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GODINA



NARODNI PARLAMENT 20 GODINA

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Uvod

Dvadesetogodišnja doslednost Udruženja Narodni parlament misiji da podstiče pozitivne društvene i političke promene i služi građanima, često je bila izložena iskušenjima zbog fluktuacije članova, odlaska donatora iz naše zemlje, ali i zbog opštih političkih i ekonomskih uticaja.

Uobličavanjem identiteta, redefinisanjem ciljeva, širenjem uticaja preko nacionalnih koalicija i globalnih mreža, ulaganjem u znanje svojih ljudi, samo udruženje se stalno menjalo, ali uvek potvrđivalo snagu vere u ideju. Svakom promenom je sazrevalo, da bi sa dvadeset godina iskustva, ostvarivši velike pozitivne promene u društvu, postalo priznato i na nacionalnom i na međunarodnom nivou. Međutim, ono što Narodni parlament izdvaja od ostalih udruženja je lični integritet u odnosu sa političkim partijama na vlasti i humanost prema građanima i onda, kada pružanje tih usluga nije finansijski podržano projektom.

Narodni parlament svoju delatnost obavlja preko tri programa: javna administracija i državna uprava, omladinska politika i prekogranična saradnja. Praksa ostvarena pomoću ovih programa nas može podučiti javnom zagovaranju, načinu uticanja na donosioce odluka, organizovanju PR kampanja, međunarodnom umrežavanju, efektima sinergije sva tri sektora (javnog, neprofitnog i privatnog) i upornosti u podsticanju promena čak i kada nema rezultata.

Građu brošure čine odabrani projekti, predstavljeni u kontekstu društvene, ekonomske i političke klime u zemlji. Iz godine u godinu, čitaoci će svedočiti odvažnosti male grupe ljudi u Narodnom parlamentu da zagovaraju inovativne ideje u svojoj zemlji i regionu. Njihova želja je bila da Srbiju približe zemljama modernog demokratskog društva, u kojima je lokalna i državna uprava otvorena za dijalog sa građanima, građani obrazovani da učestvuju u političkom i društvenom životu svoje zemlje, a mladi budu kreativnog uma, kritičkog mišljenja i preduzetničkog duha.

Uticanjem na politiku preko građanskih inicijativa, kojima se menjaju važeći zakoni i usvajaju novi, kao i podnošenjem zahteva za zaštitu kolektivnih interesa građana i potrošača, Narodni parlament je napravio korenite promene u društvu u kome živimo. I ma koliko ono propadalo zbog korupcije, zloupotreba, siromaštva, migracija i nezaposlenosti, od upornog čitaoca, koji će završiti i poslednju stranu brošure, očekuje se da sebi postavi pitanje: „Kakvo bi tek bilo društvo, da Udruženje Narodni parlament nije sve ovo uradilo?“

Introduction

The People's Parliament's 20-year consistency in the mission to encourage positive social and political change and serve its citizens has often been tempted by the fluctuation of its members, the departure of donors from our country, as well as by its general political and economic influences.

With shaping identities, redefining goals, spreading influence through national coalitions and global networks, investing in the knowledge of their people, the association itself has been constantly changing but always confirm the strength of faith in the idea. With each change, it matured, and with twenty years of experience, having made great positive changes in society, it would become recognized both nationally and internationally. However, what sets the People's Parliament apart from other associations is personal integrity in relation to political parties in power and humanity towards citizens even when the provision of those services is not financially supported by the project.

The People's Parliament carries out its activity through three programs: public and state administration, youth policy and cross-border cooperation. The practices gained through these programs can teach us public advocacy, how to influence decision-makers, organize PR campaigns, international networking, the effects of synergies across the three sectors (public, non-profit and private) and persistence in fostering change, even when there are no results.

The brochure is made up of selected projects, presented in the context of the country's social, economic and political climate. Year after year, readers will witness the courage of a small group of people in the People's Parliament to champion innovative ideas in their country and region. Their desire was to bring Serbia closer to the countries of a modern democratic society, in which local and state government are open to dialogue with citizens. Therefore, citizens are educated to participate in the political and social life of their country, and young people are of a creative mind, critical thinking and entrepreneurial spirit.

By influencing politics through citizens' initiatives, which are changing existing laws and adopting new ones, as well as by submitting claims to protect the collective interests of citizens and consumers, the People's Parliament has made radical changes in the society which we live in. And no matter how much corruption, abuse, poverty, migration, and unemployment pervade it, the persistent reader, who will also finish the last page of the booklet, is expected to ask himself: „What a society it would be if the People's Parliament Association had not done all this?“

1999 - 2000

Prvog jula 1999. godine građani Srbije su se još uvek oporavljali od posledica NATO bombardovanja. Prema nezvaničnim podacima, iz Leskovca je bilo mobilisano preko 40 000 rezervista, dok je zvaničan podatak bio 20 000. Gnev zbog izgubljenih žrtava rata, cenzure medija, propale privrede, rastuće bede i neodgovorne lokalne vlasti se širio Leskovcem. Ali o onome što će se dogoditi tog popodneva, nije bilo ni naznaka.

Tokom poluvremena veoma gledane košarkaške utakmice, gledaoce TV Leskovac je iznenadila pojava montažera, Ivana Novkovića, koji se obratio građanima Jablaničkog okruga, iskazao lično nezadovoljstvo politikom na lokalnom i nacionalnom nivou i pozvao one koji dele njegovo mišljenje da 5. jula izađu na protestnu šetnju u centru grada. Prema procenama domaćih i stranih medija, odazvalo se oko 20 000 građana. Novković i još nekoliko hrabrih, nezadovoljnih Leskovčana se tada obratilo građanima i pozvalo ih na nastavak protesta. On je sutradan uhapšen zbog organizovanja mitinga bez odobrenja nadležnih organa i osuđen na 30 dana zatvora. Hapšenje i ekspresno suđenje zadesilo je još nekoliko učesnika protesta.

Kroz Leskovac je tih dana prodefilovalo više od 30 ekipa dopisnika domaćih i inostranih medija, a organizatori protesta su dali intervju za najuglednije svetske magazine, radio i TV stanice. I pored svih napora režima da uguši proteste, oni se nastavljaju pod vođstvom Gorana Mitrovića, sadašnjeg direktora Narodnog parlamenta i još nekoliko aktivista, koji će kasnije činiti sastav upravnog odbora novoosnovanog udruženja¹.

¹ Udruženja ili organizacije civilnog društva (OCD) su sinonimi za neprofitne, nestranačke organizacije.



On July 1, 1999, Serbian citizens were still recovering from the effects of the NATO bombing. According to unofficial data, over 40,000 reservists were mobilized from Leskovac, while the official figure was 20,000. Anger over lost victims of war, media censorship, failed economy, growing misery and irresponsible local government spread to Leskovac. But there was no indication of what would happen that afternoon.

During the half-time of the much-watched basketball game, the viewers of TV Leskovac were surprised by the appearance of the editor, Ivan Novkovic, who addressed the citizens of the Jablanica district, expressing personal dissatisfaction with politics at the local and national level, and invited those who share his opinion to take a protest walk on July 5 in downtown. According to estimates by local and foreign media, about 20,000 citizens responded. Novkovic and several other brave, disgruntled Leskovans then addressed the citizens and urged them to continue protests. He was arrested the next day for organizing a rally without the approval of the authorities and sentenced to 30 days in prison. The arrest and express trial hit several other protesters.

Throughout those days, more than 30 teams of national and foreign media correspondents have been identified passing through Leskovac, and protest organizers have given interviews for the world's most respected magazines, radio and TV stations. Despite all the efforts by the regime to quell the protests, they continue under the leadership of Goran Mitrovic, the current director of the People's Parliament and several other activists, who will later form the board of the newly formed association¹. On August 15, 1999, the most active protesters formed the non-profit organization People's Parliament. The chairman of the Board of directors was Ivan Novkovic, the vice president

¹ Associations or civil society organizations (CSOs) are synonymous with non-profit, non-partisan organizations.





Najaktivniji učesnici protesta su 15. avgusta 1999. godine formirali neprofitnu organizaciju Narodni parlament. Predsednik upravnog odbora je bio Ivan Novković, potpredsednik Goran Mitrović, jedini koji će narednih 20 godina ostati u udruženju. Ostali članovi UO su bili: Bratislav Stamenković, Divna Stanković i Nevena Kostić. Prvobitni ciljevi organizacije bili su razvoj demokratije i civilnog društva, pouzdano informisanje građana i hitno uspostavljanje komunikacija sa privredom i širom javnošću. Među aktivistima su se među njima mogli naći studenti, umetnici, novinari, omladina, radnici koji su ostali bez posla, penzioneri, opozicioni simpatizeri. Članice upravnog odbora, Divna Stanković i Nevena Kostić izdvajale su se po svojoj hrabrosti i harizmi i njih dve su upravljale aktivnostima za osnaživanje žena u javnom i političkom životu.

U periodu od osnivanja do promene vlasti 5. oktobra, Narodni parlament je bio posvećen demokratskim promenama. Preko projekta „Parlament klub“ obezbeđen je privremeni resursni centar za različite demokratske inicijative.

Parlament je bio domaćin mnogim, tada „zabranjenim“ umetnicima, satiričarima, ekonomskim ekspertima, opozicionim političarima i novoosnovanom pokretu Otpor!, koji su kritički analizirali aktuelnu političku scenu. Organizovano je više od 35 događaja (tribina, stručnih skupova, seminara, koncerata, koktela, izložbi i sl). Projektom „Promena počinje od svih nas“ udruženje je uticalo na rušenje medijske blokade. Devedeset hiljada primeraka biltena istog naziva je pripremljeno i podeljeno građanima.

Goran Mitrović and the only one who will remain in the association for the next 20 years. Other members of the Managing Board were: Bratislav Stamenković, Divna Stanković and Nevena Kostić.

The original goals of the organization were to develop democracy and civil society, to provide reliable information to citizens and to establish communications with the economy and the general public as a matter of urgency. Among the activists were students, artists, journalists, youth, jobless workers, retired people, opposition supporters. Board members Divna Stanković and Nevena Kostić stood out for their courage and charisma and the two managed activities to empower women in public and political life.

Between the founding and the change of government on October 5, the People's Parliament was committed to democratic change. A temporary resource center for various democratic initiatives has been provided through the “Parliament Club” project. Parliament hosted many of the then “forbidden” artists, satirists, economic experts, opposition politicians and the newly formed “Resistance!” Movement, which critically analyzed the current political scene. More than 35 events (tribunes, professional conferences, seminars, concerts, cocktails, exhibitions, etc.) were organized. With the project “Change starts from all of us”, the association has helped to break the media blockade. Ninety thousand copies of the newsletter of the same name were prepared and distributed to citizens. At the same time, a very demanding “Get Out and Vote 2000” campaign is organized in all five municipalities of the Jablanica District for the upcoming republic and local elections, which were held on September 24, 2000. Members of the People's Parliament distributed information and propaganda material, glued posters, talked to citizens and polled them, with the aim of engaging as many voters as possible to vote.



U isto vreme, u svih pet opština Jablaničkog okruga organizuje se vrlo zahtevna kampanja „Izađi i glasaj 2000“ za predstojeće republičke i lokalne izbore, koji su bili održani 24. septembra 2000. godine. Članovi Narodnog parlamenta su delili informativni i propagandni materijal, lepili plakate, pričali sa građanima i anketirali ih, sa ciljem da se angažuje što veći broj glasača da izađu na izbore.

Zbog angažovanja na projektu demokratskih promena, Narodni parlament je u ime svih leskovačkih učesnika protesta, 13. januara 2001. godine u Beogradu, od pokreta Otpor! primio plaketu „za neizmeran doprinos u borbi za novu i slobodnu Srbiju“ i bronzanu statu pesnice. To je bilo najveće moguće priznanje za organizaciju koja se zalagala za demokratske promene.

Kada je 5. oktobra 2000. godine konačno došlo do demokratskih promena, udruženje je restrukturirano, sa jasno definisanim ciljevima i planovima budućeg delovanja. U trenutku kada su se planirali strateški ciljevi, dolazi i do promene u sazivu rukovodstva organizacije. Ivan Novković (čak i pre demokratskih promena) odlučuje da se priključi Demokratskoj stranci i postaje portparol njenog odbora u Leskovcu, dok se Bratislav Stanković sa pozicije predsednika UO (na koju je došao nakon Ivanovog povlačenja) prelazi u osnivača novog udruženja, Edukacioni centar. Funkciju predsednika UO preuzima Goran Mitrović, prethodni potpredsednik, i narednih 19 godina gradi nacionalnu i međunarodnu reputaciju Udruženja.



Due to its involvement in the project of democratic change, the People's Parliament, on behalf of all Leskovac protesters, on January 13, 2001 in Belgrade, from the Resistance! received a plaque "for his immense contribution to the fight for a new and free Serbia" and a bronze fist statue. It was the greatest possible recognition for an organization that advocated democratic change.

When democratic change finally took place on October 5, 2000, the association was restructured, with clearly defined goals and plans for future action. The moment the strategic goals were planned, there was a change in the convening of the leadership of the organization. Ivan Novkovic (even before the democratic changes) decides to join the Democratic Party and becomes the spokesman for its board in Leskovac, while Bratislav Stankovic moves from the position of chairman of the MB (to which he came after Ivan's withdrawal) to the founder of the new association, the Education Center. Goran Mitrovic, the previous vice-president, takes over the role of the president of the MB and builds the national and international reputation of the Association for the next 19 years. The original goals of the organization were to develop democracy and civil society, to provide reliable information to citizens and to establish communications with the economy and the general public as a matter of urgency. Among the activists were students, artists, journalists, youth, jobless workers, retired people, opposition supporters. Board members Divna Stankovic and Nevena Kostic stood out for their courage and charisma and the two managed activities to empower women in public and political life.





Brojno heterogeno članstvo Narodnog parlamenta počinje da se osipa zbog potrebe svakog pojedinca da se izrazi kroz njemu važne aktivnosti. Stekavši iskustvo angažovanjem u Narodnom parlamentu, mnogi članovi će usmeriti svoj aktivizam u novim udruženjima, sa drugačijim ciljevima. Tako će Narodni parlament iznedriti Edukacioni centar, čiji je osnivač bivši predsednik UO Bratislav Stamenković, Ženski centar, koji osnivaju Divna Stanković i Nevena Kostić, bivše članice UO, dok se od ostalih aktivnih članova formira nekoliko novih udruženja. Godine 2001. Parlamentu se priključuje Dejan Grujić, koji će takođe kao i Goran Mitrović ostati u udruženju sve do danas.

Nakon što su u lokalnom i republičkom parlamentu vladajuću većinu preuzeli odbornici Demokratske opozicije Srbije, Udruženje radi na projektima za jačanje lokalne samouprave. Sa namerom da se ne ponovi samovoljnost i autokratija lokalne vlasti, Narodni parlament organizuje seminar **“Edukacija za odbornike Skupštine opštine Leskovac”**. Podeljen u šest celina, seminar je podučio odbornike o političkom sistemu i ekonomskom restrukturiranju privrede u periodu tranzicije i institucionalnom prilagođavanju Evropskoj uniji. Odbornicima su predstavljani mehanizmi za borbu protiv korupcije, načini angažovanja civilnog društva, dostupne investicije, ljudska prava, nenasilna komunikacija itd.

Angažovani su vrhunski, domaći i strani predavači, a Narodni parlament je dobio korisne ideje za teme budućih projekata iz oblasti jačanja lokalne samouprave.

U saradnji sa partnerskim udruženjima iz Slovenije i Hrvatske, koja su na sličan način napravila promene u svom društvu, Parlament organizuje projekat **„Predizborna strategija za beloruske neprofitne organizacije“**, čija je svrha bila podržati napor prodemokratskih snaga u Belorusiji, neposredno pred njihove predsedničke izbore.

2001

Numerous heterogeneous membership of the People's Parliament is beginning to fade because of the need for each individual to express himself through important activities. Having gained experience by engaging in the People's Parliament, many members will direct their activism in new associations, with different goals. Thus, the People's Parliament will establish the Education Center, founded by former President of the MB Bratislav Stamenkovic, Women's Center, founded by Divna Stankovic and Nevena Kostic, former members of the MB, while several other new members are formed from other active members. In 2001, Dejan Grujic joined the parliament, who, like Goran Mitrovic, will remain with the association to this day.

*After the ruling majority in the local and republic parliaments has been taken over by members of the Democratic Opposition of Serbia, the Association is working on projects to strengthen local government. In order not to repeat the arbitrariness and autocracy of the local government, the People's Parliament is organizing a seminar **“Education of councilors from Municipality of Leskovac”**. Divided into six sections, the seminar taught councilors about the political system and economic restructuring of the economy in a period of transition and institutional adjustment to the European Union. The councilors were presented with anti-corruption mechanisms, ways of engaging civil society, available investments, human rights, non-violent communication, etc. Top, local and foreign lecturers were hired, and the People's Parliament received useful ideas for the topics of future projects in the area of strengthening local self-government.*



Na dvodnevnom forumu prisustvovalo je pedesetak učesnika iz Belorusije, kojima su gosti iz Srbije (članovi Narodnog parlamenta, Otpora, Demokratske stranke i drugih udruženja iz Srbije), kao i predstavnici udruženja iz Slovenije i Hrvatske, predstavili kampanje koje su prethodile demokratskim promenama. Seminar je bio transfer znanja i prakse aktivistima iz Belorusije, kao i razmena stavova i ideja o primeni tih inicijativa u Belorusiji. Projekat je zasigurno kod beloruskih aktivista probudio dostojanstvo, odvažnost i želju da učine ono što je potrebno za bolju budućnost.

Projektom „**Multietnički parlament mladih**“, namenjenom mladi-ma Parlament otvara još jedan pravac delovanja, kojim će se planski baviti sve do danas, a to je „omladina“. Sa namerom da unapredi odnose između Srba i različitih etničkih grupa (Albanaca, Roma, Bugara, Mađara i Bošnjaka), udruženje usmerava ovaj jednogodišnji projekat ka odabranim društveno angažovanim pojedincima, koji su, po završetku seminara dobili zadatak da timski izgrade višejezičan sajt, preko koga će se javnost informisati o njihovoj istorijskoj, kulturnoj i političkoj pozadini. „Multietnički parlament“ je predstavljao priliku da mladi novinari, aktivisti raznih udruženja, političkih stranaka i sindikata razmene stavove i iskustva o osnovnim uzrocima sukoba na teritoriji bivše Jugoslavije, ali i da im istaknuti eksperti (uglavnom profesori političkih i ekonomskih nauka, eminentni novinari, itd.) predstave primere demokratskih praksi iz novije istorije koji su dali dobre rezultate i poduče ih o nenasilnom rešavanju konflikata, toleranciji, ulozi medija i lokalnih samouprava u multikulturnom društvu. Ovaj projekat će biti nastavljen 2003. godine u cilju doprinosa regionalnoj bezbednosti. Podučavanjem 33 mlada lidera iz SCG, BIH, Bugarske, Rumunije, Makedonije i Albanije o međunarodnim mehanizmima zaštite prava manjina, Parlament je čvrsto verovao da će mladi, obrazovani lideri biti ključni igrači u negovanju kulture mira i tolerancije na Balkanu.



In cooperation with partner associations from Slovenia and Croatia, which have similarly made changes in their society, Parliament is organizing a project “Pre-election strategies for Belarus organizations” aimed at supporting the efforts of the pro-democracy forces in Belarus just before their presidential elections. The two-day forum was attended by some 50 participants from Belarus, to whom guests from Serbia (members of the People’s Parliament, the Resistance, the Democratic Party and other associations from Serbia), as well as representatives of associations from Slovenia and Croatia, presented campaigns that preceded democratic change. The seminar was a transfer of knowledge and practice to activists from Belarus, as well as an exchange of views and ideas on the implementation of these initiatives in Belarus. The project has certainly aroused dignity, daring and a desire among Belarussian activists to do what is necessary for a better future.



The project “Multi-ethnic Youth Parliament”, aimed at young people, is opening another course of action, which will be planned to this day, which is “youth”. With the intention of improving relations between Serbs and different ethnic groups (Albanians, Roma, Bulgarians, Hungarians and Bosniaks), the association directs this one-year project to selected socially engaged individuals who, after the seminar, were tasked with team building a multilingual site through which the public will be informed of their historical, cultural and political background. The “Multi-ethnic Parliament” was an opportunity for young journalists, activists of various associations, political parties and trade unions to exchange views and experiences on the root causes of the conflict in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, as well as to have prominent experts (mainly professors of political and economic sciences, eminent journalists, etc.). present examples of democratic practices in recent history that have produced good results and teach them about non-violent conflict resolution, tolerance, the role of the media and local governments in a multicultural society. This project will be con-



Učesnici petodnevno seminaru na Paliću su bile osobe do 30 godina starosti, angažovani u vladinim institucijama, udruženjima, političkim strankama, sindikatima i preduzetnici. Po završetku seminara, Narodni parlament je održavao međusobni kontakt učesnika preko mailing liste, a nekadašnji višejezični sajt iz 2001. godine, www.etnickatolerancija.org.yu je redizajniran i osvežen informacijama sa ovog seminara. Nadalje, sajt je mesečno objavljivao informacije o aktuelnim treninzima, konferencijama i multietničkim inicijativama.

To je bio način da polaznici seminara prepoznaju prilike za učešće na nekim narednim neformalnim edukacijama i međusobno stvaraju nove vrednosti, a to su ideje koje će sprovoditi u delo preko projektnog finansiranja. I zapravo je multiplikacija dugoročni produkt svih ranije izvedenih projekata, pa i ovog. Međutim, Narodni parlament o daljim efektima projekta nema povratnu informaciju.

tinued in 2003 to contribute to regional security. By teaching 33 young leaders from SCG, B&H, Bulgaria, Romania, Macedonia and Albania on international minority rights protection mechanisms, Parliament firmly believed that young, educated leaders would be key players in fostering a culture of peace and tolerance in the Balkans.

Participants in the five-day seminar in Palić were persons under 30 years of age, engaged in government institutions, associations, political parties, trade unions and entrepreneurs. At the end of the seminar, the People's Parliament maintained a mutual contact of participants through a mailing list, and the former 2001 multilingual website, www.etnickatolerancija.org.yu, was redesigned and updated with information from this seminar. Furthermore, the site published monthly information on current trainings, conferences and multi-ethnic initiatives.

It was a way for the seminar participants to recognize the opportunities for participation in some of the following informal trainings and create new values for each other, and these are ideas that will be implemented through project funding. And in fact, multiplication is a long-term product of all previously implemented projects, including this one. However, the People's Parliament has no feedback on the further effects of the project.



2002

Narodni parlament će u predstojećim godinama sprovesti projekte koji se odnose na vladavinu prava i institucionalno prilagođavanje Evropskoj uniji, pojačan novim članom Ivanom Grujićem, apsolutnom pravu.

Sa namerom da apeluje na građane da ne učestvuju u korupcijskoj „razmeni“, ali i da utiče na donosiocima odluka da preduzmu antikorupcijske mere u cilju njenog iskorenjavanja, Narodni parlament pokreće projekat **“Antikorupcijska inicijativa za Jablanički okrug”**. Kampanja „Zaustavimo mito“ premašila je očekivanja u pogledu publiciteta i angažovanja javnosti i lokalnih medija, koji su redovno izveštavali o svim projektnim aktivnostima. Interesovanje za vest je pokazala i nacionalna televizija, koja je nekoliko puta emitovala TV spot i izveštavala o kampanji. Trideset volontera je podelilo 10.000 brošura, 6.000 nalepnica i 800 plakata građanima Jablaničkog okruga i u institucijama koje su izložene riziku od korupcije (zdravstvo, pravosuđe, policija, opštinske institucije i sl.). U TV diskusiji na lokalnoj televiziji, sudija Opštinskog suda i članovi antikorupcijskog tima iz Leskovca predstavili su sankcije za ovaj prekršaj predviđene zakonom i pozvali građane da korupciju prijave antikorupcijskoj telefonskoj liniji. Broj telefona i ostale važne informacije su se nalazile i u promotivnom materijalu, a građani, vidno dotaknuti ovim problemom, često su tražili od volontera i po nekoliko brošura i nalepnica više, da daju prijateljima ili da zalepe nalepnice u liftovima institucija, kao znak lične osude korupcijskog čina. Činjenica da korupcija nije iskorenjena ni do danas, dokazuje nam da projekti koji se bave dubinskim promenama jednog društva moraju biti dugoročno finansirani i trajati sve dok ne prestane potreba za njima. Nažalost, ovaj projekat velikog potencijala dobio je kratkoročnu šansu.

Junu 2002. godine Parlament kreće u kampanju javnog zagovaranja o decentralizaciji državne vlasti i informisanja građana o novom Zakonu o lokalnoj samoupravi. Ova kampanja je preko projekta “Snažna Srbija - Decentralizovana vlast” sprovedena u 13 opština Jablaničkog i Pčinjskog okruga. Na ovom području izlepljeno je 2.000



In the coming years, the People's Parliament will carry out projects related to the rule of law and institutional adjustment to the European Union, reinforced by new member Ivan Grujic, a law student.

With the intention of urging citizens not to participate in the corruption “exchange”, but also to influence decision-makers to take anti-corruption measures to eradicate it, the People's Parliament is launching the project “Anti-corruption Initiative for Jablanica District”. The Stop the Bribes campaign exceeded expectations in terms of publicity and engagement with the public and local media, who regularly reported on all project activities. National television has also shown interest in the news, broadcasting a TV spot several times and reporting on the campaign. Thirty volunteers distributed 10,000 brochures, 6,000 stickers and 800 posters to the citizens of Jablanica District and in institutions at risk of corruption (health, judiciary, police, municipal institutions, etc.). In a TV discussion on local television, a Municipal Court judge and members of the anti-corruption team from Leskovac presented the sanctions for the misdemeanor provided for by law and called on citizens to report corruption to the anti-corruption hotline. Phone numbers and other important information were also featured in promotional material, and citizens, visibly touched on this issue, often asked volunteers and several brochures and stickers more to give to friends or to stick them in institutions lifts, as a sign of personal condemnation of corruption act. The fact that corruption has not been eradicated to this day proves to us that projects that deal with the profound changes of a society must be financed in the long run and continue until the need for them ceases. Unfortunately, this high-potential project was given a short-term chance. In June 2002, Parliament launched a public advocacy campaign to decentralize the state government and inform citizens about the new Local Government Act. This campaign was implemented through the project “Strong Serbia - Decentralized Government” in 13 municipalities of Jablanica and Pcinja districts. In this area, 2,000 posters were drawn up and 30,000 brochures were distributed with information on the benefits of decentralization of government and an overview of the country's future regional structure. There were four discussions on decentralization on the local TV stations in Leskovac and Vranje and a commercial video of the project aired. The guests of the show were the presidents of the assembly of certain municipalities from southern Serbia, deputies, professors of the Faculty of Political Science, etc. The show was open to two-way





postera i podeljeno 30.000 brošura sa informacijama o prednosti- ma decentralizacije vlasti i prikazom budućeg regionalnog uređenja zemlje. Na lokalnim televizijama u Leskovcu i Vranju održane su četiri diskusije o decentralizaciji i emitovan reklamni spot projek- ta. Gosti emisije su bili predsednici skupštine pojedinih opština iz južne Srbije, narodni poslanici, profesori Fakulteta političkih nauka, itd. Emisija je bila otvorena za dvosmernu komunikaciju sa gledaoc- ima, koji su mogli postaviti pitanja telefonom ili direktno iz studija. Građani su uglavnom pozitivno ocenili usvojeni Zakon o lokalnoj samoupravi i njegove nove akte, koji bi trebalo da poboljšaju rad organa lokalne samouprave, dok su veće interesovanje pokazali za samostalnu ulogu regiona u njegovom ekonomskom razvoju.

Međunarodni projekat „**Pokreni se za prava!**“ je podsetio mlade na njihova zagarantova i zaštićena ljudska prava, bez obzira na nacionalnost i veroispovest i motivisao ih da se zalažu za poštovanje istih u zajednici u kojoj žive. Sproveden je centrima koji imaju etnič- ku različitost: u Leskovcu (Srbija), Struzi (Makedonija) i Kurdaliju (Bugarska). Njegovu inovativnost je predstavljala međunarodna di- menzija tima koji je oformljen od učesnika različitih nacionalnosti (srpske, albanske, bugarske, turske, romske, makedonske), starosti 15-28 godina, koji nisu saradivali zadnjih 10 godina, od raspada Ju- goslavije.

Kampanja je obuhvatala radio i TV gostovanja, na kojima je pro- movisana Povelja o ljudskim pravima, deljenje promotivnog ma- terijala i organizovanje javnih događaja u sva tri grada. Ulični per- formans „Grafiti za ljudska prava“, takmičarskog tipa, predstavljao je manifestaciju slobodnog izražavanja građana, a najbolje urađen grafit na temu ljudskih prava je osvojio nagradu. Na kraju su u sva tri grada organizovane tehno žurke za mlade, sa informativnim blokom o osnovnim ljudskim pravima. Ovaj informativni blok, na- menjen mladima koji su došli da se zabave je prilagođen kontekstu, tj. napravljen je kao džingl uz muzički miks.

communication with viewers, who could ask questions on the phone or directly from the studio. Citizens generally welcomed the adopted Law on Local Self-Government and its new acts, which should improve the work of local self-government bodies, while showing greater interest in the independent role of the region in its economic development.

*The international project “**Move for Rights!**” Reminded young people of their advocates and protected human rights, regardless of national- ity and religion, and motivated them to strive for respect in the com- munity in which they live. It was implemented by centers with ethnic diversity: in Leskovac (Serbia), Struga (Macedonia) and Kurdjali (Bul- garia). Its innovation was represented by the international dimension of the team, which was formed of participants of different nationalities (Serbian, Albanian, Bulgarian, Turkish, Roma, Macedonian), ages 15- 28, who have not cooperated in the last 10 years since the breakup of Yugoslavia.*

The campaign included radio and TV guest appearances promoting the Charter of Human Rights, sharing promotional material and organiz- ing public events in all three cities. The street performance of “Graffiti for Human Rights”, of a competitive type, was a manifestation of free expression of citizens, and the best-done human rights graffiti won the award. Finally, techno parties for young people were organized in all three cities, with an information block on basic human rights. This information block, intended for young people who came to have fun, is context-sensitive, ie. it was made as a jingle with the music mix.



SA VAMA

2003

Narodni parlament u saradnji sa niškim Resurs centrom sprovodi projekat „Ljudska prava za buduće donosiocje odluka“, čiji je cilj obuka studenata završnih godina Pravnog fakulteta - budućih donosioca odluka, iz oblasti ljudskih prava i međunarodnih konvencija, koji će preko svojih predstojećih radnih pozicija i sa stečenim znanjem biti efikasniji u sprovođenju reformi pravosuđa. 30 najboljih studenata Pravnog i Ekonomskog fakulteta u Nišu prošlo je seminar, na kome su predavači su bili profesori Pravnog fakulteta- u Nišu i Fakulteta političkih nauka u Beogradu i predstavnici udruženja, koja se bave zaštitom ljudskih prava. Polaznici seminara su po završetku obuke dobili zadatak da napišu esej na temu međunarodne konvencije o ljudskim pravima. Od dobijenih 29 radova objavljena je knjiga eseja, a autori devet najboljih radova su nagrađeni novčanim nagradama. Na svečanosti u Nišu, povodom završetka projekta, kojoj su pored organizatora i učesnika prisustvovali brojni niški mediji i neprofitne organizacije, polaznicima su dodeljene diplome, nagrade i knjige eseja. Međutim, u ovom trenutku se ne raspoložuje informacijama koliko se polaznika seminara zaposlilo na poziciju sudije sa koje je moglo da stečenim znanjem doprinese reformi pravnog sistema.

Na teritoriji Jablaničkog, Nišavskog, Pirotskog i Pčinjskog okruga sproveden je projekat „Ombudsman - stub građanskih prava“. Ideja je proistekla nakon usvajanja Zakona o lokalnoj samoupravi februara 2002. godine. Tada je prvi put u Srbiji uvedena institucija ombudsmana (ili građanskog branioca), ali je lokalnim samoupravama ostavljena mogućnost uvođenja ove institucije. Uložen je veliki trud da se građani informišu sa ovim novim pojmom. Kampanja je obuhvatala konferenciju za novinare, na kojoj je predstavljen projekat i objašnjena funkcija ombudsmana; deljena je brošura, postavljeni su plakati i billboard, gostovalo se u TV emisijama, itd. Uporedo su organizovani i okrugli stolovi sa predstavnicima vlasti u Nišu, Vranju, Pirotu i Leskovcu u nameri da



The People's Parliament, in cooperation with the Nis Resource Center, is implementing the project "Human Rights for Future Decision - Makers", which aims to train students of the final years of the Law Faculty - future decision makers, in the field of human rights and international conventions, who will, through their upcoming work positions and with acquired knowledge to be more effective in implementing judicial reforms. The 30 best students of the Faculty of Law and Economics in Niš passed a seminar, attended by professors from the Faculty of Law in Niš and the Faculty of Political Sciences in Belgrade and representatives of associations dealing with the protection of human rights. After completing the training, the seminar participants were tasked with writing an essay on the topic of an international human rights convention. Out of the 29 papers received, an essay book was published and the authors of the nine best works were awarded cash prizes. At the ceremony in Nis, on the occasion of the completion of the project, which was attended by numerous Nis media and non-profit organizations, in addition to the organizers and participants, the students were presented with diplomas, awards and essay books. However, at the moment, there is no information available on how many seminar attendees were hired to serve as a judge from which he or she could have contributed to the reform of the legal system.

In the territory of Jablanica, Nisava, Pirot and Pcinja district, the project "Ombudsman-The Pillar for Citizen's Rights" was implemented. The idea came after the adoption of the Local Government Act in February 2002. At that time, the institution of the Ombudsman (or civil defender) was first introduced in Serbia, but the local self-government was left with the possibility of introducing this institution. Great effort has been made to keep citizens informed of this new concept. The campaign included a press conference presenting the project and explaining the function of the Ombudsman; a brochure was distributed, posters and billboards were put up, TV shows were broadcasted, etc. At the same time, round tables were organized with representatives of the authorities in Niš, Vranje, Pirot and Leskovac in order to determine which municipalities want to introduce an ombudsman institution and how the People's Parliament





se utvrdi koje opštine žele da uvedu instituciju ombudsmana i kako Narodni parlament može pomoći. Interesovanje da izaberu lokalnog ombudsmana pokazale su opštine: Aleksinac, Svrlijg, Babušnica, Leskovac, Lebane, Medveđa, Vranje, Bujanovac i Preševo, a prva opština (čak i u Srbiji) koja je donela skupštinsku odluku o ombudsmanu, bila je Opština Leskovac. Međutim, Skupština opštine Leskovac neće izabrati građanskog branioca i njegovog zamenika ni do 2005. godine, kada će je nastavkom ovog projekta Narodni parlament opet podsetiti.

Ambicioznim projektom „Inicijativa za zapošljavanje mladih u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori“, udruženje pravi krupne korake u podsticanju nacionalne politike zapošljavanja mladih. Po ugledu na mreže za zapošljavanje mladih iz Rumunije i Bugarske, koje su bile deo globalne inicijative -YES (eng. Youth Employment Samit), Narodni parlament odlučuje da formira istu takvu mrežu u SCG i posebnu pažnju posveti regionalnoj saradnji sa drugim mrežama Balkana. Predsednik UO Narodnog parlamenta, Goran Mitrović, uspeva da okupi sve aktere koji bi mogli uticati na politiku zapošljavanja mladih (Ministarstvo za rad i zapošljavanje, Ministarstvo prosvete i sporta, Nacionalnu službu za zapošljavanje i preko 60 udruženja, čije su aktivnosti bile usmerene ka mladima ili su njima upravljali mladi) i formira mrežu za zapošljavanje mladih u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori (YES SaM). Projektom je bilo predviđeno da ova mreža obavlja više različitih aktivnosti: da identifikuje sve probleme, mogućnosti, resurse i ideje za zapošljavanje mladih i napravi nacrt Nacionalne strategije za zapošljavanje, da preko brošura i sajta periodično informiše javnost o svojim aktivnostima i aktivnostima na nivou globalne mreže i da u čitavom procesu uključi krajnje korisnike, mlade ljude. Ali, i pored mnogo uložene truda da se svi akteri motivišu, nakon nekoliko sastanaka u Beogradu, Mitrović zaključuje da mreža ne služi svrsi zbog nemarnog ponašanja predstavnika nekih od najvažnijih udruženja i institucija koje se bave mladima. Iako je trebalo da YES SaM mreža bude održiva i nakon okončanja projekta, to nažalost nije uspeo. Međutim, YES SaM kampanja Narodnog parlamenta je ostavila trag kao prva konkretna inicijativa iz neprofitnog sektora za plansko uključivanje svih važnih aktera u politiku rešavanja problema nezaposlenosti mladih.

can help. The municipalities of Aleksinac, Svrlijg, Babusnica, Leskovac, Lebane, Medvedja, Vranje, Bujanovac and Presevo showed interest in choosing a local ombudsman, and the first municipality (even in Serbia) to make an assembly decision on the ombudsman was the municipality of Leskovac. However, the Municipal Assembly of Leskovac will not elect a civil defender and his deputy until 2005, when he will be reminded again by the People's Parliament with the continuation of this project.

With the ambitious project “Youth Employment Initiative in Serbia and Montenegro”, the association is making major strides in promoting national youth employment policy. Following the model of the Youth Employment Networks from Romania and Bulgaria, which were part of the Global Youth Employment Summit (YES), the People's Parliament decides to form the same such network in SCG and pay special attention to regional cooperation with other Balkan networks. Goran Mitrovic, the Speaker of the People's Parliament, manages to bring together all those who could influence the youth employment policy (Ministry of Labor and Employment, Ministry of Education and Sports, National Employment Service and over 60 associations, whose activities were aimed at youth or is managed by young people) and forms a youth employment network in Serbia and Montenegro (YES SaM). The project envisaged this network to carry out a number of different activities: to identify all problems, opportunities, resources and ideas for youth employment and to draft a National Employment Strategy, to periodically inform the public about its activities and activities at the global network level through brochures and websites and to involve end users, young people in the whole process. But despite much effort to motivate all actors, after several meetings in Belgrade, Mitrovic concludes that the network does not serve a purpose because of the negligent behavior of representatives of some of the most important associations and institutions dealing with youth. Although the YES SaM network was supposed to be viable even after the project was completed, it unfortunately failed. However, the People's Parliament's YES SaM campaign left the mark as the first concrete initiative from the non-profit sector to plan the involvement of all relevant actors in youth unemployment policy.



2004

Usvajanje Konvencije za zaštitu nacionalnih manjina od strane Vlade 2001. godine, multilateralnog instrumenta za zaštitu prava nacionalnih manjina, bila je odlična šansa da se udruženja koja se bave pitanjem manjina uključe u proces sprovođenja aktivnosti iz Konvencije. Međutim, one nisu imale finansijski kapacitet i potrebnu stručnost da se uhvate u koštac sa ovom nepoznanicom. Cilj projekta „**Mere za izgradnju poverenja udruženja iz multietničkih zajednica**“ je bio da obuču udruženja iz četiri multietnička regiona Srbije (Pčinjski, Pirotski, Severnobački i Sandžak) o načinima sprovođenja Konvencije i da to bude osnova za stabilnost i bolju multietničku komunikaciju u lokalnim zajednicama. Intenzivna obuka je podeljena u dva seminara upoznala je učesnike sa tumačenjem Konvencije i njene primene, a učesnici su došli do važnih zaključaka: da je bitno da udruženja učestvuju ne samo u praćenju sprovođenja Konvencije, već i u pripremi nacionalnog izvešta o uspešnosti ovog procesa; da bi trebalo u multietničkim zajednicama povećati svest javnosti o odnosima manjine i većine i da su udruženjima neophodne veštine diplomatske komunikacije kako bi inicirale i vodile većinsko-manjinski dijalog. Sa velikom motivacijom da doprinesu razvoju dobrih odnosa u njihovim zajednicama, neprofitne organizacije su sprovele PR kampanju. Volonteri su podelili 20.000 brošura i 700 postera i tom prilikom informisali građane o svrsi projekta. Na lokalnim televizijama u Vranju, Prijepolju, Dimitrovgradu i Subotici održana su po dva serijala emisija u trajanju od 60 minuta, u kojima su gosti bili lideri lokalnih zajednica različitih nacionalnosti, koji rade u različitim sektorima, predstavnici lokalnih udruženja i crkve. Gledaoci su imali prilike da saslušaju njihove stavove o odnosima između većine i manjine, prioriternim pitanjima za rešavanje i mehanizmima za izgradnju poverenja. Ovaj projekat je pokrenuo nove inicijative na



*The adoption by the Government of the Convention on the Protection of National Minorities in 2001, a multilateral instrument for the protection of the rights of national minorities, was a great opportunity for associations dealing with the issue of minorities to be involved in the process of implementing the Convention's activities. However, they lacked the financial capacity and expertise to deal with this unknown. The aim of the project **"Confidence Building Measures for Local NGOs from Multiethnic Communities"** was to train associations from four multiethnic regions of Serbia (Pcinjski, Pirotski, Severnobački and Sandzak) on how to implement the Convention and to provide the basis for stability and better multiethnic communication in local communities. The intensive training was divided into two seminars and introduced the participants to the interpretation of the Convention and its implementation, and the participants came to important conclusions: it is important for the associations to participate not only in monitoring the implementation of the Convention, but also in the preparation of a national report on the success of the process; that multiethnic communities should raise public awareness of minority and majority relations and that associations need diplomatic communication skills to initiate and conduct majority-minority dialogue. With great motivation to contribute to the development of good relationships in their communities, nonprofits conducted a PR campaign. Volunteers distributed 20,000 brochures and 700 posters to inform citizens about the purpose of the project. Two 60-minute series of broadcasts were held on local televisions in Vranje, Prijepolje, Dimitrovgrad and Subotica, in which guests were leaders of local communities of different nationalities, working in different sectors, representatives of local associations and churches. Viewers had the opportunity to listen to their views on majority-minority relations, priority issues to be resolved, and confidence-building mechanisms. This project has launched new initiatives on the same topic, made a big*





istu temu, napravio veliku razliku u znanju partnerskih udruženja o mogućnostima Konvencije, u njihovom praktičnom iskustvu u sprovođenju kampanja, a mnoge, do tada nedovoljno vidljive organizacije su dobile priliku da se istaknu u medijima i naprave kvalitetne kontakte za budući rad.

Krajem 2004. godine Narodni parlament dobija finansijsku podršku od fondacije Braća Rokfeler za pokrivanje tekućih troškova, proširenje tehničke i infrastrukturne imovine, kao i za profesionalnu nadgradnju projektnih menadžera. Donator je prepoznao potrebu za jakom građanskom inicijativom, koja se zalaže za približavanje demokratije građanima juga Srbije, inače pogođenim mnogim ekonomskim, socijalnim i političkim problemima i odlučuje da filantropskim činom još više osnaži Narodni parlament. Dobijena sredstva udruženje ulaže da stavi u funkciju neiskorišćeni prostor za konferencijsku salu, nabavi mrežnu infrastrukturu i ostalu nedostajuću informaciono-komunikacionu opremu, pretplati se na nekoliko novina i kablovskog operatera, itd. Deo donacije je utrošen da se nekoliko zaposlenih osposobi za napredno korišćenje engleskog jezika i na kotizacije za učešće menadžmenta na svim važnim događajima i konferencijama u zemlji i inostranstvu.

Time je Narodni parlament aktivno učestvovao u radu civilnog sektora, razmenjujući iskustvo sa drugim udruženjima, prikupljajući važne informacije i kontakte. Lični razvoj ključnih ljudi u organizaciji će dovesti do dugoročnog razvoja same organizacije.

difference in the knowledge of partner associations about the possibilities of the Convention, in their practical experience in campaigning, and many previously unseen organizations were given the opportunity to stand out in the media and make quality contacts for future work. At the end of 2004, the People's Parliament received financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation to cover running costs, expand technical and infrastructure assets, and professionally upgrade project managers. The donor recognized the need for a strong citizens' initiative, committed to bringing democracy closer to the citizens of southern Serbia, otherwise affected by many economic, social and political problems, and decided to further empower the People's Parliament with philanthropy. The obtained funds are invested by the association to put into operation the unused space for the conference room, to acquire the network infrastructure and other missing information and communication equipment, to subscribe to several newspapers and the cable operator, etc. Part of the donation was spent to train several employees for advanced use of English and participation fees for management participation in all major events and conferences at home and abroad.

In doing so, the People's Parliament actively participated in the work of the civil sector, exchanging experience with other associations, gathering important information and contacts. The personal development of key people in the organization will lead to the long-term development of the organization itself.



2005

Više od dve i po godine lokalne samouprave u Srbiji imaju ali ne koriste mogućnost da uvedu instituciju ombudsmana, koja bi građane štitila od malverzacija javnih institucija. Najbliža uvođenju građanskog branioca je bila opština Leskovac, koja je na inicijativu Narodnog parlamenta 2003. godine usvojila odluku o njegovom izboru. Međutim zbog promena u političkoj strukturi i turbulencija između opozicije i vlasti, izbor ombudsmana je odložen. Nezadovoljan što prethodni projekat nije dao željeni rezultat, osim što je informisao građane o ombudsmanu i stvorio afirmativan stav prema njegovoj ulozi, Parlament ne odustaje od cilja da uvede instituciju ombudsmana u opštinama na jugu Srbije. U novom projektu „**Hoćemo ombudsmana!**“, pored sadržajne kampanje medijskog i marketinškog zagovaranja (TV spot, brošure, poster, konferencija za novinare), radi i telefonsku anketu sa građanima na uzorku od 150 ispitanika iz Leskovca i 150 iz Vranja. Partner na ovom projektu bilo je udruženje Odbor za ljudska prava iz Vranja, koje je bilo zaduženo za aktivnosti u Pčinjskom okrugu. Rezultati dobijeni anketom potvrđuju nezadovoljstvo građana radom lokalne samouprave i njenih institucija i izraženu veliku potrebu za ombudsmanom (preko 90% anketiranih). Ovo istraživanje predstavljalo je moćan alat u medijskoj kampanji i vršenju pritiska na predstavnike vlasti. Iskustvo iz projekta od 2003. godine bilo je od velikog značaja da se Parlament izbori sa izgovorima predstavnika vlasti da ne izaberu ombudsmana, a to su nedostatak znanja i tehničke opremljenosti kancelarije za ombudsmana i njegovog zamenika i završen proces usvajanja budžeta za fiskalnu godinu, u kome nisu bila predviđena sredstva za njihove plate. Ovim projektom je bilo predviđeno da kandidati za ombudsmane i njihove zamenike prođu stručnu obuku i da se iz projektog



*For more than two and a half years, local governments in Serbia have, but do not, take the opportunity to introduce an ombudsman institution, which would protect citizens from the misconduct of public institutions. The closest to the introduction of a civil defender was the municipality of Leskovac, which, at the initiative of the People's Parliament in 2003, adopted a decision on its election. However, due to changes in the political structure and turbulence between the opposition and the government, the election of the Ombudsman was delayed. Unhappy that the previous project did not produce the desired result, apart from informing citizens about the ombudsman and creating an affirmative stance on his role, Parliament does not abandon its goal of introducing an ombudsman institution in municipalities in southern Serbia. In addition to the content campaign of media and marketing advocacy (TV spot, brochures, posters, press conference), the new project "**We want the Ombudsman!**" Also conducts a telephone survey with citizens on the sample of 150 respondents from Leskovac and 150 from Vranje. The partner for this project was the association Human Rights Committee from Vranje, which was in charge of activities in the Pcinja District. The results of the survey confirm the dissatisfaction of citizens with the work of local self-government and its institutions and the high need for the Ombudsman (over 90% of respondents). This research was a powerful tool in a media campaign and in putting pressure on government officials. The experience of the project since 2003 was of great importance for Parliament to deal with the excuses of the authorities not to elect the Ombudsman, namely the lack of knowledge and technical equipment of the Ombudsman's office and his deputy, and the fiscal year budget approval process, in which no funds were provided for their salaries. This project provided for candidates for Ombudsmen and their deputies to undergo professional training and to finance the equipping of the first two open offices from the project budget. In order to remove the third obstacle, the budget for the salaries of the Ombudsman and his deputy, the People's Parliament*



subsequently provides funds from the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, which will be allocated to the municipalities that have shown the greatest seriousness in making this decision, which were the municipalities of Lebane, Bojnik and Bujanovac. The municipality of Vladicin Han proves the highest level of readiness and very quickly selects an ombudsman and finances it from its budget. Since the meeting with the heads of political party groups in Leskovac did not produce any results, although the project did not provide for it, the People's Parliament organizes the collection of signatures to support the election of the Ombudsman. Even 1,070 signatures collected did not work. In Vranje, there was no election of an ombudsman. At the very end of the project, a seminar was organized for the Ombudsman candidates and local decision makers whose purpose was to present the experiences of the Ombudsman of the surrounding states. Of the 13 municipalities in Serbia that established the Ombudsman institution by the end of 2005, four (Vladicin Han, Bojnik, Lebane and Bujanovac) did so because of public advocacy by the People's Parliament.

budžeta finansira opremanje prve dve otvorene kancelarije. Da bi otklonio i treću prepreku, budžet za plate ombudsmana i njegovog zamenika, Narodni parlament naknadno obezbeđuje sredstva od misije OEBS-a u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori, koja će biti dodeljena opštinama koje su pokazale najveću ozbiljnost u donošenju ove odluke, a to su bile opštine Lebane, Bojnik i Bujanovac. Opština Vladicin Han dokazuje najveću spremnost i vrlo brzo bira ombudsmana i finansira iz svog budžeta. Pošto zasedanje sa šefovima grupa političkih partija u Leskovcu nije dalo nikakve rezultate, iako projektom nije bilo predviđeno, Narodni parlament organizuje prikupljanje potpisa za podršku izbora ombudsmana. Čak ni prikupljenih 1.070 potpisa nije dalo rezultat. Ni u Vranju nije došlo do izbora ombudsmana. Na samom kraju projekta, organizovan je seminar za kandidate za ombudsmana i lokalne donosiocle odluka čija je svrha bila da predstavi iskustva ombudsmana država u okruženju.

Od ukupno 13 opština u Srbiji koje su osnovale instituciju ombudsmana do kraja 2005. godine, četiri opštine (Vladicin Han, Bojnik, Lebane i Bujanovac) su ovo učinile zbog javnog zagovaranja Narodnog parlamenta.



2006

Novembra 2004. godine Narodna skupština Republike Srbije usvojila je Predlog zakona o informacijama od javnog značaja koji zahteva od javnih institucija da građanima pruže informacije od javnog značaja koje ne ugrožavaju nacionalnu sigurnost, ekonomiju i prava trećih lica što je jedan od najvažnijih zakona za sprečavanje korupcije. Međutim, u samom početku njegovog sprovođenja pojavile su se opstrukcije. Jedna od njih je bila odsustvo sankcionisanja službenika koji građanima ne dostavljaju informacije, čak i na pismeni nalog Poverenika za informacije od javnog značaja, pri čemu se primena zakona svodila na „princip dobrovoljnosti“. Okosnica projekta „**Imaš prava da znaš**“ je bila efikasnija primena Zakona o slobodnom pristupu informacijama od javnog značaja (SPI) u Jablaničkom okrugu. Sastojala se od tri aktivnosti: informisanje građana da imaju prava da zatraže informacije o poslovima lokalnih funkcionera i pružanje pomoći u postupku traženja informacija; vršenje pritiska na lokalne državne institucije da imenuju lica koja će pružati informacije od značaja i, na kraju, obučavanje osoblja i predstavnika medija i udruženja o primeni predloga Zakona o SPI. Nakon kampanje (konferencija, posteri, brošure, bilbord, radio spot), Narodni parlament organizuje seminar, na kome je jedan od predavača bio Poverenik za informacije od javnog značaja, Rodoljub Šabić, a istog dana i TV emisiju, u kojoj su gosti bili eksperti na ovu temu. Tokom trajanja projekta građani su se intenzivno obraćali Parlamentu za pomoć u postupku dobijanja javne informacije. Na sastancima sa lokalnim funkcionerima, Udruženje ih je stalno podsećalo da izaberu osobu koja će odgovarati na zahteve građana. Projekat je doprineo da opštine Vlasotince, Bojnik i Lebane, kao i Dom Zdravlja i Sekretarijat



*In November 2004, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Bill on Information of Public Importance, which requires public institutions to provide citizens with information of public importance that does not endanger national security, the economy and the rights of third parties, which is one of the most important anti-corruption laws. However, obstruction appeared at the very beginning of its implementation. One of these was the absence of sanctioning officials who do not provide information to citizens, even on a written order from the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance, with the application of the law being reduced to the “principle of voluntariness”. The backbone of the project “**You have the right to know**” was the more effective implementation of the Law on Free Access to Information of Public Importance (STI) in the Jablanica District. It consisted of three activities: informing citizens that they have the right to request information on the affairs of local officials and providing assistance in the process of seeking information; pressure on local state institutions to appoint persons who will provide information of importance and, finally, to train staff and representatives of the media and associations on the implementation of the draft Law on STIs. After the campaign (conference, posters, brochures, billboard, radio spot), the People’s Parliament organized a seminar, where one of the speakers was Commissioner for Information of Public Importance, Rodoljub Šabić, and on the same day a TV show, in which the guests were experts on this subject. Throughout the project, citizens intensively contacted Parliament for assistance in the process of obtaining public information. In meetings with local officials, the Association constantly reminded them to select a person to respond to citizens’ requests. The project has contributed to the Vlasotince, Bojnik and Lebane municipalities, as well as the Health Center and the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Leskovac to appoint information providers. This initiative enabled the People’s Parliament to become a member of the Coalition for Freedom*





za unutrašnje poslove u Leskovcu imenuju osobe za pružanje informacija. Ova inicijativa je omogućila Narodnom parlamentu da avgusta 2006. godine postane član Koalicije za slobodni pristup informacijama od javnog značaja, koja okuplja desetak udruženja koja se bave efikasnijom primenom ovog Zakona. Iz ovoga je proistekao projekat „Obeležavanje Dana prava javnosti da zna“, koji je dopunio prethodni projekat organizovanjem okruglog stola o primeni Zakona o SPI u Vranju. Učesnici su bili predstavnici organa javnih vlasti iz Pčinjskog okruga, novinari, predstavnici političkih partija i udruženja. Predavači eksperti, na čelu sa Rodoljubom Šabićem, predstavili su dotadašnju primenu Zakona o SPI i istog dana gostovali na TV Vranje. U štampanim nedeljnicima Novine vranjske i u leskovačkoj Našoj reči zakupljena je i objavljena stranica, na kojoj se nalazio formular za traženje informacija od javnog značaja. Na sam „Dan prava javnosti da zna“ projektni tim Narodnog parlamenta, kao član Koalicije, prisustvovao je na centralnoj svečanosti u Beogradu, dok je ulična akcija povodom obeležavanja ovog događaja održana 29. septembra u Leskovcu i Vranju. U centrima jednog i drugog grada je bio postavljen štand i članovi projektnog tima su zajedno sa volonterima građanima delili „Vodič kroz Zakon“ (koji je uradila Kancelarija Poverenika), primere obrazaca za zahtev informacija i „Politički papir“ (dokument koji su potpisali kandidati za predsednika Opštine Leskovac neposredno pred lokalne izbore, kojim su se obavezali da navedene prioritete probleme, a posebno striktno poštovanje Zakona o SPI i obavezu da ga sprovedu u delo). „Politički papir“ je ostao samo papir.

Socijalna kriza nakon privatizacije preduzeća odrazila se na mlade nezaposlene ljude koji su izgubili samopouzdanje i osećaj svrhe. Narodni parlament od donatora Ženeva Global dobija sredstva da otvori „Omladinski razvojni centar“ kojim želi da, kroz šest simuliranih programa, ispuni različite specifične potrebe mladih iz Le-

of Access to Information of Public Importance in August 2006, which brings together a dozen associations working to implement this law more effectively. This resulted from the project “**Marking the Day of Public Right to Know**”, which supplemented the previous project by organizing a roundtable on the implementation of the Law on STIs in Vranje. The participants were representatives of public authorities from the Pčinja District, journalists, representatives of political parties and associations. Expert presenters, led by Rodoljub Šabić, presented the implementation of the Law on STIs hitherto and made a guest appearance on TV Vranje the same day. A printed page was leased and published on the printed newspapers of the newspaper “Vranjska” and in “Naša Reč” from Leskovac, on which there was a form for seeking information of public importance. On the very day of the Public Right to Know, the project team of the People’s Parliament, as a member of the Coalition, attended a central ceremony in Belgrade, while street action to mark the occasion was held on September 29 in Leskovac and Vranje. A booth was set up in the centers of both cities and members of the project team shared with volunteers citizens a “Guide through the Law” (done by the Office of the Commissioner), examples of information request forms and a “Political Paper” (a document signed by candidates for Mayor of the Municipality of Leskovac immediately before the local elections, which committed themselves to the stated priority problems, in particular, strict adherence to the Law on STIs and the obligation to implement it). Yet, in the end, the “Political paper” remained only a paper.

The social crisis, followed by the companies privatizations, has affected young, unemployed, people who have lost their confidence and sense of purpose. The People’s Parliament receives funding from Geneva Global donors to open a Youth Development Center, which seeks to meet the various specific needs of young people from Leskovac, between the ages



skovca starosti između 15 i 28 godina. Poseban fokus je stavljen na osetljive grupe (mladi iz razorenih porodica, raseljena lica, izbeglice, socijalno ugroženi, i sl.). Sprovedeni su programi: „Praznične radionice“ o aktivizmu, obuka za kompjuterske veštine (osnove rada na računaru i korišćenje interneta, veb dizajn, grafički dizajn), „Umetnički klub“ (teorija crtanja i slikanja), „Zdravo komšija“ - studijske posete drugim omladinskim centrima u Bugarskoj i Makedoniji, finansiranje šest malih pilot projekata korisnika kluba i izdavanje publikacije u kojoj su promovisane inicijative mladih, programi i aktivnosti centra. U navedenim programima je direktno učestvovalo 800 mladih, a 2.900 su bili indirektni korisnici. Potražnja za IT veštinama je bila veća nego što je kapacitet Centra mogao da omogućiti (od 600 prijavljenih, obuku je prošlo 278). Uslov za sertifikat o stečenom znanju, priznat na tržištu rada, stekao je 251 polaznik. Program „Praznične radionice“ je prošlo 415 mladih, 36 učestvovalo u studijskoj poseti u Makedoniji i Bugarskoj, šest manjih projekata je sprovedeno zahvaljujući finansijskoj podršci, itd. Internet klub, koji radio u okviru Centra, pružao je besplatnu uslugu korišćenja interneta, štampanja i fotokopiranja i više od 1000 mladih je iskoristilo ovu uslugu. Klub za traženje posla, takođe otvoren pri Centru, pružao je mladima koji traže posao savetodavne usluge i više od 100 ljudi je iskoristilo pomoć.

Rezultati su nadmašili očekivanja, jer su mladi bili „gladni“ znanja, a takođe je ovo bila prva multidisciplinarna inicijativa do tada dostupna potpuno besplatno. Narodni parlament je pokušao da preko sponzorstva od privatnih kompanija obezbedi novac za održivost ovog jednogodišnjeg projekta, ali kompanije nisu razumele koncept sponzorstva i filantropije.



of 15 and 28 - through six simultaneous programs. Special attention was given to vulnerable groups (young people from broken homes, displaced persons, refugees, socially disadvantaged, etc.). The following programs were implemented: “Holiday workshops” on activism, training in computer skills (basics of computer and internet usage, web design, graphic design), “Art club” (drawing and painting theory), “Hello neighbor” - study visits to others youth centers in Bulgaria and Macedonia, funding six small pilot projects for club users, and publishing an edition on promoting youth initiatives, programs and activities of the center. The mentioned programs involved 800 young people directly as well as 2,900 indirect beneficiaries. Demand for IT skills was higher than the capacity of the Center could provide (278 passed the training out of 600 applicants). 251 students received the Certificate . Each one of them was recognized in the labor market.

The program “Holiday Workshops” attended 415 young people, 36 participated in a study visit to Macedonia and Bulgaria, and six smaller projects were implemented thanks to financial support... The Internet Club, which operating within the Center, provided free internet, printing and photocopying services, and more than 1000 young people made use of this service. The Job Search Club which was opened at the Center as well - provided counseling services to young people seeking work and more than 100 people took advantage of the assistance.

The results exceeded expectations because young people were “hungry” for knowledge, and this was also the first multidisciplinary initiative available for free. The People’s Parliament tried to provide money for the sustainability of this one-year project through sponsorship from private companies, but the companies did not understand the concept of sponsorship and philanthropy.





Tolerancija Ministarstva kulture i medija prema prekršiocima Zakona o slobodnom pristupu informacijama (usvojenog 2004. god.), navela je organizacije okupljene u Koaliciju za slobodu pristupa informacijama da predlože izmenu i dopunu ovog zakona. Modifikacija se odnosila na uvođenje efikasnog sistema nadgledanja i sankcionisanja prekršilaca Zakona i uvođenje novog pravnog instituta “duvača u pištaljku” kojim bi se oslobodilo odgovornosti lice koje u javnom interesu prekrši dužnost čuvanja tajne. Takođe, javila se potreba i za korekcijom Zakona o klasifikaciji podataka jer su se u Republici Srbiji javni i privatni podaci klasifikovali na osnovu velikog broja pravnih propisa, što je dovodilo do zabune u tumačenju i predstavljalo podlogu za zloupotrebu. Članovi Koalicije, među kojima je bio i Narodni parlament, došli su do zaključka da je potrebno usvojiti jedan “Zakon o klasifikaciji podataka, kojim bi se jasno definisalo šta je državna, vojna i službena tajna, utvrdila jedinstvena procedura za stavljanje i skidanje oznake „tajna” i procedura za proveru tih informacija i obezbedila njihova zaštita od strane posebnog državnog organa. Cilj projekta „**Pravna inicijativa Koalicije za za slobodu pristupa informacijama**” je bilo javno zagovaranje i pokretanje građanske inicijative za usvajanje tri dopunjujuća zakona. Ekspertski tim, koga su činili Rodoljub Šabić (republički poverenik za informacije od javnog značaja), Vladimir Vodinelić, Saša Gajin i Dejan Milenković napisali su model Zakona o klasifikaciji informacija i korigovali amandmane na Zakon o slobodnom pristupu informacijama, dok je rad na trećem zakonu obustavljen, jer je Vlada počela da radi na njemu. U isto vreme počele su pripreme za pokretanje zakonske inicijative u Narodnoj skupštini Srbije. Partnerske organizacije u ovom poslu bile su: Inicijativa mladih za ljudska prava (kancela-

*The Ministry of Culture and Media's tolerance of violators of the Freedom of Access to Information Act (adopted in 2004) induced organizations, assembled in the Freedom of Access to Information Coalition, to propose an amendment to this law. The modification concerned the introduction of an effective system for monitoring and sanctioning violators of the Law and the introduction of a new legal institute of a “whistleblower”, which would relieve a person of breach of the duty of confidentiality in the public interest. There was also a need for correction of the Law on Data Classification - since public and private data were classified on the basis of a large number of legal regulations, which led to confusion in interpretation and represented a ground for misuse. Members of the Coalition, including the People's Parliament, came to the conclusion that it was necessary to adopt a “Law on Classification of Data”, which would clearly define what is a state, military or official secret, furthermore, to establish a unique procedure for affixing and removing the label “secret”, as well as the procedure for verifying these informations and ensuring that they are protected by a separate government agency. The aim of “**The Coalition for Freedom of Access to Information**” project was to advocate and launch a citizens' initiative to adopt three supplementary laws. An expert team, consisting of Rodoljub Sabic (Republican Commissioner for Information of Public Importance), Vladimir Vodinelic, Sasa Gajin and Dejan Milenkovic, drafted the Law on Classification of Information and adjusted the amendments to the Law on Free Access to Information, while work on the third law was suspended due to Government's engagement. At*



rije u Beogradu u Novom Sadu), Sretenje iz Požege, Resurs centar iz Negotina i Građanski savet opštine Kraljevo. Od predstavnika svih organizacija formiran je inicijativni odbor. Njegov zadatak je bio da sprovede medijsku kampanju, angažuje i obuči 50 volontera koji će sprovesti akciju prikupljanja potpisa građana na sedam punktova u Srbiji. Za pokretanje skupštinske procedure za usvajanje zakona bilo je neophodno prikupiti 30.000 potpisa (u praksi je trebalo prikupiti još 5.000 preko, zbog grešaka građana pri unosu podataka), a zakonski rok za prikupljanje potpisa je bio sedam dana. Inicijativni odbor uspeva da prikupi 72.500 potpisa za dva zakona, pri čemu je od svih sedam punktova u gradovima partnerskih organizacija, najviše potpisa (20.224) prikupio Narodni parlament u Leskovcu. Tokom ove akcije građani su u isto vreme potpisivali peticiju za oba zakona. Tom prilikom su im volonteri delili brošure u kojima su predstavljeni detalji ovih inicijativa. Koalicija za slobodu pristupa informacijama 7. decembra 2007. godine predaje Narodnoj skupštini 72.500 potpisa za usvajanje predloga Zakona o klasifikaciji informacija i predloga Zakona o izmenama i dopunama Zakona o slobodnom pristupu informacijama. Međutim, usvajanje zakona koji građanima daje mogućnost da na zahtev dobiju informacije od javnog značaja neće biti sprovedeno ni do 2009. godine, kada će Parlament novim projektom opet izvršiti pritisak na Skupštinu.

U konsultativnom procesu izrade Nacionalne strategije za mlade, Ministarstvo omladine i sporta Republike Srbije (MOS) bira Narodni parlament kao partnera koji će ovaj proces sprovesti u Jablaničkom okrugu. Projekat je započet organizovanjem konsultativnih okruglih stolova u Leskovcu, Vlasotincu, Lebanu, Bojniku



the same time, preparations for the initiation of a legislative initiative in the National Assembly of Serbia begun. The partners' organizations were: Youth Initiative for Human Rights (branches in Belgrade and Novi Sad), "Sretenje" from Pozega, Resource Center from Negotin and Civil Council from Kraljevo Municipality. An initiative committee was formed from representatives of all organizations. His task was to conduct a media campaign, recruit and train 50 volunteers who would conduct a campaign to collect citizens' signatures at seven checkpoints in Serbia. It was necessary to collect 30,000 signatures to initiate the parliamentary procedure for adoption of the law (in practice, another 5,000 had to be collected due to citizens' mistakes in entering data). The statutory deadline for collecting signatures was seven days. The Initiative Committee manages to collect 72,500 signatures for the two bills, whereby the National Assembly in Leskovac collected the biggest number of signatures (20,224) from all seven points in the cities. During this action, citizens simultaneously signed a petition for both laws. On this occasion, volunteers distributed brochures outlining the details of these initiatives. On December 7, 2007. the Coalition for Freedom of Access to Information submitted to the National Assembly 72,500 signatures for the adoption of the Bill on Classification of Information and the Bill on Amendments to the Law on Free Access to Information. However, the adoption of a law that provides citizens the opportunity to receive information of public importance on request, will not be implemented until 2009, when Parliament, again, put pressure on the Assembly - with a new project.

During the consultative process of drafting the National Youth Strategy, the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Serbia (MOS) selects the People's Parliament as a partner to implement this process in the Jablanica District. The project started with the organization of



i Crnoj Travi sa svim važnim društvenim akterima koji se bave mladima. Od njih su prikupljeni predlozi šta se konkretno može učiniti za omladinu u vezi unapređenja kvaliteta njihovog života u svim segmentima (formalno i neformalno obrazovanje, zdravstvena zaštita, bezbednost, društveno angažovanje, zaposlenje, slobodno vreme itd.). Volonteri đачkih parlamenata i drugih udruženja su anketirali 100 mladih ljudi po strukturisanim upitniku, koji je pripremlilo Ministarstvo, a cilj je bio ispitati stavove mladih na nacionalnom nivou i utvrditi njihove prioritete. Nakon toga, u svim opštinama su organizovani javni događaji u cilju promocije ovog konsultativnog procesa. U Opštini Lebane je po želji mladih, organizovan koncert. U Leskovcu, Bojniku i Vlasotincu promocija je izvedena u srednjim školama, koje su preko projektnog budžeta, samostalno birajući prioritete, dobile sportsku opremu (leskovačka Gimnazija i vlasotinačka srednja tehnička škola su dobile gimnastičku opremu, a srednja škola u Bojniku "Boško Krstić" stolove za stoni tenis). Omladinski savez Opštine Crna Trava je dobio profesionalno ozvučenje.

Nakon završenog konsultativnog procesa, Ministarstvo omladine i sporta je usvojilo Nacionalnu strategiju za mlade. Na regionalnoj konferenciji, održanoj u Leskovcu, tadašnja ministarka Snežana Samardžić Marković posetila je i Narodni parlament. Tim povodom je prisustvovalo i mnogo mladih, koji su joj postavljali pitanja iz oblasti omladinske politike i mehanizma sprovođenja Strategije za mlade.

consultative roundtables in Leskovac, Vlasotince, Lebane, Bojnik and Crna Trava, with all the important social actors involved in youth. They have collected suggestions on what can be specifically done for young people in improving their quality of life in all aspects (both formal and informal education, health care, security, social engagement, employment, leisure time, etc.). Volunteers of students' parliaments and other associations surveyed 100 young people according to a structured questionnaire, prepared by the Ministry, aiming to examine the views of young people at the national level and identify their priorities. Thereafter, public events were organized in all municipalities to promote this consultation process. A concert was organized in the Municipality of Lebane at the request of young people. The promotion was carried out in secondary schools (Leskovac, Bojnik and Vlasotince), which received sports equipment through the project budget, independently selecting priorities (Grammar School in Leskovac and Technical School in Vlasotince received gymnastic equipment while Boško Krstic High School in Bojnik got table tennis). The Youth Union of the Municipality of Crna Trava received a professional sound system.

Following the completion of the consultation process, the Ministry of Youth and Sports has adopted a National Youth Strategy. At the regional conference held in Leskovac, then Minister, Snežana Samardžić Marković, also visited the People's Parliament. Many young people took the advantage to ask questions in the field of youth policy and the mechanism of implementation of the Youth Strategy.



2008

Nakon usvajanja Nacionalne strategije za mlade (u proleće 2008. godine), koja je definisala glavne potrebe i probleme mladih bilo potrebno da svaka opština izradi i usvoji Lokalnu strategiju za mlade, koja preciznije definiše stanje omladine u toj zajednici i akcioni plan za unapređenje položaja mladih. Cilj Parlamentovog projekta **“Povezivanje mladih sa Opštinom Leskovac”** je bio da mladima olakša pristup prema lokalnim donosiocima odluka i da svaka strana, iz svog ugla, doprinese konsultativnom procesu izrade Lokalne strategije za mlade. Narodni parlament je najpre mladim liderima održao obuku, tokom koje ih je podučio na koje načine mogu učestvovati u lokalnom životu svoje zajednice i kako da u zastupanju svojih stavova ostvare bolju komunikaciju sa predstavnicima lokalne vlasti. Nakon toga su organizovana tri sastanka za donosiocel odluka na kojima je bilo reči o konceptu pristupačnosti opština za mlade, načinima na koje mladi mogu doprineti radu lokalne samouprave, delokrugu Kancelarije za mlade (koja u tom trenutku još uvek nije bila otvorena u Leskovcu) itd. Kako bi se obezbedilo mišljenje leskovačke omladine o mnogim pitanjima u vezi unapređenja kvaliteta njihovog života na lokalnom nivou, sproveden je upitnik od 30 pitanja na uzorku od 100 mladih ispitanika iz Leskovca i okoline. Istraživanje je pokazalo jasan uvid u njihove navike, stavove, planove i prioritete, koji su kasnije uvršćeni u Lokalnu strategiju za mlade. Usledila je sledeća faza projekta, a to je sprovođenje lokalnih akcija, čiji su organizatori volonteri. Lokalne akcije su bile način da se medijski i javno promovise Lokalna strategija za mlade. Koristeći bazu podataka dotadašnjih korisnika omladinskih projekata, Parlament kontaktira 700 mladih i poziva ih da osmisle i napišu predlog za lokalnu akciju. Od pristiglih predloga izabrane su tri kreativne ideje koje su mladi sproveli u delo (sms kampanja promocije Lokalne strategije za mlade, obeležavanje Svetskog dana borbe protiv AIDS-a i “know how” predavanje mladog preduzetnika o tome šta je potrebno uraditi kako bi se dobio kredit za pokretanje biznisa). U poslednjoj fazi projekta Narodni parlament je na osnovu svih ulaznih podataka napravio Nacrt lokalnog akcionog plana za mlade nakon čega je trebalo u saradnji sa lokalnom samoupravom organizovati javnu diskusiju, prikupiti sve sugestije i kritike i izraditi konačnu verziju koja se predaje Skupštini na usvajanje. Kako se ovaj proces poklopio sa promenama u političkim strukturama lokalne uprave, Lokalni akcioni plan za mlade (2011-2014) je usvojen tek 2010. godine.

Predlozi zakona² za koje je Narodni parlament u saradnji sa ostalim članovima Koalicije za slobodu pristupa informacijama prikupio 72.500 potpisa i predao Narodnoj skupštini krajem 2007. godine još uvek se nisu našli u zvaničnoj proceduri. Od pokretanja zakonodavne inicijative održani su predsednički i parlamentarni izbori, formirana nova skupštinska većina i veliki broj zakona čekao na usvajanje. Odlaganje usvajanja zakona, koji građanima daje mogućnost da na zahtev dobiju informacije od javnog značaja, a koje Vladi ne idu u prilog, sigurno da nije predstavljao prioritet, napro-



*In spring 2008, after the adoption of the National Youth Strategy which defined the main needs and problems of young people, it was necessary for each municipality to develop and adopt a Local Youth Strategy, that will precisely define the situation of the youth in the very community along with an action plan for improving the position of youth. The aim of the Parliament's project **“Connecting Youth with the Municipality of Leskovac”** was to facilitate youth access to local decision-makers and to contribute to the consultative process of drafting a Local Youth Strategy from each side. The People's Parliament first trained young leaders, taught them how to participate in the local life of their community and how to communicate better with a local government while representing their views. Thereafter, three decision-makers' meetings were organized to discuss the concept of accessibility of youth municipalities and ways in which young people can contribute to the work of local self-government, the scope of the Youth Office (which was not yet open in Leskovac at the time). In order to provide the opinion of the Leskovac youth on many issues regarding the improvement of their quality of life at the local level, a questionnaire of 30 questions was conducted on a sample of 100 young respondents from Leskovac and its surroundings. The survey showed clear insight into their habits, attitudes, plans and priorities, which were later incorporated into the Local Youth Strategy. The next phase of the project followed soon after, namely the implementation of local actions, organized by volunteers. Local actions were a way to promote the Local Youth Strategy media and publicly. Using a database of former youth project beneficiaries, Parliament contacts 700 young people and invites them to devise and write a proposal for local action. From the proposals received, three creative ideas were selected and implemented by young people (SMS campaign promoting Local Youth Strategy, commemorating World AIDS Day, and a “know-how” lecture by a young entrepreneur on what needs to be done to get credit to start a business). In the last phase of the project, the People's Parliament drafted a Local Youth Action Plan based on all input data, after which it was necessary to organize a public discussion in cooperation with the local self-government, gather all suggestions and criticisms and circle a final version which*

² Predlog Zakona o klasifikaciji informacija i predlog Zakona o izmenama i dopunama Zakona o slobodnom pristupu informacijama.



tiv. Zato Narodni parlament sprovi drugi deo projekta “**Pravna inicijativa Koalicije za slobodu pristupa informacijama**”, koji se odvija u tri pravca: (1) nagledanje da li skupštinska administracija i MUP poštuju Zakon o referendumu i narodnoj inicijativi, (2) Predstavljanje predloga zakona u Narodnoj skupštini RS, nakon što oni uđu u skupštinsku proceduru i (3) predstavljanje predloga Zakona nadležnim ministarstvima i službama dok traje postupak u Narodnoj skupštini RS. Planirane aktivnosti projekta zakomplikovalo je otkrivanje propusta³ u organizaciji rada Narodne skupštine i Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova, nakon čega je na poziv Narodnog parlamenta reagovao Zaštitnik građana i naložio Ministarstvu unutrašnjih poslova da izmeni svoje unutrašnje akte. Posle zvaničnog priznavanja građanske zakonodavne inicijative, tek u martu 2009. godine, zajedno sa predsednicom Odbora za kulturu i medije, predstavnici Koalicije organizuju prezentaciju Predloga zakona o izmeni i dopuni Zakona o slobodnom pristupu informacijama (SPI) u Narodnoj skupštini. Predlog zakona o izmeni i dopuni Zakona o SPI je konačno usvojen u 2009. godini. Tokom marta i aprila 2009. godine, formiran je kol-centar Koalicije za slobodan pristup informacijama. Pozivom na broj centra 0700 400 700 po ceni lokalnog poziva, građanima su pružani saveti u vezi primene Zakona o slobodnom pristupu informacijama (kako popuniti zahtev i žalbu Povereniku). Za dva meseca bilo je oko 500 poziva građana. Nakon formalnog završetka projekta, upravljanje Kol-centrom preuzima jedna od članica Koalicije, „JUKOM“, i on nastavlja sa pružanjem informacija građanima.

Narodni parlament odlučuje da se fokusira na smanjenje nezaposlenosti mladih (najvećem problemu mladih u Srbiji), pružanjem intenzivne obuke za preduzetništvo i praktične

pomoći u pokretanju biznisa. Projekat „**Inicijativa za razvoj om-ladinskog preduzetništva u južnoj Srbiji**“, koji je podržalo Minis-

3 Najpre su se ove institucije izjasnile da su izgubile spiskove sa potpisima građana, a kada su pronađeni, Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova se usprotivilo proveri ličnih podataka građana jer u Zakonu o zaštiti podataka o ličnosti nije postojala izričita odredba, na osnovu koje bi određeni subjekt obrađivao lične podatke građana.

is submitted to the Parliament for adoption. As this process coincided with changes in the political structures of local government, the Local Action Plan for Youth (2011-2014) was not adopted until 2010.

The bills² for which the People’s Parliament, in cooperation with other members of the Coalition for Freedom of Access to Information, had collected 72,500 signatures and submitted it to the National Assembly at the end of 2007, have not yet been officially formalized. The following happened since the ‘launching’ of the legislative initiative: presidential and parliamentary elections have been held, a new parliamentary majority has been formed, and a large number of laws awaiting adoption. Delaying the adoption of the law, which gives citizens the opportunity to receive information of public importance on request, that is not supported by the Government, certainly did not represent a priority. On the contrary. That is why the People’s Parliament implements the second part of the project, the “**Legal Initiative of the Coalition for Freedom of Access to Information**”, which is worked in three directions: (1) monitoring whether the parliamentary administration and the Ministry of Internal Affairs adhere to the Law on Referendum and People’s Initiative; (2) presentation of the bill in the National Assembly after they have entered the parliamentary procedure and (3) presenting the draft law to the competent ministries and services during the proceedings in the National Assembly. The planned activities of the project complicated in gap³ detection related to work of the National Assembly and the Ministry of the Interior, after which, at the invitation of the People’s Parliament, the Protector of Citizens responded and ordered the Ministry of the Interior to amend its internal acts. Following the formal recognition of the citizens’ legislative initiative, it was not until March 2009, together with the Chairwoman of the Committee on Culture and the Media, that the Coalition’s representatives organize the presentation of the Bill amending the Free Access to Information (STI) Act in the National Assembly. The bill to amend the STI Act was finally adopted in 2009. In March and April 2009, the Coalition for the Free Access to Information was formed. By calling the center number 0700 400 700 at the cost of a local call, citizens were advised on the application of the Law on Free Access to Information (how to fill out a request and a complaint to the Commissioner). In two months, there were about 500 calls from citizens. After the formal completion of the project, the management of the Call Center is taken over by one of the Coalition members, “YUKOM”, and it continues to provide information to citizens.

The People’s Parliament decides to focus on reducing youth unemployment (the biggest problem for young people in Serbia) by providing intensive entrepreneurship training and practical assistance in starting a business. The project “**Youth Entrepreneurship Development Initiative in Southern Serbia**”, supported by the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Serbia, was implemented through the opening of a Youth Entrepreneurship Center in the municipalities of Leskovac, Lebane and Medvedja. The activities that took place within the centers

2 The Bill on Classification of Information and the Bill on Amendments to the Law on Free Access to Information.

3 First, these institutions declared that they had lost the lists of citizens’ signatures and when they were found, the Ministry of Internal Affairs objected to the verification of personal data of citizens because there was no explicit provision in the Law on Protection of Personal Data on whose basis a certain entity would process personal citizens’ data.

tarstvo omladine i sporta Republike Srbije je sproveden otvaranjem Centra za omladinsko preduzetništvo u opštinama Leskovac, Lebane i Medveđa. Aktivnosti koje su se odvijale u okviru centara su bili treninzi i predavanja (o dostupnim subvencijama i povoljnim kreditima, o načinu izrade biznis plana, poreskoj administraciji i izradi marketing plana), programi „šegrtovanja“⁴, studijske posete uspešnim preduzetnicima, konsultantske usluge, itd. Cetvorodnevnu obuku je prošlo ukupno 400 mladih od 18 do 30 godina (po 100 iz Lebane i Medveđe i 200 iz Leskovca), nakon čega su dobili sertifikat o završenoj obuci, priznat kod institucija za odobravanje subvencija i kredita. Svi polaznici su dobijali i info paket o preduzetništvu (knjige, DVD), koji je Parlament, kao donaciju u visini od milion dinara obezbedio od ABS fonda, osnovanog od strane današnjeg ministra inovacije i tehnološkog razvoja, Nenada Popovića. Uporedo sa treninzima, odvijao se i program „šegrtovanja“ za 20 najzaslužnijih polaznika, koji su dobili mogućnost da od lokalnih kompanija uče o vođenju sopstvenog biznisa. Štampana je mesečna publikacija „Mladi preduzetnici“, koja je polaznike i sve važne aktere u oblasti preduzetništva informisala o aktivnostima na projektu i o aktuelnim preduzetničkim temama i konkursima. Kada su sve grupe polaznika završile obuku, za najmotivisanije polaznike je organizovana studijska poseta uspešnim preduzetnicima iz Kruševca, Fondu za razvoj RS, Agenciji za razvoj malih i srednjih preduzeća i preduzetništva i Ministarstvu omladine i sporta. Do kraja godine iz redova polaznika je petoro mladih otvorilo svoje preduzetničke radnje, zahvaljujući Narodnom parlamentu koji im je pomogao u izradi biznis plana. Ovim projektom Parlament će započeti misiju podsticanja preduzetništva kao mehanizma za smanjenje nezapošlenosti mladih i čak i na nacionalnom nivou će biti priznat kao udruženje koje je dalo ogroman doprinos u ovoj oblasti.



included trainings and lectures (on available subsidies and favorable loans, on the way of business plan preparation, tax administration and marketing plan preparation), apprenticeship programs⁴, study visits to successful entrepreneurs, consulting services, etc. A total of 400 young people aged between 18 and 30 (100 each from Lebane and Medveđa and 200 each from Leskovac) had passed through a four-day training, after which they received a certificate of completed training, recognized by the institutions for granting subsidies and loans. All attendees also received an Entrepreneurship Info Pack (books, DVDs), which Parliament provided as a donation of one million dinars from an ABS fund - established by today's Minister of Innovation and Technological Development, Nenad Popovic. Along with the trainings, there was also an apprenticeship program for the 20 most deserving students, who were given the opportunity to learn from local companies about running their own businesses. The monthly publication "Young Entrepreneurs" was published, which informed the participants and all important entrepreneurs in the field of entrepreneurship about the project activities and current entrepreneurial topics and competitions. When all groups of participants completed the training, a study visit, for successful entrepreneurs from Kruševac, RS Development Fund, Agency for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises and Entrepreneurship and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, was organized for the most motivated participants. By the end of the year, five young people had opened their entrepreneurial outlets thanks to the People's Parliament, which helped them to develop a business plan. This project will embark Parliament on a mission to encourage entrepreneurship as a mechanism for reducing youth unemployment and it will be recognized as an association that has made a huge contribution to this area, even at the national level.

⁴ Praktično učenje o upravljanju kompanijom od uspešnih preduzetnika, koji su bili mentori najmotivisanijim polaznicima treninga. Narodni parlament je bilo prvo udruženje u Srbiji, koje je uvelo takvu praksu jer se za razliku od učenja o zanatu, ovde radilo o učenju upravljanja sopstvenim preduzećem.



⁴ Practical learning about managing a company from successful entrepreneurs who were mentors to the most motivated participants. The Peoples Parliament was the first association in Serbia which introduced this practice. Unlike learning about the craft, apprenticeship program was about learning how to manage one's own business.



Čak i u najnepovoljnijem trenutku za pokretanje biznisa zbog globalne recesije, Narodni parlament nastavlja da podučava mlade za preduzetništvo, smatrajući da je znanje kapital koji čeka na svoj trenutak. Projekat „Inicijativa za dalji razvoj omladinskog preduzetništva u južnoj Srbiji“ obezbedio je kontinuitet u aktivnostima na polju osposobljavanja mladih da postanu preduzetnici. Ovoga puta, četvorodnevne obuke su, pored Leskovca i Medveđe, proširene i na Opštinu Vlasotince, tako da je preko lokalnog resursnog Centra za omladinsko preduzetništvo održano pet ciklusa treninga u Leskovcu, pet u Vlasotincu i dva u Medveđi. Obuku, koja se zasnivala na znanjima o izvorima kreditiranja i subvencionisanja, izrade biznis plana, poreskoj administraciji i marketingu, prošlo je do 180 polaznika (među kojima je bilo aktuelnih i potencijalnih preduzetnika). Za dvadesetak polaznika koji su već upravljali svojim biznisom je organizovana trodnevna obuka za korišćenje poslovnog informacionog sistema „Pantheon“, čiju je softversku licencu donirala kompanija „Datalab“. Održano je osam predavanja na teme koje su odgovarale tadašnjim potrebama korisnika i aktuelnim prilikama u zemlji. Program „šegrtovanja“, koji je predstavljao šansu da polaznici provedu kraći vremenski period uz lokalne preduzetnike, upoznavajući se sa izazovima preduzetništva iz prve ruke, prošlo je 19 polaznika. Informator „Mladi preduzetnici“, koji je kroz šest izdanja pratio aktuelne teme iz oblasti preduzetništva i informisao o aktivnostima projekta, distribuiran je u štampanom izdanju polaznicima treninga i svim akterima koji utiču na razvoj preduzetništva mladih i elektronski, preko sajta www.mladipreduzetnici.org.yu. Uključujući i rezultat iz prethodnog projekta, zahvaljujući Narodnom parlamentu osnovano je 12 preduzeća. Međutim, mnogo je više polaznika koji su, i pored toga što su imali odlične biznis ideje i pohađali dodatne konsultantske časove, ipak odustali od odluke da pokrenu biznis zbog neizvesnih rezultata i pada tražnje na tržištu, pa se akutna recesija odrazila na rezultate ovog projekta. Moguće je da su neki polaznici kasnije pokrenuli biznise, ali bez planskog intervjuisanja svih polaznika koji su prošli obuku, ne može se utvrditi stvarni efekat projekta.

Even in the most unfavorable time to start a business due to global recession, the People's Parliament continues to train young people for entrepreneurship, believing that knowledge is the true capital. The project **“Initiative for further development of youth entrepreneurship in southern Serbia”** ensured continuity in activities in the field of training young people to become entrepreneurs. This time, the four-day training was extended, in addition to Leskovac and Medvedja, to the Municipality of Vlasotince, which resulted, through the local resource center for youth entrepreneurship, in five training cycles in Leskovac and Vlasotince and two in Medvedja. The training, which was based on knowledge of sources of credit and subsidizing, business plan development, tax administration, and marketing, was attended by up to 180 participants (among whom were current and potential entrepreneurs). For twenty participants who already managed their own business, a three-day training was organized for using the ‘Pantheon’ business information system, whose software license was donated by ‘Datalab’. Eight lectures were held on topics that were relevant to the needs of the users and the current situation in the country. 19 trainees have passed ‘The apprenticeship program’, which provided an opportunity to spend a shorter period of time with local entrepreneurs, learning about the challenges of firsthand entrepreneurship. The informant ‘Young Entrepreneurs’, which covered current topics in the field of entrepreneurship through six issues and informed about the activities of the project, was distributed in printed form to the trainees and all stakeholders who influence the development of youth entrepreneurship and electronically through the website www.mladipreduzetnici.org.yu. Including the result from the previous project, 12 companies were established thanks to the People's Parliament. However, many more participants, who, despite having excellent business ideas and attending additional consulting classes, still gave up the decision to start



Projekat “Unapređenje tolerancije između mladih južne Srbije” bavio se izgradnjom tolerantnijeg odnosa među mladima koji pripadaju različitim etničkim grupama i žive na području Vranja, Preševa i Bujanovca. Obrazovanje mladih o ljudskim pravima predstavlja osnovu za prevenciju nasilja motivisanog nasleđenim uverenjima o rasizmu i netoleranciji prema različitim kulturama. Tokom četvorodnevno održanog na Vlasinskom jezeru, učesnici su diskutovali o vezi između ekonomske krize i rastu tenzije u multi-etničkoj zajednici, o ulozi medija, udruženja, lokalne samouprave i samih mladih u multi-etničkom dijalogu. Trening je trebalo da, pored širenja vidika, stvori i preduslov da se među učesnicima, koji su različitog etničkog porekla i aktivni su u institucijama, udruženjima, strankama, medijima itd. stvore kvalitetni odnosi, koji će dovesti do međusektorske i međuetničke saradnje. Po završenom treningu, učesnici su dobili zadatak da sprovedu lokalnu akciju deljenja brošura u četiri lokalne zajednice. Sadržaj ovih brošura i prevod na albanski i romski jezik su uradili sami učesnici, budući da su bili srpskog, albanskog i romskog etničkog porekla.



Zbog uočenih nepravilnih postupaka državnih institucija⁵, tokom pokretanja građanske inicijative u 2007. godini, Narodni parlament, zajedno sa ostalim članovima Koalicije za slobodu pristupa informacijama razmatra Zakon o referendumu i narodnoj inicijativi i pronalazi „materijal“ za naredni projekat - „Narodna inicijativa“, čiji je cilj bio izrada Modela zakona o narodnoj inicijativi. Upoređujući uslov za pokretanje postupka za usvajanje zakona u Srbiji (prikupiti 30 000 potpisa u roku od sedam dana, a zbog grešaka pri unosu podataka bi trebalo prikupiti još dodatnih 5 000) sa propisima u zemljama Evropske unije, Koalicija je došla do zaključka da je propis u Srbiji

a business because of uncertain results and falling market demand. The acute recession was reflected in the results of this project, too. It is possible that some trainees started businesses later, but without a planned interview of all trainees, the actual impact of the project cannot be determined.

The project “Improving Tolerance among the Youth of Southern Serbia” was dealing with a more tolerant relationship among young people belonging to different ethnic groups and living in Vranje, Preševa and Bujanovac areas. Youth education on human rights is the basis for the prevention of violence motivated by inherited beliefs about racism and intolerance towards different cultures. During a four-day training session held on Vlasina Lake, participants discussed the link between the economic crisis and rising tensions in the multiethnic community, the role of the media, associations, local government and young people in multiethnic dialogue. The training should, in addition to broadening its view, create a precondition for the participants, who are of different ethnic origin and are active in institutions, associations, parties, media, etc. create quality relationships that will lead to cross-sectoral and interethnic cooperation. Upon completion of the training, participants were assigned the task of conducting a local brochure sharing action in four local communities. The content of these brochures and the translation into Albanian and Roma languages were done by the participants themselves since they were of Serbian, Albanian and Roma ethnic origin.

⁵ Prvo su se Narodna skupština i Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova izjasnili da su izgubili spiskove sa potpisima građana, zatim je MUP odbio da obrađuje lične podatke birača koji su pokrenuli narodnu inicijativu jer u Zakonu o zaštiti podataka o ličnosti nije postojala izričita odredba, na osnovu koje bi određeni subjekt obrađivao lične podatke građana i na kraju, pribrljeni su svi rokovi za uvođenje predloga zakona na dnevni red Narodne skupštine.



Due to perceived unfair⁵ actions of state institutions during the launch of the citizens’ initiative in 2007, the People’s Parliament, together with other members of the Coalition for Freedom of Access to Information, reviews the Referendum and People’s Initiative Act and finds

⁵ First, the National Assembly and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) declared that they had lost the lists of citizens’ signatures. Then the MIA refused to process personal data of voters who initiated the people’s initiative because there was no explicit provision in the Law on Personal Data Protection, on whose basis a certain entity would process personal citizens’ data. Finally, all deadlines for introducing a bill into the National Assembly agenda were broken.



ubedljivo najrigidniji⁶ i da je postavljen tako da se oteža pokretanje građanskih inicijativa za usvajanje predloga zakona, ali i predloga odluka u lokalnim samoupravama. Čak i kada se ovaj uslov ispuni i preda građanska inicijativa, ne postoji sistem zaštite prava građana da njihov zahtev bude ispunjen⁷. Radna grupa koju su činili prof. dr. Vladimir Vodinelić, prof. dr. Saša Gajin i Ivan Grujić, projektni menadžer Narodnog parlamenta, uradila je Model zakona o narodnoj inicijativi. Nakon izrade modela zakona pokrenuta je javna rasprava koja se odvijala u tri faze. Najpre je održana u četiri centra u Srbiji: Beogradu, Novom Sadu, Kosjeriću i Leskovcu i tom prilikom su prisustvovali narodni poslanici, predstavnici lokalnih samouprava, udruženja i medija. U proces javne rasprave uključeni su i građani koji su preko sajta mogli da ostave komentare. Svi dobijeni prigovori su uneti i dobijena je finalna verzija Modela zakona o narodnoj inicijativi, koja je odštampana u 500 primeraka i dostavljena poslanicima u Narodnoj skupštini, Ministarstvu pravde, MUP-u, medijima itd. Međutim, ni do 2011. godine, kada je došlo do promene Ustava Republike Srbije, Narodna skupština nije usvojila izmenjen Zakon o referendumu i narodnoj inicijativi.

“material” for the next project - “People’s Initiative”, whose goal was to develop a Model Law on the People’s Initiative. When comparing the requirements for initiate proceedings with EU countries for the adoption of the law in Serbia (i.e. to collect 30,000 signatures within seven days, and due to errors in data entry, another 5,000 should be collected), the Coalition came to the conclusion that the regulation in

Serbia is, by far, the most rigid⁶ and it is set up to make it difficult to initiate citizens’ initiatives for both, the adoption of bills and proposals of decisions in local self-government. Even when this condition is fulfilled and the citizens’ initiative is submitted, there is no system of protection of citizens’ rights for their request to be fulfilled⁷. A working group consisting of prof. dr. Vladimir Vodinelić, prof. dr. Saša Gajin and Ivan Grujić, project manager of the People’s Parliament, drafted the People’s Initiative Model Law. After the drafting, a public hearing/argument was initiated and it worked in three stages. The first was held at four centers in Serbia: Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kosjeric and Leskovac, and was attended by MPs, representatives of local governments, associations, and media. Citizens, who were able to comment on the site, were also included in the public argument process. All complaints received were entered and a final version of the Model Law on the People’s Initiative was received, which was printed in 500 copies and submitted to the deputies in the National Assembly, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, media, etc. However, until 2011, when the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia was amended, the National Assembly did not adopt the amended Law on Referendum and People’s Initiative.

⁶ In Poland, for example, a people’s initiative requires 100,000 signatures to be collected in 3 months.

⁷ Referring to the Law on Free Access to Information, the People’s Parliament requested and received information from the National Assembly that seven such initiatives, from 2004 to 200 and prior to their initiative, had been received and that none had been on the agenda yet.



⁶ U Poljskoj je na primer za narodnu inicijativu potrebno prikupiti 100.000 potpisa za rok u 3 meseca.

⁷ Pozivajući se na Zakon o slobodnom pristupu informacija, Narodni parlament je od Narodne skupštine zatražio i dobio podatak da je pre njihove inicijative, odnosno u periodu od 2004. do 2005. primljeno sedam takvih inicijativa i da još nijedna nije došla na dnevni red.

2010

Zakon o lokalnoj samoupravi iz 2007. godine predvideo je samo minimalni broj birača za pokretanje narodne inicijative i ostavio je mogućnost lokalnim samoupravama da povećaju broj (procenat) birača u svojim statutima. Tako je grad Leskovac, usvajanjem Statuta u 2008. godini, u članu 60. povećao broj potrebnih potpisa za pokretanje narodne inicijative na 25% od ukupnog broja upisanih birača, odnosno od ukupno 125.147 birača bilo je potrebno je najmanje 31.286 potpisa, dok je za pokretanje narodne inicijative u republičkoj Skupštini zahtevalo podršku 30.000. potpisa. Drugim rečima, lakše je bilo inicirati usvajanje zakona u Narodnoj skupštini Srbije nego usvajanje odluke u Skupštini grada Leskovca. Previsok zahtev za pokretanje narodne inicijative nije bio u skladu sa principima „dobre uprave“, jer je narodna (ili građanska) inicijativa oblik poluneposredne demokratije, gde građani direktno predlažu Skupštini (nacionalnoj ili lokalnoj) donošenje odluka iz njene nadležnosti. Izmena člana 60 Statuta grada Leskovca i smanjenje potrebnog broja potpisa za pokretanje narodne inicijative u Skupštini Grada Leskovca sa 25% na 5% -10% do kraja 2010. godine, bio je cilj projekta „**Narodna inicijativa u Leskovcu**“. Parlament formira tim za narodnu inicijativu u Leskovcu koji čini koalicija udruženja (Edukacioni centar, Resurs centar, Leskovački krug itd.), pojedinaca i predstavnika lokalne samouprave. Nakon pet zasedanja članova tima, pripremljen je Model odluke grada o narodnoj inicijativi. Zahtev u kome se traži da se izmeni član 60. Statuta grada i smanji broj potpisa birača za pokretanje narodne inicijative, sa 25% na 5% je predat Gradskom veću 15. oktobra 2010. godine. Čekajući odluku, sprovedena je kampanja za širu javnost. Organizovana je i ulična akcija, gde se građanima delio promotivni materijal u cilju objašnjenja trenutnih proceduralnih problema u pokretanju narodne inicijative i zašto se to treba promeniti. Gostovanjem na regionalnoj televiziji, pravni stručnjak je bliže objasnio građanima razloge pokretanja narodne inicijative u Leskovcu, kao i projektne aktivnosti koje su usmerene na postizanje cilja. Već početkom 2011. godine usvojen je novi Statut grada Leskovca, u kome je sporni član 60. promenjen u skladu sa predatim zahtevom.



*The Local Government Act 2007 provided for only a minimum number of voters to launch a people's initiative and left local governments free to increase the number (percentage) of voters in their statutes. Thus, by adopting the Statute in 2008, the City of Leskovac increased the number of required signatures in order to launch a national initiative to 25% of the total number of voters enrolled in Article 60, or from a total of 125,147 voters, at least 31,286 signatures were required, while for initiation People's Initiatives in the Republican Assembly demanded the support of 30,000. signatures. In other words, it was easier to initiate the adoption of a law in the National Assembly of Serbia than to adopt a decision in the Assembly of the City of Leskovac. The 'sabotaging' too high requirement to launch a people's initiative was not in line with the principles of "good governance", because a people's (or civic) initiative is a form of semi-direct democracy, where citizens directly propose to the Assembly (national or local) to make decisions within its jurisdiction. The amendment of Article 60 of the Statute of the City of Leskovac and the reduction of the required number of signatures to launch a People's Initiative in the City Assembly of Leskovac from 25% to 5% -10% by the end of 2010, was the aim of the project "**People's Initiative in Leskovac**". Parliament forms a People's Initiative Team in Leskovac, which is made up of a coalition of associations (Education Center, Resource Center, Leskovac Circle, etc.), individuals and representatives of local self-government. After five meetings of the team members, a Model of the city's decision on the People's Initiative was prepared. A motion seeking to amend Article 60 of the City Statute and reduce the number of voter signatures to launch a popular initiative was submitted from 25% to 5% on October 15, 2010. Awaiting the decision, a campaign was launched for the general public. A street action was also organized, where promotional material was distributed to citizens to explain current procedural problems in launching a people's initiative and why it should change. A guest on regional television, the legal expert explained in more detail to the citizens the reasons for launching the People's Initiative in Leskovac, as well as project activities aimed at achieving the goal. Already in early 2011, a new Statute of the City of Leskovac was adopted, in which the disputed Article 60 was changed in accordance with the submitted request.*



"Youth are the Law" program, implemented by the Ministry of Youth and Sports throughout Serbia in 2010, enables youth groups to put good



Program „Mladi su zakon”, koji Ministarstvo omladine i sporta od 2010. godine sprovodi u celoj Srbiji, omogućava grupama mladih da dobre ideje sprovedu u akcije uz oslonac resursnih centara (organizacije civilnog društva), koji su raspoređeni regionalno i čija je uloga da im pruže logističku, mentorsku i finansijsko-administrativnu podršku tokom realizacije akcija. Narodni parlament će počevši od 2010. godine, iz godine u godinu, biti Resurs centar za podršku formalnim i neformalnim grupama mladih i dačkim parlamentima. Projektni menadžer, Dejan Grujić je ovaj tradicionalno godišnji projekat započinjao okupljanjem regionalnih⁸ partnera (kancelarije za mlade, udruženja, dački parlamenti) i predstavljanjem koncepta projekta, nakon čega su partneri preuzimali ulogu u animiranju omladine, koja bi bila zainteresovana da učestvuje u volonterskim akcijama. Po završetku informativne faze, Narodni parlament je za mlade koji su se prijavili organizovao obuku za pisanje projekata, kako bi omladinske grupe svoje ideje predstavile kroz projektni obrazac. O najboljim projektima koji će za realizaciju dobiti finansijsku podršku Ministarstva, odlučivala je Komisija, koju su činili predstavnici Narodnog parlamenta i partnera na projektu. Nakon selekcije projekata koji će dobiti novac za sprovođenje aktivnosti (u proseku se godišnje odobravalo oko desetak projekata), Parlament je pomagao grupama mladih u sprovođenju aktivnosti. Bilo je više kategorija aktivnosti (uređenje javnih površina, promocija zdravih stilova života, međugeneracijska saradnja, zaštita životne sredine, itd).

Za period 2010-2019 teško je nabrojati pojedinačno svaku omladinsku volontersku akciju, ali predstavimo neke od njih. Najveći broj akcija je bio iz oblasti uređenja javnih otvorenih i zatvorenih prostora koji će služiti u svrhu kvalitetnog provođenja slobodnog vremena mladih. Tako je, na primer, u Leskovcu očišćen park, a mobilijar osvežen novim bojama, uređeni sportski tereni u naseljima: Rupe, Dubočica, Toma Kostić, očišćene najprometnije ulice, zasadeno 50 sadnica hrasta na brdu Hisar, adaptirana biblioteka Medicinske škole za organizovanje učeničkih debata, opremljen hemijski kabinet osnovne škole „Vuk Karadžić“ iz Bobišta za izvođenje ogledne nastave, restaurirana i opremljena biblioteka Omladinskog kluba u kojem će mladi održavati književne večeri, postavljene eko kante u ovom naselju, itd. U Grdelici je sprovedena akcija čišćenja keja i postavljanja mobilijara, u Vladičinom Hanu

ideas into action with the support of resource centers (civil society organizations), which are regionally distributed and whose role is to provide the logistical, mentoring and financial-administrative support during the implementation. Starting from 2010, the People's Parliament will be a Resource Center to support both formal and informal youth groups and student parliaments. Project Manager Dejan Grujić started this traditional annual project by bringing together regional⁸ partners (youth offices, associations, student parliaments) and presenting the concept of the project, after which the partners took on a role in animating the youth interested in participating in volunteer activities. At the end of the information phase, the People's Parliament organized a project-writing training for the youth who applied, to present their ideas to the youth groups through the project form. The best projects to receive financial support from the Ministry were decided by the Commission, which consisted of representatives of the People's Parliament and project partners. Following the selection of projects that will receive money for the implementation of the activities (an average of about a dozen projects were approved annually), Parliament assisted youth groups in carrying out the activities. There were several categories of activities (landscaping, promotion of healthy lifestyles, intergenerational cooperation, environmental protection, etc.).

2010-2019. It is difficult to list individually each of youth volunteer action for this period, but we will present some of them. The largest number of actions was in the field of public and indoor public spaces that will serve the purpose of quality leisure time for young people. For example, a park was cleaned in Leskovac and an equipment assembly was refreshed with new colors, sports grounds were arranged in the following city settlements: Rupe, Dubočica, Toma Kostić, the busiest streets were cleared, 50 oak seedlings were planted on Hisar Hill, the Library of the Medical School, for organizing student debates, was adapted, a chemical cabinet of the elementary school “Vuk Karadzic” from Bobište is equipped for conducting experimental classes, a youth club library restored and equipped, where young people will hold literary evenings, eco bins were also set up in this settlement, etc. In Grdelica, an action was carried out to clean the quay and to set up an equipment assembly,

⁸ Each year, the project covered a different region of southeastern Serbia but sometimes there were more of them. These were: Jablanica, Pećina, Nisava and Pirot districts.



⁸ Svake godine je projektom bio obuhvaćen različit region jugoistočne Srbije, a nekada je bilo i više njih. To su bili: jablanički, pćinjski, nišavski i pirotski okrug.

napravljena učionica na otvorenom, uređena javna površina u Medvedi, očišćen i osvetljen gradski park u Pirotu, a postavljanjem mobilijara i opreme je uređeno dečje dvorište i sportski teren u Vranju. U oblasti podučavanja mladih, držane su radionice na temu stereotipa, predrasuda i tolerancije za mlade iz hraniteljskih porodica u Vlasotincu, Sijarinskoj Banji i Crnoj Travi. Edukacijom o prevenciji polno prenosivih bolesti u Leskovcu, promovisani su zdravi stilovi života; u osnovnim školama u Lebanu održane radionice o vrednostima Evropske unije; u opštinama Jablaničkog okruga održane su radionice o antidiskriminaciji, sprovedene vršnjačke edukacije na temu trgovine ljudima u Vlasotincu; u Leskovcu su održane radionice na temu bezbednosti na internetu i korišćenja tehnologije u svrhu kreiranja multimedijalnih sadržaja, organizovane predstave na temu vršnjačkog nasilja u Trgovištu i Vranju, organizovane pešačke i obrazovne ture na planinama Kukavica i Radan. U Bujanovcu je jedna neformalna grupa mladih organizovala vršnjačku edukaciju sa srednjoškolicima na temu promocije volonterizma mladih, dok je sa predškolicima organizovala radionicu o zaštiti životne sredine. Javna simulacija pružanja prve pomoći je izvedena u leskovačkom parku i građanima podeljeni priručnici o primeni ove tehnike. Naročito su bio zanimljiv projekat „Žive biblioteke“, održan u Kulturnom centru u Leskovcu. Preko 130 posetilaca je imalo priliku da čuje priče „5 knjiga“ - to su bili mladi ljudi, koji su prenosili znanja i iskustva na temu predrasuda i diskriminacije etničkih i drugih manjina. Grupa iz Vranja je imala nešto avangardniju aktivnost, a to je osmišljavanje i izvođenje predstave „Ženski bend“, koja se bavi položajem žena i transrodnih osoba u Srbiji. Srbiju su 2014. godine pogodile velike poplave i mladi su svoju zrelost i odgovornost pokazali sprovođenjem kreativnih humanitarnih akcija. Tako su u Leskovcu tri neformalne grupe prikupljale pomoć za decu iz poplavljenih područja, organizovanjem različitih događaja (radionice, humanitarni koncert, muzički festival neafirmisanih bendova), dok je jedna grupa iz Medveđe organizovala humanitarni košarkaški turnir, itd. Odzivom za finansiranje projekata i organizovanjem svih ovih akcija, mladi su inspirisali svoje vršnjake, a svojoj zajednici bar malo povratili veru u bolju budućnost.

Krajem 2010. godine Narodni parlament sprovodi projekat „**Pružanje tehničke pomoći Opštini Vlasotince i Opštini Surdulica za izradu Akcionog plana za omladinsko preduzetništvo**“. Izradi akcionih planova prethodila je analiza trenutne situacije i potencijala za razvoj



a classroom was built in Vladicin Han, a public area was cleaned in Medvedja, a city park in Pirot was cleaned and a children's yard and a sports ground were arranged in Vranje. Workshops were held in the area of youth teaching on the topic of stereotypes, prejudices, and tolerance for young people from foster families in Vlasotince, Sijarinska Banja and Crna Trava. Education on the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases promotes healthy lifestyles in Leskovac; workshops on values of the European Union held Elementary schools in Lebane; workshops on anti-discrimination were held in the municipalities of Jablanica District, peer education on trafficking in human beings was held in Vlasotince; workshops were held on the topic of Internet security and the use of technology for the purpose of creating multimedia content in Leskovac; organized performances on the topic of peer violence in Trgoviste and Vranje; organized walking and educational tours in the Kukavica and Radan mountains. An informal youth group organized peer education with high school students on promoting youth volunteerism while organizing an environmental workshop with preschoolers in Bujanovac. A public simulation of first aid was carried out in Leskovac park and citizens were given manuals on the application of this technique. The Living Libraries project, held at the Leskovac Cultural Center, was particularly interesting. Over 130 visitors had the opportunity to hear the stories of the 5 books - they were young people who shared knowledge and experience on the subject of prejudice and discrimination against ethnic and other minorities. The group from Vranje had a slightly more avant-garde activity, which is to design and perform the play "Women's Band", which deals with the position of women and transgender people in Serbia. In 2014, Serbia was hit by major floods and the youth showed their maturity and responsibility through the implementation of creative humanitarian actions. Thus, in Leskovac, three informal groups were collecting help for children from flooded areas, organizing various events (workshops, humanitarian concert, a music festival of non-established bands), while one group from Medvedja organized a humanitarian basketball tournament, etc. By responding to the financing of the projects and organizing all these actions, the young people inspired their peers and, at least, gave their community a little faith in a better future and greater good.

At the end of 2010, the People's Parliament implemented the project "Provision of Technical Assistance to the Municipality of Vlasot-





preduzetništva mladih. Istraživanje je urađeno u dva pravca. Sa jedne strane, anketirani su mladi ljudi, od kojih su polovina njih maturanti srednjih škola, a drugu polovinu su činili preduzetnici. Drugo istraživanje se odnosilo na proučavanje situacione analize razmatranjem lokalnih strateških dokumenata i organizovanjem sastanaka sa fokus grupama, čiji su članovi bili predstavnici lokalne vlasti u ovim opštinama, Kancelarije za mlade, opštinskih institucija za ekonomski razvoj itd. Sistematizacijom svih ulaznih podataka za opštine Vlasotince i Surdulica, Narodni parlament razvija Akcioni plan za omladinsko preduzetništvo, koji predstavlja strateški dokument sa predloženim akcijama za ublažavanje nezaposlenosti mladih i povećanje potencijala za preduzetništvo. Skupštine obeju opština, nakon organizovane javne rasprave, usvajaju akcioni plan. Parlament je pomogao i lokalnim kancelarijama za mlade u raspisivanju poziva za podnošenje predloga projekata za sprovođenje akcionih planova, a kasnije asistirao u odabiru ponuđača.

Iskustvo u oblasti promocije omladinskog preduzetništva i primeni metodologije programa Evropske unije „Mladi u akciji“, Narodni parlament” objedinjuje projektom „**Prekogranična saradnja na promociji i razvoju omladinskog preduzetništva**”. Projekat je podstakao evropsku saradnju i pomogao u razmeni iskustva i informacija između udruženja i institucija u regionu koje se bave pitanjima samozapošljavanja mladih. Tokom pet radnih dana treninga u Novom Sadu 36 mladih radnika iz Srbije, Makedonije, Crne Gore, Slovačke, Mađarske i Rumunije istraživalo je pristupe u sprovođenju projekata i aktivnosti za podsticanje preduzetništva mladih, dobilo informacije o najboljim praksama koje su ostvarile neke organizacije u regionu i upoređivalo državne programe za samozapošljavanje. Cilj ovog treninga je bio generisanje novih ideja i partnerstava među učesnicima, kako bi se i nakon završetka projekta stvarali dugoročni efekti, bilo da se radi o primeni stečenog znanja i ideja za nove projekte, o uticaju na donosiocima odluka u određenim lokalnim zajednicama, o međunarodnoj saradnji na temu preduzetništva itd. Sve akcije mogu doprineti stvaranju novih radnih mesta za mlade - indirektno korisnike ovog treninga.

ince and the Municipality of Surdulica to Develop an Action Plan for Youth Entrepreneurship”. The development of action plans was preceded by an analysis of the current situation and potential for the development of youth entrepreneurship. The research was done in two directions. On the one hand, young people were surveyed, half of whom were high school graduates and the other half were entrepreneurs. Other research was about studying situational analysis by reviewing local strategic documents and organizing meetings with focus groups, whose members were representatives of local authorities in these municipalities, Youth Offices, municipal economic development institutions, etc. By systematizing all input data for the municipalities of Vlasotince and Surdulica, the People’s Parliament develops an Action Plan for Youth Entrepreneurship, which is a strategic document with proposed actions to diminish youth unemployment and increase the potential for entrepreneurship. The assemblies of both municipalities, following an organized public debate, adopt an action plan. Parliament also assisted local youth offices in launching calls for proposals for implementation of action plans and later assisted in the selection of tenderers.

The People’s Parliament managed to connect experience in the field of promotion of youth entrepreneurship and implementation of the methodology of the European Union program “Youth in Action” in order to create an exceptional project “Cross-border cooperation in promotion and development of youth entrepreneurship”, at that time. The project fostered European cooperation and helped to exchange experience and information between associations and institutions in the region dealing with youth self-employment. During five working days of training in Novi Sad, 36 young workers from Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania explored approaches to implementing projects and activities to encourage youth entrepreneurship, received information on best practices implemented by some organizations in the region and compared state programs for self-employment. The aim of this training was to generate new ideas and partnerships among participants in order to create long-term effects after the end of the project, whether it is to apply the acquired knowledge and ideas to new projects, to influence decision-makers in certain local communities, and to international one’s cooperation on entrepreneurship, etc. All actions can contribute to job creation for young people - indirect beneficiaries of this training.



Zbog uverenja da se mladim nezaposlenim ljudima bolje pomaže podučavanjem da započnu sopstveni biznis, jer tako ne zavise od dostupnih radnih mesta, Narodni parlament se posvećuje promociji i podsticanju preduzetništva kod mladih i proširuje delokrug uticaja programa na celu južnu Srbiju, uključivši i Pčinjski okrug. Norveška ambasada podržava projekat „Inicijativa za kontinuiranu promociju i razvoj omladinskog preduzetništva na jugu Srbije“, čija je svrha bila pomoći mladima iz Leskovca i Vranje da razviju preduzetničke veštine i znanja preko obuka, studijskog putovanja, savetovanja i informisanja o svim šansama iz okruženja. Medutim, drugi značajan cilj projekta je bio da podrži sprovedenje određenih delova akcionog plana za omladinsko preduzetništvo u Leskovcu i Vranju, koji su u tom trenutku bili u fazi izrade i očekivalo se da ih lokalne skupštine uskoro usvoje. Obuke koje je Narodni parlament organizovao u Leskovcu i Vranju za više od 120 polaznika su se sastojale iz tri modula: Izvori finansiranja, Izrada biznis plana i Marketing proizvodna/usluge. U oba grada su održana po četiri ciklusa treninga. Informacije o svim važnim temama za preduzetništvo su plasirane preko mesečnog biltena „Mladi preduzetnici“ i sajta koji je napravljen zbog projekta. Polaznici koji su pokazali interesovanje da razviju svoju biznis ideju i nakon završene obuke i iskoristili savetodavnu pomoć, bili su izabrani da učestvuju u studijskoj poseti preduzetnicima u Krusevcu, Aleksandrovcu i Nišu, kao i da posete Fond za razvoj u Nišu i postavе pitanja stručnjacima za odobravanje kredita za pokretanje biznisa. Oko desetinu polaznika je zahvaljujući ovom projektu izradilo svoje biznis planove i konkurisalo za subvenciju kod Nacionalne službe za zapošljavanje ili kod Fonda za razvoj).

U duhu podsticanja preduzetništva, Parlament organizuje četvorodnevni „Letnji kamp inovacija“ na Vlasinskom jezeru za 30 učesnika od 18-30 godina, koji su imali inovativnu biznis ideju. Cilj kampa je bio da učesnike provede kroz sve aspekte preduzetništva i inovacija,



Firmly believing that young, unemployed, people are better served by teaching them how to start their own businesses, as they are not dependent on available jobs, the People's Parliament is committed to promoting and encouraging entrepreneurship among young people and extending the scope of the programs' impact on all of the Southern Serbia, including the Pčinja District. The Norwegian Embassy supports the project "Initiative for the Continuous Promotion and Development of Youth Entrepreneurship in the South of Serbia", whose purpose was to help young people from Leskovac and Vranje to develop entrepreneurial skills and knowledge through training, study travel, counseling and information on all opportunities in the environment. However, the other significant objective of the project was to support the implementation of certain parts of the Youth Entrepreneurship Action Plan in Leskovac and Vranje, which were in the process of being drafted at the time and were expected to be adopted by local assemblies soon. The training, organized by the People's Parliament in Leskovac and Vranje for more than 120 participants, consisted of three modules: Financing Sources, Business Plan Development, and Product / Service Marketing. Four training cycles were held in both cities. Pieces of information on all important topics for entrepreneurship were available through the monthly newsletter "Young Entrepreneurs" and the website - created for the project. Participants who showed interest in developing their business idea after completing the training and using advisory assistance were selected to participate in a study visit to entrepreneurs in Krusevac, Aleksandrovac and Niš, as well as to visit the Development Fund in Niš and ask experts about credit approval for starting a business. About a tenth of the participants, thanks to this project, developed their business plans and applied for a subsidy with the National Employment Service or with the Development Fund.

In the spirit of fostering entrepreneurship, Parliament is organizing a four-day "Innovation Summer Camp" on Vlasina Lake for 30 participants, aged 18-30, with an innovative business idea. The aim of the camp was to guide the participants through all aspects of entrepreneurship and innovation, and at the end of the training, to develop their idea according to the methodology of the Development Fund, which during this period gave favorable loans for starting a business. During



da bi na kraju treninga svoju ideju razvili prema metodologiji Fonda za razvoj, koji je u tom periodu davao povoljne kredite za pokretanje biznisa. Tokom kampa, naučili su sa kojim se izazovima suočavaju preduzetnici i kakve veštine i lične osobine moraju posedovati, predstavljena im je inovacija u kontekstu realnog i izvodljivog u ambijentu malih i srednjih preduzeća i primer inovativne preduzetničke radnje iz Srbije, koja je na takmičenju u Briselu osvojila prvo mesto. Rad u prirodi podstiče kreativnost, pa su polaznici na otvorenom, pored jezera, naučili tehniku upravljanja vremenom i napravili Gantov dijagram planiranja za prva tri meseca poslovanja, analizirali svoj biznis preko SWOT matrice i uz pomoć trenera predstavili biznis ideju preko biznis plana. Takmičarski motiv prilikom izrade biznis ideje je doprineo da se učesnici potrudu i da što preciznije predstavu svoju ideju, pri čemu su završili veći deo posla na putu do osnivanja sopstvenog preduzeća.

Nezaposleni mladi koji se suočavaju sa ekonomskim poteškoćama su ponovo bili korisnici međunarodnog projekta preko programa „Mladi u akciji“. Ovoga puta, Narodni parlament je rešenje za prevazilaženje nepovoljnog ekonomskog položaja mladih video u njihovom angažovanju u udruženjima, kao i u učestvovanju u aktivnostima usmerenim prema lokalnoj zajednici. Aktivnim učesćem se dolazi do ideja, stižu se veštine, kontakti i publicitet, čime se povećavaju šanse da se dođe do posla i samoostvarenja. Projekat „Aktivno učešće nezaposlenih mladih koji se suočavaju sa ekonomskim preprekama“ okupio je na osmodnevnom treningu u Nišu 32 učesnika iz Srbije, Makedonije, Rumunije i Bugarske. U okviru treninga su naučili kako se timski učestvuje, kako se grade partnerstva sa ostalim akterima iz javnog i civilnog sektora, kako se rešavaju konflikti i motivišu drugi učesnici ili korisnici aktivnosti. Prezentovan je program „Mladi u akciji“ kao mogućnost za aktivizam i mobilnost mladih do 30 godina i predstavljeni zanimljivi kreativni projekti iz oblasti aktivizma mladih, u nameri da polaznici steknu jasnu sliku kako se to sprovodi u praksi. Poslednja dva dana, nakon što su prošli kroz čitav razvojni proces od ideje do konačnog proizvoda - projekta, podeljeni u grupama, učesnici su timski radili na razvoju ideje za aktivizam nezaposlenih mladih i prezentovali osmišljene projekte.

the camp, they learned what challenges entrepreneurs face and what skills and personal traits they need to possess. They were presented with innovation in the context of a realistic and feasible environment for small and medium-sized enterprises and an example of an innovative entrepreneurial shop in Serbia, which won the 1st place in Brussels. Working in nature fosters creativity, so outdoor learners, by the lake, learned the technique of time management and made a Gantt planning diagram for the first three months of business, analyzed their business through the SWOT analysis and, with a help of a trainer, presented a business idea through a business plan. The competition motive contributed to the participants' efforts and presentation of their idea as accurately as possible, whereby they completed most of the work on the way to establishing their own company.

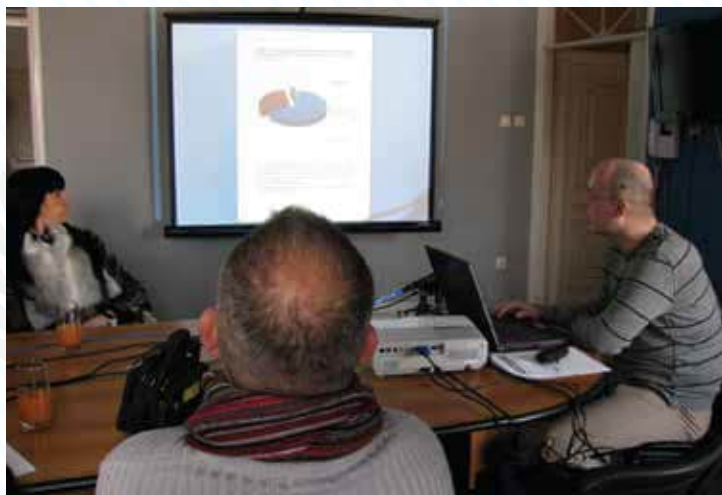
Unemployed young people, facing economic hardship, were once again beneficiaries of an international project through the Youth in Action Program. This time around, the People's Parliament saw a solution to overcoming the disadvantaged economic situation of young people in their involvement in associations, as well as in participating in activities aimed at the local community. Active participation leads to ideas, gaining skills, contacts and publicity, which increases the chances of getting a job and self-realization. The project "Active participation of unemployed youth facing economic obstacles" brought together 32 participants from Serbia, Macedonia, Romania and Bulgaria for an eight-day training in Niš. Within the training, they learned how to participate in a team, how to build partnerships with other public and civil sector actors, how to resolve conflicts and motivate other participants or users of the activity. The Youth in Action Program was presented as an opportunity for activism and mobility of young people under 30. Interesting creative projects in the field of youth activism were presented in order to give the participants a clear picture of how it is implemented in practice. During the last two days, after going through the whole development process from idea to final product - project, divided into groups, the participants worked together to develop the idea for activism of the unemployed youth and presented the designed projects.



2011. godine je na nivou Republike Srbije sproveden popis stanovništva, koji je potvrdio zabrinjavajući podatak - drastično smanjenje broja stanovnika na jugu Srbije, u odnosu na prethodni popis iz 2002. godine. Leskovac je sa petog mesta na listi najvećih gradova po broju stanovnika pao na dvanaesto. Migracije mladih iz ruralnih sredina ka najbližim opštinama i iz unutrašnjosti Srbije ka Beogradu su tada bile (i još uvek jesu) velika pretnja privrednom razvoju, kulturi i identitetu svih onih sredina koje gube svoje stanovnike. Analizi ovog problema Narodni parlament je pristupio sistematično, preko projekta „Mladi i migracije - stanje migracija mladih u regionu Južna Srbija“. U saradnji sa kancelarijama za mlade i angažovanjem preko desetak anketara, sprovedeno je istraživanje o uzrocima migracija i predlozima za prevazilaženje ove pojave. Istraživanje je urađeno u dve faze: u prvoj fazi, na uzorku od 700 ljudi, ispitana je segmentacija populacije starosti od 15 do 30 godina, koja živi na teritoriji Jablaničkog i Pčinjskog okruga. U drugoj fazi su urađeni dubinski intervjui sa osobama koje su migrirale. 30 mladih ljudi koji su iz ruralnih sredina Jablaničkog i Pčinjskog okruga prešli u administrativne centre, Leskovac i Vranje i 30 ljudi koji su se iz ovih okruga preselili u Beograd. Dakle, anketa je rađena u Leskovcu, Vranju i Beogradu. Rezultati istraživanja su predstavili konkretne uzroke migracija i predloge za njihovo ublažavanje i otkrili alarmantan migracioni potencijal! Naime, od anketiranih 700 ljudi, 67% je u tom trenutku razmišljalo, a deo njih je čak i preduzimalo konkretne korake da se preseli u razvijeniji centar. Pokazalo se da je glavni uzrok migracija potreba za boljim kvalitetom života. Pored toga, projektni tim Narodnog parlamenta je konsultovao sve važne dokumente i studije iz drugih zemalja iz kojih je odabrao najbolje primere u praksi, koji bi se mogli primeniti i kod nas. Svi ovi podaci su sistematizovani i predstavljeni u publikaciji „Mladi i migracije“, čija je svrha bila da skrene pažnju svim donosiocima odluka u Jablaničkom i Pčinjskom okrugu (lokalne samouprave, javne institucije, organizacije civilnog društva) da ublažavanje migracije uvrste u strateški cilj. Da bi se javnost informisala o svim značajnim podacima, organizovane su konferencije za novinare u Leskovcu i Vranju i predstavljeni rezultati istraživanja. Štampani primerici publikacije su dostavljeni svim važnim akterima, koji bi mogli uticati na redukciju migracija.



In 2011, a population census was conducted in the Republic of Serbia, which confirmed the worrying data - a dramatic decrease in the number of inhabitants in the south of Serbia, compared to the previous 2002 census. Leskovac was ranked 12th. Migrations of young people from rural areas to the closest municipalities and from the interior of Serbia to Belgrade were (and still are) a major threat to the economic development, culture and identity of endangered communities. The People's Parliament has systematically analyzed this problem through the project "Youth and Migration - the State of Youth Migration in the Region of Southern Serbia". In cooperation with the Youth Offices and the engagement of over a dozen interviewers, a survey was conducted on the causes of migration and proposals to overcome this phenomenon. The research was carried out in two phases: in the 1st phase, a sample of 700 people examined the population aged 15 to 30 years, living in the territory of Jablanica and Pcinja districts. In the 2nd phase, sensitive kinds of interviews were conducted with migrants (30 young people who moved from rural areas of Jablanica and Pcinja districts to administrative centers, Leskovac and Vranje, and 30 people who moved from these districts to Belgrade). Therefore, the survey was conducted in Leskovac, Vranje and Belgrade. The results of the study presented the specific causes of migration and proposals to mitigate them and revealed an alarming migration potential! In fact, out of the 700 people surveyed, 67% were thinking to migrate at that point, and some of them were even taking concrete steps to move to a more developed center. The main cause of migration has been shown to be the need for a better quality of life. The project team of the People's Parliament consulted all important documents and studies from the countries with best practice which could be applicable. All these data were systematized and presented in the publication "Youth and Migration", whose purpose was to draw the attention of all decision-makers in Jablanica and Pcinja districts (local self-governments, public institutions, civil society organizations) to include migration mitigation as a strategic goal. In order to inform the public about all significant data, press conferences were organized in Leskovac and Vranje and the results of the research were presented. Printed copies of the publication have been provided to all relevant actors, which could have the effect of reducing migration.





Junu 2012. Narodni parlament organizuje u Leskovcu međunarodni trening za 35 mladih ljudi od 18-30 godina iz Crne Gore, Makedonije, Bosne, Rumunije, Bugarske, Grčke i drugih gradova Srbije. Svi polaznici treninga su pripadali osetljivoj društvenoj kategoriji nezaposlenih, i nikada ranije nisu učestvovali na međunarodnim treninzima za sticanje neformalnog obrazovanja. Parlament je prepoznao aktivizam mladih kao način da se uključe u život zajednice, budu informisani o mogućnostima za zaposlenje, da uspostave kontakte, usavrše interpersonalne veštine i konačno, povećaju šanse da pronađu posao. Projekat „**Borba protiv socijalne isključenosti finansijski ugrožene omladine promocijom aktivizma**“ je edukovao mlade o primeni aktivizma i volonterizma kao alata za povećanje lične zapošljivosti i društvene uključenosti. Oblasti koje su obuhvaćene ovim treningom su bile: interpersonalne veštine (verbalna i neverbalna komunikacija, timsko učešće, motivacija drugih, upravljanje konfliktima, asertivnost), mogućnosti učešća u civilnom sektoru i način ostvarivanja saradnje sa javnim sektorom, program Evropske fondacije za mlade (EYF) kao izvor finansiranja aktivnosti i razvoj projektnih ideja po metodologiji EYF. Kao konačan produkt treninga bili su njihovi projekti, kojima su predlagali načine da se reše neki od problema u zemlji iz koje dolaze. Tokom boravka u Leskovcu, polaznici su posetili kancelariju gradonačelnika, gde je organizovan specijalan prijem. Takođe su obišli i lokalna udruženja koja se bave mladima, gde su im domaćini predstavili najznačajnije projekte i istaknute rezultate u svom radu.

U okviru svog programa „Javna administracija i lokalna uprava“, Narodni parlament sprovodi projekat „**Inicijativa za transparentnu i odgovornu lokalnu vlast u Leskovcu**“, čiji je cilj učiniti rad lokalne vlasti vidljivijim i stvoriti mehanizme za dvosmernu komunikaciju sa građanima. Veća transparentnost vlasti i mogućnost da građani mogu da iznesu svoja mišljenja, pritužbe i predloge lokalnoj vlasti vodi ka unapređenju kvaliteta rada lokalne uprave i njenih preduzeća i ustanova. Projektom su bila predviđena dva načina da se

2012

*In June 2012, the People's Parliament organizes international training in Leskovac for 35 young people aged 18-30 from Montenegro, Macedonia, Bosnia, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece and other cities in Serbia. All trainees belonged to the vulnerable social category of the unemployed and had never before participated in international trainings for non-formal education. Parliament recognized youth activism as a way to become involved in community life, to be informed about job opportunities, to make contacts, to improve interpersonal skills and, finally, to increase the chances of finding a job. The project **“Fighting the social exclusion of financially disadvantaged youth by promoting activism”** educated young people about the use of activism and volunteerism as a tool to increase personal employability and social inclusion. The areas covered by this training were: interpersonal skills (verbal and non-verbal communication, team participation, motivation of others, conflict management, assertiveness), opportunities for participation in the civil sector and how to achieve cooperation with the public sector, European Youth Foundation (EYF) program as a source of activity financing and development of project ideas according to the EYF methodology. As a final product of the training, they were their projects, which suggested ways to solve some of the problems in the country they came from. During their stay in Leskovac, the trainees visited the mayor's office, with a special 'reception'. They also visited local youth associations, where the hosts presented them with the most significant projects and prominent results in their work.*

*As part of its Public Administration and Local Government program, the People's Parliament is implementing the project **“An Initiative for Transparent and Accountable Local Government in Leskovac”**, which aims to make local government work more visible and create*



dobije povratna informacija od građana: prvi je otvaranje Kancelarije za komunikacije i javno informisanje, pri lokalnoj upravi koja bi odgovarala na zahteve i pritužbe građana; drugi, deljenje mesečnog informatora o odlukama vlasti i aktuelnim temama u javno-komunalnim preduzećima i lokalnim institucijama. Bilten je imao dodatak sa pitanjem i praznim mestom za odgovor, koji je bilo moguće iseći i na koje su građani mogli odgovoriti i dostaviti anonimno odgovor u Uslužnom centru ili to učiniti elektronskim putem na internet prezentaciji grada. Svi odgovori, kao povratna informacija od građana, stizali su na kraju svakog meseca do lokalne uprave. Izdato je šest mesečnih izdanja Gradskog biltena u 10.000 primeraka i svaki broj je dostavljen građanima. Nakon toga je sprovedeno istraživanje „Građani o Gradskom biltenu“ na uzorku od 300 ispitanika, čiji je cilj bio da ispita generalni stav javnosti prema ovoj publikaciji. Čak je 98% građana izjavilo da ova publikacija treba da izlazi i u buduću, i to češće i na većem broju strana. Građani su uglavnom hvalili dotadašnji rad redakcije. Projektni tim Narodnog parlamenta, zajedno sa službenicima gradskih uprava i preduzeća je proveo nekoliko dana obilazeći lokalne samouprave (Botkirka, Eskilstuna i Uplands Vesbi) u Švedskoj, koje su primenjivale efikasne mehanizme za komunikaciju sa građanima. Delegacija iz Leskovca je saznala da svaka od ovih opština koristi veliki broj komunikacionih kanala i to: periodične biltenne, informacione tehnologije i elektronske uprave, internet prezentacije i društvene mreže, vodiče, info-mape, servise za podršku i pomoć i sl. Namera Narodnog parlamenta je bila da ovakvu praksu u saradnji sa lokalnom samoupravom sprovede u budućem radu. Kako je tokom trajanja projekta došlo do promene u lokalnoj strukturi vlasti, novi gradonačelnik na sastanku sa projektnim timom Narodnog parlamenta nije prepoznao predlog kao značajan. Međutim, tokom naredne dve godine su gotovo sve pisane preporuke Narodnog parlamenta sprovedeno u delo. Neposredan efekat ovog projekta je bilo otvaranje kancelarija Uslužnog centra u Grdelici i Vučju sa ciljem da se pojedine usluge Uslužnog centra u Leskovcu učine bližim građanima iz ovih područja.



mechanisms for two-way communication with citizens. Greater transparency of government and the ability of citizens to express their opinions, complaints and suggestions to local authorities leads to the improvement of the quality of work of local government and its businesses and institutions. The project predicted two ways to get feedback from citizens: the 1st is to open an Office of Communication and Public Information, with a local government that would respond to citizens' requests and complaints; 2nd, sharing a monthly informant on government decisions and current topics in public utilities and local institutions. The bulletin had a supplement with a question and a blank answer space, which could be cut out and which the citizens could answer and submit an anonymous answer to in the Service Center or do it electronically on the city web site. All responses, as feedback from citizens, came to the local government at the end of each month. Six monthly issues of the City Newsletter were issued in 10,000 copies and each number was delivered to citizens. Subsequently, a survey of Citizens on the City Bulletin was conducted on a sample of 300 respondents, which aimed to examine the general attitude of the public towards this publication. As many as 98% of citizens stated that this publication should be published in the future, and more often on many pages. Citizens generally praised the work of the editorial staff. The project team of the People's Parliament, together with officials of city governments and businesses, spent several days touring local governments (Botkirka, Eskilstuna and Uplands Vesbi) in Sweden, which implemented effective mechanisms for communication with citizens. The delegation from Leskovac learned that each of these municipalities uses a large number of communication channels: periodicals, information technologies and electronic administrations, web sites and social networks, guides, info-maps, support and assistance services, etc. The intention of the People's Parliament was to carry out this practice in cooperation with local self-government in future work. As the local government structure changed over the course of the project, the new mayor did not recognize the proposal as significant at a meeting





Sa namerom da podstakne kulturu preduzetništva u opštini Prokuplje, Narodni parlament pruža tehničku i mentorsku pomoć u izradi Akcionog plana za omladinsko preduzetništvo, strateškog dokumenta koji predlaže aktivnosti za smanjenje nezaposlenosti mladih. Po sličnoj metodologiji kao u opštinama Vlasotince i Surdulica, projekat „**Tehnička pomoć u izradi akcionog plana za omladinsko preduzetništvo u Prokuplju**“ je započet organizovanjem četiri okrugla stola sa fokus grupom koja se sastojala od predstavnika lokalne samouprave, Kancelarije za mlade, Nacionalne službe, biznis sektora i ostalih aktera koji mogu pomoći u ublažavanju stope nezaposlenosti u opštini Prokuplje. Iz sastanka u sastanak, članovi radne grupe su, uz mentorsku pomoć Narodnog parlamenta, razvijali akcioni plan, počevši od situacione analize i SWOT matrice, preko ekonomskog potencijala, do konkretnih predloga projektnih aktivnosti. Naročit doprinos u radu su dali NSZ i biznis sektor, koji su imali konkretne informacije i predloge u vezi potreba preduzetnika za subvencijama i poreskim olakšicama pri zapošljavanju. Kada je završen nacrt akcionog plana, održana je javna rasprava u prostoriji Skupštine kojoj je prisustvovalo 30 pojedinaca. Tom prilikom su učesnici rasprave uložili svoje primedbe i predloge, koji su uvaženi. Nakon toga je napravljena finalna verzija Akcionog plana. Štampani primeri su predati lokalnim donosiocima odluka koji su na prvom narednom zasjedanju Skupštine usvojili ovaj strateški dokument. Opština Prokuplje je obezbedila Fond za subvencionisanje, dok je Kancelarija za mlade uz pomoć Narodnog parlamenta raspisala konkurs za najbolje ponuđače koji će sprovesti Akcioni plan i tom prilikom su od pristiglih ponuđača izabrana tri, i to iz Prokuplja.

with the People's Parliament's project team. However, over the next two years, almost all written recommendations of the People's Parliament were put into action. The immediate effect of this project was the opening of the offices of the Service Center in Grdelica and Vučje with the aim of making certain services of the Service Center in Leskovac closer to citizens in these areas.

In order to foster an entrepreneurial culture in the municipality of Prokuplje, the People's Parliament provides technical and mentoring assistance in drafting the Youth Entrepreneurship Action Plan, a strategic document proposing activities to reduce youth unemployment. Following the same methodology as in the municipalities of Vlasotince and Surdulica, the project “**Technical Assistance in Developing an Action Plan for Youth Entrepreneurship in Prokuplje**” was started by organizing four roundtables with a focus group consisting of representatives of local self-government, Youth Office, National Services, business sectors and other stakeholders who can help lessen the unemployment rate in the municipality of Prokuplje. From meeting to meeting, members of the working group, with the mentoring assistance of the People's Parliament, developed an action plan, ranging from situational and SWOT analysis, through economic potential, to concrete proposals for project activities. Particular contribution to the work was given by the NES and the business sector, who had specific information and suggestions regarding the entrepreneurs' needs for subsidies and tax benefits in employment. When the draft action plan was finalized, a public hearing was held in the Assembly Room, with 30 individuals. On this occasion, the participants of the discussion presented their comments and suggestions, which were appreciated. After that, the final version of the Action Plan was made. Printed examples were submitted to local decision-makers who adopted this strategic document at the first subsequent session of the Assembly. The Municipality of Prokuplje provided a Subsidy Fund, while the Office for Youth, with the assistance of the People's Parliament, launched a competition for the best bidders to implement the Action Plan. Three of them were selected from Prokuplje.



2013

I nakon završetka projekta koji se ticao transparentnog rada vlasti, nije uspeo pokušaj Narodnog parlamenta da 2012. godine ostvari saradnju sa novoizabranim predstavnicima vlasti u lokalnoj samoupravi. Smanjenjem administrativnih prepreka koje postoje u institucijama javne uprave u Leskovcu i Vranju i informisanjem građana i neprofitnih organizacija Parlament ipak utiče na reformu uprave i politiku javne uprave. To čini preko trogodišnjeg projekta „**Građani za dobro upravljanje - zagovaranje koje funkcioniše!**“ koji, pružanjem različitih oblika besplatne pravne pomoći običnim građanima, praktično pomaže da odlučnije stanu u odbranu svojih prava kada se suoče sa „nepravdom“ koja im je naneta propisima koji nisu u korelaciji sa zakonom ili Ustavom. Vrlo brzo nakon početku projekta, ovo udruženje otvara Kancelariju za besplatnu pravnu pomoć, zapošljavajući prvo jednog, zatim dva i konačno tri pravnika koji su građanima davali pravne savete i pružali pomoć u izradi predavki koje su građani podnosili nadležnim institucijama ili inspekcijama. Pod sloganom „**Ispravimo krive Drine!**“, sprovedena je intenzivna kampanja u elektronskim i štampanim medijima (preko 1000 pojavljivanja), na društvenim mrežama Fejsbuk i Tviter (za potrebe projekta je otvorena stranica „Ne trpim nepravdu“, koja je imala oko 35.000 pratilaca), preko 20.000 lifleta koji su dostavljani građanima u poštanskim sandučićima, emitovanjem nekoliko TV spotova itd. Na uzorku od 1000 građana urađeno je istraživanje o zadovoljstvu javnog mnjenja uslugama različitih institucija u Leskovcu i Vranju. Rezultati istraživanja su pokazali visok stepen nezadovoljstva građana radom gradske uprave i njenim institucijama, što je predstavljeno u brošuri „Odnos građana Leskovca i Vranja prema radu javne uprave i gradskim službama“ koja je odštampana u tiražu od 2.000 primeraka. Brošura je podeljena predstavnicima vlasti



*Even after the completion of the project concerning transparent work of the authorities, in 2012 the attempt of the People's Parliament to cooperate with the newly elected representatives of the authorities in local self-government failed. However, by reducing administrative barriers in public administration institutions in Leskovac and Vranje and informing citizens and non-profit organizations, Parliament is affecting administration reform and public administration policy. He does this through a three-year project, **“Citizens for Good Governance - Advocacy that Works!”**, which, by providing various forms of free legal aid to ordinary citizens, virtually helps them stand more firmly in defense of their rights when confronted with the “injustice” inflicted on them by regulations other than in correlation with the law or the Constitution. Soon after the start of the project, this association opens the Legal Aid Office, employing one, then two and finally three lawyers who gave legal advice to the citizens and assisted in drafting citizens' submissions to the competent institutions or inspections. Under the slogan **“Let's correct the Drina meanders!”**, an intensive campaign was conducted in electronic and print media (over 1000 impressions), followed by social networks Facebook and Twitter (for the purposes of the project a page, **“I do not suffer injustice”** was opened, which had about 35,000 followers), over 20,000 leaflets delivered to citizens in mailboxes, broadcasting several TV spots, etc. A survey was conducted on a sample of 1000 citizens on services plus and minuses of different institutions in Leskovac and Vranje. The results of the research showed a high level of dissatisfaction of citizens with the work of the city administration and its institutions, which was presented in the booklet **“Attitude of the citizens of Leskovac and Vranje to the work of the public administration and city services”**, which was printed in 2,000 copies. The brochure was distributed to representatives of the authorities in Leskovac and Vranje who could have personal insight into the “quality” of their management and employees. An electronic version of the brochure was available on several websites. During the three-year work of the Office for Free Legal Aid in Leskovac⁹, by 201. 3,152 citizens addressed for help, in a number of ways: in person, by phone, via web site forms or through*

⁹ The same Office for Free Legal Aid was planned in the project in Vranje, as well, but it was not opened due to lack of agreement with the partner organization in Vranje.





u Leskovcu i Vranju koji su se mogli uveriti o „kvalitetu“ svog upravljanja gradom i zaposlenima u javnim institucijama. Elektronska verzija brošure je bila dostupna na nekoliko internet prezentacija. Tokom trogodišnjeg rada Kancelarije za besplatnu pravnu pomoć u Leskovcu⁹, do 2015. godine 3.152 građanina se obratilo za pomoć, i to na više načina: ličnim dolaskom, telefonom, preko formulara na sajtu ili preko društvenih mreža. Budući da su se neki od njih javljali po više osnova, procesuirano je 3.927 pravnih slučajeva. Pošto je projekat dostigao veliku vidljivost i na nacionalnom nivou, Kancelarija je proširila svoju ingerenciju sa regionalne (za građane Južne Srbije) na nacionalnu i tako bila dostupna svima. Građani koji su se obraćali za pravnu pomoć doprineli su da se identifikuju nove administrativne prepreke koje je pravni tim Kancelarije beležio, analizirao u kontekstu zakonskih okvira i preduzimao različite mehanizme da se ove prepreke otklone. Jedan od najdelotvornijih mehanizama bio je pokretanje zakonskih inicijativa za zaštitu kolektivnih interesa građana koje je Narodni parlament upućivao nadležnim ministarstvima. Nakon prve dve godine trajanja projekta pokrenuto 45 inicijativa, od kojih je uspešno završeno 16, dok je većina bila u postupku rešavanja. Uticanjem na podzakonske akte i propise, projekat je napravio dugoročne promene u kvalitetu života građana. Ovaj trogodišnji projekat je pozicionirao Narodni parlament u očima građana, medija i državnih institucija kao uticajnog aktera u oblasti reforme javne uprave i njime je stekao veliku nacionalnu reputaciju. Isti projekat, ali pod drugim nazivom, biće sproveden u periodu 2015-2018.

social networks. As some of them were advised on multiple grounds, 3,927 legal cases were prosecuted. As the project reached a high level of visibility at the national level as well, the Office expanded its competence from regional - to national, making it accessible to all. Citizens seeking legal assistance contributed to identifying new administrative barriers that the Office's legal team noted, analyzed in the context of legal frameworks, and undertook various mechanisms to remove these obstacles. One of the most effective mechanisms was to initiate legislative initiatives to protect the collective interests of citizens, which the People's Parliament referred to the competent ministries. After the first two years of the project, 45 initiatives were launched, 16 of which were successfully completed, while most were under resolution. By influencing by-laws and regulations, the project has made long-term changes in the quality of life of citizens. This three-year project has positioned the People's Parliament in the eyes of citizens, the media and state institutions as an influential actor in the area of public administration reform and has earned a great national reputation. The same project, but under a different name, will be implemented in 2015-2018.

U OKVIRU NARODNOG PARLAMENTA PRAVNI TIM PRUŽA BESPLATNU POMOĆ

Trojica leskovačkih pravnik ispravila 5000 "krivih drina"

Najviše vremena utrošeno je na dokazivanje da je leskovački "Vodovod" nezakonito duplirao račune stanarima stambenih zgrada

Autor: Jadrivka | Objavljeno: 11.07.2016. u 20:11 | 0 komentara

Podijeli na Facebooku | Podeli na Twitteru



⁹ Ista ovakva Kancelarija za besplatnu pravnu pomoć je projektom bila predviđena i u Vranju, ali nije otvorena zbog nepostignutog dogovora sa partnerskom organizacijom u Vranju.

2014

Narodni parlament 2014. godine u okviru programa „Mladi u akciji“ prvi put sprovodi omladinsku razmenu koju podržava Evropska Komisija. Cilj razmene „**Kreativni mladi = aktivni mladi**“ je bio da se povećaju šanse mladima da pronađu posao, prevashodno izgradnjom ličnog brenda koji će poslodavac biti zainteresovan da „kupi“. Izgradnja ličnog brenda je dugoročan proces i on se zasniva na sticanju traženih veština na tržištu, razvoju ličnosti, umrežavanju sa autoritetima znanja i potencijalnim saradnicima, korišćenju publiciteta, propagiranju ličnih postignuća na društvenim mrežama, prepoznatljivosti u okviru branše, itd. Sve su to bile teme o kojima se diskutovalo na ovoj devetodnevnoj razmeni koja je u Leskovcu okupila mlade iz Bosne, Srbije, Makedonije, Rumunije, Mađarske i Bugarske. Tom prilikom ih je posetio menadžer za ljudske resurse iz kompanije „Actavis“ i predstavio im karakteristike kandidata za određene radne pozicije, za proces intervjuua, politiku sektora za ljudske resurse itd. Grupe polaznika na nivou zemlje iz koje dolaze predstavile su problem nezaposlenosti u svojim zemljama, iskustva na relaciji tražnje i ponude na tržištu rada, akcije koje sprovodi svaka država i sl. U okviru sekcije učenja napolju, učesnicima je organizovana poseta uspešnom preduzetniku koji im je predstavio drugačiji pristup u pronalaženju posla, a to je samozapošljavanje. Program razmene je imao i svoj praktični deo učenja, pa su polaznici podeljeni u manje grupe osmišljavali preduzeće, delatnost, proizvode, misiju, viziju, marketing plan, itd. Sa malim budžetom koji im je dat, išli su na pijacu da kupe proizvode koje njihova virtualna preduzeća proizvode. Pred sam kraj razmene organizovana je ulična akcija u okviru koje su učesnici predstavili svoja preduzeća na štandovima u holu Kulturnog centra u Leskovcu.

Povećanje ukupnog i aktivnog članstva Parlament prepoznaje kao strateški cilj i ostvaruje ga preko projekta „Brojnije i aktivnije članstvo na zapadnom Balkanu“. Vodeći tim organizacije donosi odluku



*In 2014, the People's Parliament, for the first time under the Youth in Action program, implemented a youth exchange supported by the European Commission. The objective of the “**Creative Youth = Active Youth**” exchange was to increase the chances of young people finding a job, primarily by building a personal brand that the employer would be interested in buying. Building a personal brand is a long-term process and it is based on acquiring the required skills in the market, developing personalities, networking with knowledge authorities and potential associates, using publicity, promoting personal achievements on social networks, recognition within the industry, etc. These were all topics discussed at this nine-day exchange that brought together young people from Bosnia, Serbia, Macedonia, Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria in Leskovac. On that occasion, they were visited by an HR manager from 'Actavis' and presented them the characteristics of candidates for certain positions, interview process, HR policy, etc. The groups of trainees at the country level from which they came, presented the problem of unemployment in their countries, experiences in the relation between the demand and supply in the labor market, actions implemented by each country, etc. Within the Learning Outside section, participants were given a visit to a successful entrepreneur who presented them different approaches to find a job, or self-employment. The exchange program also had its practical part of learning, so the participants were divided into smaller groups to design the company, business, products, mission, vision, marketing plan, etc. With the small budget given, they went to the market to buy the products their virtual businesses were producing. Towards the end of the exchange, a street action was organized in which participants presented their businesses at stands in the hall of the Cultural Center in Leskovac.*

*Increasing overall and active membership is recognized by Parliament as a strategic objective and is being achieved through the project “**More and more active membership in the Western Balkans**”. The leading team of the organization makes the decision to have a membership of*





da članstvo bude otvorenog tipa, što znači da članovi mogu biti ljudi iz drugih gradova Srbije, kao i van njenih granica. Internet stranica udruženja je nadograđena, tako da je sadržala stranu sa informacijama o pristupanju članstvu, pravima i obavezama članova i online pristupnicu. Novim članovima iz gradova van Leskovca su poštom slate članske karte. Prisustvo na društvenim mrežama Fejsbuk i Tviter takođe je doprinelo pridruživanju određenog broja novih članova. Svakog meseca članovi su na e-mail dobijali interni bilten čiji je cilj bio da ih informiše o aktivnostima udruženja ali i o svim dostupnim prilikama za angažovanje i usavršavanje u Srbiji. To se odrazilo na veliku posećenost svih narednih aktivnosti koje je Parlament organizovao u Jablaničkom okrugu. Za komunikaciju sa članstvom je bio zadužena koordinatorka Ana Pecarski koja je za aktivne članove organizovala obuke iz oblasti aktivizma, timskog učešća, organizacionog upravljanja, komunikacije itd. Održano je osam treninga nakon kojih su volonteri mogli samostalno da planiraju i sprovedu akcije. Organizovano je više zanimljivih aktivnosti (radionice glume, novinarstva, slikanja, karaoke, društvene igre itd.) i volonteri su privukli veliku pažnju medija. Uspostavljanjem ovog programa Narodni parlament je bio jedino udruženje u Leskovcu koje ima volontersku službu. Uticajem projekta, Parlament je dobio oko 120 novih članova.

Nezadovoljan nedemokratskim načinom rada većine donatora međunarodne razvojne pomoći, koji su u procesu finansiranja organizacija civilnog društva (OCD), podržavali uglavnom organizacije iz Beograda, ne objavljujući po završenom konkursu važne podatke (ukupni budžet programa, kompletnu bodovnu listu, podatke o broju pristiglih prijava, osnovne podatke o organizacijama), Narodni parlament kreće u kampanju koja sistemski menja način rada donatora u pomenutom kontekstu. U ovoj inicijativi se pridružuje oko 40 OCD iz Srbije, koje su se u svom radu suočile sa nepravdom u centralizovanoj raspodeli grantova, i formirale Koaliciju za nadzor razvojne pomoći. Centralizovana raspodela grantova, u čije sufinansiranje je učestvovala i Vlada sa preko 1,5 miliona evra, uglavnom na organizacije iz Beograda, uskraćivala je

an open type, which means that the members can be people from other cities of Serbia as well as beyond its borders. The association's website was upgraded to include a membership information page, membership rights and obligations, and an online application form. New members from non-Leskovac cities have been mailed membership cards. Presence on social networks Facebook and Twitter also contributed to the joining of a number of new members. Each month, members received an e-mail newsletter aimed at informing them about the activities of the association and about all available opportunities for engagement and training in Serbia. This was reflected in the high attendance of all subsequent activities organized by Parliament in the Jablanica District. Coordinator Ana Pecarski was in charge of communication with the membership, which provided training for active members in the fields of activism, team participation, organizational management, communication, etc. Eight training sessions were held after which volunteers were able to independently plan and implement actions. Several interesting activities were organized (acting, journalism, painting, karaoke, social games, etc.) and volunteers attracted a lot of media attention. With the establishment of this program, the People's Parliament was the only association in Leskovac to have a volunteer service. With the impact of the project, Parliament received about 120 new members.

Dissatisfied with the undemocratic way of work of most donors of international development assistance, who in the process of financing civil society organizations (CSOs), supported mostly organizations from Belgrade, without releasing important data after the competition (total program budget, complete score list, data on the number of applications received, basic information about organizations), the People's Parliament is launching a campaign that systematically changes the way donors work in this context. This initiative joins about 40 CSOs from Serbia, who have faced injustice in the centralized distribution of grants, and formed the Development Assistance Oversight Coalition. The centralized distribution of grants, co-financed by the Government with over 1.5 million euros, mainly to organizations from



građanima ostatka Srbije, kao krajnje korisnike razvojne pomoći, opšti napredak. Projekat „**Aktivnije učešće OCD u procesu programiranja međunarodne razvojne pomoći**“ predstavljao je inovaciju u Srbiji, budući da do tada nije postojala praksa nadgledanja razvojne pomoći. Formirana je radna grupa Koalicije koja je najpre identifikovala 5-10 aktivnih donatora razvojne pomoći, zatim je sprovedla istraživanje sa organizacijama u Srbiji kako bi prikupila primedbe i predloge za bolji rad u postupku raspodele pomoći. Od svih ulaznih podataka napravljen je nacrt Indeksa transparentnosti donatora - strateški dokument koji konkursnu proceduru čini standardizovanom, jednostavnom i transparentnom. Radna grupa Koalicije uspostavlja saradnju sa Vladinom Kancelarijom za saradnju sa civilnim društvom i Kancelarijom za evropske integracije, a sama Koalicija za nadzor razvojne pomoći je postala je član TACSO LAG (Savetodavnog tela). Projektni menadžer Narodnog parlamenta Goran Mitrović, na seminaru u Briselu, ispred Koalicije uspostavlja kontakt sa velikom međunarodnom mrežom, Concord - konfederacija evropskih OCD. Najbliža saradnja u okviru ove mreže ostvarena je sa organizacijama iz Slovenije, Hrvatske i Makedonije prenošenjem znanja i iskustva predstavnicima organizacija u Srbiji. Tokom dva seminara ove organizacije su ih informisale o „Aid watch“ konceptu, radu nacionalnih platformi u susednim državama, izradi godišnjih izveštaja o praćenju razvojne pomoći, radu Concord konfederacije u programiranju razvojne pomoći itd. Kao konačni plod ovog projekta izrađen je Indeks transparentnosti za donatore i institucije, čija je svrha bila da pokaže u kojoj meri donatori razvojne pomoći poštuju određene standarde, u kojoj meri je proces dodele razvojne pomoći transparentan i koji je procenat učešća civilnog sektora u programiranju razvojne pomoći kod svakog od donatora. Indeks transparentnosti je suštinski trebalo da vodi demokratskom principu u raspodeli sredstava i fer takmičenju organizacija prilikom konkurisanja za razvojnu pomoć, tj. donaciju.



*Belgrade, has denied citizens of the rest of Serbia, as the final beneficiaries of development assistance, general progress. The project “**More active participation of CSOs in the programming of international development assistance**” was an innovation in Serbia, since until then there was no practice of monitoring development assistance. A Coalition Task Force was formed to first identify 5-10 active donors of development assistance, then conduct research with organizations in Serbia to gather comments and suggestions for better work in the aid distribution process. A draft Donor Transparency Index was drafted from all input data - a strategic document that makes the tendering procedure standardized, simple and transparent. The Coalition Working Group establishes cooperation with the Government Office for Cooperation with Civil Society and the Office for European Integration, and the Development Assistance Oversight Coalition itself became a member of the TACSO LAG. The project manager of the People’s Parliament Goran Mitrovic, in front of the Coalition, makes contact with a large international network, Concord - Confederation of European CSOs at a seminar in Brussels. The closest cooperation within this network was achieved with organizations from Slovenia, Croatia and Macedonia by transferring knowledge and experience to representatives of organizations in Serbia. During the two seminars, these organizations informed them about the Aid watch concept, the work of national platforms in neighboring countries, the preparation of annual reports on monitoring development assistance, the work of the Concord Confederation in programming development assistance, etc. As a final result of this project, a Transparency Index for donors and institutions was created to show the extent to which development aid donors adhere to certain standards, the extent to which the development aid award process is transparent and the percentage of civil sector involvement in development aid programming at each of the donors. The transparency index was essentially to guide the democratic principle in the allocation of funds and the fair competition of organizations when applying for development assistance, ie. donation.*





Prepoznajući pojavu da su korisnici neformalnog obrazovanja koje sprovode neprofitne organizacije vrlo retko mlade izbeglice u Srbiji, Parlament prvi put organizuje edukaciju isključivo za mlade koji pripadaju ovoj osetljivoj i zapostavljenoj društvenoj kategoriji. Projektom **“Lakše ostvarivanje socijalnih prava za izbegle i interno raseljene mlade osobe”** htelo se doprineti socijalizaciji mladih migranata u Srbiji obukom za razvoj ličnih i socijalnih veština, kako bi povećali svoje samopouzdanje i postali aktivniji građani. Veliki izazov u sprovođenju projekta je bio doći do ove ciljne grupe, budući da su, zbog ekonomskih poteškoća, izolovani u okviru malih migrant-skih zajednica. Projektni tim je prosledio poziv Nacionalnom komesarijatu za izbeglice i migracije, regionalnoj kancelariji Poverenika za izbeglice i udruženjima koja rade sa ovom ciljnom grupom. Formirana je grupa od 35 učesnika koji su u Leskovcu pohađali sedmodnevni trening o ličnom razvoju, socijalnim veštinama, dostupnim mogućnostima za volontiranje u lokalnim udruženjima i učestvovanje u evropskim programima, kao što su „Erasmus +“ i Evropska fondacija za mlade. Na ovom treningu su primenili SWOT analizu na svojoj ličnosti i napravili vremenski oročen akcioni plan za lični razvoj. Gotovo za sve njih je ovo bilo prvo iskustvo sa neformalnim obrazovanjem i doživeli su ga kao veliku prekretnicu. Seminar im je pomogao da dobiju odgovor na pitanje šta im je činiti, kako bi prevazišli tešku situaciju u kojoj se trenutno nalaze.

Volonterska služba Narodnog parlamenta, formirana 2014. godine, dala je ogromne rezultate u vidljivosti projektnih aktivnosti, naročito kod javnog zagovaranja, doprinela kredibilitetu udruženja i izazvala efekat multiplikacije kod mladih. Podučeni volonteri su afirmisali nove. Da bi se ovaj proces sprovodio na efikasniji način, Parlament obučava svoje volontere da postanu vršnjački edukatori, tj. mladi lideri koji će svojim primerom i stečenim liderskim veštinama, motivisati vršnjake da postanu aktivni u svojoj zajednici i promovišu zdrave stilove života. Ovo je bio dobitak i za Parlament

2015

*Recognizing that non-profit beneficiaries of non-profit organizations are rarely young refugees in Serbia, for the first time, Parliament organizes education exclusively for young people belonging to this vulnerable and neglected social category. The project **“Easier Exercise of Social Rights for Refugee and Internally Displaced Young People”** wanted to contribute to the socialization of young migrants in Serbia by training them to develop personal and social skills in order to increase their confidence and become more active citizens. A major challenge in the implementation of the project was to reach this target group, since, due to economic difficulties, they were isolated within small migrant communities. The project team forwarded the invitation to the National Commissioner for Refugees and Migration, the Regional Office of the Commissioner for Refugees and the associations working with this target group. A group of 35 participants was formed to attend a seven-day training on personal development, social skills, available volunteering opportunities in local associations and participation in European programs such as ‘Erasmus +’ and the European Youth Foundation. In this training, they implemented a SWOT analysis of their personality and created a time-bound action plan for personal development. For almost all of them, this was their first experience with non-formal education and they saw it as a major turning point. The seminar helped them to answer the question of what to do to overcome the difficult situation they are currently experiencing. The Volunteer Service of the People’s Parliament, formed in 2014, has produced enormous results in the visibility of project activities, especially in advocacy, contributing to the credibility of the association and causing a multiplier effect among young people. Trained volunteers affirmed new ones. In order to carry out this process more effectively, Parliament trains its volunteers to become peer educators, ie. young leaders who, through their example and*



i za te mlade, najčešće srednjoškolce, koji su ovakvim angažovanjem sticali samopouzdanje, lične i socijalne veštine, inače deficitarne kod tinejdžera. Projekat „**Brojnije & aktivnije članstvo**“ je bio nadgradnja istog projekta iz prethodne godine, koji se, sa jedne strane, ticao omasovljenja članstva preko internet portala i društvenih mreža, a, sa druge strane, osposobljavanja aktivnih članova preko različitih obuka. Organizovano je sedam seminara za lokalne volontere, a neki od njih su poslani i na međunarodne treninge koje su organizovale domaće ili inostrane organizacije. Kao rezultat ovog projekta realizovane su mnoge humanitarne akcije u saradnji sa lokalnim institucijama, od kojih je bitno istaći akciju namenjenu osobama u staračkom domu, kampanju promocije zdrave hrane i zdravih stilova života, koja je napravila koheziju između nastavnika, učenika i njihovih roditelja, vršnjačke radionice o bezbednosti na internetu, prevenciji polno prenosivih bolesti, postavljanje ploča sa motivacionim porukama po Leskovcu, itd.



leadership skills, will motivate peers to become active in their community and promote healthy lifestyles. This was a win-win for both Parliament and those young people, most of them high school students, who gained self-confidence, personal and social skills, otherwise deficient in teenagers, through this engagement. The project “**More numerous & active membership**” was an upgrade of the same project from the previous year, which on the one hand concerned the promotion of membership through web portals and social networks, and on the other, the training of active members through various trainings. Seven seminars were organized for local volunteers, some of which were also sent to international trainings organized by local or foreign organizations. As a result of this project, many humanitarian actions were implemented in cooperation with local institutions, of which it is important to highlight the action aimed at people in the nursing home, a campaign to promote healthy food and healthy lifestyles, which created cohesion between teachers, students and their parents, peer workshops on internet safety, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, placement of message boards with motivational messages in Leskovac, etc.





Sa namerom da izvrši pritisak na institucije državne uprave i javna preduzeća da što brže sprovedu reformu dobrog upravljanja, Narodni parlament nastavlja trogodišnji projekat „Građani za dobro upravljanje - zagovaranje koje funkcioniše!“ (realizovan od 2013 do 2015). Projekat je dao odlične rezultate i brzo prerastao u nacionalnu inicijativu. Od 2016. do 2018, istom metodologijom i aktivnostima, Parlament sprovodi projekat „**Građani protiv loše uprave**“, čiji je cilj da obuči i ohrabri građane da se izbere za svoja ljudska i potrošačka prava, pružajući im pravne savete i pomoć u pisanju predstavki i zastupajući kolektivna prava građana preko inicijativa koje je pravni tim upućivao nadležnim ministarstvima. Kancelarija za besplatnu pravnu pomoć je do 2018. godine konstantno pomagala građanima cele Srbije da ostvare svoja prava. Samo je u 2016. godini, u oblasti zaštite ljudskih prava primljen 1.471 zahtev, a u oblasti potrošačkih 787 zahteva. Korisnicima van Leskovca je pomoć pružena preko telefona i preko formulara na sajtu. Da bi Narodni parlament došao do saznanja u kojoj meri je napravio promenu, 2018. godine je sproveden intervju sa korisnicima besplatne pravne pomoći preko telefona od kojih je traženo da ocene kvalitet usluge, dostupnost i, najvažnije, efektivnost. Na osnovu uzorka od 100 nasumično izabраних korisnika usluge besplatne pravne pomoći, dobijen je rezultat da je trideset petoro njih (potpuno i delimično) ostvarilo svoja prava zahvaljujući Kancelariji. Međutim, i to nije konačni rezultat uspeha rada Kancelarije, budući da je neizvesan ishod predmeta koji su ostali u postupku rešavanja. Da im je usluga bila od pomoći izjasnilo se 76%, a 99% anketiranih korisnika bi se javilo ponovo.

Pružajući različite vidove besplatne pravne pomoći građanima kojima je naneta šteta propisima koji su u koliziji sa zakonom ili Ustavom, pravni tim Narodnog parlamenta je primetio da se sve veći broj građana javljao zbog urušavanja potrošačkih prava. Najčešći razlog zbog koga su se građani javljali Kancelariji bio je odbijanje trgovca da prihvati reklamaciju na robu lošeg kvaliteta ili sa oštećenjem. Pošto tržišna inspekcija nema ovlašćenje da ispituje saobraznost robe, jedini način da potrošači ostvare svoja prava je pokretanje postupka pred sudom, na šta se oni nisu odlučivali zbog visokih troškova veštačenja i neizvesnog ishoda. Zato Parlament pokreće projekat „**Potrošačko savetovalište jugoistočne Srbije**“, čiji je cilj unapređenje sistema zaštite potrošačkih prava, uz finansijsku podršku Ministarstva trgovine, turizma i telekomunikacije. Projektni tim Narodnog parlamenta je, koristeći sve dostupne kanale komunikacije, informisao građane širom Srbije o njihovim pravima, načinima zaštite i obavezama trgovca koje proizilaze iz Zakona o zaštiti potrošača. Za pravnu pomoć se obratilo 787 potrošača; pravni tim je pružio 81 pravni savet, 649 infor-

2016

With the intention of putting pressure on public administration institutions and public enterprises to implement good governance reform as quickly as possible, the People's Parliament is continuing the three-year project "Citizens for good governance - advocacy that works!" (Implemented from 2013 to 2015). The project has produced excellent results and has quickly grown into a national initiative. From 2016 to 2018, through the same methodology and activities, Parliament implements the "Citizens Against Mismanagement" project, which aims to train and encourage citizens to fight for their human and consumer rights, providing them with legal advice and assistance in petitioning and advocacy citizens' collective rights, through initiatives submitted by the legal team to the competent ministries. Until 2018, the Legal Aid Office has consistently assisted citizens across Serbia to exercise their rights. In 2016, 1,471 requests were received in the field of human rights protection, and 787 in the area of consumer protection. Users outside Leskovac were assisted by telephone and online forms. In order to find out to what extent the National Assembly has made a change, in 2018 an interview was conducted with free legal aid beneficiaries, who were asked to rate the quality of service, availability and, most importantly, effectiveness. Based on a sample of 100 randomly selected free legal aid users, 35 (fully and partially) exercised their rights thanks to the Office. However, this is not the final result of the success of the Office's work, since the outcome of the cases left to be resolved is uncertain. 76% said that their service was helpful and 99% of the surveyed users would respond again.

By providing various forms of free legal assistance to citizens who have been harmed by regulations that conflict with the law or the Constitution, the legal team of the People's Parliament noted that an increasing number of citizens were reporting about the collapse of consumer rights. The most common reason citizens reported to the Office was the refusal of a merchant to accept complaints on goods of poor quality or with defects. Since the market inspectorate does not have the authority to examine the suitability of goods, the only way for consumers to exercise their rights is to bring proceedings before a court, which they did not decide because of the high cost of expert evaluation and uncertain outcome. That is why Parliament is launching the "Consumer Advice Center of Southeastern Serbia", which aims to improve the system of consumer rights protection, with financial support from the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications. The People's Parliament's project team, using all avail-





Sve do 2017. godine organizacije civilnog društva iz Leskovca i Vranja su za (su)finansiranje projektnih aktivnosti dobijale sredstva od lokalne samouprave i to bez ikakvih obaveza u vezi podnošenja izveštaja i računa kojim se dokazuje da je novac namenski potrošen. Ovakva praksa predstavljala je pogodno tlo za zloupotrebu novca poreskih obaveznika, što se odražavalo na reputaciju lokalnih OCD-a i samog Gradskog veća koje je odobravalo finansiranje njihovih projekata. Cilj Parlamentovog projekta „**OCD za veću odgovornost lokalnih javnih finansija**“ je bio povećanje fiskalne odgovornosti lokalne samouprave u Leskovcu i Vranju i uticaj na organizacije civilnog društva da daju svoj doprinos u promeni procesa raspodele budžeta i izveštavanja o namenskom utrošku sredstava. Najpre je održan trening za sve lokalne OCD u Leskovcu na kome su one informisane o postupcima usvajanja budžeta, upravljanja i kontrole javnih sredstava. Predstavljeni su im uspešni primeri praćenja utroška sredstava i napravljena je uporedna analiza sa postojećom praksom u Leskovcu. Sve to isto sprovedeno je i na sastanku lokalnih OCD u Vranju. U svojoj drugoj fazi projekat se bavio kampanjom javnog zagovaranja za veću fiskalnu odgovornost u pomenutim gradovima. Pozivajući se na mehanizam slobodnog pristupa informacijama od javnog značaja, Narodni parlament podnosi zahtev Gradskim većima Leskovca i Vranja za informacijom o odobrenim iznosima za finansiranje lokalnih OCD u prethodnih godinu i po dana, kao i kopije izveštaja primalaca sredstava o načinu utroška. Budući da Gradsko veće nije imalo izveštaje, kako se i očekivalo, tražena informacija nije dostavljena, pa se Parlament obratio Poverniku za informacije od javnog značaja i zaštitu podataka o ličnosti koji je preduzeo intervenciju. Uz velike napore, uključivanjem državnog revizora, projekat je ispunio svoju svrhu. Dodela sredstava se, nakon projektnih inicijative, vršila putem javnog poziva za finansiranje neprofitnih organizacija. Kriterijumi su bili transparentni, a po završetku konkursa je objavljena lista organizacija koje će biti finansirane odlukom Gradskog veća i iznos koji su dobile za realizaciju projekta.

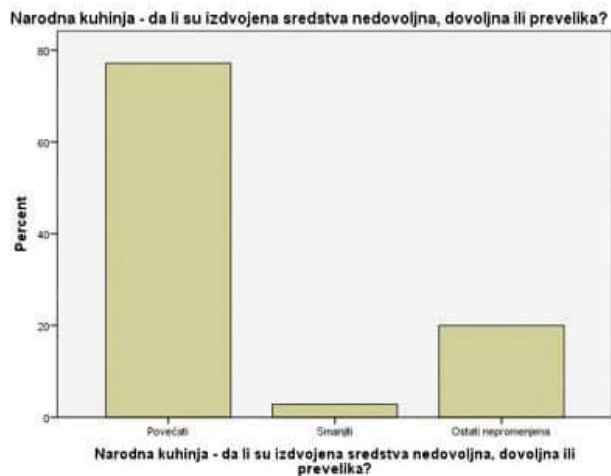
2017

Until 2017, civil society organizations from Leskovac and Vranje received /from/ local government funding to (co)finance project activities without any obligation to submit reports and invoices proving that the money had been spent purposefully. This practice represented a suitable ground for the misuse of taxpayers' money, which reflected on the reputation of local CSOs and the City Council itself, which approved the financing of their projects. The aim of Parliament's project "**CSOs for greater accountability of local public finances**" was to increase the fiscal responsibility of local governments in Leskovac and Vranje and to influence civil society organizations to contribute to changing the process of budget allocation and reporting on earmarked spending. First, training was held for all local CSOs in Leskovac, where they were informed about the procedures for budget adoption, management and control of public funds. Successful examples of cost monitoring were presented to them and a comparative analysis was made with the existing practice in Leskovac. The same was done at the meeting of local CSOs in Vranje. In its second phase, the project engaged in an advocacy campaign for greater fiscal responsibility in the cities mentioned. Referring to the mechanism of free access to information of public importance, the People's Parliament submits a request to the City Councils of Leskovac and Vranje for information on the appropriations for the financing of local CSOs in the previous year and a half, as well as copies of the recipients' reports on the manner of spending. As the City Council did not have the reports, as expected, the requested information was not provided. So, the Parliament approached the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Protection of Personal Information who intervened. With great efforts, involving the state auditor, the project fulfilled its purpose. Following the project initiative, the grant was made through a public call for funding for non-profit organizations. The criteria were transparent, and after the competition, a list of organizations to be funded by the City Council decision and the amount they received for the project implementation was published.



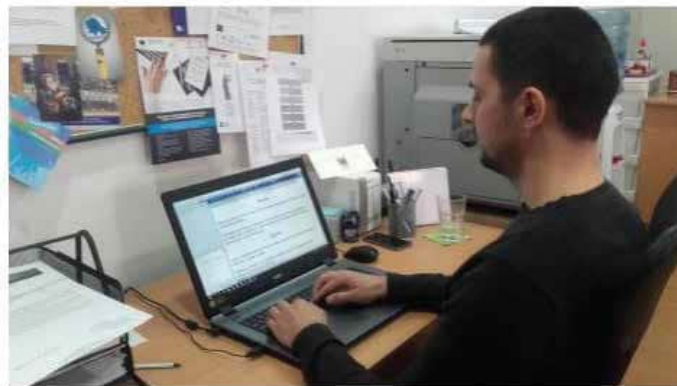
Opšti cilj reforme javne uprave je unapređenje njenog rada u skladu sa tzv. Evropskim administrativnim prostorom, a to znači: veća transparentnost usluga koje pruža, procedura za izvršavanje, zaštita prava korisnika usluga, kao i prava lica koja u okviru određene uprave pružaju usluge. Međutim, kada je reč o leskovačkoj Gradskoj upravi, nisu postojale informacije o procedurama izvršavanja usluga, potrebnoj dokumentaciji, odgovornim licima, broju podnetih, rešenih ili odbijenih zahteva, broju podnetih žalbi na prvostepena rešenja, itd. Sve ove činjenice bile su povod za projekat „Otvoreni podaci za kvalitetnije usluge“, čiji su ciljevi bili veća informisanost korisnika o uslugama i radu Gradske uprave Leskovca i unapređenje njenog kvaliteta rada. Narodni parlament je projekat započeo prikupljanjem, analizom i sistematizacijom podataka o uslugama Gradske uprave, za šta mu je bila potrebna saradnja sa predstavnicima uprava. Zbog nepotpunih podataka i nedostatka standardizovanih procedura za unos informacija, ova faza projekta je bila jako problematična. To je otežavalo praćenje njihovog toka, uporedne analize i sl. Upornošću i strpljenjem, projektni tim uspeva da, na osnovu obrađenih podataka, predstavi kroz istraživački rad. Sledeći važan korak bio je izrada internet stranice www.eprigovor.rs, odnosno portala na kom je predstavljeno istraživanje o uslugama i procedurama za njihovo pružanje. Na portalu su korisnici mogli da ulažu prigovore na rad službenika nadležnih za njihove zahteve, molbe ili predloge. Povratna informacija od nezadovoljnih građana, koja se kroz prigovor mogla dobiti, od značaja je za poboljšanje usluga odeljenja Gradske uprave. Pored digitalnog informisanja, građani su i preko flajera obavešteni o postupku podnošenja prigovora na kvalitet javnih usluga. Na flajeru se nalazio obrazac prigovora koji su građani mogli iskoristiti. Informisanjem građana o svim važnim aspektima pružanja usluga Gradske uprave i uspostavljanjem mehanizma za dobijanje povratne informacije kroz prigovor, praktično su stvoreni preduslovi za unapređenje rada javne uprave koja je bila korak bliže reformi.

Kao partner Beogradskom fondu za političku izuzetnost (BFPE) na projektu **“Lokalne samouprave, organizacije civilnog društva i mediji za odgovornije javne finansije”**, Udruženje Narodni parlament je bilo spona između Gradske uprave za finansije Leskovca i građana koji su učestvovali u planiranju budžeta za 2018. godinu,



Sajt na kome su vidljive sve aktivnosti grada Leskovca

Autor: Jugmedia 26.12.2017 04:02 pm



The overall objective of public administration reform is to improve its work in line with the so-called European Administrative Area, which means: greater transparency of the services it provides, procedures for implementation, protection of the rights of users of services, as well as the rights of persons providing services within a certain administration. However, when it came to the Leskovac City Administration, there was no information on the procedures for performing the services, the required documentation, the responsible persons, the number of submitted, resolved or rejected requests, the number of appeals against first instance decisions, etc. All these facts led to the project “Open Data for Better Services”, whose goals were to increase the awareness of users about the services and work of the City Administration of Leskovac and to improve its quality of work. The People’s Parliament started the project by collecting, analyzing and organizing data on the services of the City Administration, which required cooperation with the representatives of the administrations. Due to incomplete data and lack of standardized procedures for entering information, this phase of the project was utterly problematic. This made it difficult to monitor their flow, comparative analysis, etc. With persistence and patience, the project team manages to present, through the data processed and research work. The next important step was the creation of a website www.eprigovor.rs, that is, a portal presenting a survey of services and procedures for their provision. On the portal, users were able to complain about the work of officials responsible for their requests, requests or proposals. Feedback from dissatisfied citizens, which could be obtained through objection, is important for improving the services of the City Department. In addition to digital information, citizens were also informed through a flyer of the procedure for filing complaints about the quality of public services. The flyer contained a complaint form that citizens could use. By informing the citizens about all important aspects of the provision of services of the City Administration and establishing a mechanism for receiving feedback through the complaint, the preconditions for improving the work of the public administration were practically created, which was a step closer to reform.

As a partner to the Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence (BFPE) on the project “Local governments, civil society organizations and the media for more accountable public finances”, the People’s Parliament Association was the link between the City Administration for Finance of Leskovac and the citizens who participated in the budget planning



dajući predloge za jednokratnu pomoć u oblasti socijalne zaštite. Na uzorku od 362 građana, Parlament je sproveo upitnik sa građanima Leskovca i dobio predloge za drugačiju raspodelu budžeta grada Leskovca za program Socijalna i dečja zaštita. Veći iznos jednokratne pomoći Dnevnom boravku za osobe sa smetnjama u razvoju, za uslugu ličnog pratioca deteta, izgradnju rampe za lakši pristup osobama sa invaliditetom u zgradi Centra za socijalni rad, samo su neki od predloga koje su građani smatrali prioriternim. Narodni parlament je predloge za kvalitetnije usluge Prihvatišta za žrtve nasilja zatražio i od zaposlenih u Centru za socijalni rad. Istaknute su potrebe za sanacijom grejanja, i krova na objektu Prihvatišta, potom za obnovom zastarele opreme i nabavkom igračkaka i materijala za decu. Sve ulazne informacije i rezultate istraživanja upitnik, Parlament je prosledivao Gradskoj upravi za finansije sa kojom je održavao periodične sastanke. Kao udruženje koje iza sebe ima velike rezultate u javnom zagovaranju, Parlament je Gradskoj upravi dao još nekoliko sugestija radi efikasnijeg angažovanja građana: informisati građane preko letaka o mogućnosti učešća u kreiranju budžeta; organizovati javne skupove u mesnim zajednicama na kojima će se prikupljati predlozi; periodično sprovoditi ankete za ispitivanje budžetskih prioriteta; omogućiti podnošenje predloga građana preko e-maila, itd. Konačni ishodi ovog projekta su se odrazili na usvajanje svih predloga građana i uspostavljanje mehanizma da građani elektronski pošalju predloge vezane za budžet. Rebalansom budžeta, Leskovac je - za jednokratne pomoći, usluge ličnog pratioca deteta, personalne asistente i dnevni boravak za program socijalne i dečje zaštite - izdvojio dodatnih 13 miliona dinara, a sve zahvaljujući zajedničkoj akciji Narodnog parlamenta i gradskog Odeljenja za finansije.

Zbog postignutih rezultata u oblasti unapređenja javne uprave, Narodni parlament biva izabran od strane Ministarstva državne uprave i lokalne samouprave za učešće u radnoj grupi za izradu Akcionog plana za sprovođenje strategije reforme javne uprave 2018-2020.

Tema sedmodnevne omladinske razmene preko programa „Erasmus +“, koju je Narodni parlament organizovao u Leskovcu za 25 mladih iz Hrvatske, Makedonije i Srbije bila je medijska pismenost. Medijska pismenost je mogućnost pristupa, analize, procene i stvaranja medija u doba digitalnog algoritma. Pošto se preko svih medija, a naročito digitalnih, vodi „borba za pažnju“, pojedinac je

for 2018. year, making proposals for one-time assistance in the field of social protection. In a sample of 362 citizens, Parliament conducted a questionnaire with the citizens of Leskovac and received proposals for a different allocation of the Leskovac City budget for the Social and Child Welfare Program. A greater amount of one-time assistance to the Day Care Center for persons with disabilities, for the services of a personal escort of a child, to build a ramp for easier access for persons with disabilities in the Center for Social Work, are just some of the proposals that citizens considered to be a priority. The People's Parliament also requested proposals for better services of the Shelter for Victims of Violence from the employees of the Center for Social Work. The needs for the rehabilitation of the heating and the roof at the Shelter facility were emphasized, followed by the renovation of outdated equipment and the purchase of toys and materials for children. The Parliament forwarded all the background information and the results of the survey to the City Finance Authority, with whom it held periodic meetings. As an association that has great public advocacy results, Parliament has given the City Administration some more suggestions for more effective citizen engagement: informing citizens via leaflets about their ability to participate in budgeting; organize public meetings in local communities where proposals will be collected; Conduct periodically surveys to examine budget priorities: enable citizens to submit proposals via e-mail, etc. The final outcomes of this project were the adoption of all citizens' proposals and the establishment of a mechanism for citizens to submit budget-related proposals electronically. By rebalancing the budget, Leskovac allocated an additional 13 million dinars for one-time assistance, child support services, personal assistants and day care for a social and child welfare program, all thanks to a joint venture of the People's Parliament and the city's Finance Department.

Due to the achieved results in the field of improvement of public administration, the People's Parliament is elected by the Ministry of State Administration and Local Self-Government to participate in a working group in developing an Action Plan for the implementation of the Public Administration Reform Strategy 2018-2020.

The topic of the seven-day youth exchange through the 'Erasmus +' program, organized by the People's Parliament in Leskovac for 25 young people from Croatia, Macedonia, and Serbia - was media literacy. It is the ability to access, analyze, evaluate and create media in the age of



preplavljen informacijama od kojih sve nisu podjednako važne, niti sve imaju kredibilitet. Zbog toga je svrha seminara bila da se razvije kritičko mišljenje kod mladih u vezi medijskih sadržaja, kako bi prepoznali dezinformacije, senzacije, pristrasnost, sa jedne, a da sa druge strane kreiraju i plasiraju svoje sadržaje. Učesnici razmene „Nemoj kupiti!“ su diskutovali o tome koliko je internet promenio način percepcije medijskih poruka, o uticaju tradicionalnih medija danas, tipovima medijskih kanala, a tokom praktičnog dela razmene su naučili kako se oblikuje poruka i kako bi je trebalo plasirati preko različitih medijskih kanala, i tradicionalnih i digitalnih. Po povratku sa razmene, polaznici su stečeno znanje preneli svojim vršnjacima i uz pomoć lokalne organizacije koja ih je poslala na razmenu u Srbiju; kreirali su i objavljivali medijske sadržaje.



Kancelarija za pružanje besplatne pravne pomoći i Potrošačko savetovalište jugoistočne Srbije, kojima upravlja tročlani pravni tim Narodnog parlamenta, u 2017. godini beleži fantastične rezultate. Ukupan broj ispunjenih zahteva za pravnom pomoći je bio 1.948 zahteva, od toga su 1.123 bila iz oblasti ljudskih prava, a 825 iz oblasti potrošačkih prava. Upućeno je 112 formalnih pisama ministarstvima, agencijama, lokalnim samoupravama, javnim preduzećima, ombudsmanu, povereniku za informacije od javnog značaja i zaštitu podataka o ličnosti, Kancelariji Vlade za saradnju sa OCD, itd. Pokrenuto je 19 novih inicijativa javnog zagovaranja u vezi kršenja ljudskih prava zbog državne administracije, koja se kosi sa zakonima. Što se tiče potrošačkih prava, u 2017. godini je pokrenuto 14 novih inicijativa za zaštitu kolektivnih prava potrošača kod Ministarstva trgovine, turizma i telekomunikacija.

digital algorithms. As the “attention span” is waged through all media, especially digital media, the individual is flooded with information. All of them are not equally important or credible. Therefore, the purpose of the seminar was to develop critical thinking among young people regarding media content, in order to recognize misinformation, sensations, bias, on the one hand, and to create and market their content on the other. The participants of the “Don’t buy!” exchange discussed how much the internet has changed the media perception, the impact of traditional media today, the types of media channels, and, then - during the practical part of the exchange - learned how to design a message and marketing it through different media channels, both traditional and digital. Upon their return from the exchange, the trainees shared their knowledge with their peers and, with the help of a local organization that sent them for an exchange to Serbia, created and published media content.

Juna 2017. godine Narodni parlament biva izabran kao Regionalni volonterski centar jugoistočne Srbije. Volonteri su organizovali pet javnih događaja namenjenih mladim, potencijalnim volonterima i tako promovisali duh aktivizma. Volontiranjem u Narodnom parlamentu mladi su dobijali mogućnost da učestvuju u programima EU za mlade, kao što je „Erasmus +“, Evropska volonterska služba i Evropska fondacija za mlade, a to je način za njihov lični i profesionalni razvoj i povećanje šanse da dođu do posla koji žele.

In 2017, the Office for Free Legal Aid and Consumer Counseling of Southeastern Serbia, managed by the three-member legal team of the People’s Parliament, scored fantastic results. The total number of requests for legal aid was 1,948, of which 1,123 were in the field of human rights and 825 were of consumer rights. 112 formal letters were sent to ministries, agencies, local governments, public companies, the Ombudsman, the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Personal Data Protection, the Government Office for Cooperation with CSOs, etc. 19 new advocacy initiatives have been launched to address human rights abuses by the state administration, which is in conflict with the law. Regarding consumer rights, 14 new initiatives for the protection of collective consumer rights were initiated by the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications in 2017.



In June 2017, the People’s Parliament is elected as the Regional Volunteer Center of Southeastern Serbia. Volunteers organized five public events aimed at young, potential volunteers, thus promoting the spirit of activism. By volunteering at the People’s Parliament, young people were given the opportunity to participate in EU youth programs such as ‘Erasmus +’, the European Voluntary Service and the European Youth Foundation, which is a way for their personal and professional development. These increase their chances of getting a job they want.



Projekat „Potrošačko savetovalište jugoistočne Srbije“, kojim je rukovodio Petar Đurović, treću godinu zaredom je bio podržan od Ministarstva trgovine, turizma i telekomunikacija. Davanjem pravnih saveta, sastavljanjem predstavi i reklamacija, sudskim i vansudskim zastupanjem potrošača i pokretanjem inicijativa za zaštitu kolektivnih interesa potrošača pred Ministarstvom, projekat je pružao pravnu pomoć potrošačima na teritoriji cele Srbije. U toku desetomesečnog perioda, Savetovalištu se javilo oko 500 korisnika, a ukupni broj pruženih pravnih informacija iznosi 63, pravnih saveta 33, broj napisanih podnesaka je 125, broj zastupanja kod trgovaca 11 i na kraju, broj sudskih i vansudskih zastupanja je tri. Ukupno je pruženo 235 pravnih usluga. U istom periodu, podneto je osam inicijativa za zaštitu kolektivnih interesa potrošača, a rešeno četiri u korist potrošača. Odluke koje donelo Ministarstvo se odnose na korektivnu izjavu najvećih operatera u Srbiji da će u ugovoru sa korisnicima promeniti dotadašnju nepravičnu praksu - da za pre vremena raskid ugovora potrošač plaća naknadu u iznosu koji značajno premašuje iznos pretrpljene štete operatera. Broj procenjenih potrošača, zaštićenih ovim kolektivnim inicijativama je procenjen na 2-2,5 miliona građana. Potrošači, kao primarna ciljna grupa projekta će biti preventivno zaštićeni od nepravičnih ugovora sa operaterima i troškova, koje bi podneli u slučaju raskida ugovora. Po broju podnetih zahteva iz ranijih godina (46), Savetovalište Narodnog parlamenta je lider¹⁰ u zaštiti potrošačkih prava u Srbiji. Nezavisnom ocenom evaluatora koji je na nasumičnom uzorku od 50 korisnika ispitaio njihovo zadovoljstvo uslugom Savetovališta, dobijeni su sledeći rezultati: 78% ispitanika se izjasnilo da se, zahvaljujući pravnoj pomoći i edukaciji, oseća samopouzdanije i kompetentnije u borbi za svoja potrošačka prava, a 96% ispitanika je smatralo da ovo Savetovalište treba da postoji i dalje. I pored korenitih promena koje je Potrošačko savetovalište napravilo u životu potrošača i kvalitetno sprovedenih projektnih aktivnosti, Ministarstvo trgovine, turizma i telekomunikacija odbija da finansira nastavak projekta, odbacivši

10 Sve ostale registrovane organizacije zajedno su do danas pokrenule možda desetak ovakvih inicijativa.

2018

The project “Consumer Advice Center of Southeast Serbia”, managed by Petar Djurovic, was supported by the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications for the third consecutive year. By providing legal advice, compiling petitions and complaints, judicial and extrajudicial representation of consumers and launching initiatives to protect the collective interests of consumers before the Ministry, the project provided legal assistance to consumers throughout Serbia. During the ten-month period, about 500 users appeared to the Counseling Center, and the total number of legal information provided was 63, legal advice 33, the number of written submissions was 125, the number of representations with traders 11 and lastly, the number of judicial and extrajudicial representations was three. A total of 235 legal services were provided. In the same period, eight initiatives were taken to protect the collective interests of consumers, and four were resolved in favor of consumers. The decisions made by the Ministry relating to the corrective statement of the largest operators in Serbia that in the contract with customers it will change the previous unfair practice - that for early termination of the contract the consumer pays compensation in the amount that significantly exceeds the amount of damage suffered by the operator. The number of estimated consumers protected by these collective initiatives is estimated at 2-2.5 million citizens. Consumers, as the primary target group of the project, will be preventively protected from unfair contracts with operators and the co expenses they would incur in case of contract termination. According to the number of requests from previous years (46), the People’s Parliament Counseling Center is a leader¹⁰ in consumer rights protection in Serbia. An independent evaluation by an evaluator who, on a random sample of 50 users, surveyed their satisfaction with the Counseling Service, obtained the following results: 78% of respondents stated that thanks to legal aid and education, they feel more confident and competent in their fight for their consumer rights, and 96% respondents felt that this Counseling Center should continue to exist. Despite the radical changes made by the Consumer Counseling Center in the life of consumers for free legal aid, since the Counseling Center had national

¹⁰ All the other registered organizations have launched perhaps a dozen such initiatives together.



konkursnu dokumentaciju Narodnog parlamenta zbog neuvezane stranice projektne prijave. Prekidom ovog projekta, građani cele Srbije su uskraćeni za besplatnu pravnu pomoć jer je Savetovalište imalo nacionalnu pokrivenost (za potrošače van Leskovca pravna pomoć je pružana preko telefona i formulara na sajtu).

Pilot projektom „Uspostavljanje programa podrške učenju dece iz ugroženih grupa u Leskovcu“ Udruženje Narodni parlament dotiče dve ranjive i zapostavljene društvene grupe i uspostavlja među njima uzajamno korisnu vezu. Grupu direktnih korisnika su činili učenici 4. razreda osnovnih škola iz socijalno ugroženih porodica i to: romska deca, koja zbog nedovoljnog poznavanja srpskog jezika imaju teškoća u socijalnoj i nastavnoj adaptaciji pa veliki deo njih napušta osnovnu školu i deca bez roditeljskog staranja, za koje ne postoji podrška u procesu integracije u školski sistem. Drugu ciljnu grupu su predstavljali dugoročno nezaposleni mladi sa zvanjem nastavnika, koji ne mogu da nađu posao zato što nemaju prethodno radno iskustvo, niti ga mogu steći zato što poslodavci pri regrutovanju traže iskustvo od bar tri godine. I to je „začarani krug“. Zato je Parlament uspostavio odličnu simbiozu, tako što je preko javnog poziva izabrao četiri dugoročno nezaposlena nastavnika i obučio za rad sa decom koja pripadaju osetljivoj grupi. U isto vreme, po preporuci Centra za socijalni rad i nastavnika osnovnih škola, izabrano je dvadeset četvoro dece koja odgovaraju prvoj ciljnoj grupi. Nakon toga, regrutovani nastavnici su u periodu školske 2018-2019. godine držali dodatnu nastavu za doškolaвање dece i njihovu adaptaciju. Radilo se u malim grupama; jedan nastavnik je podučavao šest deteta, a plan učenja je izrađen u koheziji sa nastavnice i roditeljima/starateljima dece. Na ovaj način, nezaposleni su stekli kratko radno iskustvo i privremenu finansijsku stabilnost, dok su romska deca i deca iz hraniteljskih porodica dobila veće samopouzdanje i stekli veštine adaptacije. Dugoročni cilj projekta je bio da ova praksa, koja je dala rezultate, bude argument u zagovaranju da Grad Leskovac ubuduće finansira program podrške učenju deci iz socijalno ugroženih porodica. Međutim, u trenutku izrade ove publikacije, proces budžeta za 2020. godinu Grada još uvek nije u postupku.



coverage for quality project activities, the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications refused to finance the continuation of the project, rejecting the People's Parliament tender documentation. With the termination of this project, citizens of the whole of Serbia were denied. For consumers outside Leskovac, legal assistance was provided over the phone and on the website.

With the pilot project **“Establishing a Program for Supporting the Learning of Children from Vulnerable Groups in Leskovac”**, the People's Parliament Association touches on two vulnerable and neglected social groups and establishes a mutually beneficial link between them. The group of direct beneficiaries consisted of the 4th-grade students of elementary schools from socially disadvantaged families: Roma children, who, due to insufficient knowledge of the Serbian language, have difficulties in social and teaching adaptation, and a large part of them leave primary school and children without parental care, for whom there is support in the process of integration into the school system. The second target group consisted of long-term unemployed young teachers, who cannot find a job because they have no previous work experience, nor can they acquire it because employers have been seeking recruitment experience of at least three years. And it's a “vicious circle.” That is why Parliament has established an excellent symbiosis by selecting four long-term unemployed teachers through a public call and trained them to work with children from a vulnerable group. At the same time, on the recommendation of the Center for Social Work and primary school teachers, twenty-four children were selected to fit the first target group. Thereafter, the recruited teachers held additional classes for the education of children and their adaptation in the school year 2018/19. It was done in small groups: one teacher taught six children, and a learning plan was developed in cohesion with teachers and parents/guardians of children. In this way, the unemployed gained short work experience and temporary financial stability, while Roma children and children from foster families gained greater confidence and acquired adaptation skills. The long-term goal of the project was to make the practice - which has promising results- an argument in advocating that the City of Leskovac in the future fund a program to support the learning of children from socially disadvantaged families. However, at the time of this publication, the City's 2020 budget process is still pending.





Sa ostvarenim značajnim rezultatima tokom dvadesetogodišnjeg uticajanja na javnu upravu, angažovanja drugih udruženja za inicijative zagovaranja i pružanja mentorske podrške neformalnim grupama, udruženjima, lokalnim samoupravama i preduzetnicima, Narodni parlament je stekao reputaciju autoriteta znanja u civilnom sektoru. Zato među retkima biva odabran da bude član Konzorcijuma organizacija okupljenih oko Građanskih inicijativa, koje će u trogodišnjem projektu „Resurs centar za organizacije civilnog društva u Srbiji“, finansiranom od Delegacije Evropske unije u Republici Srbiji, raditi na osnaživanju organizacija civilnog društva, u periodu 2018-2021. Ovo osnaživanje se odnosi na pomoć u njihovom strateškom razvoju, izgradnji baze podrške, povećanju efektivnosti i održivosti. U praksi, Udruženje Narodni parlament svakog radnog dana „otvara svoja vrata“ za savetovanja iz različitih oblasti rada civilnog sektora (izrada predloga projekata i budžeta, poreski i finansijski propisi za novoosnovana udruženja, itd). Sa druge strane, organizacijama koje žele da izvrše pritisak na donosiocje odluka na lokalnom ili nacionalnom nivou, Parlament pruža mentorsku podršku za javno zagovaranje u vezi sa javnim politikama. Kako je predviđeno projektom, do 2021. godine će raditi na osmišljavanju, planiranju i sprovođenju kampanja javnog zastupanja mentorisanih organizacija. Rezultati koji se očekuju nakon završetka projekta su: veća uloga OCD u postupcima donošenja odluka i kreiranja javnih politika, kao i jača sinergija između civilnog sektora i javne uprave u procesima demokratizacije.

Novi Zakon o izvršenju i obezbeđenju je usvojen 2015. godine sa ciljem da omogući smanjenja potraživanja poverilaca i efikasnost pravosuđa. Međutim, tokom njegovog sprovođenja javili su se problemi u praksi. Građani Srbije nisu adekvatno informisani o pravima i obavezama koje imaju u postupku izvršenja, dok je i sam prenos poruke od izvršitelja do građana nepouzdan. Nakon dva pokušaja dostave obavještenja o pokretanju postupka izvršenja na kućnu adresu građana (pri čemu ne postoji obaveza pribavljanja dokaza o pokušaju dostave), sud preko oglasne table obavješta građane o prinudnoj naplati potraživanja preko javnih izvršitelja. Kada se nađu u takvoj situaciji, građani se prvo obrate organizacijama za zaštitu potrošača i upravo su one prepoznate kao neutralni akteri koji bi trebalo da nadgledaju rad javnih izvršitelja, prepoznaju slabost u

With significant results achieved over the 20 years of influencing public administration, engaging other advocacy initiatives associations and providing mentoring support to informal groups, associations, local governments and entrepreneurs, the People's Parliament has gained a reputation as a knowledge authority in the civil sector. That is why, among the few, he is selected to be a member of the Consortium of organizations gathered around Civic Initiatives, which will work on strengthening civil society organizations in the three-year project “Resource Center for Civil Society Organizations in Serbia”, funded by the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia 2018-2021. This empowerment is about helping them develop strategically, build a support base, increase effectiveness and sustainability. In practice, the People's Parliament Association “opens its doors” every day for consulting in different fields of work of the civil sector (drafting of projects and budgets, tax and financial regulations for newly formed associations, etc.). On the other hand, to organizations seeking to pressure local or national decision-makers, Parliament provides mentoring support for public policy advocacy. As envisioned in the project, by 2021, they will work on designing, planning and implementing public advocacy campaigns for mentored organizations. The results expected after the completion of the project are a greater role for CSOs in decision-making and policy-making processes, as well as stronger synergies between the civil sector and public administration in democratization processes.

The new Law on Enforcement and Security was adopted in 2015 with the aim of facilitating the reduction of creditors' claims and the efficiency of the judiciary. However, there were problems in practice during its implementation. The citizens of Serbia are not adequately informed about the rights and obligations they have in the enforcement process, while the very transmission of the message from the executor to the citizens is unreliable. After two attempts to submit a notice of initiation of enforcement proceedings to the citizens' home address (with no obligation to obtain evidence of attempted delivery), the court informs the citizens through the notice board about the forced collection of claims through public bailiffs. When faced with such a situation, citizens first approach consumer protection organizations and they are recognized as



procedurama i daju predloge da se uspostave efikasni mehanizmi i da, sa druge strane, informišu građane. U kontekstu nadgledanja lokalnog mehanizma zaštite prava potrošača u izvršnom postupku, Narodni parlament je postao partner Centru za evropsku politiku (CEP), koji sprovodi projekat „**Pristup pravosuđu u izvršnim postupcima - izgradnja modela kroz prizmu zaštite potrošača**“. Parlament aprila organizuje okrugli sto, kome su prisustvovali predstavnici organizacija za zaštitu potrošača i organizacija za zaštitu ljudskih prava, kao i advokati koji imaju iskustva u zastupanju lica nad kojima je pokrenut postupak izvršenja. Oni su tom prilikom identifikovali probleme u praksi i došli do predloga kako bi se mogli ukloniti. Kada je reč o mehanizmu obaveštavanja, učesnici su se usaglasili da bi bilo efikasno dostavljati pismena obaveštenja izvršitelja preko Pošte Srbije i postavljati sva obaveštenja iz izvršnog postupka na elektronskoj oglasnoj tabli suda. Zatim, uvesti poseban sudski delovodnik u kome se upisuje vreme postavljanja i skidanja obaveštenja iz izvršnog postupka na oglasnoj tabli suda, proširiti ulogu OCD u edukaciji građana o njihovim pravima u izvršnom postupku, itd. Narodni parlament je potpisao memorandum o razumevanju sa Komorom javnih izvršitelja. Ova saradnja, koja je inače započeta u oktobru, Info danom organizovanim u Leskovcu, zasniva se na razmeni podataka i mišljenja u vezi sa praksom u postupcima javnih izvršenja. Ulazne informacije sa ovog Info dana i okruglog stola su, preko Centra za evropsku politiku, upućeni svim zainteresovanim stranama koju učestvuju u sprovođenju Zakona o izvršenju i obezbeđenju.

2019. godina je za Narodni parlament, bez sumnje, bila godina učešća u snažnim koalicijama, okupljajući ljude od znanja i iskustva, koji se bave nacionalnim pitanjima, delujući na lokalnom ili okružnom nivou. Sličnu ulogu Parlament ima i na projektu „**Otvorena vrata pravosuđa**“, koji je okupio 11 članova (organizacije koje se bave ljudskim pravima i strukovna udruženja pravosuđa), dok je nosilac projekta Komitet pravnika za ljudska prava (JUKOM). Cilj ovog projekta je povećanje poverenja građana u rad pravosudnih institucija, projekat bi trebalo da stvori mehanizme za uspostavljanje dijaloga između građana i pravosudnog sistema i ukloni sve komunikacione barijere na njihovoj relaciji. Kao komunikacioni kanali za uspostavljanje dijaloga među njima biće digitalna platforma, digitalni mediji i blog postove. Uz lokalni doprinos organizacija članica konzorcijuma, predstavnici pravosuđa treba da uspostave proaktivan i pristupačan odnos sa građanima, kako bi građani kao korisnici bolje razumeli svoja prava sa jedne strane i granice ingerencije predstavnika pravosuđa, sa druge strane. Narodni parlament će se, kao i ostali partneri na projektu, baviti i istraživanjem potreba i poteškoća građana u njihovom svakodnevnom iskustvu sa pravosuđem i razloga za nedovoljno poverenje u pravosudni sistem. Sve ulazne informacije će biti razmotrene u formulisanju javnih politika. U saradnji sa Vrhovnim kasacionim i Osnovnim sudom u Leskovcu, Parlament je za građane Leskovca organizovao Tematska otvorena vrata na temu „**Zašto suđenja dugo traju**“. Koncept ovog otvorenog foruma za diskusiju sa građanima je bio da građani iz drugačije perspektive, kroz dijalog sa predstavnicima pravosuđa, reše brojne dileme koje imaju kao trenutni ili potencijalni učesnici u sudskom postupku. U okviru ostalih predviđenih aktivnosti, projekat će preko članova konzorcijuma i nadalje pružati programsku podršku za 15 organizacija civilnog društva iz Srbije, prethodno odabranih preko javnog poziva, u nameri da razviju interaktivnu komunikaciju između građana kao korisnika, civilnog društva i pravosuđa na nivou lokalne zajednice.

neutral actors who should monitor the work of public enforcers, identify weaknesses in procedures and make proposals to put in place effective mechanisms and, on the other hand, inform citizens. In the context of monitoring the local consumer protection mechanism in enforcement proceedings, the People's Parliament has become a partner to the Center for European Policy (CEP), which is implementing the project "Access to justice in enforcement proceedings - building models through the prism of consumer protection". Parliament organizes a roundtable in April, attended by representatives of consumer and human rights organizations, as well as attorneys who have experience in representing individuals - who have been prosecuted. On that occasion, they identified problems in practice and came up with suggestions that they could be removed. With regard to the notification mechanism, the participants agreed that it would be efficient to submit written notices to the executor through the Serbian Post and to place all notices of enforcement proceedings on the court's electronic bulletin board. Next, introduce a special court clerk, which records the time of placing and removing notices from the enforcement proceedings on the court bulletin board, expanding the role of CSOs in educating citizens about their rights in enforcement proceedings, etc. The People's Parliament has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Chamber of Public Executives. This cooperation, which was initiated in October by Info Day organized in Leskovac, is based on the exchange of data and opinions regarding practices in public enforcement proceedings. Incoming information from this Info Day and roundtable was sent, through the Center for European Policy, to all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Law on Enforcement and Security.

2019 was, without a doubt, a year for the People's Parliament to participate in strong coalitions, bringing together people of knowledge and experience, dealing with national issues, acting at the local or district level. Parliament has a similar role to play in the "Open Doors Justice Project" which has brought together 11 members (human rights organizations and professional associations of the judiciary) and is responsible for the Committee of Lawyers for Human Rights (JUKOM). The aim of this project is to increase citizens' confidence in the work of judicial institutions. The project should create mechanisms for establishing a dialogue between citizens and the judicial system and remove all communication barriers in their relationship. As communication channels for establishing a dialogue among them will be a digital platform, digital media and blog posts. With the local input of consortium member organizations, judiciary representatives should establish a proactive and approachable relationship with citizens so that citizens, as beneficiaries, can better understand their rights on the one hand and the boundaries of the jurisdiction of judicial representatives on the other. The People's Parliament, like other project partners, will also look into the needs and difficulties of citizens in their daily experience with the judiciary and the reasons for their lack of confidence in the justice system. All input will be considered in the formulation of public policies. In cooperation with the Supreme Court of Cassation and the Basic Court in Leskovac, Parliament organized a Thematic Open Door for the Citizens of Leskovac on "Why Trials Are Long." The concept of this open forum for discussion with citizens was that citizens from a different perspective, through a dialogue with the representatives of the judiciary, solve numerous dilemmas they have as current or potential participants in the court process. As part of the other envisaged activities, the project will continue to provide programmatic support to 15 civil society organizations from Serbia, previously selected through a public call, through consortium members, with the aim of developing interactive communication between citizens as beneficiaries, civil society and the judiciary at the local community level.

Izdavač: Udruženje Narodni parlament
www.parlament.org.rs
office@parlament.org.rs

Tekstovi: Andrijana Mitrović
Lektura: Dragan Radović
Prevod: Marijana Antanasković
Dizajn: S. Đorđević
Štampa: "SVEN" Niš

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www.parlament.org.rs
office@parlament.org.rs

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