

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina's experience on reporting and applying indicators – biodiversity

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COUNTRY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Official name: Bosnia and Herzegovina - BiH

Area: BiH has 51,209.2 km², where 51,197km² (99.9%) is land and sea covers 12.2km²(0.1%).

Climate: Mostly continental, Mediterranean at the south

Biodiversity: Biodiversity rich European country, 30% of flora endemic to the Balkans located in Bosnia

Assorted landscapes: Mediterranean, Sub-Mediterranean, Mediterranean-mountain, Pannonian, peri-Pannonian, upland, relic-refugial, wetland, karst field

Administrative division: BiH consists of two entities: Federation of BiH (FBiH) and Republika Srpska (RS), and a separate administrative unit under the exclusive sovereignty of the State – Brčko District (BD).

Entity structure: FBiH is divided into 10 cantons. Cantons are further divided into municipalities. FBiH has 79 municipalities. RS has 62 municipalities. BD is a separate administrative unit - District



Biodiversity in Bosnia-Herzegovina

According to the available data, Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the group of countries with high biodiversity. For example, It is estimated that approximately 30% of endemic flora in the Balkans, or more precisely 1,800 species live in the territory of BiH.

Based on literature references, over 250 different plant communities have been described in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNECE 2018), which reveals the diversity of basic ecological conditions in the country (Redžić, S., Barudanović, S., Radević, M. (ed) 2009: Bosnia-Herzegovina: Land of Diversity).

Table: Species diversity of mosses, ferns and seed-bearing plants in Bosnia and Herzegovina

	Family	Genus	Species	Total including sub-species
Bryophyta	52	187	565	565
Pteridophyta	14	26	61	71
Spermatophyta	161	858	3256	4498

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (UNCBD) IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA REPORTS

CBD Party since: 24th November, 2002

Six National reports

Cartagena Protocol: 20 December, 2009

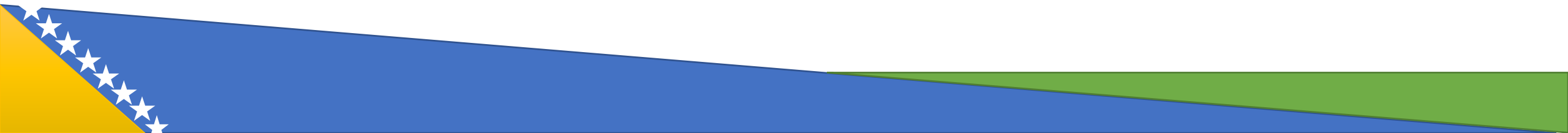
Four National reports

Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing: Not Party

BIH NBSAP

Strategy and Action Plan for Protection of Biological Diversity of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008-2015

Strategy and Action Plan for Protection of Biological Diversity of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2015-2020



REPORTING

In September 2019, the Council of Ministers of BiH adopted the List of selected environmental indicators in BiH with a total of 59 indicators in 4 thematic areas. The List also contains 25 indicators relevant to biodiversity and reporting under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Reporting on UNECE environmental indicators (BiH Agency for Statistics regularly collects available data for reporting on UNECE environmental indicators. Section D-Biodiversity contains 6 indicators) Bosnia-Herzegovina regularly reports to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). The Sixth National Report of BiH to the CBD and the Fourth Report of BiH to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was submitted.

Bosnia-Herzegovina also regularly submits annual reports under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), as well as biennial reports on administrative and legislative measures in accordance with this Convention.

Reporting to biodiversity-related MEAs is done on the basis of data collected for the purposes of the report (expert opinion)



DATA ON BIODIVERSITY OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Data on the biological diversity of Bosnia and Herzegovina are not systematized. Very little data is available on biodiversity at the level of the Federation of BiH, Republika Srpska and Brčko District of BiH.

It is still not possible to give realistic data on the number of individual groups of organisms, because the existing data are not compiled into a single document or database. Based on earlier assessments (Redžić, S., Barudanović, S., Radević, M. (ed) 2009), according to the ratio of the number of species and the total area of the country, BiH is among the countries with the highest degree of biodiversity in Europe.



NATIONAL GOALS RELATED TO RESTAURATION

16. By 2020, restore 30 strip-mine lakes into wetland habitats, increase the productivity of all categories of forests, preserve the existing area of flood alder and willow forests, and increase the regulated urban green areas by 20 %

Suggested indicators

- The number of restored lakes
- The size of urban green areas
- The volume of forests by categories

BiH's Sixth national report:

- Category of progress: Progress towards the target but at an insufficient rate
- Level of confidence: Based on limited evidence.
- Adequacy of monitoring information: No monitoring in place



REPORT ON TARGET 15



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Targets

15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Indicators

15.1.1

Reported online

[Forest area as a proportion of total land area](#)

15.1.2

Reported online

[Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type](#)

15.2.1

Reported online

[Progress towards sustainable forest management](#)

REPORT ON TARGET 15



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.3

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.3.1

Reported online

[Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area](#)

15.4.1

Reported online

[Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity](#)

15.4.2

Reported online

[Mountain Green Cover Index](#)

15.5.1

Reported online

[Red List Index](#)

REPORT ON TARGET 15

15

LIFE
ON LAND



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.6

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8

By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and

15.6.1

Reported online

[Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits](#)

15.7.1

Exploring data sources

[Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked](#)

15.8.1

Reported online

[Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species](#)

15.9.1

Reported online

[Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020](#)

REPORT ON TARGET 15

15

LIFE
ON LAND



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.a

Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b

Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c

Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

15.a.1

Reported online

[Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems](#)

15.b.1

Reported online

[Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems](#)

15.c.1

Exploring data sources

[Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked](#)

QUESTION

How to ensure CBD reporting under the monitoring framework, if:

- a) a newly updated set of indicators should be adopted at the country level (adoption process!)
- b) there are no developed capacities for monitoring, data collection, and processing (lack of human capacities and knowledge on reporting)

