

In 2015, Bosnia and Herzegovina made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government adopted the Action Plan for Children of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which calls for the improvement of coordination on addressing forced begging and other forms of child labor; the expansion of social services to children living and working on the street, and the improvement of birth registration rates in the Roma community. The State of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) increased the penalties for individuals convicted of international trafficking of children. In addition, the State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Persons collaborated with the State-level Prosecutorial Training Center and the OSCE to develop curricula on human trafficking that can be used to train judges and prosecutors. However, children in Bosnia and Herzegovina are engaged in child labor, including in street work, particularly begging. Children are also engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking.



The Government lacks a mechanism to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including all its worst forms. In addition, the minimum age protections in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska, and Brčko District labor codes do not apply to children who are self-employed or working outside formal employment relationships.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) are engaged in child labor, including in street work, particularly begging.(1-6) Children are also engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking.(5, 7, 8) Table 1 provides key indicators on children’s work and education in BiH. Data on some of these indicators are not available from the sources used in this report.

Table 1. Statistics on Children’s Work and Education

| Children | Age | Percent |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Working (% and population) | 5-14 yrs. | 8.9 (44,017) |
| Attending School (%) | 5-14 yrs. | 83.7 |
| Combining Work and School (%) | 7-14 yrs. | 10.6 |
| Primary Completion Rate (%) | | Unavailable |

Primary completion rate was unavailable from UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.(9)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children’s Work Project’s analysis of statistics from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 3, 2006.(10)

Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children’s work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity

| Sector/Industry | Activity |
|---|--|
| Services | Street work, including begging, vending,* washing car windows,* and scavenging for scrap metal* (1-7) |
| Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡ | Forced begging* and forced domestic work,* each sometimes as a result of human trafficking* (5, 7, 8, 11) Commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking* (5, 8, 11) |

Bosnia and Herzegovina

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity (cont)

| Sector/Industry | Activity |
|---|--|
| Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor† | Use in illicit activities, including for pickpocketing* (2, 6, 11) |
| | Use in the production of pornography* (3, 12, 13) |

* Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown.

† Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor per se under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.

Begging on the streets, often at busy intersections or near tourist attractions and religious institutions, is the most common form of child labor in BiH.(1, 2, 6, 14) Organized groups sometimes traffic groups of children to lucrative locations both domestically and internationally and force them to beg. For example, some Romani girls were forced into marriages in BiH and were then trafficked to Paris, France, where they were forced to pickpocket and steal for their BiH traffickers.(2, 8, 11, 15) BiH lacks recent, comprehensive data on the extent and nature of the worst forms of child labor in the country.(1, 6)

Children from the Roma community, the largest minority group in BiH, remain vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.(1, 2, 4-8, 11) The Roma custom of paid and arranged marriages between families has resulted in the exploitation of some Roma girls as domestic workers.(5, 7, 8, 11) Many Roma children are not enrolled in school, which increases their vulnerability to the worst forms of child labor.(5, 15-17) Sources indicate that Roma children face numerous obstacles to accessing education, including discrimination by teachers and peers, long traveling distances to schools, and the inability to afford appropriate clothing and food to eat during school hours.(13, 18, 19) Additionally, research found that discrimination against Roma children by school administrators has led to disproportionately high enrollment rates of Roma children in schools for children with intellectual disabilities.(5, 20)




Although the Government of BiH, in collaboration with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and local NGO Vasa Prava, has made significant efforts to register undocumented individuals for citizenship, UNHCR estimates that approximately 60 people, primarily Roma, were still at risk of statelessness in the country during the reporting period.(5, 11) Children who lack identity documents may face barriers to accessing public education, which increases their vulnerability to engaging in child labor.(5, 15, 18, 21)

Children with disabilities also face barriers to accessing education, which may make them vulnerable to child labor. Although children with disabilities are required to attend class regularly, many schools are unable to provide accommodations for their disabilities.(5) While the number of school programs for children with disabilities is increasing, parents, particularly those of children with severe disabilities, often receive little support from the Government and are left to provide education for their own children.(5)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

BiH has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

| Convention | Ratification |
|--|--------------|
|  ILO C. 138, Minimum Age | ✓ |
| ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor | ✓ |
|  UN CRC | ✓ |
| UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict | ✓ |
| UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography | ✓ |
|  Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons | ✓ |

The State of BiH is a democratic republic with a bicameral parliament. Many governmental functions are the responsibility of two entities within the state, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Republika Srpska (RS), as well as the self-governing

Bosnia and Herzegovina

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

Brčko District.(5, 20)Criminal laws at the State, entity, and district levels regulate issues pertaining to the worst forms of child labor. The entities and the district are responsible for regulating labor issues.(22) BiH has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

| Standard | Related Entity | Yes/No | Age | Related Legislation |
|---|---|--------|-----|---|
| Minimum Age for Work | Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) | Yes | 15 | Article 15 of the Labor Law of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (23) |
| | Republika Srpska (RS) | Yes | 15 | Article 14 of the Labor Law of Republika Srpska (24) |
| | Brčko District (BD) | Yes | 15 | Article 10 of the Labor Law of Brčko District (25) |
| Minimum Age for Hazardous Work | FBiH | Yes | 18 | Article 51 of the Labor Law of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (23) |
| | RS | Yes | 18 | Article 69 of the Labor Law of Republika Srpska (24) |
| | BD | Yes | 18 | Article 41 of the Labor Law of Brčko District (25) |
| Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children | FBiH | Yes | | Articles 36, 51, and 140 of the Labor Law of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (23) |
| | RS | Yes | | Articles 42, 45, 46, 69, and 150 of the Labor Law of Republika Srpska (24) |
| | BD | Yes | | Articles 28, 41, and 111 of the Labor Law of Brčko District (25) |
| Prohibition of Forced Labor | Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) | Yes | | Articles 185, 186, and 186a of the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Article II of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina (22) |
| | FBiH | No | | |
| | RS | Yes | | Article 198b of the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska (26) |
| | BD | Yes | | Article 207a of the Criminal Code of Brčko District (27) |
| Prohibition of Child Trafficking | Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) | Yes | | Articles 185, 186, and 186a of the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina (28) |
| | FBiH | No | | |
| | RS | Yes | | Article 198b of the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska (26) |
| | BD | Yes | | Article 207a of the Criminal Code of Brčko District (27) |
| Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children | BiH | Yes | | Articles 186(5) and 187 of the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina (28) |
| | FBiH | Yes | | Articles 210 and 211 of the Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (29) |
| | RS | Yes | | Articles 198 and 198b–200 of the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska (30) |
| | BD | Yes | | Articles 186 and 207–209 of the Criminal Code of Brčko District (31) |
| Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities | BiH | No | | |
| | FBiH | Yes | | Article 219 of the Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (29) |
| | RS | Yes | | Articles 198b and 224 of the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska (26, 30) |
| | BD | Yes | | Article 216 of the Criminal Code of Brčko District (31) |
| Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment | BiH | N/A* | | |
| | FBiH | N/A* | | |
| | RS | N/A* | | |
| | BD | N/A* | | |

Bosnia and Herzegovina

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)

| Standard | Related Entity | Yes/No | Age | Related Legislation |
|--|----------------|--------|-----|--|
| Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service | BiH | Yes | 18 | Article 9 of the Law on the Service in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (32, 33) |
| | FBiH | Yes | 18 | Article 9 of the Law on the Service in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (32, 33) |
| | RS | Yes | 18 | Article 9 of the Law on the Service in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (32, 33) |
| | BD | Yes | 18 | Article 9 of the Law on the Service in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (32, 33) |
| Compulsory Education Age | FBiH | Yes | 15‡ | Article 16 of the Framework Law on Primary and Secondary Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina (34) |
| | RS | Yes | 15 | Article 3 of the Law on Primary Education of Republika Srpska; Article 16 of the Framework Law on Primary and Secondary Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina (34, 35) |
| | BD | Yes | 15 | Article 55 of the Law on Education in Primary and Secondary Schools in the Brčko District; Article 16 of the Framework Law on Primary and Secondary Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina (34, 36) |
| Free Public Education | FBiH | Yes | | Article 16 of the Framework Law on Primary and Secondary Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina (34) |
| | RS | Yes | | Article 16 of the Framework Law on Primary and Secondary Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina (34) |
| | BD | Yes | | Article 16 of the Framework Law on Primary and Secondary Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina (34) |

* No conscription.(33)

‡ Age calculated based on available information.(34)

The entities of FBiH and RS and the BD all prohibit the employment of minors in activities that may be harmful to their health and moral development, including work conducted underwater, underground, and at night, with certain exceptions.(23-25) However, neither of the entities nor BD have enacted legislation that defines the types of hazardous occupations and activities prohibited for children in a manner that is comprehensive and specific enough to facilitate effective implementation of penalties for hazardous work violations and the removal of children from these situations.(37, 38)

BiH law prohibits international trafficking in persons for forced labor and sexual exploitation. In 2011, the Governments of BiH, the entities, and BD agreed that BiH law would be used in cases of international human trafficking, but that entity and BD laws should be adopted to cover domestic human trafficking.(28, 39) In 2015, this change was codified by amendment to Article 186 of the BiH Criminal Code, which prohibits trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and forced labor. The amendment reflected that the BiH Criminal Code covers only international human trafficking.(6, 11, 28) Additionally, the amendment increased penalties for trafficking of people under 18 years of age from a minimum of 5 years to a minimum of 10 years of imprisonment. (6, 11, 28) In 2013, RS and BD adopted amendments to their criminal codes to prohibit all forms of human trafficking and to ensure that convicted violators of these laws receive a sentence of at least 5 years of imprisonment, thereby harmonizing RS and BD laws with BiH law. In 2016, the FBiH amended the law to criminalize all forms of human trafficking, but this law was not effective during the reporting period.(26) As a result, during the reporting period, the FBiH did not have a law criminalizing domestic human trafficking.(6, 8)

The Criminal Codes of BiH, FBiH, RS, and BD prohibit the commercial sexual exploitation of children through legal provisions that forbid incitement to prostitution, forced prostitution, and turning a person over to a third party for the purpose of prostitution. Despite these protections, some areas consider juvenile prostitution a misdemeanor, which may result in minors engaged in commercial sexual exploitation being charged with a crime.(5, 40, 41) The law does not sufficiently prohibit the use of children for prostitution. The anti-trafficking amendment to the Criminal Code of BD penalizes the use of services provided by a child trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, and the amended Criminal Code of RS penalizes the same

offense if the perpetrator is aware that the child is a victim of human trafficking. Neither BD nor RS penalize the use of children who have not been trafficked for prostitution.(27, 30-31) The Criminal Code of FBiH does not prohibit the use of children for prostitution.(26, 28-31)

Laws related to illicit activities are not sufficient as the use of children for the production and trafficking of drugs is not criminally prohibited in BiH.

Minimum age protections in FBiH, RS, and BD labor codes do not apply to children who are self-employed or working outside formal employment relationships. This means that most children engaged in street work, the most common form of child labor, are not protected by the law.(1-6, 23-25)

The Framework Law on Primary and Secondary Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina makes primary education mandatory, beginning at age 6 and continuing for 9 years. As a result, children are typically 15 years old when they complete compulsory education.(34) Both RS and BD have passed additional legislation establishing 15 as the age at which compulsory education ends.(35, 36)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5).

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

| Organization/Agency | Role |
|---|---|
| FBiH Ministry of Labor and Social Policy Federal Inspection Agency and Cantonal-Level Labor Inspectorates | Enforce labor laws, including those on child labor, in FBiH.(6, 42, 43) |
| RS Ministry of Labor and Veterans Labor Inspectorate | Enforce labor laws, including those on child labor, in RS.(6, 43) |
| BD Administrative Support Department | Enforce labor laws, including those on child labor, in BD.(6) |
| Entity and Cantonal-Level Police | Enforce criminal laws against human trafficking, forced labor, prostitution, and begging.(39) |
| Ministry of Security (MoS) | Enforce national policy to prevent the worst forms of child labor. Collect data on human trafficking.(42) Ensure that victims are placed in government-approved shelters. (42) |
| State Investigative and Protection Agency (SIPA) and State Border Police (SBP) | Investigate human trafficking crimes and enforce anti-trafficking laws across the entire country (SIPA).(39, 40, 42) Identify victims of human trafficking at the border (SBP).(40) |
| State, Entity, and FBiH Cantonal-Level Prosecutors' Offices | Prosecute human trafficking, forced labor, prostitution, and forced begging cases at their respective levels, based on applicable laws.(39, 40, 42) |

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2015, labor law enforcement agencies in BiH took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

| Overview of Labor Law Enforcement | | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|------------|------------------|--------------|
| Labor Inspectorate Funding | FBiH | Unknown* (42) | Unknown* (6) |
| | RS | Unknown* (42) | Unknown* (6) |
| | BD | \$1,576,265 (42) | Unknown* (6) |
| Number of Labor Inspectors | FBiH | Unknown | 78 (6) |
| | RS | Unknown | 36 (6) |
| | BD | Unknown | 7 (6) |
| Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties | FBiH/RS/BD | Yes (42) | Yes (6) |

Bosnia and Herzegovina

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor (cont)

| Overview of Labor Law Enforcement | | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Training for Labor Inspectors | FBIH/RS/BD | | |
| ■ Initial Training for New Employees | | No (42) | Unknown |
| ■ Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor | | No (42) | Unknown |
| ■ Refresher Courses Provided | | No (42) | Unknown |
| Number of Labor Inspections | FBIH/RS/BD | Unknown | Unknown |
| ■ Number Conducted at Worksites | | Unknown | Unknown |
| ■ Number Conducted by Desk Reviews | | Unknown | Unknown |
| Number of Child Labor Violations Found | FBIH/RS/BD | 0 (5, 42) | 0 (6) |
| Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed | FBIH/RS/BD | N/A | N/A |
| ■ Number of Penalties Imposed That Were Collected | | N/A | N/A |
| Routine Inspections Conducted | FBIH and RS BD | Unknown | Yes (6) |
| ■ Routine Inspections Targeted | FBIH/RS/BD | Unknown | Unknown |
| Unannounced Inspections Permitted | FBIH/RS/BD | Yes (42) | Yes (6) |
| Unannounced Inspections Conducted | FBIH/RS/BD | Yes (42) | Yes (6) |
| Complaint Mechanism Exists | FBIH/RS/BD | No (42) | No (6) |
| Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services | FBIH/RS/BD | No (42) | No (42) |

*The Government does not make this information publicly available.

All three labor inspectorates are authorized to inspect any formal sector site without receiving prior approval, and approximately 30 percent of these inspections are unannounced. Inspectors who find violations of the child labor law are allowed to assess administrative penalties or issue fines of up to \$555.(6)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2015, criminal law enforcement agencies in BiH took actions to combat the worst forms of child labor, (Table 7).

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor

| Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement | | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Training for Investigators | BiH/FBiH/RS/BD | | |
| ■ Initial Training for New Employees | | Yes (20) | Yes (11) |
| ■ Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor | | Unknown | Unknown |
| ■ Refresher Courses Provided | | Yes (42, 44) | Yes (45) |
| Number of Investigations | BiH | Unknown | 1 (11) |
| | FBiH | Unknown | Unknown |
| | RS | 1 (42) | Unknown |
| | BD | 6 (42) | Unknown |
| Number of Violations Found | BiH/FBiH/RS/BD | 37 (46) | 16 (11, 20) |
| Number of Prosecutions Initiated | BiH | 14 (42) | 8 (11) |
| | FBiH | 8 (42) | Unknown |
| Number of Prosecutions Initiated | RS | Unknown | Unknown |
| | BD | Unknown | Unknown |
| Number of Convictions | BiH | 0 (42) | 1 (11) |
| | FBiH | 6 (42) | Unknown |
| | RS | 1 (42) | Unknown |
| | BD | Unknown | Unknown |
| Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services | BiH/FBiH/RS/BD | Yes (6) | Yes (6) |

The three police academies in BiH provide training, in cooperation with the International Center for Migration Policy Development, on combating human trafficking; this includes 5 hours of basic training for police officers, 10 hours of training for inspectors, and 1 week of training for investigators. In 2015, the International Center for Migration Policy Development also held two train-the-trainer workshops for law enforcement personnel on the practical application of educational materials on combating human trafficking.(11) Officials from the judiciary, prosecutor’s offices, Centers for Social Welfare, inspections agencies, and the Border Police also received training in order to assist the Government’s research efforts on combating human trafficking and protecting victims. Although law enforcement personnel received training on human trafficking during the reporting period, Government authorities continue to struggle with recognizing forced begging and forced labor as human trafficking issues.(11) Furthermore, a government official acknowledged that while judges and prosecutors receive some basic training on human trafficking through the Agency for Education and Training, more training is needed, especially on how to properly prosecute cases involving child begging as a result of human trafficking.(44, 47)

In 2015, police and prosecutors at various levels of the Government were responsible for investigating human trafficking crimes and compiling information about them through the multiagency Strike Force for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Organized Illegal Migration (Anti-Trafficking Strike Force). Labor inspectors are not part of the Anti-Trafficking Strike Force.(6) Authorities refer children detained for begging to appropriate social services providers. NGOs that receive funding from either the Ministry of Security or the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees may provide shelter to these children.(6)

During the reporting period, the Government identified 16 child trafficking victims.(11) Of these victims, 13 were girls who were subjected to either forced servile marriage or forced begging, and three were boys who were engaged in forced begging.(11) BiH and French criminal law enforcement authorities received support from Eurojust to create the first-ever joint investigative team to respond to a case involving some Romani girls who were forced into marriages before being trafficked to Paris, France, where they were forced to pickpocket and steal for their BiH traffickers. This joint investigation resulted in the arrests of seven traffickers in BiH, mostly from the Zenica region, and 11 traffickers in France, all of whom were members of the same Roma clan.(11) The BiH Prosecutor’s Office issued its first-ever indictment against a BiH Government official, the Consul General at the BiH Embassy in Paris, on a charge of illegally issuing travel notes to more than 30 Roma women and girls returning to BiH, some of whom were the Romani girls who were trafficked to Paris and forced to pickpocket and steal, in exchange for financial compensation.(11) Through the National Referral Mechanism, some child victims may have been referred to Government-funded shelters, social welfare centers, or assistance programs.(20, 39, 42)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Although the Government has established the Department of the State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Persons, research found no evidence of mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including all its worst forms (Table 8).

Table 8. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

| Coordinating Body | Role & Description |
|--|---|
| Department of the State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Persons (State Coordinator) within the Ministry of Security (MOS) | Coordinate human trafficking victim protection efforts among relevant ministries at the entity level, and among prosecutors at the state, entity, and local levels, and NGOs.(11, 40, 48) Oversee the human trafficking database, which includes data from NGOs, the State Investigative and Protection Agency (SIPA), the State Border Police (SBP), and police agencies and Prosecutors’ Offices at all levels.(39) Publish data from this database in its annual report on trafficking.(11) Oversee shelter management and monitor NGOs’ compliance with the agreed-upon provisions on victims’ assistance.(39) In 2015, the State Coordinator, in partnership with the International Forum on Solidarity, held four training sessions on combating trafficking for 120 members of the regional monitoring teams. The State Coordinator also collaborated with the State-level Prosecutorial Training Center, State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Persons, and the OSCE, to develop curricula that can be used to train judges and prosecutors.(11) The OSCE used this curricula to train nine judges and prosecutors, who will train their colleagues on this curricula in the future.(11) |
| Strike Force for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Organized Illegal Migration (Anti-Trafficking Strike Force) | Coordinate human trafficking investigations across government agencies.(11) Convene once a month, with additional meetings scheduled as needed.(11, 47) Chaired by the Chief State Prosecutor, includes the following agencies: BiH Prosecutor’s Office, State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Persons, Federation Prosecutor’s Office, RS Prosecutor’s Office, BD Prosecutor’s Office, Federation Ministry of Interior, RS Ministry of Interior, SIPA, BD Police, SBP, and Federation and RS Tax Administrations.(11, 42) |

Bosnia and Herzegovina

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

Table 8. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor (cont)

| Coordinating Body | Role & Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Inter-Ministerial Working Group | Monitor implementation of the Strategy to Counter Trafficking in Human Beings, the Action Plan, and the National Referral Mechanism.(11, 40) Comprises appointed representatives from the State and entity governments, including labor inspectors and elected representatives from NGOs active in anti-human trafficking.(3) |
| Regional Monitoring Teams | Facilitate coordination among State, entity, and cantonal-level institutions responsible for combating human trafficking, as well as coordination among NGOs and intergovernmental organizations. In 2015, there were Regional Monitoring Teams in Sarajevo, Mostar, Banja Luka, and Tuzla, all of which met regularly.(11, 20) |

The Government of BiH maintains the Council for Children, which is responsible for coordinating children's issues among state-level agencies and institutions under the Action Plan for Children of BiH. Although the Council may address issues related to the worst forms of child labor, research did not find evidence that it functions as a mechanism to specifically coordinate efforts to prevent and eliminate child labor in BiH.(49, 50)

A source indicated the need for the Regional Monitoring Teams to improve their coordination efforts regarding the referral and protection of human trafficking victims.(11)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of BiH has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 9).

Table 9. Policies Related to Child Labor

| Policy | Description |
|---|--|
| National Action Plan to Counter Trafficking (2016–2019)† | In 2015, the Council of Ministers adopted this plan drafted by the State Coordinator and the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR). These bodies used recommendations from the evaluation of the previous plan's implementation and from relevant international monitoring mechanisms in order to create a structure that meets BiH's international obligations.(6, 11) The plan has five strategic goals, which include improving the provision of Government assistance to human trafficking victims, more efficiently prosecuting trafficking crimes, preventing trafficking in persons, and strengthening the collaboration and coordination among all stakeholders involved in combating human trafficking in BiH.(11) |
| Strategy to Counter Trafficking in Human Beings and Action Plan (2013–2015) | Focuses on comprehensive support, prevention, victim protection and assistance, criminal prosecution, and international cooperation. Follows international standards set by the Council of Europe Convention on Actions Against Trafficking in Human Beings and the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.(40, 51) Implemented and monitored by a team of representatives from the Ministry of Security, Ministry of Justice, MHRR, Ministry of Civil Affairs, High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council, and NGOs.(39, 48) |
| Action Plan for Child Protection and Prevention of Violence Against Children Through Information-Communications Technologies (2014–2015) | Aims to develop efficient mechanisms to protect children from exploitation in child pornography and other forms of sexual exploitation through information and communications technology. Includes 40 activities in the categories of legislation, institutional capacities and cooperation, and prevention.(52) Developed as part of BiH's commitments under the Global Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse Online initiative.(3) |
| Action Plan for Children of BiH (2015–2018)*† | Based on recommendations from the Committee for the Rights of the Child and in response to the poorest results achieved while implementing previous Action Plans, this Action Plan for Children of BiH is designed to take a multidisciplinary approach that aims to continue improving the Government's efforts to protect children's rights.(53) |
| Decade of Roma Inclusion (2005–2015) and Action Plan (2013–2016)* | Aims to improve the socioeconomic status and social inclusion of Roma. Joint initiative of 12 European countries.(6) |
| Policy for the Protection of Children Deprived of Parental Care and Families at Risk of Separation in FBiH (2006–2016) and Action Plan (2013–2016)* | Calls for the development of social protection systems to provide sufficient protection to children without parental care and children separated from their parents.(7) |
| Council of Europe Action Plan for BiH (2015–2017)*† | Approved by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 2015, outlines a comprehensive strategy for cooperation efforts between the Government and the Council of Europe. Includes components designed to increase inclusivity and access to quality education for all children and decrease discrimination against Roma.(54) |

* Child labor elimination and prevention strategies do not appear to have been integrated into this policy.

† Policy was approved during the reporting period.

Although the Government of BiH has adopted the National Action Plan to Counter Trafficking and the Action Plan for Child Protection and Prevention of Violence Against Children Through Information-Communications Technologies, research found no evidence of an overall policy to combat child labor or the worst forms of child labor, including commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, and illicit activities.(3, 6, 11, 52)

Some progress has been made toward improving conditions for the Roma population through the Decade of Roma Inclusion; however, sources indicate that the Government has not allocated adequate financial resources for effective implementation of inclusive education initiatives.(19, 55-57)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2015, the Government of BiH funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms (Table 10).

Table 10. Social Programs to Address Child Labor

| Program | Description |
|--|---|
| MHRR Funding† | \$2.1 million Roma assistance project funded by the MHRR and various donors and implemented by MHRR and 23 NGOs.(48) Aims to address issues related to housing, health care, and employment for Roma people.(46) |
| Registration Project | Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees-funded project, implemented by NGO Vasa Prava, that promotes registration of Roma people to increase their access to social benefits and to enable Roma children to enroll in schools.(11, 42, 58) Since its initiation in July 2009, has helped 1,300 Roma individuals to register for citizenship and has enabled 19,000 individuals to apply for social inclusion programs.(46, 49) |
| Daily Centers and Crisis Centers† | Center for Social Welfare-supported and NGO-operated long- and short-term day care centers for vulnerable children, especially those who live or work on the street.(40, 49) Provide direct assistance for children, including educational activities, counseling, food, and hygiene.(2, 16) Daily Centers operate in nine locations across the country. In four locations, NGOs also maintain Crisis Centers to provide protection to children found in exploitative labor situations who need emergency access to accommodation and social services.(14) In 2015, daily centers in Banja Luka, Tuzla, Mostar, Bijeljina, Bihac, and Sarajevo assisted 129 children at risk of human trafficking, most of whom were engaged in begging and other types of street work.(11) |
| Enhancing the Social Protection and Inclusion System for Children in BiH (2008–2015) | EU-funded program implemented by UNICEF, government ministries, and NGOs that seeks to improve social protection systems at all levels of Government, strengthen the capacity of government agencies to provide for social protection and inclusion of children, and enhance coordination and communication between providers of social services and the responsible authorities at the local level.(59) |
| Assistance for Trafficking Victims† | Government program that allocates small grants to local NGOs for the provision of shelter and social services to victims of human trafficking. In 2015, MHRR distributed \$34,000 to assist domestic victims, while the Ministry of Security distributed \$68,000 to assist foreign victims and allocated \$5,681 for the commemoration of European Anti-Trafficking Day.(44) Services include counseling, educational assistance and job training for domestic victims, and providing visa and legal services for foreign victims of human trafficking.(44) |
| Implementation of the Strategy to Counter Trafficking in Human Beings (2013–2015)† | \$409,630 USAID and Government-funded project to implement the new Strategy to Counter Trafficking in Human Beings. Activities include conducting research to estimate the extent of trafficking in the country, strengthening the capacity of institutions to investigate and prosecute cases of human trafficking and to assist victims, and raising public awareness of human trafficking issues in the framework of the Strategy.(39, 60) In 2015, the State Coordinator concluded the implementation of this program, which included 280 judges, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, NGO workers, and journalists receiving training on human trafficking issues through regular regional monitoring and national referral meetings. The University of Sarajevo's Criminal Policy Research Center completed the comprehensive academic study on the scope of human trafficking in BiH, which the State Coordinator commissioned through this program.(11) This study will be translated into English. Additionally, the State Coordinator partnered with marketing agency BORAM, in partnerships with digital and print media, to carry out a nationwide public awareness campaign focused on reducing labor exploitation, sexual exploitation, begging, and forced marriages, by distributing video spots, audio clips, and leaflets.(11) |
| Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings and Organized Crime—Phase 2 (2014–2017) | EU-funded project, implemented by the International Center for Migration Policy Development in six countries, including BiH. Aims to build the capacity of participating governments to prevent transnational organized crime, particularly human trafficking, by providing policy, legal, and technical assistance.(61) Focuses on improving victim identification, increasing prosecution of traffickers, and strengthening coordination among EU and non-EU stakeholders.(61) |

† Program is funded by the Government of BiH.

As labor inspectors do not have a mandate to inspect the streets, staff from Daily Centers are often the first to identify children engaged in hazardous street work. In Sarajevo, an institutionalized Mobile Team with a staff of three individuals

Bosnia and Herzegovina

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

engages in daily outreach to children on the streets and to families in vulnerable communities.(4) The Mobile Team staff stated, however, that they lack sufficient resources for their work, especially reliable transportation.(2) Government support for outreach to street children in areas outside of Sarajevo varies significantly, depending on the location. While the majority of Daily Centers collaborate with local Centers for Social Welfare, most Daily Centers are not institutionalized, and, therefore, lack consistent financial and technical support.(14) This may limit the ability of Daily Centers to identify and assist children working on the streets. Research also found that although the Government provides some social services for low-income families through the Center for Social Welfare, many families do not receive enough assistance to reduce their reliance on child labor, especially begging, as a source of income.(2)

Government officials noted that although the number of domestic human trafficking victims identified in BiH is significantly higher than the number of foreign human trafficking victims identified, Government funding is disproportionately allocated to assist foreigners. As a result, some organizations that provide services to victims of domestic human trafficking may lack adequate financial resources.(3, 50)

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms, in BiH (Table 11).

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

| Area | Suggested Action | Year(s) Suggested |
|---------------------|--|-------------------|
| Legal Framework | Ensure that laws exist in all entities that clearly and comprehensively describe the hazardous occupations and activities prohibited for children. | 2009 – 2015 |
| | Ensure that BiH law prohibits the use of children in illicit activities, including the use, procurement, and offering of children for the production and trafficking of drugs. | 2015 |
| | Ensure that children engaged in commercial sexual exploitation are treated as victims rather than criminals under FBIH law. | 2013 – 2015 |
| | Ensure that BiH law criminally prohibits the use of a child for prostitution, even if that child has not been trafficked. | 2015 |
| | Ensure that all children are protected by labor law, including those who work in the informal sector, such as children engaged in street work. | 2015 |
| Enforcement | Collect and publish information on labor law enforcement efforts, including labor inspectorate funding, training labor inspectors receive, and the number of labor inspections. | 2015 |
| | Establish a referral mechanism between labor authorities and social services. | 2013 – 2015 |
| | Collect and publish data on the number of investigations and individuals prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced for crimes related to human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, disaggregated by age and sex of the victim, in FBIH, RS, and BD. | 2013 – 2015 |
| | Increase training for prosecutors and judges on how to properly apply criminal law in cases of child labor trafficking, forced labor, and forced begging. | 2014 – 2015 |
| | Ensure that all children identified as engaged in child labor are referred to appropriate social services. | 2013 – 2015 |
| Coordination | Establish coordinating mechanisms to combat child labor, including in all its worst forms. | 2009 – 2015 |
| | Improve the coordination among Regional Monitoring Teams on referral and protection of human trafficking victims. | 2015 |
| Government Policies | Integrate child labor prevention and elimination strategies into new and existing policies. | 2009 – 2015 |
| | Adopt a policy designed to address child labor and the worst forms of child labor other than child trafficking, including in commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, and illicit activities. | 2015 |
| | Expand and provide adequate funding for existing programs aimed at improving access to education for Roma children and implementing the commitments of including Roma into society by providing for basic needs. | 2010 – 2015 |

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms (cont)

| Area | Suggested Action | Year(s) Suggested |
|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| Social Programs | Collect data on children involved in the worst forms of child labor in order to enhance policymakers' ability to identify problems more accurately and to address them more effectively. | 2009 – 2015 |
| | Promote inclusive education for minority children, including Roma, by expanding efforts to reduce discrimination in schools, to mitigate the costs associated with education, and to assist Roma and other families at risk of statelessness to register for citizenship documentation that entitles their children to access to school. | 2011 – 2015 |
| Social Programs | Ensure inclusive education for children with disabilities, particularly children with extensive disabilities, by ensuring that all schools have enough resources to provide necessary accommodations for them. | 2015 |
| | Increase funding for programs that provide social services, including housing, for child trafficking victims. | 2015 |
| | Institutionalize and provide sufficient funding for Daily Centers to ensure that they have the resources and technical support necessary to assist children involved in child labor and those who are at risk of involvement. | 2014 – 2015 |
| | Strengthen social protection programs that provide support to economically vulnerable families in order to reduce their reliance on child labor. | 2014 – 2015 |
| | Ensure that resources for human trafficking victims are sufficient to meet the needs of domestic victims. | 2014 – 2015 |

REFERENCES

- UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. *Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: List of issues concerning additional and updated information related to the second, third and fourth combined periodic report of Bosnia and Herzegovina (CRC/C/BIH/2-4)*. Geneva; July 13, 2012. <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.BIH.Q.2-4.Add.1.pdf>.
- Center for Social Welfare officials. Interview with USDOL official. April 23, 2015.
- Department of the State Coordinator for Combatting Trafficking in Persons official. Interview with USDOL official. April 23, 2015.
- Save the Children. *Report on Conducted Action Research: Young Roma in Action*. Sarajevo; March 2014. <https://nwb.savethechildren.net/news/lyra-%E2%80%93-young-roma-action>.
- U.S. Department of State. "Bosnia and Herzegovina," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2014*. Washington, DC; June 25, 2015; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/236718.pdf>.
- U.S. Embassy- Sarajevo. *reporting, January 28, 2016*.
- UN Committee on the Rights of the Child *Concluding observations on the consolidated second to fourth periodic reports of Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted by the Committee at its sixty-first session (17 September–5 October 2012)*. Geneva November 29, 2012. http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC/C/BIH/CO/2-4&Lang=En.
- U.S. Department of State. "Bosnia and Herzegovina," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2015*. Washington, DC; July 27, 2015; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/243558.pdf>.
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics. *Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary. Total*. [accessed December 16, 2015]; <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>. Data provided is the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school. This measure is a proxy measure for primary completion. This ratio is the total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. A high ratio indicates a high degree of current primary education completion. Because the calculation includes all new entrants to last grade (regardless of age), the ratio can exceed 100 percent, due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter primary school late/early and/or repeat grades. For more information, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.
- UCW. *Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labor Surveys*. Original data from MICS 3, 2006. Analysis received December 18, 2015. Reliable statistical data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics on children's work in general are reported in this chart, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.
- U.S. Embassy- Sarajevo. *reporting, February 1, 2016*.
- USA Today. "Bosnian police seize 2 million child porn photos." USA Today, McLean, VA, March 21, 2011; World. http://www.usatoday.com/news/world/2011-03-21-bosnia-child-pornography_N.htm.
- NGO Roundtable on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Travel notes from USDOL official. April 24, 2015.
- Save the Children officials. Interview with USDOL official. April 24, 2015.
- European Commission. *Commission Staff Working Document: Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013 Progress Report, Accompanying the Document, "Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2013-2014"*. Brussels; October 16, 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2013/package/ba_rapport_2013.pdf.
- ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Direct Request Concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182) Bosnia and Herzegovina (ratification: 2001) Submitted: 2014* accessed January 11, 2013; <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11003:0::NO::>.
- UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. *Concluding observations on the second periodic report of Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Geneva; December 16, 2013. Report No. E/C.12/BIG/CO/2. http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E/C.12/BIH/CO/2&Lang=En.
- UNICEF. *Realizing the rights of Roma children and women in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslave Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia*. Geneva; 2014. http://www.unicef.org/serbia/Realizing_the_rights_of_Roma_Children_and_women.pdf.
- Kali Sara-Romani Information Center official. Interview with USDOL official. April 27, 2015.
- U.S. Embassy - Sarajevo Official E-mail communication to USDOL official. June 23, 2016.
- Council of Europe. *Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities: Third Opinion on Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Strasbourg; April 7, 2014. Report No. ACFC/OP/III(2013)003. http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/minorities/3_FCNMdocs/PDF_3rd_OP_BiH_en.pdf.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

22. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, enacted December 14, 1995. http://www.ccbh.ba/public/down/USTAV_BOSNE_I_HERCEGOVINE_engl.pdf.
23. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Labour Law of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, enacted 2003. <http://www.minoritycentre.org/library/labour-law-federation-bosnia-and-herzegovina>.
24. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Labour Law of the Republika Srpska*, enacted 2003. [source on file].
25. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Labour Law of the Brcko District*, Articles 10, 28, 41, enacted 2005. [source on file].
26. *Criminal Code of Republika Srpska, as amended (Official Gazette No 67/13)*, enacted 2013. [source on file].
27. *Criminal Code of Brcko District (BD BiH 47/11- official consolidated version, (52/11))*, unofficial translation, enacted 2013. [source on file].
28. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina 03/03 (Consolidated)*, enacted 2003. <http://www.ohr.int/ohr-dept/legal/oth-legist/doc/criminal-code-of-bih.doc>.
29. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, enacted August 1, 2003. [source on file].
30. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Criminal Code of Republika Srpska*, enacted 2003. http://www.tuzilastvobih.gov.ba/files/docs/zakoni/RS_Criminal_Code_49_03.108_04_web.pdf.
31. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Criminal Code of the Brcko District*, enacted May 28, 2003. https://www.unodc.org/tldb/pdf/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina_Criminal_Code_of_the_BRCKO_District_Full_text.pdf.
32. Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Laws: Law on the Services in the AF BiH*, Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, [online] [cited March 18, 2014]; <http://www.mod.gov.ba/dokumenti/zakoni/default.aspx?id=21739>.
33. Child Soldiers International. *Louder Than Words: An agenda for action to end state use of child soldiers*. London; September 2012. http://www.child-soldiers.org/global_report_reader.php?id=562.
34. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Framework Law On Primary and Secondary Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, No. 18/03, enacted 2003. <http://www.oscebih.org/Download.aspx?id=166>.
35. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Law on Primary Education of Republika Srpska*, enacted 2007. <http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Ministarstva/mpk/PAO/Documents/%D0%97%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%9A%D1%83%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D1%9A%D1%83%202008.pdf>.
36. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Law on Education in Primary and Secondary Schools in the Brcko District*, enacted March 27, 2008. <http://skupstinabd.ba/3-zakon/hr/Zakon%20o%20obrazovanju%20u%20osnovnim%20i%20srednjim%20s--kolama/001%2010-08%20Zakon%20o%20obrazovanju%20u%20osnovnim%20i%20srednjim%20s--kolama%20Brc--ko%20Distrikta.pdf>.
37. ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Bosnia and Herzegovina (ratification: 1993) Published: 2015*; accessed October 28, 2015; http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3183425.
38. ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Bosnia and Herzegovina (ratification 2001) Published: 2015*; accessed October 28, 2015; http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3183490.
39. U.S. Embassy- Sarajevo. *reporting, February 13, 2014*.
40. U.S. Department of State official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 9, 2014.
41. U.S. Department of State official E-mail communication to USDOL official. June 16, 2014.
42. U.S. Embassy- Sarajevo. *reporting, December 22, 2014*.
43. International Labor Organization. *Bosnia and Herzegovina- Labour Inspection Structure and Organization*, ILO, [online] March 4, 2013 [cited November 7, 2014]; http://www.ilo.org/labadmin/info/WCMS_209351/lang--en/index.htm.
44. U.S. Embassy- Sarajevo. *reporting, February 17, 2015*.
45. UNODC. "UNODC holds a workshop on analysing concrete cases of trafficking in children in Bosnia and Herzegovina." unodc.org [online] 2015 [cited November 6, 2015]; <http://www.unodc.org/southeasterneurope/>.
46. U.S. Department of State official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 8, 2015.
47. Federation Prosecutor and Anti-Trafficking Strike Force official. Interview with USDOL official. April 27, 2015.
48. U.S. Embassy- Sarajevo *reporting, January 14, 2014*.
49. U.S. Embassy- Sarajevo. E-mail communication to USDOL official. March 27, 2014.
50. Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees official. Interview with USDOL official. April 27, 2015.
51. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Strategy to Counter Trafficking in Human Beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Action Plan 2013-2015*. www.legislationline.org/documents/id/18684.
52. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Action Plan for child protection and prevention of violence against children through information-communications technologies in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2014-2015*. http://msb.gov.ba/PDF/140605_Nasilje_engleski_SG_ver2.pdf.
53. Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Council of Ministers. *Action Plan for Children 2015-2018*; June 2015. http://www.unicef.org/bih/akcijski_plan_za_djecu_EN-web.pdf.
54. Council of Europe. *Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina 2015-2017*; February 17, 2015. <https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016802eee4d>.
55. Kali Sara- Romani Information Center. *Report on the implementation of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Action Plan for addressing issues faced by the Roma in the fields of employment, housing and healthcare, Decade of Roma inclusion 2005-2015*. Sarajevo; February 13, 2013. http://www.romadecade.org/cms/upload/file/8511_file1_decade-watch-bih-2009-2011--english.pdf.
56. Decade of Roma Inclusion Secretariat Foundation. *Bosnia and Herzegovina Progress Report 2013*. Budapest; 2013. http://www.romadecade.org/cms/upload/file/9762_file3_bih-2013.pdf.
57. Tihomir Kezicek, Nedžad Jusić, Boris Pupić, and Anamarija Mirascić. *Civil Society Monitoring on the Implementation of the National Roma Integration Strategy and Decade Action Plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2012 and 2013*. Budapest, Decade of Roma Inclusion Secretariat Foundation; 2014. http://www.romadecade.org/cms/upload/file/9773_file2_bh_civil-society-monitoring-report-en-1.pdf.
58. U.S. Embassy- Sarajevo. E-mail communication to USDOL official. March 3, 2013.
59. UNICEF. *Enhancing the Social Protection and Inclusion System for Children: Program Summary (III Phase)*, UNICEF, [online] [cited March 19, 2015]; http://www.unicef.org/bih/protection_inclusion_18306.html.
60. USAID. *Implementation of the Strategy to Fight Trafficking in Persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, USAID, [online] October 15, 2014 [cited November 10, 2014]; <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/fact-sheets/implementation-strategy-fight-trafficking-persons-bosnia-and>.
61. International Center for Migration Policy Development. *Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings-Phase 2*, ICMPD, [online] [cited May 6, 2015]; <http://www.icmpd.org/Ongoing-Projects.1636.0.html>.