Review of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Submission to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
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This submission is made by the **Women's International League for Peace and Freedom** (WILPF). WILPF was founded in 1915, and since then it has united women around the globe to work for peace by non-violent means and by promoting political, economic, and social justice for all. WILPF addresses the root causes of war and violence through a feminist lens and constantly challenges systems of oppression, militarism, patriarchy, and neoliberalism. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, WILPF has carried out the initiative: **Women Organising for Change in Bosnia and Herzegovina**, an initiative aimed at, *inter alia*, promoting social, economic, and political rights.

For the review of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the CESCR’s 70th session, in **addition to the present submission** focussing on the situation of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants, WILPF **has also made a joint submission** with the Association of citizens Oštra Nula.

**Abbreviations**

BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina  
FBiH: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina  
IOM: International Organisation for Migration  
**People on the move:** In this submission, we are using “people on the move” as a reference to persons who flee their countries of birth due to different reasons including but not limited to war, persecution, conflict, natural disaster, climate change, destitution, and repression.  
RS: Republika Srpska  
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Alarming violations BIH’s obligations under IESCR with respect to the rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees

1. Since the end of 2017 Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH”) has seen a steady increase in the number of arrivals of people on the move. According to the reports from the UN, between January 2018 and April 2021 a total of 73,396 people arrived to BiH, most of which have since left the country. However, these numbers are estimates as they only reflect the number of recorded entries. The real numbers are most probably much higher.

2. Due to confusing and complicated bureaucracy, unclear institutional jurisprudence,¹ and failure of the State and UN agencies responding to the crisis to ensure adequate accommodation for people on the move, many are forced to sleep rough on the streets, in makeshift camps, squats and private accommodations, with little or no access to healthcare, and other services. Unaccompanied and separate minors, women, elderly, families with children, LGBTIQ+ people, people with disabilities or health conditions are among those particularly vulnerable to these conditions and are left without most basic protection and rights, including to education.²

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¹ Bosnia and Herzegovina consist of two entities, namely Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is further divided into 10 cantons. Both entities and the 10 Cantons have their own constitutions. The Law on Asylum and the Law on Foreigners are state-level laws and the competent authorities overseeing their implementation are the state-level Ministry of Security, Service for Foreigners’ Affairs and the state-level Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (who is only responsible for persons granted refugee status or subsidiary protection). At the same time, the realisation of social, economic, and cultural rights lies with the entity and cantonal level authorities. Thus, access to schools, healthcare and other relevant services for people on move is overseen by 12 different levels (two entities and 10 cantons). In addition, there is a Brcko District with its own set of laws and policies.

² https://www.reuters.com/article/europe-migrants-bosnia-idINKBN2A2278
3. According to the UN Country team in BiH, in April 2021, an estimated 1,800 to 2,500 persons were living outside official camps and another 4,329 persons were residing in official camps. The situation in the official camps is so dire that activists refer to them as “concentration camps.” The State-level government, with whom the mandate on migration issues lies, has not done enough, if anything, to ensure decent and human conditions for people on the move while they are in BiH. On the contrary, the State-level government has left the camp management to international organisations, while de facto relinquishing its decision-making over migration issues to lower-level governments.

4. We draw attention to the fact that BiH has received substantial EU assistance to respond to the humanitarian disaster unfolding on its territory. Most of this assistance has, however, been channelled through international organisations, primarily the International Organization for Migration (“IOM”) in cooperation with UNHCR and UNICEF. Significant amount is further channelled to different levels of the police, rather than on direct humanitarian provisions, adding to the militarisation of the migration response. IOM, in cooperation the Ministry of Security and other international and national NGOs, has taken over the establishment and running of several accommodation sites, including services provided within them (e.g. healthcare has been outsourced to the Danish Refugee Council).

This has resulted in a situation in which the responsibility to protect the enjoyment of human rights by

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3 Bosnia and Herzegovina Interagency Response to the Mixed Movement, MONTHLY OPERATIONAL UPDATE, APRIL 2021*, available at: https://bosniaherzegovina.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/IA_April%202021.pdf
4 Limited freedom of movement, poor diet, access to only basic healthcare, insufficient access to hygiene products, dirty facilities, frequent violence from private security and the police inside the camps https://transbalkanskasolidarnost.home.blog/iom-run-camps-in-bosnia-structural-violence-is-not-an-incident/
6 The CESCRA statement on States’ duties towards refugees and migrants reiterates that “All people under the jurisdiction of the State concerned should enjoy the Covenant rights: this includes asylum-seekers and refugees, as well as other migrants, even when their situation in the country is irregular”; further reminding States Parties that, while the Covenant recognizes that the rights can progressively be realized to the maximum of available resources, “this does not mean that States parties may infinitely postpone taking action in order to secure the rights of individuals under their jurisdiction”. (See “Duties of States towards refugees and migrants under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights”, Statement by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, UN Index: E/C.12/2017/1, 13 March 2017, paragraphs 56-58)
7 Such as the entity level government or cantons. Cantons with the greatest number of people on the move are Canton Sarajevo and Una Sana Canton.
8 See, for example, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Fact Sheet, Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/echo/where/europe/bosnia-and-herzegovina_en. https://www.npr.org/2021/03/27/976648642/for-migrants-in-bosnia-the-game-is-a-perilous-journey-to-a-better-life
10 https://www.npr.org/2021/03/27/976648642/for-migrants-in-bosnia-the-game-is-a-perilous-journey-to-a-better-life
people on the move has de facto shifted in many aspects from the State to international organisations, to the detriment of people on the move. Lacking a mechanism for doing so, activists have been unable to hold the IOM and other international organisations accountable for poor management of the camps, despite reports from people residing in the camps, as well as from journalists and activists of, inter alia, inadequate living conditions, poor and insufficient access to food and poor hygiene facilities. Poverty and poor living conditions inside the camps often lead to unrest and fighting over scarce resources, with police and private security regularly resolving conflicts with violence and, increasingly, also with use of firearms.

5. Even though the capacities of the camps are already over their limits, rounding up of people on the move is a practice continuously used by the police, putting pressure on already dire circumstances inside the camps, in particular camps Lipa (Una Sana Canton), Ušivak and Blažuj (Canton Sarajevo). Camp Lipa was opened as a temporary tent-based camp but is now being reconstructed into a tent and container camp that will house 1,500 people, out of which 1,000 men, 200 unaccompanied minors and 300 families. Lipa is situated far away from any urban centres and lacks infrastructure needed for a decent human and dignified accommodation. It is completely unacceptable for anybody to live in such conditions, and in particular for children. Crowded in tents and containers, without proper access to health, sanitation facilities, and possibilities for proper isolation in the context of COVID-19, the mental and physical well-being of the people living there is put at great risk. UNHCR has reported about “several cases of documented asylum-seekers transferred from their regular private accommodation to the emergency tent centre Lipa, without a

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13 See, for example, “Visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants”, A/HRC/44/42/Add.2, 12 May 2020, paragraph 26 and recommendation 77.
14 In 2018, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination included in its concluding observations on Bosnia and Herzegovina concerns and recommendations relating to the rights of “Migrants, including asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons”, and recommended, inter alia, that “the State party: (a) Increase its reception capacity in order to accommodate all asylum seekers and ensure that they have access to basic services”. See all recommendations in CERD/C/BIH/CO/12-13, 10 September 2018, paragraph 29-30.
15 Overcrowded camps, with limited possibility to maintain personal hygiene, no heating, food with inadequate nutrition value, and allegedly exposed to arbitrary violence of the camp employees, private security, and police.
16 In Canton Sarajevo, people on the move are arbitrarily arrested and driven to camps Ušivak or Blažuj, where they are often not admitted due to lack of space.
clear legal basis" and has indicated that the prolonged restrictions of movement are affecting the mental health of the people.17 In June 2021, there was a suspected suicide inside camp Lipa.18

6. The State’s relinquishing of the decision-making with respect to migration issues to the lower-level governments has led to arbitrary and illegal decisions by cantonal and entity-level governments. In the vacuum created by the absence of the State-level government’s control over migration issues, lower-level governments have created an unsafe environment for people on the move, trying, through violence, harassment, threats, and other illegal actions, to push them outside of the territories they control.19 The situation is similar throughout the country, but is particularly alarming in Una Sana Canton whose government adopted a set of measures through which they clearly violate the right to freedom of movement for people on the move.20 Through one of the cantonal measures, a police check-point was imposed at the entrance to the Una Sana Canton (subsequently establishing an illegal border between the Canton and the entity Republika Srpska).21 At this illegally established checkpoint, the police has been stopping all buses and cars and removing anybody that they suspect of “being a migrant” (which they ascertain by racial profiling).22 The people removed from the buses (for which they have paid tickets) are then left at the checkpoint, to either return to where they came from at their own expense or take to the woods where they set up make-shift camp.23 The situation at this checkpoint is dire, and the only assistance provided there is by the Red Cross.24

17 See UNHCR COVID19 Special Report, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Preparedness and response 22 April – 11 May 2020, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/76250.pdf?fbclid=IwAR17F2YEiCIJzW1QIMz9RGYy2N_fzikyzj1ArTjs_GDnROM8smwJoY
18 https://www.slobodnaevropa.org/a/migranti-bosna-humanitarna-kriza/31334603.html?fbclid=IwAR0PydSB6FctQc5xu-N-iY6_7x5nVJ8vS2xKT9_sC4EmDRJKXSqh-y2Ro
22 https://balkans.aljazeera.net/teme/2019/9/12/migranti-kao-i-drugi-putnici-segregacija-je-nedopustiva
24 Video footage of the checkpoint, at which very often one can also find families with children. https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=share&v=1ZSi3tMD2HY&fbclid=IwAR3MFaWnvfipE1X43-JgnL23-gNzikuXezKbZGT1VPYSvM7rGC5OzNg3Cl&app=desktop
7. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly increased the vulnerability of the people on the move as anti-COVID-19 measures (such as proper hygiene, physical distancing, wearing masks) cannot be maintained in the overcrowded camps or squats and make-shift camps. Public healthcare measures against COVID-19 have also directly discriminated against people on the move. During the first lockdown in March 2020, a prohibition of movement was introduced for those under the age of 18 and over the age of 65. However, the prohibition of movement for people on the move was introduced for everybody, irrespective of age. Once the ban on movement was lifted for the general population, it remained in place for people on the move. This discrimination turned the camps into arbitrary detention centres for two full months. Some of the camps, those in Una-Sana Canton, kept the prohibition of movement for longer than two months. Furthermore, people on the move are not included in the vaccination process, according to responses received from competent authorities.

Vaccination is made available only to people who have registered residency in the area administering the vaccine (the relevant canton in the Federation of BiH or Republika Srpska); this is a policy that discriminates against people with irregular residency status.

8. At the beginning of larger migration movements through BiH, the situation wasn’t nearly as alarming. Instead, most of the Bosnian people engaged in providing humanitarian assistance to people on the move. But the failure of the state-level government and the IOM to engage with the situation in a human rights-compliant way has led to an unbearable situation for everybody involved, people on the move as well the local population. This situation has been exploited by populist and far-right politics and those promoting violent rhetoric. The calls for perpetrating violence against people on the move and those assisting them are increasing every day. Volunteers aiding people on the move are regularly harassed and threatened, in their workplaces, on the streets or on social media.

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27 In preparation for this submission WILPF sent a request for information to all competent authorities in all 10 cantons, the FBiH, and the RS asking for following information: 1. Do persons without healthcare coverage have access to vaccines and if yes, are they charged a fee; 2. If people without healthcare coverage have access to vaccines, to submit the number of people without healthcare insurance vaccinated thus far. The request for information was sent on the 2 June 2021. To this date, only 5 replies were received within the legally binding timeframe defined by the laws on access to information of both entities and cantons, while the remaining 6 institutions have failed to answer.
speech and racist language is widespread both on social media and in mainstream daily newspapers\textsuperscript{30} and is often used by politicians.\textsuperscript{31} Violence, and threats of violence against people on the move is being perpetrated by the regular police, special police and border police, and some private citizens.\textsuperscript{32}

9. Furthermore, as the government has failed to ensure accessible asylum procedures,\textsuperscript{33} many asylum-seekers are left holding only attestations of the expressed intention to seek asylum. These attestations are granted upon their first registration in the country and expire after 14 days.\textsuperscript{34} As a consequence, many asylum seekers are today living in BiH with expired attestation papers. According to testimonies of asylum seekers, on some occasions the authorities have simply refused to renew papers. All of this puts asylum seekers in harm’s way. Activists and solidarity groups regularly report of people on the move being denied access to health care due to their “irregular” status. The access to healthcare for people on the move is unevenly provided, and the level of access depends on whether


\textsuperscript{31}See for example Bosnia Security Minister: My job is to return migrants to countries of origin http://ba.n1info.com/English/NEWS/a414634/Radoncic-Bosnia-must-discourage-migrants-from-coming-here.html;

\textsuperscript{32}Bosnian security minister wants thousands of migrants deported https://apnews.com/c7f0affd2663bb156b0573bf3de0562; Bosnia won’t become parking lot for migrants, says security minister http://ba.n1.info.com/English/NEWS/a407927/Bosnia-won-t-become-parking-lot-for-migrants-says-security-minister.html.

\textsuperscript{33}See the report from the Institutions of Human Rights Ombudsman for Bosnia and Herzegovina - “Special Report on the Status of Migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina”, from January 2019. See also Commission Opinion on Bosnia and Herzegovina’s application for membership of the European Union COM (2019) 261, page 7.; Visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, A/HRC/44/42/Add.2, 12 May 2020, section V; and CERD's Recommendation 30 (b) “Address shortcomings of its asylum procedure to guarantee that all persons intending to apply for asylum are able to do so and benefit from procedural legal safeguards, including information on their rights, and the provision of free legal aid and interpretation services;”; CERD/C/BIH/C0/12-13, 10 September 2018, paragraph 30.

\textsuperscript{34}https://data2.unhcr.org/es/documents/download/63869, page 15.
they are placed in the official camps or outside, and which canton/entity they live in.\textsuperscript{35} Those who live outside the camps are in a particular vulnerable situation. But even those inside the camps, who should be enjoying the protection of the IOM in charge of the camps, frequently report failures of camp management to provide medical treatment (other than the very basic) when requested.\textsuperscript{36}

10. Furthermore, BiH lacks any integration mechanisms, such as language classes or vocational training for asylum-seekers, refugees, or persons with subsidiary protection. Even the schooling of children is sporadic and not made available throughout the country. The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the situation. Schools closed entirely or partially for the bigger part of the 2020/2021 school year in Canton Sarajevo; this is a canton in which a lot of people on the move are located. The teaching moved online, which required access to technical equipment as well as access to internet connection, none of which were systematically made available for children with irregular status, children with subsidiary protection or refugee status. Particularly vulnerable are the children with irregular status who live outside of the official camps.

11. With the absence of integration mechanisms and with inaccessible asylum procedures most of the people on the move try to leave the country. The only possibility for them to leave the country is to pay smugglers, and, according to some journalists, the price of smuggling people into Europe is rising sharply.\textsuperscript{37} Single women and women traveling with children, unaccompanied and separated children, and LGBTQ+ people face a high risk of becoming victims of trafficking or exploitation.\textsuperscript{38} Following a considerable number of human trafficking cases in the wake of the end of the 1992-1995 war, BiH eventually established protocols, strategies and policies to combat trafficking in human beings, as explained in detail in the State’s report. However, it is unclear how these measures are being implemented in relation to the precarious situation people on the move find themselves in, and in particular when it comes to specific challenges that LGBTQ+ people, and women and girls are

\textsuperscript{36} https://www.slobodnaevropa.org/a/migranti-bosna-humanitarna-kriza/31334603.html?fbclid=IwAR0PydSB6FctQc5xu-N-iY6_7x5nVJ8vS2xKT9_sc4EtmDRJKXSqhy2Ro
\textsuperscript{37} See Euronews “Western Balkan route for migrants, refugees stuck at borders”, 30 November 2018.
\textsuperscript{38} https://data2.unhcr.org/es/documents/download/63869, page 25
facing. In March 2019, in its List of Issues for BiH, the CEDAW Committee requested information on the specific situation of migrant and refugee women and girls.

12. BiH’s report to the CESCR does not reflect on these issues. While we welcome the reported progress in the realisation of the rights of refugees, displaced persons, and returnees in connection to the 1992-1995 war, we regret that the State has omitted to provide any information on the current crisis related to people on the move, and the lack of appropriate response thereof. Despite the attempts of the State to “abdicate” its mandate over migration issues, the State remains responsible and should be ensuring that international organisations and lower-level governments fully comply with BiH’s obligations under international human rights law and international refugee law. In an open letter to the Ministry of Security of BiH, the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe expressed concern about the low levels of engagement of BiH in providing durable and humane solutions pertaining to asylum seekers and other migrants and urged it to do so in compliance with human rights.

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39 In its “Progress report on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in BiH within the Beijing +25 process”, BiH states that “Certain areas in BiH are especially affected by migrant crisis (Bihac area) and attention to a large number of women is given by international organisations. Despite these efforts, a systemic protection is needed for children and women, particularly in their access to education and health care. There are cases of violence against migrant women especially girls, as well as the cases of trafficking in women for prostitution. Due to a lack of appropriate accommodation for migrants, they are accommodated in a safe house intended for women victims of domestic violence in Bihac, which makes it harder to work with victims of gender-based violence in this region”; the report is available at: https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/RCM_Website/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf. This confirms the acute situation in which people on the move find themselves with respect to accommodation, health care and education but it also testifies to the lack of resources directed towards appropriately responding to the harms women and children are put due to the poor management of the situation.

40 The CEDAW Committee requested information on “measures in place to protect migrant and asylum-seeking women, particularly single women and women with children, from trafficking or exploitation, including through strengthening the capacity of the Centers for Social Welfare, the police and health care facilities, and to develop gender-sensitive procedures for processing asylum applications.” List of issues and questions in relation to the sixth periodic report of Bosnia and Herzegovina, CEDAW/C/BIH/Q/6, 20 March 2019, paragraph 17.

41 https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=4slQ6QSmlBEzdFEOvLCuW2zmG02fXGliYuQmW2cptaAI3rRGE2TrNd%2bmb0dnl%2bcgDz4t3H4IDSrkmjuDknTSvqXZ11jUsB5HE6%2bD5M6EW7wsiR20fnm6iwZ67Z8GrLj


43 Accessible through https://rm.coe.int/commdh-2018-12-letter-to-the-authorities-regarding-the-migration-situation/1680870e4d
Recommendations

WILPF urges the BiH government to:

- Regain state-level control and responsibility over the management of migration in the country, ensuring that the respect for human rights is at the core of all responses.
- Immediately ensure locations and infrastructure for establishment of decent and humane camps that can accommodate people on the move in human rights compliant way, observing measures related to COVID-19 and respecting the choices of people to either stay in BiH or leave the country.
- For those that chose to stay, BiH must ensure access to asylum, including by implementing the Law on Asylum and the recommendations in paragraph 74 of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants.44
- Put in place proper integration mechanisms —inter alia, language classes, access to schooling, and vocational training,— for asylum seekers, refugees and people with subsidiary protections.

44 “74. The Special Rapporteur urges Bosnia and Herzegovina to improve access to asylum and enhance the efficiency of the asylum procedure. To that end, he recommends that the Government:
(a) Set up outreach teams to conduct individual assessments, determine protection needs and register asylum seekers at the border areas and within the country, including in Republika Srpska;
(b) Undertake age assessments to identify children, especially unaccompanied or separated children, to ensure that protection measures are in place and that, in all actions concerning children, the best interests of the child are a primary consideration;
(c) Allocate additional resources to the authorities in charge of asylum procedures to enhance their capacity and efficiency in registering and processing asylum claims and address the delay in the asylum procedure, with a view to ensuring that asylum seekers are registered and that applications for asylum are assessed within a reasonable time frame;
(d) Consider technical cooperation with the relevant United Nations agencies, in particular UNHCR, to identify and favorably prioritize applications from individuals with manifestly well-founded claims or vulnerabilities warranting prioritized attention to meet their protection needs;
(e) Provide necessary identification and other administrative documents, without undue delay, for asylum seekers whose claims are pending for evaluation to enable their access to work and other services;
(f) Provide free legal aid and interpretation services, throughout the procedure, as recognized in domestic legislation, for asylum seekers;
(g) Take the steps necessary to remove all administrative obstacles faced by asylum seekers in registering their claims, including facilitating the registration of addresses and waiving any administrative fees;
(h) Improve the working methods of the centres for social assistance and welfare to avoid unnecessary delays in providing unaccompanied or separated children with a guardian and other necessary protection.”
A/HRC/44/42/Add.2, paragraph 74
• Hold entity, cantonal and municipal-level institutions, governing bodies, police and specialised bodies, such as task forces, accountable for violence and other violations of migrants and asylum-seekers’ human rights, in line with domestic and international legal frameworks and obligations.

• Ensure that the police end the practice of arbitrary arrests and involuntary placements inside camps.

• State, entity, and cantonal level governments should immediately take appropriate measures to condemn and distance themselves from racist hate speech, threats of violence and discriminatory statements in public discourse, including by public figures at all levels.

• Ensure that violence and hate crimes are investigated and perpetrators are prosecuted and, if convicted, punished with appropriate sanctions and that the victims are provided with adequate remedies. 45

• Secure access to services such as free legal aid and healthcare within and outside camps.

• Immediately remove restrictions on the freedom of movement of people on the move, both between entity and cantonal lines as well as in relation to leaving and entering camps.

• Stop investing in militarization of borders and police, and redirect funds into humanitarian management of migration and into integration mechanisms.

• Ensure that victims of trafficking or gender-based violence be quickly identified and their rights upheld, including access to:
  o residence permits, justice, health services, education, food, adequate accommodation, and protective service if needed;
  o well-trained staff who possess a gender perspective and expertise in human trafficking and gender-based violence and are available throughout the migrants’ reception processes in order to achieve early identification and protection of those who are victims of human trafficking or gender-based violence.

• Include people on the move in COVID-19 vaccination plans and other matters related to public health of the Institute for Public Health of Republika Srpska and in the plans of the institutes for public health of all ten cantons; and subsequently ensure that medical staff

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45 See also recommendation by the Human Rights Committee to BiH, “Hate crimes and hate speech”, CCPR/C/BIH/CO/3, 13 April 2017, paragraphs 21 and 22.
administering vaccines (in specialised centres or primary health clinics or other designated places) are aware of the inclusion of people on the move in the vaccination plans.

- Scrupulously observe the principle of non-refoulement and establish necessary legal and administrative safeguards to guarantee that no person in need of international protection will be returned to a country where they are in danger of being subjected to acts of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, conditions or punishment or other serious human rights violations. Such safeguards include:46
  - Ensuring that any bilateral or multilateral agreement on migration, as well as its implementation, is in conformity with the principle of non-refoulement;
  - Prompt and fair individualized refugee determination procedure
  - Improving the access to independent, qualified and free interpretation services for asylum seekers throughout the asylum procedure;
  - Enhancing the capacity of immigration officials to thoroughly assess country-of-origin information and apply reasonable standards of proof of persecution faced by asylum applicants.

46 See also Committee Against Torture, Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of BiH, CAT/C/BiH/CO/6, 17 November 2017, paragraph 29 and Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, Concluding observations on the third periodic report of BiH, CMW/C/BiH/CO/3, 4 November 2019, paragraph 60.