BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

STRATEGY TO COUNTER TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND ACTION PLAN 2013-2015

CPRC

Ministarstvo sigurnosti Bosne i Hercegovine
Министарство сигурности Босне и Херцеговине
Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina

British Embassy
Sarajevo

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Strategy to Counter Trafficking in Human Beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013 – 2015 and Action Plan for implementation of Strategy to Counter Trafficking in Human Beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013 – 2015 (adopted at 43rd session of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina held on 26 March 2013)

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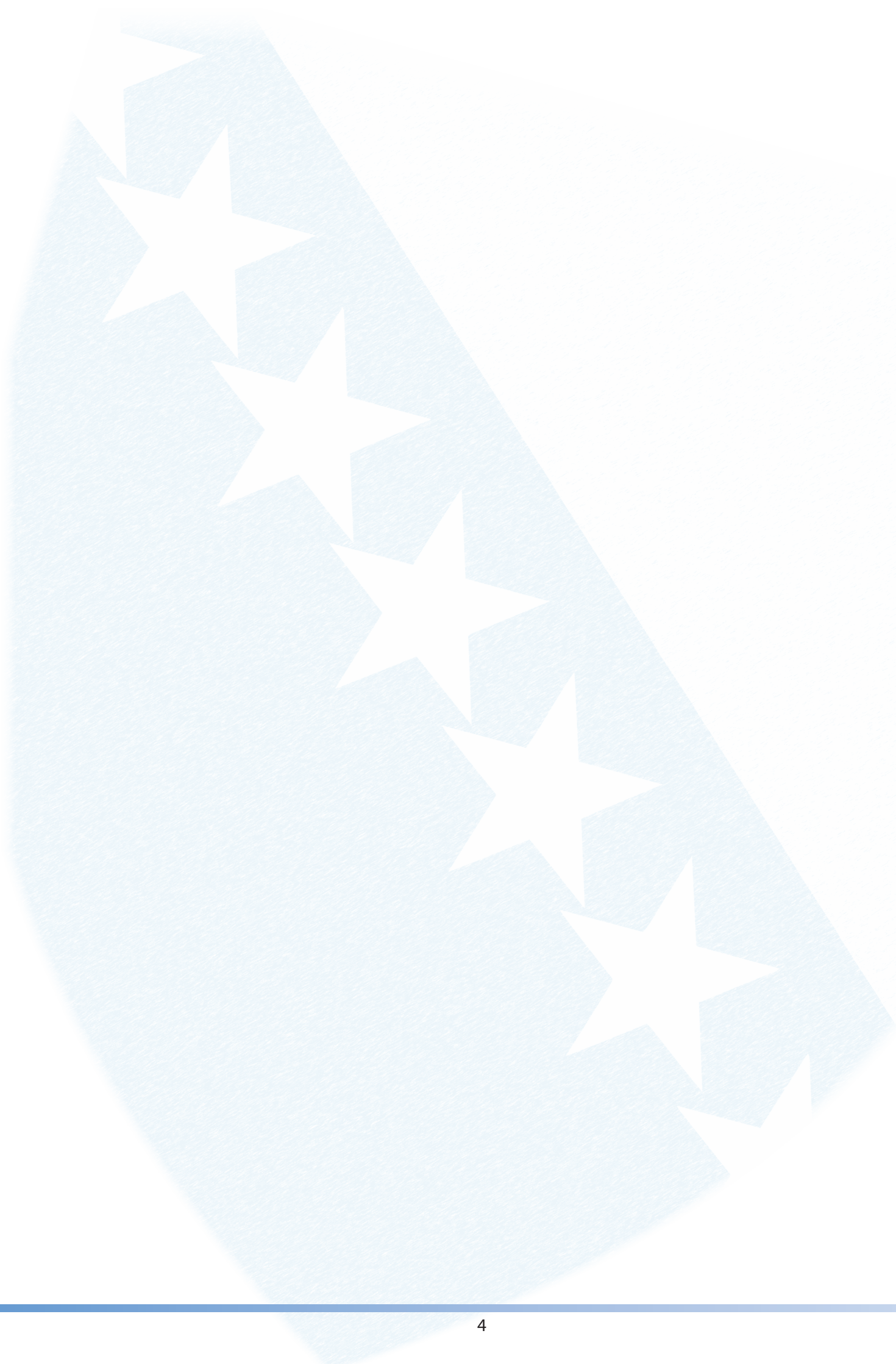


INTRODUCTION

Ever since the initial recognition of the THB issue, Bosnia and Herzegovina undertakes planned, harmonised and long-term measures to keep it under control. In the past period, we have created, adopted, and implemented different policy and legal acts in forms of strategies and action plans that defined basic policies and action guidelines for combating this phenomenon.

Objectively estimated, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in rather short period of time and despite the extremely complex circumstances, has achieved significant results in combating the THB in its territory. The confirmation of this statement is visible from numerous indicators that are harmonious in showing that the problem in Bosnia and Herzegovina is still present but is of significantly smaller scope than it used to be. The thing that primarily influenced such state of play is the activities of competent institutions in prevention and suppressing trafficking in human beings. In order to qualitatively upgrade achieved results to a higher level, we had to design a new strategic document in an entirely innovative manner. The new approach meant the full participation of civil society organisations in drafting proposal of the Strategy to Counter the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013-2015, along with the comprehensive process of consultations among all the subjects involved; the domestic, foreign and/or the international ones. Party responsible for the Strategy design activity was Office of the State Coordinator for Combating the THB and Illegal Migrations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, in cooperation with Criminal Policy Research Centre and with the support from Government of Great Britain has created a draft of the document.

The content of the Strategy clearly shows that it is an objective one, critically oriented, and methodologically ground, which was undoubtedly contributed by the comments, suggestions, and the proposals by large number of the subjects consulted. This is also evidenced by the evaluations and the assessments of the current state of play in combating the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which resulted in variety of useful recommendations that become integral part of the Strategy itself. The result of the enhanced approach in strategic planning for combating the THB is a general strategic document that approaches the THB phenomenon both from a broader, and from a more focused perspective. In the case of the former, the efficient combating of the THB is viewed as an integral part of the attempts to reach standards of the EU, and the process of harmonisation with the Acquis Communitarie set by the recommendations

of the European Partnership, the Progress Report, and Stabilisation and Association Agreement. Wider strategic perspectives of this document treat the THB as one aspect of the asymmetric threat within the NATO integration process framework. On the other hand, from the more focused perspective, the efficient combating of THB is viewed through prism of protection of victims who, after identification and the rescue, are in need of all the assistance and protection to ensure their reintegration and to prevent the re-victimisation. In that course, this document contains variety of preventive and repressive measures, heterogeneous in nature, whose implementation should contribute to the decrease in number of the THB victims, and to the protection of human rights in general.

LEADING PRINCIPLES IN STRATEGY DESIGN

Trafficking in human beings is a criminality, often with features of an organised crime, but at the same is a severe violation of human rights guaranteed by the international laws and the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as by entity Constitutions, and the Statute of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Awareness of some of the phenomenon's basic features points out to the need of comprehensive and harmonized responses by all the structures and the levels of government and civil society, and the coordination and cooperation of all the players involved in responding to the THB issue. Such responses demand for the activities' guiding principles, whose implementation would ensure that the actions of the competent governmental institutions and civil society are focused on efficient suppressing of the THB. Institutions of government, and the civil society, in implementation of the THB suppressing activities shall therefore act in concord with following principles:

Respecting human rights: All activities performed by the institutions of government, and organisations of civil society will begin from the premises that human rights, freedoms, and dignity of the THB victims are of paramount importance, and as such must be respected, while each and every victim must be provided with all the assistance and protection required.

Participation and responsibility of the government: Obligation of the state to protect the rights and the freedoms of its citizens also means being responsible for creating conditions that enables every person to feel safe from violence within its territory. Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities are thus obliged to establish an organised, efficient, and sustainable system for combating the THB by which they can suppress it, and protect and assist the THB victims.

Interdisciplinary and multi-sector approach: Trafficking in human beings is a complex issue whose resolution demands a well-coordinated, interdisciplinary, and multi-sector approach that is focused on prevention, protection of witnesses and victims, persecution of the traffickers, and enhancing international cooperation and partnership of all the relevant players. Only coordinated activities and equal advances in each of the fields can fruit in visible results in suppressing the THB.

Non-discrimination: Often, the things that cause and trigger the THB are related to discrimination of the minorities and vulnerable social groups, discriminatory and restrictive migration policy, gender based discrimination, and significant presence of prejudices related to sexual services sector. Therefore, all the activities of the THB suppression must have their grounds in prohibiting discriminatory practices.

Inclusion of wider social community: The complexity of the THB suppression demands that wider community, especially the organisations of civil society, get involved in relevant actions in order to win in suppressing the phenomenon. Therefore, it is important to come up with an approach that would enable utilisation of civil society organisation resources, and would develop mechanisms for cooperation and activity coordination.

Sustainability: Planning that is based on realistic resources is the fundamental model to ensure the sustainability of the activities planned for suppressing the THB. In addition, reliance on other potential resources and sources of funding should be taken in to consideration in planning and implementation of the strategic activities.

International and regional cooperation: Trafficking in humans is often of trans-border nature, which means that its suppression requires for building of efficient cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level in fields of prevention, prosecution of the perpetrators, and protection and assistance for the THB victims.

Protection and respecting children's rights: All activities taken towards children victims, and children under the risk of becoming the THB victims, should be based on international standards for protection of human rights, especially the principles of protection and respecting children's rights, as determined by the UN Convention on Children's' rights from 1989, and Optional protocol on Trade in Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. Child victims are entitled to special protective measures pursuant to their specific rights and needs, regardless to their legal status as children and as the victims. In all activities focused on children under the risk and children-victims, the best interest of the child must be of the prime importance.

Gender specific approach: Specificities of the THB are especially reflected in differences of trafficking in males and females that are most visible in forms of exploitation of the victims and in recruitment methods. Thus, the measures for assistance and support to victims have to be gender-specific and respectful of different needs of the male and the female victims.

CURRENT THB IN BIH SITUATION ANALYSES

A. Information sources

Level of implementation of the Action Plan for Suppressing Trafficking in Human Beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina for period 2008-2012 can be estimated on the bases of secondary data, more precisely the Annual Reports on the THB situation and implementation of the Action Plan for every individual year; the documents composed and submitted to BIH Council of Ministers by State Coordinator for combating trafficking in human beings and illegal migrations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These reports also provide for evaluation of efficiency of the policies defined, or more precisely, the State Action Plan as a whole and its final outcomes. Additionally, the assessment on efficiency of policies and the activities can be done by taking into consideration the reports and evaluations of the international organisations, and governments of certain states who monitor and report on the THB situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The most important of these papers are: Report of the Special Rapporteur of the UN Secretary General on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, by Sigma Huda, on the mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2005, Reports of the European Commission on the progress of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the European Parliament and the Council, from 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011; and Reports on trafficking in Persons (TIP Report by the US State Secretariat) - especially the last two statements for 2010, and for 2011.

In evaluating efficiency of policies and actions, one should definitely take in to consideration the documents of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) that, within its mandate, pays special attention to suppressing the THB. Their two latest rapports, namely: Trafficking in Human Beings and Responses of the Domestic Criminal Justice system - A Critical review of the law and Emerging Practice in Bosnia and Herzegovina in Light of Core International Standards from 2009, and Review of Legislation Pertaining to Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina, are especially valuable, along with Trafficking in Human Beings for Purposes of Labour Exploitation – A reference Paper for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Council of Europe and GRETA report, expected in early 2013, will certainly play an important role in future planning and evaluation activities.

In addition, the design of constitutive strategic elements within this document is based upon the primary data collected in order to enable the analysis of the current situation and implementation of strategic activities in combating the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The data have been collected through field research, more precisely by organising and implementing a line of focused group interviews with representatives of large

number of institutions, and civil society organisations that are involved in combating trafficking in humans. Observations of the professionals, systematic processing of their experiences, and taking into consideration the recommendations made by the field practitioners should surely contribute to the quality of the topic strategic document.

B. Strategic framework for designing specific measures and activities

Since 2001, Bosnia and Herzegovina approaches the THB combating activities in a planned and organised manner. The policies and the actions have been defined by three Action Plans, namely for prevention of the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2001-2003, for combating the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2005-2007, and for prevention of the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina for period 2008-2012.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, in defining and implementation of the policies, has taken the guidance from many relevant sources including the international standards set by Council of Europe Convention on Actions Against Trafficking in Human Beings, and UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons. In the future, besides with these international documents, Bosnia and Herzegovina shall harmonise its policy and actions for combating the THB with the EU standards, in coherence with Stabilisation and Association Agreement, and especially with recently adopted Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and Council, from April 5th 2011, on Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Protection of the Victims, which has replaced earlier legal acts of the EU on trafficking in persons.

C. Statistics on registered THB cases in Bosnia and Herzegovina and at the region

Official indicators on number of the THB registered cases are significant determinant for the design of strategic framework for actions of all competent bodies that are actively engaged in responding to this phenomenon. Although these indicators cannot give utterly reliable insight into the extent of the trafficking issue, they are nevertheless the indispensable indicators to estimate the trends of the phenomenon for a certain period.

The key fault of this type of official indicators is related to the proportion between the data presented and so-called “dark figure”, relating to number of criminal acts really perpetrated in the period , but remain unknown to the authorities due to various causes. In that line, the data presented should be observed only as a segment of the overall analyses of situation and efficacy of formal social reaction to the THB phenomenon.

The following data be presented are referring to the scope and trends of trafficking crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2006-2011 years, presented in relation to the number of registered offenders; the total number of registered victims in this period; and the comparative analysis of these data in relation to the neighbouring countries in the region.

Year	Number of perpetrators	Number of victims
2006	77	71
2007	65	41
2008	53	33
2009	23	69
2010	22	25
2011	27	35
TOTAL	**240**	**239**

Table 1. Cumulative overview on the THB situation, registered number of perpetrators, and number of victims detected.

Analysis of cumulative data on THB situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina for period 2006-2012, observed through prism of total registered perpetrators and the victims, indicates the tendency of decrease in scope of the problem. Such conclusion can be made directly out of the data that point out to the fact that both indicators are in trend of constant decline, which creates the first impression that the situation in this field is currently better than it used to be in the previous years.

However, the qualitative dimension of the THB issue in Bosnia and Herzegovina reveals that nowadays, in contrast to the previous years, there are increasing numbers of domestic victims whose age threshold is dropping from year to year, and that in general it is getting much harder to detect cases of trafficking. This can be seen from the official reports by the State Coordinator for Combating the THB, and from the reports of many international organisations that monitor the situation of the issue, which are all coherent in their statements that Bosnia and Herzegovina is the country of destination, transit, and the origin; and that the victims are of different age, often children, and that they are being exploited in various ways. In addition, the aforementioned reports indicate that there was a sort of dislocation of human trafficking from the public locations (like restaurants) to private rooms, which certainly complicates the whole process of fighting this phenomenon. All of the above indicates that the problem of trafficking in persons, observed through the official indicators, in general is quantitatively reduced, but also that it phenomenologically adjusted to the new circumstances.

Such situation means that, in the incoming period, the institutions of formal control will be faced with brand new challenges, both in field of prevention and in field of repressive actions. It is required that the issue be thoroughly researched, its etiological dimension (what causes it) determined, and its real scope and manifestations made known. The next step is to inform the public and the professionals with the findings, and to have timely and focused actions on the THB suppression. Finally, we must engage in increasing distance between the supply of services provided by the THB victims and the demand for them. One possibility for such action is in regulation, co regulation, and auto regulation of media contents that serve as a bypass between the offer and the demand. Furthermore, the valuable options lay in introducing proactive strategic orientations in work of law enforcement so as to collect the THB data on their own initiative, covertly and systematically, and in education of the professionals on the most efficient methods of utilising certain investigative actions. Providing these goals are achieved, then one may speak objectively of cutbacks in the problem of the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the incoming strategic period.

Year	BiH	Croatia	Serbia	Montenegro	Macedonia
2006	77	N/A	84	N/A	N/A
2007	65	N/A	74	3	5
2008	53	N/A	81	7	25
2009	23	N/A	94	4	17
2010	22	N/A	99	6	25
2011	27	N/A	52	0	30
TOTAL	**240**	**N/A**	**484**	**20**	**102**

Table 2. Comparative data overview on the THB in relation to number of the perpetrators registered.

Year	BiH	Croatia	Serbia	Montenegro	Macedonia
2006	71	N/A	84	N/A	N/A
2007	41	N/A	74	3	5
2008	33	N/A	81	7	25
2009	69	N/A	94	4	17
2010	25	N/A	99	6	25
2011	35	N/A	52	0	30
TOTAL	**239**	**N/A**	**484**	**20**	**102**

Table 3. Comparative data overview on the THB in relation to number of the victims registered.

If official data on number of perpetrators and the victims of the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina in period 2006-2011 are compared with the data of the same sort from the neighbouring countries of the region, quite a few conclusions can be made. From the perspective of comparison, it is visible that Bosnia and Herzegovina holds second place in regards to absolute figure on cases registered, namely total of 239 trafficking victims detected. In this period, almost half that number of victims was detected in Macedonia, while the situation in Croatia, in relation to this parameter, is much more favourable than in these three countries. In Montenegro, there is certainly the lowest number of trafficking victims registered. However, it is a comparison that is not a reflection of the greater or lesser presence of the trafficking problem in these countries, because the data are not relativised, which in itself is not a reliable way to compare the situation of trafficking. On the other hand, all of this suggests that the THB phenomenon is certainly present in the region, especially taking into account the differences in the number of registered offenders and the victims, which is reason enough for intensifying cooperation between countries of the region in combating this phenomenon. As already mentioned, the data presented are not relativised in relation to the population in these countries, or some other criteria, but it can generally be said that Bosnia and Herzegovina is at the top of the list of regional statistics of reported cases of human trafficking. The Strategic Plan will, in its content and structure of programmed measures and activities will be particularly dedicated to the improvement of the existing level of regional cooperation in combating trafficking.

D. State Action Plan 2008-2012 implementation analyses

D.1 Systems of support

Under the first strategic objective of the State Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2008-2012 (in further text referred to as to the SAP), which refers to the improvement of the system of support in combating trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were specific activities implemented, which can be evaluated positively, while the part of the planned measures still remains not implemented. Comprehensive analysis of the discrepancy detected in the implementation of this strategic goal, can clearly identify those strategic areas that need to be continuously worked on in order to achieve the results expected. Below, there is a review of the results achieved along with the recommendations for improving the system of support.

a) Analysis of success

Field of **improvement of legal and regulative measures** is the initial part of the development of systematic support in combating the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The overall objective of this part of the SAP is to ensure unified legal treatment of trafficking in persons. In this regard, there are two objectives set that should ensure an adequate harmonization of national criminal legislation with appropriate sources from the Council of Europe and the European Union, and in the subsequent phase an adequate harmonization of criminal laws in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At this point, it can be determined that the first objective has been met in a satisfactory degree, while the implementation of activities to realize second strategic goal, (which is in the domain of internal harmonization of criminal laws' provisions, at the level of state, entities and Brčko District), which should regulate the body of trafficking crime in the unified way, which would then provide the unified approach to the prosecution and punishment of traffickers , and the unified approach and the level of protection and assistance for victims and witnesses, is still lagging behind. Thus, it can be stated that planned measure of drafting and adopting amendments to the criminal codes is only partly implemented. The judgement is based in the fact that in 2010 there was an adoption of amendments to the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, by which the criminal offense of "Trafficking in persons" (Art. 186) has been harmonised and brought in alignment with pertinent international standards. This is noticeable from the revised provision of this article in which the concept of human trafficking is redefined, an array of aggravating circumstances in the commission of the offense are prescribed, forms of complicity are precisely defined, and which, under certain conditions, criminalizes the use of services provided by trafficking victims. Importantly, the revised provision contain grounds for seizure of the assets used to carry out criminal acts of trafficking, and prescribes the prospect of temporary or permanent closure of establishments and facilities used for the purposes of trafficking. Harmonizing Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Criminal Code of the Republika Srpska, and Criminal Code of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the revised provisions of the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina has not been made yet.

When it comes to the second planned measure that envisaged the development and adoption of amendments to the Law on Health Care and Insurance whose amendments, in harmony with the international reference sources, would have provided mechanisms to recognize trafficking victims as the beneficiaries of free health care, it can be stated that this measure was not implemented at all. It is a significant deficiency in the overall implementation of the SAP because the adequate standards for free medical care for trafficking victims currently are not provided neither in the primary, secondary, nor in tertiary level of the healthcare. Thus, the victims of human trafficking, unless health-insured, are unable to use the health care system services. In consequence, this wears off the current extent of this protection form by victims being treated within medical emergency services and/or within shelters and safe houses of non-governmental organizations specialized for this type of assistance, which is certainly not enough for a complete health care for this group of vulnerable categories.

The same conclusion is imposed in respect of implementation of third of the planned measures, which envisaged drafting and adopting amendments to the Law on Social Welfare and Protection, which would, in accordance with the international standards, recognise trafficking victims as the beneficiaries of the social welfare support. Judging by the results of the practice analysis, such score on the results of the last two measures is a direct outcome of lack of coordination between the state institutions; namely the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina - as the executive agency for the implementation of two strategic measures, with the entity level and Brčko District institutions, which were supposed to be partners in the implementation.

It is important to emphasize that this matter is in the domains that are the responsibility of the entity governments' institutions, and it is them who have the major responsibility to improve the situation. Responsible Ministry on the state level coordinates these policies and it is important that in the future required cooperation be achieved so as to adequately regulate these important issues. Victims of trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina certainly do deserve and need significant support from the public authority institutions, while providing free health care and social assistance is only a part of such efforts.

In the existing constitutional and legal order of Bosnia and Herzegovina, institutional coordination has a significant place in building of systems of support for combating the THB. In that line, the SAP envisages four specific measures, which ,if implemented, would improve the coordination of activities of the relevant institutions at the state level, entity level, cantonal and Brčko District levels, as well as their coordination with the civil society and international organizations.

The analysis of practices and the results achieved in the domain of institutional coordination suggests that a measure planned to reorganize Ministry of Security, by establishing the Department that would provide professional, administrative, and technical support to the State Group and all other stakeholders in the implementation of the National Action Plan, has been fully implemented in 2009. The newly established Department to Counter Trafficking is an organizational unit within the Department for International Cooperation and European Integration of the Ministry of Security, and it fully provides necessary support to the relevant parties involved in the implementation of the SAP. However, it is evident that there are two positions still not filled, out of the three that were anticipated by the Rulebook on Systematization of Working Posts. In addition to the lack of qualified human resources, the Department lacks funds for the implementation of program activities.

When it comes to the measure that anticipated establishing department for combating cyber criminal within the police forces and agencies at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it should be noted that only a handful of police agencies has this kind of capacity to combat trafficking in the field of combating cyber crime. Thus, it can be stated that, so far, the implementation of this strategic measures has been only partial. Still, it is important to point out to the certain steps forward in implementing this measure. Those are primarily related to the fact that in period from 2008 to 2010 ,in cooperation with representatives of competent ministries and institutions, following activities were implemented: an analysis of the system to protect children from pornography and paedophilia in Bosnia-Herzegovina was made and the recommendations for its improvement were given, and that hardware and software forensic equipment for police officers of FBIH Ministry of Interior , RS Ministry of Interior, and Brčko District police who work in this field has been procured. Furthermore, a study visit for 14 representatives from the government, the prosecutors' offices, police forces, and INTERPOL to Republic of Italy Police Department to Combat Child Pornography and

Paedophilia has been organized, in addition to series of training for police officers, prosecutors, and judges. And last, but not least important , the first State Action Plan for Enhancing System of child protection from sexual abuse, and exploitation of children through information and communication technologies was made and adopted. Cooperation with International Forum of Solidarity- Emmaus, in regards to establishing Centre for safe Internet, has been established. Within the frame of this project a SOS Hotline to report children abuse via the Internet has been established, educational websites for kids, teens and parents were designed and uploaded, and it is expected that help-and-support-line will soon be operational, along with a web portal for education of computer science teachers. This "hotline" has become a member In Hope International, the world's largest association of SOS hotline service, which enables Bosnia and Herzegovina to access their database as a very important resource. In addition, intensive advocating is in progress for the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, and the adoption of the proposal to amend the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina that address these issues and their mutual alignment.

Measure to expand the State Group for Combating Trafficking with one representative from Ministry of Civil Affairs (the Department of Health, Labour, and Social Welfare), Gender agencies, the State Investigation and Protection Agency, and from organizations of civil society, respectively, has not been implemented. Besides that, the State Group with its four subgroups, which is the main mechanism for policymaking at state level, has not been operational for three years.

Measure aimed to institutionally establish regional working groups to coordinate, monitor, and implement activities to combat trafficking at the local level is fully implemented. Regional Monitoring Teams have been established through the implementation of the SUSTAIN project. All the members have been appointed, their training conducted, and the guidelines for conduct of the teams have been adopted. The teams were created upon the SIPA structure and its regional office in Sarajevo, Mostar, Tuzla, and Banja Luka. By analyzing the practice, we learned that in some parts of the country, regardless of the newly established Regional Monitoring Teams, there are cases of establishing regional mechanisms of coordination by non-governmental organization, whose previous work is usually evaluated as successful.

Capacity building is a necessary prerequisite for ensuring efficient system of support in combating the THB. This is evident from the content of the SAP within the goal, which anticipates institutionalization, and standardization of trainings for professionals in the relevant institutions involved in the activities of anti-trafficking efforts. It is evident that the training of the professionals holds a very significant position within the overall design of the SAP, which is furthermore confirmed by the four measures planned, whose implementation was in sort of a progress. Specifically, the first of the planned measures, which anticipates developing new, and / or adapting the existing training materials and manuals, and their inclusion in the existing program of police training cannot be reliably assessed. Namely, the education and training of police takes place at different levels, and its participants come from number of different institutions (the police academies in the entities, and the Agency for training and professional development) that have their own standards of education and training of police officers. Judging by the curriculum for the training and education, it can be said that, in certain scope, those refer to police conduct in relation to the criminal offense of trafficking. However, the SAP anticipates for standardization of teaching materials for these purposes, and the specialization of certain training topics (e.g. modes of interviewing victims), as well as for an increase in number of trained police officers, especially those specialized in dealing with this issue, which was not significantly tackled in the previous period . Moreover, the SAP within the same objective, anticipates the measure that proposes developing new and adapting the existing educational materials and manuals, which would be included in the existing program of training of judges and prosecutors.

If we take into account the results of the practice analysis, it can be concluded that within the executive agencies for the implementation of these strategic policy measures - specifically the Centres for Training of Judges and Prosecutors in the entities (the JPTC), there were activities undertaken which enabled that the topics related to human trafficking exist within the annual program of training of judges and prosecutors. Furthermore, for the purposes of education on human trafficking, the JPTC of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the IOM, has developed a manual that was used in seminars and other forms of education of this category of professionals. Thus, we can say that certain activities have been undertaken to implement analyzed strategic measure. The remaining two measures within this strategic objective, relating to the education of professionals in combating the THB, are designed for other categories

of professionals. Primarily we refer to the measure that anticipates developing new and adaptation of existing educational materials and training manuals for the staff of the Centres for Social Work and Welfare. According to the outcomes in the field, we can state that this measure has been implemented in year of 2009, by cooperation of the Ministry of Security - Department for Combating Trafficking with Catholic Relief Service (CRS), which resulted in development of the manuals necessary for dealing with victims, and in trainings conducted for social workers. A similar situation is with the latest strategic measure within the framework of this objective, which targeted entirely different professional population. In particular, its implementation should have resulted in inclusion of training on human trafficking into existing training programs for teachers. Judging by the official reports of the competent institution, there were the trainings implemented in primary and secondary schools for a significant number of teachers who would transfer the knowledge to their students, while the topic of human trafficking has been introduced into the curricula and programs in six cantons and in Brčko District. In order to implement these activities comprehensively, the Guidelines for teacher and educational materials for students have been made and distributed to all schools. All of the aforementioned indicates that the education and training of professionals is one of the positive examples of success in the implementation of the SAP, and that the specific strategic measures for the future should be programmed upon the experience gained in this field.

In order that adequate, timely, and accurate decisions can be made on the strategic level, anti-trafficking information management plays a significant role at the level of support system. In this regard, the development of the SAP anticipates developing state-level information management system to regulate and to conduct the collection, processing, preservation, and use of data on trafficking in general, and especially on registered traffickers and victims identified. In order to have this strategic goal fully implemented, the SAP has three specific measures that have recently been implemented with different intensity. The first of these measures is related to the collection and dissemination of information on human trafficking at regular intervals. There are reliable indicators of its successful implementation. Coordinator's Office regularly prepares and distributes Annual Report on trafficking situation and the implementation of the SAP, and properly updates the web site of the Office of the State Coordinator, respectively, of the Department for combating the THB. The second of the specific measures, relating to establishing the database on the THB perpetrators, is a regular activity of the Department for combating the THB in the State Investigation and Protection Agency. Finally, the last of these measures, namely establishing database on trafficking victims, has positive indicators of implementation. In addition, through the analysis of the practice we learned that the database of cases of human trafficking adjudicated at the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina is also in existence at the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which may represent an additional source of information in combating the THB. However, there are definitely the downsides of this success, and those relate to uneven participation of all institutions (especially certain police authorities) in the delivery of data, upon which some databases on trafficking are to be updated. In this regard, it is expected that newly established institution responsible for coordination of the activities of the police authorities will respond to this challenges, and will mediate in the exchange of required data on human trafficking in the future.

In order to have a self-sustainable support system it is necessary to **ensure funding** for the activities planned within the scope of the SAP. The state, the entities, and local communities were anticipated to take up the funding responsibility, with the ultimate goal to prevent trafficking and assist the victims. Thus, within this objective it has been planned that the first strategic measure be aimed at determining the detailed plan for the necessary resources (financial, human, technical, etc.), and plan on assembling those. However, in the previous period, there were no activities in this direction. One of the key reasons for this situation is the fact that, in general, there is a problem with the recognition of the THB problem, especially at the level of communities, who do not budget for the intended purpose. This leaves the issue of funding of the planned activities largely on the level of state and entity levels, which do not have sufficient capacities for comprehensive funding of all the measures programmed. In order to overcome the obvious problems with the chronic shortage of funds in public budgets, the SAP envisages encouraging international donors to contribute the resources for the SAP implementation. Specifically, to reach this objective there has been a measure planned to support developing projects for the farther implementation of the State Action Plan, and applying for funds from international donors. During the SAP implementation, there were several projects implemented thanks to the international donors' funds. Those grants played significant role in funding the implementation of strategic activities. Planning of financial support for implementation of the measures and the activities' shall remain a challenge in the future, for evident existence of aggravating circumstances related primarily to general socio-economic situation in the state, which shall influence ensuring sufficient means in public budgets for financial supporting of the strategic activities for suppressing the THB.

Finally, the efficient functioning of the support system depends directly on the **monitoring and evaluating mechanisms** established for implementation of the measures and activities planned in the SAP, and its ad hoc upgrades. To achieve this objective it was necessary to establish the appropriate capacities, namely, the team for the SAP implementation monitoring, and to formulate precise indicators and criteria to measure the activities' implementation success. Unfortunately, up to this point there are no necessary prerequisites provided to enable serious monitoring and evaluation of the SAP implementation, with the exception of the annual report from the Office of the State Coordinator that can be a good starting point for the development of success criteria and making recommendations for improving the situation. Should this process open up for participation of larger number of subjects from governmental sector and for civil society organisations, we could objectively expect good results in meeting this strategic objective.

There is an additional objective within the evaluation and monitoring that sought to ensure that activities in combating the THB take place according to the acceptable standards (the victims receive adequate assistance, legal procedures are not unnecessarily long, sentences on trafficking offenders are sufficiently stringent, court orders are executed, etc.). One of the major activities, implemented in the previous period in the domain of monitoring, relates to operational regional monitoring teams established, whose role is to evaluate individual support provided to the victims of trafficking. As the work of regional monitoring teams is generally evaluated as positive one, we can conclude that this is one indicator of the good practices.

b) Recommendations for improvements

1. To harmonize the substantive criminal law in the Entities and Brčko District with: the Revised Provision of the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the art. 186, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), the Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings, as the first European agreement on the issue, and the new EU directive (2011/36/EU) ;
2. To establish a consistent model on provision on free health care social assistance to the THB victims through developing of a normative framework and adoption of harmonized procedures of conduct of the competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
3. To establish the necessary capacities to combat human trafficking as part of cyber crime;
4. To revitalize, strengthen the role, capacities and operability of the State Group for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, and include representatives of nongovernmental organisations in its structure
5. To enhance cooperation between the Strike Group and Regional Monitoring Teams;
6. To enhance and improve Regional Monitoring Teams' mechanisms for coordination and monitoring of the relevant institutions on the local level;
7. To ensure uniform standards for education of professionals involved in combating the THB through institutionalizing educational activities and cooperation with civil society organizations, and academic institutions. Education and training of professionals should be done as joint training of representatives from all institutions, focused on current manifestations of trafficking (such as the elite prostitution, labour exploitation). Furthermore, it is necessary to have it as integrated theoretical and practical knowledge, interdisciplinary in character, which deals with issues of particular modes of conducting investigations of proof (e.g. special investigations), legality of the conduct, cooperation of prosecutors, police, and centres for social welfare, etc.);
8. To continuously promote system for collecting, processing, protection and utilisation of the THB data by means of maintaining different databases, connecting them into a networking, and utilizing those for the strategic management, operations and for purposes of scientific researches on the causes and forms of trafficking, and to improve cooperation with the Agency for protection of personal data;
9. To work intensively on the recognition of the trafficking problem in order to ensure sustainable sources of funding from all sources available (public budgets, international donors and other sources);

10. To improve mechanisms for coordination and monitoring on implementation of strategic measures and activities, while making the process transparent and with full participation of civil society organizations;
11. Competent institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina should, as soon as possible ratify, the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of children against sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, and implement its provisions, which entails the harmonization of legislation with the requirements of this Convention;
12. Competent institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina should adopt the proposal for amendments and harmonization of criminal laws (entities, Brčko District and State level) that address the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation through information and communication technology, which the Department for combating the THB within Ministry of Security, with the support of Save the Children International, has developed in cooperation with other relevant ministries at the level of the state and the entities;
13. To ensure sustainability of the established SOS lines for assistance and reporting abuse of children through information and communication technologies, and to establish systemic and formalized cooperation between the SOS helpline and police to whom these information are being forwarded ;
14. To enhance the cooperation with international organizations dealing with the prevention of abuse of information and telecommunication technologies for purposes child pornography

D. 2 Prevention

Activities of prevention hold key position in efforts of formal social control institutions to decrease the scope and intensity of the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This, this SAP, within this strategic chapter, contains several specific objectives and measures for their fulfillment. Thematically, those relate to protection of particularly vulnerable groups, supporting similar strategic efforts for combating domestic violence and violence against children, protection of the Roma minority, and enhancing overall socio-economic situation in the country, and awareness rising on the THB issue of the professionals and general public. The analyses of the implementation reveals that the measures planned have been unequally implemented, which can be sees from in-depth reviews on implementation of the individual measures.

a) Analyses of the success

The first strategic objective, relating to prevention of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, has been anticipated to, by means of its fulfillment, reduce the risks of trafficking among vulnerable categories. In order to fully achieve this goal it has been planned that, through the research, we gather certain data on what is the aetiology of this phenomenon and what are the factors that influence the increased risk of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Unfortunately, the anticipated researches has not been conducted in the previous period, thus the design of specific prevention programmes, that match the state of play on the ground, remains to be resting on unconfirmed conclusions on causes of the issue.

The next strategic measure within this objective relates to children exposed to the risk of begging on the street. In that line the SAP provides for multidisciplinary and multi-sector approach in supporting children working on streets and including them in formal system of education, so as to reduce potentials that these children who, due to having been deprived from attending classes, are under special risk would become the THB victims, and to ensure their safer future. Children begging on streets at majority of Bosnia and Herzegovina towns are burning socio-pathological issue demanding for separate strategic treatment. This issue has been somewhat tackled within the scope of combating the THB and child-begging suppression actions, primarily through establishing certain capacities, such as daily centres for children working on streets. However, the main issue of concern with such initiatives is the fact that those are primarily partial efforts, of ad hoc nature, implemented unilaterally and unevenly, and their sustainability is dependent on a good will and capacity of international donors (like Save the Children and similar) to financially support them.
Specifically, in BiH there are five-day care centres for the children who are believed to life and work on the streets and the children who are at risk of becoming so, that are operative in Tuzla, Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Mostar and Zenica. Based on the positive experiences from Tuzla Day Care Centre, managed by the organization “Zemlja djece/Land of Children”, that provides support to children who are involved in the life

and work on the street, and who are potential victims of trafficking, this model has been recognized by the "Save the Children" efficient in comparison to the repressive model. Consequently, the partnership with the "Zemlja djece/Land of Children" has been established to enhance this model, connect it with local institutions in order to truly create a space which , thanks to interdisciplinary approach and cooperation, enables children beneficiaries to exercise their rights. Some time afterwards, based in this model, a day care centre for children opened in Sarajevo, and, in only three years, provided some form of support for over 350 children.[1]

Second strategic objective related to prevention of the THB builds upon initiative to support and facilitate implementation of: Strategy for Combating Domestic Violence, Gender Action Plan, Strategy to Combat Violence Against Children, Strategy for Enhancing Position of Roma People, Strategy for Social and Economic Development, and Programme for Return of Refugees and The Displaced Persons, as well as other activities that directly influence the prevention of trafficking in humans and socio-economic empowerment of the vulnerable groups in society. It is the objective, which is rather abstractly set and the ponderability of its implementation success is almost impossible. The only way to evaluate the success of this strategic goal's implementation is to briefly point out the essence of each of the five measures that had been planned, and to estimate the scope of the implementation of each respectively. The first from this group relates to organising coordination meetings aimed to support harmonization of multiparty activities and the bodies responsible for implementation of content of the aforementioned documents. According to the information available, it is evident that such meetings are not organised on a regular bases but exclusively when certain multiparty actions are to be launched and implemented. The next measure is thematically focused on completion of the activities on integrating topic of combating the THB in curriculums of elementary and high schools, thus making it an integral, systematic, and continuous element of the formal education system. As mentioned earlier, these activities have been finalised in six cantons and in Brčko District, in cooperation with the international partners. The next measure anticipated that the Manual for students on prevention of the THB be designed and used in schools, as well as in working with children not attending school. Data available shows that the measure was the joint project of the MoS' Department for Combating Trafficking and the CRS, successfully implemented within the SUSTAIN project. Last two measures within this strategic objective are mainly focused on Roma population as a target group under a significant risk of becoming the THB victims. These measures relates to developing programmes to provide education on prevention of the THB for children who are not in schools, and in communities - like Roma community, that are particularly in risk. It also relates to measures for registration of all unregistered person in the registries, with special focus on registration of children in to Registry of Births. Some activities on registration of Roma children in Registry of Births are already in progress within the Ministry for Refugees and Displaced Persons and their international partners' joint project, which maintain detailed records on number of children registered. In regards to educative programmes for children not attending school and for Roma children, which would provide for training on the THB issue, it is not yet possible to determine and evaluate the exact scope of this strategic measure's implementation. The last one from the group of prevention objectives in this module of the SAP is focused on **decrease of the demand** for sexual services provided by trafficking victims.
It is a rather complex measure that demands for significant engagement in field of awareness rising on negative consequences of the THB on the society. So far, besides the incriminating this act by means of criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were awareness rising campaigns implemented, which is considered as the support to the implementation of this strategic measure.

b) Recommendations for improvements

1. Comprehensive use of capacities in research institutions with the aim of conducting the research and identifying the real factors that support and facilitate the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and identifying recommendations for the actions of all the actors involved in combating human trafficking;

[1] In 2010 The Institution of Ombudsman for Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a special report on child begging in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, among other things, recognizes approach to supporting this category of children through the daycare centre model, recommends that the day centers service become one of services of social protection system, and that the model needs to be replicated in other areas, primarily in Mostar, Zenica, Banja Luka, Prijedor, Gradiška etc

2. To programme and implement specific measures which would approach issues of child begging and begging of other vulnerable categories from two different standing points; a) suppressing begging as a form of crime(by means of detection and prosecution of the organisers and their accomplices), and b) suppressing begging by means of provision of support and protection to children exploited in this purpose (establishing new and maintaining the existing day centres for children detected in begging);

3. To adopt minimum standards on work of day centres, and to develop minimum standards on outreach work with the beneficiaries;
4. To draft obligatory standard on work of safe houses and provision of assistance to the THB victims;
5. To work continuously on education and awareness rising for general population, especially children and youth, vulnerable and marginalised groups, and groups under a particular risk(such as Roma people, children not attending school, children in dysfunctional families, children in domestic violence affected families , children in poverty stricken families) on forms and negative consequences of the THB;
6. To establish better coordination mechanisms among larger number of governmental institutions and organisations of civil society with purpose to adopt annual calendar on participation in public campaigns tackling the THB issue, and to create recognisable contents(such as TV or radio broadcastings, and other media content) which would be used for awareness rising, and to promote human rights within the scope of these campaigns;
7. To create specific and targeted preventive programmes to implement awareness rising campaigns for users of sexual services that would reveal the background of the packages presented as voluntary provision of sexual services and which would put the light on the background processes behind these offers, all in order to enhance so called consumers' awareness;
8. To work on design and implementation of specific public campaigns to point out to the forms, connections, and negative impact of migrations and the THB for purposes of labour exploitation;
9. To work on establishing crises centres and shelter host cells that compensate for the inability of day care centres to provide temporary accommodation and protection for children who are determined or suspected to be the THB victims, and children who do not have a place of residence. Day centres are institutions of daily-care type, thus unable to meet the requirements for providing children with lodging.

D.3 Protection of the victims and the witnesses

Ensuring efficient mechanisms for reliable identification of victims is undoubtedly one of the most sensitive components in the overall system of combating this phenomenon. In the practice, there is an array of problems related to identification of the trafficking victims and making difference between this category of victims and the victims of crimes agnate to the THB, such as smuggling of migrants, or prostitution.

Therefore, the SAP pays special attention to this matter by programming specific measures focused on enhancing procedures for identification of the THB victims - for BiH nationals and foreign nationals equally. This chapter of the SAP also contains measures to ensure timely and adequate support to the victim, and the victim- witness, and to ensure adequate rehabilitation and reintegration of the THB victims. In order to enable justified judgement on the scope of implementation of this part of the SAP, there will be given an overview of the most significant results, and the measures that are yet to be implemented.

a) Analyses of the success

In regards to the first measure, planned to establish standards for identification of the victims that would be used by the professionals who, in course of their duty, could get in contact with the THB victims, we can say that it had been achieved through cooperation with the CRS in a way that guidelines for Centres for Social Work, and for Regional Monitoring Teams have been developed. In respect to the second measure, meant for permanent distribution information on the new trends of the THB to the professionals who, in course of their duty, could get in contact with the THB victims, we can say that it had been partly achieved through the trainings and educations organised for Centres for Social Work, and for Regional Monitoring Teams. According to the indicators set to assess the implementation of this measure, there is a need to

undertake substantial activities for permanent enhancing of identification procedures for the THB victims. In that respect, the need to introduce the proactive techniques for the identification of the THB victims is the one that particularly stands out. The second component of this strategic chapter relates to timely and adequate assistance for the THB victims and victims-witnesses, which can be considered as a separate strategic objective. In order to implement it, there are two specific measures programmed. The first one is focused on the design of the information sheet that would contain information for the THB victims on their rights and the support available. It can be stated that the measure was implemented through the cooperation with the CRS, within the scope of the SUSTAIN project. The second measure anticipated focuses on developing minimal standards for provision of assistance to the THB victims (housing/accommodation, psychosocial protection and support, medical care, education and trainings, mediation in employment and similar). The content of the measure points out to the fact that it is the post festum treatment in protecting the THB victims that requires significant number of mutually harmonised multi-party activities of the competent institutions. Unfortunately, it can be said that this is an underdeveloped area of operation, which is certainly a shortcoming that needs to be rectified urgently. In the current circumstances, the THB victims are provided with necessary help and assistance by means of shelters' capacities, but the assistance upon the completion of the administrative and judicial procedures, which should be directed towards complete rehabilitation, re-socialization, and social integration of victims of trafficking, is more important. All the relevant institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina are faced with high expectations of the public to start solving this problem. To tell the truth, the current SAP provides for the special objective, whose realization would endow with adequate rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking by means of two measures.

The first relates to development of the system to ensure funding for broad spectrum of services needed by the THB victims, such as emergency shelter, psychosocial counselling, free-of-charge medical care, vocational trainings, continuation of formal education, and mediation for employment, at local level, level of entities, and the state level. It can be stated that this measure, in its content and the purpose, was well planned, but was insufficiently realized.

The second programmed measure was intended for particularly vulnerable categories of the THB victims, especially drug addicted ones. The measure intends to establish the system to provide for the medical, rehabilitation and weaning treatment for the drug-addicted THB victims. According to the data available, there were no substantial activities conducted for realization of this strategic measure, which is substantial shortcoming in functioning of system for the THB victims' protection and assistance, and is closely related to problems in implementing Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina related to drugs.

Finally, it must be highlighted that the SAP segment on repatriation and transnational referral mechanisms for the THB victims anticipates for improvements in procedures for repatriation of the THB victims. In that respect, the first measure planned, which relates to developing regulations and guidelines (standard) for victims to be repatriated from other countries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, has been realised through activities implemented in cooperation with the CRS within the scope of the SUSTAIN project. The conclusion is based in the fact that written guidelines, compatible with the transnational referral mechanism in the region, have been developed. In regards to the second measure planned within this strategic goal, whose realization was to develop regulations and guidelines (the standards) for repatriating foreign victims of trafficking from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their countries of origin, we can say that this measure got implemented upon the same model as the former one. All of the aforementioned reveals that, in field of repatriation and transnational referral mechanisms, there were good results achieved that can serve as bases for the farther development of this strategic field in the future.

b) Recommendations for improvements

1. To constantly enhance methods for identification of the THB victims with special focus to discover and utilise methods of proactive conduct so that the police, prosecutors, centres for social work, other accountable institutions and the NGOs, can individually detect the THB victims;
2. Continuous efforts are to be made in order that the THB issue and its victims are recognised at local level, by the police, cantonal prosecutors' offices, prosecutors' offices at level of districts in RS, and in Brčko District, as well as by the other institutions who may have some information about the THB victims;
3. To conduct the researches on typical forms of labour exploitation in order to create and constantly upgrade list of indicators of labour exploitation with characteristics of trafficking;

4. To implement all necessary action to assist victims of trafficking and provide all possible help available in the form of legal aid, housing, psychosocial care, medical care, education, job training, mediation for employment, etc.;
5. To continuously implement projects and programs for economic empowerment of trafficking victims by providing grants for self-employment, employment support, and other forms of economic reintegration tailored to fit this population;
6. To establish effective mechanisms for protection, assistance and rehabilitation of vulnerable categories of trafficking victims, especially drug addicted ones and persons in need of additional care;
7. To proceed with the implementation of the repatriation programme, and trans-national referral mechanism for trafficking victims;

D.4 Prosecution

Efficient prosecution of the THB crime perpetrators is the key component in repressive conduct of the accountable institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina within their efforts to put this phenomenon under a control. In that line, the SAP contains four strategic goals aiming for intensifying policy for punishment of trafficking crime, confiscation of the proceeds gained by the THB crimes, establishing a system for compensation for victims of trafficking, and improving the implementation of the law on witness protection. In the continuation of the document, there is the review on scope of implementation of each of the strategic goals respectively.

a) Analyses of the success

In order to enable the realization of the first strategic goal in domain of criminal proceedings and prosecution that anticipates **the increase of efficiency of judicial organs and strengthening of penal policies** for the THB crimes, there are four specific measures planned within the SAP. The first relates to the amendments of the Law on Criminal Proceedings so as to enable implementation of special investigative measures in investigation of the THB crime cases. The measure has been realized at the end of 2009 when the disputatious provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina were revised so as to enable the application of special investigative measures in investigations of trafficking crimes. In regards to the second measure planned, its implementation should support continuation of intensive work on **investigations and prosecution of the THB crimes**, not only those related to sexual exploitation, but also the cases related to bondage, organised forced begging, arranged marriages and similar. In this context, special attention has to be made in prosecuting cases that are, directly or indirectly, linked to human trafficking, such as paedophilia and child pornography. In order to assess the success of this policy measure implementation, we primarily needed the reliable data on the number of investigations on the aforementioned offenses, the number of indictments raised, the number of indictments confirmed, and number of the convictions ruled. The data from the judicial practice show the decrease in extent of prosecutions of trafficking crimes, which, however, is not in favour of a positive assessment of implementation of the measure. The very nature of the measure is imperative and demands for continuous prosecution of the THB perpetrators. In that context, a strategic measure of this sort should be an integral component of the future strategic plans for suppression of trafficking in humans.

The next strategic measure tackles the issue of improving quality of evidences gathered within the scope of investigations on criminal offences related to the THB. Although this may be said to be an abstract formulation, one should not forget that the implementation of this measure can be viewed as an integral part of those strategic measures related to education and training of the police and judicial professionals in modern investigative methods and techniques applied in investigating the THB crimes. It can be said that these two fields are in a direct and proportional relation, which points out to permanent significance of education and training in this field. In the end, this strategic objective's last measure focuses on bridging and overcoming all the problems of secondary victimisation of the THB victims acting as witnesses in trials of the THB criminal cases. According to the SAP design, implementation of this measure intends for increase in utilisation of alternative forms of testifying of the victims, such as video-link, protected identity etc. Having it as a procedural issue which, according to the law, is to be determined separately for each individual case, the measure holds advisory feature that should be taken in consideration by courts in trials of the THB related crimes.

Second strategic objective within this chapter relates to enhancing measures for **confiscation of proceeds** of trafficking in persons. The programmed measure intends to simplify and advance the regulations on application of this institute in cases when the proceeds are the result of the aforementioned crimes. It should be recalled that the legislator, by means of amendments to the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2009, introduced in to a legal system the institute of so-called "Extended assets forfeiture" of the proceeds of a criminal offense for certain groups of offenses including trafficking. These changes have later been incorporated in the Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Criminal code of Brčko District, while Republika Srpska has a lex specialis in this field, namely the Law on Confiscation of Graft Property. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are activities in progress on the adoption of the Law on Seizure of Proceeds of Crime and Offenses. Thus, it is possible to conclude that, at least at the normative level, this measure is implemented to some extent. It is yet to be seen in which volume would the courts instruct that the measure to seize the proceeds of THB crime be applied. The following strategic measure rests on the former. The measure points out to the need of increased application of measure for seizure of the property from the traffickers. At the moment, there are no reliable data on number of cases in which the seizure measure was applied, what was the value of seized proceeds and so on. Additional problem is that, at all levels of government, there are no sufficient capacities established for management of temporarily seized and/or confiscated property, which significantly weakens the implementation of this strategic measure.

The third strategic objective, in the domain of the prosecution, relates to increase of efficiency of the system for **compensation to the THB victims**. The measure programmed within this objective intends for increased frequency of utilizing measures for compensation to the THB victims in the trials. According to the regulations valid in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the proceeds seized by final decisions of the courts shall be wired to the budget, while the affected parties are advised to file property claim in civil proceedings. It can therefore be concluded that there are no basic legislative framework for direct compensation for victims of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The last strategic objective in this chapter relates to **improvement of the implementation** of the Law on Witness Protection. Its first planned measure is related with provision of resources to the Department for the protection of witnesses in the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA). It is a pragmatic question of: How much capacity does specialized division of SIPA have to effectively deliver measures for protection of victims, as prescribed by the law? The practice shows that there were no cases of inability to provide the protection within the jurisdiction of the department. The second measure from this catalogue is related to improvement of international bilateral cooperation on the admission of victims of human trafficking who are in status of protected witnesses. At the present, Bosnia and Herzegovina has the agreements with several countries that provide for various modalities of cooperation in combating of all forms of the corruption and organized crime, including human trafficking.

b) Recommendations for improvements

1. To continuously enhance utilisation of special investigative actions for detection, clarifying, and proving all forms of trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to work on an adequate selection, training, and provision of material-technical equipment and support to the professionals who implement these actions in practice;
2. To harmonise practices and experiences of the institutions involved in combating human trafficking with the aim to enhance their capacities for recognition of this crime;
3. To continuously enhance and promote all forms of international police cooperation in the region in order to enhance exchange of information on trafficking, and to conducting joint operations and other forms of cooperation;
4. To constantly locate new sources of information about the modus operandi in trafficking, with the aim to monitor on the dislocation of these phenomena;
5. To improve the capacities and the procedures of the inspections (inspection of labour, catering, markets, tourism, forestry, construction, transport, agriculture, etc) for the appropriate treatment of human trafficking for purposes of labour exploitation in the broader context of illegal employment and the demand for cheap labour;
6. To Work on the identification of the most common forms of corruption related to the trafficking in order to disburden the practice of criminal prosecution of traffickers from the weight of corruption of individual officials who allow trafficking;

7. To continuously promote the practice of confiscation of proceeds acquired by trafficking, and work at all levels of the government on establishing of the capacities necessary to manage seized assets;
8. To qualitatively upgrade programmes for the THB victim protection by introducing specific contents such as psychological support, and to provide necessary material and technical resources and professional technical training of officials who are directly involved in the protection of this category of witnesses;

D.5 International cooperation

Comprehensive combating against trafficking in human beings unalterably demands for the judicial and law enforcement bodies from Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate in different aspects of international cooperation with partner organizations and institutions from abroad. Most commonly, it concerns **exchange of information on the perpetrators and the victims** of trafficking, but does not exclude other modalities of the cooperation on multilateral and/or bilateral level..

a) Analyses of success

In regards to the afore mentioned, the SAP contains specific strategic objective, whose realization intends for enhancing cooperation among Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries and organisations involved in combating the THB. In order to realize this objective, there are three measures planned. The first measure relates to concluding and implementing relevant multilateral and bilateral agreements. It is permanent activity of competent institutions of BiH intended to create adequate normative preconditions for efficient international cooperation by means of different modalities of information exchange, search activities, ensuring for criminal procedures, joint investigations, and similar. The second measure focuses on developing system of cooperation with countries of destination for the THB victims who are BIH nationals, and with countries of origin of the THB victims identified in BiH, so that humane and efficient repatriation could be implemented. Taking into account that the regional project "Programme to Support the Development of Transnational Referral Mechanisms for Trafficked Persons in South-Eastern Europe ", implemented by the ICMPD, has taken some actions to achieve these strategic measures, it can be said that the cooperation in this field is on a satisfactory level. At the end, there is a measure that aims for improvements in the mechanisms of provision of mutual legal aid with countries of destination for the THB victims who are BIH nationals, and with countries of origin of the THB victims identified in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This measure, which enables for the exchange of information and evidence in investigations and prosecution, has been realized through the adoption of the Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters of 2009.

The only thing is to have this law implemented in full capacity in practice of prosecutions of human trafficking cases of transnational character.

b) Recommendations for improvements

1. To continuously participate in all initiatives for multilateral and bilateral cooperation which anticipate for mutual and harmonized actions in combating trafficking;
2. To utilise and improve capacities of international legal assistance in criminal matters (joint investigation teams, and other institutes) to ensure the effective prosecution of the THB perpetrators;
3. To take regular participation in the meetings of representatives of the regional-level operational bodies who are involved in operational activities, with permanent participation of professionals directly involved in investigations of trafficking crimes as our representatives should be enabled;
4. To regularly utilise instruments of the Transnational Referral Mechanism in order to protect victims of trafficking in cross-border cooperation in Southeast Europe;
5. To establish an efficient system for exchange of intelligence on trafficking among all operative police agencies;
6. To continuously strengthen cooperation with border police for identification of trafficking victims;
7. To encourage cooperation with civil society organizations for their more efficient participation in the rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficking victims ;
8. To establish reliable mechanisms of regional cooperation with goal to identify and prevent the labour exploitation for purposes of trafficking;

E. SWOT analysis abstract

STRENGTHS

- Existing level of standards in combating trafficking;
- Created needed normative framework for efficient prosecution in cases of the THB;
- Established capacity within the BIH Ministry of Security;
- Established Regional Monitoring Teams for monitoring of situation on the ground;
- Implemented activities for education of professional in elementary and high schools, and in centres for social work;
- Regular monitoring on implementation of the SAP and timely reporting to competent institutions and the public;
- Running relevant databases on the THB;
- Implementation of some of activities for increase social inclusion of Roma population by means of registering Roma children in Records of Births, and for education of this population;
- Established transnational mechanisms for repatriation of the THB victims;
- Enabled utilisation of special investigative activities in criminal proceedings of the THB perpetrators;
- Established capacities for efficient witness protection at national and regional level;
- Created necessary normative preconditions for various forms of operative international cooperation in combating the THB;
- Developed capacities of the civil society for combating trafficking, respectable number of the NGOs, presence of organised NGO network for combating trafficking

WEAKNESSES

- Absence of normative framework for provision of health care, and social aid and protection to the THB victims who are BIH nationals;
- Absence of a normative framework, at level of entities, for uniform and coordinated criminalization of human trafficking;
- Poor cooperation between Regional Monitoring Teams (RMT) with the Strike Force, the problem of conflict of jurisdiction, uneven involvement of the RMT in all parts of the country, insufficient rules for work of the RMT and the problem of the lack of capacity for the work of RMT;
- Insufficient capacities to fight cyber criminal;
- Absence of unified standards for training of professionals involved in combating the THB
- Lack of records on trainings implemented;
- Insufficient engagement to establish database on the THB perpetrators and the victims in BIH Ministry of Security, insufficient base to run such a base, insufficiencies in legal grounds for establishing and qualitative updating of the database, and insufficient protection of personal data;
- Uneven participation of the institutions to submit data to, update , and utilize databases on trafficking, especially of the operations' databases;
- Absence of sufficient funding for realization of activities planned for combating the THB;
- Lack of objective, independent and reliable mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the success in the field of combating trafficking;
- Lack of research on the causes, manifested forms and other aspects of combating trafficking;
- Insufficient coordination and multi-sector work in prevention of child abuse for begging purposes;
- Failure to implement aggressive campaigns that would result in a reduced demand for sexual services of trafficking victims;
- Low level of awareness of the special forms of trafficking, particularly of labour exploitation in migrations;
- Presence of arranged marriages issue, the domestic servitude, and forced labour;
- Insufficient involvement in introducing proactive methods of identifying victims of trafficking;
- Poor adherence in securing funding for the comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficking victims, insufficient means in the existing funds;
- Insufficient capacity to assist particularly vulnerable categories of trafficking victims, especially drug addicts;

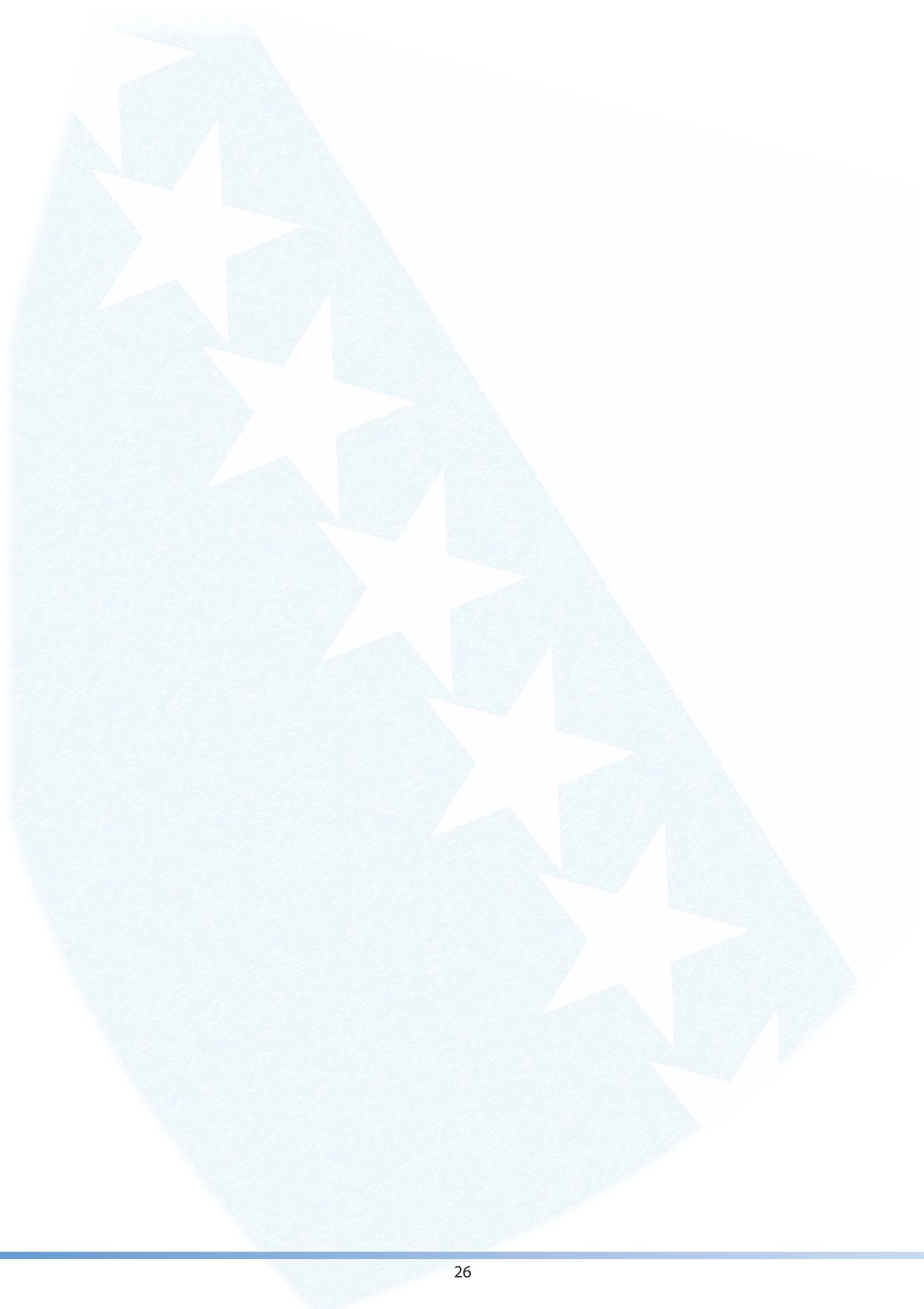
- Insufficient engagement for prosecution of all forms of trafficking such as: labour exploitation, begging, arranged marriages, abuse of children on the Internet, etc.
- Lack of comprehensive capacities for detection, seizure, and management of proceeds of trafficking;
- Lack of normative requirements for adequate compensation for victims of trafficking;

OPPORTUNITIES

- Utilising capacities of research institutions, and the organisations of civil society in order to identify the THB risk factors in BiH;
- More efficient utilisation and making a network of existing capacities for collection, processing, analyzing, and use of judicial and other statistics on criminalities related to trafficking;
- To utilise existing capacities for education and training of professionals from the police and the judiciary in order to establish integrated, joint and coordinated training curriculums for the officers of the "first instance";
- To use capacities within the existing audio-visual contents regulation (Communication Regulatory Agency BIH (CRA);
- Co-regulation of media content with the aim of preventing trafficking in human beings (the BiH Press Council);
- The announcement of establishing the capacity for effective coordination and cooperation between police authorities in BiH, which can be used to improve cooperation in the field of combating human trafficking;
- To strengthens the cohesion of the Strike Group and the RMT through regular annual meetings and exchange of information;
- To use international funds for implementation of strategic measures and activities in combating human trafficking;

THREATS

- Extremely dire socio-economic situation in the state, and increase in level of poverty as risk factors for the THB;
- Insufficient knowledge and awareness of non-conventional forms of trafficking, particularly the labour exploitation, trafficking in human organs, paedophilia and other forms of abuse of children on the Internet;
- Chronic problem of exploitation and discrimination of children for begging, especially in vulnerable population of Roma people;
- Continuous innovations in the THB modus operandi and the dislocations of the THB to interiorized spaces, beyond the reach of the public;
- Insufficient awareness on widespread corruption in the society that threatens the effective fight against human trafficking;
- Conspicuous influence of customary norms that influence the presence of cases of arranged marriages and domestic slavery;
- Insufficient cooperation among law enforcement agencies in BiH in exchange of operational data and criminal intelligence information about human trafficking;
- Uneven jurisprudence and penal policy at all levels of the judiciary in BiH in the field of prosecution of crimes relating to all forms of trafficking;
- Unequalled standards for recognition of the crime within the judiciary in BiH;
- Insufficient knowledge on the procedures and standards for protection of trafficking victims at all stages of the proceedings;



ELABORATION OF STRATEGIC ISSUES AND GOALS

It is common practice, at the beginning of strategic planning process, to briefly define the issue of concern by its content and its structure. Therefore, it is important to note that current legal, criminological and other technical literature treat trafficking as: the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Human trafficking is one of the biggest international problems. In recent years, trafficking in persons, especially in women and children for purposes of sexual exploitation, has assumed alarming proportions. Several hundred thousand women, victims of human trafficking, arrive annually to Western Europe. It is estimated that the annual profit of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation is higher than the U.S. $ 12 billion, although this is an approximation for which it is difficult to predict so called “dark figure”. In the second decade of the new millennium, people are increasingly being used as slaves to work in factories, hotels, restaurants, bars, and private homes, because the effects of the global recession had an effect on this area of human deviation.

As a contribution to defining the strategic objectives and associated measures, there is the question of why are people trafficked? The literature and the official reports of international organizations in the world say that people are trafficked mostly for forced prostitution, pornography, sex tourism and entertainment, illegal employment, slave labour, begging, false adoption, false and forced marriage, and the growing trade in human organs. This is now one of the worst crimes, because human beings are trafficked as objects, which makes invaluable violations of human rights.

Men are often victims of forced labour exploitation, women are commonly exploited for prostitution, while children are usually trafficked for begging and to be sold to families without children. Men, women and children, are all victims of trafficking in human organs. When a person is recruited, kidnapped, sold, transferred to another city or country, and then placed in slave (employee) relationship, after the provision of usually illegal migration “help”, we clearly have the case of human trafficking.
The Strategy would certainly be incomplete when we would not have worked out the responses to this phenomenon. Specifically, the crucial question to be posed to law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina is:” How to discover, identify, and report trafficking?”.

Even a superficial examination of the benchmark studies, makes one to conclude that we can suspect on trafficking in cases when there are: vague information about the job, jobs with no TOR provided, prospect of a well-paid job but without having an interview with the manager on applicant's qualification, when the add demands that the applicant starts working "urgently", fully unknown persons or enterprises involved, and finally - the big promises about the work. The victims are attracted in different ways. Behind this at first glance attractive advertisement for a well-paid job abroad that various "agencies" offer, there is often organized crime hidden. A victim is, by means of the fraud, taken from the place of residence to abroad, gets deprived of her documents, and then forced into various unprofitable and hard works.

From the moment their documents are seized, the victims, even though they may not be aware of this, become victims of human trafficking! Victims are often found as the applicants to the tempting advertisements for well-paid jobs abroad, while the traffickers are sometimes not unknown people to the victims; they may be their friends or acquaintances, who give the impression of pleasant and professional persons. Fake friendly agents offer the victims to pay for the costs of travel and to solve all the problems and administrative tangles.

However, upon the arrival at the destination, their attitude suddenly changes. First, with the excuse that it is for their own safety, victims are deprived of their documents, kept in physically and mentally appalling conditions, and become forced to work illegally to cover the costs that the traffickers have because of them. In fact, the victims can never fully pay for the debt incurred by travel and accommodation because the expenses constantly grow due to traffickers' further providing the victims with "accommodation and food". In addition, they are also abused, forced into prostitution, drugged, starved, deprived of contact with relatives and friends, and they are not provided with any medical care. It is also possible that the victims never arrive at the destination, but are re-sold and raped during the travel.

The most common exploitation sites are streets, nightclubs, disco-clubs, restaurants, factories, construction sites, private lands, houses, flats, and farms. In every case the victims become dependent on traffickers, live under significant stress, and in constant fear of abuse, murder, and deportation.

It is clear that such actions violate the basic human rights, which has significant effects and consequences on victims, but also affects the whole community. The violations of the human rights are acts that deprive persons of their rights on freedom and dignity, freedom of movement, the right to discretion and choice, equality among people, the right to live, the right of work and education, and the right to be healthy.
The prominent example of the active engagement of Bosnia and Herzegovina in combating this, international in features, organized crime, is the systematic implementation of the State Action Plan for Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings (2008-2012), by which Bosnia and Herzegovina has undertaken a number of activities at the operational, preventive, educational, and international plan. In order to build a comprehensive system of combating trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Strike Task Force for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings was established, which makes an important contribution in the coordination and decision-making in terms of planning the exploration crime of trafficking.

Next pages of the document will show the complex structure of strategic objectives and associated measures to tackle accumulated problems of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The strategic objectives are determined by system-targeted activities, which, in this strategy, are symbolically positioned in the system called "5P"(Prop-up/support, Prevention, Prosecution, Proactive protection, and Partnership). Listed orientation is symbolically shown below in Scheme 1.

Schema 1: Strategic objectives and measures

Strategic objective A.

PROP UP/ SUPPORT

Strategic measures

- **A.1. Action plan**
- **A.2. Monitoring team**
- **A.3. Criminality analysis**
- **A.4. Financing of the Strategy**
- **A.5. Monitoring from shadow**
- **A.6 Updating and utilising databases**

Strategic objective B.

PREVENTION

Strateške Mjere

- **B.1. Awareness raising campaign for citizens**
- **B.2. Decreasing the demand for commercial sexual services**
- **B.3. Prevention of illicit trade in human organs**
- **B.4. Prevention of child begging**
- **B.5. Efficient training for bodies of "first instance"**

Strategic objective C.

PROSECUTION

Strategic measures

- **C.1. Harmonizing positive criminal legislation and pertinent legislations**
- **C.2. More efficiency in recognition of the THB crime**
- **C.3. International operative cooperation**
- **C.4. To innovate practice of persecuting cases of consuming services provided by the THB victims**
- **C.5. Detecting and persecuting cases of the THB for purposes of labour exploitation**
- **C.6. Dislocation of the THB modus**
- **C.7. Complicity in human trafficking**
- **C.8. Corruption and the THB**
- **C.9. Confiscation of proceeds of trafficking in humans**

Strategic objective D.

PROACTIVE PROTECTION

Strategic measures

- **D.1. Witness' protection**
- **D.2. Arranged marriages, domestic servitude, forced labour and trade in children**
- **D.3. Return and repatriation of the THB victims**
- **D.4. Regulating audio-video contents**
- **D.5. Inappropriate contents in printed media**
- **D.6. Improving system of protection against child pornography and paedophilia**
- **D.7. Developing standard for provision of support to the THB victims**
- **D.8. Reintegration of the THB victims (rehabilitation, repatriation, resocialisation)**

Strategic objective E.

PARTNERSHIP

Strategic measures

- **E.1. Parallelisms in investigations**
- **E.2. Exchange of the intelligence on the THB**
- **E.3. identifying victims at border crossings**
- **E.4. Inclusion of NGOS: coordination and cooperation with competent institutions during provision of assistance to the THB victims**
- **E.5. Enhancing strategic cooperation with international partners in BIH**

STRUCTURE OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PERTINENT MEASURES

Strategic objective A.

PROP-UP/ SUPPORT

To organise sustainable system of support in dealing with the THB issue in Bosnia and Herzegovina by means of variety of systemic-targeted activities, of which the most important are enhancing institutional frameworks and coordination; capacity building; ensuring necessary financial means, and continuous monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy implementation process.

A.1. Action plan

Action plan for implementation of the Strategy to Counter the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a document that concretizes all strategic objectives and measures anticipated by this document. The Action Plan is based upon the strategic guidelines (measures) presented within the Strategy. It is based in five fundamental parts of the Strategy, and it concretizes and pragmatically elucidates each of the strategic measures respectively.

To organize a multidisciplinary working group consisting of representatives of all the institutions involved in the implementation, i.e. representatives of the government sector and the civil society, to create the accompanying Action Plan in order to effectively implement and monitor the Strategy.

Reporting institution:	Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina[2]
Party responsible and implementation partners:	BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, BIH Ministry of Civil Affairs, BIH Ministry of Justice , High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Communications Regulatory Agency in BIH, Government of RS, Government of FBIH and the cantonal governments, Government of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Press Council in BiH, civil society organisations, SIPA, BIH Border Police, Service for Affairs with Foreigners, Directorate for coordination of police bodies of BIH.
Deadline:	By December 2012
Source of funding:	Competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Developed and adopted Action Plan
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team, as per measure A2

[2]The data gathered by the Strike group shall be submitted through this Ministry.

A.2. Monitoring team

Monitoring, as a systematic, ongoing and continuous approximation of progress in given field over a given period of time in relation to its planned phases, activities and the expected results, is an important part of managing the implementation of the Strategy. It involves the assessment of progress in relation to the results expected from the reporting units and the competent institutions. The monitoring process helps both the providers and the beneficiaries to determine whether the Strategy is implemented the way it was planned. The control over the process created in this manner has the features of so-called participatory monitoring since it includes the observations of the subjects of the reporting units, who are therefore enabled for partial self-evaluation.

To organize effective implementation of the Strategy, by means of established BIH Council of Ministers Monitoring Team which will be responsible to continuously monitor all activities envisaged by the Strategy and the Action Plan. This body, if relevant indicators signal the need, shall propose for the amendments to the Strategy. This body also proposes measures for all activities on Strategy implementation be conducted in harmony with acceptable international legal and professional standards.

Reporting institution:	Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Party responsible and implementation partners:	The team consists of 9 persons, representatives from: 1-BIH Ministry of Security, 2- BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees; 3- BIH Ministry of Civil Affairs, 4- BIH Ministry of Justice; 5- High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH; 6- Government of RS; 7-Governments of FBIH; 8- Government of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 9- representative of civil society organisations. The team is managed by State Coordinator for combating trafficking in human beings.
Deadline:	By December 2012
Source of funding:	Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Progress report at the end of each calendar year for period anticipated for implementation of the Strategy, along with Final report delivered at the end of strategic period of implementation
Monitoring on the activity:	Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina

A.3. Criminological analysis

In order to get a complete picture of the THB phenomenon in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is necessary to create a developmental criminological study of etiological-phenomenological dimensions of this phenomenon. In particular, it is necessary to note and highlight the factors that contribute to this phenomenon and the factors that contribute to solving the problem. Aforementioned study should be carried out during the implementation of the Strategy and its results should be used as well as an "early warning system" in the next strategic cycle.

To organize drafting of situational criminology analysis for field of trafficking in human beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the standing point for measuring of the results achieved by individual strategic objectives.

Reporting institution:	Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Faculty of Criminology and Security Studies of University of Sarajevo ; High School for Internal Affairs of RS
Deadline:	Analysis I – By December 2013; Analysis II – By June 2015
Source of funding:	Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Study on aetiology and phenomenology of the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

A.4. Financing of the Strategy

Permanent donor funds as the exclusive capital to strategically resolve accumulated problems is the fate of current reality in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The first step, or to be more accurate, the first positive step forward, should be sought in financial participation of the state in strategic planning and implementation of the strategic activites. This form of the participation is needed not only as an incentive but also as an indicator of long-term interest in sustainable standard and projection of the strategic objectives and measures. Therefore, special strategic measure relates to participation of governmental bodies in implementation of certain stipulations from the Strategy.

To organize establishing of a sustainable system in which the budgets of the state, entities, the district, cantonal and municipal budgets, as a sum of continuous efforts in combating human trafficking phenomenon, shall continually provide financial resources for implementation of the Strategy, and to continuously encourage international donors to contribute funds for the implementation of the Strategy.

Reporting institution:	Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Institutions accountable for implementation of the Strategy at all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Timeframe:	Permanent, ongoing in period of implementation of the Strategy (2013 – 2015)
Source of funding:	Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Sustainable funding of all activities anticipated by the Strategy
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

A.5. Monitoring from shadow

Although there is significant experience in monitoring of the Strategy focused on combating trafficking in human beings in Bosnia and herzegovina, it is obvious that the engagement of civil society organisations is, while quantitatively crucial, at the same time qualitatively marginal in regards to realistic potentials that the sector posess in Bosnia and Herzegovina nowadays. Namely, besides the official monitoring on the Strategy implementation, (Monitoring part, anticipated in the strategic measure A2), which shall be implemented by the organs of the state by means of „participatory monitoring", there is a need for regular activity of „Monitoring from shadow". Moreover, this sort of monitoring on the strategy anticipated activities should be realized by civil society organizations , specialised for this field. Thus, it is nesessary that the Strategy contains such a measure.

Regular independent monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy "from the shadow" conducted by the respectable civil society organisations competent in this field.

Reporting institution:	Civil society organisations from Bosnia and Herzegovina
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Partners of civil society organisations
Timeframe:	Permanent, ongoing activity
Source of funding:	Donor funds
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Shadow Report on implementation of the Strategy
Monitoring on the activity:	Civil society organisations

A.6. Updating and utilising databases

Although a lot has been done in establishing databases on THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the steps forward should certainly be made for fusion of the existing databases and updating them. Namely, the activities of administering and feeding of the database in BIH Ministry of Security, department for combating trafficking, administering and management of the DB in SIPA, which is intelligence DB by its features, administering and recognition of similar DBs, at other levels of government (entities and the BD), and the Database on trafficking cases adjudicated before the competent courts (as is the case in the Ministry of Justice) must be linked in to a system. The aforementioned indicates the need for programming the measure to create the system to bind mentioned databases into one entity, which will then be used for strategic decision-making and policy design, as well as for the scientific research purposes. In this regards, it is necessary to envisage the measure that reads:

To organise systematic and algorithm-defined binding, updating, and utilizing of the existing databases on the THB in the broadest context

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Ministry of Justice, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, BIH Ministry of Civil Affairs, Directorate for coordination of police bodies of BIH, SIPA, BIH Border Police, Entity level Ministries of Internal Affairs, Police of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Service for Affairs with Foreigners.
Deadline:	By June 2014
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Updated databases on trafficking in human beings
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team A2

Strategic objective B.

PREVENTION

To initiate preventive actions as a desirable and sustainable process focused to create the conditions that encourage proper reactions of formal social control organs in creating ambience to support socially acceptable behaviour and developing sustainable system of early warning on trafficking cases. Such practice of early intervention could encompass recognition of certain problems in person's behaviour such as truancy, poor school results, promiscuity or aggression, alcohol and drug abuse, as well as other indicators of vulnerability such as family troubles, potential or confirmed abuse, poverty stricken family, illness in family, dysfunctional family and similar, in order to alarm the institutions that there is a person who is potentially a trafficking victim.

B.1. Awareness rising campaign for citizens

Permanent, ongoing, non-agressive campaign with well balanced contents and precise instructions, would be the basic preamble in the process of raising awareness of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina on human trafficking. Although in the previous SAPs there were many effective campaigns planned and implemented, it is evident that the THB phenomenon is transformed on daily bases, and gets new characteristics and contents. Therefore, it is neccessary, by means of relying on exact data from benchmark studies of the problem and the examples of good practices respectivelly, to program a strategic measure intended to raise awareness of people on all forms of human trafficking.

To initiate, during the period of implementation, efficient campaigns for general public so as to raise awareness on trafficking in human beings.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, Communication Regulatory Agency BIH, Press Council in BiH, organisations of civil society, public RTV broadcasters
Timeframe:	Ongoing activity
Source of funding:	Reporting and competent institutions, with donor support
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Number of successful campaigns
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team A2

B.2. Decreasing the demand for commercial sexual services

Whatever the perception of prostitution may be, by conventional - moralistic argument, sentimental argument, paternalistic argument, Marxist or the feminist arguments, one would have to conclude that the dominant arguments for it are that of commercialized society, and the argument of disturbed emotional life nowadays. Most people (men) think that prostitution is not "the ultimately undesirable" - its undesirability is situational and conditioned by certain ubiquitous and constant imperfections of the human societies. In addition to prostitution issue, there is a growing demand for other forms of "services" provided by trafficking victims (forced labour) that is additional worry. However, it is necessary to find a special strategic measure that would provide solution in reducing the scope of services provided by trafficking victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Besides other activities, the implementation of aggressive campaigns to raise consumers' awareness ("campaigns for responsible shopping") could provide the desired results.

To initiate campaigns aimed to decrease demand for the commercial sex and forced labour to enable positive results in improving general state of play in regards to the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Communication Regulatory Agency BIH, Press Council in BiH, Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, BIH Ministry for Civil Affairs, BIH Ministry of Justice, governments on entity level, BD BIH government, cantonal governments, organisations of civil society,
Timeframe:	Ongoing activity
Source of funding:	Reporting and competent institutions, with donor support
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Permanent campaigns
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team A2

B.3. Prevention of illicit trade in human organs

Modern medicine advanced amazingly, so that some organ transplantations, especially kidney transplantations, are nowadays routine surgical interventions. Circumstances of eased travelling all over the world, the advanced modes of communication and information exchange between the "vendor" and the middleman in process of trade in organs, reveals that this form of trafficking in persons has become a rather lucrative business. The demand for transplantation-fit organs in countries with the highest rate of donors has already exceeded the offer. The largest number of organ trade is done illegally, the "donors" mostly live in poverty, and their health, once the organ is sold, is significantly jeopardised. These people are treated as a "bag of spare parts," and not as human beings. Consequently, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this phenomenon must be proactively monitored and the general public has to be kept properly focused on and informed about its harmfulness.

To initiate the proactive methods for ongoing checkups on potential practice of illegal trade in human organs in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Entity level governments and BIH Brčko Distract government, SIPA, BIH Border Police, Ministries of Interior-at all levels of government, Directorate for coordination of police bodies BIH, Prosecutors' Offices and Courts, and organisations of civil society.
Timeframe:	Ongoing activity within the implementation of the Strategy
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Sustainable preventive programmes developed and implemented
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team A2

B.4. Prevention of forced begging and forced labour

Nowadays, the phenomenon of children begging in the restaurants and other facilities akin, at the crossroads, on streets, or in public transportation is overtly present. These children usually have different documents on alleged or real health and/or social situation, affecting them or the whole family. Quite often, the children we see in those situations are very young; sometimes-even babies, inadequately dressed, in extreme cold or heat, exposed to exhaust gases of the vehicles, and in risk of being hit and injured by a vehicle. Besides this danger, such picture may be confusing for other children, who may be mislead in to comprehending that such behaviour and exposure to risks is acceptable, that begging is useful, and that parents and the adults certainly always know what is in children's best interest. The proposed measure intends for protection of children from begging but also for protecting children's rights guaranteed by the UN Convention on Children's Rights, Decade of Roma, and the Child Protection Acts, at all administrative levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Previously elaborated model of day care centres, which insures system support for children for successful integration into society, could be utilised as an example of good practice.

To prevent cases where persons, especially the children, are forced in to begging and in to other forms of forced labour as segments of criminal activities.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, BIH Ministry of Justice, BIH Ministry for Civil Affairs, governments on entity level, BD BIH government, cantonal governments, organisations of civil society.
Timeframe:	Ongoing activity within the implementation of the Strategy
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Sustainable preventive programmes developed
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team A2

B.5. Efficient training for bodies of "first instance"

Training in the domain of "early recognition", and recognising the indicators that, to a large extent, point to the problem of human trafficking, is certainly one of the crucial tasks of the Strategy. In the incoming strategic period, it is necessary to organize training for all organs of formal social control and for law enforcement on how to identify and early detect the indicators that point to a given problem. This training must be tailored to suit variety of professions such as border police, general police forces, crime investigators, prosecutors, judges, professionals in Service for Foreigners' Affairs, officials of the inspectorates, social workers, paedagogists and teachers in schools, psychologists, day care centres employees, health care workers, etc.

To initiate efficient training for combating the THB for all the law-enforcement professionals and for other persons who are „the first instance" in responding to the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, BIH Ministry of Justice, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Centres for education of prosecutors and judges in FBIH and RS, BIH Ministry for Civil Affairs, governments on entity level, BD BIH government, cantonal governments, High School for Internal Affairs in Banja Luka, Faculty of Criminology and Security Studies of University of Sarajevo, Departments for Social work of public universities in Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Mostar, organisations of civil society.
Timeframe:	Ongoing activity within the implementation of the Strategy
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Sustainable training programmes developed , continuous implementation of the trainings during the Strategy implementation timeframe
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team A2

Strategic objective C.

PROSECUTION

To enhance system to detect, clarify, and prosecute the THB, in its conventional and non-conventional forms, in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

C.1. Harmonizing positive criminal legislation and pertinent legislations

When it comes to human trafficking, harmonization of regulations and ordinances with the international standards, contained in international instruments accepted by Bosnia and Herzegovina, is one of the basic formal prerequisites for successful and efficient reaction. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are currently four criminal codes that incriminate the offenses, which are believed by the professional community, to belong into the field of human trafficking. Specificity of Bosnia and Herzegovina is also that some of these offenses, which are prescribed by the criminal codes of the entities and Brčko District CC, regulated in different manners. Particularly for this reason, in the future, it is necessary to adequately harmonize the regulations of the criminal codes, relating to substantive criminal law, so as to meet the mandatory provisions of international law.

To amplify level of harmonization of criminal and pertinent legislations, in domain of incriminating the THB, in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Justice
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, BIH Ministry of Security, BIH Ministry for Civil Affairs, governments on entity level, BD BIH government, cantonal governments
Deadline:	By December 2013
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Justice in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Fully harmonised legislative
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team A2

C.2. More efficiency in recognition of the THB crime

This analysis shall pay special attention to the Palermo protocol which commits of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a ratifying state, to fulfil the obligation of criminalizing all forms of behaviour that match a definition of trafficking, as set by Article 3 of the aforementioned protocol and the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. These documents define trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

To improve the practice of recognizing trafficking cases, and to eliminate practice of prosecuting perpetrators on other criminal grounds that resulted in continuous exercising of the suspension of sentences for the perpetrators of human trafficking.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Justice
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Centre for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training FBIH, Centre for Training of Judges and Prosecutors RS , Judicial Commission of Brčko District BIH, and Strike Group for combating the THB
Timeframe:	Ongoing activity within the implementation of the Strategy
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Justice in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Developed adequate SOPs for the THB cases, containing defined indicators to point to this crime
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

C.3. Operative international cooperation

Trafficking in human beings is the fastest growing criminal industry in the world. According to the latest indicators, every year there is around 270 000 victims of the THB fluctuating through Europe, while the police, according to official estimates, manages to identify only 3% of them. Considering the recorded cases and the victims identified, it can be stated that countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Albania rely upon each other in the THB related cases. Thus, it is considered necessary to advance the existing regional cooperation in suppressing trafficking in human beings. Regional cooperation, in its content and modes of implementation, must rest on wider context of enhancing cooperation with international organisations (Council of Europe, OSCE, IOM, ICMPD, MARRI, SELEC, EUROPOL, INTERPOL), and with other countries in combating trafficking both by repressive and by preventive measures.

To enhance the cooperation with competent services from the neighbouring countries, and with international organizations in order to suppress all aspects of trafficking in human beings.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Directorate for Coordination of Police bodies, SIPA, Border Police Cantonal Ministries of Internal, MoIs at level of entities, Police of Brčko District BIH, and Strike Group for combating the THB.
Timeframe:	Ongoing activity within the implementation of the Strategy
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Efficient cooperation is established.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

C.4. To innovate practice for persecuting cases of consumption of services provided by the THB victims

By analysing legislation of some developed European or states in the world, we can learn that lately there is a new practice of incriminating consumption of paid sexual services, if the client knows and/or, due to the circumstances and the common sense, must have been aware of the fact that the service- provider is in prostitution. Introducing punishment of the client, by means of fine or the up to year imprisonment sentence, even when there are no special prostitution-qualifying forms, is the solution that, to a great extent, resolves many side effects of the human trafficking. The question of whether to prescribe as qualifying circumstances the exploitation of people particularly vulnerable due to their age, illness, disability, pregnancy, etc., if such a condition is visible or known to the perpetrator, is certainly a dilemma, and it requires special attention. However, the aforementioned proposal would surely solve many consequences that occur because of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

To enhance procedures for incriminating consumption of services provided by the trafficking victims.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Justice
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	FBIH Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Justice of the RS, Judicial Commission of Brčko District BIH, and Strike Group for combating the THB
Deadline:	By June 2014
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Justice in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	New incriminations , as described within the strategic measure
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

C.5. Detecting and persecuting cases of the THB for purposes of labour exploitation

The fundamental basis for a serious approach to the issue of discovering, clarifying, and proving cases of labour exploitation, is the approximation of the real situation and the analysis of the mode of action. In that line, it is necessary to animate the prosecutorial bodies to dedicate a special place in their plans to this negative phenomenon, which is expanding exponentially in Bosnian society. It is therefore necessary to define such a measure.

To improve practice of detecting, clarifying, and proving that various forms of labour exploitation (begging, work on farms, construction works, etc.) are human trafficking crime cases, both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad, with Bosnia and Herzegovina citizens and people with BIH residency status as the victims of these crimes. As a prerequisite for the realization of this measure, it is necessary to improve the normative framework in the context of observing labour exploitation as an integral part of illegal employment and the demand for cheap labour.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Civil society organisations, BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, BIH Ministry of Civil Affairs, BiH Ministry of Justice, BIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the FBIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the RS Public Prosecutors' Office, BIH Brčko District Public Prosecutors' Office, SIPA, BIH Border Police, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Communications Regulatory Agency, Press Council BIH, Government of RS, Government of FBIH with the cantonal governments, Government of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Strike Group for combating the THB.
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Practice of detecting, and proving cases of labour exploitation is enhanced
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

C.6. Dislocation of the THB modus

The action of the prosecuting authority against the THB, usually and foremost have its first results in traffickers' dislocating (moving) the crime to other "safer" places and changing their modes of action. Reports on progress that Bosnia and Herzegovina has received for activities in this area for the last decade have certainly gotten their echo in the criminal underworld of the provenance. Namely, there are observations that indicate the practice of frequent relocation of sexual exploitation activities to private spaces (apartments, houses, etc.). Therefore, it is necessary to develop specific mechanisms to identify and thereafter detect, clarify, and prove this type of crime offense. Organisations of civil society could play a key role in this activity.

To enhance the practice to detect, clarify, and prove crime of human trafficking, which would follow on "dislocating" of this crime from public facilities in to private premises (apartments, houses).

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the FBIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the RS Public Prosecutors' Office, BIH Brčko District Public Prosecutors' Office, Strike Group for combating the THB, BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, BIH Ministry of Civil Affairs, BiH Ministry of Justice, SIPA, BIH Border Police, Service for Foreigners' Affairs, Directorate for coordination of Police Bodies, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Government of RS, Government of FBIH with the cantonal governments, Government of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, High School for Internal Affairs in Banja Luka, Faculty of Criminology and Security Studies of University of Sarajevo, and Departments for Social work of public universities in Sarajevo, Banja Luka, and Mostar.
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Mechanisms for monitoring and early recognition, detecting, clarifying, and proving cases of transformation of the THB modus are determined.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

C.7. Complicity in human trafficking

At all levels of its government, Bosnia and Herzegovina must be responsible to identify and uproot the participation of public sector in complicity in human trafficking. All public persons suspected of involvement in the THB shall be subject to investigation and trial, and if found guilty, shall be adequately punished. This would also apply in cases of complicity in the THB in sense of corruption and/or associating with a person or a group that is reasonably suspected of involvement in human trafficking and /or similar exploitations. Transnational organisations and non-governmental organisations shall apply disciplinary sanctions against persons involved in human trafficking and similar exploitations, in addition to and independently from the criminal and other sanctions prescribed by the state where the misconduct was processed. The light motif of this measure is in the fact that the practice of action in this direction must be enhanced.

To enhance the practice to detect, clarify, and prosecute the THB crime in general and the THB related complicity.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Justice
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the FBIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the RS Public Prosecutors' Office, BIH Brčko District Public Prosecutors' Office, Strike Group for combating the THB, BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, BIH Ministry of Civil Affairs, BIH Ministry of Security, SIPA, BIH Border Police, Service for Foreigners' Affairs, Directorate for coordination of Police Bodies, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Government of RS, Government of FBIH with the cantonal governments, Government of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, organisations of civil society, Law faculties of public universities in Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Mostar
Timeframe:	Permanent
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Justice
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Comments on procedural formation of trace evidences for determining the elements of complicity are made
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

C.8. Corruption and the THB

Taking in to account that the corruption, in its widest definition, implies any abuse of entrusted power, in private business and/or public sector, for private and/or the gain of the group, we can draw a logical conclusion that the corrupted person is considered to be every official who, for the sake of private benefit and/or benefit of the group he/she belongs to, ignores the general interests that he/she is required to protect by means of the official position and powers assigned to it. A citizen, who offers or agrees to provide the requested bribes, is also considered to be corrupt. In a separate strategic measure, it is necessary to specify the SOP chart for investigations of trafficking crimes in which the corruption behaves as the factor whose absence would make the execution of the activities much harder. In this line, it is necessary to define and establish such a measure.

To enhance the practice to detect, clarify, and prosecute the THB related corruption cases that significantly aggravate to the authorities to energetically process human trafficking, and to efficiently identify and protect the victims.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the FBIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the RS Public Prosecutors' Office, BIH Brčko District Public Prosecutors' Office, Strike Group for combating the THB, Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption, BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, BIH Ministry of Civil Affairs, BiH Ministry of Justice, SIPA, BIH Border Police, Service for Foreigners' Affairs, Directorate for coordination of Police Bodies, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Government of RS, Government of FBIH with the cantonal governments, Government of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, organisations of civil society, Law faculties of public universities in Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Mostar, High School for Internal Affairs in Banja Luka, and Faculty of Criminology and Security Studies of University of Sarajevo.
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Justice
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Comments on procedural formation of trace evidences for determining the elements of complicity are made.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

C.9. Confiscation of proceeds of human trafficking

Although the measure is positioned as the last one within this strategic objective, one must not overlook the fact that it is one of the most effective instruments in combating all forms of organised crime, including trafficking in human beings. Efficient implementation of confiscation of proceeds of human trafficking sends an unequivocal message that the crime does not pay out. The revised criminal legislative in Bosnia and Herzegovina contains instruments to confiscate all types of property acquired by criminal, not only from the perpetrators but also from their accomplices in crime of human trafficking. During the implementation of this strategic document, it can be expected that the practice to detect, confiscate, and especially to manage seized proceeds, would be enhanced, so that the overall system to combat trafficking gets even more efficient.

To intensify the application of provision to confiscate the proceeds of human trafficking, along with the extensive use of "extended asset forfeiture", and to expand the current capacities of competent institutions, at all levels of government, to detect, confiscate, and manage the assets gained by these crimes with more efficiency.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Justice
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the FBIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the RS Public Prosecutors' Office, BIH Brčko District Public Prosecutors' Office, Strike Group for combating the THB, BIH Ministry of Security, SIPA, BIH Border Police, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Government of RS, Government of FBIH with the cantonal governments, Government of Brčko District of Bosnia
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Justice
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Increased number of verdicts with ruled sanction of confiscation of proceeds of human trafficking; increased value of seized assets; capacities to efficiently detect, confiscate, and manage the forfeited assets exists and is in use at all levels of government
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

Strategic objective D.

PROACTIVE PROTECTION

To ensure sustainable programmes and procedures to proactively protect the victims of all forms of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

D.1. Witness protection

Witness protection intends to eliminate or at least reduce risks to life, health, physical integrity, freedom, property, or other important entitlements of the witness. Failure to provide the protection to a witness, usually an eyewitnesses of a particular crime, (e.g. criminal organization), opens for the possibility of intimidation and even murder of the witnesses before and/or after their testimony. In such a case, the whole system would look inhumane for not taking care of those who, by their depositions, contribute to prosecution of crimes. On the other hand, the protection of witnesses is the immediate interest of the prosecution organs and facilitates proving the execution of crimes and the punishment of the perpetrators. It is clear that the witnesses, who do not receive adequate protection, would due to the fear, be inclined to change the testimony in a way that would be favourable for the perpetrator. Adequate protection certainly eliminates motives for inflicting harm on the witnesses, and it generally act preventively for potential upcoming perpetrators of crimes. Along with special investigative measures and asset forfeiture, the protection of prosecution witness is one of the most important modes to fight human trafficking. However, besides facilitation of proving and countering the THB, witness protection is at the same time the consequence of humanisation of formal criminal law, meaning better care of all litigants. Some forms of witness protection in all criminal proceedings, including the proceedings of the criminal offense of trafficking, come in conflict with some of fundamental principles of the process, and some of the basic rights of the litigants in the system of heuristic and syllogistic criminology.

To ensure sustainable and efficient programmes for protection of witness in cases of human trafficking.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the FBIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the RS Public Prosecutors' Office, BIH Brčko District Public Prosecutors' Office, Strike Group for combating the THB, BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, BIH Ministry of Civil Affairs, BiH Ministry of Justice, SIPA, BIH Border Police, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Government of RS, Government of FBIH with the cantonal governments, Government of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, organisations of civil society, and Law faculties of public universities in Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Mostar.
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Innovated regulations in field of witness protection, and Programmes on Procedures developed
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

D.2. Arranged marriages, domestic servitude, forced labour, and trade in children

Arranged marriages have been recognized as an area, which, in a significant number of cases results in various forms of human trafficking. Lack of consent of one or both of the spouses causes great suspicion in the later implementation of the marital contract. The objections are not understood or the person dares not oppose because the parents, family, the fiancé, and his parents exercise pressure in variety of ways. This includes physical and sexual violence, coercion by threats, psychological and social pressure, as well as emotional blackmailing and other degrading, vitiating, and controlling actions. The whole issue is potentiated by insufficient sensibility of the officials when it comes to Roma population, and that the arranged marriages are tolerated on the grounds of customary law, thus are not sufficiently investigated. Besides the forced marriages, there are also pre-arranged marriages, whereas the boundaries between the two are not always easily distinguishable, especially in cases when female child is raised to be obedient and to succumb to the will of the parents. In some cases, the teenage boys or young males are also affected, as involuntary spouses, by the forced marriages. Al these are reasons to pay better attention to this phenomenon that may be a good "vestibule" to human trafficking and different forms of exploitation. Special attention should be paid to identifying and supporting all children affected by migrations (children migrants, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, nomads, returnees in readmission processes, children victims of trafficking and alike categories), having them as particularly vulnerable group.

To ensure efficient recognition, and the responses in cases of arranged marriages, domestic servitude, and trade in children.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the FBIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the RS Public Prosecutors' Office, BIH Brčko District Public Prosecutors' Office, Strike Group for combating the THB, BIH Ministry of Security, BIH Ministry of Civil Affairs, BiH Ministry of Justice, SIPA, BIH Border Police, Service for Affairs with Foreigners, Directorate for coordination of Police Bodies, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Government of RS, Government of FBIH with the cantonal governments, Government of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and organisations of civil society.
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Efficient mechanisms for recognition and responses are developed.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

D.3. Return and repatriation of the THB victims

The repatriation is an act of voluntary return to country of origin or country of legal residence. This is an expected and desired result of services rendered in the case of many refugees, prisoners of war, and the displaced persons because the person returns to the close cultural environment and to network of social relations the person is familiar with. Victims of human trafficking, who are foreign citizens, deserve special protection in terms of non-refoulement, which is what this measure is about. Certainly, the transnational referral mechanisms should not be ignored in this measure.

To work continuously to enhance current protection for trafficking victims in order to ensure the most humane and dignified return of domestic victims to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the return of foreign victims to countries of their legal residence.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security-for foreign victims BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees-for the THB victims BIH nationals
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Organisations of civil society, BIH Ministry of Civil Affairs, BiH Ministry of Justice, SIPA, BIH Border Police, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Service for Affairs with Foreigners, Directorate for coordination of Police Bodies, Government of RS, Government of FBIH with the cantonal governments, Government of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the IOM.
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees in cooperation with competent institutions
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Efficient mechanisms for recognition and responses are developed.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

D.4. Regulating audio-video contents

Although the issue of regulation of media in Bosnia and Herzegovina is fairly well set, it can be concluded that in the area treated by this strategy there is a small segment left that requires the attention. Namely, quite often in some shows, mostly with musical content, broadcasted at night, on the "interactive banners" that display the content of messages sent by viewers (usually via SMS), there are messages that associate to the potential offering of sexual services and also the possibility of sexual exploitation. It is therefore necessary to develop an appropriate method to control and regulate such contents by means of existing regulation systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

To ensure efficient regulating of audio-visual contents of radio and TV broadcasts that enable sending messages on „provision of sexual services".

Reporting institution:	Communications Regulatory Agency BIH (CRA)
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Media broadcasters in BIH
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	Communications Regulatory Agency BIH (CRA)
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Efficient mechanisms established.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

D.5. Inappropriate contents in printed media

As the previous measure focused attention on audio-visual media, print media are as well in the focus of interest. Specifically, some print media (mostly in ad part) publish messages that, very likely, could be indicative of sexual and labour exploitation. For this reason, it would be necessary to create a mechanism for effective self-regulation of these contents through the mechanisms already established in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Press Council, etc) and their closer cooperation with the authorities of formal social control.

To ensure efficient mechanisms to monitor on printed media which publish contents that are reminiscent of „provision of sexual services" and other forms of illicit exploitation of persons.

Reporting institution:	Press Council in BIH
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Printed media in BIH
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	Press Council in BIH
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Efficient mechanisms established.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

D.6. Improving system of protection against child pornography and paedophilia

Unrestricted "cyber space" and availability of information at all times from any point of the planet is certainly a crucial benefit of the civilization. Still, it also has a negative trends and consequences. Namely, it is this infinite space, accessibility and partial anonymity that allows the deviations of various forms to which formal social control and law enforcement are not accustomed in their daily activities. Children, being the "curious category " of each country's population are often in a real danger to become victims due to various abuses of the abovementioned "cyber space". Therefore, it is necessary to define special measure under this Stretegy.

To ensure efficient mechanisms for protection against child pornography and other forms of sexual exploitation and against abuse of children through information and communications technologies.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Communications Regulatory Agency BIH (CRA), BIH Ministry of Communications and Transport, BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees BIH Ministry of Civil Affairs, BiH Ministry of Justice, Public Prosecutors' Offices-at all levels, SIPA, BIH Border Police, Directorate for coordination of Police Bodies, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BIH, Government of RS, Government of FBIH with the cantonal governments, Government of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Law faculties of public universities in Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Mostar, High School for Internal Affairs in Banja Luka, Faculty of Criminology and Security Studies of University of Sarajevo, Faculties of Electrical Engineering in Sarajevo, Banja Luka, and Mostar, Internet providers, and organisations of civil society.
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Justice
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Adequate protection and adequate protective programmes are ensured.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

D.7. Developing standard for provision of support to the THB victims

Providing assistance and protection to victims must be done in a way to protect the victims from secondary victimization. Provision of adequate support must not be limited to work in a safe house and providing psychological, medical, social and legal assistance. One of the important elements of providing assistance and protection is ensuring person's reintegration into society, and preventing the hazards that the same person become a victim of human trafficking again. Particularly in the area of providing assistance and protection to victims, civil society organizations have an important role. Therefore, it is necessary to standardize the quality of the aforementioned process in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

To develop minimum quality standards for provision of support to the THB victims in the domain of ensuring legal aid, accommodation, psychosocial protection, medical care, education, vocational training, mediation in employment and similar.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security-for foreign victims BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees-for the THB victims BIH nationals
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Organisations of civil society
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security-for foreign victims BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees-for the THB victims BIH nationals
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Standards are developed.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

D.8. Reintegration of the THB victims (rehabilitation, repatriation, resocialisation)

System to counter the THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina is primarily based in respecting of basic human rights of the victims and ensuring support and protection by means of safe accommodation, psychosocial support, health care, legal aid, and right to safe return to the country of origin. The Strategy to counter the THB must pay special attention to social and economic integration and reintegration of the THB victims in to the society as a one of fundamental preconditions for their successful recuperation and empowerment. Therefore, it is necessary to define strategic measure to enable that such a goal be met. Besides this, it is important to intensively work with the victims and develop individual, tailor- made programmes for each victim. Ensuring the employment is definitely an important component, yet the contact with the victim, even after she/he leaves the shelter, should not be terminated.

To ensure efficient mechanisms to manage issues of accommodation, education, employment, exercising rights to health and social protection (with special focus on drug-addicted victims), and to resolve the issue of status and the documents for the THB victims.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security-for foreign victims BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees-for the THB victims BIH nationals
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Organisations of civil society
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security-for foreign victims BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees-for the THB victims BIH nationals
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Sustainable system established
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

Strategic objective E.

PARTNERSHIP

To enhance the cooperation among competent institutions at all levels of government and authorised organisations in order to response to different forms of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina more efficiently.

E.1. Parallelisms in investigations

Although a lot has been done at the level of law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in regards to managing human trafficking, it can be concluded that in the future we have to solve some of the problems that distort picture of the efficiency. Specifically, it is necessary to improve the efficiency of the police agencies in terms of reducing risks of conflict of jurisdiction (positive and negative), and the simultaneous work of several police agencies on the same case in field of human trafficking. That way, the principle of efficiency that creates more earnest depiction of the process of discovering, clarifying and proving the criminal offense of trafficking would be met.

To enhance the coordination of competent law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina in field of combating the THB, so as to reduce cases of parallelisms in investigations due to conflict of jurisdiction.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the FBIH Public Prosecutors' Office, the RS Public Prosecutors' Office, BIH Brčko District Public Prosecutors' Office, Strike Group for combating the THB, BiH Ministry of Justice, entity-level Ministries of justice, entity-level Ministries of Internal Affairs, cantonal Ministries of Internal Affairs, BIH BD Police, and Directorate for coordination of Police Bodies.
Deadline:	By June 2014
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Issues resolved.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

E.2. Exchange of the intelligence on the THB

Currently, the arrangement of the of the judiciary and police system in Bosnia and Herzegovina is that a larger number of institutions, at almost all levels of government, have the jurisdiction and responsibility to investigate, clarify, and prove the criminal offense of trafficking. Due to such situation, there is an obvious need for frequent and comprehensive coordination of these institutions, especially in regards to exchange of intelligence on crimes and perpetrators, including human trafficking. In order to meet the afore mentioned requirements, the existing facilities set up under the Strike Group to Combat Human Trafficking and capabilities developed for the electronic exchange of data from the records of the police and prosecution authorities can be utilized. Any other alternative to this concept, involving autonomous management and banning the exchange of operational data can only bring benefit for the perpetrators of these crimes.

To enhance system for intelligence exchange by utilizing electronic exchange of data from the records of the police and prosecution authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to increase competent institutions' capacities for detection.

Reporting institution:	Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies in BIH
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Ministry of Security, BiH Ministry of Justice, entity-level Ministries of justice, entity-level Ministries of Internal Affairs, cantonal Ministries of Internal Affairs, BIH BD Police, Service for Foreigners' Affairs
Timeframe:	Continuous activity
Source of funding:	Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies in BIH
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Issues resolved.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

E.3. Identifying victims at border crossings[3]

Bearing in mind that the previous THB practice points out to the entry of foreign female nationals who have been the object of sexual exploitation, and that this practice has been present for almost two decades, it is logical to expect that the law enforcement built adequate mechanisms for recognition of the victims, and for cutting the overall chain of such ventures. However, at present, the number of domestic victims increased so as to make them the vast majority of trafficking victims, the modus operandi changes completely. Thus, the control of entry probability slowly gives way to controlling the exit of persons from the country. The victims from Bosnia and Herzegovina often pursue the tempting advertisements for lucrative jobs abroad, while the traffickers are usually familiar persons to victims – sometimes even friends or acquaintances, who appear as pleasant and professional persons. Due to the above said, and in relation to the previous measures, it is necessary to develop mechanisms for identifying and recognizing victims at border crossings.

Enhance the system for utilizing formalizes systemic procedures for identifying trafficking victims at border crossings.

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Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Border Police, Police Academy, BIH Indirect Taxation Authority
Timeframe:	Continuous activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	System for identification of the victims is enhanced.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

[3]In harmony with recommendation: Proactive identification of trafficking victims at the border crossings.

E.4. Inclusion of NGOS: coordination and cooperation with competent institutions during provision of assistance to the THB victims

A series of questions, which relate to maximum activity of civil society organisations, are necessary to be solved. Specifically, a number of the issues are pertinent to reintegration and rehabilitation of trafficking victims. Suffice to say that it is necessary to establish a system of mandatory compensation to victim within the proceedings before the court, where the payment is made upon the judgment is passed, instead of the practice that the victim be referred to civil litigation to claim the compensation. Nowadays, thanks to the impressive activities of the civil society organizations in the region, it is possible to recommend that the standard operating procedures for reintegration and inclusion in all countries of the Western Balkans be upgraded and standardized by application of the best models. At this stage, we can also talk about activities on establishing the Fund for the victims, which would be utilised for victims' compensation purposes but also as the resource of means needed for their full reintegration, while the financial means for the Fund would be provided from the assets seized as proceeds of crime.

To improve practice of inclusion of civil society organisations that would, in coherence with realistic and sustainable needs, administer the means for reintegration and rehabilitation of trafficking victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the practice of implementation of preventive activities.

Reporting institution:	Organisations of civil society and BIH Ministry of Security-for foreign victims BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees-for the THB victims BIH nationals
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	Organisations of civil society and the partners
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, and BIH Ministry of Security
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	Practice of inclusion is improved.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

E.5. Enhancing strategic cooperation with international partners in BIH

Very often, it is emphasized that Bosnia and Herzegovina has achieved significant results in combating human trafficking, which made it a recognizable entity in the region in regards to this issue. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the efforts of local institutions exerted in achieving these results were, to a large extent, supported by numerous international organizations present in Bosnia and Herzegovina for many years. It is difficult to summarize in one place the scope, the intensity of the action, and the support of each of these organizations, but at the level of strategic planning, it is possible to program the specific measure to develop different activities to further strengthen and improve existing cooperation with international partners in order to accomplish even more efficient responses to trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

To improve all aspects of strategic cooperation with international partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to obtain support and assistance in implementation of policy measures and actions against all forms of human trafficking.

Reporting institution:	BIH Ministry of Security
Party responsible, and implementation partners:	BIH Ministry of Security, partner Organisations of civil society, international organisations
Timeframe:	Permanent activity
Source of funding:	BIH Ministry of Security
Donor funds needed:	YES
Indicator of success:	All aspects of cooperation are improved.
Monitoring on the activity:	Monitoring team (A2)

GLOSSARY

SMUGGLING OF (MIGRANTS) PEOPLE	People smuggling (also called human smuggling, and migrant smuggling) includes actions, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a state party of which the person is not a national and/or has no residence in it. Generally, the while smuggling does not imply a violation of human rights, the use of coercion, abuse and exploitation of another's state of need (but owes its existence to the state of need of that person, and the absence of other possibilities for that person to enter into a state party of which the person is not a national and/or has no residence in it), nor the exploitation of the person –the passive entity. However, from the standpoint of the country of origin smuggling implies illegal departure from the state, and illegal entry into this state, from the standpoint of the destination country.
ORGANIZED PROSTITUTION	In wider sense, it means any form of prostitution in which, besides the prostitute and the client, there are one or more intermediaries.
FORCED MARRIAGE	We talk of forced marriage in case when a young girl or a woman feels being forced to marry. Their objections are not understood or the person dares not oppose because the parents, family, the fiancé, and his parents exercise pressure in variety of ways. This includes physical and sexual violence, coercion by threats, psychological and social pressure, as well as emotional blackmailing and other degrading, vitiating, and controlling actions.
PROSTITUTION	Modern theory claims that there are some basic elements needed in order to treat a sexual activity as prostitution. Those elements are sex act commercialization (sexual activity is done in exchange for money or other type of benefit), promiscuity, and emotional indifference for the partner, or better say for the sexual activity.
LABOUR EXPLOITATION	For the purpose of person's exploitation in the production of goods or provision of services by violating labour standards that determine the working conditions, wages, health and safety conditions, and there was a use of coercion, force or threat, including abduction, or there was a use of a deception or fraud, or there was the abuse of power, influence, or situation of need, or if there is another form of abuse.

SLAVERY

The 1926 Slavery Convention or the Convention to Suppress the Slave Trade and Slavery, an international treaty created under the auspices of the League of Nations , in Article 1, defines slavery as "the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised"

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Is one type of exploitation of trafficking victim by which the body, gender, and sexual identity of the victim are exploited. The aspects of sexual exploitation can be classified as: a non-commercial exploitation, a commercial sexual exploitation, and the combined sexual exploitation.

THE TRAFFICKER

Is a person who intends to exploit or gain profit or benefits by exploitation of trafficking victims.

SLAVE TRADE

The 1926 Slavery Convention or the Convention to Suppress the Slave Trade and Slavery, in Article 1, item 2, defines the slave trade to include "all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging him; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged, and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves." Therefore, according to this Convention, the slave trade not only encompass all acts of trafficking in slaves but also the acts of recruitment of persons with intent to reduce them to slavery, along with activities of transportation of the enslaved.

TRAFFICKING IN HUMANS

Is term that is used along with trafficking in persons (the TIP), trafficking in human beings (the THB) and human trafficking (the HT) to denote "the process and action" of trading in people. By official definition, the term denotes " the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING

Can be defined as a person who is exploited by the trafficker. The victim is a passive subject to a criminal act, meaning the trafficking in persons, as it is defined by Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol.

Criminal and criminal-procedure legislative in BiH does not determine concept of „victim" but only the term "aggrieved party", which is defined as " a person whose personal or property rights have been denied or infringed by another party's criminal act". On the other hand, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power defines victims as "persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within Member States, including those laws proscribing criminal abuse of power. The term "victim" under this Declaration may where appropriate also includes the immediate family or dependants of the direct victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimization.

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
VIJEĆE MINISTARA

ACTION PLAN

for implementation

of

Strategy to Counter Trafficking in Human Beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013 – 2015.

Abbreviations used in the matrix of the Action Plan

BH-0	BIH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS		FBH-7	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE FBIH
BH-0(1)	STRATEGY MONITORING TEAM		FBH-8	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM FBIH
BH-1	BIH MINISTRY OF SECURITY			
BH-1(1)	BIH SERVICE FOR AFFAIRS WITH FOREIGNERS		RS-0	REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA GOVERNMENT
BH-1(2)	BIH STRIKE GROUP FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMANS		RS-1	MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS RS
BH-2	BIH MINISTRY FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS		RS-2	
BH-3	BIH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE		RS-3	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE RS
BH-4	BIH MINISTRY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES		RS-4	THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF RS
BH-5	HIGH JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL COUNCIL OF BIH		RS-6	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE OF RS
BH-6	COURT OF BIH		RS-7	CENTRE FOR EDUCATION OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS OF RS
BH-7	THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF BIH		RS-8	MINISTRY OF TRADE AND TOURISM OF RS
BH-8	BIH BORDER POLICE		RS-9	RS AGENCY FOR MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED ILLEGAL PROPERTY
BH-9	DIRECTORATE FOR COORDINATION OF POLICE BODIES OF BIH			
BH-10	SIPA		KAN-0	GOVERNMENTS OF CANTONS IN FBIH
BH-11	AGENCY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION IN BIH		KAN-1	CANTONAL MINISTRIES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS IN FBIH
BH-12	BIH INDIRECT TAXATION AUTHORITY		KAN-2	CANTONAL PROSECUTORS' OFFICES IN FBIH
BH-13	BIH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS		KAN-3	CANTONAL MINISTRIES OF SOCIAL POLICIES IN FBIH
			KAN-4	CANTONAL MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION IN FBIH
BD-0	GOVERNMENT OF BRČKO DISTRICT BIH		KAN-5	CANTONAL MINISTRIES OF HEALTH IN FBIH
BD-1	POLICE OF BRČKO DISTRICT BIH			
BD-2	JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF BRČKO DISTRICT BIH		MED-0	COMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY AGENCY IN BIH (CRA)
BD-3	BRČKO DISTRICT PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE BIH		MED-1	PRESS COUNCIL IN BIH
BD-4	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND OTHER SERVICES		MED-2	THE PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICES
BD-5	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		MED-3	ALL MEDIA BROADCASTERS AND HOUSES IN BIH
			MED-4	ALL PRINTED MEDIA IN BIH
FBH-0	GOVERNMENT OF FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		MED-5	INTERNET PROVIDERS IN BIH
FBH-1	MINISTRY OF INTERIOR FBIH			
FBH-2	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE FBIH		IO-0	ALL INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN BIH
FBH-3	MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL POLICY FBIH		IO-1	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATIONS (IOM)
FBH-4	THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF FBIH			
FBH-5	CEST FBIH/CENTRE FOR JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL TRAINING		NVO-0	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN BIH
FBH-6	MINISTRY OF HEALTH FBIH			
FBH-7	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION FBIH			
FBH-8	MINISTRY OF TOURISM FBIH			
			EDU-7	FACULTY OF LAW OF UNIVERSITY OF MOSTAR
EDU-1	FACULTY OF CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY STUDIES OF UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO		EDU-8	FACULTY OF LAW OF UNIVERSITY OF BANJA LUKA
EDU-2	HIGH SCHOOL FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RS		EDU-9	FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING OF UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO
EDU-3	DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL WORK OF UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO		EDU-10	FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING OF UNIVERSITY OF MOSTAR
EDU-4	DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL WORK OF UNIVERSITY OF MOSTAR		EDU-11	FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING OF UNIVERSITY OF BANJA LUKA
EDU-5	DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL WORK OF UNIVERSITY OF BANJA LUKA		EDU-12	POLICE ACADEMY OF REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
EDU-6	FACULTY OF LAW OF UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO		EDU-13	POLICE ACADEMY OF FBIH

Strategic objective A.

(SUPPORT)

To organise sustainable system of support
in dealing with the THB issue in Bosnia and Herzegovina

A.1. ACTION PLAN				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
A.1.1	To bring the proposal for amending the Decision on the establishment of a team to draft the Action Plan	BH-1	BH-0, BH-1, BH-2, BH-3, BH-5, IO-0, RS-0, FBH-O, KAN-0, MED-0, NVO-0, BH-10, BH-8, BH-1(1), BH-9.			X														Competent institutions and potential donors
A.1.2	To draft proposal of the Action Plan	BH-1	BH-4, BH-2, BH-3, BH-5, MED-0, RS-0, FBH-0, KAN-0, BD-0, MED-1, NVO-0, BH-10, BH-8, BH1(1), BH-9.			X														Competent institutions and potential donors
A.1.3	To conduct consultations of draft proposal of the documents	BH-1	BH-4, BH-2, BH-3, BH-5, MED-0, RS-0, FBH-O, KAN-0, BD-0, MED-1, NVO-0, BH-10, BH-8, BH-1(1), BH-9.			X														Competent institutions and potential donors
A.1.4	To adopt the Decision, the Strategy and the Action Plan	BH-1	BH-4, BH-2, BH-3, BH-5, MED-0, RS-0, FBH-0, KAN-0, BD-0, MED-1, NVO-0, BH-10, BH-8, BH-1(1), BH-9.				X													Competent institutions and potential donors
A.1.5	To bring act on establishing body for drafting Strategy for countering THB (2016-2019)	BH-1	BH-4, BH-2, BH-3, BH-5, MED-0, RS-0, FBH-0, KAN-0, BD-0, MED-1, NVO-0, BH-10, BH-8, BH-1(1), BH-9.																X	Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

A.2. MONITORING TEAM

No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
				January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
A.2.1	To bring Decision on establishing of the Monitoring Team	BH-0					X													Competent institutions and potential donors
A.2.2	To adopt implementing legislation on the Monitoring Team *modus operandi*	BH-0					X													Competent institutions and potential donors
A.2.3	To adopt the Monitoring Plan	BH-0						X												Competent institutions and potential donors
A.2.4	To prepare the First Monitoring Report (2013)	BH-0(1)										X								Competent institutions and potential donors
A.2.5	To prepare the Second First Monitoring Report (2014)	BH-0(1)														X				Competent institutions and potential donors
A.2.6	To prepare the Third and final Monitoring Report (2013-2015)	BH-0(1)																	X	Competent institutions and potential donors
A.2.7	To propose the framework for drafting new Strategy and the Action Plan	BH-0(1), BH-1																	X	Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

A.3. CRIMINALITY ANALYSES				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
A.3.1	To conclude Agreement on Cooperation between BiH Ministry of Security Faculty of Criminology and Security Studies Of Sarajevo Universit and High School for Internal Affairs o RS	BH-1	EDU-1, EDU-2, BH-4					X												Competent institutions and potential donors
A.3.2	To organise a round table so as to define goals and methodology for implementation of the research on THI in BiH (with special accent on begging and labour exploitation)	EDU-1, EDU-2	BH-1, BH-4, BH-9, FBH-1, RS-1, BD-1, KAN-1					X												Competent institutions and potential donors
A.3.3	To conduct the Research	EDU-1, EDU-2	BH-1, BH-4, BH-9, FBH-1, RS-1, BD-1, KAN-1							X							X			Competent institutions and potential donors
A.3.4	To prepare the publication and give public presentation of the research findings	EDU-1, EDU-2	BH-1, BH-4, BH-9, FBH-1, RS-1, BD-1, KAN-1																X	Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

A.4. FINANCING OF THE STRATEGY				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
A.4.1	To make preliminary analyses of needs for funding of Strategy and the Action the Plan implementation, at all levels	BH-1	BH-4, BH-3, BH-2, BH-13, BH-1(2)				X													Competent institutions and potential donors
A.4.2	To make annual needs' analyses for funds required to implement the Strategy and the Action Plan	BH-1	BH-4, BH-3, BH-2, BH-13, BH-1(2)																	Competent institutions and potential donors
A.4.3	To make report and recommendations for fundraising for means required to financially support the Strategy and the Action Plan needed by the BIH Council of Ministers	BH-1	BH-4, BH-3, BH-2, BH-13, BH-1(2)					X												Competent institutions and potential donors
A.4.4	To adopt recommendations for funding strategic activities at all levels of BiH through planning budget lines for these purposes	BH-0	BH-1, FBH-0, RS-0, BD-0					X												Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

A.5. MONITORING FROM SHADOW

No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	Preparation period 2012.				Implementation deadline 2013.				2014.				2015.				Source of funding
				January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
A.5.1	Determining a grant for preparing the Shadow Report	BH-1	NVO-0						X											Competent institutions and potential donors
A.5.2	Defining criteria for selecting an NGO to implement monitoring from shadow	BH-1	BH-4, BH-3							X										Competent institutions and potential donors
A.5.3	Public call, and election of the NGO to be assigned to bring into being Shadow monitoring	BH-1	BH-4								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
A.5.4	Implementation of the activities, and drafting Shadow monitoring	NVO-0	NVO-0															X		Competent institutions and potential donors
A.5.5	Publication of the reports prepared	NVO-0	BH-1																X	Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

A.6. UPDATING AND UTILISING DATABASES				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
A.6.1	To create information management protocols for field of combating the THB	BH-9	BH-5, BH-7, BH-8, BH-10, FBH-1, RS-1, BD-1, RS-4, FBH-4, KAN-1, KAN-2.									X								Competent institutions and potential donors
A.6.2	To coordinate activities of state and entity-level ministries of justice, and Judiciary Commission in Brčko District so as to update the database of concluded cases of the THB, prostitution and solicitation to other THB related criminal offenses.	BH-3	FBH-1, RS-1, BD-1, FBH-2, RS-2, BD-2									X								Competent institutions and potential donors
A.6.3	To coordinate activities of the MoHRR with the CSWs ,so as to gather data on THB victims as available in their respective records	BH-4	RS-3, FBH-3, BD-3										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
A.6.4	To consolidate data available on the THB.	BH-1	BH-0, FBH-0, RS-0, DB-0, KAN-0, BH-5										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
A.6.5	To adopt Instruction on conditions for accessing and using data on THB	BH-1	BH-3, RS-2, RS-1, RS-3, BH-2, FBH-1, FBH-2, BD-1, BD-2, KAN-1, KAN-3.										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

Strategic objective B.

(PREVENTION)

To initiate preventive actions as a desirable and sustainable process

B.1. AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN FOR CITIZENS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
B.1.1	To adopt annual calendar of participation in public campaigns tackling the issue of the THB.	BH-1	MED-1, MED-0, BH-4					X												Competent institutions and potential donors
B.1.2	To make public aware of new forms of the THB (to design leaflets, to organise round table, through content of media)	BH-1	MED-0, MED-1, MED-3, MED-4, MED-5							X										Competent institutions and potential donors
B.1.3	To introduce the public with protection measures (to design leaflets, to organise round table, through content of media)	BH-1	MED-0, MED-1, MED-3, MED-4, MED-5								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
B.1.4	To introduce public with the institutional capacities (to design leaflets, to organise round table, through content of media)	BH-1	MED-0, MED-1									X								Competent institutions and potential donors
B.1.5	Continuous work on education and awareness raising of the public with special focus on children and youth, and on vulnerable and marginalised groups, and groups under a special risk(Roma people, children not attending school) The education and information sharing with the groups is on topics of different forms of the THB and its consequences (through manuals, lectures, forums, RTV shows, public stands, workshops)	BH-4	BH-1, BH-2, FBH-7, RS-6, KAN-4												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
B.1.6	To educate representatives of media present in BIH	MED-0	MED-3, MED-4, MED-5												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
B.1.7	To adopt annual calendar of participation in public campaigns tackling the issue of the THB.	BH-1	MED-1, MED-0, BH-4																	Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

B.2. DECREASING THE DEMAND FOR COMMERCIAL SEXUAL SERVICES				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
B.2.1	To analyse media contents in which sexual services are offered , so as to identify typical patterns for offfering such services, and to create more targeted actions of prevention focused on decreasing the demand for sexual services.	BH-1	MED-0, MED-1								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
B.2.2	To designe specific agressive campaigns aiming at the target groups containing materials pointing out to the risks of using sexual services.	BH-1	MED-0, MED-1												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
B.2.3	To design specific web page tackling this topic.	BH-1	MED-5													X				Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

B.3. PREVENTION OF ILLICIT TRADE IN HUMAN ORGANS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
B.3.1	To map the situation in BiH	BH-1	EDU-1, EDU-2, EDU-3, EDU-4, EDU-5.								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
B.3.2	To raise awareness of health workers	BH-2	FED-6, RS-3, BD-4, KAN-5										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
B.3.3	To have media contents on topic of trafficking in human organs	BH-2	MED-0, MED-1, MED-5										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
B.3.4	To autoregulate and prohibit advertising trade in human organs in printed media	BH-1	MED-0, MED-1										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

B.4. PREVENTION OF CHILD BEGGING				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
B.4.1	To design sustainable programmes for social integration of marginalised categories of the society	BH-2	BH-1, BH-4, FBH-3, RS-3, BD-3, KAN-3,						X											Competent institutions and potential donors
B.4.2	To improve practice of prosecution in cases of organised child begging	BH-3	BH-1, BH-4, BH-5, BH-2, RS-1, FBH-1, KAN-1, BD-1, FBH-2, RS-2, BD-2								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
B.4.3	To establish sustainable system for work of daily centres for care of children working on streets	BH-1	BH-4, BH-2, RS-3, BD-3, KAN-3, FBH-3												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
B.4.4	To create the documentary on child-begging in BIH so as to sensitize public on this issue	BH-1	MED-0, MED-3, NVO-0														X			Competent institutions and potential donors
B.4.5	To register children in Registry of Births	BH-4	BH-1, BH-2, RS-3, FED-3																X	Competent institutions and potential donors
B.4.6	To establish records on children working on streets and the pertinent database	BH-1	BH-4, RS-3, FBH-3, BD-3, KAN-3, NVO-0.										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

B.5. EFFICIENT TRAINING FOR BODIES OF "FIRST INSTANCE"				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
B.5.1	To design training programmes for different professionals for combating the THB (judges, prosecutors, border police, police forces, crime investigators in SIPA, expert associates in PPOs, Service for Affairs with Foreigners, officials of MoF, Civil Service Agencies, labour inspections, inspections for services and tourism, market inspections, police academies, social workers, pedagogues, health workers, psychologists, workers in daily centres, journalists, NGOs).	BH-1	FBH-5, RS-7, NVO-0, EDU-1, EDU-2, EDU-3, EDU-4, EDU-5						X											Competent institutions and potential donors
B.5.2	To upgrade current curriculums for higher education institutions with pertinent contents on THB so as to insert the topic in to a system of lifelong learning.	BH-2	FBH-7, KAN-4, RS-6, BD-5								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
B.5.3	Continuous implementation of trainings on topics of the THB in all of competent institutions, in harmony with adopted work programmes.	BH-1	FBH-0, RS-0, BD-0, KAN-0																	Competent institutions and potential donors
B.5.4	To establish unified records on implemented trainings and educations for all the professionals pertinent for combating the THB.	BH-3	FED-5, RS-4											X						Competent institutions and potential donors
B.5.5	To provide sophisticated training, especially for work with digital forensic software (EnCase...), Internet monitoring, and legal gathering of digital evidences from the Internet.	BH-1	EDU-9, EDU-10, EDU-11, EDU-6, EDU-7, EDU-3													X				Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

Strategic objective C.

(PROSECUTION)

To advance system of detection, clarification, proving and prosecution

C.1. HARMONIZING POSITIVE CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PERTINENT LEGISLATIONS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
C.1.1	To adopt the amendments to the Criminal Codes in BiH with the aim of harmonizing the description of the crime of trafficking at all levels of government in BiH	BH-3	BH-1, BH-4, BH-2, RS-0, FBH-0, KAN-0, BD-0						X											Competent institutions and potential donors
C.1.2	To harmonize domestic criminal legislation with recent international standards that define the scope of human trafficking charges	BH-3	FBH-2, RS-2, BD-2					X												Competent institutions and potential donors
C.1.3	To create normative requirements for BiH state level prosecution of organized and cross-border trafficking cases	BH-3	BH-2, BH-4,FBH-2, RS-2, BD-2, RS-1, FBH-1, BD-1, KAN-1.					X												Competent institutions and potential donors
C.1.4	To harmonize domestic legislation in BIH that regulates catering and tourism services (hotelier offer) so as to establish standard for guest recording, especially of children with or without escort.	BH-3	BH-2, BH-1, FBH-8, RS-8						X											Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

C.2. MORE EFFICIENT RECOGNITION OF THE THB CRIME				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
C.2.1	To design a practicum, which would contain the entire jurisprudence of adjudicated cases of human trafficking at all levels of the judiciary in BiH.	BH-3	FBH-5, RS-7, BD-2, BH-1(2)									X								Competent institutions and potential donors
C.2.2	To design education materials and special programmes for education of judges and prosecutors, and to incorporate those materials in their respective annual training programmes.	BH-3	FBH-5, RS-7, BD-2, BH-1(2)							X										Competent institutions and potential donors
C.2.3	To include tailored programs in the framework of legal clinics in law schools and lifelong learning program.	BH-3	EDU-6, EDU-7, EDU-8								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
C.2.4	To design a special programme for joint training of judges, prosecutors, crime inspectors, and social workers.	BH-3	FBH-5, RS-7, BD-2								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
C.2.5	To organise the joint training of judges, prosecutors, crime inspectors, and social workers, so as to enable these professionals to disseminate knowledge and share experiences in field of recognising corpus of the THB crime.	BH-3	FBH-5, RS-7, BD-2												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
C.2.6	To innovate practices of prosecuting cases of consumption of services provided by the THB victims.	BH-3	FBH-5, RS-7, BD-2														X			Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

C.3. INTERNATIONAL OPERATIVE COOPERATION				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
C.3.1	To conclude multilateral and bilateral agreements on cooperation on cases of the THB suppression	BH-1	BH-13, BH-9, BH-3								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
C.3.2	To establish joint investigation teams in processing cases of the THB which are of transnational dimension	BH-1	BH-13, BH-9, BH-3									X								Competent institutions and potential donors
C.3.3	To conclude and to implement operative agreements on police cooperation with relevant international organisations	BH-1	BH-13, BH-9, BH-3										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
C.3.4	To establish the transnational referral mechanism	BH-1	BH-13, BH-9, BH-3, BH-1(2)												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
C.3.5	Full participation of the competent institutions within the BIH in regional initiatives on cooperation in field of suppressing the THB	BH-1	BH-13, BH-9, BH-3													X				Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

C.4. TO INNOVATE PRACTICE OF PERSECUTING CASES OF CONSUMING SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE THB VICTIMS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
C.4.1	To incriminate clients consuming services provided by the THB victims.	BH-3	FBH-3, RS-3, BD-3										X							Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

C.5. DETECTING AND PERSECUTING CASES OF THE THB FOR PURPOSES OF LABOUR EXPLOITATION				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
C.5.1	To design and continuously upgrade unified indicators on the THB for labour exploitation in BIH.	BH-1	NVO-0								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
C.5.2	To conduct an analyses of typical cases of labour exploitation	BH-1	NVO-0									X								Competent institutions and potential donors
C.5.3	To enhance referral mechanisms, and insure full participation of intercessory institutions (employment offices), to develop guidelines on conduct, and to enhance work of organs of inspection (to reinforce controls on work contracts)	BH-1	FBH-3, RS-3, BD-3, FBH-1, RS-1, BD-1, KAN-1											X						Competent institutions and potential donors
C.5.4	To support regional ICMPD project for prevention of labour exploitation	BH-1	NVO-0										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
C.5.5	To upgrade referral mechanism (rules and the rulebook) in segment of THB victims support for victims trafficked for labour exploitation.	BH-1	FBH-3, RS-3, BD-3, NVO-0												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
C.5.6	To enhance cooperation of competent MoIs with labour inspectorate so as to achieve that competent inspection service, while inspecting catering and other service facilities, dance and fashion agencies, and matchmaking agencies, pay more attention to identify activities related to the THB. This is especially important considering potential for identifying presence of minors in the above mentioned and similar objects.	BH-1	FBH-1, RS-1, KAN-1, BD-1, FBH-3, RS-3, BD-3, KAN-3, NVO-0															X		Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

C.6. DISLOCATION OF THE THB MODUS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
C.6.1	To develop adequate indicators for early recognition of the THB that is performed in private premises.	BH-1	BH-7, FBH-4, RS-4, BD-3, BH-1(2), BH-4, BH-2, EDU1, EDU-2, EDU-4, EDU-3, EDU-5.											X						Competent institutions and potential donors
C.6.2	To upgrade a proactive method for detection of criminal of the THB (criminalist-intelligence work, application of special investigative measures)	BH-1	BH-9, BH-8, BH-10, EDU-1, EDU-2, BH-7, FBH-4, RS-4, BD-3.												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
C.6.3	To link programme of police work in community with system of early detection of the THB.	BH-1	RS-1, KAN-1, BD-1, EDU-1, EDU-2															X		Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

C.7.COMPLICITY IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	**Activity**	**Party responsible for the activity**	**Associates**	**January - March**	**April - June**	**July - September**	**October – December**	**January - March**	**April - June**	**July - September**	**October – December**	**January - March**	**April - June**	**July - September**	**October – December**	**January - March**	**April - June**	**July - September**	**October – December**	
C.7.1	To design special guidelines for planned actions for detection of indicators of complicity practice in the THB crime cases	BH-3	BH-1, BH-4, RS-1, FBH-1, BD-1, BH-5, BH-9											**X**						Competent institutions and potential donors
C.7.2	To have consistent application of relevant criminal, civil law, or administrative sanctions on persons proven to have been involved in or were accomplices in the THB cases.	BH-3	FBH-2, RS-2, BD-2, BH-5													**X**				Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

C.8. CORRUPTION AND THE THB				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
C.8.1	To identify neuralgic points for corruption to crop up in connection with the THB	BH-1	BH-3, BH-1(2), FBH-2, RS-2, BD-2, FBH-1, RS-1								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
C.8.2	To adopt anticorruption plans in all competent institutions and authorised organisations(NGOs)	BH-3	NVO-0, FBH-1, RS-1, BD-1, KAN-1										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
C.8.3	To enhance multi-sector cooperation among institutions in combating the THB (Agency for corruption prevention and coordination of combating corruption.	BH-3	BH-11, BH-4, NVO-0 BH-5, BH-2															X		Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

C.9.CONFISCATION OF PROCEEDS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMANS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
C.9.1	To Adopt Law on Confiscation of Proceeds of Trafficking in Humans on all levels of government	BH-3	FED-0, RS-0, BD-0, BH-5						X											Competent institutions and potential donors
C.9.2	To establish capacity for managing confiscated proceeds	BH-3	RS-9, FBH-0*									X								Competent institutions and potential donors
C.9.3	To enhance capacities for financial investigations in field of proceeds of trafficking in human beings	BH-1	RS-1, FBH-1, BD-1, KAN-1, BH-11, BH-1(2) BH-7, FBH-4, RS-4, BD-3, KAN-2														X			Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:
* Until Federal Agency is established

Strategic objective D.

(PROACTIVE PROTECTION)

To ensure sustainable programmes and procedures for protection of victims of all forms of the THB

D.1.WITNESS' PROTECTION				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
D.1.1	To enhance implementation of Law on witness' protection (to adopt amendments, laws on level of entities)	BH-3	BH-1, BH-1(2), BH-7, FBH-4, RS-4, BH-3, KAN-2, BH-5, EDU-6, EDU-7, EDU-8							X										Competent institutions and potential donors
D.1.2	To ensure sustainable resources for implementation of the law (funding for Sector for witness' protection of SIPA; ensure permanent funding)	BH-1	BH-10								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
D.1.3	To define mechanisms and resources for protection of witnesses other than those with protected witness status	BH-1	BH-10, NVO-0											X						Competent institutions and potential donors
D.1.4	To ensure sustainable mechanisms for protection of the THB witnesses in widest possible scope	BH-1	BH-1, BH-1(2), BH-7, FBH-4, RS-4, BH-3, KAN-2, BH-5, EDU-6, EDU-7, EDU-8												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
D.1.5	To ensure continuous estimation process for cases of witness protection (especially psychological profiling)	BH-1	BH-1, BH-1(2), BH-7, FBH-4, RS-4, BH-3, KAN-2, BH-5, EDU-6, EDU-7, EDU-8, NVO-0													X				Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

D.2. ARRANGED MARRIAGES, DOMESTIC SERVITUDE, FORCED LABOUR AND TRADE IN CHILDREN				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
D.2.1	To perform analyses of trends on arranged marriages, domestic servitude, forced labour, and trade in children in Bosnia and Herzegovina.	BH-4	BH-1, BH-2, BH-1(2), BH-3, BH-10, BH-3, BH-1(1), BH-9, FBH-0, RS-0, BD-0							X										Competent institutions and potential donors
D.2.2	To build capacities in centres for social work, prosecutors' offices, and courts In order to enable better recognition of these phenomena.	BH-4	BH-1, BH-2, BH-1(2), BH-3, BH-10, BH-3, BH-1(1), BH-9, FBH-0, RS-0, BD-0									X								Competent institutions and potential donors
D.2.3	To implement targeted campaigns so as to decrease prejudices over arranged marriages, domestic servitude, forced labour, and trade in children.	BH-4	BH-1, BH-2, BH-1(2), BH-3, BH-10, BH-3, BH-1(1), BH-9, FBH-0, RS-0, BD-0, MED-0, MED-1											X						Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

D.3.RETURN AND REPATRIATION OF THE THB VICTIMS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
D.3.1	To ensure efficiency of the transnational referral mechanism	BH-4	BH-1, NVO-0, BH-2, BH-3, BH-10, BH-8, BH-5, BH-1(1), BH-9, FBH-0, RS-0, BD-0, KAN-0, IO-1.										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

D.4.REGULATING AUDIO-VIDEO CONTENTS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
D.4.1	To monitor on compliance with the code on the audiovisual and media services, and media services provided through radio broadcasting	MED-0	MED-1, BH-4, BH-1, MED-3, MED-4, MED-5							X										Competent institutions and potential donors
D.4.2	To monitor on compliance with the code on commercial communications(advertising)	MED-1	MED-0, NVO-0, MED-3, MED-4, MED-5								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
D.4.3	Protection of THB victims' privacy, especially children victims, in media reports given through the audiovisual media	MED-0	MED-0, NVO-0, MED-3, MED-4, MED-5									X								Competent institutions and potential donors
D.4.4	To organise joint educations with representatives of BIH MoS, MoHRR, NGOs, and editors of audiovisual electronic media (capacities of the associations are to be used)	BH-1	MED-0, MED-1										X							Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

D.5. INAPPROPRIATE CONTENTS IN PRINTED MEDIA				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
D.5.1	To upgrade Code on printed media in order to prevent advertising trafficking in human beings	MED-1	MED-4, NVO-0							X										Competent institutions and potential donors
D.5.2	To organise joint training for editor in printed media	MED-1	MED-4, NVO-0								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
D.5.3	To lobby/advertise	MED-1	MED-4, NVO-0									X								Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

D.6.IMPROVING SYSTEM OF PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND PAEDOPHILIA				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
D.6.1	To establish departments for cyber criminal in all ministries of internal affairs/agencies, Ministry of Security BIH	BH-1	BH-9, BH-10, FBH-1, RS-1, BD-1								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
D.6.2	To continue with planned activities for enhancing protection of children and youth on the Internet	BH-1	BH-3, FBH-2, RS-2, BD-2										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
D.6.3	To design/adopt Action Plan for combating	BH-1	BH-3, FBH-2, RS-2, BD-2, EDU-1, EDU-2, EDU-9, EDU-10, EDU-11, EDU-6, EDU-7, EDU-8, MED-5, BH-7, FBH-4, RS-4, BD-3, NVO-0													X				Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

D.7.DEVELOPING STANDARD FOR PROVISION OF SUPPORT TO THE THB VICTIMS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
D.7.1	To standardize quality of services and assistance provision for the THB victims	NVO-0	BH-1, BH-4												X					Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

D.8. REINTEGRATION OF THE THB VICTIMS (REHABILITATION, REPATRIATION, AND RESOCIALISATION)				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
D.8.1	To develop housing programme for domestic victims of the THB	BH-4	BH-1, BH-2												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
D.8.2	Upgrade procedure for acquisition of personal documents for the THB victims.	BH-1	BH-4, BH-2												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
D.8.3	Enable exercising rights on health and social protection.	BH-2	FBH-3, RS-3, BD-3, KAN-3, KAN-5												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
D.8.4	To develop these programmes for victims who are addicts.	BH-2	BH-1, NH-4, FBH-6, KAN-5												X					Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

Strategic objective E.

(PARTNERSHIP)

To enhance cooperation among institutions at all levels of government

E.1. PARALLELISMS IN INVESTIGATIONS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
E.1.1	To enhance work of regional monitoring teams so as to overcome issues related to preparation and implementation of operative investigative actions.	BH-1	BH-3, BH-4, BH-7 FBH-4, RS-4, DB-3							X										Competent institutions and potential donors
E.1.2	Especial rulebook is to precisely define the role of the regional monitoring teams juxtapositional to the one of the Strike group for combating the THB	BH-1	BH-1(1), BH-4, NVO-0									X								Competent institutions and potential donors
E.1.3	To build capacity for coordination of police bodies in BIH so as to decrease the prospects of jurisdiction overlapping in investigating the THB cases	BH-9	BH-3, FBH-2, RS-2, BD-2										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

E.2. EXCHANGE OF THE INTELLIGENCE ON THE THB				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
E.2.1	To establish sustainable system of intelligence exchange on the THB that would be based in Law and „Agreement on establishing system for electronic exchange of data from records of police bodies and prosecutors' offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina"	BH-9	BH-1(1), FBH-2, RS-2, BD-2, KAN-1, BD-1, FBH-1, RS-1						X											Competent institutions and potential donors
E.2.2	To develop IT capacities for efficient electronic exchange of data	BH-9	EDU-9, EDU-10, EDU-11								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
E.2.3	To train professionals on process of electronic exchange of data	BH-9	EDU-9, EDU-10, EDU-11, FBH-5, RS-7									X								Competent institutions and potential donors
E.2.4	To enhance exchange of intelligence on the THB at regional level	BH-9	BH-13, BH-3, BH-1																	Competent institutions and potential donors
E.2.5	To design special database, and to organise it being fed with data on the THB crime perpetrators processed at competent courts so as to enable the identification of these persons when crossing state borders.	BH-8	BH-5, BH-1, BH-4, FBH-0, RS-0, BD-0											X						Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

E.3. IDENTIFYING VICTIMS AT BORDER CROSSINGS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
E.3.1	To organise training seminars on identification and recognizing the THB victims at border crossings(indicators, secondary analyses of data from existing databases)	BH-1	BH-8, FBH-5, RS-7										X							Competent institutions and potential donors
E.3.2	To enhance registration system for border crossing (systems of readers at crossing points, video surveillance) interagency data exchange.	BH-1	BH-8													X				Competent institutions and potential donors
Note:																				

E.4.INCLUSION OF NGOS: COORDINATION AND COOPERATION WITH COMPETENT INSTITUTIONS DURING PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE THB VICTIMS				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
E.4.1	To Adopt criteria for public election of the NGO that would participate in work of the Strike group (Public call: MoS of BIH)	BH-1	BH-4						X											Competent institutions and potential donors
E.4.2	To initiate amendments to the Decision on establishing the Strike Group so as to enlarge the SG with an NGO member	BH-1	BH-9							X										Competent institutions and potential donors
E.4.3	To enhance the exchange of information within the Strike Group itself, and between governmental and NGO sector during the proceedings of the THB cases	NVO-0	BH-1(2), BH-3, BH-5									X								Competent institutions and potential donors

Note:

E.5. ENHANCING STRATEGIC COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS IN THE BIH				Preparation period				Implementation deadline												Source of funding
				2012.				2013.				2014.				2015.				
No:	Activity	Party responsible for the activity	Associates	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October – December	
E.5.1	To develop and implement joint projects with international partners	BH-1	NVO-0, IO-0							X										Competent institutions and potential donors
E.5.2	To exchange information and to participate at international events	BH-1	NVO-0, IO-0								X									Competent institutions and potential donors
E.5.3	To jointly determine priorities, principles, and standards for implementation of joint activities with international partners	BH-1	NVO-0, IO-0									X								Competent institutions and potential donors

Note: