



**Civil Society's Monitoring Report on Kosovo's
Program and Action Plan against Domestic Violence
2011-2014,
National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking
in Human Beings 2011-2014 and Law on Protection
against Domestic Violence**

December 2012

Prishtinë/Priština, Kosovë/Kosovo

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List of acronyms

| | |
|----------------|--|
| AGE | Agency for Gender Equality |
| CCRK | Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo |
| CPVPT | Centre for Protection of Victims and Prevention of Trafficking |
| CSW | Centre for Social Work |
| CSW | Centre for Social Work |
| CSW | Centre of Social Welfare |
| CSWC | Centre for Sheltering Women and Children |
| CWW | Centre for Women Welfare |
| CWWF | Centre for Protection of Women and Children |
| DKA | Municipal Education Directorate |
| DMNV | Division for Victims Protection and Support |
| DVIU | Domestic Violence Investigation Unit |
| ESK | Kosovo's Statistical Office |
| GEO | Gender Equality Officer |
| HSLD | Health and Social Labour Directorate |
| HTID | Trafficking in Human Beings Investigation Department |
| KJC | Kosovo's Judicial Council |
| KPAPADV | Kosovo's Programme and Action Plan against Domestic Violence |
| LED | Labour and Employment Department |
| MCYS | Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports |
| MDA | Management and Development Associates |
| MEST | Ministry of Education, Science and Technology |
| MIA | Ministry of Internal Affairs |
| MLSW | Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| MoJ | Ministry of Justice |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NSAPATHB | National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings |
| OVPS | Office for Victims' Protection and Support |
| PKKT | Kosovo's Anti-Trafficking Programme |
| REC | Regional Employment Centre |
| RGGK | Kosovo's Women Network Group |
| RO | Restraining Order |
| SDSF | Children's Hope and Home – Kosovo |
| SWD | Social Welfare Department |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| VA | Victims' Advocates |
| WSSI Plus | Women Safety and Security Initiative |

Executive Summary

Domestic violence as a negative phenomenon is widely present in Kosovo families, and despite the legislation it is in place for protection against it, it remains a continuing phenomenon in our society. Consequences of domestic violence are harmful not only for the individual or the family involved, but they affect largely the entire society.

Based on this fact, in order to fight and prevent this phenomenon, state institutions have undertaken concrete steps by drafting and adopting national strategies. Since 2000, institutions have drafted strategies to combat negative phenomena that have harmed Kosovo society and humanity in general.

The latest strategy developed for this purpose is “Kosovo’s Programme against Domestic Violence and Action Plan 2011-2014”.

Not less concerning is the presence of the other grave phenomenon, Trafficking in Human Beings, which since after the conflict in Kosovo in 1999 has been a concern and it has forced the institutions to seriously deal with it. For combating this phenomenon too, “ The National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings 2008-2011” was revised in May 2011, and a new “National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings 2011-2014” was drafted.

Monitoring results on implementation of the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence and implementation of above-mentioned strategies will assist us to move safer towards combating these phenomena and remove them from the Kosovo society. But, the existence of the law and strategies alone will not have a fully positive impact, they are not properly implemented, analysed and adapted to current circumstances.

To more concretely analyse this issue, we have taken the responsibility to assess the implementation of the “Law on Protection from Domestic Violence” and above-mentioned strategies. The Law on Protection from Domestic Violence was monitored as part of KPADV-AP monitoring.

I. Introduction

The Council of Europe assesses that domestic violence is the main cause for death and injuring of women aged between 16 and 44 in Europe.¹

In Kosovo, domestic violence represents the most widespread form of gender-based violence.² The newly adopted Strategy in 2011 “Kosovo’s Programme Against Domestic Violence and Action Plan 2011-2014” requires institutions, agencies, and other organizations to prevent domestic violence, to protect victims, prosecute perpetrators and complete rehabilitation of the victims, violence perpetrators and their children.³

Respective services are provided by different institutions, including amongst else specialized police units, victim advocates who protect the rights of the victims, officers that provide legal assistance, centres for social work, shelters, etc.

The approval of the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence in Kosovo in July 2010 and Kosovo’s Program against Domestic Violence and Action Plan (KPAP-DV) for the 2011-2014 period of time comprise important steps forward in this field. Existence of this legal basis and action plan does not ensure full implementation. In this regard, the monitoring to ensure effective and efficient implementation of this legislation is necessary.

Trafficking in Human Beings is a crime against humanity and represents a violation of human rights; trafficking takes place through organized crime networks or individually. Perpetrators of these crimes play diverse roles by committing different illegal acts within and outside territory of a country. Trafficking in Human Beings crimes are divided in different categories depending on the purpose of use.⁴

In the Republic of Kosovo, the most groups at risk for Trafficking in Human Beings are women and children used for sexual purposes (forced prostitution). Based on the Kosovo’s Police report, during 2011 in Kosovo, 39 victims of trafficking were reported. From this number, 35 were Kosovo citizens. The majority of victims that come from eastern countries were forced to emigrate as a result of high level of poverty in their country of origin and in search of employment and better life. However, based on Kosovo Police (KP) report, the largest numbers of victims for trafficking are Kosovo citizens, where traffickers make promises to victims for a better life and legal employment in the target countries. The main form of using victims remains

¹ Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly “Violence against Women in Families”, recommendation 1582,2002.

² A RRGK publication, Safety starts at home: Research for the needs of the first National Strategy and Action Plan against Domestic Violence in Kosovo,, Prishtine: Agency for Gender Equality

³ Gjilan Regional Report 2012

⁴ NSAPATHB 2011-2014, II.2

sexual use/forced prostitution in the bars that operate illegally across the country. Proven facts show that a number of such bars closed during 2011 in Kosovo.⁵

The newly adopted National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings and Action Plan in Kosovo (NSAP-THB) for 2011-2014 period of time and Kosovo's Criminal Code as well as supporting legislation compose the legal basis and plan for preventing, protecting and re-integration of victims, and punishing traffickers. Monitoring that ensures effective and efficient implementation of the strategy is now very necessary.

Civil society as a non-state agent plays its role as a monitor of proper implementation of the Strategy objectives, by looking at implementation or lack of from another perspective. The purpose of this research is to generally highlight what has been implemented during 2011 from specific objectives of NSAP-THB 2011-2014 and KPAP-DV 2011-2014. The short time available was a hindrance in collecting all necessary information for preparing a more detailed report for each specific objective. Strategies are developed in order to be fully implemented, therefore monitoring and assessment from an impartial agent, in this case, the civil society is necessary to present a realistic situation of what has been finished and what need still to be finished during the given period of time.

⁵ Police Report– Anti-Human Trafficking Department, October 2012

1. Definitions

1.1. Domestic violence

Domestic violence – one or more intentional acts or omissions when committed by a person against another person with whom he/she is or has been in a domestic relationship, but is not limited to:⁶

- use of physical force or putting psychological pressure towards any family member;
- any other harm action of a family member, which may cause or threaten to cause physical pain or psychological suffering;
- causing the feeling of fear, personal dangerousness or threat of dignity;
- physical assault regardless of consequences;
- insult, offence, calling by offensive names and other forms of violent intimidation;
- repetitive behaviour with the aim of derogating the other person;
- non-consensual sexual acts and sexual ill-treatment;
- unlawfully limiting the freedom of movement of the other person;
- property damage or destruction or threatening to do this;
- causing the other person to fear for his or her physical, emotional or economic wellbeing;
- force to enter/remove from a common residence or other person's residence;
- Kidnapping.

1.2. Trafficking in Human Beings

According to applicable legislation⁷, The term “trafficking in persons” means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, and 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. The legal basis is grounded on a number of documents and international conventions.

⁶ Law for Protection from Domestic Violence 03/L-182

⁷ Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo, Article 139

1.3. Research Methodology

The idea for conducting this research emerged from the UNDP-funded project, Women Safety and Security Initiative (WSSI plus) in Kosovo. As part of the project “Training of civil society for monitoring and evaluation of KPAP-DV 2011-2014 and NSAP-THB 2011-2014”, a non-formal network consisted of participating NGO staff in the training was established, and they were selected by the trainers to undertake the research and then to write the annual report. This Network was organized into five regional groups for conducting the research in five Kosovo regions (Prishtinë/Priština, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Pejë/Peć, Prizren, Gjiilan/Gnjilane). After the research, the collected material was classified and summarized into an overall annual report. The research was based on data collected from reports, statistics, interviews with persons in charge: spokespersons, department heads, etc. (*for more see Annex no. 1: List of persons contacted and interviewed*) of relevant institutions. A large number of individual meetings and discussions were arranged with persons in charge in each institutions or organization. Also written requests were sent by e-mail or submitted personally to the respective institution. To reach to this final draft , initially a primary research was conducted on print materials such as Laws, regulations, analasys reports and prior reports related to the Law on Protection against Domestic Violence and National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2011-2014 as well as Kosovo’s Program and Action Plan against Domestic Violence 2011-2014.

1.4. Aim of the research

The aim of this assessment was to analyze the implementation of the **Kosovo’s Programme and Action Plan against Domestic Violence 2011-2014, National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings 2011 -2014 as well as monitoring of implementation of the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence during 2011.**

The aim of the research from civil society network is to monitor the state institutions and their commitment to implementation of the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2011-2014 and Kosovo’s Programme against Domestic Violence 2011-2014. Respectively, we collected information from key stakeholders included in implementation of objectives and their actions regarding implementation of planned objectives for 2011.

Our intent was to draft a report that includes all stakeholders experienced in combating domestic violence and Trafficking in Human Beings. We are grateful to all those who assisted us in this journey.

1.5. Research objectives

Research objectives include:

- Identification of the level of cooperation and coordination of key stakeholders for implementation of the two strategies and the law.
- Public awareness for existence of the phenomena of “domestic violence” and “Trafficking in Human Beings” and awareness raising for the existence of two national strategies for combating these phenomena.
- Identification of the level of the implementation of the law and strategies at the local level.
- Level of implementation of respective strategic objectives, etc.

1.6. Research limitations

The main limitation in the research and drafting this report was the short period of time available for the task. Considering that the majority of institutions have been contacted, asked for a written official request and compliance with the 14-day law requirement to process the request and provide the response, it was impossible to collect a lot of information within 10 days that each group had at their disposal to collect the data. It is concerning that our state institutions do not have a proper database. The data in these institutions are still kept in notebooks and unofficial books or in better cases in MS Word or excel files, which officials cannot find where they had saved them to. Therefore, the majority of information that is lacking in this report was not collected due to time constraints and non-existence of sophisticated software – database. The lack of data made it impossible for us to undertake a deeper analysis of data and to compare data we received from different stakeholders, such as: Police and Courts or Prosecutors. All collected information covers the period January-December 2011. The municipalities in the north of Kosovo: Leposavic, Zvecan and Zubin Potok – were not included in the research due to unstable situation in that part of the territory of the country.

1.7. Report Structure

The report consists of 6 chapters:

- Chapter I:** The first chapter will cover introduction, research methodology, objectives and research limitations.
- Chapter II:** This chapter will cover the overall situation in Kosovo and the context for combating “Domestic Violence” and “Trafficking in Human Beings”,
- Chapter III:** This chapter includes data collected for implementation of the Kosovo’s Programme and Action Plan against Domestic Violence (KPAPADV 2011-2014).
- Chapter IV:** This chapter includes data collected for implementation of objectives of the National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2011-2014 at central and local level.
- Chapter V:** Conclusion
- Chapter VI:** Recommendations

II. General socio-economic situation in Kosovo and the context for combating phenomena of “Domestic Violence” and “Trafficking in Human Beings”

Kosovo, with an area of 10.887 km² and population of about 2 million⁸, is located in the central part of the Balkans Peninsula.

The changes that have taken place in the Balkans region after 1990, as a result of tensions and armed conflicts in former Yugoslavia, have brought major changes in the regional political map, as well as in the socio-economic situation of the countries. Kosovo, with its central position in the Balkans Peninsula, with its economic and human resources, with numerous connections with the neighbouring countries, has conditions for economic and social development by maintaining its multi-ethnic structure, and aims to integrate into Euro-Atlantic structures.

Kosovo is characterized by a young population, where about 50% are under 24 and only 8% above 64. Compared to other countries in the region, Kosovo has the highest unemployment rate. It is estimated that in 2008, 48 % of work force was unemployed. Unemployment has a tendency to be long-term, whereas 82 % of the unemployed are still unemployed for more than 12 months. Unemployment rate for the youth is 73 %. Also, the unemployment rate is different in terms of gender. Unemployment rate among women is 55%, while among men it is 39 %. The number of students that drop out from school continues to be concerning, especially for girls. During 2005-2008, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was accelerated once more with an average annual growth of more than 4%, and it reached 5.4 % in 2008⁹.

Macro-economic as well as social and traditional indicators of Kosovo are not encouraging, with limited GDP growth, which cannot decrease the level of unemployment rate of 48 % and the poverty rate that continues to remain at 4.5 %.

These low socio-economic indicators illustrate development contradictions which have generated not only social and economic issues, but problems that are related to organized crime as well. Currently, Kosovo is considered a country of origin, target and maybe transit of Trafficking in Human Beings.

⁸ Prior results of REKOS <http://esk.rks-gov.net/rekos2011/repository/docs/REKOS%20LEAFLET%20ALB%20FINAL.pdf>⁸

⁹ Data on indicators were taken from Kosovo Human Development Report 2010, Table 2.2, page 38

Lack of periodical unified statistical data on domestic violence forces us to use data from surveys, conducted studies and research, as a basis for formulation of policies and programmes against domestic violence, by central and local institutions. Some of the relevant information continues to be relevant and based on perceptions of the population on the phenomenon. However, referring to these studies and research take us closer to the realistic situation of domestic violence in Kosovo.

In April 2008, Agency for Gender Equality (AGE) took the initiative to research domestic violence issues in Kosovo, which was conducted by Kosovo's Women Network Group (RRGK) with UNDP/WSSI plus support, which resulted with the report titled "*Security begins at home*". The findings of the report show that¹⁰:

- In Kosovo, domestic violence is a gender-based form of violence where predominantly men commit violent acts against women or girls.
- More than one third of the surveyed believe that "it is natural for violence to happen in a family when the couples argue".
- Sexual violence is not recognized as domestic violence if it happens between partners.
- 50% of those surveyed (women more than men) have asserted that "sometimes children need to be spanked".
- 40% of the surveyed have admitted that the elderly are a burden for the family.
- 9.1% of the surveyed agreed that persons with disabilities must be confined at home because they are a shame for the family.
- 82% of the surveyed have admitted that they consider domestic violence a shame which must not be revealed outside home.
- 40% of the surveyed who have experienced violence have stated that they have not told anyone about the case.
- Women that live in rural areas are more inclined to experience violence.
- The most trusted institution for the violated persons is Kosovo Police, which also received the largest number of violence denunciation.

From this we understand that socio-economic situation in the country, poverty, unemployment, high rate of school drop-out, lack of awareness and many other factors indirectly affect the increase of domestic violence and Trafficking in Human Beings cases. Not all cases of domestic

¹⁰ Kosovo's Programme Against Domestic Violence and Action Plan 2011-2014, p. 23-24
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violence and not all perpetrators of Trafficking in Human Beings are reported and caught by respective institutions, which means that in reality the number of such cases is far higher.

2.1. Kosovo's legal framework against domestic violence and Trafficking in Human Beings

Law on protection against domestic violence no. 03/L-033 aims to prevent domestic violence in all its forms through legal measures, for family members that are victims of domestic violence, by paying special attention to children, elderly and persons with disabilities. The law, also, aims to address perpetrators of domestic violence and mitigating consequences.

Prevention and combat against combating domestic violence requires commitment of different public and private structures to discuss and resolve issues of education, health, employment, justice, family, children, elderly, and social services and to further contribute to development of society. Law-making and executive structures, and non-governmental organizations, have their specific functions while the national program and action plan unifies them and allocates tasks and responsibilities for each.

For punishing perpetrators of domestic violence, Kosovo's Criminal Code 03/L-002 plays an important role as well as Code of Criminal Procedure 03/L-003.

On the other hand, the legislation that is based on combating Trafficking in Human Beings phenomenon is based on a wide range of laws, documents and international conventions, including:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Council of Europe Convention for Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005) and its explanatory report
- *Optional Protocol of Convention for children rights, trafficking, prostitution and children pornography (2002)*
- United Nations Protocol for prevention, combating and punishing Trafficking in Human Beings.
- Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo
- Kosovo's Criminal Code, 03/L-002
- Code of Criminal Procedure 03/L-003
- The Law on Kosovo Police 03/L-035
- The Labour Law No. 03/L-212 Date 02/11/2010
- The Law on Protection from Domestic Violence 2010/03-L-182,

- The Code of Justice for Minors 2010/03-L193
- The Law on Gender Equality 2004/2
- The Law on Health 2004/4
- The Law for Prevention and Combating Cyber Crime 2010/03-L-166, etc.

2.2. Mission and purpose of KPAP-DV 2011-2014 and NSAP-THB 2011-2014

National Strategies and Action Plans are dynamic documents which are modified and amended constantly and serve as a basis for drafting strategies for different time periods, however, our mission remains clear: prevention of domestic violence and Trafficking in Human Beings and our vision is “for a society free of domestic violence” and “a society that lives peacefully and free of threats from trafficking and organized crime.”

| | KPAP-DV 2011-2014¹¹ | NSAP-THB 2011-2014¹² |
|----------------|--|---|
| Mission | <p><i>Our mission is to be committed by building in Kosovo a social, economic and legal environment which guarantees family members (women and girls) a life in a non-violence society, where there will be room for inclusion in an active movement for changing their life.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>To create effective mechanisms for preventing, protecting, treating, rehabilitation and integration of victims of violence.</i> ➤ <i>To find as many ways as possible to empower and engage in a normal life each individual who is excluded and marginalized due to domestic violence.</i> ➤ <i>To raise awareness of our society for problems of domestic violence, as one of the contributing factors to social and economic issues.</i> | <p><i>The mission of this strategy is to define strategic priorities of the fight against Trafficking in Human Beings, to determine specific objectives of the institutions that take over responsibilities for combating Trafficking in Human Beings, and to harmonize inter-institutional actions for meeting the set objectives. Also, the mission of the strategy is ensuring the increase of the quality of services, by reducing harm of trafficking on society and to intensify prosecution and punishment of law violators.</i></p> |

¹¹ Kosovo's Programme against Domestic Violence and Action Plan 2011-2014

¹² National Strategy and Action Plan Against Trafficking in Human Beings 2011-2014

| | KPAP-DV 2011-2014¹ | NSAP-THB 2011-2014² |
|------------------|---|--|
| Vision | <p><i>A society free of domestic violence, where the rights of each family member are appreciated and respected.</i></p> <p><i>A society where everyone is respected and is able to develop their full potential, without violence and discrimination.</i></p> <p><i>A society where each citizen can own needs and priorities, and where the Government listens and acts in such a way that these priorities are at the centre of public policies.</i></p> | <p><i>The vision of the strategy is “Coordination of fight against Trafficking in Human Beings to build a society that lives peacefully and free of threats from trafficking and organized crime, by developing thus an image for Kosovo as a calm country with high standards of security”.</i></p> |
| Objective | <p><i>Starting from three set priorities: prevention, protection, and support, the Program aims to ensure long-term change of behaviour and culture of Kosovo society towards the phenomenon. Also, the program asks to consolidate cooperation and interaction among stakeholders in order the domestic violence is addressed effectively.</i></p> | <p><i>Strategic objectives are formulated to give an adequate answer to issues of Trafficking in Human Beings, which need to be addressed in the future, through new legal and institutional methods.</i></p> <p><i>Strategy covers four main areas:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Prevention of trafficking.</i> <i>• Protection of and assistance for victims and witnesses,</i> <i>• Investigation, arrest and punishment of trafficking crimes.</i> <i>• Protection of children.</i> |

2.3. Specific objectives of KPAPADV 2011-2014¹³

2.3.1. Specific goal 1

Prevention and inclusion– By 2013, efficient and inclusive mechanisms for prevention of domestic violence are set up.

- **Specific objective 1.1** – To draft policies at central and local level for prevention, protection, and provision of services for victims and perpetrators of domestic violence.
- **Specific objective 1.2** - To raise awareness of society on domestic violence.
- **Specific objective 1.3** - To create mechanisms for education and awareness raising of youth on domestic violence.
- **Specific objective 1.4** – To increase rates of reporting of domestic violence.

2.3.2. Specific goal 2

Protection – By 2013, efficient mechanisms for protection of victims of domestic violence are established.

- **Specific objective 2.1** – To provide efficient services for physical protection of domestic violence victims in entire territory of Kosovo.
- **Specific objective 2.2** - To build capacities of stakeholders (policy, prosecution, courts and centres for social work) for handling domestic violence.
- **Specific objective 2.3** - To provide free legal assistance for victims of domestic violence.

2.3.3. Specific goal 3

Services – To provide efficient services for rehabilitation and integration of victims and perpetrators of violence in entire territory of Kosovo as well as for increasing access of victims to these services.

- **Specific objective 3.1** - To build and empower capacities of employees of health, social services, and education services for offering services for victims of domestic violence.
- **Specific objectives 3.2** – To develop policies for economic support for victims and perpetrators of violence.

¹³Kosovo Programme and Action Plan against Domestic Violence 2011-2014

- **Specific objective 3.3** -To establish and empower social services (health, educational, social, economic, legal) for victims and perpetrators of domestic violence.

2.4. Specific objectives of NSAP-THB 2011-2014¹⁴

2.4.1. Prevention

Strategic goal 1 - To raise public awareness on issues of Trafficking in Human Beings.

- **Specific objective 1** - To raise awareness of groups at risk and groups of interest (children, youth, women and men) on trafficking issues.
- **Specific objective 2** – To raise awareness of public in relation to legal sanctions pertaining to Trafficking in Human Beings.

Strategic goal 2 – To increase efficiency in prevention of trafficking at all education levels.

- **Specific objectives 1** - To amend educational curricula and add required information for prevention of trafficking.
- **Specific objective 2** – To increase inclusion of at risk groups in non-formal education.
- **Specific objective 3** - To properly address student drop-out issue.

Strategic goal 3 - To build capacities of human resources for prevention of trafficking and inter-institutional cooperation.

- **Specific objective 1** - To develop and advance capacities of state institutions for preventing trafficking.
- **Specific objectives 2** – To build capacities of education institutions for preventing trafficking.
- **Specific objective 3** - To advance the capacities of NGOs and non-formal groups for preventing trafficking.
- **Specific objective 4** - To strengthen inter-institutional cooperation as well as communities in preventing trafficking.

¹⁴National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2011-2014

2.4.2. Protection and assistance of victims and witnesses

Strategic goal 1 - To improve the identification and referral of Trafficking in Human Beings victims.

- **Specific objective 1** - Advancement of existing procedures for identification and referral of victims of trafficking.
- **Specific objective 2** – Building of institutional capacities for identification of victims of trafficking.

Strategic goal 2 – Successful and quality coordination & cooperation of services for victims of trafficking.

- **Specific objective 1** - Overall advancement of existing legal framework.
- **Specific objective 2** – Empowerment of referral mechanisms, building of institutional capacities and provision of sustainable services for victims of trafficking.
- **Specific objectives 3** - Provision of sustainable and long-term services for victims of trafficking.

Strategic goal 3 - Sustainable re-integration of victims of trafficking.

- **Specific objective 1** - Advancement of long-term re-integration services for victims of trafficking.
- **Specific objective 2** – Coordination and cooperation of repatriation services for foreign victims of trafficking.
- **Specific objective 3** – Coordination and cooperation of services for placement in third countries of victims of trafficking involved in the witness protection program.

2.4.3. Investigation and punishment of trafficking crimes

Strategic goal 1 - To advance investigation techniques in order to increase efficiency against Trafficking in Human Beings.

- **Specific objective 1** – To revise/modify and amend legal framework related to Trafficking in Human Beings
- **Specific objective 2** – Advance the institutional capacity building (police, prosecution and courts) w to use investigation techniques.

- **Specific objective 3** – Coordination and cooperation with the police, prosecution, courts, customs, Tax Administration, and respective Inspectorates.

Strategic goal 2 – To strengthen and develop cooperation with other countries and international organization for combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

- **Specific objective 1** - Cooperation with other countries and international organizations such as Interpol, Europol, Eurojust, Seci, and Frontex for joint investigation.

Strategic goal 3 - Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of police, prosecution and courts in investigating and punishing perpetrators of trafficking.

- **Specific objective 1** - Capacity building of police, prosecution and courts.
- **Specific objectives 2** - Improvement of punishment policies for traffickers and law violators.

Strategic goal 4 - Confiscation of wealth gained through victims trafficking and compensation.

- **Specific objective 1** - Implementation of procedures for confiscation of traffickers' wealth.
- **Specific objective 2** - Applying standard procedures for victims of trafficking according to local laws and international standards.

Strategic goal 5 - Adequate and non-discriminatory treatment of victims.

- **Specific objective 1** – Applying standard procedures for victims of trafficking according to local laws and international standards.

Strategic goal 6 - To achieve quality professional development through trainings.

NSAP-THB 2011-2014 also includes the pillar that addresses issues of child protection that is not addressed in this report.

III. Progress in implementation of Kosovo's Programme and Action Plan against Domestic Violence (KPAPADV 2011-2014) at central and local level

Domestic violence is a widespread phenomenon in our society and, as a consequence, it is a responsibility of the state, community and individuals to undertake necessary actions to stop it. In particular, since the approval of the strategy against the domestic violence up to now, it is necessary for the government to diligently work in implementation of the objectives defined by the strategy.

Based on Kosovo's Program and Action Plan against the Domestic Violence 2011-2014, a detailed action plan has been prepared for the implementation of the concrete steps during these four years.

The plan is divided into three pillars:

1. Prevention and inclusion,
2. Protection, and
3. Services (Rehabilitation and Integration)

3.1. Prevention

This is the first pillar of the program. Institutions with proper coordination will try to identify ways for educating and raising awareness of Kosovo society on domestic violence and its consequences, and building capacities of the community in order to respond to domestic violence.

Also, the program aims to identify ways that victims of domestic violence receive necessary information to improve their safety and welfare.

Prevention of domestic violence requires all institutions and NGOs to get together and share responsibilities and tasks to work towards it.

Based on the research conducted for the period of January – December 2011, institutions involved as stakeholders for implementation of KPAP-DV 2011-2014 have implemented some of the planned objectives for 2011. Having in mind, that the strategy was adopted in August 2011, the institutions had four months to implement the plan for the year. The following section lists some of the monitored institutions and activities undertaken at central and local level:

3.1.1. Agency for Gender Equality

AGE has drafted **Kosovo's Programme and Action Plan against Domestic Violence 2011-2014**. The program includes the requirement for involvement of all stakeholders and activists, who for years have addressed domestic violence issue at institutional, central and local level, university representatives, civil society, and shelters' coalition. The Program was adopted by Kosovo's Government decision no. 08/34 on 25.08.2011.

Activities undertaken by the AGE are primarily related to implementation of the following:

Specific objective 1.2: *To raise awareness of society on domestic violence, and*

Specific objective 1.3 *To set up mechanisms for educating and raising awareness of youth on domestic violence;*

- On 25th November 2011 (25 November is marked as the international day for elimination of violence against women) AGE organized a roundtable discussion where the Kosovo's Program and Action Plan against Domestic Violence 2011 - 2014 was presented, that was approved by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo. On this occasion, the 16 day campaign was officially opened by the President of Kosovo, Mrs. Atifete Jahjaga. The event was followed by TV broadcasters, radios and print media. AGE also published and distributed 60 posters with the message *"Peace in the world begins with the peace at home"*.
- AGE has produced a video clip in order to raise awareness of the public on domestic violence and relevance of reporting it. This video clip was aired in the public TV broadcaster, as well as in TV KLAN, and TV KOHA.
- AGE in cooperation with the Ministry of Infrastructure has published and placed in regional roads 60 posters with the message *"Against Violence on Women"*
- AGE in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Development has undertaken the initiative to produce a TV spot, where the Minister of Economic Development Mr. Besim Beqaj speaks of consequences of domestic violence and negative effects that the phenomenon has on society.

On the other hand, Offices for Gender Equality at municipal level have organized the following activities:

- Office for gender equality in Gjilan/Gnjilane has published a brochure in three languages on importance of reporting domestic violence. Also, a banner was placed at downtown Gjilan/Gnjilane with the text: *“Ask for assistance, the Law protects you”*.
- Office for Gender Equality in Drenas/Gllogovac, has published 60 posters and 175 leaflets in order to raise awareness of the public on domestic violence..
- Office for Gender Equality in Kaçanik/Kaçanik, with support from Swiss organization LLOGOS, organized an awareness campaign by presenting four lectures for women of villages of the municipality of Kaçanik/Kaçanik, where the Law on Gender Equality, the Law on Heritage, and the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence were presented.
- Office for Gender Equality in Lipjan/Lipljan on the occasion of 25 November (International Day against violence on women) organized showing a documentary movie *“The Law Protects*. Also, it organized a public debate on the concerning phenomenon of domestic violence and in addition, posters, brochures and white tape were distributed.
- Office for Gender Equality in Gjakovë/ Djakovica marked 25th November with a debate held at the Municipal Assembly on phenomenon of domestic violence, support and difficulties. Participants from courts, police, CSW and NGOs attended.
- Office for Gender Equality in Prizren organized the campaign: *“Against violence on women and domestic violence”* with employees of Municipal Assembly in Prizren, where an awareness raising activity was organized and leaflets with prevention messages were distributed. In order to raise awareness on this concerning phenomenon, lectures and debates with ninth grade students were held and leaflets and posters with educative messages have been distributed in six elementary schools in Prizren on the topic *“Domestic Violence”*.

3.1.2. Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

- During the period, the MEST managed to include in its curricula (for all levels of pre-university education and Faculty of Education) topics from the field of human rights through civic education, aiming to form individuals who are able to live by respecting human rights, tolerance and human solidarity. These curricula include the following modules: What are the stereotypes and the gender roles; how to keep violence away

from my life; how to take care of my health; what is Trafficking in Human Beings; what is sexuality, etc.

- MEST has also ensured while drafting Curriculum Framework for Pre-University Education in the Republic of Kosovo¹⁵ and respectively the school curricula that human rights and prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings documents are reflected.
- Another important objective fulfilled by MEST is inclusion of 80 pedagogues and psychologists in schools in entire territory of Kosovo.¹⁶ (*However, some of the schools still lack psychologists due to budget constraints*¹⁷).

3.1.3. Media

Media information on domestic violence is a huge importance for creating and promoting a strong social opinion against domestic violence.

Media needs to have an important role in creation and promotion of a strong social opinion against domestic violence. They need to be more sensitive towards domestic violence, more persistent in promoting family values and focusing against gender-based stereotypes. Media information on domestic violence has special importance for a critical approach towards domestic violence. It is important to convey messages by raising awareness of population, and young generations in particular, for acquiring core democratic values that are based on respect for human rights, tolerance and human solidarity. During 2011 an advertisement, prepared by AGE, was broadcasted several times on TV 21 and TV KLAN, while public televisions didn't prepare anything in this regard. When mentioning local TVs, most of them are not even aware of the existence of KPAP- DV 2011-2014. Other media, both print and broadcast ones did not provide sufficient space for topics related to domestic violence. Despite on their requests being submitted to several media for providing official information to their work for raising awareness to the public on domestic violence, none of them responded positively to the request and didn't provide any response either.

Radio Kosova/Kosovo/Blu Sky paid special attention to the topic as part of their show " Bota F", a show that is dedicated to the "World of Women". The show is aired every Saturday from 11.30 in Radio Kosova/Kosovo. The minutes of the show are reserved to discuss topics, where key

¹⁵ Curriculum Framework for Pre-University Education in the Republic of Kosovo, adopted by MEST on 29.08.2011

¹⁶ Based on the report received from MEST

¹⁷ Based on field research

features including women as well as their visions, successes and concerns. The show addressed the following topics¹⁸:

- January: Alarming figures for rape cases in Kosovo (post-war)
- February: Interview with CPWC director Naime Sherifi on the topic: domestic violence
- March: Suicides in Kosovo, who and why a person commits suicide?
- April: Relationships within the family nowadays.
- May: Women and negative phenomena (drugs, prostitution, crime).
- June: Violence against Women.
- November: Women and crime.
- December: Campaign against violence on women.

Luljeta Prekazi, a psychologist was invited to the studio, who is also coordinator of the Centre for protection of victims of violence and trafficking.

3.2. Protection and security

This is the second support of KPAPADV 2011-2014. It consists of activities which will affect security and protection of victims of domestic violence through adequate legal and social services such as legal and physical protection.

3.2.1. State Prosecutor – Office for protection of and assistance for victims

Victims' advocates play the main role in cases of domestic violence. The key task of victim advocates is the protection and representation of victims' rights, especially victims of domestic violence, sexual abuse, Trafficking in Human Beings, children abuse and other crimes.

Based on the report received from the State Prosecutor – The Office for Protection of/and Assistance for Victims, victims' advocates were trained and were available 24 hours during entire week to provide assistance to victims and protection of their rights as authorized representatives.

During this time, victims' advocates have helped and represented cases where crime victims from all Kosovo regions were involved.

¹⁸Based on Radio Kosova report.

Victims' advocates provide the following services: information, legal advice, drafting requests for a protection order, different charges, services for accommodation and shelter, rehabilitation services, accompany and representation at police, prosecution and courts.

Office for Protection and Assistance for Victims does not have a separate database for cases during 2011. The data received from this Office provide information for a nine month period covering **01.06.2011-31.03.2012**, and based on this data the number of cases assisted by victim advocates during the period was **742**. A detailed description of cases is presented in the table below.

| Description | Number of cases |
|---|-----------------|
| Cases of rape or rape attempt | 13 |
| Cases of domestic violence | 599 |
| Cases of sexual abuse | 23 |
| Protection orders initiated by victim advocates | 98 |
| Issued order for emergency protection | 12 |
| Violence victims in sheltering families | 58 |
| Trafficking in Human Beings victims | 18 |
| Raped victims | 1 |
| Victims represented in court sessions | 473 |
| Victims represented at prosecution | 80 |
| Legal advice offered by VG | 144 |
| Legal information offered by VG on cases and court and prosecution procedures | 281 |
| Victims accompanied to Centres of Social Work | 47 |
| Cases reported as repeated crimes | 28 |
| Victims accompanies to KP for giving the statement | 9 |
| Drafted charges | 204 |
| Victims accompanied for medical treatment | 11 |

Table 1. Number of cases assisted by victim advocates for the period covering 01.06.2011-31.03.2012

As part of the office of victims' advocates, an **SOS line** has become operational, which was equipped with adequate equipment and working inventory, a donation from the OSCE.

The office of SOS line operators provides assistance to potential victims of all crimes, including domestic violence, trafficking and it provides citizens with free of charge calls for receiving advice and to report their cases to respective institutions. During the same period of time the line recorded 34 information calls, 6 counselling calls and 17 referral calls.

The low number of staff working for victims' advocates make the operation harder in some regions such as in Pejë/Peć and Prizren. The main problems observed during the monitoring include delays to set court sessions or to decide on requests for a protection order or emergency protection order, failure to include representatives of centres for social work in civil procedures of domestic violence, wrong application of respective laws by courts and failure to prosecute criminal acts.

The Prosecution may mitigate or stop this problem but only with full and fair implementation of the Law on Protection Against Domestic Violence.

3.2.2. Kosovo Police

Kosovo Police is responsible to respond to any call for an act or threat to committing crimes of domestic violence, or violation of a protection order, emergency protection order or temporary emergency protection order irrespective of who makes the call. In addition, for issuing orders for temporary emergency protection, Kosovo Police is responsible for using reasonable means to protect victims of domestic violence and to prevent further violence, by:

- establishing a special phone line for reporting domestic violence;
- ensuring official contact with investigation police officer for the victim or legal representative of the victim;
- informing victim, legal representative or victims' guardian for the rights of the victim in accordance with the Law on Protection against Domestic Violence, including the right to ask for a temporary emergency protection order;
- informing the victim in relation to services of legal, psychological assistance and other assistance available by government institutions as well as from authorized network of NGOs;
- informing respective providers of services for any case of domestic violence and opportunities to contact the victim upon victim's request;
- ensuring protection for the person who has reported the case, if necessary, in compliance with respective legal requirements for witness protection.

- Ensuring transport for the victim if it is necessary as well as for his/her dependants to:
 - provide proper medical facility for medical check-up and treatment;
 - provide shelter or another safe and suitable place, with victims' request.

Kosovo Police has published brochures for raising awareness to victims of violence and their rights.

During 2011, **1046 cases** of domestic violence were reported to the Kosovo Police in the entire territory of Kosovo. From this number, **804 cases** were women while **242** men.

The following section presents cases of domestic violence based on the official data received from the Kosovo Police for 2011.

| Police Regions / Months | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Prishtina region | 17 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 32 | 19 | 30 | 25 | 22 | 268 |
| Gjilan region | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 109 |
| Ferizaj region | 15 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 108 |
| Peja region | 11 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 23 | 15 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 207 |
| Prizren region | 15 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 22 | 23 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 172 |
| Mitrovica region | 28 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 20 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 16 | 8 | 182 |
| Total No. | 92 | 73 | 81 | 76 | 87 | 92 | 110 | 94 | 88 | 89 | 82 | 82 | 1046 |

Table 2: Number of cases of domestic violence for 2011 according to KP official data.

| Criminal acts / Police regions | Prishtina / Pristina | Gjilan / Gnjilane | Ferizaj / Urosevac | Peja / Pec | Prizren / Prizren | Mitrovicë / Mitrovica | Total |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Murder | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Murder attempt | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Push to suicide | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Assistance in suicide | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Light body injury | 132 | 76 | 101 | 54 | 100 | 106 | 569 |
| Serious body injury | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 14 |
| Coercion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Threat | 84 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 41 | 54 | 196 |
| Illegal depriving from freedom | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Sexual assault | 2 | 0 | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Degradation of sexual integrity | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexual abuse of persons with mental or emotional disorders or with mental disability | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexual abuse of persons under 16 years old | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexual relations within the family | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Violation of family obligations | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Use of physical force or psychic pressure exercised from one family member to another | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Any other action of a family member that may cause or threat, or that will cause physical pain or psychic suffering | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Causing the feeling of fear, personal threat or violation of dignity; | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Physical assault irrespective of consequences | 23 | 5 | 0 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 110 |

| Criminal acts / Police regions | Pristina / Pristina | Gjilan / Gnjilane | Ferizaj / Urosevac | Peja / Pec | Prizren / Prizren | Mitrovicë / Mitrovica | Total |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Insulting, swearing, calling insulting names and other forms of serious intimidation; | 3 | 6 | 0 | 57 | 5 | 2 | 73 |
| Constant repetition of behaviours in order to humiliate the other person; | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 11 |
| Sexual relation without consent and sexual abuse; | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal limitation of freedom of movement of the other person; | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Damage or destruction of property or threat to do that; | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| Putting the other person in the position that he is scared of his/her physical, emotional and economic status; | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Violent intrusion or removal from joint apartment or apartment of the other person; | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| Kidnapping | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Violation of protection order | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 20 |
| TOTAL | 268 | 109 | 108 | 207 | 172 | 182 | 1046 |

Table 3: Number of cases of domestic violence in 2011 per criminal act

Based on the data received from KP, the largest number of cases of domestic violence belongs to the category of “Light body injury” with a total of 569 cases, the category of “threats” with 196 cases and “physical assault irrespective of consequences” with 110 cases.

| Gender / Region | Prishtina / Pristina | Gjilan / Gnjilane | Ferizaj / Urosevac | Peja / Pec | Prizren / Prizren | Mitrovicë / Mitrovica | Total |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Females | 205 | 75 | 79 | 176 | 134 | 135 | 804 |
| Males | 46 | 32 | 29 | 36 | 46 | 53 | 242 |
| TOTAL | 251 | 107 | 108 | 212 | 180 | 188 | 1046 |

Table 4: Victims by gender

According to the data received from KP, the largest number of female victims was reported in Prishtinë/Priština region, while the largest number of male victims was reported in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica region.

| Ethnicity / Regions | Prishtina / Pristina | Gjilan / Gnjilane | Ferizaj / Urosevac | Peja / Pec | Prizren / Prizren | Mitrovicë / Mitrovica | Total |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Albanian | 210 | 87 | 90 | 170 | 159 | 132 | 848 |
| Serb | 27 | 18 | 5 | 20 | 0 | 45 | 115 |
| Bosniak | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 13 |
| Turkish | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Montenegrin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gorani | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 17 |
| Roma | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 24 |
| Ashkali | 5 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 22 |
| Egyptian | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Croat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 252 | 107 | 108 | 211 | 180 | 188 | 1046 |

Table 5: Victims by ethnicity

According to data received from KP, the largest number of victims belongs to Albanian ethnicity, with a total of 848 cases and then Serb ethnicity with 115 cases.

| Procedure / Region | Pristina / Pristina | Gjilan / Gnjilane | Ferizaj / Urosevac | Peja / Pec | Prizren / Prizren | Mitrovicë / Mitrovica | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Arrests | 55 | 27 | 10 | 131 | 42 | 69 | 334 |
| CSW | 222 | 27 | 62 | 42 | 64 | 17 | 434 |
| Victims' guardian | 201 | 30 | 79 | 204 | 100 | 143 | 757 |
| Protection order - Court | 12 | 2 | 1 | 151 | 8 | 29 | 203 |
| Protection order – Police | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Sheltered victims | 12 | 21 | 3 | 21 | 10 | 32 | 99 |

Table 6: Statistics on application of some procedures

| Submitted cases / Region | Pristina / Pristina | Gjilan / Gnjilane | Ferizaj / Urosevac | Peja / Pec | Prizren / Prizren | Mitrovicë / Mitrovica | Total |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Municipal prosecution | 261 | 99 | 97 | 202 | 139 | 107 | 905 |
| District Prosecution | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 21 |
| Closed groundless | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 36 | 53 |
| Under investigation | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 24 | 49 |
| TOTAL | 266 | 106 | 108 | 207 | 172 | 169 | 1028 |

Table 7: Status of cases of domestic violence

According to data received from KP, the largest number of cases, **905** were submitted for legal procedures in municipal prosecutions and **21** cases to District Courts. Prishtinë/Priština Municipal Court leads with **261** cases, then Pejë/Peć with **202** cases and Prizren with **139** cases processed to Municipal Court.

| Family relationship / region | Pristina / Pristina | Gjilan / Gnjilane | Ferizaj / Urosevac | Peja / Pec | Prizren / Prizren | Mitrovicë / Mitrovica | Total |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Spouses | 148 | 52 | 52 | 147 | 81 | 108 | 588 |
| Former-spouses | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 20 |
| Co-living | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Father-Son | 36 | 12 | 14 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 132 |
| Father-Daughter | 14 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 37 |
| Moether-Son | 18 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 60 |
| Mother-Daughter | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Brothers | 7 | 4 | 21 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 70 |
| Sister-Brother | 13 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 34 |
| Sisters | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Mother-in-law - daughter-in-law | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 19 |
| Father-in-law – daughter-in-law | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Daughters-in-law | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Daughter-in-law – Son-in-law | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 19 |
| Mother-in-law-son-in-law | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Aunt-nephew | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Uncle – nephew | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Grandfather – nephew | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Grandmother – nephew | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Grandfather/mother – niece | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Step-mother – stepdaughter | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Uncle’s son / uncle’s daughter | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Other: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 20 |
| TOTAL | 268 | 104 | 130 | 207 | 172 | 187 | 1068 |

Table 8: Family relationship between the victim and suspect

According to data received from KP, the largest number of reported cases of domestic violence belongs to the category of violence between spouses with **588** cases, followed by cases of violence between father and son with **132** cases.

3.3. Support, treatment and re-integration

This is the third support of the KPAP- DV 2011-2014, which will identify and undertake actions in order to improve quality of services for supporting victims of domestic violence, professional treatment of perpetrators and abusers of domestic violence up to their full integration into normal life. Re-integration of victims of domestic violence is a long process that requires a multi-disciplinary approach and at the same, involvement of all stakeholders that work in protection and provision of services for victims of domestic violence for their full empowerment.

MLSW and MoH are required to draft an administrative instruction for defining the place and format of psycho-social treatment of domestic violence victims. Also, it is a requirement of the MLSW to provide support for shelters.

3.3.1. Ministry of Health

According to the Law on Protection against Domestic Violence, MoH is required to issue sub-legal acts, for the medical treatment of the persons against whom a protective measure is being pronounced, as well as for persons addicted to drugs and other narcotic substances.

Also, it is necessary for the victims of domestic violence to be a special category and be exempted from paying for medical services.

Based on the report received from the Ministry of Health, as part of the Unit for Human Rights at MH, seven visits were paid to seven (7) Municipal Health Directorates in: Prishtinë/Priština, Prizren, Pejë/Peć, Gjakovë/Đakovica, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Gračanica/Gračanicë and Gjilan/Gnjilane. During these visits, trafficking issues were discussed and referrals of victims of trafficking from the medical staff, as well as provision of medical services to victims of trafficking, and they are cooperating with Kosovo Police, centres for social work and shelters. One of the obstacles that was mentioned was the fact that victims of trafficking are not exempted from health service fees by law, but they have always received health services free of charge.

Referring to the same report, from KPAP-DV 2011-2014 objectives, it was deemed necessary to exempt victims of trafficking from paying for health services, and for this the proposal was prepared and submitted the Parliamentary Group for amending the Law on health. The proposal

was supported, and based on this, victims of trafficking will be included in the law as special category that will be exempted from payments.

MoH has conducted the research on “Identification and Referral of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings by Medical Staff”, where questionnaires were prepared in March 2011 and then distributed to medical institutions at three levels of health care: primary, secondary and tertiary. During distribution of questionnaires, visits were organized to hospitals, where the trafficking issues was discussed and to see how victims of trafficking received services from regional hospitals. In May 2011, questionnaires were collected and a research report was drafted, which has identified needs and knowledge of medical staff on identification and referrals of victims of trafficking.

3.3.2. Shelters

Shelters play an important role in protection against domestic violence. A shelter is a safe place where domestic violence victims and their children can stay temporarily for protection and other services. Currently, there are shelters in Gjakovë/Đakovica, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Pejë/Peć, Prishtinë/Priština and Prizren, as well as special shelters, for victims at high risk: Centre for Protection of Victims and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Shelter for Children (*Hope and Homes*), that shelter victims of communities from all around Kosovo. Victims may stay in the shelters for a period of six months. This period may be extended in agreement with MLSW. Shelters usually provide victims with shelter, food, clothing, advice (psycho-social and legal), medical assistance, professional development, health education, job search services and activities for children. Shelters are protected by police and there are different security arrangements.

During 2011, Kosovo Shelter Coalition (KSC) conducted several meetings and cooperate with shelters of other stakeholders such as: National Coordinator against Trafficing Human Beings, KP, MJ, MLSW, MoH NGOs, etc. Different issues were discussed in these meetings, and licensing of shelters were pointed out as an important issue, as well as inadequate support for shelters in terms of funding by state institutions.

Based on the data received from KSK and shelters in five regions, the situation is as follows:

Association: Hope and Homes of Children -Kosova/Kosovo – Prishtinë/Priština

| Type/Year | 2011 (January – October) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Female (>18 years) | 0 |
| Minor (12-18 years) | 16 |
| Children (<12 years) | 9 |
| Total | 25 |

Table 9: Number of victims

| Gender/Year | 2011 (January-October) |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Female | 13 |
| Male | 12 |
| Total | 25 |

Table 10: Gender of victims

| Ethnicity | Number |
|--|----------------|
| Kosovo Albanian | No data |
| Kosovo Serb | No data |
| Albanian (from neighbouring countries) | No data |
| Serb (from neighbouring countries) | No data |
| RAE | No data |
| Other minorities in Kosovo (Turkish, Croat, Bosniak, etc.) | No data |
| Other from Eastern Europe | No data |
| Other ethnicities | No data |
| Total | No data |

Table 11: Ethnicity

Association: Centre for Protection and Rehabilitation of Women and Children “Liria” - Gjilan/Gnjilane.

| Type/Year | 2011 (January-October) |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Female (>18 years) | 56 |
| Minor (12-18 years) | 28 |
| Children (<12 years) | 54 |
| Total | 138 |

Table 12: Number of victims

| Gender/Year | 2011 (January-October) |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| Female | 115 |
| Male | 23 |
| Total | 138 |

Table 13: Gender of victims

| Ethnicity | Number |
|--|------------|
| Kosovo Albanian | 139 |
| Kosovo Serb | 5 |
| Albanian (from neighbouring countries) | 6 |
| Serb (from neighbouring countries) | 3 |
| RAE | 3 |
| Other minorities in Kosovo (Turkish, Croat, Bosniak, etc.) | 7 |
| Other from Eastern Europe | 4 |
| Other ethnicities | 1 |
| Total | 168 |

Table 14: Ethnicity of victims sheltered during the period covering 1 January 2009 – 31 October 2011

Association: Safe Home – Gjakovë/Đakovica

| Type/Year | 2011 |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Female (>18 years) | 26 |
| Minor (12-18 years) | 7 |
| Children (<12 years) | 37 |
| Total | 70 |

Table 14: Number of victims

| Gender/Year | 2011 |
|--------------|-----------|
| Female | 52 |
| Male | 18 |
| Total | 70 |

Table 15: Gender of victims

| Ethnicity | Number |
|--|------------|
| Kosovo Albanian | 157 |
| Kosovo Serb | 0 |
| Albanian (from neighbouring countries) | 13 |
| Serb (from neighbouring countries) | 3 |
| RAE | 27 |
| Other minorities in Kosovo (Turkish, Croat, Bosniak, etc.) | 0 |
| Other from Eastern Europe | 4 |
| Other ethnicities | 0 |
| Total | 204 |

Table 16: Ethnicity of victims sheltered for the period covering 1 January 2009 – 31 October 2011

Centre for Women Welfare– Pejë/Peć

| Type/Year | 2011 (January- October) |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Female (>18 years) | 34 |
| Minor (12-18 years) | 11 |
| Children (<12 years) | 22 |
| Total | 67 |

Table 17: Number of victims

| Gender/Year | 2011 (January – October) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Female | 54 |
| Male | 13 |
| Total | 67 |

Table 18: Gender of victims

| Ethnicity | Number |
|--|------------|
| Kosovo Albanian | 226 |
| Kosovo Serb | 0 |
| Albanian (from neighbouring countries) | 7 |
| Serb (from neighbouring countries) | 2 |
| RAE | 18 |
| Other minorities in Kosovo (Turkish, Croat, Bosniak, etc.) | 5 |
| Other from Eastern Europe | 3 |
| Other ethnicities | 3 |
| Total | 264 |

Table 19: Ethnicity of victims sheltered during the period covering 1 January 2009 – 31 October 2011

Association: Centre for Sheltering Women and Children–Prizren (CSWC-P)

| Type/Year | 2011 (January- October) |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Female (>18 years) | 12 |
| Minor (12-18 years) | 3 |
| Children (<12 years) | 11 |
| Total | 26 |

Table 20: Number of victims

| Gender/Year | 2011 (January-October) |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| Female | 21 |
| Male | 5 |
| Total | 26 |

Table 21: Gender of victims

| Ethnicity | Number |
|--|------------|
| Kosovo Albanian | 88 |
| Kosovo Serb | 0 |
| Albanian (from neighbouring countries) | 10 |
| Serb (from neighbouring countries) | 2 |
| RAE | 4 |
| Other minorities in Kosovo (Turkish, Croat, Bosniak, etc.) | 3 |
| Other from Eastern Europe | 0 |
| Other ethnicities | 0 |
| Total | 107 |

Table 22: Ethnicity of victims sheltered during the period covering 1 January 2009 – 31 October 2011

3.3.3. Centres for Social Welfare

CSWs play a key role in supporting victims of violence in families, courts and police, especially when victims that do not have the ability to act. Besides, CSWs assess the situation of the violence victims and assist in finding a better solution for the victim. CSW pay visits at home and it can also connect with hospitals and safe homes. CSWs provide psycho-social and legal advice for the victims. CSW also include one victim in the social assistance scheme (if the victim is eligible for that program).

Based on the data collected from the research in the field, the following data were collected:

- There were **47 cases** of domestic violence at CSW in Prizren during 2011.
- **Four cases** of domestic violence and **1 case** of trafficking were treated at CSW in Malishevë/Malisevo in 2011.
- **Eight cases** of domestic violence, and none of trafficking, were treated at CSW in Dragash/Dragas in 2011.
- **Eight cases** of domestic violence and 1 case of trafficking were treated at CSW Suharekë/Suva Reka/Suva Reka during 2011.
- CSWs in Prizren region didn't undertake any awareness raising activity on domestic violence or Trafficking in Human Beings.
- A total of **5 cases** of domestic violence were treated at CSW in Kamenicë/Kamenica/Kamenica. From them, three were adult victims and two minors. All three adult victims were female.
- A total of **5 cases** were treated at CSW in Novo Bërdë/Novo Brdo, from which 5 involved Albanians and 1 Serbs. These cases involved female victims. Three cases were sheltered at a safe home in Gjilan/Gnjilane for 15 days, but after that time they were returned to their families.
- A total of **4 cases** of violence, three females and one male, all of them Albanian, were treated at CSW in Gjilan/Gnjilane. There were no cases of children or Trafficking in Human Beings.
- A total of **16 cases** of domestic violence, 14 females and 2 males, were treated at CSW in Viti/Vitina. Regarding ethnicity, 15 of the victims were Albanian and 1 Serb.
- A total of **8 cases** of domestic violence were treated at CSW in Ferizaj/Uroševac/Urosevac. All victims of violence were women, and from them 6 were Albanian and 2 cases involved Ashkali.
- A total of **9 cases** of domestic violence were reported to CSW in Kaçanik/Kaçanik, including 2 children and 7 women, while there were no trafficking cases.

- In some towns of Kosovo there is no psychologist at CSW (Klinë/Klina/Klinë/Klina, Pejë/Peć/, Istog/Istok/Istok, Skenderaj/Srbica/a, Gjakovë/Đakovica/, Podujeva/Podujevo) and this is a major problem in provision of adequate services for victims. In the majority of municipalities where psychologist is lacking, the problem is caused due to lack of funding.
- Also, CSW representatives do not have knowledge how to draft programmes for social workers. Entire staff is trained constantly to treat victims of domestic violence.

3.3.4. Judiciary

Kosovo Judicial Council does not possess data for January– December 2011, divided as per paragraph 3 and 4 of Article 153, respectively 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which identify a criminal act inflicted as a result of domestic violence. Domestic violence cases are classified together with all cases as part of the category of “*Light bodily injury*” or “*Serious bodily injury*”.

Based on the Judiciary Newsletter for juveniles for the period January-December 2011, published in July 2012 by Kosovo Statistical Agency, the following cases were forwarded to Kosovo Courts:

- 79 cases of light bodily injury, including 76 male and 3 female (Article 153 CCK)
- 25 cases of serious bodily injury, including 25 male and no female (Article 154 CCK)

Based on the Judiciary Newsletter for adult persons for the period January-December 2011, published in June 2012 by Kosovo’s Statistical Agency, the following cases were forwarded to Municipal Courts in Kosovo:

- 2208 cases of light bodily injury, including 2147 male and 61 female,
- 136 cases of serious bodily injury, including 133 male and 3 female.

Based on the Judiciary Newsletter for adult persons for the period January-December 2011, published in June 2012 by Kosovo Statistical Agency, following cases were sentenced in Kosovo’s District Courts:

- 38 cases of light bodily injury, all male,
- 15 cases of serious bodily injury, all male.

Based on the data collected from several and district courts in Kosovo, the following are the cases of domestic violence presented in these courts:

| Municipal/District Court | Number of new cases | Number of resolved cases |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Municipal Court in Prizren | 16 | 4 |
| Municipal Court in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica | 83 | 76 |
| District Court in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica | 12 | 12 |
| Municipal Court in Prishtinë/Priština | 60 | 58 |
| Municipal Court in Klinë/Klina | 22 | 20 |
| Municipal Court in Deçan/Dečane | 13 | No data |
| Municipal Court in Istog/Istok | 30 | No data |
| Municipal Court in Gjakovë/Đakovica | 28 | No data |
| Other courts | No data | No data |

Table 23: Data for cases of domestic violence recorded in Municipal and District Courts

Data from other municipal and district courts are missing. None of the courts in Kosovo possesses a database of data collected during the previous year to offer to interested parties, such as NGOs in this case. Based on the data from public relations officers, and other judges and officers, data processing is a long and difficult process, since it requires going through all notes manually for finding the accurate number of domestic violence cases. In other courts, written requests have been submitted but no response have been received from them. Since the time was limited for data collection and drafting this report, the official waiting time of 14 days was an obstacle to collect more information from the courts. On the other hand, the KJC does not possess a database of domestic violence cases for 2011 and from during the research could be found that no one in KJC was informed about the implementation process of NSAP-THB 2011-2014 and KPAP-DV 2011-2014 and responsibilities that derive from these strategies for KJC.

IV. Progress in implementation of National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2011-2014 at central and local level

Trafficking in Human Beings presents one of the most aggressive forms of organized crimes, which harm the dignity in the society of Kosovo.¹⁹ The fight against Trafficking in Human Beings does not include only the punishment of persons who deal with trafficking but also the prevention of trafficking and protection of victims.

NSAP-THB 2011-2014 was drafted to respond to issues of Trafficking in Human Beings in Kosovo. Main stakeholders for drafting and implementing the strategy includes: Minister of Internal Affairs, National Coordinator against Trafficking in Human Beings, Secretariat, Inter-ministerial group, Judicial Council and Prosecution Council, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Health and Units on Human Rights.

National Coordinator against Trafficking in Human Beings will be a person who coordinates and organizes the work for drafting and implementing this strategy²⁰

On the other hand, the **Secretariat** against Trafficking in Human Beings will support the coordinators in all its activities and will monitor and report on implementation of the strategy.

Meanwhile, the **Inter-ministerial group** is a group of representatives of central institutions, whose mandate is to coordinate implementation of policies and monitor and report on achievements.

¹⁹ NSAPATHB 2011-2014, p.i

²⁰ NSAPATHB 2011-2014, p. 3

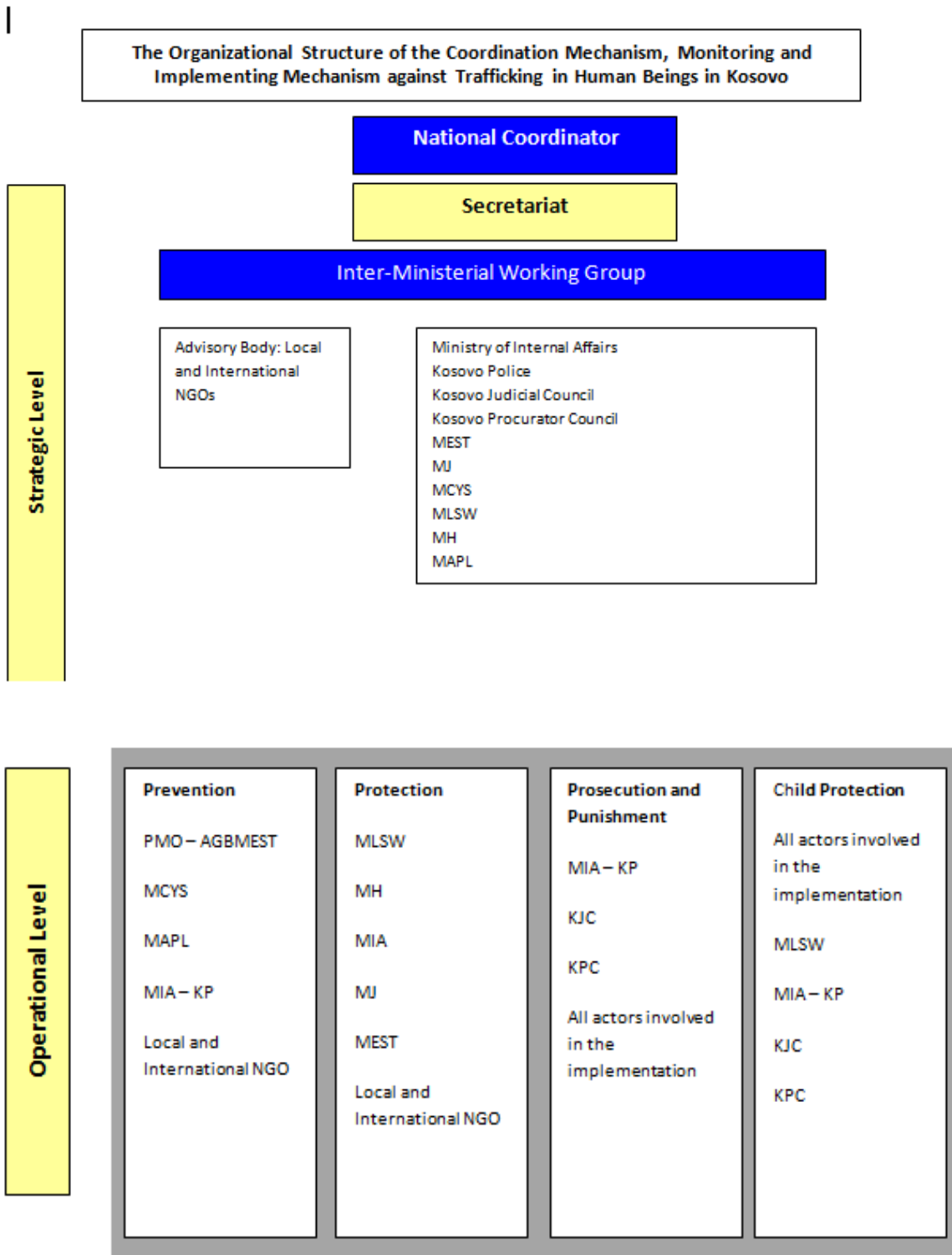


Figure 1: Organizing structure and coordination, monitoring and implementing mechanisms against Trafficking in Human Beings in Kosovo²¹

²¹ NSAP-THB 2011-2014

4.1. Action plan

Based on NSAP-THB 2011-2014, a detailed action plan was drafted for implementing concrete steps during these four years.

The Strategy addresses four main pillars:

1. Prevention of trafficking
2. Protection and assistance for victims and witnesses
3. Investigation, arrest and punishment of trafficking crimes, and
4. Protection of children

4.1.1. Prevention of trafficking

Preventing activities need to address key factors that lead a person to trafficking network: poverty, social issues, lack of communication, lack of information on the phenomenon, lack of information on freedom of movement, education or employment.

Based on the information received from relevant institutions, following activities have been implemented:

4.1.2. Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

Teams have been established in 2011, for prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in elementary schools, the teams were focused on preventing and responding to cases of drop-out from schools. This is an important factor which indirectly affects prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings.

MEST has cooperated with AED organization (Academic for Education Development), that has offered support for 15 schools in implementing projects for the prevention of trafficking. Those schools were given small grants to organize activities within schools in order to raise awareness of students on this negative phenomenon in our society.

MEST continues to implement the course “Life Skills” which amongst else covers topics of Trafficking in Human Beings, which is learnt in Grade 8, and includes the following modules: *what are stereotypes and gender roles? How to keep violence away from my life? How to take care of my health? What is Trafficking in Human Beings? What is sexuality, etc.*

The class “Life Skills”, aims to equip students with knowledge, attitudes and skills that they need to be responsible citizens in a civilized society such as: critical thinking skills, knowing oneself,

communicate with others, make informed decisions, find common understanding, manage emotions, stress and conflicts and promote safe behaviours to prevent Trafficking in Human Beings.

It is important that Municipal Education Directorates start raising charges against parents who do not enrol their children in school or interrupt compulsory education, since no charges were raised so far against those parents who undermine their children and violate their right to education.

There is a legal basis that regulates well the obligations of the parent to educate his/her child and that was defined by the Law on elementary and secondary education no. 2002/2, Article 7 “Compulsory education”

According to data from Municipal Education Directorates from Pejë/Peć region, no campaign or activity was organized on prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings by institutions during 2011.

4.2. Protection and assistance for victims and witnesses

Protection and assistance of victims and witnesses of trafficking is the second pillar of NSAP-THB 2011-2014. There are three strategic goals as part of this pillar, which aim to identify victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, provide best possible services and provide sustainable re-integration for these victims.

The MLSW, Police, Victims’ Advocate, Shelters and MoH play the main role in implementing these objectives.

4.2.1. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW)

The Department of Social Welfare at the MLSW is in charge of protection of all categories of victims that need social and family services, which include the victims of trafficking, children and adults, local and internationals.

In treating cases of victims of trafficking, Centre for Social Welfare is required to treat cases by complying with case management as per applicable legislation in the Republic of Kosovo, but always in coordination with other relevant government and non-government entities that were mandated as part of protection of victims of trafficking.

MLSW is a member of inter-ministerial group against Trafficking in Human Beings, and it is also a developer and implementer of many activities as part of national plan in the fight against Trafficking in Human Beings in Kosovo.

Based on procurement procedures, the MLSW, and Department of Social Welfare respectively, during 2011, extended the contract and agreement for one year cooperation and support covering July 2011-July 2012 with Non-Governmental Organization “Centre for Protection of Victims and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings”. The MLSW supported this NGO with 18.900 Euros (1,575 Euros per month) that has been used to pay the services offered to victims of trafficking at the shelter and rehabilitation centre that is part of this organization.

As part of institutional re-structuring, the Ministry of Justice sent to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in September 2011 a draft memorandum of understanding for the transfer of powers on temporary safe Shelter PVPT, that was under the Ministry of Justice and mandated with shelter and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking at high-level risk and victims of domestic violence.

As of 1 January 2012, the competencies for shelters and responsibilities for personnel and their salaries were transferred from MoJ to MLSW upon signing of a memorandum of understanding for transfer of powers from MoJ to MLSW on 28 October 2011.

As part of professional capacity building for entities working in the field of Trafficking in Human Beings under the patronage of Ministry of Internal Affairs, Office of National Coordinator supported by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), during this year a number of trainings were organized on implementation of the document on standard procedures for acting on cases of victims of trafficking, drafted by Kosovo’s MIA.

Participants in these trainings included: Social service employees, victims’ advocates from Ministry of Justice, investigators from the department of anti-Trafficking in Human Beings from Ministry of Internal Affairs, doctors from centres of family medicine, Kosovo’s customs officers, non-government sector, etc.

The Government of the Republic of Kosovo has declared the month of October as the anti-trafficking month in Kosovo.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) in cooperation with other ministries of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo and other government partners leads the Kosovo’s Committee on Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour.

As part of protection of victims of trafficking (this component includes long-term rehabilitation and re-integration), the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) and German Organization for International Development (GIZ) signed a cooperation agreement for implementing “The Regional Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings and Social

Protection.” The programme is being implemented in four regional countries: Kosovo, Macedonia, Bosnia and Serbia.

Centres for Social Welfare at the local level are mandated to offer social and family services for all persons that need social services.

During January – December 2011, Centres for Social Welfare have managed, treated and offered social services for 18 victims of trafficking:

| Victims' category | Number of victims |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Juvenile victims | 12 |
| Adult victims | 5 |
| Foreign victims – international | 1 |
| TOTAL | 18 |

Table 24: Number of victims of trafficking assisted by CSWs during 2011

As it is known CSW personnel must be present and provide assistance to any minor victim. The Above number (18) presents only the number of victims of trafficking assisted by CSW during 2011 but not the total number of victims since CSW does not always present when adult victims are involved.

4.2.2. Shelter

Shelter for Protection of Victims and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings located in Prishtinë/Priština (SPVPT) is a shelter that exclusively deals with victims of trafficking and offers the following services²²:

- Direct assistance,
- Prevention / Awareness raising,
- Long-term rehabilitation and re-integration.

In practical sense, this means provision of: social assistance for victims of trafficking, prevention and education, protection and exchange of information, awareness raising and their empowerment, organizing professional trainings and other recreation activities, as well as long-term rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and children involved in heavy labour.

²² <http://www.pvptcenter.net/sq/cfarebejmene.htm>

It must be mentioned that other shelters also treat and shelter victims of trafficking.

Based on the data received from KSC, the centre sheltered a total of 11 victims of trafficking during 2011.

| Type/Year | 2011 (January- October) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Female (>18 years) | 6 |
| Minor (12-18 years) | 3 |
| Children (<12 years) | 2 |
| Total | 11 |

Table 25: Number of victims

| Gender/Year | 2011 (January- October) |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Female | 11 |
| Male | 0 |
| Total | 11 |

Table 26: Victims by gender

| Ethnicity | Number |
|--|-----------|
| Kosovo Albanian | 37 |
| Kosovo Serb | 0 |
| Albanian (from neighbouring countries) | 8 |
| Serb (from neighbouring countries) | 2 |
| RAE | 4 |
| Other minorities in Kosovo (Turkish, Croat, Bosniak, etc.) | 0 |
| Other from Eastern Europe | 0 |
| Other ethnicities | 0 |
| Total | 51 |

Table 27: Ethnicity of victims from 1 January 2009 to 31 October 2011

4.2.3. Ministry of Health

MoH in cooperation with the OSCE has organized training on negative phenomenon of Trafficking in Human Beings, which included social workers, victim advocates , labour, market and sanitary inspectors from 5 Kosovo regions.

During 201, MoH had a close cooperation with Kosovo Police and Anti-Trafficking Division more specifically, where upon the Division requests, medical staff assisted with provision of health services to victims of trafficking as necessary.

MoH successfully conducted a training for its medical staff in the field of Trafficking in Human Beings. In November 2011, training “Referral of Victims of Trafficking by Medical Staff” was conducted. 35 health employees attended the training, including regional hospitals and centres of mental health. The training was funded by the Ministry of Health. One of the recommendations of the training was that the medical staff need more trainings in the field of Trafficking in Human Beings since in the majority of cases, victims need different medical services.

4.3. Investigation, arrest and punishment of trafficking crimes

The third pillar of the strategy is before last but not least important since punishment of perpetrators is one of the ways to prevent repetition of the phenomenon by the same person. Police, Prosecutors and Courts have a major role in this pillar.

4.3.1. Kosovo Police

During 2011 Kosovo Police has identified 39 cases of Trafficking in Human Beings, from which 35 were Kosovos, while 4 were foreigners. From 39 female, 17 were minors. KP arrested 183 persons for being involved in Trafficking in Human Beings.

| Identified victims – origin | 2011 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| KosovoKosovo | 35 |
| Moldavian | 0 |
| Albanian | 1 |
| Bulgarian | 0 |
| Serb | 3 |
| Polish | 0 |
| Other | 0 |
| Total | 39 |

Table 28: Origin of identified victims during 2011

| Arrested persons | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Kosovo | 160 |
| Albanian | 3 |
| Bulgarian | 0 |
| Moldavian | 0 |
| Ukrainian | 4 |
| Macedonian | 1 |
| Bosniak | 0 |
| Serb | 14 |
| Turkish | 1 |
| Total of arrests | 183 |

Table 29: Number of arrested persons by ethnicity

| Arrests by gender | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Male | 131 |
| Female | 52 |
| Total of arrests | 183 |

Table 30: Number of persons arrested by gender.

| Identified victims according to age-groups for 2010-2011 | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Age-group | 14--17 | 18--22 | 23—25 | 26--30 | 31--35 | 36--40 | 41-50 | Total |
| Year 2011 | 17 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39 |

Table 31: Number of identified victims by age

It is concerning that there is a large number of minor-age victims, or 17 victims during 2011.

| Arrests according to criminal acts | 2011 |
|---|------------|
| Trafficking in Human Beings (Article 139 CCK) | 91 |
| Enabling Prostitution (Article 201 CCK) | 39 |
| Dealing with prostitution (Article 7 CCK) | 50 |
| Hiding of documents of trafficked victims (Article 140 CCK) | 0 |
| Slavery, forced labour (Article 137 CCK) | 0 |
| Other criminal acts | 3 |
| Total of arrests | 183 |

Table no. 32: Number of persons arrested according to criminal acts committed during 2011:

Also, it must be mentioned that during the last year, more than 800 suspected bars for prostitution and trafficking have been closed.

It is a concerning fact, that there weresuch a large number of bars where trafficking and prostitution took place, but at the same time it is a comforting fact that these places of crime have been identified.

4.3.2. State Prosecutor

Proper investigations by the police and improved care for victims do not close a case of a trafficked victim if the traffickers are not criminally prosecuted and if they are not punished for their criminal acts. It is expected from prosecutors to increase the number of *successful criminal prosecutions*, and to sentence adequate punishment for all forms of Trafficking in Human Beings through efficient and professional structures of the rule of law.

Last year, charges were raised against **109 persons** by Kosovo prosecutors offices, who were allegedly involved in criminal acts related to Trafficking in Human Beings.

4.3.3. Judiciary

Due to short time for data collection and lack of an adequate database for the number of cases addressed by courts, it was impossible for to collect the data from the courts.

4.4. Protection of children

Children, and minors respectively, are at risk of becoming a target for trafficking and some of the main factors that contribute to this include: poverty, low level of education, school drop-out, lack of access to information, family issues, children lacking parent care, etc.

Children trafficking in Kosovo takes place for three main purposes: sexual exploitation, forced labour and begging. *The first* affects both genders (usually girls) between 15 and 18. Children exploitation for labour usually starts at age 13 and it affects equally both boys and girls, while the third phenomenon affects babies (when they are exposed in the streets in order to benefit) up to age 18 and both genders.

Children trafficking means recruitment, selling, transportation, transfer, shelter or expectation of a child for exploitation purposes within the country or abroad.²³

Children exploitation includes exploitation for prostitution purposes or another form of sexual abuse, forced labour, forced begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, exploitation for criminal activities, organ removal, illegal adoption, early forced marriage and exploitation for home labour. Children's consent for purposes of exploitation is irrelevant even if none of the following measures were used: violence, coercion, fraud, abuse of power or acts committed while children are vulnerable or under a person's control.²⁴

²³ NSAPATHB 2011-2014 p.16

²⁴ Ibid

Children trafficking does not have to do only with police, but also with the justice system, educational system and family itself as an institution.

Children trafficking is a very difficult and complex issue and it is not treated only by legislation, but by environment as well: many of the trafficked children come from dis-functional families. There are many cases where they drop out, are expelled from institutions, and it also happens that they are not accepted by the family; however it provides opportunities for everyone to do something for the issue.

For prevention of children trafficking, in addition to the family, the school, MEDs, CSWs and Police also play an important role. Initially, schools first must report drop-out cases to the MED, which then informs CSWs and Police for those cases, and if needed, raise charges against parents of children who do not attend elementary school. There is a number of children who do not attend elementary school even though it is mandatory by law.

Municipal Education Directorate – Human Rights Unit in cooperation with parents and teachers in Ferizaj/Uroševac organized a series of workshops on children rights and human rights which aimed at raising awareness among children for their rights. These workshops were organized in the municipalities of: Gjilan/Gnjilane, Viti, Kllokot/Klokot, Han i Elezit, Kačanik/Kaçanik and Ferizaj/Uroševac. In addition to the municipality of Han i Elezit where 36 students participated, in all other municipalities together 72 students attended. In addition to children/human rights, the issue of domestic violence and reporting of violence cases were also discussed, such as coming of students to school with signs of violence on the face or in the body.

The importance of these workshops with students pertains to improved information of students of children/human rights and gender equality, as well as on other topics that are relevant for their rights. Even though these topics are an integral part of the education system, there is still a need to address them through various activities for the role of educational institutions by raising awareness for respecting and advancing children/human rights in our country. During these workshops, 360 students were informed in depth on children/human rights, which also includes gender issues and other aspects such as: domestic violence, Trafficking in Human Beings, risks from drugs/narcotics. Thanks to a program organized by GiZ in Prizren, a great success by returning 65 students to school, who had initially dropped out while for other regions. There is a lack of this information.

V. Conclusion

Kosovo Program and Action Plan against Domestic Violence 2011-2014 was approved in August 2011, and contains clear objectives that should have been implemented since 2011.

The National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2011-2014 has been approved in August 2011 and it is considered having adequate objectives for combating this negative phenomenon.

The purpose of this monitoring was acknowledge to what extent the objectives of these two programs were implemented in the municipalities of Kosovo, and whether they were implemented to the central level.

Considering the situation in the ground based on the findings of this monitoring in the municipalities of Kosovo during October 2012, it may be stated that implementation of the given strategies is at a minimum level. Poor progress in implementation of these two strategies might have been caused by the following four key factors:

- Approval of strategies in the third quarter of 2011 and the short time period (3 months) to implement action plan objectives,
- Delayed appointment of coordinators of national strategy and programme against domestic violence,
- Late mobilization and poor coordination of all stakeholders in completing tasks related to these two documents, especially KPAP-DV 2011-2014. Very weak promotion of these documents at central level and local level in particular.

Initially raising awareness of population on phenomena of “domestic violence” and “Trafficking in Human Beings” is required. Then, in addition to raise awareness of population on legal infrastructure, awareness of officers from different institutions at local level for the existence of the given documents is also needed, which has not been done so far or it has been done very little from the central level. A concerning fact is that up to now is the end of the second year for the implementation of these documents, and there is not such a progress made in that concern. Therefore, no conclusion can be made for 2012 since no monitoring has been conducted yet for the implementation of these strategies during this year. Due to the short time, it wasn't able to conduct also the monitoring of the year 2012 at the same time while conducting the monitoring of the 2011. If institutions would take their responsibilities more seriously and tasks defined in the documents, then it can be assumed that by the end of 2014, end of applied strategies, there

would be a much better situation in preventing domestic violence or Trafficking in Human Beings, as well as the treatment of victims of these criminal acts.

Both documents represent a good basis to organize stakeholders in preventing domestic violence and Trafficking in Human Beings. However, coordination remains a great challenge for all stakeholders and timely implementation of all defined objectives. Changes in the structure of respective institutions, changes of national coordinators, changes in ministerial cabinets and changes in the executive directly affect stagnation in implementation of programmatic objectives. Media and civil society must play the monitoring role, put the issue on their agenda and present successes and failures of respective institutions in implementation of Kosovo's Programme and Action Plan against Domestic Violence 2011-2014 as well as National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2011-2014.

VI. Recommendations

- To inform relevant local institutions for the existence of the two strategies, in order to start implementing their objectives, in the areas where existing circumstances in Kosovo allow that. The research clearly shows that the majority of departments at the municipal level are not aware of the existence of these documents, therefore their promotion is extremely important to see concrete results in next monitoring process.
- **MoJ/JUDICIARY** – The Law against Domestic Violence in Kosovo, in general, is assessed as being good, but there are remarks regarding its implementation. However, some sub-legal acts would fill some of the gaps, which could be identified by an experts' group. It is known that no law is perfect and laws need to be amended with the passing of time.
- **MoJ** – The Law against Domestic Violence in Kosovo to be supplemented with sub-legal acts, for example: Article 4, point 3 on psycho-social treatment of victims to define clearly conditions and needs for issuing an order for emergency protection according to article 17 of the law.
- **JUDICIARY** – The Law against Domestic Violence in Kosovo to be fully implemented, especially article 16, point 1 issue order for emergency protection within the timeframe defined by law, i.e. 24 hours.
- **JUDICIARY** – The Law against Domestic Violence in Kosovo: to fully implement article 27 of the law, to assist persons against whom domestic violence was exercised by providing social assistance and health services free of charge.
- **MoJ** – The Law against Domestic Violence in Kosovo: to amend article 25 for violation of restraining order, by raising the minimum fee from 200 Euros for at least 100%.
- **JUDICIARY** – Implementation of the law is particularly failing with regard to temporary measures which are pronounced by the judiciary and also the sentences are very weak for perpetrators of repeated acts.
- **JUDICIARY** – Even though the law envisions punishment with money or a maximum of 6 years of imprisonment, often perpetrators of criminal acts are given two month of imprisonment and one year on condition, which means that he/she is free for a year and can continue violation.

- **JUDICIARY** – It is recommended to fully implement this law in this area in order to prevent creation of perpetrators who repeat their acts of violence.
- **MLSW** – There is a lack of implementing the psycho-social treatment measure, since there are no set locations where the victim of domestic violence should be treated. Therefore, it is requested that the given location is set as soon as possible so that victims are able to benefit from the measure which is considered as very important for the victims of violence.
- **MLSW** – To organize trainings for officers of municipalities for treating victims of violence. Initially, analyses need to conduct for the training needs and then define trainings to be provided, and not offer repeated trainings for several times in the same social centres. Initially MLSW needs to better inform all CSW on given strategies.
- **KOSOVO GOVERNMENT**– To ensure full and stable funding for all active shelters in Kosovo, by providing financial assistance, inventory and better and safer premises for several shelters.
- **KOSOVO GOVERNMENT**– To ensure 100% funding for active shelters in Prishtinë/Priština, Pejë/Peć, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Gjilan/Gnjilane and Prizren, since they are currently in a very grave financial difficulties, without proper support from donors. Financial support from donors does not provide stability and long-term security for these institutions. A part of funding for these institutions can be ensured by confiscating illegal assets of traffickers gained through criminal activities, then through assistance provided to shelters for implementing different for-profit pilot projects, establishment of a special fund for shelters, provision of financial assistance for shelters for provision of special spaces for work (production, handwork) which later could yield additional revenues for shelters, application of special fees for electricity, water, phone, heating, exemption from income-based tax (donations), etc.
- **MoH/MLSW** – to ensure and fund payment for psychologists for all shelters
- **MEST** – To organize campaigns for raising awareness of students for risks of Trafficking in Human Beings.
- **MoH** – To organize training for health personnel for treating victims of domestic violence and trafficking.

- **MoH** – To create an electronic database in all centres of family medicine to identify cases of domestic violence.
- **AGE** – To work on awareness raising in society for issues related to domestic violence.
- **MIA (KP)**- To train staff of Unit Against Domestic Violence for treating victims of domestic violence and victims of Trafficking in Human Beings.
- **KP** – To create spaces for placing children in police stations while their mother is being interviewed in relation to the violence exercised against her.
- **KJC** – To continue the work for professional development of judges in the field of Trafficking in Human Beings, and to increase the number of judges in courts.
- **KJC** – To appoint a person that would monitor implementation of these two programmes and to report on the success achieved in implementation of objectives.
- **STATE PROSECUTORS** – To continue work in professional development of prosecutors for prosecuting cases of domestic violence, as well as for specialized prosecutors to prosecute cases of Trafficking in Human Beings.
- **CIVIL SOCIETY**– To continue to give its contribution in organization of campaigns for awareness raising of population for reporting domestic violence and information on legal infrastructure as well as monitoring implementation of government obligations.
- **MEDIA** – To follow implementation into practice of two strategies, to be present and broadcast every debate, roundtable or similar activity related to these negative phenomena.
- **KOSOVO MUNICIPALITIES** – respective directorates: CYSD, LSWD, MED and HD to organize awareness raising campaigns for reporting domestic violence and risk from Trafficking in Human Beings, to allocate budget to improve infrastructure and to hire competent staff in relevant institutions. To train health staff for treating victims of violence.
- **MED** in municipalities to include pedagogues and psychologists in all schools.
- **MoH** –To create special teams as part of health service for treating cases of domestic violence.
- **JUDICIARY** – To increase the number of judges in municipal and district courts.

- **MLSW** – Creation of more relaxing spaces for interviewing in CSWs.
- To create a proper database with accurate data on cases of domestic violence and Trafficking in Human Beings in Courts and Prosecution, CSW, Police and Centres of Family Medicine. Almost all these institutions keep and process classical forms of identification (with notebooks and MS Word or Excel).
- To undertake evaluation and monitoring of strategies every year and to distribute the report to all institutions (Courts, Police, Municipalities, CSWs, QMKF, etc.)
- To increase cooperation between local institutions and NGOs.
- Besides victim, there should be psycho-social treatment for other family members as well, especially children.
- To open counselling services for victims and perpetrators of violence.
- Application of removal from the home of the perpetrator of the act of violence and not of victim.
- To take legal measures for parents whose minor children drop out from school.
- To have better coordination of activities when it comes to overlap of activities with two or more objectives.
- Provision of social assistance and support for victims of trafficking.
- Provide free services for victims of domestic violence and trafficking.

Annex No. 1: List of institutions and persons contacted or interviewed

List of institutions and persons contacted or interviewed for data collection for monitoring report:

KSK – Naime Sherifi, director

Kosovo Police Gjakovë/Djakovica - Berlinda BERISHA, investigation supervisor

Victim advocate Gjakovë/Djakovica- Agim PULA, - social worker

”SHES” Gjakovë/Djakovica - Sakibe DOLI-, Director

Municipal Court Gjakovë/Djakovica- Adem ADEMAJ, judge

Municipal Prosecution Gjakovë/Djakovica –Shpresa Bakija, chief-prosecutor

Centre for Social Work Gjakovë/Djakovica- Tahir Kida

Gender equality office Gjakovë/Djakovica - Lumnije Shllaku

Municipal Court Deçan/Deçane- Hakë Haxhaj

Victim advocate in Deçan/Deçane- Hakë Haxhaj

Kosovo Police Deçan/Deçane - Xhavit Nimani, investigation chief and Ruke Dobaj

Centre for Social Work Deçan/Deçane- Ibrahim Lushaj, social worker

Centre for Social Work Junik- Florian Miroci, social worker

Kosovo Police Junik- Behar Fetaj-, employee in anti-violence unit

Municipal Court in Prizren - administrator

Victim advocates in Prizren– Shemsa Sagdati and Ganimete Kitmiri

Education Directorate– Reshit Kushaj-, officer (he also provided data for Malishevë, Suharekë/Suva Reka, Dragash and Rahovec/Orahovac)

Health Directorate in Prizren- Nexhip Gashi – director

Social Welfare Directorate– Farije Bytyqi, director (she also provided data for Malishevë, Suharekë/Suva Reka, Dragash and Rahovec/Orahovac)

Centre for Social Work Prizren– Kumrije Krasniqi, coordinator

Kosovo Police in Prizren – we couldn't get the data because the person in charge was on vacation

Shelter in Prizren – did not cooperate, did not provide data

Unit for Free Legal Assistance– Visar (he also provided data for Malishevë, Suharekë/Suva Reka, Dragash and Rahovec/Orahovac)

Gender Equality Office in Prizren - Mybexhel Zhuri, gender equality officer

Kosovo Police in Podujeve/Podujevo – head of division against domestic violence

Municipal Court in Prishtinë/Priština – court chairwoman

Municipal Court in Lipjan – judge

Centre for Social Work Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo – officer

Gender Equality Office Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo – gender equality office

Gender Equality Office Podujeve/Podujevo – gender equality officer

Kosovo Police Prishtinë/Priština/Pristina - Tahire Haxholli, head of division against domestic violence

Kosovo Police Prishtinë/Priština/Pristina – Arben Paçarrizi, Anti-trafficking division head
 Kosovo Police Mitrovivica/Mitrovicë/Mitrovica - Rizah Murati, Anti-drug Unit
 Kosovo Police Mitrovivica/Mitrovicë/Mitrovica - Sabit Hajdari, Domestic Violence Unit
 District Prosecution in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica - Ismet Ujkani
 Municipal Court in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica - Ramë Hyseni, chairman
 District Court in Mitrovivica/Mitrovicë/Mitrovica - Xhevdet Abazi, Court chairman
 VG - Burhan Maxhuni-, victims' guardian
 Centre for Social Work Mitrovivica/Mitrovicë/Mitrovica - Fikrije Sylejmani,
 Centre for Protection of Women and Children Mitrovivica/Mitrovicë/Mitrovica - Emine Kabashi
 Mitrovicë/Mitrovica Municipality - Fatbardha Boletini – information officer
 Health Directorate /Mitrovicë/Mitrovica - Shaqir Demiri
 Labour and Social Welfare Directorate /Mitrovicë/Mitrovica - Faik Prekazi
 Culture, Youth and Sports Directorate /Mitrovicë/Mitrovica- Artan Osmani
 Agency for Gender Equality - Edi GUSIA, Senior Monitoring and Reporting Officer
 State Prosecution - Shenaj BERISHA, coordinator for victim advocates
 Health and Social Welfare Directorate Klinë/Klina - Mujë GASHI, Director
 Centre for Family Medicine Klinë/Klina - Qamile QITAKU, chief-nurse
 Education Directorate Klinë/Klina - Ramiz RRUSTA, Director
 Municipal Court Klinë/Klina - Jashar GASHI, chairman
 Culture, Youth and Sports Directorate Klinë/Klina - Ahmet KRASNIQI, Director
 Centre for Social Work Klinë/Klina - Shehrije MILLAKU, social worker
 Kosovo Police Klinë/Klina - Zenel HALITAJ, investigation supervisor
 Gender Equality Office Klinë/Klina - Remzie MALOKU
 Radio ALBA Klinë/Klina - Shqipe DESKU, journalist
 Koha Ditore - Agron GASHI, correspondent from
 Health Directorate Istog/Istok - Anton GEGA, Director
 Education Directorate Istog/Istok - Agim HAXHIA, Director
 Municipal Court Istog/Istok - Ramadan SHATRI, chairman
 Kosovo Police Istog/Istok - Selvete BLAKAJ, investigation police officer
 Centre for Social Work Istog/Istok - Haki Ibrahimaj, Director
 Gender Equality Office Istog/Istok - Sanije MAVRAJ
 Kosovo Police Pejë/Peć/Pec - Violeta Demë HASA, domestic violence regional investigator
 Kosovo Police Pejë/Peć/Pec - Idriz ATASHI, supervisor of anti-Trafficking in Human Beings unit
 Centre for Social Work Pejë/Peć/Pec - Drita Kelmendi KUKAJ, director
 Gender Equality Office Pejë/Peć/Pec - Sebahate QORKADIU
 CWW "SHS" Pejë/Peć/Pec - Resmije TAHIRI, coordinator
 Municipal Prosecution in Pejë/Peć - Lirije Morina, acting
 KJC – Aishe Qorraj, information officer
 KJC – Besnik Ramsaj, Director of Department of Statistics

MH – information officer

MEST – information officer

MJ- information officer

CLARD – Anton Ndrecaj

RTK – editor

KTV – editor

Radio Blue Sky- editor

Some of other contacted institutions:

Gender Equality Office in: Skenderaj/Srbica, Vushtrri/Vučitrn, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Kamenicë/Kamenica, Viti,

Victims’ Guardian in: Skenderaj/Srbica, Vushtrri/Vucitrn, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Kamenicë/Kamenica, Viti, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, Shtërpce,

Shelters in Gjilan/Gnjilane, Prishtinë/Priština/Pristina

Kosovo Police in: Skenderaj/Srbica, Vushtrri/Vucitrn, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Kamenicë/Kamenica, Viti, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, Shtërpce, Obiliq, Kllokot/Kllokot, Ranilug, NovoBrdo,

Municipal Courts in: Viti, Kamenicë/Kamenica, Rahovec/Orahovac, Suharekë/Suva Reka.

District Courts in: Gjilan/Gnjilane, Prishtinë/Priština/Pristina, etc.

Annex No. 2: NSAPATHB Action Plan 2011-2014

Monitoring indicators of activities completed during 2011

1. Prevention

| Strategic Goal 1: Raise public awareness on trafficking in human being issues | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| Specific objective 1.1 – Raise awareness of vulnerable groups and stakeholders (children, youth, women, men) on trafficking issues. | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Monitoring indicators |
| 1.1.1 | Conduct a thorough/detailed survey to measure the level of awareness on trafficking in human beings. | 2011-2014 | 24000 | NATC/ IMWG MIA; KP; MCYS; AGE, | IO, NGO, EC | Not fulfilled |
| 1.1.2 | Conduct an observation (survey) in urban and rural areas on the level of awareness of the population as result of the previous year campaign. | 2011-2014 | | NATC/ IMWG MIA; KP; MCYS; AGE, | IO, NGO, EC | Not fulfilled |
| 1.1.3 | Periodically organize media campaigns to raise the public awareness (debates, roundtables, TV spots, information materials, artistic activities, school activities, etc.). | 2011-2014 During the year and during the month of anti- trafficking. | 120.000 | NATC MIA; MCYS; MEST; MJ; MH, KP; AGE MTI. | IO, NGO | Partially fulfilled |
| 1.1.4 | Revise the existing (informative and facilitating) materials, and the development of new materials and their dissemination to all categories and social levels. | 2011-2014 | 8000 | NATC MIA; KP; MLGA; MEST, Specialized institutions. | IO, NGO | Partially fulfilled |

| Specific Objective 1.2 – Increase public awareness on legal sanctions related to the trafficking in human beings. | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Monitoring indicators |
| 1.2.1 | Awareness campaign on legal sanctions for persons who commit illegal acts of trafficking in human beings or any form of exploitation. | 2011-2014 | 8000 | NATC, MIA MJ, KP, KJC, | | Not fulfilled by the competent authorities while donors and local NGOs had some awareness campaigns |
| Strategic Goal 2 - Improve efficiency in prevention of trafficking in all levels of education. | | | | | | |
| Specific Objective 2.1- Enrich the education curriculum with appropriate information on prevention of trafficking. | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Monitoring indicators |
| 2.1.1 | Informative sessions with the curriculum group on issues of trafficking in order to prevent such phenomenon. | 2011 | 400 | MEST; IMWG | | Partially fulfilled |
| 2.1.2 | Supply teaching aids on issues of anti-trafficking to all education institutions (of all levels, including preschool), teachers, pupils and students. | 2012-2014 | 20000 | MEST MIA; MCYS; | NGO, IO. | No data |
| 2.1.3 | Train the teachers on using those teaching aids. | 2012-2014 | 10000 | MEST | NGO, IO. | No data |
| Specific Objective 2.2 Increase the inclusion of vulnerable groups in informal education. | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Monitoring indicators |
| 2.2.1 | Organize alternative ways of learning for vulnerable groups. | 2011-2014 | | MEST; MED; Municipalities | NGO, IO. | Not fulfilled, and there is no data provided by the competent stakeholders on if anything is done on this direction. |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|--|------------------|----------|---|
| 2.2.2 | Organize vocational trainings on employment possibility. | 2011-2014 | | MEST; MLSW; MAPL | NGO, IO. | Partially fulfilled, but we haven't receive statistics from the key stakeholders. |
|-------|--|-----------|--|------------------|----------|---|

Specific Objective 2.3 Address effectively the school dropout problem.

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Monitoring indicators |
|-------|---|-------------|--------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 2.3.1 | Issue an Administrative Instruction on the establishment of Teams for Prevention and Response against School Dropout (TPRSD). | 2011 | | MEST | NGO,IO | Not fulfilled |
| 2.3.2 | Establishment TPRSDs at school and municipal level. | 2011-2012 | | MEST, MED | MED | No data |
| 2.3.3 | Training of TPRSDs and providing them with working materials. | 2012-2013 | 8000 | MEST, MED | MED | Not fulfilled |

Strategic Goal 3- Increase human resources capacities in prevention of trafficking, and inter-institutional cooperation

Specific Objective 3.1 Develop and advance capacities of state institutions on prevention of trafficking.

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Monitoring indicators |
|-------|--|-------------|--------|-----------------------------|----------------|---|
| 3.1.1 | Organize training sessions for municipal officers (for MHRU, MED, MoJCYS, DSW, labour and market inspectors, social welfare workers, community police, etc.) | 2011-2014 | 20.000 | MIA, IMWG, MLGA, KIPA, MEST | IO, NGO | Partially fulfilled, but we do not have data on the exact number of beneficiaries |
| 3.1.2 | Organize trainings for officers of the central level institutions. | 2011-2012 | | MIA,IMWG | IKAP; IO, NGO. | Partially fulfilled, but we do not have data on the exact number of beneficiaries |

Specific Objective 3.2 Increase capacities of educational institutions in the prevention of trafficking.

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Monitoring indicators |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 3.2.1 | Organize trainings for student's organizations within school | 2011-2014 | 6000 | MEST, MIA, IMWG, MH, MJ | IO, NGO. | Not fulfilled |
| 3.2.2 | Organize trainings for teachers of all levels of pre-university education and school management on trafficking issues. | 2011-2014 | 8000 | MEST, MIA, IMWG, MH, MJ | IO, NGO. | Partially fulfilled, but we do not have data on the exact number of beneficiaries |
| 3.2.3 | Organize trainings and information sessions with teachers of the Prishtinë/Priština University' faculties engaged in teaching of the education staff. | 2011-2014 | 2000 | MEST, IMWG | IO, NGO. | No data |
| Specific Objective 3.3 – Increase capacities of NGOs and non-formal groups in the prevention of trafficking. | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Monitoring indicators |
| 3.3.1 | Organize trainings to increase capacities of NGOs and non-formal groups on the prevention of trafficking. | 2011-2014 | 10000 | NATC, MCYS | NGO, IO | Partially fulfilled, but we do not have data on the exact number of beneficiaries |
| 3.3.2 | Organize the “National Crime Victim’s Rights Week” in the three main cities as tribute to the victims of trafficking in human beings and other crimes. | 2011-2014 | 12000 | KPC, NATC, MJ, MLSW, KP | NGO | Fulfilled but without exact data |
| 3.3.3 | Improve the anti-trafficking website www.antitrafikimi.com in Albanian, English and Serbian languages in order to increase the transparence toward Kosovo citizens. | 2011-2014 | 4500 | NATC, MPA | NGO, IO | The website updated |
| Specific Objective 3.4 – Strengthen the inter-institutional cooperation, and collaboration with the community on prevention of trafficking | | | | | | |

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Monitoring indicators |
|-------|---|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 3.4.1 | Regular meetings of the IMWG in order to share information and coordinate activities to combat the trafficking. | 2011-2014 | | NATC, IMWG | No data | No data |
| 3.4.2 | By increasing the TIP-secretariat staff strengthens its efficiency. | 2011 | | NATC | IO. | No data |
| 3.4.3 | Community information sessions on ways to address the prevention of the trafficking in human beings (who should they report to, who should be asked for help, how to act when identifying trafficking, etc.). | 2011-2014 | | NATC, IMWG | NGO, IO | No data |

2 Protection

Strategic Goal 1 - Improve referral and identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Specific Objective 1.1 - Advance the existing procedures on referring and identification of victims trafficking

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
|--------|--|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1.1.1 | Review the existing Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) and Minimum Standards of Care for Victims of Trafficking, and issue recommendations to amend them. | 2011-2014 | | NATC, MIA, MJ, MLSW MH, | NGO, IO OSCE, IOM, | Partially fulfilled |
| 1.1.2. | Organize information sessions on existing procedures (SOP and MSCVT). | 2011 | | NATC, MIA, MJ, MLSW MH, | NGO, IO, OSCE. | No data |
| 1.1.3. | Monitor and assess implementation of SOP and MSCVT. | 2011 – 2014 | 2000 | NATC, Secretariat | | No data |
| 1.1.4 | Training of relevant stakeholders using | 2011 | | NATC, Secretariat | | No data |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|---------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | the SOP. | | | | | |
| Specific Objective 1.2 – Increase institutional capacities on identification of victims of trafficking | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
| 1.2.1. | Strengthen the SOS Line Unit within MJ by increasing the number of operators. | 2011 – 2012 | | NATC & MJ, MIA, MH | OSCE , NGO, IO | Fulfilled |
| 1.2.2 | Training of the SOS Line staff on communication capability during the phone conversations with victims of trafficking and victims of other crimes, and training on stress management. | 2011 – 2012 | | NATC & MJ, MIA, MH | OSCE , NGO, IO | No data |
| 1.2.3 | Draft terms of reference for SOS Line Operators and develop policies on reporting and data recording for statistical issues. | 2011 – 2012 | | NATC & MJ, MIA, MH | OSCE , NGO, IO | No data |
| 1.2.4 | Establish and strengthen the helpline (SOS) with professional staff. | 2011 – 2012 | | NATC & MJ,MIA | OSCE , NGO IO | The SOS line functioning |
| 1.2.5 | Organize training sessions for the SOS Line Operators. | 2011 – 2012 | | NATC & MJ, MIA | OSCE, IO | No data |
| 1.2.6 | Through media advertise this line to the general public. | 2011 – 2012 | 4000 | NATC, MJ, MIA, MLSW, MH, MEST, | UP, and media | No data |
| 1.2.7 | Hold trainings for various stakeholders involved in THB on identification of Victims of Trafficking | 2011 - 2014 | 8000 | NATC, MIA, MJ | IO, NGO | No data |
| Strategic Goal 2 – Successful coordination and cooperation in order to provide qualitative services for victims of trafficking | | | | | | |
| Specific Objective 2.1 – Overall upgrading of the existing legal framework | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
| 2.1.1. | Evaluate the existing legal framework in order to identify legal gaps related to services for the victims of trafficking. | 2011 - 2012 | 2000 | NATC, MLSW, MIA, MEST, MAPL, MH, MJ,MTI, MCYS, | NGO, IO | No data |
| 2.1.2. | Revise and amend the existing laws, issue subsidiary legal acts related to the services for the victims of trafficking. | 2011-2012 | | NATC, MLSW, MIA, MEST, MPL, MH, MJ, | IO, NGO | No data |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| 2.1.3. | Sign a joint Memorandum of Understanding between MJ, Kosovo Judicial Council and Kosovo Prosecutorial Council in order to prioritize court cases dealing with trafficking in human beings. | 2011 - 2013 | | MJ, NATC, KJC ,KPC | | No data |
| 2.1.4. | Sign a Joint Cooperation Agreement between MH, MJ, NATC and partner NGOs on free health services for the victims of trafficking. | 2011 - 2013 | | MH, NATC, MJ | NGO, | Not fulfilled |
| Specific Objective 2.2 - Strengthen the referral mechanism, increase institutional capacities and sustainable services to victims of trafficking | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
| 2.2.1. | Governmental support for structures providing services to the victims of trafficking. | 2011 | 40000 | NATC, MIA, MLSW, MEST, MLGA, MH, MJ, MTI, MCYS | | Partially fulfilled |
| 2.2.2. | Construction of a high level security shelter. | 2011-2014 | 2.1 Million Euros | EC | EC | Partially fulfilled |
| Specific Objective 2.3 – Ensure sustainable and long-term services to victims of trafficking | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
| 2.3.1. | Licensing of social service providers and non-governmental organizations providing social services (TV) | 2011 -2013 | | MLSW, DSW, MIA-KP, MH | | Not fulfilled |
| 2.3.2. | Provide psychosocial counseling services for families of local victims of trafficking. | 2011 -2014 | | MLSW, MH | NGO, partner | No data |
| Strategic Goal 3 – Sustainable reintegration of victims of trafficking | | | | | | |
| Specific Objective 3.1 - Improve long-term reintegration services for victims of trafficking | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
| 3.1.1. | Provide rehabilitation services / health and psychosocial care, and shelter for victims of trafficking. | 2011 -2014 | 150.000 | MLSW, MH, NATC | NGO | Not fulfilled |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---|------------|--|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| 3.1.2. | Provide free services and legal counseling for victims of trafficking, and provide free legal protection for those. | 2011 -2014 | | MJ /DAAV ²⁵ , | Free Legal Aid Commission and Local NGO. | Not fulfilled |
| 3.1.3. | Provide educational services for victims of trafficking. | 2011 -2014 | | MEST, NATC, MLSW | NGO | Not fulfilled |
| 3.1.4. | Provide vocational training for victims of trafficking. | 2011 -2014 | | MLSW, NATC, MEST, MTI | NGO, | Not fulfilled |
| 3.1.5. | Provide equal opportunities to employment services for the victims of trafficking. | 2011- 2014 | | MLSW, NATC MEST, | NGO, | Not fulfilled |
| 3.1.6. | Mediation services for return and dignified reception of victims of trafficking in the family and society. | 2011 -2014 | | MLSW, NATC | NGO, | Not fulfilled |
| 3.1.7 | Economic empowering of the victims of trafficking | 2011 -2014 | | MF,MLSW, MTI NATC, MAPL | NGO, IO | Not fulfilled |

Specific Objective 3.2 – Coordination and cooperation of the repatriation services for foreign victims of trafficking

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
|--------|--|-------------|--------|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| 3.2.1. | Provide repatriation services for foreign victims of trafficking | 2011 - 2014 | | NATC, MIA, KP, MJ, MLSW, MJ and IO | | Partially fulfilled |

Specific Objective 3.3 - Coordination and cooperation and services for relocation to third countries for victims of trafficking included in the witness protection program.

| | Activities | Time period | Budget (E) | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
|--------|---|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| 3.3.1. | Establish contacts and cooperation with international governmental and non-governmental organizations in third countries for relocation of victims of trafficking as protected witnesses. | 2011 - 2014 | | NATC, MJ, MIA-KP, KJC and KPC | | Partially fulfilled |

3. Investigation and Prosecution

Strategic Goal 1- Improve investigative methods in order to increase the efficiency to combat trafficking in human beings

²⁵ Division for Advocacy and Assistance to Victims

| Specific Objective 1.1 - Review and amend the legal framework pertaining to trafficking in human beings | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|---------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
| 1.1.2 | Prepare a full study on the legal framework related to the area of combating trafficking in human beings. | 2011-2012 | | MJ.NATC,(Secretariat) KPC. KJC, MIA, KP | NGO, IO | No data |
| 1.1.3 | Based on findings of the above study, legal actions to be taken against trafficking or improving bylaws or specific anti-trafficking legal framework. | 2011-2014 | | MJ.NATC,(Secretariat) KPC. KJC, MIA, KP | NGO, IO | No data |
| 1.1.4 | Amend and supplement the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. | 2011-2012 | | MJ, MIA, KJC, KPC, Kosovo Assembly | IO | Fulfilled |
| 1.1.5 | Organize workshops to increase punishment for prostitution. | | | MIA MJ KJC | | No data |
| 1.1.6 | Adoption of laws on protection of witnesses, cooperating witnesses, and harmed persons. | 2011-2012 | | MJ, MIA, KJC, KPC, Kosovo Assembly | | No data |
| Specific Objective1. 2 – Increase institutional capacities of police, prosecution and courts on the use of investigation methods | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
| 1.2.1 | Equip officials dealing with investigations on THB with necessary tools and mechanisms to combat trafficking. | 2011-2014 | 250.000 | MIA, KP KPC, KJC | IO, EC | Not fulfilled |
| 1.2.2 | Publish and disseminate manuals and informative brochures on trafficking in human beings. | 2011-2014 | 4000 | MIA, KPC, KJC, Courts, Prosecutor Offices | IO | Not fulfilled |
| 1.2.3 | Increase the number of investigators recruited and appointed in the Directorate of Organized Crime. | | | KP | | No data |
| 1.2.4 | Specialization of judges and prosecutors on the crime of trafficking in human beings. | 2011-2014 | | KJC, KPC | ICITAP | No data |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1.2.5 | Conduct an assessment on the logistic needs required to enable judges to accomplish their day-to-day tasks. | 2011-2012 | | MJ, Courts, Prosecutor Offices | | No data |
| 1.2.6 | Conduct informative sessions on legal matters related to the victims' rights and the role of the victims' advocate. | 2011-2014 | | MJ, KJI, Special prosecutors | Certified trainers. | No data |
| 1.2.7 | Increase number of specialized police officers, prosecutors and judges on the issue of victims of trafficking. | 2011-2014 | | MJ, KPC, KJC, KP | | No data |
| Specific Objective 1.3 – Coordination and cooperation between Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kosovo Police, Prosecution, Courts, Customs, Tax Administration and respective Inspectorates | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
| 1.3.1 | Effective exchange of information between police, prosecution, courts, customs, tax administration, respective inspectorates on trafficking issues. | 2011-2014 | | KP, KJC, KPC, KIA , Kosovo Customs and Tax Administration | | Not fulfilled |
| 1.3.2 | Establish procedures of compulsory reporting of each case of trafficking in human beings criminally investigated. | 2011- 2014 | | KPC, KJC and KP | | Not fulfilled |
| 1.3.3 | Develop policies and procedures on cooperation, share of information and referral mechanisms between Customs, Kosovo Police, Tax Administration, Border Police and NGOs. | 2011-2014 | | Customs, KP, KTA, Border Police and NGO. | Customs, KTA | Not fulfilled |
| 1.3.4 | Establish compulsory “visits” for prosecutors dealing with cases of trafficking in human beings, at least twice a week, to stations in order to ensure the case control quality. | 2011- 2014 | | | | No data |
| 1.3.5 | Regular meetings with Department of Citizenship, Asylum and Migration (MIA) and Department of Labor (MLSW). | | | MIA. NATC, Secretariat, KP, MLSW | | No data |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|------|----------------------|--|---------|
| 1.3.6 | Training of police on the new amendments on the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. | 2011-2014 | 8000 | KJI, KP, Prosecutors | | No data |
|-------|--|-----------|------|----------------------|--|---------|

Strategic Goal 2 – Strengthen and develop cooperation with other states and international organizations to combat trafficking in human beings

Specific Objective 2.1- Cooperate with other countries and international organizations, Interpol/Europol/Eurojust/Seci/Frontex on joint investigations.

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
|-------|---|-------------|--------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| 2.1.1 | Sharing of information related to joint investigations in cases when trafficking tends to be of a transnational criminal nature. | 2011-2014 | | MIA, MJ,KPC, KJC , KP | | No data |
| 2.1.2 | Creating a reporting model to facilitate transnational cooperation at the operational level between countries of destination, origin and transiting to support the implementation for <i>Transnational Referral Mechanism</i> for trafficking in human beings, with particular emphasis on the special measures related to children and forced labor. | 2011-2012 | | MIA, MJ,KPC, KJC , KP | ICMPD | No data |
| 2.1.3 | Participation in cross-regional workshops in order to strengthen transnational referral mechanisms | 2011-2014 | | MIA, MJ,KPC, KJK , KP, | IO, ICMPD, | No data |
| 2.1.4 | Continue to lobby for Kosovo membership in SECI, EuroJust, Interpol, Europol. | | | MIA-MPJ-MJ-KPC, | | No data |
| 2.1.5 | Membership of Kosovo Police in international organizations as are SECI, EuroJust, Interpol, Europol | 2011-2012 | | MIA- KP | | No data |
| 2.1.6 | Training of police, prosecution, and court members for the implementation of transnational referral mechanisms. | 2011-2014 | | MIA, MJ,KPC, KJK , KP, | IO, | No data |
| 2.1.7 | Working meetings in certain targeted EU countries in order to strengthen future cooperation related to trafficking in persons | 2011-2014 | 32000 | MIA, KP, MJ, KJC, KJI,KPC | IO | No data |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|-------|------------------------|----|---------|
| | outside SEE. | | | | | |
| 2.1.8 | Develop procedures for returning-receiving of victims and extradition of trafficking pursuant to the international procedures. | 2011-2014 | 5000 | MIA, MJ,KPC, KJC , KP, | IO | No data |
| 2.1.9 | Organize meetings with representatives of countries of origin and destination of the victims of trafficking. | 2011-2014 | 40000 | MIA, MJ,KPC, KJC, KP | IO | No data |

Strategic Goal 3 – Increase the efficiency of Police, Prosecution and Courts to investigate and convict trafficking perpetrators

Specific Objective 3.1 – Increase the capacity of Police, Prosecution and Courts

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
|-------|---|-------------|--------|------------------------|----------|------------|
| 3.1.1 | Equip Prosecution, Courts and Police with advanced logistic equipment in order to improve the efficiency of investigation and court procedures. | 2011-2014 | | MIA, MJ,KPC, KJC , KP, | IO, | No data |
| 3.1.2 | Staffing I Prosecution, Police and Courts | 2011-2014 | | MIA, MJ,KPC, KJC , KP | | No data |

Specific Objective 3.2 – Increase the institutional capacities of prosecution and courts in punishing perpetrators of such crimes

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
|-------|---|-------------|--------|-------------|----------|------------------|
| 3.2.1 | Implementation of strict existing penalties by developing policies for appropriate punishments in line with the circumstances of such crimes. | 2011-2014 | | KJC, KJI | | No complete data |

Strategic Goal 4- Confiscation of property gained from the trafficking activities and compensations of the victims of trafficking

Specific Objective 4.1 : Implement the procedures for confiscation of the traffickers' property

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
|--|------------|-------------|--------|-------------|----------|------------|
|--|------------|-------------|--------|-------------|----------|------------|

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|--|--------------------------------|--|---------|
| 4.1.1 | Make fully functional the Agency for Management of Sequestrated and Confiscated Assets. | 2011-2012 | | MJ | | No data |
| 4.1.2 | Monitor implementation of legal provisions for confiscation of the traffickers' property by prosecutors and judges | 2011-2014 | | MIA, NATC, AMA KPC, KJC, KP | | No data |
| 4.1.3 | Monitor implementation of legal provisions for compensations of victims of trafficking by judges and the Agency for the Management of Sequestrated and Confiscated Assets (AMSCA) | 2011-2014 | | KJC, KP, AMSCA, NATC | | No data |

Strategic Goal 5 – Proper and non-discriminatory treatment of victims of trafficking

Specific Objective 5.1 - Implement standard procedures for victims of trafficking in accordance to local laws and international standards

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
|-------|--|-------------|--------|-----------------------------|----------|------------|
| 5.1.1 | Provide the form and inform on the rights of victims of trafficking. | 2011-2014 | | KP, Courts, Prosecution | | No data |
| 5.1.2 | Provide protection to the victim / Conduct the risk assessment for victims and their families. | 2011-2014 | | KP- SWC, KPC, MJ, KJC | | No data |

Strategic Goal 6 – Professional development and trainings

Specific Objective 6.1 – Training of Police, Prosecutors, Judges, etc.

| | Activities | Time period | Budget | Responsible | Partners | Indicators |
|-------|---|-------------|--------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| 6.1.1 | Joint training of Police, Prosecutors and Judges on investigation procedures in cases of trafficking in human beings. | 2011-2014 | 20000 | MIA, KP, MJ KJC, KJI | IO, ICITAP | No data |
| 6.1.2 | Joint training of Police, Prosecutors and Judges on confiscation of assets. | 2011-2014 | 16000 | MIA, KP, MJ, KJC, KJI, | IO, ICITAP | No data |
| 6.1. | Joint training of prosecutors and judges on | 2011-2014 | | KJC, KJI | IO | No data |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-----------|--------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| 3 | conviction policies. | | | | | |
| 6.1.4 | Joint training of police, prosecutors and those defending victims on identification of victims of trafficking | 2011-2014 | 16000 | MIA, KP, KJC, KJI, MJ, | IO | No data |
| 6.1.5 | Joint training of police, prosecutors and judges on complex cases of trafficking | 2011-2014 | 20000 | MIA, KP, MJ KJC, KJI, KPC | IO, | No data |
| 6.1.6 | Training on European Convention on Human Rights and judiciary practices of European Court of Human Rights, as well as on Council of Europe Convention on Trafficking in Human Beings and guiding principles, which are more useful than general trainings according to international convention on human rights. | 2011-2014 | 10.000 | MIA-MJ. | IO, EC | No data |
| 6.1.7 | Organizing trainings for newly hired judges and prosecutors on anti-trafficking issues. | 2011-2014 | 10.000 | MJ, KJI, KPC, KJC, | IO | No data |
| 6.1.8 | Conduct information sessions on legal issues such as the new changes in the Criminal Code or Criminal Procedure Code for prosecutors and judges in relation to the rights of victims, the role of victim advocates and about post-traumatic disorders of the victims. | | | MJ, KJC, KPC, KJI | | No data |
| 6.1.9 | Update the list of translators licensed by the District Court when necessary. Assessment of current translators. | | | MJ, KJC, KPC, KJI | | Partially fulfilled |
| 6.1.10 | Training of KP on the amendments made on CC and CPC. | 2011-2014 | 10.000 | KJI, KP, KPC | | No data |
| 6.1.11 | Defining mandatory reporting procedures by prosecution and courts related to the each case of trafficking in human beings | 2011-2014 | | KPC, KJC | | No data |

4. Children Protection

Strategic goal 1- Advancement of identification system and early referral system of child victims (at danger) and potential victims of trafficking, as well as raising the awareness of society on child trafficking.

| Specific Objective 1.1 – The review and functionalization of the current legislation and policies for the identification of child victims of trafficking | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
| 1.1.1 | Approval of Law on Pre-University Education and the monitoring of its implementation. | 2011-2014 | | MEST, MED | Municipal Educational Directorates | Partly completed |
| 1.1.2 | Law Implementation for Youth strengthening and participation | 2011-2014 | | MCYS | MYSD | Uncompleted |
| 1.1.3 | Implementation of current strategies that have an affect on children interests | 2011-2014 | | Central and local institutions. | IO | Uncompleted |
| Specific Objective 1.2 – Advancement of relevant institution capacities (governmental and non-governmental) for the early identification of the children at risk of trafficking and victims of trafficking | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
| 1.2.1 | Research on risk factors of trafficking and the level of awareness of the society on child trafficking. | 2011-2014 | | MIA, NATC GNKT, MLSW | NGO , IO, | Uncompleted |
| 1.2.2 | Organizing of a workshop on the amendment of Article 202 for child pornography according to the Criminal Code of Kosovo in accordance with the legal guide of International Centre for children protection and missing children (ICPMC). | 2012 | | NATC,MoJ KPC, KJC | NGO , IO, | Uncompleted |
| 1.2.3 | Trainings on issues related to child pornography and law enforcement in this area | 2012- | | NATC,MoJ, KJC, MIA, KPC | ICITAP | No datas |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.2.4 | Establishment of sustainability by introducing modifications done in the curricula (plan-programms) of IGJK QKSPEZH. | | | MEST | | Partly completed |
| 1.2.5 | Trainings for government institutions (schools, children organizations, NJDNJK, MED, DSH, MYSD, SWD, labor , trade and sanitary inspectors, police, central level institutions, etc..) for early identification of potential child victims. | 2011-2014 | | NATC- GNKT | NGO , IO, | Partly completed |
| 1.2.6 | Trainings for non-governmental organizations (youth centers, youth organizations, NGOs) and the community on the issue of child trafficking and early identification of children. | 2011-2014 | | GNKT MCYS | NGO , IO, | Partly completed |
| Specific Objective 1.3 - Strengthening and coordination among responsible institutions (governmental and non-governmental) in addressing cases | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
| 1.3.1 | The creation of inter-institutional coordination groups at local level for protection of children and their regular meetings | 2011-2014 | | NATC,MIA, GNKT, MLGA, MLSW | NGO, IO , | Uncompleted |
| 1.3.2 | Trainings for coordination groups on child protection, with particular emphasis in the aspect of identification, prevention, referral and protection of children from trafficking. | 2011-2014 | | NATC,MIA, GNKT, MLGA | NGO,IO, | No datas |
| | | | | | | |

| Specific Objective 1.4 - Increasing of the awareness of all social categories with regards to the dangers of child trafficking. | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|-------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
| 1.4.1 | Awareness campaign on the dangers of child trafficking. | 2011-2014 | | NATC, MIA, MEST, MLGA, MCYS, MLSW, Municipalities | NGO , IO,TDH | Partly completed |
| 1.4.2 | Debates, roundtables, training sessions organized by the children on anti-trafficking issues. | 2011-2014 | | MRKS, MLSW | Children Municipal assemblies, Youth organizations | Partly completed |
| Strategic Objective 2 – Advancement of the system for protection of children at risk of trafficking and victims of trafficking in coordinated manner between responsible institutions considering the best interests of the children. | | | | | | |
| Specific Objective 2.1 - Harmonization of the national legal framework in conformity with international law and the adoption of new international policies regarding the protection of children at risk of trafficking and child victims of trafficking. | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
| 2.1.1 | Conduction of a study of internal criminal legislation that regulates the protection of children from abuse, maltreatment and exploitation. | 2011 – 2013 | | NATC , MoJ | IO, NGO | No datas |
| 2.1.2 | Based on the results of the aforementioned study, undertaking of legal initiatives to fight or improve sub-legal acts or specific articles of anti-trafficking legal framework. | 2012 – 2013 | | NATC , MoJ | IO,NGO, | No datas |
| Specific Objective 2.2 – Advancement and functionalization of the forms of protecting children at risk and children victims of trafficking with the participation of children themselves. | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
| 2.2.1 | Advancement of standards for protection of childrens, victims of trafficking. | 2011 - 2013 | | Group for direct assistance | | No datas |

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|-------|--|-------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 2.2.2 | Licensing of providers of social services | 2012 - 2013 | | MLSW,NATC | IO | Uncompleted |
| 2.2.3 | Sustainable financial support for shelters that provide services for children at risk of being trafficked and children victims of trafficking. | 2011 - 2014 | 250.000 | MLSW,MLGA | | No datas |
| 2.2.4 | Provision of services within shelters based on the minimum standards of care for victims of trafficking . | 2011 - 2014 | | MLSW,Shelters | | Partly completed due to lack of funds |
| 2.2.5 | Inclusion of children victims of trafficking in foster care. | 2011 - 2014 | | MLSW ,CSW Municipalities | NGOs | No datas |
| 2.2.6 | Functionalization of semi-independent life. | 2011 - 2014 | | NATC, GNKT,MLSW | IO,NGO, | No datas |
| 2.2.7 | Monitoring of the quality of services as well as monitoring for a specific time of the children returned to their families | 2011- 2014 | | NATC | | No datas |

Strategic Objective 2.3. – Strengthening of coordination between responsible institutions (government-NGO) in the management of cases of children at risk and child victims of trafficking, with the participation of children themselves.

| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
|-------|--|-------------|------------|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| 2.3.1 | The signing of memoranda of understanding between the responsible government institutions and non-governmental organizations on provision of services for children at risk and child victims of trafficking. | 2011 - 2014 | | NATC, MH,MLSW,MoJ,MCYS | NGOs | No datas |
| 2.3.2 | Advancement of coordination of case management at the local level between government and nongovernmental institutions. | 2011 – 2014 | | NATC, Municipal Directorates, Police , victims advocates and NGOs | | No datas |

Specific Objective 2.4 – Functionalization and promotion of long-term re-integration programs from the responsible institutions for children at-risk and children victims of trafficking with the participation of children themselves

| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
|-------|--|------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 2.4.1 | Inclusion in education of children at risk and children who are victims of trafficking . | 2011 - 2014 | | MEST, Municipal Directorates, CSW- Centres of Social Work | NGOs,TDH | No datas |
| 2.4.2 | Provision of professional courses for children at risk and children victims of trafficking | 2011 - 2014 | | MEST, MLSW, LED | NGOs | No datas |
| 2.4.3 | Implementation of family counseling for families with children at risk and trafficked children . | 2011 - 2014 | | CSW, VG | NGOs, TDH | No datas |

Specific Objective 2.5 – Advancement of coordination for re- patriation services for children victims of trafficking

| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
|-------|--|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 2.5.1 | Strengthening for the implementation of trans-national referral mechanisms for victims of trafficking. | 2011 - 2014 | | NATC, MIA, MPJ,GPNKT | NGOs. | No datas |
| 2.5.2 | Monitoring of MTR implementation | 2012 - 2014 | | NATC, | | No datas |

Strategic Objective 3 - To advance proactive and reactive investigation techniques in order to increase the efficiency against trafficking of children in the context of organized crime.

Specific Objective 3.1 – Improvement and advancement of the legal framework and harmonization with EU directives

| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
|-------|---|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 3.1.1 | Amendment and supplement of the Juvenile Justice Code | 2012-2014 | | MoJ, MIA, KJC, KPC | IO | No datas |

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|---|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 3.1.2 | Amendment and supplement of the Law on the Administration of Seized or Confiscated Assets in order to create a fund for victims compensations. | 2012-2014 | | MoJ, MIA, KJC, KPC, Kosovo Assembly | IO | No datas |
| 3.1.3 | Creation of possibilities for interviewing child victims in an appropriate and friendly environment for a child. | 2011-2014 | | NATC,PK, KJC, KPC, | | No datas |
| 3.1.4 | Functionalization of psychologists registry in the courts for their participation during the court sessions when it comes to children. | 2011-2014 | | MoJ, KJC, KPC, MH | | No datas |
| Specific Objective 3.2 - Coordination of sheltering services for third countries for child victims of trafficking | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
| 3.2.1 | Signing of mutual agreements with third countries for sheltering of child victims | 2011-2014 | | NATC,MIA, MoJ, MPJ | | No datas |
| Strategic goal 4 – Enhancing the effectiveness of the police, prosecution and courts for investigating and prosecuting the perpetrators of trafficking | | | | | | |
| Specific Objective 4.1 - Capacity building for police, prosecution and courts | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
| 4.1.1 | Completion of systematic specialized trainings for police, judges, prosecutors for specific treatment of trafficked children, according to standards, SOP's and accepted guidelines. | 2011-2014 | | NATC, KJC, KPC, PK | | No datas |

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|-------|--|-----------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 4.1.2 | Capacity building of sections for protection of minors in the state police, through joint trainings with other stakeholders in order to identify, coordinate and refer the cases of child trafficking to the police units for anti-trafficking | 2011-2014 | | KJC, KPC, MoJ | | No datas |
| 4.1.3 | Improvement through trainings, capacity of social service workers, medical staf of public health institutions, employment agencies in order to identify the potential cases of child victims of trafficking. | 2011-2014 | | MP, MH, MPL | | No datas |
| 4.1.4 | Publication of manuals or brochures on the issue of child trafficking | 2011-2014 | | NATC,MIA, | IO. NGO. TDH,KE | No datas |
| 4.1.5 | Specialization of judges and prosecutors on the issue of child trafficking in human beings. | 2011-2014 | | Judicial Council, Prosecution Council | | No datas |

Annex No. 3: KPAPADV Action Plan 2011-2014

The monitoring indicators for the activities carried out during 2011

| Strategic objective 1. Until 2014, to create comprehensive and efficient mechanisms for the prevention of domestic violence | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|---------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------------|
| Specific Objective 1.1 Develop policies at central and local level for the prevention, protection and provision of services to victims and perpetrators of domestic violence | | | | | | |
| | Activities | Timelines | Budget (E) | Responsible | Stakeholders | Monitoring Indicators |
| 1.1 | <p>1. Program development for psychologists in schools</p> <p>2. Program development for social workers,</p> <p>MPLS since 2006 have drafted the professional Manual for Civilian Social workers , Response to Domestic Violence Cases" drafted from MLSW in cooperation with the OSCE.</p> | 2011-2012 | 7000 € BKK 70.000€ | MEST MED Working Group MLSW | | Partly completed |
| 1.1 | Involvement of 80 pedagogues and psychologists in the municipality | 2011-12 | 34.560 € BKK | MEST Municipalities Educational Municipal Directorates | | No completed datas. |
| 1.1 | Inclusion of curriculum with topics on domestic violence and family relations in the Department of Psychology | 2011-12 | 21.600 € University | Philosofy Faculty | | Completed |
| Specific Objective 1.2. Awareness of society on domestic violence | | | | | | |

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|---|---|-----------|------------------|--|--|--|
| 1.2 | Organizing media campaigns on the topic of domestic violence | 2011-2014 | 29.900€ | MLGA MoJ Donors NGO.s Media | | Partly completed, |
| 1.2 | Round tables with the participation of the community and relevant entities (media, local and central institutions , NGOs) | 2011-14 | 1.000€ per year | MoJ Central and local Institutions I (Ministries and municipalities) NGO's, Donors, Media | | Partly completed, |
| Specific Objective 1.3. To create mechanisms for the education and awareness of young people on domestic violence | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | In the contents of television and radio shows for children to include the issue of domestic violence. | 2011-13 | No costs | Media, Journalists, Donors (UNICEF; UNDP; UNIFEM) MCYS Theatres GEA Independent Commission for Media | | Pa te dhena, |
| Specific Objective 1.4 To increase the number of reporting of domestic violence | | | | | | |
| 1.4 | Improvement of existing data base including also other institutions other than MLSW and MoJ | 2012-14 | 150.000 € Donors | Police, prosecution, courts, centres for social work, Shelters, Ministry of Justice , Ministry of Health , Donors. | | E pa realizuar |
| 1.4 | Education of the population for the reporting of domestic violence | 2011-13 | No costs | GEA Media Schools, Municipalities | | Partly completed, |
| 1.4 | Informing the population on which institutions they should report the violence | 2011-13 | No costs | Police MoJ Media Commission for Legal assistance, Schools, Centres for Social work , Municipalities , Donors. | | Partly completed, |
| 1.4 | Establishing capacities of PK for changing the approach towards violence as a phenomenon, victims and perpetrators | 2011-13 | No costs | Police | | Partly completed, |
| Strategic objective 2 To achieve that by 2013, to provide efficient mechanisms for protecting victims of domestic violence | | | | | | |
| Specific Objective 2.1 To provide effective services for physical protection of victims of domestic violence throughout the territory of Kosovo. | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | To conduct a study on the coverage map of services for | 2011-13 | 25.000 € NGO | GEA Police, Shelters, in cooperation with institutions , | | Partly completed, The map was created , |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|---|---|--|---|
| | victims of violence | | Donors | NGO,s , Donors. | | datas on what sort of services they provide but there is no any survey completed. www.hapisyte.org |
| 2.1 | Building of social housing for the accommodation and protection of victims of domestic violence in areas of Prishtinë/Priština and Prizren | 2011-14 | 500.000 € Donors Municipalities MF | Ministry of Finance , Municipality , Donors | | Not completed due to the lack of funds. |
| 2.1 | Establishment of a cooperation mechanisms between municipalities for housing victims of domestic violence | 2011 | No costs, Shelters, Municip. | Municipality Shelters | | The agreement of understanding – completed |
| Specific Objective 2.2 | | | | | | |
| To built the capacities of actors (police, prosecution, courts and social welfare centers) for treatment of domestic violence | | | | | | |
| 2.2 | Organization of trainings for (about 150 participants) Judges, prosecutors, police, victim advocates, health and social workers, education officials and workers, officials for legal assistance. | 2011-14 | 200.000 € Donors Resp.Institut 11.734€ | IKAP GEA Kosova/Kosovo Judicial Council Kosovo Police Academy Central Institutions Donors | | Partly completed, |
| 2.2 | The equipment with the necessary means (communications, vehicles and telephones) for treatment of domestic violence cases. | 2011-14 | 100.000 € | MF Police, Municipalities , Donors (UNDP) Private Operator MoJ MAP | | Partly completed, but without data. |
| 2.2 | Creation of sufficient space for treating the victims from reporting to trial | 2012-13 | 92.000 € per year | MEF MLSW MoJ Police , Courts Prosecution, Centres for Social Work , NGO,s | | No data |
| Specific Objective 2.3 Provision of free legal assistance to victims of domestic violence | | | | | | |
| 2.3 | Preparation of brochures, leaflets which inform the citizens on free Legal assistance | 2011-2013 | 5.000 € per year | Commission for free legal assistance | | No data |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| 2.3 | Signing of cooperation agreements between institutions involved on treatment of victims of violence | 2011-13 | No costs | Commsion for free legal assistance Institutions NGO | | No datas |
| 2.3 | Drafting of standard operating procedures for the treatment of victims of violence | 2011 | 12.000 € Donors | MoJ | | Completed |
| 2.3 | Drafting of minimum standards for the provision of services to victims of domestic violence, MLSW | Komisioni European | | MLSW (Working Group, including central institutions and experts) | | Partly completed |
| Strategic Objective 3. | | | | | | |
| To provide efficient services for the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims and perpetrators of violence in the entire territory of Kosovo and sustainable reintegration of victims of domestic violence | | | | | | |
| Specific Objective 3.1 To establish and strengthen the capacities of health workers, social services, for the provision of services to victims of domestic violence | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Drafting of a medical protocol for treatment of a victims of domestic violence | 2011-14 | 40.000 € | MH Experts NGO Donors | | Uncompleted |
| 3.1 | Training of health workers for treatment of victims of domestic violence <i>(Training of health workers to treat victims of domestic violence)</i> | 2011-14 | 200.000 € | MH NGO | | Uncompleted |
| 3.1 | Training of media staff for dealing with domestic violence | 2011-14 | 80.000 € | Journalist Association , NGO, experts , donors | | No datas |
| 3.1 | Training of social workers from the Centres for Social Work in dealing with domestic violence | 2011-14 | No costs | Centers for Social Work NGO Donors | | Partly completed, |
| Specific Objective 3.2 | | | | | | |
| To establish economic support policies of victims and perpetuators of violence. | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | Drafting of economic programs in collaboration with other donors and private operators, banks, and businesses | 2012-2014 | | MED MTI MF GEA Donors | | No datas |

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|--|--|----------|-------------------|--|--|------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| Specific Objective 3.3 To establish and strengthen social services (health, social, economic, legal) for victims and perpetrators of domestic violence | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | Free diagnosis of domestic violence victims accommodated in shelters | 2011-14 | No costs | MH MoJ Shelters, Donors , Private Operators | | Partly completed |
| 3.2 | Health and social services for people with disabilities, victims of domestic violence | 2011-14 | No costs | NGO MH Donars , Centres of mental health | | Partly completed |
| 3.2 | Vocational trainings for victims of domestic violence | 2011-13 | 40.000 € per year | MLSW MEST NGO, Centers for Social Work Sociale Donors, Buisness , Centres for professional education | | No datas |
| 3.2 | Employment mediation for victims of domestic violence | 2011-13 | No costs | LED-MLSW , Regional employment offices | | No datas |
| 3.2 | Social services for victims to be combined with programs of family fostering | 2011-13 | No costs | Centers for Social Work SOS village – program of family fostering , Donors | | No datas |
| Strategic Objective 4. Provision of rehabilitative services / medical and psychosocial treatment , victims sheltering as well as the legal protection of victims of domestic violence | | | | | | |
| 4.1.1 | 4.1.1 Provision of psychosocial rehabilitation services within shelters for victims of domestic violence | 2011 -14 | 800.000 € | MLSW, NGO- shelters, municipalities, Centers for Social Work | | No datas |
| 4.1.2 | Provision of free legal and counseling services for victims of domestic violence, as well as provision of free legal protection for these victims. | | | Ministry of Justice- Victims advocates, Police, Courts CSW, | | Partly completed |
| 4.1.3 | Provision of educational services for victims of domestic violence | 2011 -14 | | MEST, Directors for education at municipal level , CSW, | | No datas |
| 4.1.4 | Provision of professional training services for victims of violence | 2011 -14 | | MLSW-LED , Regional employment offices | | No datas |