



Gender-based Discrimination and Labour in the Western Balkans

Implemented by:













WOMEN'S RIGHTS CENTER CENTAR ZA ŽENSKA PRAVA





About the Research

- By a coalition of 6 women's rights organisations in the WB
- Research part of 46-month regional Action to address genderbased discrimination and further women's labour rights, funded by EU, co-funded by Sida
- Report draws from longer reports for each country
- Aims to provide information where lacking
- Serves as a basis for regional advocacy strategy, grants
- Establishes a baseline for comparison in 2021





Methodology

- Legal analysis
- Literature review
- Data from institutions (rarely available)
- Online survey
 - Total respondents: 6,948 people
 - 90% completed: 4,569 (77% women, 23% men)
 - Primarily urban, educated, women
- 57 in-depth interviews with women about discrimination at work
- 323 interviews with representatives of relevant institutions, CSOs





Legal Analysis

Implemented by:











WOMEN'S RIGHTS CENTER CENTAR ZA ŽENSKA PRAVA





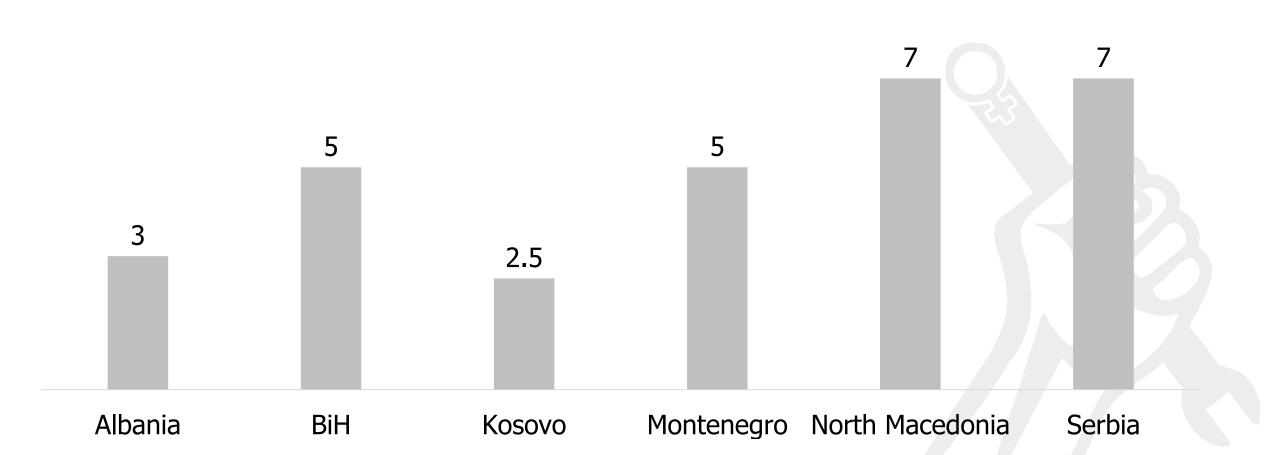
Key Transposition Issues

- Exceptions (Albania, BiH, Montenegro, Serbia)
- Victimisation (BiH, Montenegro, Serbia)
- Self-employment (Kosovo, Montenegro, NM, Serbia)
- Sharing the burden of proof (Albania, BiH, Serbia)
- Standing of associations (Albania, Montenegro, Kosovo, Serbia)
- Maternity, Paternity and Parental Leave (all)





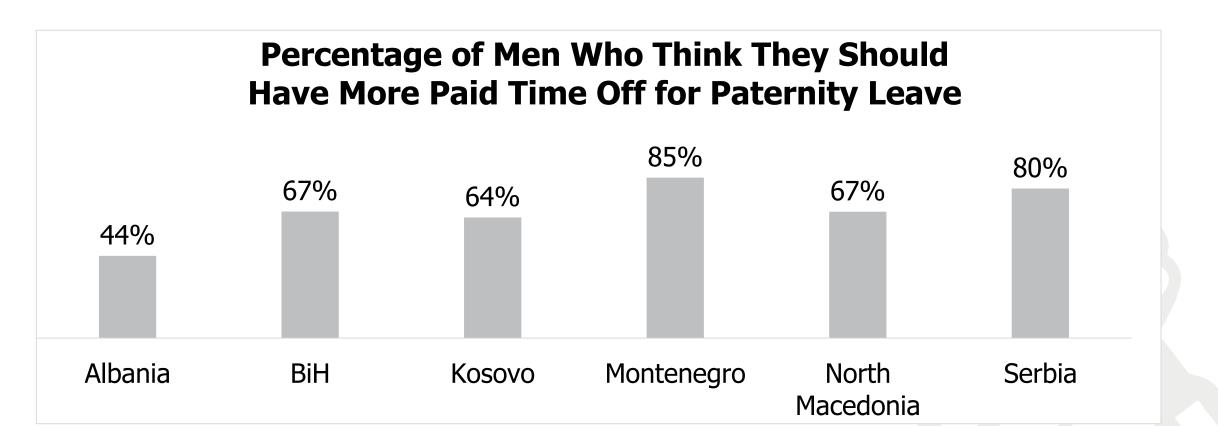
Paternity Leave Length in Days







Research Shows Many Men Support







Fragmentation and Overlap

- Labour Law
 - discrimination in labour
- Law on Protection from Discrimination
 - discrimination in non-labour
- Law on Gender Equality furthering gender equality
- Fraczek, S., Huszka, B. and Körtvélyesi, Z. (European Commission, 2016)
- Kacarska, S. (Routledge, 2016)





Implementation and Enforcement

- Standards not applied evenly as part of the visa liberalisation process
 - (Sedelmeier 2009; Beveridge 2008; Bretherton 2006; Krizsan and Zentai 2006; Sloat 2006; Krizsan and Papp 2005)
- Sanctions seem low to be considered "effective, proportionate and dissuasive".
- Implementation remains an issue





Perceptions and Prevalence



Implemented by:











WOMEN'S RIGHTS CENTER CENTAR ZA ŽENSKA PRAVA

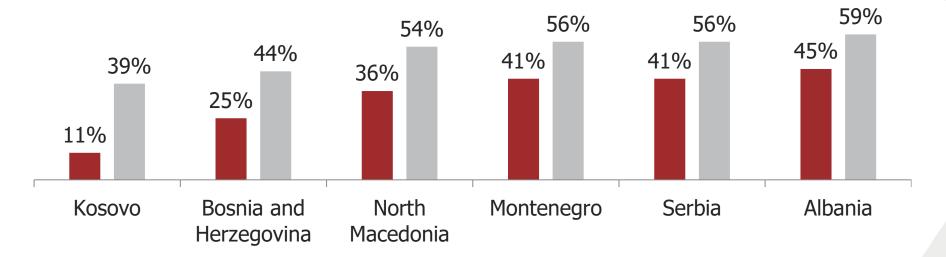




Employment Rate 2018



■ Women ■ Men



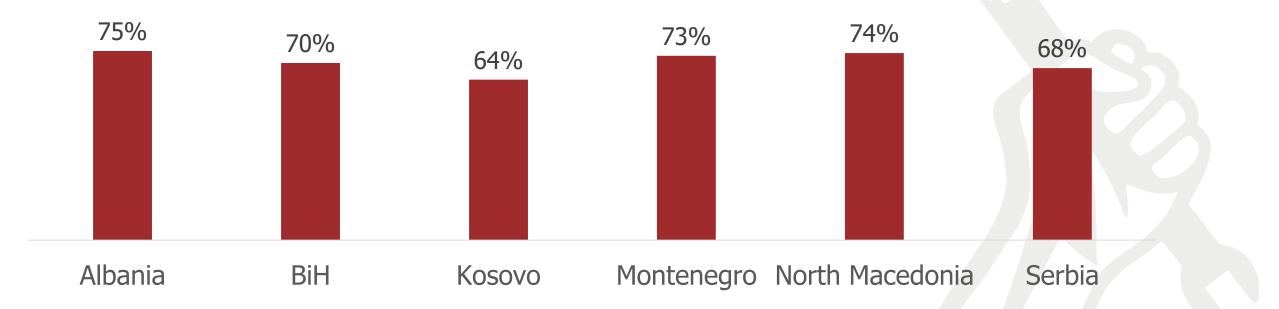
*Source: World Bank, SEE Jobs Gateway, based on data provided by national statistical offices and Eurostat, 2018





Discrimination in Hiring

Experience with at least one potentially discriminatory interview question

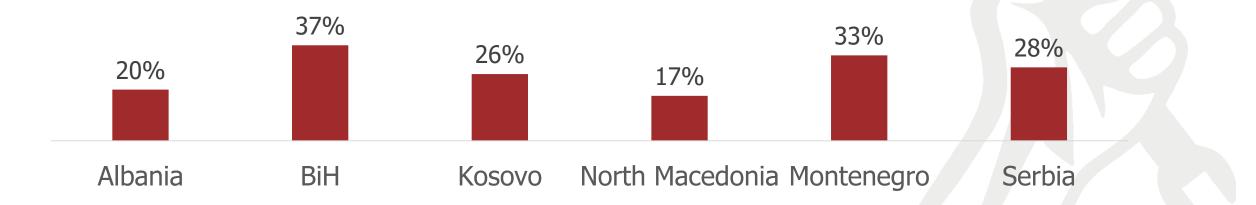






Violations of Maternity Leave Rights

Neither Paid Nor Received Government Benefit during Maternity Leave







66 I lost my job due to pregnancy and I worked three years in [the company]. I was four months pregnant when I told my superiors. I lost my job in a week.

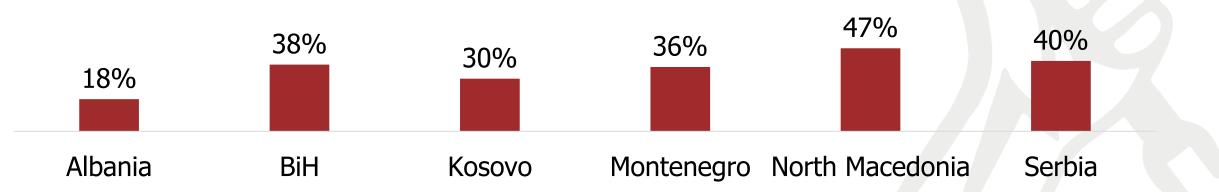
- Woman, 24, North Macedonia





Sexual Harassment at Work

Experienced at least One form of sexual harassment at work







66 The head of the company wanted to sleep with me for me to be promoted.

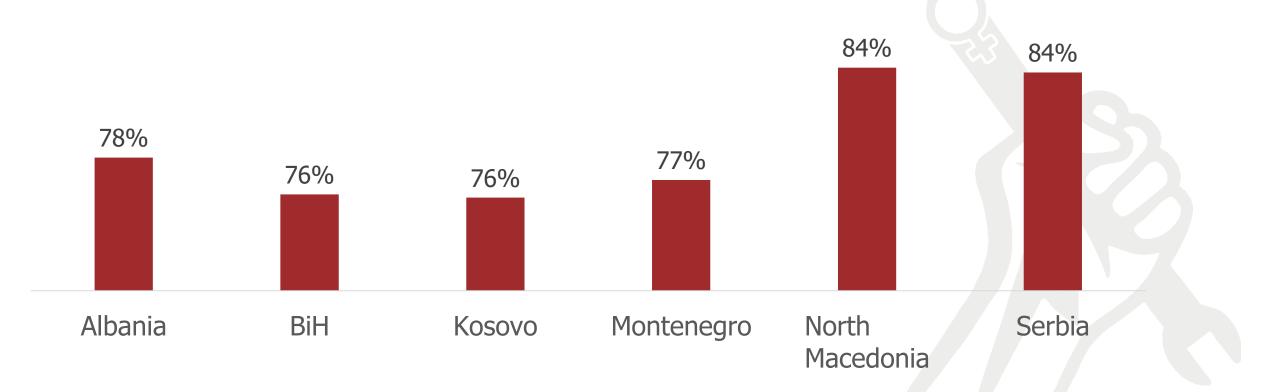
- Woman, age 30, Serbia





Reporting Gender-based Discrimination

Experienced Gender-based Discrimination but Did Not Report It







Solution Instead of reporting sexual harassment, I quit the job. I am certain that none of the institutions will respond to my complaint, and I have no trust in them.

- Woman, age 29, Serbia





66 I don't want to lose my job. That's why I endure.

-Woman, 47, Montenegro





Reporting Gender-based Discrimination

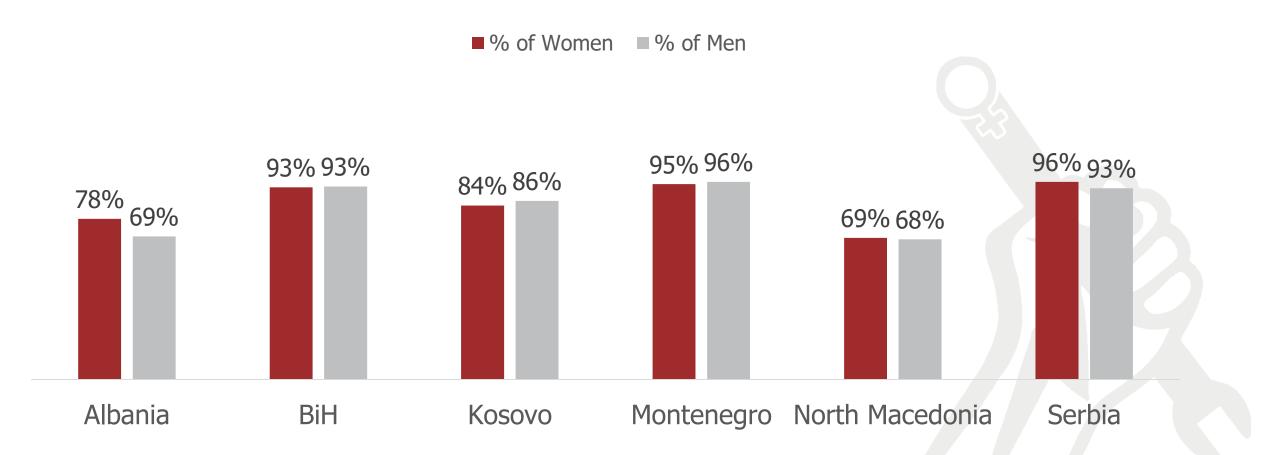
Reported Experienced Gender-based Discrimination to the Labour Inspectorate







Aware Gender-based Discrimination Is Illegal







Institutional Response

Implemented by:











WOMEN'S RIGHTS CENTER CENTAR ZA ŽENSKA PRAVA





Institutional Response in WB

- Lack of reporting hinders institutions' ability to assist
- Thus, lack experience, case law
- Labour Inspectorates did not seem to consider treating gender-based discrimination a priority
- Ombudspersons seemed very knowledgeable, but little used as few people know their role
- Generally, poor data management
- Workers had minimal knowledge or trust in unions, which limited unions' ability to offer support.





Recommendations

Implemented by:











WOMEN'S RIGHTS CENTER CENTAR ZA ŽENSKA PRAVA





WB Legal Frameworks

- Amend to reduce fragmentation and ensure proper protection.
- Clarify and expand provisions related to victimisation consistent with EU Equal Treatment Directives (BiH, Montenegro, Serbia).
- Amend the anti-discrimination framework to protect selfemployed persons as required by the Self-employment Directive (Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia).





WB Legal Frameworks

- Improve provisions related to the sharing of the burden of proof in discrimination cases (Albania, BiH, Serbia).
- Increase financial sanctions to a level that reflects the severity of discrimination.
- Revise phrasing to better reflect the principle of third-party standing outlined in the EU Equal Treatment Directives, allowing CSOs to support victims in making complaints (Albania, Montenegro, Kosovo and Serbia).





Key Recommendations for Institutions

- Improve data management regarding cases assisted, disaggregated by gender
- Institutionalize obligatory training (GBD, sexual harassment)
- Launch intersectoral awareness campaigns, increasing citizens' knowledge on how to file claims; improve trust
 - Target also employers
- Increase number, capacities and oversight of labour inspectors





Key Recommendations for the EU

- Require implementation of institutional reforms to better address labour-related gender-based discrimination as a conditionality of the EU accession process.
- Encourage all WB countries to amend their legal frameworks in line with EU directives, including the new EU Work-Life Balance Directive.
- Continuously monitor gender-based discrimination in labour via Country Reports, using a consistent regional approach.
- Apply political pressure for governments to implement research recommendations via **policy dialogues** (GAP II)





Key Recommendations for the EU

- Continue meeting women's rights organisations to monitor reforms (GAP II).
- Encourage contractors to cooperate with women's rights organisations, which have expertise to offer (GAP II).
 E.g., furthering capacities of police, prosecutors, judges
- Continue supporting women's rights organisations to:
 - Raise awareness
 - Advise women
 - Provide legal aid
 - Monitor and hold institutions accountable