

ANNEX

STATISTICAL DATA ON CHILDREN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA THAT STATES PARTIES SUBMITT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLE

44. ITEM 1 (B) OF THE CONVENTION

I. General application measures

(Articles 4., 42. and 44., Item 6.)

1. Responsible ministries organised a series of the training courses on the Convention on the Right of the Child for the staff working with children and for children, but those in charge didn't keep record of the number of training sessions and number of participants.

II. Definition of the Child

(Article 1.)

2. The last census in Bosnia and Herzegovina took place in 1991. That is why there are no reliable data on number and percentage of children under 18 years of age. The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina prepared an estimate of the population with regard to their age and gender for 2007 and according to that estimate there are 745.503 children under 18 living in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

	0 to 5		6 to 17		TOTAL		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
FBiH	63.258	63.764	198.048	183.998	261.306	247.762	509.068
RS	28.747	26.381	86.972	80.447	115.719	106.828	222.547
BD	1.532	2.075	5.282	4.999	6.814	7.074	13.888
TOTAL FOR BiH	93.537	92.220	290.302	269.444	383.839	361.664	745.503

Data is less reliable due to small sample size

III. General Principles

(Articles 2., 3., 6. and 12.)

Right to Life, Survival and Development (Article 6.)

3. In accordance with the spirit of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and accompanying protocols, the legal system of BiH does not support the death penalty and therefore there are no extrajudicial, mass or arbitrary executions.

According to the available information, BiH has registered no cases of someone below the age of 18, i.e. a child, dying of HIV, malaria or polio.

Five children below the age of 18 died of infectious and parasitic diseases in 2007, out of which four were male and one female.

Nine children below the age of 18 died of respiratory diseases in 2007, out of out of which four were male and five female.

According to data from the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2006, 1,229 people died as a result of accidents and violence in BiH but as the data was not categorised by age, it is not known for sure how many children died as a result of traffic and other accidents or criminal offences or other forms of violence. However, those familiar with the circumstances on BiH are of the opinion that the number of children is likely to be below 5% of the total number. Data for 2007 and 2008 are presented in the same manner as that for 2006.

There are no registered cases that a person under the age of 18 committed suicide.

Children neglected or abused by parents (Article 12.)

4. Bosnia and Herzegovina cannot praise itself with regard to positive development of youth associations and organisations. Existing forms of organising young people include youth organisations, scouts, student organisations, cultural, artistic and sports associations. Some NGOs have gathered a certain number of children and young people around their programmes.

For example, the Youth Communication Centre is a non-governmental and non-profit organization located in Banja Luka, established in 1997 to promote values of civil society. Hundreds of children and young people were included in their decade-lasting volunteering programme.

Also, sports clubs have always gathered significant numbers of children, especially in big cities. For example, the Association of Parents in Sarajevo gathers around 100 children aged 6 – 18.

The Council for Children of Bosnia and Herzegovina made recommendations to local communities in 2006, suggesting that commissions for youth be established at the municipal level.

Establishment of independent students' councils started in 2001/2002 in primary and secondary schools. 50% of the overall number of schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina established students' councils in 2006, and this percentage increased to 95% of the total number of schools in 2007/2008, with the overall number of students' councils now totalling approximately 2000.

IV. Civil rights and freedoms

(Articles 7., 8., 13.-17. and 37. (a))

Registration of birth (Article 7.)

Year	Number of children registered in the register of births	Percentage of children registered in the register of birth
2005.	34. 627	According to the estimate approx. 95%
2006.	34.033	According to the estimate approx 95%
2007.	33.835	According to the estimate approx 95%
2008.	34.617	According to the estimate approx 95%

5. Registration in the Register of Births is regulated by the Law on Registers adopted at the entity level¹. Provisions of the Law on Registers in Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding registration into the Register of Births, deadlines for registration, and persons required to register birth of a child are identical. The only difference is in the authority that subsequently makes a decision on the birth registration. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina the jurisdiction over this matter is with police administration, while in Republika Srpska municipal authority issues a decision on subsequent registration.² The Law determines obligatory cooperation of a registrar who performs later registration, if it's different registrar.³ The RS Law determines that each child born abroad or in the Federation of BiH shall be registered in the Register of Births in the town of last joint residence of child's parents, and if parents did not have a common residence, the place of residence of one parent is registered. If this place cannot be determined or was in the Federation, the registration will be made in the Register of Births in a place of parent's birth and if parents were not born in the RS the record will be made in the appropriate Register of Births, kept in Banja Luka.⁴

The issue of registering birth of a child in the Register of Births in BD is regulated the same way as in the RS. The law determines jurisdiction of the Department for Public Register of Brčko District Government for subsequent registers, except in case when the child's parents are unknown; in that case the jurisdiction is with guardianship authority. The law also regulates the obligation of a registrar who performed the subsequent registration to notice the registrar who carried out registration after birth. A child that was born abroad or in another entity can be registered in the Register of Births in BD of BiH the same way as in the RS – based on parents' residence or their place of birth.

Birth of a child shall be registered in the Register of Births, based on oral or written **notification to a registrar, in the area where the child was born**. Birth of a child must be registered **within 15 days** from the date of birth.

Medical institution shall submit a written report to a registrar, regarding a child that was born there, and after that, within 2 months from child's birth, the authorized registrar needs to be informed about child's name. **Personal name of a child is determined by parents**, by mutual agreement, or by mother if father is unknown.

Father of a child is usually required to register birth of a child, outside the medical institution, if he is not in position to do so, or if the father is unknown, the **member of a household or a person in whose apartment the child was born should register the child's birth**, or a mother when she becomes capable of doing so. Also, **birth of a child can be registered by a person who was present during child birth**, as well as the person who was notified of a child birth

People who are, in accordance to personal name regulations, authorised to decide on child's name are obliged **to report the chosen name to the authorised registrar within 2 months from the day of birth**, in order for it to be entered into the Register of Births. Therefore it **is necessary to distinguish between registering a fact that the child was born and making an entry into the Register of Births**. While the fact of a child birth may be registered by the medical institution where the child was born, parents,

¹ Law on Registers ("RS Official Gazette" number 18/99), Law on Registers taken by Decree with legal power ("Official Gazette of FBiH" number: 20/92 and 13/94), Law on Registers ("Official Gazette of BD" number 18/02 and 29/05)

² Article 27. Law on Registers RS

³ Article 24. *ibid*

⁴ Article 33. *ibid*

members of a household, people who attended the birth, or people who were notified of the birth of a child may register the child into the Register of Birth only after the parents determine child's first name.

When parents are unknown, a child shall be registered in the Register of Births of a place where it was found, based on the decision of authorised guardianship authority. The registrar may enter into the Register of Births only data and facts that have been reported and included in the document issued by the authorised body.

If a child is not registered within the deadline of 30 days upon birth, the registrar may enter the fact of birth into the Register of Births, but only upon the decision of a competent authority for subsequent registration.

On the basis of the Register of Births, the birth certificate and other certificates shall be issued. The birth certificate contains the latest data that have been entered into the Register of Births at the moment of issuance. The other certificates are issued on the basis of the Register of Births and they contain some of the data entered into the Register of Births or some facts about the personal status of a citizen, arising from these data. Both certificates shall be issued by the registrar. The competent authority of Internal Affairs in FBiH conducts the supervision of the Registers of Births, while in the RS it is the responsibility of the police.

For the first time the BiH public heard about the problem of children not registered in the Register of Births, who were named by media "the nameless children"(from the report of the Ombudsman of the Federation BiH, Department for Children's Rights, for the year 2002). The investigation conducted by the Ombudsmen of FBiH found that there is a large number of children (not less than 6.000), born in hospitals in a period between 1992 and 2001, whose names were not entered into the Register of Births. The data in the Register of Births included date of birth, sometimes sex of a child, and the name of one parent, but not the name of a child. These errors that occurred between 1992 and 1996 were justified by war-time circumstances. Thus the failure of health institutions to register children ex officio was, justified by inexperience as a result of a fact that, due to war circumstances, delivery wards were opened and child births conducted in institutions that were not equipped for that purpose, what resulted in a failure to perform administrative work related to child's birth registration in the authorised Registry Office. Another significant factor that had an impact on the registration of children during the war was "urgent treatment" which was manifested in reduction of mother's postnatal stay in health care facilities, that operated more as war hospitals, and handing out discharge summary directly to the mother, or to the parents, with only verbal instructions on duties such as naming and registering the child. Unfortunately, there was no ex officio submission of data to the competent authority, and according to the statements of registrars, many data regarding the birth of a child given to the parents, were insufficient for a complete and accurate registering in the Register of Births.

The perceived failures regarding the registration of children at birth in the Register of Births continued even after the war. Due to above stated reasons, a series of activities on quality identification of failures and elimination of their consequences were launched at the state level in 2008.

6. The library is an organized system of printed, written, or otherwise reproduced materials and other documents, including graphic and audio-visual records, which are available to general public.

The estimated number of libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina available to children, is approx. 2000, i.e. overall number of libraries is almost matching the number of schools in BiH. Also, public libraries exist in large cities in the country and children can become their members. Children's parents are often members of public libraries, but children are those who are final users of the service.

LIBRARIES	2005.	2006.
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Books in public libraries (number)	709.906	740.017
Readers	503.527	481.917

Note: The available data presented in the table refer only to Republika Srpska for 2005 and 2006 and we have no data about the percentage of users younger than 18.

Right to protection from torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 37. (a))

7. In the reporting period, there were no reported cases of children subjected to torture nor reported cases of children subjected to cruel, inhuman or other degrading treatment or forms of punishment, including forced marriages and female circumcision.

V. Family Environment and alternative care

Family Support (Articles 5 and 18, items 1. and 2.)

8. Table 1. – Number of employees in local social protection services in the Federation of BiH from 2005 to 2007, categorised by qualifications.

XIII	EMPLOYEES IN LOCAL SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES	2005	2006	2007
1	Social worker, 4- year university degree	77	88	109
2	Social worker, 2- year university degree	140	131	132
3	Pedagogue-psychologist	11	11	19
4	Pedagogue	6	9	5
5	Psychologist	11	12	19
6	Sociologist	6	4	6
7	Lawyer, 4- year univ. degree	25	39	49
8	Lawyer, 2 -year univ. degree	41	43	40
9	Defectologist	4	2	5
10	Educator/carers	2	2	2
11	Economist, 4- year univ. degree	6	9	7
12	Economist, 2- year univ. degree	23	23	15
Σ	Professional staff – total	352	373	408
1	Administrative staff	163	151	168
2	Management	62	55	64
3	Other staff	82	73	77
Σ	Total	307	279	309
	GRAND TOTAL	659	652	717

Table 2. – Number of employees in the Department of Social Care of Brčko District from 2005 to 2007, categorised by qualifications.

XIII	EMPLOYEES IN LOCAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Social worker, 4- year university degree	1	3	4	4
2	Social worker 2- year university degree	7	7	8	8
3	Psychologist	1	1	1	1
4	Pedagogue	2	3	-	-
5	Lawyer, 2- year university degree	1	1	2	2
6	Defectologist	1	2	1	1
Σ	TOTAL professional staff	13	17	16	16
1	Administrative staff	17	21	17	20
2	Medical staff	4	4	4	-
3	Other staff	6	6	6	1
Σ	TOTAL	27	31	27	21
	GRAND TOTAL	40	48	43	37

Table 3. – Number of employees in social welfare centres and child protection and social services in Republika Srpska, data from December 2007

XIII	EMPLOYEES IN LOCAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES	
1	Social worker 4- year univ. degree	55

2	Social worker, 2- year univ. degree	113
3	Psychologist	12
4	Pedagogue	14
5	Lawyer 4- year univ. degree	25
6	Pedagogue/ psychologist	9
7	Defectologist	11
8	Sociologist	5
8	Lawyer	21
Σ	TOTAL professional staff	265

**Table 4 - Number of social welfare beneficiaries in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
2005 -2007**

I	SOCIAL WELFARE	2005	2006	2007
1.	FINANCIAL AND OTHER MATERIAL SUPPORT	49.176	45.994	51.440
a)	Permanent allowance	11.098	10.009	11.103
b)	Allowance for care rendered by other person	12.068	12.113	11.304
c)	Other material support	26.010	23.872	29.033
2.	EQUIPPING WITH SKILLS FOR LIFE AND WORK	1.724	1.571	1.350
3.	PLACEMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF SOCIAL CARE	2.430	2.013	2.747
4.	PLACEMENT IN OTHER FAMILY	1.018	1.815	918
5.	SOCIAL AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	88.812	147.144	225.715
6.	HOME CARE AND IN-HOUSE ASSISTANCE	1.884	889	1.825
	TOTAL	145.044	199.426	283.995

Table 5 - Number of beneficiaries in the area of protection of families with children in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2005-2007

II	PROTECTION OF FAMILY WITH CHILDREN	2005	2006	2007
1.	CHILD ALLOWANCE	33.807	-	54.504
2.	COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF SALARY FOR WORKING MOTHERS DURING THEIR ABSENCE FROM WORK DUE TO PREGNANCY, CHILD BIRTH AND CHILD CARE	3.329	-	4.545
3.	FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR NON-WORKING MOTHERS DURING PREGNANCY AND AFTER CHILD BIRTH /MATERNITY ALLOWANCE	7.513	-	5.757
4.	ONE-OFF ASSISTANCE FOR EQUIPMENT OF THE NEWBORN BABY	693	-	3.890

5.	ASSISTANCE IN FOOD FOR CHILDREN OF UP TO SIX MONTHS AND ADDITIONAL FOOD FOR BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS;	516	-	1.961
6.	PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL INSTITUTIONS WITH PROVIDED FOOD	2.681	-	2.481

Table 6 - Number of beneficiaries under the Law on Child Protection in Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2005-2008

II	PROTECTION OF FAMILY WITH CHILDREN	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.	CHILD ALLOWANCE	10.982	11.121	11.082	9.957
	CHILDREN BENEFICIARIES	6.255	6.295	6.231	5.927
2.	COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF SALARY FOR WORKING MOTHERS DURING THEIR ABSENCE FROM WORK DUE TO PREGNANCY, CHILD BIRTH AND CHILD CARE	63	158	151	241
3.	FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR NON-WORKING MOTHERS DURING PREGNANCY AND AFTER CHILD BIRTH /MATERNITY ALLOWANCE	918	988	1058	911
4.	ONE-OFF ASSISTANCE FOR EQUIPMENT OF THE NEWBORN BABY	589	615	672	631

Table 7 - Number of social care beneficiaries in Republika Srpska in 2006⁵

I	SOCIAL PROTECTION	2006
1.	Financial support	4570
2.	Allowance for care rendered by other person	7248
3.	Assistance in equipping with skills for work	194

⁵ Data refer to both individual beneficiaries and families- beneficiaries.

4.	Placement in Social Welfare Institution	919
5.	Placement in another institution	38
6.	Placement in another family	264
7.	In-house assistance	201
8.	Health insurance	6095
9.	One-off allowance	12897
TOTAL		32426

Source: Status and Perspectives of Development of Social Welfare System in Republika Srpska, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare RS, 2008.

Table No. 8 – Review of realized child benefits in Republika Srpska 2005-2008

Type of benefit	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008
	Number	Number	number	number
Child allowance- average number of children who received the allowance	31256	32371	33253	34197
Maternity allowance- average number of beneficiaries/mothers who received the allowance	3092	3153	3276	3130
Net salary remuneration (paid to young mothers)	1985	2355	2662	3678
Net salary remuneration for half-time work	28	32	44	55
Allowance for the equipment for a new born baby	10274	10203	10089	10396
Educational programme of children's preparation for school - kindergarten programme (number of children)	3772	3759	88	67
Meeting development needs of children (number of children)	1682	1454	1356	1482
TOTAL:	52089	53327	50768	53005

Children without parental care (Article 9., items 1.-4., Articles 21. and 25.)

9. Table No.1 –Number of children without parental care in Republika Srpska, categorised by the reason for separation from family (data from 2008)

	CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTIAL CARE	Number of beneficiaries
1	Children without both parents	170
2	Children of unknown parents	-
3	Children abandoned by parents	180
4	Children of parents deprived of parental rights	20
5	Children of parents prevented from performing parental duty	180
	TOTAL	550

Total number of beneficiaries of social welfare services in the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to data from 2005, is 102.921³, out of that 14.110 are children/ social welfare beneficiaries and 88.811 are adult beneficiaries.

Ser. No.	Category of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries		
		M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
I	CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTIAL CARE	1073	990	2063
1	Children without both parents	420	403	823
2	Children of unknown parents	29	23	52
3	Children abandoned by parents	386	343	729
4	Children of parents deprived of parental rights	22	21	43
5	Children of parents prevented from performing parental duty	216	200	416
II	SOCIALY NEGLECTED CHILDREN	800	364	1164
III	SOCIALY MALADJUSTED CHILDREN	962	275	1237
IV	CHIDLREN WHOSE DEVELOPMENT WAS HINDERED BY FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES	3524	3053	6577
V	DISABLED PERSONS			16494
1	Children			3069
2	Adults			13425

³ Source of infromation: Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Policy: The data is incomplete and it was collected from 10 responsible cantonal ministries of social and child protection.

Total number of beneficiaries of child- care services in Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2005

Ser. No.	Category of beneficiary	Number of beneficiaries		
		M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
I	CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE			
1	Children without both parents			48
2	Children of unknown parents			2
3	Children abandoned by parents			1
4	Children of parents deprived of parental rights			-
5	Children of parents prevented from performing parental duty			4
II	SOCIALY NEGLECTED AND MALADJUSTED CHILDREN			172
III	Children neglected or abused by parents			2
IV	Children whose development was hindered by family circumstances			-
V	DISABLED PERSONS (children with special needs)			-

Total number of social welfare beneficiaries in the area of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina according to data from 2006 is 72.106, out of that 59.295 are adult beneficiaries and 12.811 children/beneficiaries of social care*.

Ser. No.	Category of beneficiary	Number of beneficiaries		
		M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
I	CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE	922	898	1820
1	Children without both parents	353	368	721
2	Children of unknown parents	15	6	21
3	Children abandoned by parents	319	300	619
4	Children of parents deprived of parental rights	37	29	66
5	Children of parents prevented from performing parental duty	198	195	393
II	SOCIALY NEGLECTED CHILDREN	774	372	1146
III	SOCIALY MALADJUSTED CHILDREN	942	249	1191
IV	CHILDREN WHOSE DEVELOPMENT WAS HINDRED BY FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES	4447	4207	8654

Total number of beneficiaries of child - care services in Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2006

Ser. No.	Category of beneficiary	Number of beneficiaries		
		M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
I	CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE			
1	Children without both parents			55
2	Children of unknown parents			1
3	Children abandoned by parents			8
4	Children of parents deprived of parental rights			-
5	Children of parents prevented from performing parental duty			4
II	SOCIALY NEGLECTED AND MALADJUSTED CHILDREN			175
III	Children neglected or abused by parents			3
IV	Children whose development was hindered by family circumstances			3
V	DISABLED PERSONS (children with special needs)			-

Total number of social protection beneficiaries in the territory of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to the data from 2007 is 93.940, out of that 81.255 are adult beneficiaries and 12.685 are children, social welfare beneficiaries*.

Ser. No.	Category of beneficiary	Number of beneficiaries		
		M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
I	CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE	1014	921	1935
1	Children without both parents	390	380	770
2	Children of unknown parents	28	15	43
3	Children abandoned by parents	356	317	673
4	Children of parents deprived of parental rights	47	51	98
5	Children of parents prevented from performing parental duty	193	158	351
II	SOCIALY NEGLECTED CHILDREN	905	366	1271
III	SOCIALY MALADJUSTED CHILDREN	780	287	1067
IV	CHILDREN WHOSE DEVELOPMENT WAS HINDERED BY FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES	4728	3684	8412

Total number of social welfare beneficiaries in Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007.

Ser. No.	Category of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries		
		M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
I	CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE			
1	Children without both parents			55
2	Children of unknown parents			1
3	Children abandoned by parents			8
4	Children of parents deprived of parental rights			-
5	Children of parents prevented from performing parental duty			3
II	SOCIALY NEGLECTED AND MALADJUSTED CHILDREN			171
III	Children neglected or abused by parents			-
IV	Children whose development is hindered by family circumstances			-
V	DISABLED PERSONS (children with special needs)			58

Total number of social welfare beneficiaries in Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2008.

Ser. No.	Category of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries		
		M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
I	CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE			
1	Children without both parents			58
2	Children of unknown parents			2
3	Children abandoned by parents			10
4	Children of parents deprived of parental rights			-
5	Children of parents prevented from performing parental duty			4
II	SOCIALY NEGLECTED AND MALADJUSTED CHILDREN			166
III	Children neglected or abused by parents			-
IV	Children whose development was hindered by family circumstances			-
V	DISABLED PERSONS (children with special needs)			43

REVIEW OF INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF THE INSTITUTION	CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								
			YEAR 2005			YEAR 2006			YEAR 2007		
			F	M	TOTAL	F	M	TOTAL	F	M	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Public Institution CHILDRENS' HOME "BJELAVE" SARAJEVO		42	7	49	42	7	49	42	7	49
2.	"DOM PORODICA" ZENICA	180	48	8	56	48	8	56	48	8	56
3.	HOME FOR CHILDREN WUTHOUT PARENTAL CARE TUZLA	150	30	7	37	30	7	37	30	8	38
4.	CHILDREN'S HOME "MOSTAR" MOSTAR	100	9	6	15	9	6	15	9	6	15
5.	CHILDREN'S HOME "DUGA" GRADAČAC*		1			1			1		
6.	CHILDREN'S CENTER "MOST" ZENICA*	60	17	5	22	17	5	22	17	6	23

*Children's home "Duga" Gradačac is the institution within the public institution 'Social Welfare Centre' Gradačac and uses services of the Centre's professional staff

REVIEW OF INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE (NGOs)

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF THE INSTITUTION	CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								
			YEAR 2005			YEAR 2006			YEAR 2007		
			F	M	TOTAL	F	M	TOTAL	F	M	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	KINDERDORF INTERNACIONAL SOS DJEČIJE SELO SARAJEVO		-	-	-	-	-	-	41	12	53

2.	KINDERDORF INTERNACIONAL SOS DJEČIJE SELO GRAČANICA		20	12	32	20	12	32	22	6	28
3.	FONDATION RUDOLF WALTHER DJEČIJE SELO MIRA TURIJE LUKAVAC	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	14	55
4.	CHILDREN'S CENTRE "DUGA" KULEN VAKUF		-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	16
5.	SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL HOST COMMUNITIES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		-	-	-	-	-	-	28	9	37
6.	CHILDREN'S HOME "MAJČINO SELO" MEĐUGORJE		22	7	29	22	7	29	19	3	22

REVIEW OF CHILDREN PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF the INSTITUTION	AGE STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION								
			YEAR 2005			YEAR 2006			YEAR 2007		
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	PI CHILDREN'S HOME "BJELAVE" SARAJEVO	0-3	22	21	43	22	21	43			
		4-7	16	16	32	16	16	32			
		8-14	15	13	28	15	13	28			
		15-18	1	1	2	1	1	2			
		TOTAL	54	51	105	54	51	105	68	41	109
2.	"DOM PORODICA" ZENICA	0-3	-	-	-	9	7	16	10	5	15
		4-7	-	-	-	7	4	11	6	9	15
		8-14	-	-	-	22	19	41	20	25	45
		15-18	-	-	-	10	8	18	26	15	41
		TOTAL	-	-	-	48	38	86	62	54	116
3.	HOME FOR CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL	0-3	14	12	26	11	7	18	12	7	19

	CARE TUZLA	4-7	15	8	23	30	8	38	14	8	22
		8-14	17	16	33	12	16	28	31	18	49
		15-18	18	11	29	17	10	27	13	3	16
		TOTAL	64	47	111	70	41	111	70	36	106
4.	CHILDREN'S HOME "MOSTAR" MOSTAR	0-3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4-7	4	7	11	4	8	12	3	3	6
		8-14	8	8	16	11	5	16	13	7	20
		15-18	7	7	14	11	13	24	8	10	18
		TOTAL	20	23	43	26	26	52	24	20	44
5.	CHILDREN'S HOME "DUGA" GRADACAC*	0-3	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4
		4-7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4
		8-14	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	7	8
		15-18	1	1	2	1	7	8	5	6	11
		TOTAL	4	6	10	4	10	14	9	18	27
6.	CHILDREN'S CENTRE "MOST" ZENICA*	0-3	4	7	11	4	6	10	5	1	6
		4-7	4	4	8	1	3	4	4	4	8
		8-14	9	9	18	16	12	28	13	9	22
		15-18	3	10	13	5	2	7	8	6	14
		TOTAL	20	30	50	26	23	49	30	20	50
		GRAND TOTAL									

*Children's centre "Most" Zenica ceased to exist in 2008. Care for the children from that institution was taken over by "Dom porodica" in Zenica

REVIEW OF CHILDREN PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL
CARE from Brčko District 2005 - 2007.

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF THE INSTITUTION	AGE STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION								
			Year 2005			Year 2006			Year 2007		
			«Rada Vranješević» B.Luka «Most» Zenica			«Rada Vranješević» B.Luka «Mjedjenica» Sarajevo			«Rada Vranješević» B.Luka «Mjedjenica» Sarajevo		
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	-«Rada Vranješević» Banja Luka - «Most»Zenica -Children's home «Mjedjenica» Sarajevo	0-3									
		4-7		1			1			1	
		8-14	2	1		2					
		15-18		1			2		1	1	
			2	3	5	2	3	5	1	2	3

REVIEW OF CHILDREN PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL
CARE from Brčko District 2008

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF THE INSTITUTION	AGE STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION								
			YEAR 2008								
			«Rada Vranješević» B.Luka «Mjedjenica» Sarajevo								
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	-«Rada Vranješević» Banja Luka -Children's home «Mjedjenica» Sarajevo	0-3									
		4-7									
		8-14		1							
		15-18	1								

			1	1	2						
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REVIEW OF CHILDREN PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE (NGOs)

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF THE INSTITUTION	AGE STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION								
			YEAR 2005			YEAR 2006			YEAR 2007		
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	KINDERDORF INTERNACIONAL SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE SARAJEVO	0-3	2	1	3	1	4	5	1	3	4
		4-7	6	10	16	7	7	14	2	4	6
		8-14	34	29	63	36	31	67	30	28	58
		15-18	10	10	20	12	12	24	24	22	46
			52	50	102	56	54	110	57	57	114
2.	KINDERDORF INTERNACIONAL SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE GRAČANICA	0-3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
		4-7	6	10	16	6	10	16	3	4	7
		8-14	25	20	45	25	20	45	25	25	50
		15-18	10	9	19	10	9	19	14	9	23
			42	40	82	42	40	82	44	39	83
3.	FOUNDATION RUDOLF WALTHER CHILDREN'S VILLAGE MIRA TURRIJE LUKAVAC	0-3	4	-	4	4	-	4	2	2	4
		4-7	14	7	21	14	7	21	6	3	9
		8-14	18	32	50	18	32	50	34	30	64
		15-18	13	14	27	13	14	27	9	20	29
			49	53	102	49	53	102	51	55	106

4.	CHILDREN'S CENTRE "DUGA" KULEN VAKUF	0-3	-	-	-	6	11	17	11	3	14
		4-7	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	1	2
		8-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	7	16	23	12	4	16
5.	SOCIO – PEDAGOGICAL HOST COMMUNITIES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0-3	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	2
		4-7	13	8	21	8	7	15	4	12	16
		8-14	20	16	36	21	18	39	24	25	49
		15-18	13	13	26	8	4	12	8	8	16
			30	37	84	39	29	68	37	46	83
6.	CHILDREN'S HOME "MAJČINO SELO" MEĐUGORJE	0-3	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-
		4-7	-	-	-	6	5	11	3	4	7
		8-14	-	-	-	15	12	27	21	11	32
		15-18	-	-	-	3	7	10	4	9	13
			-	-	-	27	25	52	28	24	52

REVIEW OF CHILDREN PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE (NGOs) from Brčko District 2005-2007

Ser. No.	NAME and PLACE OF THE INSTITUTION	AGE STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION								
			YEAR 2005			YEAR 2006			YEAR 2007		
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3									
1.	KINDERDORF INTERNACIONAL SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE SARAJEVO	0-3		1							
		4-7					1			1	
		8-14					1				
		15-18	1	1						1	
			1	2	3		2	2		2	2

REVIEW OF CHILDREN PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE (NGOs) from Brčko District in 2008

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF THE INSTITUTION	AGE STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION								
			YEAR 2008								
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3									
1.	KINDERDORF INTERNACIONAL SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE SARAJEVO	0-3									
		4-7		1							
		8-14									
		15-18		1							
				2	2						

REVIEW OF ADOPTED CHILDREN IN THE FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Ser. No.	CANTON	ADOPTED CHILDREN											
		YEAR 2005				YEAR 2006				YEAR 2007			
		complete	incomplete	TOTAL 3+4	By foreign citizens	complete	incomplete	TOTAL 7+8	By foreign citizens	complete	incomplete	TOTAL 11+12	By foreign citizens
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	UNA - SANA	7	4	11	1					10	-	10	-
2.	POSAVINA	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
3.	TUZLA	8	1	9	1	5	-	5	5	5	3	8	1
4.	ZENICA- DOBOJ	8	2	10	-	3	2	5	-	6	1	7	-
5.	BOSNA- PODRINJE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	CENTRAL BOSNIA	1	2	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7.	HERZEGOVINA - NERETVA	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	2	-	2	-
8.	WEST HERZEGOVINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	SARAJEVO	9	3	12	-	3	2	5	-	12	1	13	2
10.	CANTON 10.	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	TO TA L IN TH E FE DE RA TI O N OF Bo sni a an d He rze go	40	13	53	3	20	5	25	5	36	5	41	3

	vin a												
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REVIEW OF ADOPTED CHILDREN IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA FROM 2005 TO 2007

Ser. No.		ADOPTED CHILDREN											
		YEAR 2005				YEAR 2006				YEAR 2007			
		complete	incomplete	TOTAL 3+4	by foreign citizens	complete	incomplete	TOTAL 7+8	by foreign citizens	complete	incomplete	TOTAL 11+12	by foreign citizens
1.	Republika Srpska			22	-			16	2			14	4

REVIEW OF ADOPTED CHILDREN IN BRČKO DISTRICT 2005 – 2007

Ser. No.		ADOPTED CHILDREN											
		YEAR 2005				YEAR 2006				YEAR 2007			
		Complete	incomplete	TOTAL 3+4	by foreign citizens	complete	incomplete	TOTAL 7+8	by foreign citizens	complete	incomplete	TOTAL 11+12	by foreign citizens
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	BRČKO DISTRICT	-	3	3	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	-

REVIEW OF ADOPTED CHILDREN IN BRČKO DISTRICT IN 2008

Ser. No.		ADOPTED CHILDREN											
		YEAR 2008											
		complete	incomplete	TOTAL 3+4	by foreign citizens	complete	incomplete	TOTAL 7+8	by foreign citizens	complete	incomplete	TOTAL 11+12	by foreign citizens
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	BRČKO DISTRICT	2	-	2	-								

VI. Basic health and social care

Children with disability (Article 23.)

DISABLED CHILDREN - civilian invalides BELOW 18 years OF AGE data for DEC
2008

Women	Personal disability allowance					Supplement for aid and assistance by another person		Allowance for orthopaedic support
	1.group	2.group	3.group	4.group	5.group	1.group	2.group	1.group
UNA-SANA CANTON	79	3	16	16	23	67	32	58
POSAVINA CANTON	12	6	0	2	4	13	9	8
TUZLA CANTON	134	26	39	25	30	122	90	107
ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON	96	11	13	8	14	87	28	69
BOSNIA-PODRINJE CANTON	9	1	4	1	4	9	6	6
CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON	76	14	16	10	24	80	25	62
HERZEGOVINA - NERETVA CANTON	69	13	4	4	11	67	27	51
WEST HERZEGOVINA CANTON	30	6	5	5	10	28	19	27
CANTON SARAJEVO	149	12	35	16	34	129	83	88
CANTON 10	18	3	1	4	7	19	4	15
TOTAL	672	95	133	91	161	621	323	491

Men	Personal disability allowance					Supplement for aid and assistance by another person		Allowance for orthopaedic support
	1.group	2.group	3.group	4.group	5.group	1.group	2.group	1.group
UNA-SANA CANTON	114	5	20	18	25	101	37	78
POSAVINA CANTON	14	4	4	3	2	16	9	12
TUZLA CANTON	212	27	49	42	44	186	124	136
ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON	127	11	12	10	22	130	30	88
BOSNIA-PODRINJE CANTON	17	1	3	3	4	13	7	11

CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON	108	16	24	10	34	110	40	79
HERZEGOVINA - NERETVA CANTON	96	25	14	7	34	99	58	61
WEST HERZEGOVINA CANTON	31	8	18	0	18	36	36	27
CANTON SARAJEVO	232	9	36	25	45	197	106	114
CANTON 10	18	5	7	2	3	22	10	13
TOTAL	969	111	187	120	231	910	457	619

TOTAL (women, men)	Personal disability allowance					Supplement for aid and assistance by another person		Allowance for orthopaedic support
	1.group	2.group	3.group	4.group	5.group	1.group	2.group	1.group
UNA-SANA CANTON	193	8	36	34	48	168	69	136
POSAVINA CANTON	26	10	4	5	6	29	18	20
TUZLA CANTON	346	53	89	67	74	308	215	244
ZENICA-DOBOJCANTON	223	22	25	18	36	217	58	157
BOSNIA-PODRINJE CANTON	26	2	7	4	8	22	13	17
CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON	184	30	40	20	58	190	65	141
HERZEGOVINA - NERETVA CANTON	165	38	18	11	45	166	85	112
WEST HERZEGOVINA CANTON	61	14	23	5	28	64	55	54
CANTON SARAJEVO	381	21	71	41	79	326	189	202
CANTON 10	36	8	8	6	10	41	14	28
TOTAL	1641	206	321	311	392	1531	781	1111

REVIEW OF SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF THE INSTITUTION	CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
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			YEAR 2005			YEAR 2006			YEAR 2007		
			F	M	TOTAL	F	M	TOTAL	F	M	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	INSTITUTE FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE PAZARIĆ		-	-	-	83	11	94	89	13	102
2.	INSTITUTE FOR CARE OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS FOJNICA-DRIN		-	-	-	116	18	134	84	25	109

REVIEW OF CHILDREN PLACED IN THE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Ser. No.	NAME AND SEAT OF THE INSTITUTION	AGE STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION								
			YEAR 2005			YEAR 2006			YEAR 2007		
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	INSTITUTE FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN PAZARIĆ	3-18	-	-	-	17	16	33	15	16	31
			-	-	-	17	16	33	15	16	31
2.	INSTITUTE FOR CARE OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS FOJNICA-DRIN	0-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		4-18	-	-	-	21	18	39	19	14	33
			-	-	-	21	18	39	20	14	34

REVIEW OF CHILDREN IN SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF THE INSTITUTION	AGE STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION								
			YEAR 2005			YEAR 2006			YEAR 2007		
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Home for children with impaired development in Prijedor	3-18	18	-	18	14	-	14	15	-	15
			18	-	18	14	-	14	15	-	15
2.	Institute for protection of female children and young people Višegrad	0-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4-18	-	4	4	-	7	7	-	7	7
			-	4	4	-	7	7	-	7	7

REVIEW OF CHILDREN PLACED IN SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN BRČKO DISTRICT of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2005-2007

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF THE INSTITUTION	AGE STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION								
			YEAR 2005			YEAR 2006			YEAR 2007		
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Home for children and young people with impaired development Prijedor	3-18	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
			1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

REVIEW OF CHILDREN PLACED IN THE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL
NEEDS IN BRČKO DISTRICT of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2008

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF INSTITUTION	AGE STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION								
			YEAR 2008								
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Home for children and young people with impaired development Prijedor	3-18	1	-	-						
			1	-	-						

The percentage of children who are of primary school entry age and who are attending primary school is 91%. 11% of children who are of secondary school age are attending primary school, and they should already be in the secondary school. There is a significant difference between boys and girls, where there is a higher percentage of boys attending lower level of education that they should (12%), compared to girls (9%). Out of the total number of children who enrolled in the first grade, nearly 100% will reach the fifth grade (99,7%). It is worth noting that this number includes the children who are repeating the same grade and who eventually reach the fifth grade. There are no significant differences in terms of sex, geographic location and level of mother's education. At the time of the survey, 90% of children attending final grade of primary school enrolled secondary school in the previous year. Overall 62% of children of secondary school age are attending secondary school. Children attend secondary school more often in urban areas (70%) than in other areas (57%). Ratio of girls and boys in primary and secondary is known as Gender Parity Index (GPI). GPI for primary school is 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. However, the indicator drops to 0.96 for secondary education. (source: MICS 2006)

Health and medical services (Article 24.)

Number of stillbirths in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Stillbirths	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TOTAL	98	109	123	110	105	130
Male	60	72	70	69	62	73
Female	38	3	53	41	43	57

Infant deaths by sex, infant death rates in Republika Srpska

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007.
TOTAL	64	61	37	50	38
Male	32	43	20	31	18
Female	32	18	17	19	20
Infant deaths per 1000 livebirths	6,1	5,7	3,6	4,8	3,8

Infant deaths by sex in the Federation BiH

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TOTAL	245	202	190	194	205	193
Male	138	122	107	113	127	114
Female	107	80	83	81	78	79

Mortality in children under 5 years of age in the Federation of BiH

Mortality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Under 1 year	245	202	190	194	205
1	9	13	16	18	12
2	7	11	4	3	8
3	6	7	6	6	3
4	8	7	4	4	3
5	7	3	4	5	4

	MICS indicator		%
Low birth weight	9	Newborns with low birth weigh	4,5FBiH
			4,5 RS
	10	Newborns weighed at birth	98,7 FBiH
			99,6 RS

According to the results of the MICS survey from 2006, overall 99 percent of newborns were weighed at birth (MICS indicator 10) and around 5 percent of newborns are estimated to have been born with birth weight less than 2,500 grams.(MICS indicator 9). The rate of low birth weight does not exhibit significant variation between urban and other areas nor in terms of mother's education level.

Percentage of moderately and severely malnourished children, weights loss and stunting of growth;

	MICS indicator	MDG indicator		%
Nutrition status	6	4	Prevalence of undernutrition	0,7
	7		Prevalence of stunting	2,4
	8		Prevalence of malnutrition	1,0

Almost one in fifty children (3%) under 5 years of age in the Federation of BiH are malnourished, 2 percent of whom are moderately malnourished, while 0.7 percent are classified as severely malnourished. Boys are more likely to be malnourished than girls, more in urban than other areas.

Around 9 percent of children are stunted or too short for their age, with no significant difference between boys and girls; situation is similar in urban and other areas.

Around 5 percent of children are underweight, boys slightly more than girls, more in urban than is rural areas (Source: MICS 2006).

There are 0,3 % moderately underweight children for their age in Republika Srpska, whilst there were no registered cases of severely underweight children. Every 13th child is moderately shorter for their age, whilst every 37th child is seriously short for their age. Girls are more likely to be shorter than boy, as well as infants aged 36-47 months. Around 2,6% of children are moderately underweight compared to their height, and 0,3% of children are seriously underweight compared to their height. Large percentage (23,3%) of children is overweight – their weight compared to their height is two standard deviations above median for the reference population (source: MICS 2006)

Percentage of households without sanitary facilities and access to safe drinking water

Population with access to an improved water source are people who use any of the following sources: house connections (house, garden or yard), public standpipes, wells/boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater collections. Bottled water is considered improved water source unless water for other uses, such as for washing hands and cooking, is available from an improved source. Overall, 99 percent of the population is using an improved source of drinking water – with equal percentages in urban and rural areas. (source: MICS 2006)

Around 97 percent of population is using an improved source of drinking water in Republika Srpska. Very small number of households is adequately treating drinking water (3,7%), and the most common method of treatment is boiling water. Around 92,6% of the RS population live in households that are using improved sanitation facilities. This percentage is 98,3 in urban and 89,7 in other areas.

	MICS indicator	MDG indicator		%
Water and sanitation	11	30	Using improved drinking water sources	99,5
	13		Treating water	8,0
	12	31	Using improved sanitation facilities	93,0

Percent of children below age of 1 vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles

According to the Immunisation schedule, combined MMR vaccine (vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella) is given to children at full 12, so practically at 13 months of age. .

Apart from these basic antigens, two new antigens have been introduced in the primary series, with three i.e. two doses of HIB vaccine, protecting children from HIB and three doses of HEP vaccine, protecting children from viral hepatitis Type B. The new antigens were introduced into the Programme in 2003 (Hib vaccine) and 2004 (HepB vaccine).

Overall, 94 percent of children between 18 and 29 months of age have received BSG vaccine before their first birthday, whereas the first dose of DPT was given to 91 percent. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 84 percent for the second dose and 74 percent for the third dose.

Similarly, 91 percent of children received Polio 1 by 12 months of age and this declines to 75 percent by the third dose. MMR immunization coverage by 18 months of age is lower than for the other vaccines at 72 percent. The percentage of children who received all eight recommended vaccines by their first birthday is 58%. (source: MICS 2006).

Overall 97% of children between 18 and 29 months of age have received BCG vaccine before their first birthday, whereas the first dose of DTP was given to 97 % of children in Republika Srpska. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DTP to 91 percent for the second dose and 83 % for the third dose. 91% of children received OPV vaccine by 12 months of age and this declines to 92% for the second and 85% for the third dose.

	MICS indicator	MDG indicator		%
Immunization coverage	25	15	BCG immunization coverage	94,4
	26		DTP immunization coverage	74,3
	27		Polio immunization coverage	74,6
	28		Morbile immunization coverage	72,0
	31		Fully immunized children	57,9

Maternal mortality rates and main causes

One person died in 2007 of complications resulting from pregnancy, labour and puerperium.

Pregnant women having access to and using antenatal and postnatal care

Coverage of antenatal care (provided by a doctor, medical nurses or midwife) is high in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with all women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy (99%).

Nearly all women (99%) aged 15-49 who gave birth in the last two years, received antenatal care by professional health care providers. Around 98% of services were provided by doctors and around 1% by nurses/midwives.

Nearly all women aged 15-49 that gave birth in the last two years had antenatal care visits, 97% had blood tests, 95% had their blood pressure measured, 97% had urine testing, and 94% had their weight measured. There is a slight difference between urban and other areas (96%vs. 99%). There are no differences by age and level of education.(source: MICS 2006)

Around 99,4 % of women in Republika Srpska had at least one examination by a doctor during their pregnancy, and almost all deliveries in the RS (99,8%) were assisted by skilled attendants, out of that 6% with assistance of a midwife and other with assistant of a medical doctor.

	MICS indicator	MDG Indicator		%
Maternal and newborn health	20	17	Antenatal care	98,6
	44		Content of antenatal care	98,6
	4		Skilled attendance at delivery	99,5
	5		Deliveries in health institutions	99,6

Proportion of institutional deliveries

Around 99% percent of births, according to the MICS findings, were delivered with assistance of skilled attendants. There is no difference between urban and other areas. More educated mothers are, greater possibility is that they will deliver their babies with assistance of skilled attendants, but there are no significant differences.

Proportion of mothers who exclusively breastfeed and length of breastfeeding period

Every other woman in the Federation of BiH started breastfeeding their infants within one hour of birth (51 percent), equally in urban (52%) and other (51%) area. More than two thirds of women (83%) started breastfeeding within one day of birth, equally in urban and other areas (82 % vs. 83%).

Approximately 22 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed. At age 6-9 months, 19.percent of children are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. 34 percent of children at age 12-15 months are still breastfeeding whilst only 13 percent of children are still

breastfeeding at age 20-23 months. Girls and boys aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed to an equal degree.

Women with secondary education are more likely to breastfeed their children (29%). %.(source: MICS 2006)

Approximately 7,6 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed in Republika Srpska. At age 6-9 months, 43,2 percent of children are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. 11 percent of children at age 12-15 months are still breastfeeding whilst only 5 percent of children are still breastfeeding at age 20-23 months. Boys are more often exclusively breastfed than girls.

	MICS indicator	MDG indicator		%
Breastfeeding	45		Timely initiation of breastfeeding	51,2
	15		Exclusive breastfeeding rate	21,8
	16		Continued breastfeeding rate	33,8
			12-15 months	13,1
			20-23 months	19,2
	17		Timely complementary feeding rate	
	18		Frequency of complementary feeding	17,4
	19		Adequately fed infants	19,5

Number/percentage of children infected with HIV/AIDS

One child has been infected with HIV and it is regularly monitored.

Number/percentage of children living with relatives, in foster families, institutions and in the street

Overall 91% of children aged 0-17 in surveyed households live with both parents. 6% live only with mother, while 2% live only with father. In 5% cases one or both parents have died. The survey revealed that 0,1% of children lost both parents (source: MICS 2006)

In Republika Srpska, 0,4% of children do not live with their biological parents and 4,3% of children lost one or both parents. Nearly every 10th child in Republika Srpska does not live with both parents. Very small number of children aged 10-14 lost both parents (0,1%).

VII. Education, leisure and cultural activities

Education, including vocational education (Article 28.)

According to the last population census in Bosnia and Herzegovina, conducted in 1991, 9,9% of population was illiterate. The results of the Living standard Measurement Study (UNDP, 2001) indicated that 5% of population of Bosnia and Herzegovina was illiterate. So it is obvious that at the moment there is no reliable data on literacy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Also, there is no reliable data on educational structure of population. According to the Household Spending Survey in BiH (UNDP, 2004), 8,7% of population in BiH have no education at all. 34,9% of population has elementary education; 49,7% of population has secondary education; 5,1% higher education; 4,3% of population has university education.

According to the MICS Survey (UNDP, 2006), 9 percent of population is attending pre-school and percent of enrolment in primary school in BiH is 97,2%.

The enrolment rate of young people in secondary education in BiH is 76.2%, of which only 54% complete secondary school in the foreseen timeframe.

The enrolment rate of young people in higher education is only 24%

Statistical indicators by education level

According to the report of the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia Herzegovina (Education Statistics, First Release No 1/2007) situation of education in Bosnia and Herzegovina is as follows:

Pre-school education

	School year: 2005	School year: 2006
Total number of preschool institutions	193	197
Total number of employees	2.167	2.180
Total number of children	12.989	13.384
Total number of girls	6.112	6.299

Primary/elementary schools

	School year: 2004/2005	School year: 2005/2006
Total number of schools (eights year education and nine year education)	1 8 8	.888

	7	
Total number of classes	16.396	16.443
Total number of combined classes	1.863	1.497
Total number of teachers	22.136	22.258
Total number of temporary teachers	3.954	3.858
Total number of pupils	380.696	374.725
Total number of female pupils out of total number of pupils	184.872	182.319

Primary education for children with special needs

	School year: 2004/2005	School Year: 2005/2006
Total number of schools for children with special needs	66	64
Total number of classes	217	211
Total number of combined classes	89	82
Total number of teachers	306	316
Total number of temporary teachers	59	54
Total number of pupils	1.370	1.261
Total number of female pupils out of total number of pupils	580	498

Secondary education

	School year: 2004/2005	School Year: 2005/2006
Total number of secondary schools	303	304
Total number of classes	6.052	6.021

Total number of teachers	11.184	11.167
Total number of pupils	164.743	162.434
Total number of female pupils	81.985	80.976
Total number of pupils who completed secondary education	44.773	43.363

Higher education

	School year 2004/2005	School year 2005/2006.
Number of higher education institutions	113	137
Total number of students	84.475	91.201
Number of enrolled full-time students	62.233	66.939
Number of enrolled part-time students	22.242	24.262
Number of graduated students	8.127	10.003

There is no reliable data on the number of students who graduate within the expected timeframe. It is estimated that, on average, students study for 5-7 before their graduation. Large number of students leave their studies, mainly after the first year of studies.

There were overall 298 Masters of Science, Specialists and 9 Doctors of Science in 2005. The number of Masters of Science and Specialists increased to 315 and doctors of science to 126 in 2006.

Therefore, when it comes to inclusion into education system, there are obvious differences between certain levels and lagging behind compared to average inclusion in most European countries, especially when it comes to pre-school education and high school education. On the other hand, high and long-lasting unemployment of those with secondary education imposes the question of application of the gained knowledge and its adaptability to the labour market.

According to data of the Agency for Statistics BiH, the situation in the school year: 2006/2007 was as follows:

Pre-school education 2006/2007

	BiH	FBiH	RS	DB
Number of institutions	197	128	67	2
Number of children	13.384	8.029	5.135	220
Number of girls	6.299	3.755	2.436	108

Number of employees	2.180	1.329	818	33
Number of teachers	1.016	644	354	18
Number of female teachers	960	595	347	18

Number of children per educator is 13 in Bosnia and Herzegovina (12 children per educator in FBiH and Brčko District and 15 children per educator in RS).

Primary/elementary education 2006/2007

	BiH	FBiH	RS	DB
EIGHT YEAR EDUCATION				
Number of schools	1.122	1.086	-	36
Number of classes	8.670	8.305	-	365
Number of pupils	202.468	195.027	-	7.741
Number of female pupils	98.530	94.899	-	3.631
Number of teachers	12.766	12.284	-	492
NINE YEAR EDUCATION				
Number of schools	186	-	186	-
Number of classes	7.941	2.141	5.800	-
Number of pupils	164.928	48.759	116.169	-
Number of female pupils	80.464	23.789	56.675	-
Number of teachers	10.191	2.157	8.034	-

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS 2006/2007

	BiH	FBiH	RS	BD
EIGHT YEAR EDUCATION				
Number of schools	37	35	-	2
Number of classes	120	111	-	9
Number of pupils	662	635	-	27
Number of female pupils	266	252	-	14

Number of repeaters	28	6	-	22
Number of teachers	204	198	-	6
NINE YEAR EDUCATION				
Number of schools	26	-	26	-
Number of classes	81	7	74	-
Number of pupils	474	30	444	-
Number of female pupils	182	11	171	-
Number of repeaters	6	-	6	-
Number of teachers	101	20	81	-

SECONDARY EDUCATION 2006/2007

	BiH	FBiH	RS	DB
Number of schools	304	208	92	4
Number of classes	6.048	4.034	1.867	147
Number of pupils	160.497	106.793	50.046	3.658
Number of female pupils	80.054	53.004	25.232	1.818
Number of repeaters	3.229	2.349	844	36
Number of teachers	11.414	8.006	3.160	248

8.127 students graduated in 2005, 10.003 students graduated in 2006 and 12.199 students graduated in 2007.

Average teacher-student ratio – teaching staff

Teaching in primary schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina is carried out in central schools and branch schools. Branch schools (mostly lower grades of primary school) are located in rural areas and teaching is mainly carried out in combined classes.

Due to lack of space, teaching in most primary and secondary schools is organised in two shifts, while some schools in some highly populated areas even operate in three shifts. This presents an obstacle to development of schools as places where children spend full-day, learning and participating in extracurricular activities, as well as an obstacle to its relation with local community.

There were 22.544 teachers employed in primary education institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the school year 2006/2007. This shows ratio of 17 students per teacher. There are 316 teachers in primary education institutions for children with special needs, and that

represents an average of four students per teacher. 11.167 teachers are employed in secondary school institutions, and that is an average of 15 students per teacher.

On one hand, this indicates that it is possible to achieve adequate quality of teaching, given that the number of students per teacher is rather small, but on the other hand, it also points out at a high level of expenses in education.

Number of teachers without adequate qualifications is constantly falling. There is still a lack of foreign language teachers, math teachers, art teachers and teachers of some other specialised subjects, in some regions. There is an evident shortage of young assistants at institutions of higher education and full time professors and assistants at universities that were established over the past few years.

At the moment, training of teachers is not standardised. They are not systematically licensed as professionals in their area, neither any financial or other instruments have been developed that would encourage quality improvement of their work on the basis of competition.

Note:

Lack of statistical data and relevant indicators about education in Bosnia and Herzegovina represents a main obstacle to setting specific development objectives in the area of education and monitoring their implementation. A short term objective is to consolidate the existing statistical data from the statistical institutions in Republika Srpska, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Education authorities will, in cooperation with institutes of statistics in Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, develop education statistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with EUROSTAT procedures and requirements. Also, the need for statistical indicators must be based on development objectives set out in this strategic document.

Establishment of the EMIS (Education management information system) has started through a project financed through World Bank loan funds, but this project has not been fully realized in the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Therefore, before anything else, it is necessary to coordinate further development of statistics, taking into account the infrastructure that was somewhat established through the EMIS. Main guidelines in the process of coordination should be in compliance with EUROSTAT methodologies and indicators.

Experts in statistical institutions will support development of the EMIS in order to define basic data produced by schools in accordance with international definitions.

Given that the next population census in Bosnia and Herzegovina is planned, according to EUROSTAT recommendations, for the year 2011, statistical institutions will have to prepare assessments with regard to the number of children and young people in different age groups, in order to ensure the necessary basis for planning education and school networks.

VIII. Special Protection Measures

Children - refugees (Article 22.)

21. The number of internally displaced children was 25.834 on 31.12.2008, out of that 12.865 were girls and 12.969 were boys.

There is no data on internally displaced children not attending school and not being covered by health care, neither any data on them attending school and being covered by health care. A more precise formulation may be given after a public debate.

Children in armed conflicts (Article 38.), including physical and psychological recovery and re-socialization (Article 39.)

22. With regard to Article 38 – children in armed conflict – all relevant data was presented and explained in the Initial Report on the Implementation of the Facultative Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Children in Armed Conflicts that was adopted by the Council of Ministers of BiH in June 2008 and submitted to the Committee.

REVIEW OF CIVILIAN WAR VICTIMS WHO HAVE SUFFERED PHYSICAL DAMAGE DUE TO EXPLOSIONS OF LEFTOVER AMUNITION FOLLOWING THE WAR IN THE FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, SITUATION ON DEC 30 2005:

CIVILIAN WAR VICTIMS							
FROM 31.12.1995 TO 30.12.2005.							
CANTON	DIED		TOTAL 2+3	WOUNDED		TOTAL 5+6	GRAND TOTAL 4+7
	F	M		F	M		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNA-SANA CANTON	35	39	74	73	68	141	215
POSAVINA CANTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUZLA CANTON	46	56	102	24	56	80	182
ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON	17	46	63	14	48	62	125
BOSNIA-PODRINJE CANTON	0	1	1	0	7	7	8
CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON	2	25	27	0	41	41	68
HERZEGOVINA - NERETVA CANTON	2	6	8	9	11	20	28
WEST HERZEGOVINA CANTON*	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
CANTON SARAJEVO	8	32	40	11	49	60	100
CANTON 10	3	2	5	2	36	38	43

TOTAL IN THE FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	113	208	321	133	317	450	771
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- There is no regular data maintenance

**REVIEW OF CIVILIAN WAR VICTIMS - CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE – WITH
PHYSICAL DAMAGE OF 100% TO 60%, SITUATION ON 31.12.2005**

CHILDREN-CIVILIAN WAR VICTIMS ASSESSED TO SUFFER FROM 100% TO 60% DAMAGE						
CANTON	0-6 years	7-14 years	15-18 years	F	M	Number of children CWV
UNA-SANA CANTON	0	11	21	10	22	32
POSAVINA CANTON	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUZLA CANTON	0	12	15	3	24	27
ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON	0	7	14	12	9	21
BOSNIA-PODRINJE CANTON	0	0	6	1	5	6
CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON	1	8	17	14	12	26
HERZEGOVINA - NERETVA CANTON	0	3	15	5	13	18
WEST HERZEGOVINA CANTON*	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANTON SARAJEVO	0	7	35	22	20	42
CANTON 10	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL IN THE FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	1	48	123	67	105	172

* There is no regular data maintenance

Juvenile justice (Article 40.)

According to the information prepared by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina on juvenile delinquency in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 2007, compared with indicators for 2005 and 2006, the situation is as follows::

The number of registered juvenile delinquents in 2005 was 2.603.

The number of registered juvenile delinquents in 2006 was 2.753.

The number of registered juvenile delinquents in 2007 was 2.640.

The number of juvenile murders committed in 2007 was 6 (3 in Republika Srpska, 1 in Brčko District and 2 in the FBiH – Sarajevo). Only 1 out of the 6 murders was murder by negligence.

The most common criminal offences are acts against property (90%). A small number of acts were acts against life and physical integrity and criminal offences against public peace and order.

1. The number of juveniles against whom legal measures have been taken by courts and prosecutor's office:

Year	Proposed corrective measures			Court decisions			Discontinuances*
	measures	institutional	non-institutional	measures	institutional	non-institutional	
2005.	7	19	658	1	14	508	150
2006.	4	28	737		24	597	140
2007.	6	32	536	4	27	480	56

* The number of discontinuances includes discontinuance of preparatory proceedings as well as discontinuance of court decisions. Prosecutors' offices in the FBiH were mostly proposing non-institutional measures against juvenile offenders in 2005, 2006. and 2007 (measures of intensified supervision by a competent social care body and by parents) and only in 4% of cases they were proposing institutional measures; courts imposed the educational measure of committal to a disciplinary centre for juveniles in 0,88% of cases, upon proposals by prosecutors. The courts mostly accepted such proposals, although there is a relatively high percentage of discontinuances, both of preparatory proceedings as well as of courts decisions.

2. The number of juveniles against whom legal measures have been taken by courts and prosecutor's office in Republika Srpska:

Year	Proposed corrective measures			Court decisions			Discontinuances*
	measures	institutional	non-institutional	measures	institutional	non-institutional	
2005.	8	12	652	8	12	534	118
–							
2007.							

* The number of discontinuances includes discontinuances of preparatory proceedings as well as discontinuances of court decisions.

Prosecutors' offices in Republika Srpska were also mostly proposing non-institutional measures against juvenile offenders in 2005, 2006 and 2007, in only 1,78% cases they proposed institutional measures and in 1,19% cases a punishment of juvenile imprisonment. The courts accepted such proposals and adopted decisions, with 17,5% of suspensions during preparatory procedures or upon court's order.

3. The number of juveniles against whom legal measures have been taken by courts and prosecutors' office in Brčko District:

Period:	Proposals corrective measure	Court decision	Discontinuances*
2005 – 2007	107	102	58*

* The number of discontinuances includes discontinuances of preparatory proceedings as well as discontinuances of court decisions from before that were processed in 2005.

The Prosecutors' office in Brčko District was mostly proposing non-institutional measures against juvenile offenders and the court was accepting such proposals and issuing adequate court decisions. There was a very small percentage of proposed and accepted non-institutional measures and cases of juvenile imprisonment in Brčko District.

4. The number of juveniles processed by the Prosecutor's Office and the Court of BiH:

Period:	Type of criminal offence	Ongoing	Transferred	Rejected	Incompetence
2005 –	Forging money	44	25	9	6
2007	Smuggling	8	3	1	

During the said period, the Prosecutor's Office of BiH and the Court of BiH were addressing juvenile delinquency in accordance with the Criminal Code: two criminal offences – money forging and smuggling, including human smuggling and trafficking. It is interesting that out of the total number of reported cases, 45,83% of cases were transferred, rejected or the Prosecutor's Office or the Court declared incompetence.

Prosecutor's offices usually propose and courts impose measures of intensified supervision by a competent social care body and, given the current socio-economic situation in the state, this represents improvement and change in a positive direction.

The Strategy Against Juvenile Delinquency in BiH (2006 – 2010) identifies alternative measures as one specific strategic objective that would ensure that there is a possibility for juvenile offenders in all phases -from the moment they broke the law, during preparatory proceedings, trial and after the verdict – to use alternative models of community work, aimed at their rehabilitation and reintegration into society. The Decree on Application of Corrective Recommendations was adopted in the first half of 2009 in the Federation of BiH and its full implementation is expected in the second half of 2009. The same decree is expected to be adopted in the Republika Srpska in September 2009, when its implementations should also start taking place.

REVIEW OF STAFF WORKING IN THE CORRECTIVE INSTITUTION FOR BOYS AND MALE ADOLESCENTS "HUM"

Ser. No.	NAME AND PLACE OF INSTITUTION	CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		
			YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006	YEAR 2007

			F	M	TO TA L	F	M	TO TA L	F	M	TO TA L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	CORRECTIVE INSTITUTION FOR BOYS AND MALE ADOLESCENTS "HUM" SARAJEVO	24	-	-	-	8	10	18	8	10	18

**REVIEW OF CHILDREN PLACED IN THE IN THE CORRECTIVE INSTITUTION FOR BOYS
AND MALE ADOLESCENTS "HUM"**

Ser. No.	NAME AND SEAT OF INSTITUTION	AGE STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION		
			YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006	YEAR
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	CORRECTIVE INSTITUTION FOR BOYS AND MALE ADOLESCENTS "HUM" SARAJEVO	8-14	-	5	3
		15-18	-	10	8
			-	15	11

Percentage of habitual criminal offences

Special attention should be given to recidivists, i.e. perpetrators of habitual criminal offences. According to existing data, 10% of convicted offences are habitual. Only occasionally, and due to absence of special rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, these juveniles are sent for special treatments, as part of the implementation of the measure of enhanced supervision. There is a causal connection between the number of juvenile offenders and the number of habitual criminal offences. If the number of first time offenders increases, than in the following years there will be an increase in the number of habitual offences. There is a specific case of one juvenile offender from Sarajevo Canton who was accused of committing 78 criminal offences.

Children deprived of liberty, including children subject to any form of detention, imprisonment or placement in corrective institutions (Article 37. (b)-(d))

There are no adequate institutions or sufficient capacities at entity and state level, which would provide conditions for placement of juvenile offenders and implementation of corrective measures and sentence of imprisonment. Some capacities for that purpose have been built in Banjaluka (within the KPZ Tunjice – prison for adult perpetrators) but this is neither adequate nor good solution, therefore young juvenile offenders are still committed to corrective institutions to serve their sentences.

Persons under 18 years of age convicted and admitted to KPZ (correction facility) in the FBiH.

Year	Age	KPZ ZT Zenica		KPZ PT Tuzla		KPZ PT Tuzla Department Orašje		KPZ PT Bihać		KPZ PT Mostar		KPZ PT Sarajevo		KPZ PT Tomislavgrad Department Busovača		TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2006	16-18	3														3	0
2007	16-18	3														3	0
2008	16-18															0	0

Economic exploitation of children, including child labour (Article 32)

25. With regard to information related to Article 32, economic exploitation of children, all relevant data was presented and explained in the Initial Report on the Implementation of the Facultative Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, that was adopted by the Council of Ministers of BiH in June 2008 and submitted to the Committee.

Sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking (Article 34)

27. With regard to information related to Article 34, sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking, all relevant data was presented in the Initial Report on Implementation of Facultative Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child related to trafficking of children, child prostitution and child pornography, that was adopted by the Council of Ministers in June 2008 and submitted to the Committee.

In order to meet Bosnia and Herzegovina's obligations, as an international subject, to report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, proposes to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina to adopt the following

CONCLUSIONS

1. The First Periodic Report of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is adopted;
2. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina reminds all relevant institutions and bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina of their obligation to apply in practice the principles of international instruments for protection of the rights of the child, as the

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as a part of Annex I of the Dayton Peace Agreement, along with other conventions ratified by Bosnia and Herzegovina, has priority in implementation over all domestic legislation, as it has the power of constitutional norm;

3. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina invites all relevant institutions and bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina to follow in the scope of their work the principle of respect of the child's best interests (Article 3 of the Convention).