions or events that indicate the permanent staying of migrants in Serbia - enrollment of migrant children to schools around Sid and in Sid itself in 2017, attempt by the Danish Refugee Council to buy 15 abandoned houses in the vicinity of Kragujevac and to settle migrants which caused protests from farmers from 23 villages in the Kragujevac neighborhood - protests still persist.

Danger of “domestic” violent extremism

As already mentioned, CSOs and part of the public perceive, under the “domestic” violent and potentially violent extremism in Serbia, primarily Serb right-wing nationalism. This type of nationalism in Serbia was created in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Among the loudest advocates of the “Pure Serbia” and “Great Serbia” in the 1990s were the people who are at the head of Serbia today (Mr. Aleksandar Vucic, the current president of the Republic of Serbia: “For 1 Serb we will kill 100 Muslims”), Mr. Igor Mirovic, the current President of the Executive Council of Vojvodina: “We will give all the Croats a sandwich and a free bus service in one direction to leave Vojvodina. Those who travel further, we will give two sandwiches” ...). Their followers from the nineties, who were sidelined from 2000 to 2012, have been again strengthened by the ascend of center-right Serbian Progressive Party. A significant part of them have had participated in the wars during the nineties. While many SNS members are pacified and bowed to the current policy of co-operation with the EU, a significant part continues to represent the ideas of “Ethnically pure Serbia” and is faced toward extreme nationalist attitudes. As already mentioned, many Serbian citizens, especially participants in the wars during nineties, have weapons ranging from small and light to assault weapons. According to Aaron Karp findings from the global organization “Small Arms Survey”, Serbia is ranked third in the world by the number of weapons per hundred residents (39.1)¹⁵.

The Serbian right-wing parties harbor very negative views and attitudes toward all non-Serb nations; they are also extremely negative towards migrants. Direct attacks on migrants are rarely occurring, as the current government does not allow this. However, the resistance to their retention in Serbia is mobilizing more and more people and resistance is increasingly organized and decisive.

In this context, the right-wing and part of the religious (humanitarian) organizations of the Serbian Orthodox Church are highly intolerant towards all migrants, regardless of age, gender and personal history of migrants. In addition, the perception of migrants as potential violent extremists is not the dominant reason

¹⁵ <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/T-Briefing-Papers/SAS-BP-Civilian-Firearms-Numbers.pdf>, June 2018, Pg. 4, Table 2.

for rejection, but the fact that they belong to another religion, culture, linguistic area, and nation.

3.5 SUMMARY OF VIEWS OF INTERVIEWED CSOs

This mapping of CSOs that deal with P/CVE in Serbia covers 44 CSOs.

Around 60% CSOs consider the existence of a “domestic” violent extremism as the biggest problem, to which the state is inadequately responding.

Government organs are specially criticized for their tolerance towards extreme right movements and organizations, while some CSOs accuse the government itself directly or indirectly for instigation of violent extremism. Negative assessment is common for both small and large CSOs, for local and for those operating in the whole of Serbia. These remarks are in line with the results of the latest research.¹⁶

- 12 CSOs think that the biggest problem is that the government “almost completely ignores the trend of growing right-wing extremism in Serbia, which most often leads to violent extremism, and ultimately to terrorism (Interviewed CSOs who made this statement: *Open Society Foundation, ATINA - Citizens’ association against trafficking and all forms of gender-based violence, Vojvodina Citizens Center, Civic Initiatives, Women’s Support Center, Center for Regionalism, AFA Novi Sad, Citizens Support Association for European Integration “Eurocontact” Krusevac, Women in Black, NUNS, American Football Association of Vojvodina (SAFV), CINK*). Some of them (for example, the Center of Modern Skills and American Football Association of Vojvodina - SAFV) also consider that government ignores violence and extremism but emphasizes the need for the state to put under control the fan groups that are the source of violent extremism;
- Several CSOs (4) even believe that “the government is encouraging violent extremism” (Interviewed CSOs who made this statement: *NDNV, Women Support Center, Vojvodina Citizens Center, Vojvodina Club*);
- Several CSOs (3) point towards the implementation of the Criminal Code in respect of persons who participated in war conflicts outside of Serbia. Views: “There is no institutional response to the presence and operation of the European and Russian extreme right in Serbia, including their presence in Kosovo through so-called “humanitarian visits” or participation in youth “military training camps” (Interviewed CSOs who made this statement: *Women Support Center, Citizens’ Association for European Integration “Eurocontact” Krusevac*);

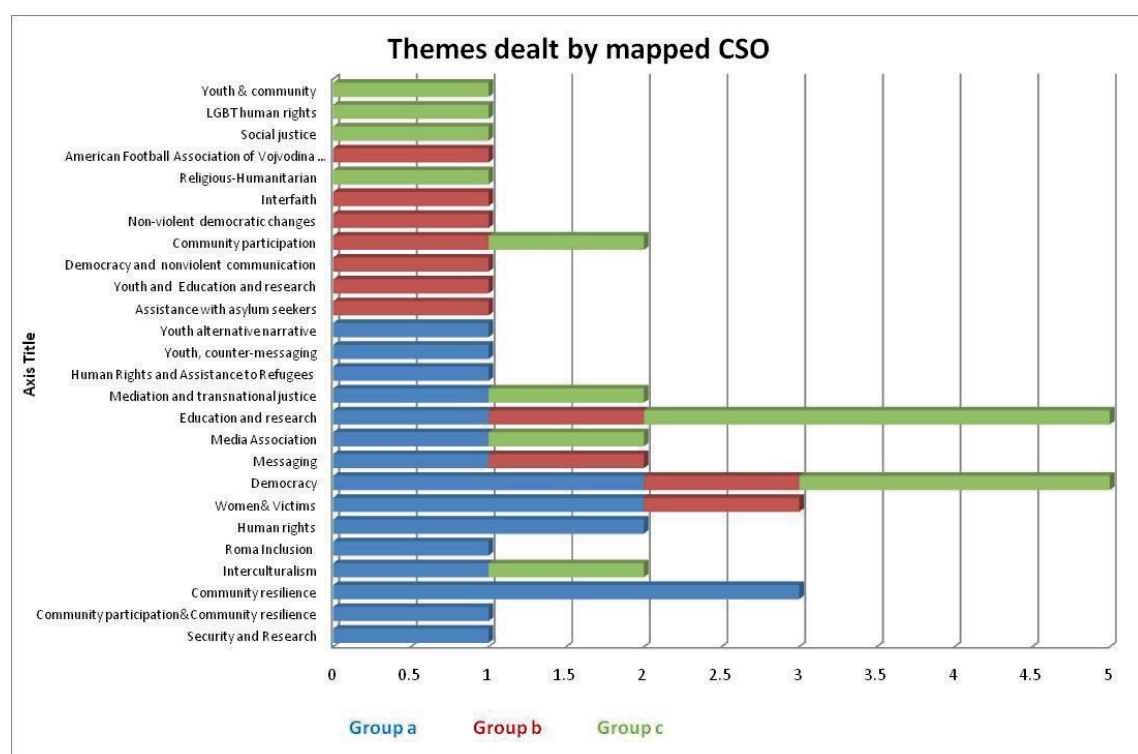
¹⁶ Extremism Research Forum, Serbia Report 2018. (Funded by UK Government): https://www.britishcouncil.rs/sites/default/files/erf_report_serbia_2018.pdf

- Part of the CSO (2) consider that the media in Serbia contribute to a great extent of the spread of extremism - primarily refers to Serb extremism (ADRA, Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence);
- Some CSOs (4) believe that international actors do not pay attention to rising right-wing nationalism with elements of potentially violent extremism (*Open Society Foundation, Citizens' Association for Support of European Integration, "Eurocontact" Krusevac, Center for Women Support, New Optimism, NUNS*).

4. QUALITATIVE DATA OBTAINED BY MAPPING //////////

(Which were not covered by the fore-going)

The areas / topics that are mainly dealt with by CSOs that we have marked



Note: blue indicates the CSOs from **group a**, red from **group b**, and green CSOs from **group c**.

Evaluation of the previous efforts of Serbia, AP Vojvodina and local communities in countering violent extremism //

Most CSOs negatively perceive the efforts of Government of Serbia to suppress violent extremism to date, Government bodies' tolerance toward extreme right movements and organizations, while some CSOs directly or indirectly accuse them of inciting violent extremism.

In view of the violent extremism associated with terrorism, the most common attitudes are: //

- **Systemic changes in the field of education are indispensable, in particular the improvement of civic education and the development of critical thinking among young people;** greater support for non-formal education – (*Association of Teachers of Sociology of Vojvodina, Helsinki Committee for Human Rights, Noema*);
- **Violent extremism is manifested in environments where young people are the most vulnerable group,** because of social poverty and lack of perspective they cannot find another meaning and then identify themselves by national or some other patterns. (*Noema, European Movement in Serbia, Helsinki Committee for Human Rights, CESID*);
- **Government should change its attitude towards extremism.** Programs for the prevention and suppression of violent extremism are insufficient. It is necessary to work on constant public action - identifying problems and offering serious alternatives. Government should influence the media in order not to contribute to the spread of extremism - primarily refers to Serb extremism; the necessary development of media pluralism (*ADRA, Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence, CK 13, American Football Association of Vojvodina (SAFV), YUROM Center*);
- **The problem is non-enforcement of the law.** There is no institutional response to the presence and functioning of the European and Russian extreme right, including their departure to Kosovo in so-called “humanitarian visits” or participation in youth “military training camps” (*Women’s Support Center, Citizens’ Association for European Integration “Eurocontact” Krusevac*).

The most frequent attitudes refer to “domestic” extremism: //

- **Government almost completely ignores the trend of the rising (“domestic”) right-wing extremism, which most often leads to violent extremism, and ultimately, terrorism** (*Open Society Foundation, ATINA, Vojvodina Citizen Center, Civic Initiatives, Women Support Center, Center for Regionalism, AFA Novi Sad, Citizens’*

Association for European Integration “Eurocontact” Krusevac, Women in Black, American Football Association of Vojvodina (SAFV), NUNS, CINK, YUROM Center Nis – in total 12 OCDs, all form Groups A and B);

- Government instigates violent extremism; government, through everyday work, through actions and statements, directly, as well as through the media and institutions, encourages extremism and even violent extremism (NDNV, Women’s Support Center, Vojvodina Citizens Center, Citizens Council of Kraljevo, Urban in, Zrenjanin Social Forum).

Specific points

- In the last few years, the local community in Novi Pazar, on the initiative of several CSOs, first of all, “DamaD”, devotes much more attention to this issue and has reached a certain level in creating the preconditions for a serious approach and work on these issues – (Urban-In);
- Young people (aged 15 to 19) are the loudest and those who are most likely to notice some form of violence. Regardless of their traditional education, they are very optimistic and give concrete solutions to the problems they face. It is also noted that in the territory of southeastern Serbia, besides the majority population, there are some national minorities (Roma, Albanians, Bulgarians, Bosniaks) who are stimulated through a series of activities to preserve and nurture their culture, customs and traditions. – (Center for the Development of Civil Resources (CRCR));
- “Islamic extremism is still not such a big danger or a security risk in the region. These groups and individuals act, but ... **much bigger is anti-Islamic mood of the Serbian public**” – (YUROM Centar);
- Generally, the efforts of all of them are insufficient, sometimes insufficiently thought-out and conceived and, generally, unfit to the country, the region, the local level ... A particular problem is the understanding of the concepts of extremism and radicalism in general. This understanding is often limited to the narrowest meaning of concepts and, more often, exclusively related to religious (or perhaps it is better to say - Islamic) context – (Urban-In).

Models and assessment of cooperation with state authorities; //

Formally, all CSOs have the opportunity to cooperate with country authorities and local self-governments by applying to open calls for CSO funding. There are no other models of cooperation, unless CSOs and state bodies are both

participating in a project conducted by international organizations or institutions and donors.

Most CSOs agree that the state does not cooperate with CSOs. Several major CSOs from Vojvodina have completely cut off cooperation with the authorities of APV, after the change of government.

The most common attitudes:

- **There is a lack of connection between government authorities and CSOs;** government institutions do not use the knowledge, experience and efforts of civil society; the government ignores CSOs (*Open Society Foundation, Vojvodina Citizen Center, Organization of Social Activism (ODA), NDNV, Civic Initiatives, Center for Regionalism, Civil Action Pancevo, Zrenjanin Social Forum, City Council of the City of Kraljevo, American Football Association of Vojvodina (SAFV), Helsinki Committee for Human Rights*);
- **We do not have any cooperation with government bodies and organizations** (*Zrenjanin Social Forum, Organization of Social Activism (ODA), AFA Novi Sad, New Optimism, Civil Action Pancevo*);
- **In recent years we have no cooperation with the APV** - (*Center for Regionalism, NDNV, Vojvodina Citizen Center, Zrenjanin Social Forum, Citizen Action Pancevo, New Optimism*).

However, 7 organizations praised their cooperation with government and local authorities (*Forum 10, Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence, ADRA, Civic Initiatives, APC / CZA, Association of Teachers of Sociology of Vojvodina and Civil Resource Center Bujanovac*), while some highlighted good co-operation with local authorities (*DamaD, Urban in*), with Ministry of Internal Affairs (*Helsinki Committee for Human Rights*).

CSOs in majority are unhappy with this kind of cooperation.

Evaluation of previous efforts by international organizations, donors and CSOs

There are no objections that are more significant among CSOs, except that “international actors do not pay attention to rising right-wing nationalism with the elements of potentially violent extremism in Serbia.” In addition, the most significant objections come from CSOs that were specifically engaged in the P/ CVE and, regardless of their frequency, should be kept in perspective:

- *Donor policies in this area are not sufficiently coherent; a lot of money is formally directed to this topic, but it is about projects that do not have a resonance in the community - a variety of performances and plays, projects for which you find out only when they are already closed; example - a performance of the "Youth Theater Forum" for two years of project funding (DamaD);*
- *The focus should be on vulnerable communities and let them decide on how to implement the projects themselves (DamaD);*
- The EU and the UN do not use mechanisms that would oblige the government to implement signed international documents (*Women in Black, Open Society Foundation, American Football Association of Vojvodina (SAFV), NUNS, NDNV*);
- Previous efforts on prevention and suppression of violent extremism are unevenly distributed; The EU and the international community invest significant funds, but they are mostly addressed to only one region- Southwestern Serbia; neglected South Serbia and AP Vojvodina (*CeSID*);
- Insufficiently encouraged and empowered CSO engagement (*Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence, New Optimism, Civic City Council of the Kraljevo*);
- Campaigns and activities on the Internet are missing (*Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence, American Football Association of Vojvodina – SAFV*);
- International actors do not pay attention to rising right-wing nationalism with elements of potentially violent extremism (*Open Society Foundation, Citizens' Association for European Integration "Eurocontact" Krusevac, Women's Support Center, New Optimism, NUNS, YUROM Center Nis, Vojvodina Citizen Center, Young Serbia, Noema, City Council of the City of Kraljevo*);
- Adapt basic terms to our environment / "violent extremism, radicalism", these are concepts that are incomprehensible (*Center for the production of knowledge and skills*);
- Since 2016 EU, and especially United Kingdom have started implementing a project to support the suppression of violent extremism and radicalization through the OSCE Mission to Serbia. This initiative has contributed to the fact that dozens of civil society organizations receive support for the implementation of various projects in local communities (*Forum 10, Civic Initiatives*);

- The European Union and the international donor should have a special focus and donor policies towards Sandzak, because of the problems that the region faces (*Forum 10*);
- All these activities mainly deal with the consequences rather than the causes of violent extremism. The dominant cultural matrix should be changed, and it is in the form of a culture of violence based on the maximization of profit as the sole motive of production. (*Humanitarian Center for Integration and Tolerance (HCIT), Social Forum Zrenjanin*);
- The situation could be described as smoke before the explosion. Currently, the only international factor is restraining violent extremist organizations and individuals to take over the fate of the Balkans in their own hands. Many of the social, economic and political events, non-transparency, exclusivity of social processes, party protectionism and extremely irresponsible public institutions go hand in hand with such ideologies and organizations like Young Serbia (*Mlada Srbija*);
- The EU administration is satisfied with the “stability”, for now it does not invest enough support to help civil society solve this problem. It is necessary to adopt a more rigorous legal regulation, but at the same time mobilize and organize the civil sector in solving this problem (*Civic Council of the City of Kraljevo*).

ANEX I

MAPPED OCD

ANEX consists of three parts. First group in ANEX are OCDs from group A, second from group B and then OCDs from group C.

In the column “Geographic focus”, for organizations operating in special regions (Vojvodina, Sandzak, Presevo), first listed is region, and then Serbia, since all of them occasionally work on projects throughout whole Serbia.

The column “Organization” lists only the name of the CSO in English language.

The column “Focus” has OCD name in English, then in Serbian language.

In “Contact” column for some CSOs there is no web site listed because they don’t have one.

A. CSOs that engage in P/CVE-specific activities that either directly address the drivers of violent extremism across or within a part of the Serbia

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Security and Research	Belgrade Center for Security Policy (BCSP)	Serbia	200.000	Decision makers, government employees in security sector, expert public, citizens	Đure Jakšića 6 Beograd 011 3287226 www.bezbednost.org office@bezbednost.org	<p><u>Belgrade Center for Security Policy (BCSP) (Beogradski centar za bezbednosnu politiku BCBP)</u></p> <p>BCSP is a think-tank, no membership; is one of the most important organizations in the field of recognizing, understanding and creating a policy towards violent extremism. Target groups: decision-makers, professional government officials working in the security sector, professional public, citizens.</p> <p>Activities: research, preparation of analyzes and policy proposals, public advocacy, education, publishing, professional support for reforms, networking of all relevant actors; The BCSP researchers are the authors of several analyzes and studies of violent extremism, such as: Petrović, Predrag and Qehaja, Florian (2017) Violent Extremism: Beyond Foreign Fighters and Behind Numbers, and Lange, S. et al (eds.) Resilience in the Western Balkans, Paris: EUISS. p. 93-97; Petrovic, P. (2016), "Islamic radicalism in the Balkans", Alert - No24 - 10 June 2016. Brussels: European Union Institute for Security Studies; Stacic, Isidora (2016) 'Serbian Nationalism and Right-Wing Extremism', in Ejdus, F. and Jurekovic, P. (eds.) Violent Extremism in the Western Balkans, Vienna: PpF Consortium Study Group "Regional Stability in South East Europe", p. 133-147; Stacic, Isidora (2013) The attitude of Serbia towards extreme right-wing organizations, Belgrade: BCBP. Currently, there is ongoing project the West Balkan Forum for the Research of Extremism, in which BCSP participates as one of the regional partners. Within the framework of this project, a comprehensive report on Serbia was prepared: https://www.britishcouncil.rs/sites/default/files/erf_report_serbia_2018.pdf; they are very well connected with related organizations, institutions in the country, region and the world (National Convention on the EU, SEKO, PrEUgovor, POINTPULSE, Kosovo Serbia Policy Advocacy Group; they work on research projects with the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Center for European Policy Studies in Brussels), but also with domestic OCD (DamaD).</p>

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Interculturalism	Academic Initiative Forum 10	Sandzak Serbia	50.000	Children, youth, local institutions, Universities, Political parties, SCOs, media	Ul. Hadzet 59 Novi Pazar office@forum10.org.rs 064 218 91 37	<u>Academic Initiative Forum 10 (Akademska Inicijativa FORUM 10)</u> Primarily dealing with human rights, national minorities, education of young people, prevention of extremism, advocacy of interculturalism and the prevention of violent extremism; are primarily targeted at: Sandzak (Novi Pazar, Tutin, Sjenica, Prijepolje, Priboj, Nova Varos) and in the South of Serbia (Presevo, Bujanovac); Since 2015, the organization has been implementing various project initiatives dealing with the prevention of extremism and radicalization in young people. The projects are primarily focused on educating young people in primary, secondary schools and working with students (they did not want to specify concrete projects).
Roma Inclusion	CSO YUROM Center, Nis	Serbia	50.000	Roma, local government,	Trg Kralja Aleksandra 2a PC Aleksandrija lokal M11 Nis	<u>CSO YUROM Center. Nis</u> They are directed to the Roma and their problems, from education to legal representation, readmission problems, migrants, social inclusion, Roma settlements ... One of the most funded CSOs targeted at the Roma. In several projects, they directly worked on the prevention and suppression of violent extremism: the project "Security of Roma - Analysis and Research - 2015", OSI Budapest, included the premise and training of Roma NGOs for a quality non-violent response to the problem of extremism directed against Roma; another important project "Prevention of extremism in the Roma community - 2018", FOD, was the training of public representatives and young Roma for recognizing and preventing Islamic extremism.
Human rights	Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia	Serbija	---	Youth, media, youth academic elite, decision makers, local, regional and international institutions	Kneza Milosa 4, Beograd; 011 3349170 www.helsinki.org.rs office@helsinki.org.rs	<u>Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia (Helsinkiški odbor za ljudska prava u Srbiji)</u> - The main topics covered are youth education in the field of human rights, prevention of extremism, transitional justice, reconciliation, regional cooperation, facing the past and objective interpretation of 20th century history in the region. Violent extremism has been practiced for almost 15 years (projects are available on HO website). Among the projects implemented are: Reach out Sandzak I and II 2012-2016, US government; "Uniting with Educators and Parents to Identify and Prevent Youth Radicalization" - Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs, may- august 2017; Play and Foster Youth for Tolerance and Understanding, OSCE 2018; Youth against extremism - "Think with your head", Open Society Foundation, 2017-2018. The Helsinki Committee is among the founders of the Civic Solidarity Platform, a network of CSOs made up of more than 80 organizations from OSCE countries; Member of the International Coalition for the International Criminal Court.

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Women & Victims	Women in black	Srbija	100.000	Women, violence victims	Jug Bogdanova 18/5 Beograd 011 2623225 www.zeneu-crnom.org, zeneucrnombegrad@gmail.com	<u>Women in black (Žene u crnom)</u> _ Female groups activists, woman survivors from victims community; Their most prominent project on the prevention of violent extremism is "Threatening signs of Fundamentalism: Democratic and Feminist Responses", 2006; they developed a system of female responses to violent extremism; address public protests and protests against war violence, to protect women victims of war, against fascism; condemnation of war crimes, political and any other violence
Democracy	Opened society foundation	Serbia	3.000.000	Civil society institutions and organizations, local and republic government	Kneginje Ljubice 14 Beograd 011 3025-800 www.fosserbia.org office@fosserbia.org	<u>Open Society Foundations, Serbia (Fondacija za otvoreno društvo)</u> One of the largest CSOs in Serbia. Support (primarily financial) for projects on prevention and suppression of violent extremism realized by: Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia, CZKD, NKSS, KC REX, CK13, YUROM Center, Serbian antifascists alliance, Antifascist coalition of Vojvodina, Group 484, DamaD, Center for new media Liber, Omen Theater, Open Club Nis, KulturPark Associations, and others.
Human rights	Sandzak Committee for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms	Sandzak Serbia	35.000	Minorities, marginalized groups, discrimination and family violence victims, youth	1. MAJ 85/a Novi Pazar 020 318 464, 064 428 17 71 sanodbor@eunet.rs http://san-odbor.org/	<u>Sandzak Committee for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms (Sandžački odbor za zaštitu ljudskih prava i sloboda)</u> - predominantly deal with human rights, the prevention of radicalism and extremism, the issues of democratization of society and the functioning of the media; operate locally, in the Sandzak area; Projects: Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization Threats in Serbia through Community-Based Early Warning and Preventive Engagement "with the support of OESCE 2017-2018; Youth Education on Extremism 2016, with Helsinki Committee for Human Rights.
Messaging	Center for the production of knowledge and skills Novi Sad	Serbia	250.000	Roma, children, youth, women	Bulevar Jovana Dučića 25 Novi Sad 021 300 6664, 060 565 0 111 www.cpvz.org cpzvns@gmail.com https://www.facebook.com/CPZVNS/	<u>Center for the production of knowledge and skills (Centar za proizvodnju znanja i veština)</u> -subject of activities: intercultural sensitivity, basic activity of Roma inclusion, reduction of violence and conflict among youth, prevention of violence and violent extremism, education and empowerment of youth and vulnerable groups. From 2017 included in the Youth Work Program "NO Violence, YES for Interculturalism", with the support of the OSCE Mission in Serbia (the program "Fight against violent extremism and the threat of radicalization in Serbia through early warning and preventive engagement at the community level" (http://cpzv.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/brosura-ne-nasilju-da-za-interkulturanost.pdf). Since 2018 they have been involved in the project "Leaders Against Intolerance and Violent Extremism (LIVE) community leaders pilot training course" organized by OSCE in Vienna (June 2018) and Warsaw (September 2018).

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Media Association	Independent Journalists Society of Vojvodina	Vojvodina	198.000	Journalists, media employees, NGO, citizens	Zmaj Jovina 3/1 Novi Sad 0214723180 www.ndnv.org https://sr-rs.facebook.com/ndnvn/ ndnvn@gmail.com	<u>Independent Journalists Society of Vojvodina (Nezavisno društvo novinara Vojvodine)</u> - Has built direct confrontation to (neo) Nazism, nationalism and xenophobia; organizers and co-organizers of major anti-fascist actions in Novi Sad ("Stop Fascism" in 2007 (5.000 citizens) "Walk for Freedom" in 2012, when they directly met with the neo-fascist organization "National Machine", which was banned in meantime) anti-fascist protest on October 23, 2014 together with NGO "Civic Vojvodina", within the Civil Vojvodina, they organized actions to counter attacks by extremists at the Albanians bakeries - 2008 (Burek of solidarity in Sombor, the organization of the protest in which there were over 1,000 people from Novi Sad, because of the attack on Albanian bakeries after the affair with drone); organizers of highly visited grandstands with guests who are famous public figures ("The words of our time: totalitarianism-nationalism-extremism-xenophobia", promotion of movies ("Albanians are our sisters" Kosovo ... Nazdravljje! Gëzuar! ...); fighters against autochthonous Serbian political extremism and all forms of violence.
Democracy	Citizens Association for Democracy "Civic Initiatives"	Serbia	300.000	CSOs, Civic education teachers, youth, media	Kneza Miloša 4 Beograd 011 3284 188 www.gradjanske.org https://www.facebook.com/GradjanskiInicijative/ civin@gradjanske.org	<u>Udruženje građana za demokratiju "Građanske inicijative"</u> - Civic Initiatives a specific resource center for representatives of associations from all over Serbia, as well as for teachers of Civic Education (accredited seminars); they address the issue of violent extremism and its prevention through the Civic Education Seminars; Since 2010, CI have organized activities within YouthBuild programs that have contributed to the increased employment of young people in Novi Pazar and Bujanovac, in order to reduce dissatisfaction with the situation in Serbia. In 2018, within the project "Exclude prejudices" (project of the OSCE Mission to Serbia), CI organized training for teachers regarding the problem of violent extremism, violence, hate speech and fascism; they are planning training for teachers from South Serbia about violent extremism. Representatives of GI will take part in a training session on the prevention of violent extremism that will be held in Tirana in November this year.
Women & Victims	Women's Support Center	Serbia	150.000	Women, youth, endangered persons	Trg srpskih doborovoljaca 30 Kikinda 0800 101010 podrska1@mts.rs https://www.facebook.com/centar.zapodrskuzenama/	<u>Women's Support Center (Centar za podršku ženama)</u> - the feminist organization that has so far, mostly dealt with women's response to different prejudices, violence and extremism, projects "Communication - tolerance - action"; "Why do you say love, and think of ..." "Zero Tolerance to Violence" (project leader is Autonomous Women's Center, partners are seven female NGOs, including WSC); in 2018 WSC coordinates the project of the Vojvodina Anti-Fascist Coalition "Mapping of extremism and civil resistance - Serbia 2018".

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Education and research	Center for Free Elections and Democracy (CeSID)	Serbia	201.582	Citizens, political parties, government institutions, NGOs, marginalized groups, academic community	Belmarkoviceva 9 Beograd 011 407 56 05 cesid@cesid.rs www.cesid.rs FB/TW: CeSID-Beograd	<u>Center for Free Elections and Democracy (CeSID) (Centar za slobodne izbore i demokratiju)</u> – One of the largest CSOs in Serbia, an organization that has strongly contributed to the creation of basic data for the prevention and suppression of violent extremism; a research project is under way - an assessment of the state of violent extremism in Serbia. The goal is to identify and understand the current state of violent extremism in Serbia, identify internal and external drivers of radicalization and violent extremism, groups that are most susceptible ... (the donor has data, so they cannot give more information). CESID has in 2016 upheld a <u>Research of drivers of radicalism and violent extremism among youths of Serbia</u> , with the support of UNDP Serbia – one of most relevant researches of this topic in Serbia, based on identifying the sources (the so-called Push and pull factors) of violent extremism and radicalism among youth in three separate groups - Raska area, South Serbia and large cities. The main activities of CeSID are: Election Program, Good Governance, Political Communication, Research and Public Policy, Responsible policy.
Mediation and transnational justice	Center for Regionalism Novi Sad	Serbia and the Region	130.000	Balkan, former Yugoslav and Serbian citizens close to center ideas	Laze Telečkog 6. Novi Sad 021 528 241 https://www.centarzaregionalizam.org.rs/ aleksandar.popov@centarzaregionalizam.org.rs	<u>Center for Regionalism (Centar za regionalizam)</u> – main activity: decentralization and democratization of Serbia, protection of the rights of national minorities, regional cooperation; fostering anti-fascism and the struggle against fascism and (neo) Nazism; together with others within Civic Vojvodina, organized the Stop Fascism in 2007 (5,000 citizens, "Walking for Freedom" in 2012, when they directly met with the neo-fascist organization "National Machine", which in the meantime was banned, traditionally organized " in Fruska Gora - a status gathering of public figures gathered around the idea of anti-fascism and multiculturalism, in the framework of Civic Vojvodina, they organized actions to counter attacks by extremists at the Albanian bakery - 2008 (Burek of solidarity in Sombor, the organization of a protest in which there were over 1,000 Novi Sad people because of attacks on the Albanian bakeries after the affair with drone), as part of the activities of the Igman Initiative and the Civil Dialogue with Kosovo since 2000, they are continuously organizing actions and conferences aimed at the prevention of violent extremism).
Community resilience	Antifascist action Novi Sad	Vojvodina and Serbia	no incomes	Youth	Neznanog junaka 77 Novi Sad afanovisad@gmail.com https://www.facebook.com/afanovisad/	<u>Antifascist action Novi Sad (Antifašistička akcija Novi Sad)</u> – aimed at fighting all forms of right-wing extremism - nationalism, racism and religious fundamentalism; Traditional manifestation "Streets against fascism" on November 9 (Anti-Racism and Anti-Semitism Day); actively oppose right-wing extremism (Serbian and all others) through education, protests, music concerts, demonstrations, work with young people and "open physical confrontation to violent fascists when it was inevitable"; they believe that right-hand extremism in Serbia is a potential source of violent extremism, which gradually takes over in society.

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Community resilience	Civil Resource Center Bujanovac	Presevo and Serbia	4.000-50.000	Youth, women, marginalized groups	<p>Stepe Stepanovica 142 Bujanovac</p> <p>063 839 7772 017 654 309</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/CRC.Bujanovac/</p> <p>lidijastojkovic3@gmail.com</p>	<p><u>Civil Resource Center Bujanovac (Civili Resurs Centar Bujanovac)</u></p> <p>– Established for the operation and organization of joint actions of young people from three communities: Serbian, Albanian and Roma. From 2017, young migrants from the camp on the outskirts of Bujanovac are also included. The actions are different: sport; newspaper sections; making souvenirs, handbags, jewelry; organizing a festival in which students from secondary schools participate in Serbian and Albanian language. They carry out education on human trafficking and organize seminars on local and current topics: gender equality, discrimination, stereotypes, hospitality, anti-discrimination, violence, human trafficking, human rights, cultural differences, healthy lifestyles ... street actions about diverting attention to topics that are essential for society and the acceptance of refugees and migrants. The work of this CSO is often taken as an example of the coexistence of Serbs and Albanians in the Presevo Valley (South Serbia). Thus, some of their events were attended by senior US and EU officials (Michael Davenport, ex-EU Ambassador to Serbia, OSCE Ambassador ...).</p>
Human Rights and Assistance to Refugees	Humanitarian Center for Integration and Tolerance (HCIT)	Vojvodina and Ex YU	Dependent on refugee wave size	Refugees, asylum seekers, migrants	<p>Vojvodanskih brigada 17 Novi Sad</p> <p>021 520 030, 021 528 132</p> <p>www.hcit.rs</p> <p>hcitns@gmail.com</p> <p>office@hcit.rs</p>	<p><u>Humanitarian Center for Integration and Tolerance (HCIT) (Humanitarni centar za integraciju i toleranciju)</u></p> <p>– founded 20 years ago by refugees. Focused on refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and citizens of Serbia who have legal needs in other republics of the former SFRY. They deal with the provision of legal and humanitarian assistance and education, with the possibility of translating documents from / into Arabic and Farsi languages. the most important projects: “Dialogue on Reconciliation and Confidence”, Rights of National Minorities in Vojvodina - situation, prospects and potentials of realization “, Project” School of Human Rights. “Project for legal aid to refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and citizens of Serbia with legal needs in other republics the former Yugoslavia has been implemented since 1998 and is ongoing.</p>
Youth, counter-messaging	Youth Center CK13	Vojvodina and Serbia	50.000	Youth	<p>Vojvode Bojovica 13 Novi Sad</p> <p>021 4737 601</p> <p>www.ck13.org</p> <p>office@ck13.org</p>	<p><u>Youth Center CK13CSO (Omladinski centar CK13)</u></p> <p>– A CSO that gathers young people and fosters an alternative cultural, political and social scene. They are focused on human and civil rights, political self-organization of citizens, and the fight against violence, anti-fascism, feminism, veganism and culture. The realization of a project that is directly aimed at preventing and recognizing violent extremism is “Every day is Political” (2018/2019), which they have launched because they consider that a comprehensive analysis of the problem of violent extremism is lacking and that one of the problems is a lack of quality alternative.</p>

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Otpornost zajednice	Urban-In	Sandzak i Srbija	10.000	Youth, Minorities, Local government, Minorities National councils	1. maja bb, Novi Pazar 063 80 11 612 +381 20 331 570 www.urbanin.org office@urbanin.org	CSO "Urban-In". Novi Pazar one of the CSOs which directly works on the prevention and suppression of violent extremism, responding to it with all their work. It is, above all, an organization made up of young people and is aimed at young people. Their preoccupations are: the development of interculturality, youth politics, informal - alternative youth education, empowerment and awareness raising, employment and self-employment, the fight against various types of violence, extremism, radicalism and other negative phenomena and ideologies. They operate on the territory of whole Serbia, but mostly in the territory of the Serbian part of Sandzak (Novi Pazar, Sjenica, Nova Varos, Tutin, Priboj, and Prijepolje). They say for themselves: "We think that everything we did in our twenty years of operation, to a lesser or greater extent is precisely the prevention of different extremism, even violent one." In the public they are recognized as a CSO that is permanently committed to the prevention and suppression of violent extremism.
Youth alternative narrative	Center for Development of Civic Resources (CRCR)	Serbia	36.000	Youth, National and religious minorities, LGBT	Cara Dusana 59 Nis civilniresursi@gmail.com www.crcrnis.org	<u>Center for Development of Civic Resources (Centar za razvoj civilnih resursa) (CRCR)</u> – was established in October 2005, as a response of young people to the actual situation in the region, and their first action was marking 10 years since the genocide in Srebrenica when they demanded responsibility for this crime. The Center's official goals are: "raising awareness and encouraging public debate on human rights issues, diversity and transitional justice in the south of Serbia ... maintaining lasting peace, promoting and protecting human rights". They are aimed at young people of different nationalities (Roma, Albanians, Bulgarians ...), different religious and sexual preferences. They deal with transitional justice, with a focus on Kosovo, respect for human rights, through the integration of the Albanian national minority, education on taking responsibility for resolving conflicts based on national, religious, sexual or other personal characteristics. In 2007, they were supported by National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and Youth human rights initiative, founded Alternative Cultural Center (AKC). Most significant projects: "Fostering freedom of expression, tolerance and reconciliation" 2014 - 2015, funded by The National Endowment for Democracy (NED), "East Project" 2015- 2016, financed by the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development (SDC) and the Swiss National Youth Council; "Balkan Club", the conference was organized as part of the "East Project" - During the three-day conference, 40 young people from 32 non-governmental organizations from 8 countries (Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo *, Moldova, Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania and Switzerland) discussed the possibilities of networking and joint activities. At the end of the conference, a memorandum of cooperation was signed, which is a cornerstone of the sustainability of this project; "Tolerance without limitations" financed by Schüler Helfen Leben Foundation / Students help life. The project launches youth activism aimed at preventing and spreading messages of hate speech, sending messages of peace and tolerance, attended by 100 young people from Bijeljina and Nis.

B. CSOs that engage in and/or P/CVE-relevant activities that indirectly address the drivers of violent extremism across or within a part of the Serbia

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Assistance with asylum seekers	Asylum Protection Center	Serbia	320.000	Asylum seekers, Migrants, refugees, minors without escort, women	<p>Sime Igumanova 14 Beograd</p> <p>011 3233 070 011 4079 465</p> <p>www.apc-cza.org www.azilsrbija.rs</p> <p>https://sr-rs.facebook.com/AzilUSrbiji/</p> <p>sediste@apc-cza.org</p>	<p><u>Asylum Protection Center (Centar za zaštitu i pomoć tražiocima azila)</u></p> <p>– one of the largest CSOs in Serbia, the largest one dealing with migrants; actively works on the improvement of the system, institute and practice of asylum and migration management, as well as on improving the asylum, refugee and migrant practice itself and relations with refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons who have migrated from troubled areas to Serbia, through legal, psychosocial, integration, and humanitarian aid, support and protection. They are focused on the suppression of prejudice and xenophobia, as well as the approximation of the issues and problems of asylum and refugees to the local and wider public of Serbia - all with the aim of improving the Serbian society in civilizational, democratic, moral and legal terms and with the aim of building a tolerant and inclusive society; activities are being carried out throughout the whole territory of Serbia where refugees, asylum seekers and migrants are located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In areas where asylum centers are located: in Bogovada, Krnjaca, Banja Koviljaca, Sjenica and Tutin, Belgrade etc. • In the institutions for the education of children and youth in Belgrade, Nis • In Padinska Skela Foreigners shelter • In environments where reception / transit centers for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees are located: in Preševo, Bujanovac, Vranje, Pirot, Nis, Sombor, Kikinda, Dimitrovgrad, Adasevci, Principovac, Sid, Belgrade, Subotica, Obrenovac etc. <p>Center offices are in Belgrade, Subotica and Presevo. (They did not want to specify concrete projects).</p>

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Messaging	European Movement in Serbia	Serbia	700.000	Public employees, independent regulatory commissions, local government, CSOs, media, MST and social entrepreneurs, youth, women	Kralja Milana 31/II Beograd 0113640174 www.emins.org http://www.facebook.com/pages/Evropski-pokret-u-Srbiji	<u>European Movement in Serbia (Evropski pokret u Srbiji)</u> - Education for the recognition and prevention of chauvinism and violent extremism; research aimed at detecting violent extremism (they did not want to specify concrete projects). The most important projects so far: Serbia and Kosovo *: European Perspectives and Practice, 2014 (support of the Embassy of Denmark in Belgrade); Strengthening cooperation between Serbia and Albania - Insights on media content in Serbia and opportunities for creating positive and informed perception, 2018 (supported by the Embassy of the Republic of Italy in Serbia and the OSCE Mission in Serbia); European Movement in Serbia has a very strong and well-organized network of organizations in the following cities: Bor, Cuprija, Indjija, Kikinda, Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Krusevac, Lazarevac, Leskovac, Novi Pazar, Novi Sad, Sremska Mitrovica, Subotica, Valjevo. Although they have organizations in cities where the suppression of violent extremism is very important (Novi Pazar), so far, they have not dealt with this topic directly.
Women & Victims	Atina	<u>Serbia</u>	500.000 - 1.000.000	Trafficking victims, gender-based violence victims	www.atina.org.rs 0649442293 office@atina.org.rs FB: NGOAtina	<u>Atina – CSO for fight against trafficking and all forms of gender-based violence</u> ; dealing with social inclusion for victims of human trafficking and all forms of gender-based violence; provides access to safe accommodation, resolving civil-legal status, family mediation, psychological support, economic empowerment, further education, various types of material support; is the founder of the socially owned company Bagel Bagel;
Youth and Education and research	Citizens Center Vojvodina	Vojvodina	- - -	Youth, war civilian victims, families and war victims' associations	Vase Stajica 20D/1 Novi Sad +381655410346 office@vccns.org www.vccns.org	<u>Citizens Center Vojvodina (Vojvodanski građanski centar)</u> – dealing with, inter alia, the prevention of violent extremism - VCC trainers are trained to work on the topic of suppressing extremism and use this knowledge in the education of young people in Novi Sad, Vojvodina, BiH and Kosovo). Mainly activities related to this area were of educational character; devoted to advocacy of the rights of civilian victims of war - the project “Untold Stories”; projects for empowering human rights and coping with the past (realization of regional programs with youth from BiH, from Kosovo ...), -characteristic modern methods of work and communication with young people (Production of audio and video content, production of documentaries, organization of discussions and public debates, Different educational programs, Exchange programs with countries in the region and Europe, Marking important dates and events that took place during the war in Yugoslavia ...)

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Education and research	Social Activism Organization	Serbia	- - -	NGO, media, public sector	Belgrade 063 359 432 www.oda.rs	<u>Social Activism Organization, (Organizacija društvenog aktivizma)</u> - Training and discussions on the fight against extremism and violence. Campaign "Exit" in 2011, Strategies for Democratic Serbia in 2000 ...). The dominant activity is the protection and promotion of human and minority rights, informing, social protection and the fight against corruption through training and education programs, advocacy programs and direct help in the work of non-governmental, non-profit organizations - advocacy, public relations program, social protection program and civic monitoring of public finances program.
Democracy	New Optimism	Serbia	12.500	Free society and respect of citizens' rights and freedoms-oriented citizens	Sindelićeva 29 Zrenjanin 062 527 069 0 69 553 233 http://novioptimizam.rs/ FB: https://www.facebook.com/PokretNoviOptimizam/ novi.optimizam@gmail.com	<u>CSO New Optimism (Novi optimizam)</u> - one of the oldest "activist" CSOs, very influential in Vojvodina and Belgrade; organizes over 50 programs, manifestations, stands and events annually in Vojvodina, Belgrade and Serbia, although since two years ago they do not have premises and permanent employees; CSO founded in Zrenjanin in 1992 (as famous "Green Bell"), as civil, democratic and decentralized; one of the most active and most networked CSOs in the country; all programs are anti-fascist, directed against all forms of violence; the prevention of violent extremism is continuously worked on through manifestations directed against nationalism, religious exclusion and intolerance; aimed at promoting the "richness of diversity", inter-ethnic cooperation ("not tolerance and coexistence, but cooperation and communion").
Democracy and nonviolent communication	Modern Skills Center	Serbia	70.000	Youth, women, public employees, NGO	Takovska 13 Beograd 011 3448 008 office@cmv.org.rs www.cmv.org.rs @centarMV	<u>Modern Skills Center (Centar modernih veština)</u> - they dealt with non-violent conflict resolution and non-violent communication; model of work: seminars, communication campaigns, practical policy proposals, advocacy initiatives, reports, publications, school for young politicians; are generally directed toward the fight against all kinds of violence and the fight against extremism; they exist for 20 years, so they do not want to pinpoint any of their projects which were more than 50.

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Community participation	NOEMA	Vojvodina and Serbia	Dependent on project	Highly educated experts, citizens	7 sekretara SKOJ-a S4/54 Becej 064 1709732, http://garsic.wixsite.com/noema noema@neobee.net netdrzenak@stcable.net	<u>CSO NOEMA</u> - was founded in 1998 as a socio-humanitarian, non-political, non-profit association of citizens whose aim is humanitarian work to improve the quality of life of the local, refugees and displaced persons. They were especially concerned with endangered and vulnerable categories of the population. The Association is based on the principles of tolerance, solidarity, cooperation and respect for diversity. NOEMA dealt with prevention of violence and work with young delinquents in a number of projects: The project "Towards a better future" lasted 6 months with the support of IOCC. Through this project, young delinquents professionally trained and gained vocational qualifications. The project "On the other side of the conflict" in 2002 was supported by EHO and involved education of young people from Becej high school with the aim of learning the skills of constructively resolving conflicts and respecting the rights to different national and religious affiliations of others. About other NOEME projects more on: http://garsic.wixsite.com/noema/projekti
Non-violent democratic changes	CENTER FOR APPLIED NONVIOLENT ACTION AND STRATEGIES – CANVAS	The whole world	---	Students, nonviolent activists	Gandijeva 76a, Beograd, 011 4100999, www.canvasope-dia.org https://www.facebook.com/PeoplePower-CANVAS/	<u>CENTER FOR APPLIED NONVIOLENT ACTION AND STRATEGIES – CANVAS</u> , - The civil society organization that now operates predominantly in the area of Africa, Asia, the Middle East, South America ... Established in Serbia. It is composed of students and activists of non-violent conflict resolution. They deal with the "vulnerability of human and political rights and freedoms in non-democratic regimes, non-violent struggle for freedom and democracy". So far, they have not directly dealt with violent extremism, but are interested in this area. They possess enviable knowledge and practical experience.
Sports Organization	American Football Association of Vojvodina (SAFV)	Vojvodina, Serbia, Balkans	2.000 – 10.000	Youth, endangered groups	Srpskokrkvena 24, Indija and Masarikova 25, Novi Sad 063 1803982 office@safv.org.rs, vukasin.simonovic.vp@gmail.com; www.safv.org.rs ;	<u>American Football Association of Vojvodina (Savez Američkog Fudbala Vojvodine)</u> – regional sports (American football) association, member of national (Serbian) American football association and organizer American football championship for Balkan region countries. Trough great cooperation with HIS PRINT Ministries (Baptist organization from Texas, USA), organized camps for players and coaches from ex-Yugoslav countries with main aspect in mutual assistance and progress in sport for nations that used to be in war against each other. HIS PRINT Ministries representative for Serbia and Balkans. Also, one of founding parties for forming Balkan Association of American Football which is in process. Developing program of prevention of violent extremism among sports fans and on sporting events. Main activities: Balkan bowl championship, Sports training camps, Education of sport professionals and coaches, providing training and equipment together with HIS PRINT Ministries (Texas, USA), promotion of sportsmanship, sports way of life, overcoming nation-based radicalism and extremism trough sports.

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGR AFSKI FOKUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Interfaith	Ecumenical Humanitarian Organization) - EHO	Vojvodina and Serbia	2.036.385	Wournerable, endangered and marginalized groups, local, provincial and republic government	<p>Ćirila i Metodija 21 Novi Sad</p> <p>021 466 588, 021 650 4296, 021 674 9940, 021 639 7626, 021 636 1266</p> <p>http://www.ehons.org/</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/Ekumenska-humanitarna-organizacija-Ecumenical-Humanitarian-Organization-129586563727774/</p> <p>office@ehons.org</p>	<p><u>Ecumenical Humanitarian Organization (EHO)</u>, (<u>Ekumenska humanitarna organizacija</u>), formerly the “Ecumenical Humanitarian Center”, was founded in 1993 at the initiative of the World Council of Churches in order to respond in an organized and efficient way to the needs of the endangered population of Vojvodina and provide humanitarian assistance in the form of food, medicines, hygienic means and warmth to all citizens of Vojvodina who were in need, regardless of their religious or ethnic affiliation. The EHO was heavily involved in helping refugees after the “Storm”. Its programs aim to develop civil society, social protection services, diatonic, ecumenical and interethnic cooperation. By their actions, they indirectly influence the suppression of violent extremism, providing all vulnerable groups of services and assistance. They are also present among migrants. The implementation of the project “Assistance for expelled Roma” is under way, which aims to support the process of integration / reintegration of Roma returned by the readmission agreement, as well as Roma that are displaced from Kosovo, through legal, economic, educational assistance and assistance in improving living conditions.</p>

C. CSOs that do not carry out any P/CVE-specific or P/CVE-relevant work at present, but which, based on their current mandate, might be interested in participating in the hub

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Religious-Humanitarian	Foundation Adventist Development and Humanitarian Work (ADRA)	Serbia	650.000 – 800.000	Roma, homeless people, migrants, refugees	Radoslava Grujića 4, Beograd 064 2018739	<u>Foundation Adventist Development and Humanitarian Work (ADRA) (Fondacija Adventistički razvojni i humanitarni rad)</u> (a religious non-governmental organization with a focus on humanitarian and development programs) – So far, they have been engaged in education and empowerment; providing legal and humanitarian assistance to Roma, refugee families and homeless people, have the capacity to become involved and would be willing to engage in the prevention of violent extremism, in the spirit of their religion
Community participation	CSO for support of European integrations “Eurocontact”	Serbia	150.000	Elderly people, Disabled people, Youth, Roma, local governments, CSOs	Jugovićeva br.17/3 Krusevac evrokontaktsrbija@gmail.com kancelarija@evrokontakt.org www.evrokontakt.org www.facebook.com/evrokontakt.org	<u>CSO for support of European integrations “Eurocontact” Krusevac</u> – so far, they have dealt with the provision of various types of assistance, education and care for elderly and disabled people, Roma and “young people at risk”, acting primarily locally, in the district - have inclusion capacity and would be willing to engage in the prevention of violent extremism
Social justice	Zrenjanin Social Forum	Serbia and Ex Yu	25.000	Workers, transition and privatisation victims, antifascists	Milana Stanivkovića 35/3 Zrenjanin 0606245576 http://www.zsf.rs/ facebook.com/zrenjaninskisocijalniforum	<u>Zrenjanin Social Forum (Zrenjaninski socijalni forum)</u> – the struggle against fascism, nationalism and national extremism (Serbian and all others in Serbia); a specific leftist organization, extremely engaged in the promotion of anti-Fascism; its actions prevented the renaming of the city of Zrenjanin to Petrovgrad; exceptional capacity for gathering dissatisfied citizens and fighting against ethnic extremism; motivated to engage in the prevention of violent extremism.
Mediation and transnational justice	Citizens Action Pancevo	Serbia	1.500 – 2.000	Citizens of Pancevo	Zarka Zrenjanina 31 Pancevo 063 321704 063 372298 https://www.facebook.com/GradjanskaAkcijaPancevo/?ref=br_rs nik7us@yahoo.com ziksiks@gmail.com	<u>Citizens Action Pancevo (Gradjanska akcija Pancevo)</u> – focused on the protection and promotion of human and minority rights, dealing with the past, building a culture of remembrance, civic activism; actively fight against fascization of society and political violence, for the equality of all ethnic groups; operates in the territory of Pancevo mostly; one of the few who does not have their own premises and equipment; motivated to engage in the prevention of violent extremism.

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Education and research	Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence	Serbia, West Balkan, Europe	- - -	Decision makers, youth politicians and socially engaged youth, women leaders, marginalized groups, social science researchers, students	Koste Glavinića 9 Beograd 0113036520 0113036521 https://bfpe.org/ msavkovic@bfpe.org	Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence (<u>Beogradski fond za političku izuzetnost</u>) – one of the biggest CSOs in Serbia; main activity: political education; empowerment, improvement of women status; foreign policy and international relations; normalization of relations and reconciliation in the region of the Western Balkans; social inclusion; Sustainable Development; environmental Protection; involvement and greater engagement of citizens in public affairs; have not engaged on the P / CVE so far, apart from participating in various expert consultations, international conferences (the NATO Headquarters Conference in Brussels in 2017 - the participation of BFPE President Sonja Liht, dedicated to the significance of the relationship between religion and security in the context of the prevention of violent extremism; BFPE Director in West Serbia (Loznica, Ljubovija, Bajina Basta) held a series of lectures in November 2017 on various target groups on the subject of extremism, motivated to engage in the prevention of violent extremism.
Interculturalism	Center for Intercultural Communication	Serbia	Dependent on projects	Citizens interested in interculturalism, cultural policy and countering extremism	Braće Ribnikar 56/401 Novi Sad 064 35292 064 1398007 www.cink.rs nvocink@gmail.com	<u>Center for Intercultural Communication (CINK), (Centar za interkulturalnu komunikaciju)</u> – main activity: Intercultural communication, cultural policy, fight against extremism, regionalism; co-publishers of the magazine “Interculturalism”; involved in confronting “domestic extremism” in Serbia; significant event: Round Table “Ideological Matrix of Extremism in Vojvodina from 2000 to 2015”, organized on January 21, 2016; they gather more educated people, foster multiculturalism, advocate for interculturalism; good cooperation with similar CSO in the environment; influential, partly elite CSO, significant on the theoretical level, facing towards criticism and analysis of “domestic extremism that becomes violent”; motivated to engage in the prevention of violent extremism.

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Media Association	Independent Journalists Association of Serbia (NUNS)	Serbia	508.000	Journalists, other media employees	Resavska 28/2, Beograd, 0113343255 011 3343136 066 882200 predsednik@nuns.rs, www.nuns.rs	<u>Independent Journalists Association of Serbia (Nezavisno udruženje novinara Srbije) (NUNS)</u> – professional association of independent journalists: advocacy for free journalism and media pluralism, autonomy of the profession and independence of journalists, improvement of professional and ethical standards of journalism, promotion and improvement of public dialogue culture and freedom of expression; Investigative journalism; advocacy for the improvement of media legislation; organized condemnation of media content propagated by hate speech, violence and intolerance; professional education of journalists - since 2002; they are implementing a three-year regional project on journalist safety (donor EC) in cooperation with medias and associations from Croatia, BiH, Montenegro, Macedonia and Kosovo; do not have permanent employees; motivated to engage in the prevention of violent extremism.
Education and research	Sociology Teachers' Association of Vojvodina	Vojvodina	1.083	Sociology teachers and students, high school students, journalists	Vladike Platona 2 Novi Sad 065 3193385 pstatjana@gmail.com	<u>Sociology Teachers' Association of Vojvodina (Udruženje nastavnika sociologije Vojvodine)</u> – among other things, address the issue of school violence and bullying in general; are focused on the affirmation of sociology as a science and as a teaching subject in secondary schools; organize professional meetings, tribunes, lectures, professional training of teachers of sociology, publish papers in order to promote advanced pedagogical, professional and advanced ideas, work on the education of students of sociology; operate in the area of Vojvodina. They are very motivated to engage in the prevention of violent extremism that perceives a serious threat to society.
Education and research	Center for Public Policy Research	Serbia	90.000	Sociology, economy, electrotechnics, politics, philosophy, psychology, public policies and security experts, citizens and vulnerable groups	Makedonska 21/V Beograd 011 3037364 http://www.publicpolicy.rs	<u>Center for Public Policy Research (Centar za istraživanje javnih politika)</u> - independent research organization (think tank), which was established in 2010. CENTER is a group of innovative researchers and digital enthusiasts who have so far dealt with issues of inclusive security and social change in Serbia; deal with the link between socio-economic and security domains of everyday importance for citizens. For example, one of their findings from a survey conducted in Novi Pazar is that for young people the topic of employment is more important than extremism. They have a highly educated team of experienced researchers.

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
LGBT human rights	Labris	Serbia	- - -	LGBT	Vojvode Milenka 7 Beograd 0113620513 www.labris.org.rs https://www.facebook.com/labris.beograd labris@labris.org.rs	<u>Labris</u> – a lesbian human rights organization - a very active CSO that deals primarily with the issues and problems of LGBT people. They are well networked and have good cooperation with civil society organizations, with government agencies and international organizations and associations. Stakeholders to engage in the prevention of violent extremism, from the perspective of aid for LGBT population.
Democracy	CRTA – Center for Research, Transparency and Accountability	Serbia	- - -	Citizens, media, journalists, CSOs, international community	Topolska 22 Beograd 011 2400062 www.crt.rs	<u>Center for Research, Transparency and Accountability, CRTA</u> They deal with democratic culture, free and fair elections, media freedom. program is realized through research and training with civil society organizations, through fieldwork with citizens, observation of elections, monitoring of institution's work, journalistic research and fact checking. Interested in dealing with the prevention of violent extremism in the future. Well-networked and well-founded CSOs.
Youth & community	Young Serbia	Serbia	50.000	Youth, youth associations	Edvarda Griga 9/1 Beograd www.mladasrbija.org.rs https://www.facebook.com/Konektuj-se-Mladi-su-Zakon-142136305805223/ nasa.kuca@mladasrbija.org.rs	<u>CSO Young Serbia (Mlada Srbija)</u> – they are engaged in the development of civil society, protection of human rights and freedoms, raising the mobility of young people, the level of political and social culture and aiding socially vulnerable layers of the population. Active among young people in Belgrade, very well recognized in public. Interested in operation in identifying and preventing violent extremism. They have the capacity for education.
Democracy	Kraljevo citizens council	Serbia	37.155	Corruption victims, CSOs, youth	Cara Dusana 38, Kraljevo 0612075352 srdjan.cosic@gmail.com https://www.facebook.com/savetkraljevo/	<u>Kraljevo citizens council (Građanski savet grad Kraljeva)</u> – “Watch dog” organization, which deals with anti-corruption programs, member of the Coalition for Free Access to Information and collation of monitoring local and national budget; helps to connect and bring together representatives of various civil society organizations in order to contribute to the affirmation and realization of the idea of civil society, human rights and democracy, as well as to address the issue of local community values. They operate in the territories of Kraljevo and Raska, Rasnica and Moravica, where they seek to connect people of different nations. Interested in acting on the prevention of violent extremism. They have capacity to help with networking.

ANNEX II

THEME	ORGANIZATION	GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS	CSOS BUDGET (EUR)	CSO TARGET GROUP	CONTACT	FOCUS
Community participation; Community resilience	Cultural Center DamaD	Sandzak Serbia	60.000 – 100.000	Local communities - long-term orientation to women and youth, institutional mechanisms for gender equality: The Council for Gender Equality, the councilors in local assemblies, - local and republican institutions in formulating local responses to extremism and radicalism, the GBV and the realization of the cultural rights of Bosniaks;	37. Sandzacke divizije, 1/3 Novi Pazar 020 332 750 020 332 755 office@kcdamad.org www.kcdamad.org https://www.facebook.com/KCDamaD/	<u>Cultural Center DamaD (Kulturni centar DamaD)</u> DamaD is a peace-building organization with a focus on promoting a culture of peace and tolerance; encouraging dialogue and cooperation; enhancing, protecting, and promoting human and minority rights; empowering women and promoting gender equality as a precondition for sustainable development; education for democracy; and enabling citizens to actively participate in decision-making processes DamaD is one of the leading CSOs in Serbia in terms of P / CVE, whose specificity is to work in the environment where the real danger of violent radicalism is present on a daily basis, while the potential danger of its spreading and further radicalization can only be perceived. The Cultural Center DamaD has been involved in the prevention of extremism and radicalism since 2013 in the framework of the project “Improving Human Security in Southwestern Serbia”, implemented by UNDP, financed by the UN Development Fund. The project is based on linking human security with the concept of safety at the local level, the development of consciousness and (self) organization of citizens (“Human Security Week in Sandzak”, creation of fifteen minute documentary reports for the national TV, “Small Guide to Human Security” and discussions with the Forum), with the support of the Swiss Embassy, the project “Integrated Response to Building Community Resilience to Extremism and Radicalism in Sandzak” was implemented (Phase I 2015, phase II 2016/2017 with the support of the Government of Switzerland implemented second phase of the project). Results are impressive: public institutions in Novi Pazar are better equipped to identify and prevent extremism and radicalism; the Referral Mechanism and Guidelines on the Treatment of Service Providers in Children and Youth at Risk of Extremism and Radicalism have been developed, together with individual Protocols for all involved entities, prepared training packages for improving the capacity of professionals for dealing with children and youth under the risk of extremism and radicalism; the Strategy of the Islamic Community for the Prevention and Suppression of Extremism and Radicalism was made; Guidelines for media reporting on extremism and radicalism, as well as for the recognition and deconstruction of extremist narratives, have been developed... Through this, institutions, professionals, citizens and the media are significantly empowered to recognize violent extremism. Currently, there is ongoing project “Communities First - Creation of a Western Balkans civil society hub to prevent and counter violent extremism, in which DamaD participates as one of the regional partners.

ANNEX III

Definitions

Having in mind that terminology around violent extremism and preventing and countering can be confusing and problematic - terms are often politicized and used interchangeably and often without clear definition, resulting in the same terms being used to describe different approaches - for the purposes of this mapping, definitions developed by the Regional Cooperation Council as part of its Regional Platform for Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism and Recruitment of Foreign Terrorist Fighters were used:

i. violent extremism (VE): The name for the phenomenon whereby people or groups, in pursuit of their ideological goal, display a willingness to use violence as the ultimate consequence of their extremist way of thinking; the use of violence to pursue political goals; the process of taking extremist/radical (political, religious, or ideological) views and putting them into violent action.

ii. preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE): Using non-coercive means that seek to address the drivers or root causes of violent extremism. According to UNDP, “a distinction can usually be drawn between CVE, which is focused on countering the activities of existing violent extremists, and PVE, which is focused on preventing the further spread of violent extremism. However, in practice, initiatives will frequently work on both aspects, with a combined approach.” This mapping should include CSOs, inter alia, working on projects that are labelled or otherwise described as “CVE”, “PVE”, or “P/CVE”.

Additional relevant definitions:

P/CVE-specific: CSOs listed in the mapping should be classified as P/CVE-specific when engaged in the following activities: preventing and countering violent extremism, deradicalization, disengagement and reintegration, counter-narrative and counter-messaging, and building community resilience to violent extremism. Such activities are designed with the explicit goal of reducing or building resilience to violent extremism.

De-radicalization: the social and psychological process whereby an individual’s commitment to, and involvement in, violent extremism is reduced to the extent that they are no longer at risk of involvement and engagement in violent activity, i.e., rejecting the underlying violent ideology or belief and the commitment to use violence to advance it. De-radicalisation may also refer to any initiative that tries to achieve a reduction of risk of re-offending through addressing specific and relevant disengagement issues. De-radicalisation implies a different change than that associated with disengagement alone: it implies change at a cognitive level, not simply the physical cessation of some observable behaviour.

Disengagement: the process whereby an individual experience a change in role or function that is usually associated with a reduction of violent participation – i.e., forswearing violence rather than the underlying ideology or beliefs. It may not necessarily involve leaving the violent extremism organization or movement. Additionally, whole disengagement may stem from role change, that role change may be influenced by psychological factors such as disillusionment, burnout, or the failure to reach the expectations that influenced initial involvement. This can lead to a member seeking a different role or roles within the movement.

Reintegration: the process whereby a returning “foreign terrorist fighter” (FTF) or former violent extremist who is deemed not to pose a security threat is provided psycho-social support, education, employment, or training to facilitate their re-entry in the community from which they originated or another appropriate community.

Counter-narrative/messaging: messaging that offers an alternative view to extremist recruitment and propaganda. Messaging can provide an alternative answer or path to potential recruits who may be seeking guidance or meaning. Counter-narrative messaging may also seek to deconstruct extremist narratives and expose logical flaws.

Community resilience: the ability of a community to withstand, respond to and recover from a wide range of harmful and adverse events. [Note: depending on the design/target of a “community resilience” program, these efforts could be categorized as P/CVE-specific or P/CVE-relevant.]

P/CVE-relevant: CSOs listed in the mapping are classified as P/CVE-relevant when engaged in activities that indirectly address the drivers of violent extremism through: youth and women’s empowerment, rule of law, anti-corruption, civic engagement, human rights, democracy, good governance, vocational training, education, trust-building and community engagement, and conflict resolution. P/CVE-relevant activities are ones the purpose of which is not to prevent or counter violent extremism, but which nevertheless contribute to reducing or building resilience against violent extremism.

