





The best  
town  
for living  
is one in  
which  
a foreigner  
feels at home ...

*Italo Calvino*

## 484

Group 484 is a non-governmental organisation founded in 1995 to support the self-organisation of 484 refugee families who had found refuge in Serbia after fleeing Krajina and Operation *Storm* of the Croatian Army. From these 484 families, Group 484 takes its name.

The founder of Group 484 was Jelena Šantić, a renowned ballet dancer and peace activist, who was awarded the Pax Christi International Annual Peace Prize in 1996.

From this initial group of enthusiasts who provided humanitarian, psychosocial, legal and informative assistance to refugees from Croatia and Bosnia and then to displaced persons from Kosovo, Group 484 has become a formalised and structured organisation using a systemic approach to issues of forced migration. Direct assistance has been gradually given way to greater educational and research work in order to influence decision makers to craft durable solutions to the region's migration challenges. Group 484 also works to empower forced migrants and local communities, especially youth, to be open and tolerant toward diversity among peoples.

## VISION

Our vision is for a world in which all people have equal opportunity to realise their human rights and potential wherever they are, fully living their ethnic and cultural diversities.

## MISION

Group 484 in Serbia and Southeast Europe, together with migrants, local communities, especially youth, and organisations and individuals who share our values, works to build an equal opportunity society, where human rights and diversities are fully respected.

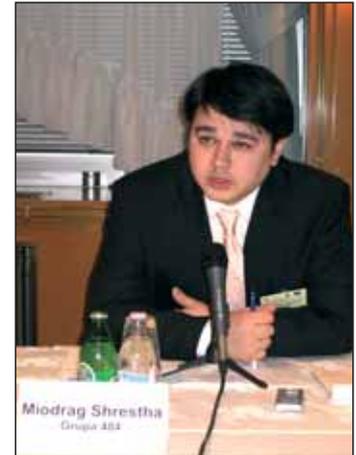
“Our children have more understanding for poverty so they are satisfied with less” are the words of a mother whose family has been affected by the burden of displacement.

In this two-year period, we were doing everything to prevent people from accepting poverty and staying in the vicious circle of poverty. We empowered our beneficiaries, refugees and IDPs, to recognise poverty as a hindering factor for the realisation of their rights and encouraged them not to get used to helplessness and marginalisation but to ask from relevant institutions and bodies what they were entitled to. We did not allow them to become victims of transition. Naturally, the support of the local population was very much needed – to see them as resources for development of the community not as burden, and to invest in development of their potentials. Therefore, we nurtured social cohesion by empowering citizens’ participation and intercultural exchange. The local population, particularly the youth, supported integration of *newcomers* into their community. They have promoted human rights and richness of diversity, to which newcomers, through their cultures and customs contributed greatly.

Furthermore, we founded the *Jelena Šantić Foundation* for the support to artistic projects containing the spirit of social values – tolerance and preservation of peace, because Jelena’s humanistic trait was related to art “since they both connect different worlds”.

Apart from supporting in the realisation of rights of the most vulnerable and developing *neighbourly* solidarity, we were combating poverty by advocating for opening borders and free flow of people and goods. We wanted to instigate the state to undertake everything in *its power* to enter the *white Schengen list* and become the member of the European family. Naturally, we advocated for developing European standards in the field of migration – establishing the visa system in compliance with the regulations of the Convention on the Schengen Agreement Implementation, control and integrated border management, signing and implementation of readmission agreements, building the system of asylum protection, establishing regional cooperation and full collaboration with the EU.

This was also a period of transition for Group 484. We marked the ten year anniversary of Group 484, examining where we were in “building the town in which a foreigner felt at home” and how we would continue our “construction works”. We completed the realisation of a strategic plan and initiated the creation of another one. We have built strong foundations for our project, outlining in it our dedication to continue to enrich our citizens by enabling the youth to have a humane development, by poverty reduction of all citizens through the realisation of human rights and opening borders of our country, as well as that *forced migration* is replaced by migration in search for knowledge, experience and entertainment.



At the end of 2006, Group 484 Executive Director Vesna Golić, going after her personal happiness, gave over this already *elaborated project* to me and our team, strongly believing that we would be able to continue with its realisation, but also to incorporate new and creative details in it, in accordance with the future challenges in our surroundings.

We owe her gratitude for her creative and inspiring leadership during all these years and team atmosphere she nourished, believing that the organisation is most successfully presented by the team and not only by individuals.

Miodrag Shrestha, Executive Director



## EASING SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSITION – SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE MIGRANTS

Considering that poverty was the dominant topic in this period as well, Group 484 continued to advocate for poverty reduction of refugees and IDPs, by advocating for the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy and their better access to all human rights.

### Advocating for Implementation of Measures for Refugees and IDPs in the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)

While working on the field, we have realised that citizens and decision makers in local communities are not familiarised with the Poverty Reduction Strategy and

even less with the measures intended for refugees and IDPs. Therefore, we have organized round tables throughout Serbia to present the Strategy and the work of the Civil Society Advisory Board and the measures related to refugees and IDPs. We have also contributed to the creation of publications *Poverty Reduction Strategy in Serbia and Poverty Reduction in Serbia – the role of civil society*.

At the end of 2005, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, we organised the national conference on social and economic rights of refugees and IDPs entitled *Forgotten Crisis? – Poverty among Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons*. Besides Group 484 Executive Director Vesna Golić, the conference was opened by

Rastislav Vrbensky, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP in Serbia and Montenegro; Vladimir Tsurko, Deputy Representative UNHCR Office, and Dragiša Dabetić, Commissioner for Refugees of the Republic of Serbia. The conference brought together 155 participants: representatives of institutions and organisations specialised in the problems of refugees and displaced persons, as well as development agencies, NGOs, government and local institutions, and relevant teams from the area of poverty reduction and achievement of citizens' social and economic rights. The workgroups discussed four groups of problems: status issues and documents; employment and economic programmes; access to social assistance, healthcare and education; housing for refugees and internally displaced persons.

**Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)** in Serbia is a medium-term development framework directed at reducing key forms of poverty. The PRS is a national document that contains an analysis of causes, characteristics and profiles of poverty in Serbia, as well as main strategic guidelines for social development and the reduction of the number of poor citizens in the years to come. Activities envisaged by the PRS are directed at dynamic development and economic growth, prevention of new poverty as a consequence of economic restructuring and care for the traditionally poor groups.

The final version of the Poverty Reduction Strategy was adopted by the Government of Serbia at its session held on October 16, 2003. On February 17, 2005, the Government of Serbia tasked the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia to regularly inform the Government on the PRS implementation and coordination process, in cooperation with the PRS Implementation Focal Point. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Implementation Focal Point was formed in September 2004 within the Cabinet of the Deputy Prime Minister.

The leading role in the preparation of the PRS was given to the former Ministry of Social Affairs, whose mandate on the PRS project ended with the finalisation of the PRS document. Participants in the preparation process included other line ministries as well, and the consultative process during the drafting of the PRS document included a number of other state institutions, but also representatives of the NGO sector, local self-governments, trade unions, enterprises, international development partners and the Parliament of Serbia, engaging them through respective Advisory Committees.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy is aligned with the efforts of the Government of Serbia in relation to the European Integration process and the realisation of the UN Millennium Development Goals. The PRS has been evaluated by the World Bank as one of the most successful documents of this kind, and the latest Country Assistance Strategy of the World Bank for the year 2005-2007 relies fully on the PRS.

### Researching impact of government policies on IDPs/Refugees – access to active employment measures

In 2006 we initiated a research on impact of government policies on IDPs/refugees, focusing on access to active employment measures. The research was carried out in cooperation with the research agency Strategic Market on a sample of 500 people from the territory of Central Serbia, Belgrade and Vojvodina. Considering that the goals of the research were directed to working experience and the experience with National Employment Service (NES), the sample encompassed the refugee population labour force, aged 15-65.



Recommendations from the working group 2 of the **conference *Forgotten Crisis? – Poverty among Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons***, held on December 1–2, 2005 in Belgrade:

### **Working group 2: Employment and economic programmes**

Access to the labour market, employment programmes and empowerment through economic programmes were assessed as the most important for eradicating the poverty of refugees and IDPs. Therefore, it is recommended:

1. To consistently and actively carry out the measures from the Poverty Reduction Strategy
2. To motivate and empower refugees and IDPs for employment and self-employment through psychological and educational programmes with active participation of refugees and IDPs in the creation of the programmes
3. Additional professional training and retraining of refugees and IDPs after the clearly realised research on the labour market needs, i.e. employers
4. Giving incentives for employers for employing refugees and IDPs

An institutional framework for the realisation of economic programmes is needed, and therefore it is necessary that:

5. The Law on Micro Loans should be urgently passed

Increasing the awareness of economic programmes and employment possibilities, as well as enhancing the cooperation of state organs, local governments and nongovernmental sector are also assessed as very important. Therefore, it is necessary to:

6. Distribute information on the services provided by the state organs and NGOs through the cooperation with the national and local media
7. Cooperate and join the resources of the state and NGOs in carrying out the employment measures, above all providing information on the existing programmes
8. Establishing better coordination between services at the state and local level in order to provide better access to documents (working booklets)

While examining the research findings, it is important to have in mind that the “snow ball” method has resulted in the sample of **exceptionally good socio-demographic structure**:

- **Labour force** of refugees aged 15 to 65
- **urban population** – 80% (45% from the town centre and 35% from suburbs; only 9% from the rural outskirts and 11% from rural areas)
- **high school and university education** – 85% (high school education – 68%; college and university education – 17%; elementary school education – 13% and without any education – 1%, unknown – 1%)
- **more men** who are always in better socio-economic situation than women (55.8% men and 44.2% women)

The sample encompassed 66% of refugees from Croatia and 34% from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The key findings of the research are:

- The refugee population is extremely proactive – they have more entrepreneurs and the self-employed and are more engaged in informal and additional jobs than general population in Serbia;
- In spite of their activities, the unemployment rate with refugee population is considerably higher (30.6%) than with the general population in Serbia (20.6%);
- 83.5% of refugees have been unemployed for more than a year, and 68% for more than 5 years;
- Among the employed, 27% of refugees work without formal working contract, and 37% are informally self-employed – without a registered firm or shop;
- The majority of refugees is employed in the private sector;
- Refugees rather rely on their own strategies for getting jobs than on institutions;

- 60.4% of refugees have never been registered at NES;
- 82.8% of refugees have not heard of any NES employment programmes, and only 1-3% have participated in them;
- 40% of refugees are interested in initiating their own business, but even they are not interested in NES programmes.

These findings have revealed that the refugee population has great potential with appropriate support of the state and community the refugee population would not be a burden but a resource of our society.

### **Promoting the access to rights of refugees and IDPs**

We reduced our direct services to beneficiaries in terms of psychosocial, informative and legal assistance to mainly volunteer assistance. Social work, psychology and pedagogy students, in cooperation with older Group 484 activists organised a series of meetings, workshops, joint visits to museums, theatres, trips with children and youth accommodated in collective centres in the vicinity of Belgrade.

In 2005, Banat was hit by severe floods, which needed urgent action of support to families affected by this natural disaster. We organised the action of mapping out the situation with a series of talks with representatives of local authorities and institutions, as well as the flood-stricken families in Žitište and Međa municipalities. According to the report on consequences of the flood, we managed to raise money and distribute 700 humanitarian parcels.

We have been providing informative and legal assistance through the project **Triangle**.

## EASING SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSITION – SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE MIGRANTS

**Triangle** is a part of the SEE RAN network (South East European Refugee Assistance Network) comprised of 12 nongovernmental organisations from BiH, Montenegro, Croatia and Serbia. The network has been active since 2000, providing legal assistance, counselling and informative assistance to refugees in the country and region. In its last period, the objective of the project has been the reduction of discrimination and violation of human rights of refugees and internally displaced persons by increasing the level of tolerance among members of different ethnic groups and informativeness of the community about the needs of refugees, returnees and IDPs.

We empowered internally displaced persons for advocating for their rights and implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, through the work of municipal coordination groups in 5 towns in Serbia (Novi Sad, Požarevac, Paraćin, Knjaževac, Niš) and education on public advocacy.

**Municipal coordination groups** are comprised of all parties interested in the realisation of rights of forced migrants in the local community – refugees and IDPs, local self-government, centre for social work, trustees for refugees of the Commissariat, educational and health institutions, local nongovernmental sector and media. Their task is to continuously work on identifying and solving the problems of refugees and IDPs at the local level.

In 2006, within Serbian Refugee Council, we organised the **Campaign for Accessing the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons**, which included the creation of the analytic report on accessing the rights of IDPs and the existing obstacles in finding durable solutions. The recommendations from the analytic report were presented to decision makers at the local level through 4 round tables in the following municipalities: Bor, Niš, Pančevo and Smederevo. Furthermore, through three campaigns (in Stara Pazova, Kragujevac and Pančevo) we promoted the right of IDPs to culture and education. The project was promoted through 3 press conferences within Serbian Refugee Council (in Belgrade, Niš and Novi Sad), attended by media representatives and representatives of local authorities, national and international actors in the field of protection of rights of forced migrants.

Serbian Refugee Council (SRC) is an alliance of six local NGOs actively dealing with issues of refugees and internally displaced people, established with the view of enhancing their role and influence in finding sustainable long-term solutions for refugees and the displaced in Serbia and the western Balkans region, through joint advocacy and public policy development. SRC is a non-governmental, non-profit umbrella organisation with a vision to create a fairer world for refugees, IDPs and other people affected by forced migrations, to improve the overall tolerance in society, making it more equitable and prosperous.



Walter Kalin, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for internally displaced persons visited Serbia in the period June 16-24, 2005. Prior to his visit, we gathered nongovernmental organisations and IDP associations and together with them we prepared a letter for Mr Kalin where we stated key problems of IDPs which we additionally clarified at the meeting with Mr Kalin. Our recommendations, particularly those related to the right to choose durable solution, as well as social and economic rights of IDPs in general, have been incorporated in the report of Mr Kalin.

Through the project **Integration and Advocacy for those Leaving Collective Centres**, we have empowered IDPs leaving collective centres, as well as local communities affected by the process of collective centre closures, to realise the difficulties in that process and jointly work on overcoming them and on integration of refugees in the community. The project was realised in 16 municipalities (as presented in the table below) in Serbia, in partnership with Danish Refugee Council.

### Refugees and internally displaced persons – current statistical data

According to UNHCR statistics dated November 1, 2005 there are 139,195 refugees in the territory of Serbia (without Kosovo and Metohija). Out of that number, 4,792 refugees are accommodated in collective centres (3,700 in official and 1,092 in unofficial collective centres).

**Table 1: Number of refugees from BiH and Croatia**

REFUGEES IN SERBIA	
Country of origin	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40 818
Croatia	98 377
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139 195</b>

**Table 2: Refugees in Serbia – age and gender structure**

Age	M	%	F	%	TOTAL	%
0-4	617	<b>0,44</b>	6 5	<b>0,44</b>	1 232	0,89
5-17	8 546	<b>6,14</b>	7 856	<b>5,64</b>	16 402	11,78
18-59	42 148	<b>30,28</b>	39 006	<b>28,02</b>	81 154	58,30
60 and more	15 562	<b>11,18</b>	24 845	<b>17,85</b>	40 407	29,03
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66 873</b>	<b>48,04</b>	<b>72 322</b>	<b>51,96</b>	<b>139 195</b>	100,00

According to UNHCR sources, there are 207,554 internally displaced persons from Kosovo and Metohija in Serbia. Out of that number, 7,444 IDPs are accommodated in collective centres, 5,679 in official and 1,765 in unofficial collective centres.

**Table 3: Internally displaced persons in Serbia – age and gender structure**

Age	M	%	F	%	TOTAL	%
0-4	1 569	<b>0,76</b>	1 440	<b>0,69</b>	3 009	<b>1,45</b>
5-17	26 128	<b>12,59</b>	24 565	<b>11,84</b>	50 693	<b>24,42</b>
18-59	60 574	<b>29,18</b>	60 268	<b>29,04</b>	120 842	<b>58,22</b>
60 and more	14 716	<b>7,09</b>	18 294	<b>8,81</b>	33 010	<b>15,90</b>
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>102 987</b>	<b>49,62</b>	<b>104 567</b>	<b>50,38</b>	<b>207 554</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**Table 4: Number of refugees encompassed by the project "Integration and Advocacy for those Leaving Collective Centres"**

Municipality	Number of refugees
Stara Pazova	6 457
Kraljevo	1 061
Arandjelovac	1 048
Kikinda	1 027
Kruševac	761
Požarevac	732
Paraćin	523
Gornji Milanovac	509
Vrnjačka Banja	326
Bor	216
Veliko Gradište	188
Prijepolje	159
Raška	101
Rača	98
Rekovac	89
Nova Varoš	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13 339</b>

## Statistical data on collective centres

**Table 5: Collective accommodation of refugees and IDPs in Serbia**

Type of accommodation	Number of locations	IIDPs	Refugees	Total number of beneficiaries
Official collective centres	99	5 679	3 700	<b>9 379</b>
Unofficial collective centres	52	1 765	1 092	<b>2 857</b>
Specialised institutions	91	7	1 788	<b>1 795</b>
Student dormitories	36	6	325	<b>331</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>7 457</b>	<b>6 905</b>	<b>14 362</b>

Territorial layout. 62 official collective centres are in the territory of south and southeast Serbia, almost half of them in the territory of the municipalities Kraljevo, Vranje, Aleksinac, Bujanovac and Zajecar. 10 collective centres are in Vojvodina, and 7 in the territory of Belgrade. In twenty-two out of 99 official collective centres, there are no refugees at all.

Regarding the unofficial collective centres, the picture of the territorial layout is different. Only 13 unrecognised collective centres are in the territory of south and southeast Serbia, the majority of them (five) in the region of the Kraljevo municipality. By contrast, 16 collective centres are in the territory of Belgrade, and 17 in Vojvodina. The number of unofficial collective centres is considerably higher in the territory of Belgrade and Vojvodina than the number of official collective centres. There are no refugees among the residents of unrecognised collective centres in 19 cases.

Size. According to the analysis of the number of occupants in certain (official and unofficial) collective centres, a picture of the size of collective centres has been produced, clearly showing that the number of small collective centres among unrecognised ones is almost several times higher. Almost half of the unrecognised collective centres are not occupied by more than 20 persons.

**Table 6: Number of occupants in official and unofficial collective centres**

Number of occupants	Number of locations	
	Official collective centres	Unofficial collective centres
5-20	5	21
21-50	31	14
51-100	32	9
101 and more	31	8

**Table 7: Changes in number of collective centres and IDPs and refugees accommodated in collective centres in the period January 2001 to October 2005, in the territory of Serbia (without Kosovo and Metohija)**

Collective centres					
January 2001.	January 2002.	January 2003.	January 2004.	January 2005.	October 2005.
402	371	298	176	124	99
Internally displaced persons in collective centres					
January 2001.	January 2002.	January 2003.	January 2004.	January 2005.	October 2005.
7 412	8 684	8 660	7 523	6 833	5 679
Refugees in collective centres					
January 2001.	January 2002.	January 2003.	January 2004.	January 2005.	October 2005.
20 946	17 322	13 226	7 966	5 219	3 700

**Refugees Staying in Serbia, Belgrade, December 2005, pages 6-8**

## EASING SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSITION – SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE MIGRANTS

### Relevant strategic documents

The main documents that form the basis for implementation of programmes, dynamics and types of integration of refugees from the territories of the former Yugoslav republics in Serbia are:

- National Strategy for Resolving the Problems of Refugees and IDPs,
- Poverty Reduction Strategy, and
- Roadmap.

*Refugees Staying in Serbia*, Belgrade, December 2005, page 9

We have provided support to the return of refugees in cooperation with OSCE as well. It was a regional project encompassing organisations from Croatia, BiH and Serbia. We developed the form of monitoring of realisation of rights through the realisation of the Sarajevo Declaration *Roadmap*, gathered information on the problems and legal obstacles for return of refugees through 30 case studies and created legal analysis related to the obstacles for return and reintegration of refugees.

### Enhancing access to rights of women in refuge and displacement

Through the project **Capacity building of key stakeholders in the field of forced migration for mainstreaming a gender perspective in their work**, we tried to develop gender sensitivity in the work of organisations and institutions responsible for the realisation of rights of forced migrants, as well as to develop their mutual cooperation and the cooperation with organisations and bodies responsible for the realisation of women's rights in general.

The project started with the field research on the realisation of rights of women in refuge and displacement, with ten focus groups with 100 women in refuge and displacement and 42 interviews with key actors from relevant fields of expertise in 5 municipalities in Serbia (Kraljevo, Kruševac, Niš, Požarevac,

Stara Pazova). The information gathered was incorporated in the study and presented, together with important information and knowledge in the field of forced migration and gender issue, at five local seminars that gathered key actors in the field of forced migration, women's rights, creating and implementation of social policy and local public policy in general. These actors then formed local working groups and promoted gender equality in working with women in refuge and displacement in their communities. At the final round table, 43 actors from the local and national level shared good practices in this field.

### Women in refuge and displacement about the realisation of their rights

Right to work: "I think that the biggest problem of women is how to find a job, because in the place where we have settled one can find a job mostly through acquaintances, and we are here labelled as refugees, that is, displaced persons, exiled – second class people."

Right to health care: "I would like to have a medical booklet/document instead of this health care certificate because we are labelled in a way and treated differently from the beginning."

Right to education: "Firstly I couldn't enrol in school here. They didn't have classes that were my majors, so I had to go to Kruševac. They almost didn't accept my application, they told us that they have many students and that there is no room for us. When they finally accepted our applications we were treated as second-class citizens. We didn't have places to sit, and provocations were coming from both other students and our teachers."

Right to protection from violence: "I am familiar with the statistical information that in Kosovo divorces were the least frequent. The situation is somewhat different now due to many different disruptions. Men are particularly prone to finding solutions to their problems in drinking, spending their already humble resources in bars, causing more problems for and more fights with the rest of the family."

Right to social integration: "Christmas, Slava, Easter, it is not like in Knin, but still it's a celebration. We have no one to come to visit."

*Study on Refugee and Displaced Women*, Belgrade, August 2006



## NOURISHING SOCIAL COHESION – ENHANCEMENT OF CITIZEN’S PARTICIPATION AND INTERCULTURAL EXCHANGE

We nurtured social cohesion in the local community through empowering the youth to protect and promote the rights of forced migrants, especially vulnerable youth and to respect and promote cultural and ethnical diversity as richness of our society.

### Advocating for the rights of refugees and IDPs

Within the project *Voluntarism in the service of integration of forced migrants in the local community*, 33 young people gained skills of active participation in development of the local community and the knowledge on the problems of migrants. The network of 55 volunteers in 5 towns in Serbia (Belgrade, Niš, Kragujevac, Užice, Stara Pazova) was established, supporting the integration of forced migrants into the local community. Furthermore, we raised awareness of citizens in those 5 towns on the difficulties faced by forced migrants in the realisation of their rights.

Through the project *Local Coalitions for poverty Reduction of Vulnerable Youth*, we developed partnership among the youth, civil society organisations, public and private sector for monitoring implementation of measures intended for vulnerable youth in the local community within the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). Five local coalitions for poverty reduction of the vulnerable youth were formed in 5 towns in

#### From the report of a volunteer from the Pančevo group:

“The first visit to the collective centre was more difficult than we had expected. We were supposed to meet people, build trusting relationships so that they would accept to talk for the documentary. From the beginning uncle Miša and his wife had believed that it was useful to make a film on the refugee life and that in that way they would remind others on the status of refugees. Naturally, volunteers cannot contribute to some great changes in the lives of these people, but directing attention to the fact that they exist and are our co-citizens was the aim of our action.”

#### From the report of a volunteer from the Kragujevac group:

“At the workshop, great empathy of the volunteer team’s members was shown regarding the issue of refuge and displacement, although their lives were quite different from those of their peers. The workshop also showed that they were familiar with the problems of forced migrants, but did not comprehend them, as well as that they were aware of their (un)capabilities to have an impact on their solution.”

Serbia (Kikinda, Užice, Kragujevac, Niš and Belgrade) – around 100 representatives of the youth, NGO sector, institutions and media were educated on PRS and monitoring. After that, in the next three-month period, they identified indicators of PRS implementation – the existing measures and programmes intended for the youth in their local communities.

# NOURISHING SOCIAL COHESION – ENHANCEMENT OF CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION AND INTERCULTURAL EXCHANGE

<b>List of local coalition members</b>			
<b>Members of the coalition in Kikinda</b>		<b>Members of the coalition in Niš</b>	
1.	Centre for Social Welfare	40.	Children's Home "Duško Radović"
2.	Municipal administration – Trustee for refugees	41.	Niš Association of Disabled Students
3.	Association for the assistance to mentally challenged people	42.	NGO Human Rights Centre Niš
4.	Student Parliaments – Technical High School and High School of Economics	43.	Centre for Social Welfare "Sveti Sava"
5.	Students Parliament – High School	44.	Department for Children's, Social and Primary Health Protection
6.	Group "React",	45.	NGO "Women's Space"
7.	Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade	46.	Town municipality Medijana
8.	Association of Blind People	47.	Town municipality Palilula
9.	National Employment Service	48.	Town municipality Pantelej
10.	Youth Centre Kikinda	49.	Public company "Narodne novine"
11.	Representatives of Technical High School Kikinda	50.	NGO Centre for Civil Society Development "Millennium"
12.	Representatives of Comprehensive High School "Miloš Crnjanski"	51.	Town municipality Crveni Krst
<b>Members of the coalition in Kragujevac</b>		52.	NGO "Happy Family"
13.	Centre for Social Welfare	53.	NGO HUR
14.	Department of Children's Home "Mladost"	54.	Radio Niš
15.	National Employment Service	55.	National Employment Service Niš
16.	Trustee for Refugees Office	<b>Members of the coalition in Palilula – Belgrade</b>	
17.	NGO Tango	56.	Centre for Social Welfare
18.	Local self-government	57.	The Palilula municipality Red Cross
19.	NGO Ric	58.	The Palilula municipality National Minority Office
20.	Student's Union of Kragujevac	59.	The Palilula municipality Youth Office
21.	Student Parliament Union	60.	Association of Disabled Students
22.	NGO New Hope	61.	Student Union of Serbia
23.	The Red Cross Kragujevac	62.	National Employment Service, Palilula department
24.	Social cooperative "Vivere-Živeti"	63.	NGO Ažin,
25.	Student Group "Sopče"	64.	School for Adult Education "Braca Stamenkovic"
26.	NGO Jazas	65.	Health Centre Palilula
<b>Members of the coalition in Užice</b>		66.	Clinical Hospital Centre Zvezdara
28.	Regional chamber of commerce		
29.	Užice Centre for Human Rights and Democracy		
30.	National Employment Service		
31.	Institute for Health Protection		
32.	Užice Centre for Children's Rights		
33.	Representative of Užice students		
34.	MPS Užice		
35.	Representative of Student Parliament of Užice High School		
36.	ARDI-association of violence victims		
37.	Akademika – cultural educational network		
38.	Municipal Assembly Užice		
39.	Association CER		

## **From the report of the local coalition in Kragujevac:**

**"Refugees and displaced persons** – According to the data of the Commissariat for Refugees, there were **2,257 refugees and 13,300 displaced persons** in 2003. According to the last census of 2005, there were 865 refugees while the number of IDPs did not significantly change. The majority of refugees opted for staying in Serbia and taking Serbian citizenship. Out of the overall number of refugees and IDPs, **around 3,600 are youth under 18**, who continued their education in Kragujevac elementary and high schools. Within the social protection system, the right to Family Sustenance Allowance (MOP) is realised by around 40 families with children, displaced from Kosovo. There are not any persons under 29 years of age accommodated in the social protection institutions. The experiences from Centres for Social Welfare point to the fact that there is a considerable number of IDPs with housing problems. Although the majority of them have their own houses built in Kragujevac, a certain number live in collective centres or as tenants. However, in recent years, with the support of donors, the town has managed to provide flats for a number of persons living with their families in collective accommodation. In 2005, 26 refugees and 9 displaced persons with their families moved into new flats. In 2006, the construction of 76 flats within the Habitat Programme was initiated, out of these 61 are intended for refugees. The problem related to planning measures and activities for these persons is the lack of updated documentation and database that would provide a clear social picture of their families."

PRS Implementation Focal Point of the Serbian Government supported the realisation of this project. The project was presented at the second National Conference on Poverty Reduction organised by the Government of the Republic of Serbia in Bela Crkva, on September 20, 2006.

## **Noble Growing up**

This project was intended for those most vulnerable within the refugee and IDP

population – the youth and children with developmental difficulties, but also their peers, to develop the spirit of activism and solidarity towards their co-citizens. They both were empowered to become active participants in the life of their community through seminars, workshops and visits to sports and cultural events. We also influenced the local community to accept them as equal members of the society through gatherings of beneficiaries, their parents, and representatives of relevant institutions and organisations, identifying obstacles to inclusion of these children and families in the society and conceiving the ways to overcome them.

In 2006, the work with these children and youth was entirely taken over by Group 484 volunteers: Draženka Čelebićanin, Gordana Balaban, Maja Golić, Siniša Volarević and Milena Jocić.

Led by Draženka, students of the Faculty of Drama Arts and the children made an excellent performance *The Wizard of Ozz* and presented it in the Children's Cultural Centre and the Rex Theatre.

Our special gratitude goes to the owner of the playground "Circus", Mr Nenad Radović, who allowed us and the children to use the beautiful, 750 m<sup>2</sup> space in Južni Bulevar, equipped with exceptionally attractive toys and contents.

*The youth from all the aforementioned projects regularly marked international events important for raising awareness of the public on the issue of human rights, volunteerism and forced migration:*

## **International Refugee Day (June 20)**

Every year we mark this day with a series of public events – starting from presentation of films and books, through public discussions and media presentations, to street actions.

In 2005, we participated in marking ten years from the exile of refugees from Croatia during the "Storm" military action in *Centre for Cultural decontamination*. In 2006, a public discussion *Refuge as a topic* was held in Belgrade. Within the discussion, the following books were presented: *The Study on Refuge*, edited by Ivan Milenković, and *Ten Years on*, by Anne Leila Ollivier. Both books have been published by Group 484. The participants of the public discussion were: Mr Vladimir Tsurko, Deputy Representative of the UNHCR for Serbia and Montenegro, Professor Ms Jelena Vlajković, Mr Ivan Milenković, Mr Predrag Šarčević and Ms Vesna Golić, Group 484 Executive Director.

In the action entitled *We Love Belgrade Little by Little Every Day*, volunteers informed passers-by in Knez Mihailova Street on the International Refugee Day by distributing UNHCR leaflets. Furthermore, a workshop in Belgrade Cultural Centre was organised for displaced children and their domicile peers.

In Kragujevac, the International Refugee Day was marked with the presentation of Group 484 documentary *Homecoming*, the promotion of the book *Ten Years on*, street performance and distribution of leaflets. The action was organised in the pedestrian zone of the town centre so that as many people as possible could get to know more about the problems of refugees and IDPs. Obviously, this action made an impression on the citizens of Kragujevac: "I knew that today is the Refugee Day, because I saw Angelina Jolie on TV, but only now I understand the issue a bit more", "We should not wait for the Refugee Day to raise awareness of the people on such a big problem." The action was covered by the local media.



In Stara Pazova, under the title *What kind of neighbours are we?*, volunteers promoted Group 484 publications *The Study on Refuge* and *Ten Years on* in the cultural centre. At the promotion, the philosopher Ivan Milenković spoke about the books, and the poetess Mirjana Sokolović gave her contribution to this action with the poem *Sparking of the soul*. Using their acting skills, the volunteers presented an extract from the book *Ten Years on*. The local media announced and reported on the action of the volunteer team.

The volunteers from Pančevo presented their documentary *Invisibility* about the people from the collective centre and the book *Ten Years on* in the Youth Centre Pančevo. They made and distributed 1,000 leaflets, 60 posters and special invitations. They had announced the event in the local newspapers and television. They invited the Municipality President, people from the Commissariat for Refugees, people from the collective centre, the media representatives. Around 30 people turned up and the volunteers were disappointed: "Such a small number really proves that refugees are forgotten and that nobody cares for them." However, that even more reinforced their beliefs that their activities in this field are necessary.

The volunteers from Užice carried out their informative action about the refugee and IDP issue in two parts. It was the street action of distributing leaflets, putting up posters, media presentations /Užice Newspaper, Radio Užice/ and promoting the book *Ten Years on* in the form of drama performance of the volunteer group. Furthermore, using the Group 484 Report on Human Rights of Refugees, IDPs, Returnees and Asylum Seekers, they made a presentation for 30 representatives of the local self-government of Užice.

## International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (October 17)

Group 484 joined the *Global Call to Action against Poverty*, with the white band campaign **CONNECT CONVEY THE MESSAGE**. During the two years we realised this campaign throughout Serbia in cooperation with our partner organisations.

The partner organisations engaged in the action were the following:

- AWIN, Belgrade
- Amity, Belgrade
- Student Union of Serbia (SUS), Belgrade
- Youth Coalition, Kikinda
- Group of students from the First Kragujevac High School "Sopče", Kragujevac
- Roma Information Centre, Kragujevac
- Human Rights Centre – Niš, Niš
- Centre for Civil Society Development Protecta, Niš
- Jazas, Užice
- Association for children and cerebral paralysis, Užice
- Užice Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, Užice
- Užice Centre for Children's Rights, Užice
- National Employment Service, Užice branch

We were present at the EXIT Festival as well! And at the round table *Combating Poverty – a step towards prosperity* of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia!

We received great support of the media, especially B92 and the celebrities who had distributed white bands and leaflets together with us.

In Belgrade, Dragoljub Đuričić and Igor Monteniger, dressed in white T-shirts with the slogan of the campaign **CONNECT CONVEY THE MESSAGE**, together with Group 484 volunteers, talked with the citizens and distributed white bands with the slogan of the campaign. The citizens answered the question *What makes you less poor?* and wrote their answers on white message cards. For less than two hours, almost 1,500 white bands were distributed and as many messages written on cards. Apart from Đuričić and Igor Monteniger, Rambo Amadeus, Dragan Đilas, Vesna Piperski Tucakov, Vlada Janjić, Miki from Charter Band, Darkwood Dub and others participated in the action. Thank you!



**VIDITE LI  
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## International Volunteer Day (December 5)

The Volunteer Fair *I am proud to be a volunteer* was held in the Students' Cultural Centre in Belgrade.

The event was attended by around 70 volunteers from 11 different organisations from 11 towns in Serbia: Subotica, Vranje, Ivanjica, Kikinda, Zrenjanin, Bela Crkva, Niš, Stara Pazova, Kragujevac, Užice and Belgrade.

The first part of the event was the presentation of three handbooks on volunteerism and the promotion of a website created by a group of volunteers through a Group 484 project (Group 484 handbook – *Action*, a handbook of the group of Kragujevac students Sopče – *CAH*, the UNICEF handbook on volunteerism and the promotion of the website <http://ljubis2006.grupa484.org.yu/>).

After the promotion, volunteers had the opportunity to socialise and see promotional materials from other organisations participating in the Fair. Furthermore, volunteers could answer the following questions in front of the camera in the *Diary Room: Why do you volunteer?* and *What is your best volunteer experience?*. Answers to these questions could also be put on notice boards in the hall. They could write, draw or tape their answers. This event was covered by 7 written and electronic media.

## The International Human Rights Day (December 10)

Traditionally, Group 484 volunteers mark this day with the campaign that includes *tree of human rights* where citizens put their messages related to human rights.

In 2005, in 8 towns - Bačka Palanka, Prokuplje, Prijepolje, Ivanjica, Gornji Milanovac, Sremska Mitrovica, Stara Pazova and Belgrade – around 3,000 messages were gathered. The media that covered the action were: TV Studio B, RTS National News, Radio Stara Pazova, Stara Pazova Daily, TV Gornji Milanovac, TV BAP, BAP Radio (Bačka Palanka) and other local radio and TV stations.

In 2006, in three towns – Belgrade, Ivanjica and Stara Pazova – around 2,700 messages were gathered. The event was also covered by the media: a broadcast at Radio Ivanjica and promotion jingle that went on for a week; in Stara Pazova, volunteers

were guests at the local radio station; and in Belgrade – Radio INDEX and Radio SKC announced the events and broadcasted live coverages from the action. Reports from the actions went on TV Studio B and Happy TV as well.

### Messages from the tree of human rights

- Everyone has the right to enjoy small things and normal life;
- I have the right to a better tomorrow;
- I wish everyone is all right because only then I will be really all right;
- I want to have the right to a dignified life, which implies a necessary minimum for a normal life;
- I wish to make my life and the lives of others better;
- Right to a dignified life in all its segments.

## Do you See Violence against Women? – 16 days of activism against violence against women (November 25 – December 10)

We joined the action of the *Autonomous Women's Centre* and within *Serbian Refugee Council* printed 1000 leaflets with the information and messages intended for refugee and IDP women as a particularly vulnerable group of women. The leaflets were distributed in three towns in Serbia.

In Kragujevac, a volunteer group and a group of high school students took our leaflets and joined the street action of public advocacy against violence against women organised by *SOS Safe House, Kragujevac*. In the following days, leaflets were distributed in the Centre for Social Welfare in Kragujevac and in the refugee / IDP camp in the town's suburb of Trmbas.

In Niš, 7 volunteers participated in leaflet distribution to refugee and IDP women in cooperation with *Center for Human Rights Niš*. This action was organised by the organization *Osvit* (SOS phone for Roma women and child victims of domestic violence).

In Užice, Group 484 volunteers, all students of local Užice High school, distributed leaflets in the centre within the action organised by *Autonomous Women's Centre Užice*.



## PROMOTION OF INTERCULTURALISM AND INTERETHNICITY

### Equation With Two Knows

The youth from five towns in Serbia – Belgrade, Užice, Vranje, Subotica and Bela Crkva – researched the richness of cultural and ethnical diversity in their communities and promoted it through presentations in their towns. They used the model of researching everyday life history.

They did their research in archives and museums, but also in their families and neighbourhood, writing down the stories of their elderly co-citizens, going through old family photographs and old wardrobes, reading old newspapers and books.

The topics of research and presentations were various: Kinship between Roma and Serbian families in Vranje; Our neighbours, our best friends /Jews and Slovenians in Belgrade; What refugees and foreigners have brought to Užice; Together for better and worse - intercultural and interethnic relations in Bela crkva in the nearest past; The Development of Medicine in Subotica - ethics over politics.

### Regional school of tolerance

The seven-day summer camp in Serbia gathered around thirty young people from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. They had activities related to the issue of developing tolerance in the region and created a website that would support spreading their ideas and a CD with the camp products <http://ljubis2006.grupa484.org.yu>.

Before and after the camp, the youth in Tuzla, Zagreb, Kutina, Dimitrovgrad and Belgrade worked on the research and presentation of their own communities and establishing communication among the youth in the region. The project was organised in cooperation with volunteers from Youth Network Croatia, Human Rights Office Tuzla and Group 484 volunteers from Dimitrovgrad.

### Study tour for teachers from multi-ethnic communities in Serbia

Teachers from 15 towns in Serbia - Alibunar, Bački Petrovac, Bela Crkva, Belgrade, Bosilegrad, Bujanovac, Dimitrovgrad, Kovačica, Leskovac, Niš, Novi Pazar, Preševo, Senta, Subotica, Vranje – were introduced to the programmes of work of international missions and national nongovernmental organisations in the field of multiculturalism through a three-day visit to Belgrade.

They visited the OSCE Mission to Serbia, and were hosted by Mr Anthony Pahigian, OSCE Mission to Serbia Deputy Head; and the Mission of the Council of Europe, where their hosts were Mr Denis Huber, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and Mr Vladan Joksimović, Human Rights Adviser in the Council of Europe in Belgrade. They were introduced to the work of nongovernmental organisations Most, Let's..., Fund for an Open Society, Children's Rights Centre and Group 484.

They enjoyed the National Theatre play *Blacksmiths* and the film festival *Free Zone* at the Rex Cinema, but also the charms of Skadarlija.

### Intercultural/multicultural education from practice to policy

Nongovernmental organisation Most invited us for cooperation, wishing to use our rich experience in working with the youth on the topic of multiculturalism and interculturalism for a high school handbook, while they were developing standards in education related to this topic. Teachers and youth will soon get the standards and the handbook that would permit them to deal with the richness of diversity of our society in an interesting and interactive way.



## SUPPORT TO THE PROCESS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATIONS – RAISING STANDARDS IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION

In 2005, on April 12, Serbia and Montenegro received positive assessment of the Feasibility Study from the European Union. The EU Council Regulation No. 539/01 clearly defined the required criteria for a country to be put on the positive list of the visa regime in the EU. Since these criteria are directly related to building the policy of migration flows management of a country, Group 484 tried to give its full contribution to this issue by gathering experts in the field of migration.

### Towards the white Schengen list

In 2005, we developed the project **Facilitating European Integration Process through Introducing European Standards in Migration Management**, wishing to answer the questions related to why our country was not on the white Schengen list and what could be done in the field of migration for our country to be on that list.

The EU officials but also the Council of Europe Regulation No. 539/2001 clearly emphasise that the *first steps* authorities in Serbia have to make regarding the full liberalisation of the visa regime are of institutions-technical nature. It is necessary to establish the visa regime according to the Convention Applying the Schengen Agreement, establish control and integrated border management, sign readmission agreements and fully implement them, create the system of asylum protection, establish regional cooperation and full cooperation with the EU.

That is exactly what we wanted to convey to decision makers and public through round tables in Užice, Subotica, Dimitrovgrad and Belgrade, informative material and the 50 minute film *Towards white Schengen list*. We had meetings with over 50 national and international stakeholders and 200 representatives of the local community, proposing the measures of the concrete policy through the publication *Towards White Schengen List*.

This project proved to be very useful and highly assessed by representatives of state institutions and public, especially the youth who volunteered within the project in order to give their contribution to addressing this issue.

The indicator of its importance was also development of the regional project **The Western Balkans: Regional Responses to Visa Liberalisation Issue** carried out in cooperation with Institute of International Politics and Economics and the European Movement in Serbia and supported by the Balkan Trust for Democracy and Fund for an Open Society. In the period January to April 2006, four round tables were held, dealing with the issue of Serbia as an emigrational, transit and imigrational region, as well as the topics related to European integrations and readmission, visa regime, border control and integrated border management. These topics were also dominant at the regional round table held on May 2006, attended by experts from the region of Western Balkans. The Governments of WB countries were suggested to facilitate/liberalise the visa regime within the region, but also to cooperate mutually in implementation of reforms in order to reach the EU standards related to visa regime, asylum, migration and border management.

In 2006, we were also invited to participate in the project **Monitoring the Process of Serbia's Rapprochement with the EU and Europeanisation of Serbia** realised by Fund for an Open Society. Group 484 created a part of the civil society report on the conditions of human rights, related to the issue of asylum protection in Serbia and the policy towards aliens, creating the report *Right to Asylum and the Status of Aliens in the Republic of Serbia*.

Serbia is still the last country in the group of West Balkan countries on the road to the European Union (EU) accession. Serbia's neighbours have already gone ahead in the process of European integrations and in spite of difficulties they have been successfully implementing necessary reforms for approaching the association of European countries and nations. Hungary has been the EU member since 2004. Croatia has started negotiations on the membership, Romania and Bulgaria became full EU members in January 2007. Macedonia has the status of the candidate for the EU membership, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina negotiate the conclusion of the Association and Stabilisation Agreement with the EU, Albania has concluded the Association and Stabilisation Agreement. At this moment, only Serbia faces a serious threat to lose step with the process of European integrations.

The slowed-down accession of Serbia to the EU brings another important negative effect and that is that the *Schengen wall* is coming nearer to the country borders, implying the potential new isolation of Serbia. Such isolation would not come as a result of any political decision of EU authorities, but as an inevitable consequence of the absence of a clear-cut national strategy and policy for migration management and a failure to move closer to the standards laid down in the Schengen Agreement.

# SUPPORT TO THE PROCESS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATIONS – RAISING STANDARDS IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION

## Public advocacy campaign for passing the Asylum Law of the Republic of Serbia

Within *Serbian Refugee Council*, we raised awareness of representatives of state organs, civil society and academic society on the necessity of urgent enactment of the law that would comprehensively regulate the field of asylum protection. We created the analytical report on the problems of asylum protection in Serbia with the examples from regional practice and organised round tables on asylum protection in Novi Sad, Niš and Belgrade. We also had a study visit to colleagues from Bosnia and Herzegovina dealing with this issue in public and civil sector.

## Return from Western Europe according to the readmission agreement

In 2005, we were particularly focused on the return of Serbia and Montenegro nationals from countries of Western Europe according to the readmission agreement. The estimations of the Council of Europe of 2003 are that between 50,000 and 100,000 Serbia and Montenegro nationals will be returned from Europe (30,000 from Germany, 12,000 from the Netherlands, 3,000 from Belgium, 3,000 Switzerland, 3,000 from Luxembourg). This number is probably higher, since according to the data of the German Government, as many as 100,000 nationals of Serbia and Montenegro, out of the total 600,000 staying in that country, have illegal status.

“Group 484 position and recommendations related to return of Serbia and Montenegro nationals from Western Europe is one of the best documents on this issue ever published in Serbia and Montenegro. I am sure that the IOM’s collection of important documents will be enriched with this report.” IOM representative

We organised focus groups with all relevant actors in this field and produced a study with recommendations for enhancing the rights of this group of vulnerable migrants.

## Advocacy on EU level for sustainable return in the region

Through this project of *European Council on Refugees and Exiles* (ECRE) Group 484 empowered its capacities to advocate on the EU level on the problems that beneficiaries face and on how to present their problems as problems that should concern the European Union as well. At the joint seminar in Zagreb, we agreed upon the guidelines of our common activity and on the creation of national studies on the problems of return in the region of Southeast Europe.

## Annual Report on Human Rights of Forced Migrants in Serbia and Montenegro

During these two years, Group 484 published two reports – *Annual Report for 2004: Human Rights of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees and Asylum Seekers in Serbia and Montenegro* and *Annual Report for 2005: Human Rights of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees, Asylum Seekers and Victims of Trafficking in Serbia and Montenegro*. The reports were based upon a field research in Serbia and Montenegro, including Kosovo and Metohija, as well as on the analysis of relevant documents in this field – international conventions and agreements, documents of the European Union and the Council of Europe, interstate agreements, analysis of legislations of Serbia and Montenegro, positions and recommendations of the UNHCR, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and reports of international and regional nongovernmental organisations.

The purpose of these reports was to raise awareness of the complex issue of forced migration with decision makers at all levels, to instigate public debates in the media, expert public and political forums on the problems of forced migrants and obligations of Serbia and Montenegro in that regard. Through the publications and the media, around 800 international, national and local stakeholders in this field were introduced to the status of forced migrants.

The *Svetozar Marković* University Library asked for a copy of the reports for the purpose of international exchange – the reports were also asked for by the University Library from Pittsburgh and Stanford and the Library of Congress from Washington.

## Developing regional capacities and cooperation in the field of migration

Professional knowledge on migration is presently scattered at various colleges and institutes, but there is no synchronised interdisciplinary approach focusing on migrations as a significant issue that deserves to be the subject of special research. The knowledge and information on the forthcoming asylum movements and obligations that an EU candidate country should have regarding asylum-seekers is noticeably absent. Furthermore, there is no insight into the knowledge and activities that exist in this field globally, and no cooperation and experience exchange (except sporadic ones, according to the personal interests of experts in this field). Without this kind of approach, any further steps, primarily in creating adequate social mechanisms for dealing with issues of refuge, internal displacement, asylum status and return according to the readmission agreement is not possible.

These facts prompted us to think about establishing the regional Migration Centre, which would gather relevant experts from the region, collect the existing appropriate literature, knowledge and

research in the field of migration and work continuously on building regional capacities in this field. Through its research and advocacy activities, decision makers and public can be influenced in order to develop.

We initiated developing this regional Migration Centre by organising the school on migration in Serbia and the feasibility study for such a centre in the region.

**School on Migration** was organised in cooperation with the nongovernmental organisation International Aid Network – IAN. The School programme encompassed the set of theoretical and empirical knowledge and skills necessary for understanding the issue of forced migration.

### Programme of School on Migration:

#### Lectures

Forced migrants and the modern state, Ivan Milenković  
 Modern migration flows and migration typology, Marija Babić  
 Refugees and IDPs in the country and region, Miroslav Medić  
 International law in the field of forced migration, Group 484 Legal Analyst, Vladimir Petronijević  
 European integrations and migration flows in the Balkans, Milorad Ivanović  
 Domestic legislation in the field of forced migration, Siniša Soro  
 Readmission, Group 484 Policy Officer, Danilo Rakić  
 Forced migration and HIV, Violeta Anđelković  
 Psychosocial aspects of forced migration, Staša Vuković  
 Psychosocial research of forced migration, Branko Vujadinović

#### Working groups

Psychosocial group  
 Policy group

#### Evening programme

Promotion of the book Study on Refuge, Ivan Milenković and Predrag Šarčević  
 Non-profit commercial, Jasminka and Vlada Petrović  
 Film Homecoming, Svetlana and Zoran Popović  
 Psychodrama – group therapy experience, Biljana Đorđević

The School encompassed 36 senior undergraduates of social sciences faculties, representatives of nongovernmental organisations and state institutions with the personal and professional motivation for learning in this field. The School participants had practical assignments as well. One group carried out the research of social distance of IDPs related to other social and ethnic

groups, and the second group created the policy document for enhancing the socio-economic status of refugee and IDP population. The lectures and workshops were compiled in the publication *School on Forced Migration*.

At the same time, we engaged independent consultants Martin Baldwin-Edwards and Elizabeth Mestheneos for the purpose of creation of the **Feasibility study** for the regional Centre on Migration. The Study has shown the necessity of regional cooperation in the field of migration, but has also directed us to developing that cooperation without major investments in the infrastructure, such is building of the very Centre. Martin and Elizabeth believed that we could establish regional cooperation

and develop resources and standards in the field of migration through a *virtual Centre*. All experts in the field of migration from the region could be gathered and presented at the website, as well as their research and products in the form of papers and books, and their common effort to place this issue on the political and public agenda.

These findings led to the project **Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the Western Balkans regarding migration management**. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania and Serbia (including Kosovo and Metohija), we identified experts in the field of migration and formed the research team. Representatives from each country carried out the research on migration flows and migration management policies in accordance with the European and international standards of human rights. Furthermore, the website [www.rcm.grupa484.org.yu](http://www.rcm.grupa484.org.yu) was opened, presenting the resources of these countries in the field of migration.

### The research team in the project

*Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the Western Balkans regarding migration management:*

- *Draško Marinković*, Assistant Professor, Population Geography – Demography, University of Banja Luka
- *Anna Krasteva*, Associate Professor, Director, Dept. of Political Sciences, CER-MES (Centre for Refugees, Migration and Ethnic Studies), New Bulgarian University, Sofia
- *Saša Božić*, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Zadar
- *Zhidas Daskalovski*, Assistant Professor, Cyril and Methodius University, Executive Director, Centre for Research and Policy Making (CRPM), Skopje
- *Sebastian Lazaroiu*, Associate Professor, Managing Director, Centre for Urban and Regional Sociology – CURS SA, Bucharest
- *Vladimir Grečić*, Professor, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Belgrade
- *Vladimir Petronijević*, Group 484 Legal Analyst and Programme Coordinator, Belgrade

## SUPPORT TO THE PROCESS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATIONS – RAISING STANDARDS IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION

This objective – raising standards in the field of migration – Group 484 also realised through active participation in many NGO networks. A ISPOD: Furthermore, Group 484 representatives shared and gained the experience in the field of migration at numerous important seminars and conferences:

### Group 484 is an active member of the following networks:

- ECRE – European Council on Refugees and Exiles
- EUROPEACE – European project for ethnic and cultural equality
- FENS – Federation of Nongovernmental Organisations of Serbia
- SEERAN – South East European Refugee Assistance Network
- SRC – Serbian Refugee Council
- Triangle – Network for return of refugees to/from Croatia

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### 2005.

- Meeting **EUROPEACE** (European Project for Ethnic and Cultural Equality), London, February 21-23;
- **MARRI**, Civil Society Forum, Tirana, March 10-12;
- **Meeting of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**, presenting Group 484 Report on Social and Economic Rights, Geneva, April 30 – May 4;
- **ECRE Biannual General Meeting**, Sopron, Hungary, May 19-22;
- **Working Conference for partners from Novib-Oxfam - Working in conflict areas**, Noordwijk, the Netherlands, June 7-8;
- **Western Balkans Forum on Social Inclusion and MDGs**, Tirana Albania, June 23-24;
- Training **Mainstreaming Gender and Age Awareness in Refugee Settings**, Debrecen, Hungary, July 17-20;
- **Seminar on economic sustainability of nongovernmental organisations**, Tuzla, BiH, July 1-5;
- **Conference on Policing Minorities - Human Rights and Conflict Ma-**

- agement for Roma Liaison Police Officers**, Sinaia, Romania, September 13-14;
- **PreExCOM**, Geneva Switzerland, September 27-29;
- **ECRE Biannual General Meeting Planning for Impact on the New EU Asylum Agenda**, Geneva Switzerland, September 30 –October 2;
- **Conference Transforming Conflicts: options for reconciliation and reconstruction, Globalitaria - peace building initiatives**, Institute for Justice and Reconciliation and Nelson Mandela Institute, Cape Town, October 10-14;
- **Regional Work Meeting: Regional Cooperation and Sustainability in Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education in South Eastern Europe**, Fruška Gora, October 28-30;
- **Oxfam International Consultative Forum**, Doorn the Netherlands, November 5-6;
- As the region representative in **ECRE EXEC**, and vice president of the ECRE Executive Committee, Group 484 Executive Director participated regularly in its work, January, March, May, June, August and September.

### 2006.

- **World Social Forum**, Bamako, Mali, January 19– 23;
- Conference **Women European Perspective**, Palić, Serbia February 3 – 5;
- Conference **Towards the Gender Equity Law – Serbia's European future**, Belgrade, March 16, ;
- Conference **Voluntary return of rejected Asylum seekers in Europe**, Malme, Sweden, March 24– 25;
- Conference **Sustainable Development Strategy of Republic of Serbia**, Belgrade, March 28;
- **Crossing the Professional Divide – working towards anti-discriminatory practice**, London, UK, April;

- **Lantern campaign**, Paris, Bourge and Central region, Chambéry and Lower Savoia, France, April 15 – May 5;
- **IV European Social Forum**, May 4 – 7, Athens, Greece;
- **ECRE Biannual General Meeting (BGM)**, Glasgow, Scotland, May 18-19;
- **World Social Forum on Migration**, Madrid, Spain, June 22-24;
- **Second National Conference on Poverty Reduction in Serbia**, Bela Crkva, September 20;
- Conference **Socially Responsible Business**, Belgrade, September 25;
- **PreExCom**, Geneva, Switzerland, September 27-29;
- **ECRE Biannual General Meeting**, Geneva, Switzerland, September 30 – October 1;
- Round table **Combating Poverty - step towards prosperity**, Belgrade, October 17;
- **FENS, IV Annual Assembly**, Beograd, October 21-22;
- **23rd ECRAN Meeting**, Brussels, Belgium, November 27-28;
- Conference **Global Migration: Facing The Challenges**, Wilton House, Steyning, UK, November 30–December 2;
- Conference **Internal Displacement in Turkey and Abroad: International Principles**, Experiences and Policy Proposals, Istanbul, Turkey, December 4-5.

In 2006, Group 484 assisted ECRE to organise, for the first time in Serbia, the renowned school for lawyers in the field of forced migration - **ELENA International Introductory Course on Refugees and Asylum Law Seminar**.

## FINANCES

### REVENUE

DONORS	%	REVENUE IN EURO 2005	%	REVENUE IN EURO 2006
ASS DYADE	0.06	375.00	0.00	
BTD	0.00		13.42	55,042.02
CAFOD	5.67	34,039.53	3.81	15,627.52
CCFD	2.99	17,969.00	4.13	16,923.00
CIDA			8.33	34,157.00
CRNPS	0.11	651.46		
EAR	3.33	20,000.00	13.75	56,384.19
EC	1.24	7,462.28	0.70	2,889.59
ECRE	0.23	1,383.01	0.03	119.00
FREEDOM HOUSE	1.47	8,805.45		
FSI	3.30	19,790.64		
IDMC	0.83	5,000.00	1.95	8,000.00
MOTT FOUNDATION			7.05	28,925.62
MRG INTERNACIONAL	0.12	720.00		
NAB	22.76	136,669.30	9.43	38,677.87
NOVIB	35.89	215,516.82	9.05	37,110.00
OEBS			1.58	6,460.00
OSI	3.16	18,958.22	1.03	4,217.56
OXFAM GERMANY	6.22	37,368.10	10.09	41,363.58
Private donations and volunteer work	4.60	27,634.60	7.90	32,397.81
SWEDISH RED CROSS			0.09	364.00
UN OHCHR	0.31	1,859.29		
UNDP	4.18	25,077.01	6.89	28,244.21
UNHCR	3.53	21,169.60	0.66	2,713.71
USCRII			0.10	422.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>600,449.31</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>410,039.16</b>

The auditing company Konsultant – Revizija d.o.o. from Belgrade audited the financial reports. They stated that all legal regulations of financial operating had been respected.

Our special thanks go to our *local philanthropists* who have recognised the refugee and IDP population as particularly vulnerable in these difficult times. They are: the playground "Circus", The Rex Cinema, MPC Holding IKSEL D.O.O. Springfield, Soko Štark, Knjaz Miloš, publishing companies Laguna and Creative Centre, Ali and cultural-art club "Gajde" of "Branko Radičević" elementary school, drama group "Bajka", giving New Year performances for children in collective centres.



## ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In 2005, we marked ten year anniversary of Group 484 existence and work. The event started on Monday, September 19, at the *Belgrade City Assembly* with the introductory word of the City Mayor, Ms Radmila Hrustanović, gathering with our partners and associates and promotion of the book *Ten Years on*, by Ann Leila Ollivier, on the destinies of some of 484 refugee families our organisation had taken its name from.

On Wednesday, September 21, at *Centre for Cultural Decontamination*, we promoted the book about our founder, Jelena Šantić, a renowned ballet dancer and peace activist. With the selection of documentary material, the book was presented by PhD Mr Ratko Božović and Ms Ana Blak, associate of Jelena Šantić from the Netherlands. Extracts from the book were read by actors Anđelka and Ljubivoje Tadić.

On Friday, September 23, we opened the Belgrade *Neimar Park* under its new name, Jelena Šantić Park. On that occasion, we connected Belgrade and Berlin: our friend from Berlin, Mr Hans Spoelstra, who had named a park in Berlin after Jelena, gave a wonderful present to the Belgrade park, together with his protégés – a beautiful graffiti with the name of our Jelena on it and two symbols – TV Tower in Berlin and City Gate in Belgrade.

We owe our gratitude to the Committee for naming parks and street, Vračar Municipality and its President Ms Milena Milošević, City Greenery and all park neighbours for giving their contribution so that this park becomes a gathering place for people of good will.

The final event of marking our ten-year anniversary was the party in the Gavez Club at Ada Ciganlija.

In 2006, in memory of Jelena Šantić (1944-2000), and with the financial support of Group 484 Management Board member, Mr Vojin Dimitrijević, we established *Jelena Šantić Foundation*. The mission of the Foundation is to promote artistic projects containing the spirit of social values, tolerance and preservation of peace – the values Jelena promoted all her life. The jury, members of the Foundation Management Board, comprised of: Vojin Dimitrijević (President), Goranka Matić, Mira Otašević, Nataša Rašić and Tanja Pavlov, decided to present the Award to the Belgrade Dance Festival, established in 2004 upon the initiative of the International Dance Council of the UNESCO. Naturally, the Award went to the founders of the Festival - Aja Jung, a ballet dancer and the President of the UNESCO Dance Council for Serbia and Montenegro and Nebojša Bradić, theatre director and the Manager of the Belgrade Drama Theatre. The award was the work of the sculptor Nikola Pešić.

“First awards and acknowledgements are for Nebojša Bradić and me actually the most important. I am very pleased for the *Jelena Šantić award* because she belonged to the world of ballet and because of her social engagement that followed. This award means to me even more since I knew Jelena, and I remember when she came to the first seminar I organised on the Mediterranean dance, on Corfu in 1995, which was my first important task assigned by the UNESCO”, says Aja Jung for the magazine *Vreme*.

Interview: Aja Jung, on the occasion of the *Jelena Šantić Award*, the article entitled *Dance on the cobbled road*, Ivana Milanović, *Vreme* magazine, February 23, 2006.

Organisational development in 2005 was marked with the human resources revision presented to us by the company *Deloitte*. Their consultant, Mr Mihael van den Berg assessed the efficiency of our human resources and provided us with useful suggestions for their improvement in the following fields: human resource strategy, human resource organisation, relationships among the employees and legislation, recruitment, performance management, human resource development, remuneration and motivation, and HR informational system.

*“Group 484: In your opinion, what do you think of the human resources at Group 484 and what are your impressions about us?”*

Mihael van den Berg: I was very impressed by how much you have achieved in the short time that Group 484 has existed. There is a lot of drive and energy in the organization, a lot of enthusiasm and I was also really interested to hear about the work that you are doing for society, to hear what kind of problems there are in society and how you want to deal with it, how you cope with it and try to build something for these people. I think that for example your human resources function, finances, legal sector, public relations etc., has developed parallel with the organisation. There is a lot of attention to these processes and you always try to improve and change. I think that is very good you are looking very much to the outside world and see that they are changing and so you see that you have to change too.”



Furthermore, within Serbian Refugee Council, we have initiated the introduction of *Humanitarian Accountability Principles* – HAP, within the Serbian Refugee Council the organisation HAP-I - *Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International*.

In 2006, with the assistance of consultant, Mr Mladen Majetić, we evaluated the realisation of the strategic plan for the period 2002-2006 and developed new strategic plan for the period 2007-2009.

**HAP International Humanitarian Principles:**

1. Respect and promote the rights of legitimate humanitarian claimants;
2. State the standards that apply in their humanitarian assistance work;
3. Inform beneficiaries about these standards, and their right to be heard;
4. Meaningfully involve beneficiaries in project planning, implementation, evaluation and reporting;
5. Demonstrate compliance with the standards that apply in their humanitarian assistance work through monitoring and reporting;
6. Enable beneficiaries and staff to make complaints and to seek redress in safety;
7. Implement these principles when working through partner agencies.

**The main strategic directions Group 484 will be using in its work in the upcoming three years (2007-2009) are:**

- Strategic direction 1: Creating conditions for young migrants and their peers to develop their human potential
- Strategic direction 2: Encouraging the creation of an open society and the reduction of poverty in Serbia by influencing public policy and advocating for the fulfilment of the needs of migrants and vulnerable groups
- Strategic direction 3: Diversifying the resources supporting Group 484's work, and developing activities for resource mobilisation in local communities to support migrants and vulnerable groups
- Strategic direction 4: Building organisational capacity and enhancing the quality of work through continuing education
- Strategic direction 5: Creating synergy among relevant actors in the region of Southeast Europe in the field of migration in order to develop a systematic approach to migration issue and find durable solutions for forced migrants

КИКИНДСКЕ НОВИНЕ  
ЧЕТВРТАК, 19. април 2007.

## „ГРУПА 484“ УПОЗОРАВА

# МЛАДИ СВЕ СИРОМАШНИЈИ

Уместо да контролишу спровођење, активисти принуђени да промовишу Стратегију за смањење сиромаштва, која се, ни после четири године од усвајања, не реализује

### Svi smo mi pomalo ruritanci

Na pitanje „ruritanci su...“ учесnici škole ispisivali su sledeće odgovore: neorganizovani; sujeverni; siromašni; primitivni; zanimljivi; čudaci; homofobični; smatraju jedan od učesnika poentirao raspravu u rečenici: - Pa ja sam pola od ovoga!

Tokom radionica mladi su „prikupljali“ ruritanske poslovice i mudrosti. Reporteri su zatekao na panou neke od njih: Kad imaš menstruaciju, ne peri kosu! Ne ježubi! Potom slede i ruritanske poslovice: Kad se jede primakni se, kad se radi odmakni se, kad se puca-sagni se! Bolje-dinar za nerad, nego dva dinara za rad! Bolje-brata za krvika, nego tuđina za gospodara!

## „ГРУПА 484“ УПОЗОРАВА

Септембар 2006.

# Држављани Србије траже азил у земљама Европске заједнице

## Највише азиланата с Космета

Око 2000 српских држављана поднело је захтеве за азил у Немачкој, Аустрији, Француској и Шведској

Држављани Србије у Прије Горџу и Прије Горџу, по другом месту, одмах из Ирака, по броју захтева за добијање азила у земљама Европске уније, показали су поплачу да у претходних месецима ове године Агенције Уједињених нација за избеглице, у односу на исти период прошле године, тај број је, ипак, смањен за 1.000, односно са 8.000 на 7.000. Српски држављани су највише тражили азил у Немачкој, Аустрији, Француској и Шведској. Претпоставља се да највећи број азиланата потиче са подручја Космета, али београдски показатељ о томе не даје у Министарству за изостанак података.

Самим тим што се грађанин наводи у министарству он је део дисидентне, а не изненичане, по земљу не одлази, па ни по националној.

11.131 учесника који су учествовали у програму доброволног повратка Међународне организације за миграцију из 1999. године



## „Ruritanci“ u borbi protiv kolektivnih predrasuda

Britaniji posredstvom medija, se Grupa 484 obratila Mreži

# ОДСУСТВО ПЕРСПЕКТИВЕ

Сиромаштво не под-разумева само немање средстава - пише у флајеру невладине организације Група 484, који се јуче делио у центру гра-да, Књижевни, Крау-јевци, Ниша и Ужичко-пољу се до закључка за овај појам, обухвата много више. Живот у сиромашћу за младе људе у Србији није просто живити без новца - то је пре свега живот без перспек-тиве: бити сиромашан значи бити искључен из одлучивања, живети на маргинама друштва и бити одлучен.

Сиромаштво не под-разумева само немање средстава - пише у флајеру невладине орга-низације Група 484, који се јуче делио у центру гра-да.

## Smjernice za rješavanje problema

# Danas

školu tolerancije Grupe 484



## УСТАНИМО ПРОТИВ СИРОМАШТВА

Србији и свету. Дан борбе против сиромаштва обележава се у овој земљи 23. октобра - изјавио је један од учесника у акцији „Устанимо против сиромаштва“ у Ниши. Акцију су подржали су „Обједињени“ и Програм за развој Уједињених нација, а део су иницијативе иницијатива за смањење сиромаштва који се током септембра и октобра реализује у истом граду.

Акција НЕВЛАДИНИХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЈА У ЦЕНТРУ НИША



У акцији учествовали и представници градских општина

### ОДСУСТВО ПЕРСПЕКТИВЕ

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## НОВОСТИ

# ОДСУСТВО ПЕРСПЕКТИВЕ

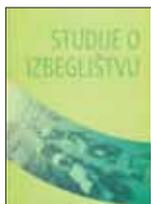
Сиромаштво не под-разумева само немање средстава - пише у флајеру невладине орга-низације Група 484, који се јуче делио у центру гра-да.



"This report is intended for all the organisations, institutions and individuals that are supporting the process of integration and ensuring durable integration of refugees in the local community in Serbia, as well as for all refugees who have chosen the local integration as the most appropriate way of resolving their refugee status."

**Refugees Staying in Serbia**

Siniša Volarević, Miodrag Shrestha, Sandra Popović, Danilo Rakić  
2005



"In other words, tackling the issue of migration and refuge is no more the matter of choice, national perspective or intrastate problem, but a necessity with the regional and international context."

**Study on Refuge**

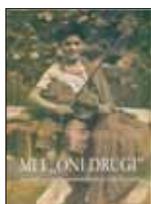
Editor Ivan Milenković  
2005



"The School organisers started from the fact that a large experience of refuge and displacement accumulated in this region during the last fifteen years, and that the issue of migration, particularly forced migration, is an important regional and international issue and that the education in this field has been in strong discrepancy with the severity of the experience and importance of the issue.."

**School on Forced Migration**

Editors Zagorka Aksentijević and Ivana Vidaković, 2006



"I have never heard that someone is interested in the Roma culture. Even Roma themselves do not deal with that a lot. And now, the project?! I was confused. V.N, my friend from the settlement, the Serb and me – we went together to visit old Roma people and asked about weddings now and then. It is the first time I have had a Serbian friend and not for playing football but for going around and asking others what are we like, both Serbs and us."

**We and the "Others", handbook for researching multiculturalism in the local community**

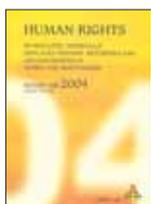
Mladena Prelić, Radina Vučetić and Goran Miloradović, 2005



"Poverty is a result of unreadiness to face the problems and solve them."

**Youth and Poverty – results, research and recommendations**

Group of authors  
2005



"Almost 15 years after the start of armed conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, and the first waves of refugees from Croatia and later from BiH, Serbia and Montenegro continues to be host to a large number of refugees, facing the problems related to their return or integration."

**Human Rights of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees and Asylum-Seekers in Serbia and Montenegro: report for 2004**

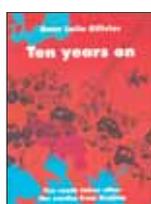
Group of authors  
2005



"To be on the Schengen visa white list means to achieve one of the key values of the EU – the freedom of movement of persons. With no more queues in front of the embassies of West European countries and visa-free border crossing, citizens of SaM will feel that they finally belong to the community of European nations."

**Towards the White Schengen list**

Group of authors, 2005



"It was terrible. At one moment, we stopped on the road, and heard the bombs. We were afraid that they were aiming us, but they weren't. The bombs were falling everywhere. We didn't know where. We didn't know who was bombing us. The bombs were flying across the sky."

**Ten Years on**

Ann Leila Ollivie, 2005



"The Study was prepared for organisations, institutions and individuals who work on the improvement of the realisation of the rights of forced migrants as incentive for them to develop gender sensitivity in their work.."

**Study on Refugee and Displaced Women**

Tanja Pavlov, Siniša Volarević, Vladimir Petronijević  
2006



"This book is priceless. It tells the story of Jelena for future generations. Jelena, who was a hero in a difficult time for our anguished Balkans, Jelena, opposing violence, animosity, primitivism with her civil courage, determination and refinement. Jelena Šantić is and will be the civil hero of our time." Sonja Liht

**Jelena Šantić**

Lj.Tadić, M.Erceg, M.Janković, M.Zajcev. V.Golić, 2005



"Nothing is happening and I am full of energy", it is always a good excuse, but what would Uncle William Shakespeare say: "The world is as interesting as we are curious. All the world is a stage, and all the men and women merely players". Stop being a stunt person! Never accept supporting roles. Chose a lead role for you and write the script yourself! It is important that your every day is interesting and that you use your time in the most useful way."

**Action – Handbook for small local actions**

Renata Davidović, Dragana Milanović, Milica Ponjavić, Dragana Vučičević, 2005



"...Where do I register, who with? I need to beg someone, as if I didn't exist... (returnee, Belgrade)"

**Return from Western Europe**

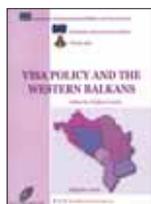
M.Shrestha, D.Rakić, V.Petronijević, N.Duvnjak  
2005



"These groups of forced migrants differ regarding both their status and the manner in which their problems are addressed, but they all face grave economic and social conditions as a result of forced migrations."

**Human Rights of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees, Asylum-Seekers and Victims of Trafficking in Serbia and Montenegro: report for 2005**

Group of authors  
2006

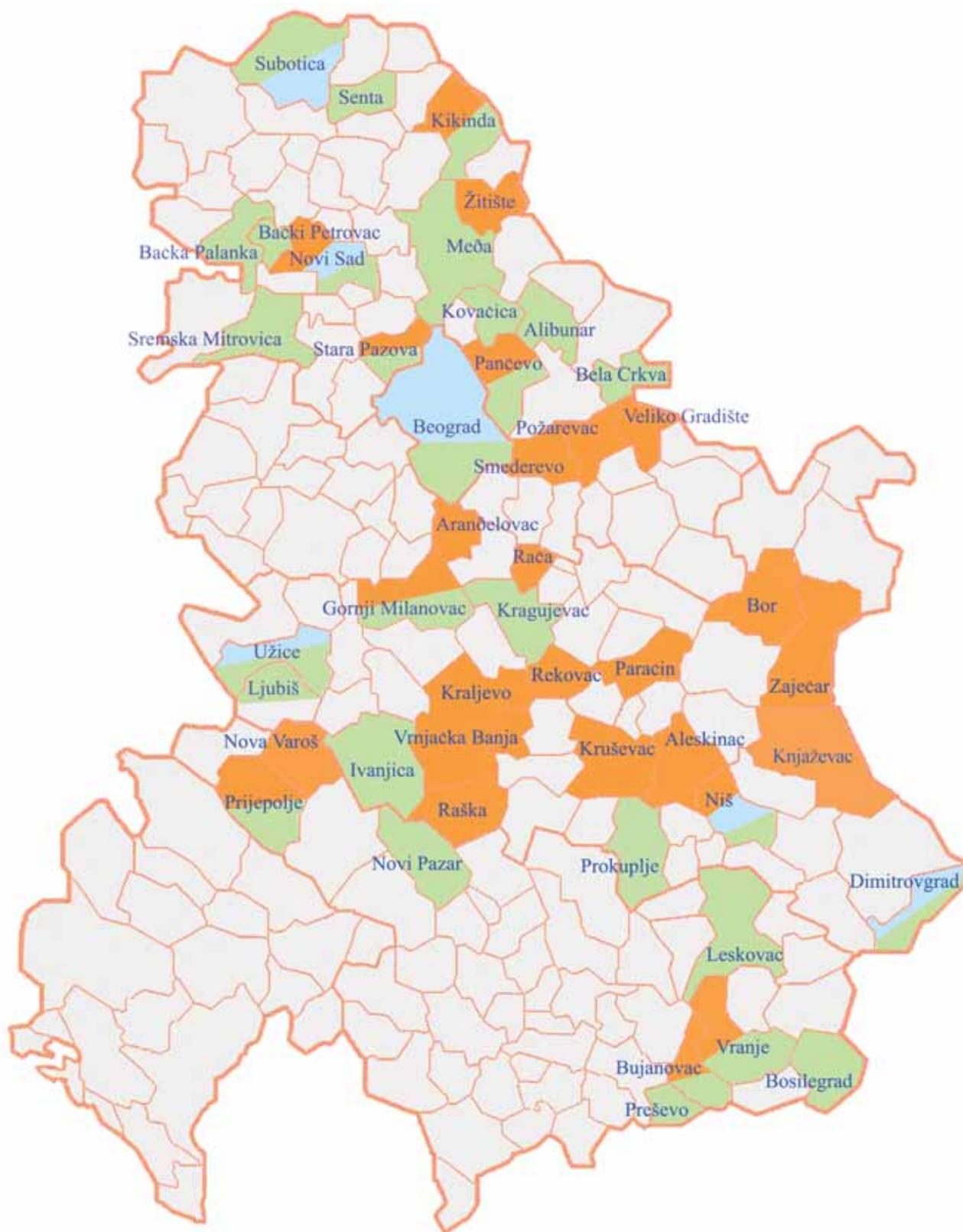


"Establishing integrated border management means a permeable border, one capable of distinguishing between the legitimate movement of people and goods, and illegal activities ranging from the smuggling of goods to human trafficking."

**Visa Policy and the Western Balkans**

Joint publication with Institute of International Politics and Economics and European Movement in Serbia, edited by Vladimir Grečić, 2006

## PROJECTS IN 2005 AND 2006



## I EASING SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSITION – SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE MIGRANTS

### In 2005

1. Advocating for Implementation of Measures for Refugees and IDPs in the Poverty Reduction Strategy
2. Empowering IDPs for advocacy for their rights and implementation of UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
3. Triangle – Return to/from Croatia
4. Integration and advocacy for beneficiaries leaving collective centres

### In 2006

5. Researching impact of government policies on Refugees – access to active employment measures
6. Promoting access to rights of IDPs from Kosovo and Metohija
7. Support to return of refugees through legal assistance
8. Triangle – return to/from Croatia
9. Capacity building of key stakeholders in the field of forced migration for mainstreaming a gender perspective in their work

## II NOURISHING SOCIAL COHESION – ENHANCEMENT OF CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION AND INTERCULTURAL EXCHANGE

### In 2005

10. Inclusion of children and youth with developmental difficulties into the local community Noble growing up
11. Marking the International Refugee Day
12. Marking the International Human Rights Day
13. Support to Peace and Stability in the region of Southeast Europe through youth participation in creating policies within the Poverty Reduction Strategy
14. Poverty Reduction Campaign
15. Support to Peace and Stability through youth Participation in Multiethnic Dialogue (Equation with two Knowns)

### In 2006

16. Volunteerism in the service of integration of migrants in the local community
17. Local Coalitions for Poverty Reduction of Vulnerable Youth
18. Marking the International Refugee Day
19. Marking the International Human Rights Day
20. Campaign for Poverty Reduction of Vulnerable Youth
21. Campaign Do you See Violence against Women? – 16 days of activism against violence against women
22. Regional School of Tolerance
23. Study tour for teachers from multi-ethnic communities in Serbia
24. Intercultural / multy cultural education from practise to politics

## III SUPPORT TO THE PROCESS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATIONS – RAISING STANDARDS IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION

### In 2005

25. Facilitating European Integration Process through Introducing European Standards in Migration Management (Towards The White Schengen List)
26. Protection of Rights of Returnees from Western Europe according to readmission agreements
27. Annual Report for 2004: Human Rights of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees and Asylum Seekers in Serbia and Montenegro
28. Education on Balkan Migration

### In 2006

29. Monitoring the Process of Serbia's Rapprochement with the EU and Europeisation of Serbia
30. Public advocacy campaign for passing the Asylum Law of RS
31. Advocacy on EU level for sustainable return in the region - ECRE
32. Annual Report for 2005: Human Rights of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees, Asylum Seekers and Victims of Trafficking in Serbia and Montenegro
33. Feasibility Study for the Centre on Migration
34. Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the Western Balkans regarding migration management
35. The Western Balkans – Regional Response to Visa Liberalisation Issue

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Milica Ponjavić

Valentino Popović

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Jovana Ristić

Nadica Savić

Aleksandar Saša Serafimovski

Dragana Sretenović

Nenad Stojanović

Ilija Stojković

Obrad Terzić

Tijana Tošić

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