The communist regime in Yugoslavia started to fall in 1990. When the war broke out 1990, a strong need for organizations in all part of the country became a fact. Especially strong became the need for women organizations because of systematic rapes and other outrages. Through the whole war women suffered and were violated and hurt because the whole social network was damaged around them. The women organizations had no difficulties to organize themselves, because they had existed since 1864. What they needed was a new structure, new identity and new ideas about how to be stronger and how to increase membership. While the war was going on full scale in 1993, the organization Kvinna till Kvinna (in Sweden) was established. It was some members who reacted on the violations the women were exposed to, and they chose to economically support the women organization who already existed in Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia. At the same time Swedish Sida also acted by sending personnel to the same area. Sida’s mission was to create strong nationally and locally democratic organizations. With Sida’s and Kvinna till Kvinna’s methodologically and financial help the process was speeding up to make the women organization in Bosnia-Herzegovina safer, stronger and bigger.

The aim of this paper is to discuss the relations between Sida, Kvinna till Kvinna and the women organizations in Serbia. What kind of a relationship do they have? What does the cooperation look like? Are all parts satisfied with the cooperation or is it only a power relation between the donor and the receiver? A relation where the donor has the power and the receiver is powerless and without any authority to influence the work?