
THE RISKS OF VICTIMIZATION AND MEASURES OF PREVENTION

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Abstract: According to the U.S. Department of Justice (2004), victimization occurs when “...a person suffers direct or threatened physical, emotional, and/or financial harm.” Victimization can include physical violence, sexual violence, psychological or emotional abuse, and neglect. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) acknowledges such victimization as a serious and preventable public health problem.

Victimologists hypothesize that a number of individual victimologist factors determine a person’s- the perpetrators of the crime to commit an act. Motivation at a particular point in time is the result of interactions over a person’s life course between biological, socio-cultural, and developmental factors—as well as contemporaneous opportunity. Psychological factors are the result of interactions between biological and socio-cultural factors. Victimologists do not imagine that some simple consitutional factor is a satisfactory explanation for mativational factors.

Multilevel (or contextual) analyses have been proposed as one solution to these limitations and a variety of studies have been conducted to study individuals’ risk for crime within and across different types of communities. Ecological factors involve interactions between people and their activities. This category includes things associated with the physical environment such as geography and topography, crowding, pollution, and recreational opportunities. These ecological factors can affect how people develop physically and emotionally over their lives as well as the level of hostility, fear, or well-being they feel from moment to moment as they experience (For example: a crowded subway, dark lonely parking lot, or serene park). Discussion focuses on theoretical, methodological, and policy implications.

Keywords: risk of victimization, crime risk, risk of terrorism, environmental risks

VICTIMIZATION AND PREVENTION IN VICTIMOLOGY

The phenomenon of multiple victimization raises a number of problems. Some of these problems are methodological; in particular, multiple victims pose a host of problems for those interested in victimization surveys, especially those surveys, such as the National Crime Surveys now being carried out by the United States Census Bureau for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which aim to measure the volume of certain crimes or victimization in the general population¹. Victimization is a relatively rare event in the American population, and multiple victimization is even rarer. Representative samples of the general population are thus unlikely to produce sufficient cases of multiple victimization for study, except at inordinate cost. Conventional victimization surveys are of course possible in high-crime areas where the proportion of victims and multiple victims can reasonably be expected to be high². Multi-level research has shown that individual and community factors are important predictors of the risk for violent victimization. However, previous analyses have drawn different conclusions about the role of any given factor³. These differences likely are related to variations in how violence is measured and to the fact that the data are drawn from different locales. In addition, the impact of community characteristics on violence depends on central-city residence. In central cities, persons most at risk are in disadvantaged tracts, with lower proportions of immigrants. Outside central cities, the proportion of immigrants in an area increases risk, while community disadvantage has no independent influence. The importance of an empirical foundation for the development of theories of risk is discussed⁴. Fear of crime constitutes a topic of significant interest for criminologists and has

¹ RICHARD F. SPARKS, MULTIPLE VICTIMIZATION: EVIDENCE, THEORY, AND FUTURE RESEARCH, THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW & CRIMINOLOGY Vol. 72, No. 2, (ct.762)

² Ibidem (ct.777)

³ Janet L. Lauritsen, The Social Ecology of Violent Victimization: Individual and Contextual Effects in the NCVS, Journal of Quantitative Criminology, March 2001, Volume 17, Issue 1, pp 3–32

⁴ Ibidem

generated an extensive body of research. This focus is likely due to the fact that many more people experience fear of crime than experience an actual criminal victimization. Defining “fear of crime” has generated some controversy and no single agreed-upon definition exists. Fear of crime has included “a variety of emotional states, attitudes, or perceptions” (Warr 2000, p. 453, see General Overviews). More contentious is equating fear of crime with perceived risk. The most recent treatment of fear of crime clearly distinguishes these two constructs and views perceived risk as preceding and causing fear. In an attempt to bring greater clarity to this area of study, a few researchers have advocated to use “fear of victimization” as a more precise term rather than “fear of crime” (Warr and Stafford 1983, see Theoretical Explanations and Perceived Risk).⁵ In the modern criminal justice system, the word victim has come to describe any person who has experienced injury, loss, or hardship due to the illegal action of another individual, group, or organization (Karmen 2004). General victimology studies victimity in the broadest sense, including those that have been harmed by accidents, natural disasters, war, and so on (Van Dijk 1999).⁶ Study of “fear of victimization” focused on treatment, prevention, and alleviation of the consequences of being victimized, regardless of the cause, but causes of victimization can be biological, socio-cultural, and developmental factors—as well as migrations, or climate change or natural disasters. Human victimization can also be done by contamination of soil, water, air or malicious treatment and violation of elemental human rights. All acts of people causing pain, suffering and harm to others represent victimization, but it is victimization and endangering the health or life of other people or endangering the right to life by endangering the right to a healthy and clean environment or water pollution and without water there is no life. The best prevention measures are certainly good social policies. Good social programs and politics are not in the poor countries or developing countries, but good social policy measures can be implemented through many other national strategies that will serve the same goal: preventing any form of victimization or harm to citizens. This paper will try to offer a victim-picture of the most important causes of victimization that are neglected or badly treated by state and public authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Nevertheless, it has usually been overlooked that the victim him/herself can be the contributing factor to the criminal incident. The key to these problems lies in educating the community on the preventive measures that could be taken in order to avoid victimization of individuals⁷. Certainly, psychologists have contributed important empirical and theoretical understanding of environment-behaviour relationship, however at several points they have realized the limitations of such work particularly for its practical usages. Of course lot of our research remains concerned with the negative effects of environmental degradation. Therefore we may draw insights from our culture where the safety of environment was rooted in the day-to-day life of community members⁸. Social sustainability is an emerging field of urban planning policy and practice. While a social dimension to sustainability is now widely accepted as important (alongside environmental and economic dimensions) it is undertheorized and not clearly defined in policy discourse or practice. Much academic work about social sustainability focuses on defining and theorising the multiple and fluid interpretations of the concept, ranging from philosophical and political ideas of human rights, wellbeing, equality and social justice, to related ideas of community social capital and empowerment⁹. Social sustainability as a distinct concept is a relatively recent addition to both policy discourse and an extensive academic literature about the theory, policy and practice of sustainable development (Vallance et al. 2011; Murphy 2012). Although it is 25 years since the Brundtland Report established the concept of sustainable development around the tripartite of environmental, economic and social sustainability, the social aspect has consistently received less attention in policy and research terms (McKenzie 2004; Manzi 2010; Vallance et al. 2011; Murphy 2012). Over the past decade however, social sustainability has emerged as a field of research, policy and practice. management and the social outcomes of economic development)¹⁰. Victimology must create a system of investigative instruments that permits sociological, economic, and cultural interpretations of features of individuals, social categories, and institutions, which in turn show existing or potential victimization, victimization etiology, and victimization prevention measures. In relation to other disciplines and social policy, victimology can assist in educating persons

⁵ Lynn A. Addington, *Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

⁶ Claire Ferguson and Brent E. Turvey, *Victimology: A Brief History with an Introduction to Forensic Victimology*, <https://booksite.elsevier.com/samplechapters/9780123740892/Sample...>

⁷ Nasimah Hussin, Majdah Zawawi, *Preventing Criminal Victimization through Community Education: An Islamic Formula*, *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, Volume 68, 19 December 2012, Pages 855-864

⁸ Uday Jain, *Cultural Construction of Environmental Problems*, *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 68 (2012) 6 – 15.

⁹ Saffron Woodcraft, *Social Sustainability and New Communities: Moving from concept to practice in the UK*, *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 68 (2012) 29 – 42

¹⁰ *Ibidem*

about how to avoid victimization, develop policy that will serve victims' interests, and identify means for meeting various victim needs¹¹. The liberal approach in victimology assumes the standpoint that it is the government's responsibility to provide programming, and assistance to victims, and that those individuals that became victims, didn't necessarily play a role in their own victimization. The radical theory and concept in victimology focused on the overall bigger picture regarding victimization. In this article we showed combination of both or Victimological Approaches to Victim Prevention.

VICTIMOLOGICAL STUDY OF “FEAR OF VICTIMIZATION”: THE CASE STUDY BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

According to the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, conducted in BiH in the period from 1-15 October 2013, there is 3,531,159 people living in BiH, out of which 1,798,889 are women, and 1,732,270 are men. According to the Population Census 2013 data, half of population with disabilities are older than 65 years, out of which 65% are women¹². More than 50% of the population older than 15 years in BiH has completed secondary school. A higher proportion of the female population is without any education or incomplete basic education, as well as completed elementary school, while the proportion of men with completed secondary education and higher education levels is slightly higher comparing to women¹³. Masculinity coefficient is a relation between the number of men per 100 women. Natural change is a difference between the number of live born and the number of dead persons in a given period, and it can be positive or negative¹⁴. Since 2009, there has been a trend of negative natural change in BiH. It means that in the reference year more people die than they are born. Monthly relative poverty threshold for one-person household in BiH for year 2015 was 389,26 KM. Poverty threshold for two-persons household with no children was 583, 89 KM per month, and poverty threshold for four-persons households with two adults and two children younger than 14 years was 817, 45 KM per month¹⁵.

In Bulletin “Social welfare in B&H” Agency for Statistics publishes data on beneficiaries of all forms, measures and services of social welfare as well as data on social welfare institutions and employees of this institutions for the period 2012- 2017. Data are given by the age of beneficiaries, extent of disadvantage as well as by kind of social needs and social welfare institutions. In Bulletin “Social welfare in B&H” Agency for Statistics publishes data on beneficiaries of all forms, measures and services of social welfare as well as data on social welfare institutions and employees of this institutions for the period 2012- 2017. Data are given by the age of beneficiaries, extent of disadvantage as well as by kind of social needs and social welfare institutions. Form, measure or service are considered every case of protection provided by Centre of social welfare or Social welfare service on the basis of legal acts and regulations concerned with this field. Data on forms, measures, and services refer to the number of conducted, that is, used forms, measures and services in the reference period, and not to the number of persons. One person can be shown several times as a beneficiary, as much times as it has used some of the forms, measures and services during the reference year. If the same person uses the same form, measure or service more than once, it is covered only once. If a person uses several forms, measures or services, it is covered by each form, measure and service.

Table 1. : Treatments rendered in Social welfare centres¹⁶

	Number of cases handled in centre -All	Number of treatments rendered in centre - Females
2014	430.834	286.235
2015	406.605	252.600
2016	413.940	304.012
2017	375.209	303.483

¹¹ B Holyst, Scope, Tasks, and Aim of Penal Victimology (From Victim in International Perspective, P 80-86, 1982, Hans Joachim Schneider, ed. - See NCJ-86192)

¹² In „WOMEN AND MEN in Bosnia and Herzegovina“, study of Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo, 2018.)

¹³ Ibidem

¹⁴ Ibidem

¹⁵ Ibidem

¹⁶ In Bulletin “Social welfare in B&H” Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo, 2017.)

Assignment to social welfare institutions is considered accommodation of minor and adult beneficiaries in appropriate social welfare facilities such as: institutions for infants and young children, children and youth impeded in psychial and physical development, socially maladjusted children and youth, rest or retirement homes, institutions for adult handicapped persons and shelter stations for minors and adults persons.

Table 2. : Welfare centres from 2012-2017¹⁷

Year	FBiH	RS	BD	BiH
2012	72	45	1	118
2017	59	46	1	106

The most of accused juvenile persons in 2016 were accused for criminal offence against property. Out of 132 imposed criminal sanctions to juvenile persons in 2016, 98, 4% were corrective measurements and 1, 5% of cases were juvenile imprisonment¹⁸. The Judiciary in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2016 issued 23.825,057 jail and 101.488 fines for perpetrators of criminal offenses.

Table 3. Convicted adults according to criminal offences

Criminal Offences	Accused Persons in 2016
<i>Property</i>	13.717
<i>Public order and legal</i>	4.843
<i>Safety of public transportation</i>	189.954
<i>Environment</i>	26.542
<i>Life and body</i>	140.826
<i>Public safety of persons and property</i>	27.564
<i>Public health</i>	126.686
<i>Civil rights and liberties</i>	48.843
<i>Economy</i>	12.173
<i>Official or responsible obligation</i>	8.845
<i>Dignity and morality</i>	1.087
<i>Marriage and family</i>	110.008
Total :	711.088

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies till 2030.. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 global goals set by the United Nations. These include poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, environment and social justice. In signing Agenda 2030, governments around the world committed to ending poverty in all its manifestations, including its most extreme forms. All people, everywhere, should enjoy a basic standard of living. This includes social protection benefits for the poor and most vulnerable and ensuring that people harmed by conflict and natural hazards receive adequate support, including access to basic services. Empowering women and promoting gender equality is crucial to accelerating sustainable development. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, but it also has a multiplier effect across all other development areas. Access to safe water and sanitation and sound management of freshwater ecosystems are essential to human health and to environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. Promoting policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation are key to encourage sustained economic growth by achieving higher levels of productivity and through technological innovation. The whole world is affected by climate change. It disrupts the economy and causes extreme changes in weather patterns. Achieving economic growth and sustainable development requires that we urgently reduce our

¹⁷ Ibidem

Coment: In Federation of BiH in 2015 the data is collected by new methodology, where they are shown separately, the number of Social protection centres and Social protection services. In Federation of BiH in 2015 there are 22 Social protection services, while in Republica Srpska, from 2010 there are 10 Social welfare services functioning at Municipalities.

¹⁸ In „WOMEN AND MEN in Bosnia and Herzegovina“, study of Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo, 2018.)

ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources. The sector has been recovering very slowly. The country's environment is favourable for many types of agricultural production, but it is unlikely that conditions permit intensive, commodity-oriented production on a worldwide scale. More than 50% of the land is covered by forests. The air contamination is due to the re-suspension of DU particles from penetrators or other contamination points due to wind or human action. The report records the first instance of DU contamination of groundwater. When contamination is found, UNEP recommends the use of alternative water sources and the continuation of water sampling and measurements for several years. The recorded contamination levels, however, are very low and do not present immediate radioactive or toxic risks for the environment or human health.

The total emissions of greenhouse gases in the agriculture sector in 2017 amounted to 2.994 gigagram1 (Gg) CO₂-eq (equivalent to CO₂ emissions), which represents an decrease of 1,8% compared to the emission of greenhouse gases in 2016. There are two significant sources of CH₄ emissions from agriculture: enteric fermentation in digestion process and different activities related to the organic fertilizers management and use. Also, three sources of N₂O emissions are identified from this sector: direct emissions of N₂O from agricultural land, direct emissions of N₂O from livestock and indirect N₂O emissions caused by agriculture activities¹⁹.

Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with the Federal Hydrometeorological Institute of FBiH and RS Hydrometeorological Institute provided data on air temperature and precipitation for the period from 2000 – 2017: „Change in air temperature -observed over a long period of time -is an evidence of one of climate change's most serious effects, which has been especially noticeable in recent decades“²⁰. The overall climate here is of continental Europe. The summer months can be very hot, reaching temperatures as high as 40 degrees F. Winter months are colder. Those areas where the elevation is higher tend to have short summers that are cooler but also have severe winters. Along the coastline, the temperatures are much more moderate and more like traditional Mediterranean temperatures.

Estimated quantity of generated municipal waste in 2016 is 1.235.449 tons, i.e. 353 kg per capita annually, or 0,97 kg per capita per day²¹. In 2017, public transportation collected 914.232 tons of municipal solid waste, which is 0,1% less than previous year. In the total amount of collected waste, mixed municipal waste accounts for 90,8%, separately collected waste 4,2%, waste from gardens and parks 2,9% and packaging waste with 2,1%. In 2017 at landfills 914.232 tons of waste were disposed, which is 0,1% less than previous year.²² Environmental protests are, therefore, not only about the putative conditions to which the claimants refer (environmental pollution) but also about other social factors that interact with these conditions (see for example Burningham and Cooper 1999; Hannigan 2006; Vatn 2005; Bickerstaff 2004).

Emphasizing that the material world is subject to multiple social interpretations, these social constructionist studies highlight how environmental problems are defined in relation to other struggles, such as economic crises, political processes, social inequality and injustice²³. In the case of residents living with pollution associated with an industry, a contractual approach fails to explain the limited choice that local residents may have regarding the presence and development of an industrial facility, particularly when it is considered a national priority, as is the case of the coal energy industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Instead, I use the concept of social contract as a metaphor for how the industry is integrated within the social and physical landscape, and how a system of relationships develops between industry and the people, determining what a particular group is willing to accept for

¹⁹ „Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture“, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, GODINA/ YEAR VI SARAJEVO, 30.08.2018. BROJ/ NUMBER 1.

²⁰ „Climate change“, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, GODINA/ YEAR VI SARAJEVO, 30.08.2018. BROJ/ NUMBER 1.

²¹ List of waste (LoW) includes non-hazardous and hazardous waste classified into five groups by its origin.

- 1) Separately collected types of waste paper, cardboard, glass, textile and similar.
- 2) Waste from gardens and parks biodegradable waste, soil and stone, as well as other nonbiodegradable waste.
- 3) Other municipal waste mixed municipal waste from markets, cleaning streets, sewage cleaning, bulky and similar waste.
- 4) Other types of disposal of waste covers operations aimed at final disposal of waste that cannot be recovered, comprising mostly different waste processing procedures and waste landfilling.

²² „PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL WASTE“, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, GODINA/ YEAR VI SARAJEVO, 30.08.2018. BROJ/ NUMBER 1.

²³ Vanesa Castán Broto, Employment, environmental pollution and working class life in Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina, University College London, UK, The University of Arizona: Journal of Political Ecology , Vol. 20, 2013., (ct.2.)

the development of the industry²⁴. In fact, the framework agreement now confirms negative aspects of ethnic division across all areas of social life by treating such differences of identity as best managed by territorial separation. Parallel education systems, separate institutions and different communal narratives based on an ethnocentric worldview are widening the cultural gap between ethnic communities. (Halilovich et al., 2006: 4)²⁵ Perceptions of pollution are related to emotional investments in places, which develop over time. They are also linked to how members of society imagine themselves as members of the collective community. This case resonates with the conclusion that people who express concerns about being "trapped" by the pollution are those with little political and economic opportunities to either move elsewhere or improve their situation (Bickerstaff 2004). Thus, once such an understanding of the environmental pollution problem is constructed, the solutions proposed to solve it are often directed at improving the livelihoods of community stakeholders²⁶.

The country has a specific waste problem with expired drugs and chemicals. Large amounts of medicines and surgical material were sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina as humanitarian aid and now represent a big environmental problem. Other risks related to the war are landmines, other kinds of unexploded ordinance and soil contaminated with depleted uranium. In a comprehensive ethnographic study of local attitudes toward nuclear facilities in La Hague, Normandy in France, Zonabend (1993) explained that people living in the vicinity of nuclear power stations and workers in high - risk industries "refuse to acknowledge the dangers of their job to the point where it is hard to get them to admit to taking essential safety precautions" (Zonabend 1993). To cope with the presence of the nuclear industry, he suggested, local residents and plant workers develop a discourse of safety that is, nevertheless, plagued by "furtive anxieties" toward the nuclear facilities²⁷.

The energy sectors of the two entities are very similar and suffer from the same problems of inefficiency and environmental impact. Development would be improved by a coordinated approach from both entities. The recommendations below are therefore directed towards the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations as a State coordinating body, as well as to the Ministry of Economy, Energy and Development in Republika Srpska and to the Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to being damaged by the war, the energy sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina is suffering from large inefficiencies inherited from the former Yugoslavia. These include outdated, inefficient and polluting technology, a structure with large integrated companies that does not encourage an increase in competition and efficiency, and legislation that does not provide incentives to save energy and does not penalize polluters.

DISCUSSION

Using the 2003 sweep of the Finnish National Victimization Surveys, we focus on two types of crime news exposure: exposure to crime-related tabloid headlines, and the scope of exposure to different sources of crime news. Our main finding is that reading tabloid front pages is associated with both avoidance behaviour and with higher levels of worry about becoming a victim of violence. We also found that people who expose themselves to many sources of crime news are more likely to fear violence. As an interesting by-product of our analyses, we observed that being unemployed was quite strongly associated with fear of violence²⁸. Fear of crime and the likelihood of future victimization for Hispanics and Blacks in the United States was examined²⁹. Victimology focuses on a problematic situation, its consequences, and solutions. While striving for objectivity may make it appear cold and detached from the human tragedies that it studies, it actually has an important positive side as it strives to diminish the impact of human suffering and ultimately to prevent it (Viano 1989:4–10). The actual experience of crime is usually assumed to heighten victims' perception of vulnerability. While some investigations have found the expected positive association between victimization and fear of crime (Dubow, McCabe, & Kaplan, 1979; Garofolo, 1979; Skogan & Maxfield, 1981), a number of others have not (Agnew, 1985; Box, Hale, & Andrews, 1988; Sharp & Dodder, 1985; Van Der Wurff & Stringer, 1989)³⁰. The large amounts of data now available through various

²⁴ Ibidem (ct.4.)

²⁵ Ibidem (ct.5.)

²⁶ Ibidem (ct.10.)

²⁷ Ibidem (ct.3.)

²⁸ Mirka Smolej, Janne Kivivuori, The Relation Between Crime News and Fear of Violence, Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention, Volume 7, 2006 - Issue 2

²⁹ Keith D. Parker, Barbara J. McMorris, Earl Smith & Komanduri S. Murty, Fear of Crime and the Likelihood of Victimization: A Bi-Ethnic Comparison, The Journal of Social Psychology, Volume 133, 1993 - Issue 5

³⁰ By Weinrath, Michael; Gartrell, John, Victimization and Fear of Crime, **ACADEMIC JOURNAL ARTICLE** *Violence and Victims*,

clearinghouses offer valuable information awaiting future analyses. Sociology has played a very important and valuable role to date in the development of victimology studies. Sociology also has a great deal to contribute to its future growth, relevance, and impact on society.

Though Bosnia and Herzegovina is working on improvements of all sorts, it is important to remember that this country remains very war-torn in various areas. It is rebuilding, but it is also making a significant change towards a more modern lifestyle and overall mixed economy. The country has a rich history, of which it is very proud. It is mostly dependent on the agricultural industries, but there are improving industries including in areas such as healthcare, technology, and business. The horse fly (Diptera: Tabanidae) fauna of Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of 62 species belonging to ten genera. Most of the species belong to the Boreal-Eurasian group (28), followed by the Mediterranean group with 17 species, the South European group with 13 species, the Afro-Eurasian arid group and the European group with two species each. To fully understand ecology, you have to keep in mind that there are many different aspects of an organism's environment. There is no evidence in official papers or in other documents that hunting poses a serious threat to biodiversity. However, there are no recent inventories of game or official statistics on the number of hunted game. The general view is that game numbers have decreased since the war to a biological minimum. The users of hunting grounds carry out regular counts (censuses) to draw up annual hunting plans, but these data are not published. According to ministry officials in the two entities, the situation is now improving. Poaching has been reduced and game populations are not disturbed on the same scale as during the war. These include other organisms of the same species, other species of organisms, and the nonliving parts of the environment. When we study how these ecological factors cause changes in an organism throughout its history, we are studying evolutionary ecology. Forest and woodland cover 39% of the country, meadows and pastures 20%. About 14% of the land is arable, with 5% under permanent crops. Energy, and particularly hydropower, may pose a threat to biodiversity. Most rivers in Bosnia and Herzegovina are dammed, leading to habitat degradation and conversion and watercourse fragmentation. This should be kept in mind when new reservoirs are planned through appropriate EIA.

Acceptable mitigation measures should be recommended and respected. The collapse of energy supply during and immediately after the war has resulted in widespread illegal logging for firewood close to settlements. It is estimated that forest density and production will take up to 50 years to recover. Before the war Bosnia and Herzegovina produced specialty agricultural products, such as fruit and tobacco, but it had to import more than half its food, including essential staples. Its natural resources include deposits of minerals such as salt, manganese, silver, lead, copper, iron ore, chromium and coal³¹.

Before the war Bosnia and Herzegovina had a diversified economic structure. Industrial production (43 %), Agriculture and Forestry (18 %) and Mining (14%) were important and produced the main part of the GDP. Tourism was also well developed. Yugoslavia's military industries were heavily concentrated there, and the defence industry, producing about 40% of Yugoslavia's armaments and was a significant part of the economy. The war devastated the country's infrastructure. Bosnia and Herzegovina is the second poorest country of the former Yugoslav republics just after the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. During the war about 45% of its industrial plants, including about 75% of its oil refineries, were destroyed, damaged or plundered. The transport infrastructure suffered similar destruction and approximately 35% of the main roads and 40% of the bridges were damaged or destroyed³². At the same time, the country is now moving rapidly to establish a sound institutional, legal and policy base for environmental protection and the management of natural resources, both in the entities, especially through the Inter-Entity Steering Committee for the Environment, set up in 1998, and at the State level, through, for instance, the National Steering Committee for Environment and Sustainable Development created in 2002, which brings together all the stakeholders from the two entities, Brčko District and the State for the first time³³. By decision of the Council of Ministers of 16 May 2002, the National Steering Committee for Environment and Sustainable Development was established at the State level. It has 54 members, including non-governmental organizations, scientists, universities and other stakeholders, in addition to representatives from the two entities and Brčko District. Its secretariat is located in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations. Its work is largely carried out through eight subcommittees on: the protection of the ozone layer, climate change, long-range transboundary air pollution, persistent organic pollutants, biodiversity, land degradation, transboundary waters and transboundary movements of hazardous waste. The work of this Committee is improving cooperation among the State, the entities, the district and

³¹ Environmental Performance Reviews Series No.20, UNITED NATIONS New York and Geneva, 2004.

³² Ibidem

³³ Ibidem

the non-governmental sector³⁴. Now it is important to proceed with the drafting of the necessary by-laws, which are the basis for effective implementation of the laws. The absence of overall national strategies for biodiversity and for forestry development is an obstacle to long-lasting biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of bio-resources as well as sustainable forest management. There are many strategic documents in different fields of biodiversity and forestry that could be used as the basis for developing these strategies. Ten years later, at the Fifth Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe (Kiev, 21-23 May 2003), the Ministers confirmed that the UNECE programme of environmental performance reviews (EPR) had made it possible to assess the effectiveness of the efforts of countries with economies in transition to manage the environment, and to offer the Governments concerned tailor-made recommendations on improving environmental management to reduce their pollution load, to better integrate environmental policies into sectoral policies and to strengthen cooperation with the international community³⁵. They also reaffirmed their support for the EPR programme as an important instrument for countries with economies in transition, and decided that the programme should continue. Through the Peer Review process, Environmental Performance Reviews also promote dialogue among UNECE member countries and harmonization of environmental conditions and policies throughout the region. As a voluntary exercise, the Environmental Performance Review is undertaken only at the request of the country itself. The studies are carried out by international teams of experts from the region, working closely with national experts from the reviewed country. The teams also benefit from close cooperation with other organizations in the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank and the World Health Organization, as well as with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development³⁶. The report covers twelve issues of importance to Bosnia and Herzegovina, divided into three sections, including the framework for environmental policy, management of pollution and natural resources and economic and sectoral integration. Among the issues receiving special attention during the reviews were the policy, legal and institutional framework, public participation in decision-making and access to information; the use and supply of water resources, including drinking water; land use, agriculture and biodiversity; management of waste and contaminated sites, eco-tourism and energy³⁷. Environmental protection in Republika Srpska has been regulated in a similar manner. Its new Law on Physical Planning was issued in 1996, but has since been amended several times (Official Gazette RS 19/1996, 25/1996, 10/1998 and 53/2002). The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s new Laws on Physical Planning (Official Gazette F BiH 52/2002) and on Construction (Official Gazette F BiH 55/2002) go farther and include, for example, requirements for strategic environmental assessment “to protect the environment adequately spatial planning documentation is being prepared” (art. 8) and environmental assessment or environmental permits for new construction (art. 27, para. 4, and art. 41, para. 6). The six laws³⁸ were adopted in Republika Srpska in 2002 (Official Gazette of RS 50, 51, 53/2002) and in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2003 (Official Gazette F BiH 33/2003). Republika Srpska has also adopted other specialized environmental laws, such as the Law on Hunting (Official Gazette RS 4/2002) and the Law on Forests (Official Gazette RS 66/2003). The Federation is preparing similar laws. all laws and regulations from both entities shall remain in force in the district if they do not contradict the provisions of the Statute OF Brčko District.

The list of existing instruments includes water abstraction and water pollution charges; municipal user charges for water supply and sewage; municipal waste user charges; excise and customs duties on fuels and cars; annual registration fees for vehicles; taxes on natural resources; air emission charges; wood export charges; fines for exceeding emission limits; and fines for illegal logging. Some of these instruments are relatively well developed, for example charges and fees for water management. Their legal basis is the Federation’s Law on Water (Official Gazette F BiH 18/1998) and Republika Srpska’s Law on Water (Official Gazette RS 18/1998) and related secondary legislation. Other instruments are not working at all; for example, no charges are being collected from enterprises for

³⁴ Ibidem

³⁵ Ibidem

³⁶ Environmental Performance Reviews Series No.20, UNITED NATIONS New York and Geneva, 2004.

³⁷ Ibidem

³⁸ These laws are:

- 1) The Law on Environmental Protection;
- 2) The Law on Air Protection;
- 3) The Law on Water Protection;
- 4) The Law on Waste Management;
- 5) The Law on Nature Protection; and
- 6) The Law on the Environmental Fund.

the emission of air pollutants. Even those instruments that are in use are not efficient. It seems clear that the need is growing for a coordinating body for international agreements and programmes for environmental protection and the use of natural resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There has been insufficient discussion in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the practical ways to implement the new legislation and on its social and economic implications.

Another source of financing for water management is the vehicle pollution charge paid by all motor vehicle owners through the annual registration with the police department, even though this type of charge is normally a transport-related instrument (see the section below on instruments for air quality management and instruments related to transport). Incidentally, this charge is a very significant source of revenue for water management. According to Republika Srpska's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, in the first six months of 2003 revenues from vehicle pollution charges stood at approximately KM 2.5 million, i.e. over two thirds of the total revenues of around KM 3.7 million. In both entities, water pollution fees for businesses are calculated on the basis of the so-called population equivalent, which takes into account the type of business activity, the quantity of water used and discharged by a company and the chemical and biological indicators of the waste water. In theory, such fees could be an important instrument not only to raise revenues but also to encourage companies to install efficient waste-water treatment equipment. For this to happen, the fees need to be set at levels that would make investments in waste-water treatment financially attractive. In practice, companies find paying the fees at their current levels a less expensive option. The Thermal Power Plant in Tuzla, one of the largest industrial enterprises in the country, pays KM 2-3 million a year in water pollution fees but currently does not have a waste-water treatment plant and has no plans to invest in water treatment (estimated at KM 20 million or more), according to the company management.

Listening to local residents in Tuzla, what moved me the most was their genuine interest in negotiating a future for themselves and their children. Their talk was burdened by stories of migration, poor health and unemployment. Their frustrations were directed at the ongoing destruction of the landscape they built their lives on. They understood that their health and environmental risks that affect them cannot be read in isolation, without regard for the political and historical factors that have caused them. Their accounts of pollution were related to both the physical experience of pollution and the social and political relationships between the industry and local residents³⁹. Thus, to characterize public understanding of pollution as a trade-off between environmental quality and economic security misrepresents the complexity of local perceptions of pollution⁴⁰. The water-quality monitoring network is insufficiently developed and covers only part of the country. The quality of surface waters is systematically examined in 58 profiles. The monitoring equipment was destroyed during the war and the re-establishment of water-quality measuring stations is slow and gradual. The system is not yet fully restored and upgraded to modern standards because of financial constraints.

The important part of the project is a proper evaluation of the costs of waste-water services incurred by the water utility and developing a waste-water tariff model on this basis. The lack of a metering system, insufficient data, low level of public awareness and the issue of affordability for the population are the main obstacles to introducing a new system of charges. For the Laws on Water Protection in both entities to be implemented, by-laws and regulations have to be developed. For the new charges and fees to become effective instruments in water resource management. Differentiated rates or subsidies for the poorest sections of the population may be necessary⁴¹. As in the past, no data were reported on lake water quality, emissions of acidifying air pollutants, greenhouse-gas emissions and ozone-depleting substances. At present environmental awareness activities mostly consist in providing basic information on environmental degradation (usually in relation to municipal waste) and suggesting how citizens can directly contribute to the preservation of their immediate environment. They do not extend to informing people about their rights and the obligations of authorities towards them. Raising awareness about the legal obligations of polluters, the implications of new environmental laws and the rights of citizens to receive information and participate in decision-making on activities, programmes and policies that may affect their environment and health needs to be the next step. Important laws for information, public participation and education are the Laws on Physical Planning, Environmental Protection, Air Protection, Water Protection, Waste Management, Nature

³⁹ Vanesa Castán Broto, Employment, environmental pollution and working class life in Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina, University College London, UK, The University of Arizona: Journal of Political Ecology, Vol. 20, 2013., (ct.9.)

⁴⁰ Ibidem (ct.11.)

⁴¹ Sustainability of SAP MED. Report on the Meeting on Implementation/Evaluation of Pilot Projects, and Proposals for National Action Plans (Split, Croatia, 28-29 March 2003). EI/2003/EM.3/3, Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre.

Protection, Free Access to Information, and Associations and Foundations. In some cantons of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (West Herzegovina, Tuzla and Zenica-Doboj), environmental monitoring requirements are prescribed by cantonal legislation.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations is responsible for environmental protection, but only to a very limited extent. Current developments suggest that this could be broadened in the near future. Within the Ministry there is a Sector of Natural Resources, Energy and Environmental Protection, which includes a very small Department for Environmental Protection and a Department for Coordination of the Management of Natural Resources. There are no State institutions dealing with or responsible for environmental health issues, such as monitoring, inspection or reporting. These responsibilities are dealt with by the two entities. In the Federation, responsibilities for environmental protection policy, health care, communication and transport infrastructure, tourism and the use of natural resources are divided between the Federation and the cantons. The health system is decentralized, with a central Ministry of Health and ten cantonal health ministries, responsible for health care in the cantons. The most important institution dealing with environmental health is the Federation's Public Health Institute. There are also cantonal public health institutes, which report directly to the cantonal authorities. According to the Law on Health Protection, its main environmental health tasks are: to monitor, study and evaluate the quality and safety of drinking water and water supplies, the safety of food and articles of general use; and to monitor, analyse and evaluate the impact of environmental hazards (soil, water, air, noise, etc.) on the health of the population. There are other institutions dealing with environmental health, such as the Institute of Environmental Care and Ecology, the Institute of Veterinary Medicine, the Agropedological Institute, the School of Chemical Engineering, the School of Agriculture, the School of Forestry, the public company "Srpske Sume", the Faculty of Science and Mathematics, the Institute for Urbanism, the Hydro-Meteorology Institute, and the Directorate for Water. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has a health inspectorate, which is part of Republika Srpska's surveillance system, together with the veterinary, agricultural and market inspectorates. Local inspections are organized by the municipalities. However, the health statistics system has difficulties in defining the size of the population and other basic demographic indicators. Underreporting and under diagnosis of diseases and incomplete registration of demographic indicators influence the quality of health statistics. There is a lack of studies investigating the influence of environmental conditions on the health of the population.

The Strategy is adopted by the Council of Ministers in cooperation with the entity governments. It represents an innovative economic development plan, outlining actions that would enable both economic growth and prevention of environmental destruction in sectors such as agriculture, biodiversity and susceptible ecosystems, energy sector, forestry, health, tourism and water management. The approach outlined in this Strategy encompasses two closely linked components: climate change adaptation and low-emission development. The adaptation to climate change component implies an increase of Bosnia and Herzegovina's resilience to climate variability and long term climate change, whereby profit can be ensured. The low-emission development component aims to develop low-emission economy based on:

- Efficient use of resources;
- Increase in energy efficiency;
- Wider utilization of renewable energy resources; and
- Improved energy and transport infrastructure and services.

Achievement of these aims will lead to high level of energy security and international investments, enabling new work opportunities and development of business entrepreneurship, which would ultimately mean a significant upgrade of life standards of the population. The current state of politics in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the public continues to be silent and scientific contributions on the issue are lacking, leads to very little climate change-oriented activity. Thus, it comes as no surprise that climate change policy issues are not visible at every level of the policy-making agenda in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Finally we point out that if we analyze all collected data on the state of crime and the number of socially vulnerable persons, and we also analyze according to the state of the environment, we come to the conclusion that a "man", or a citizen, is according to all indicators, exposed to multiple victimization or simultaneous actions of various factors that endanger him life and elementary human rights. All selected indicators in this study clearly show systematic endangering of the fundamental right or the right to life. More precisely, the proposed preventative measures so far have not reduced the "fear of victimization". On the contrary, the fear of victimization is increased, because there are numerous threats to life and health.

This short account of the cause of victimization in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2016 clearly illustrates the threat to the right to life, without which it is unclear to speak about other human rights.

Victimology must have the best prevention measures for victimization and good Accident Prevention and Crime Prevention Programs, in future. Many strategies focus on the risks and protective factors, but the future Agenda program must also cover living conditions, quality of life and the state of the environment, together with estimates of the urgency of natural disasters. We engage in high quality multidisciplinary research of victimology and provide a wide-range of supports to those who are implementing evidence-based programs, practices and policies to promote positive youth development and reduce problem violence and other factor which jointly or separately represent a threat for life and health in Bosnia and Herzegovina .This includes a focus on enhancing nurturing environments, emotional well-being, positive relationships, and academic performance and reducing the risk factors for violence, delinquency, substance abuse, and other problem behaviors.

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