

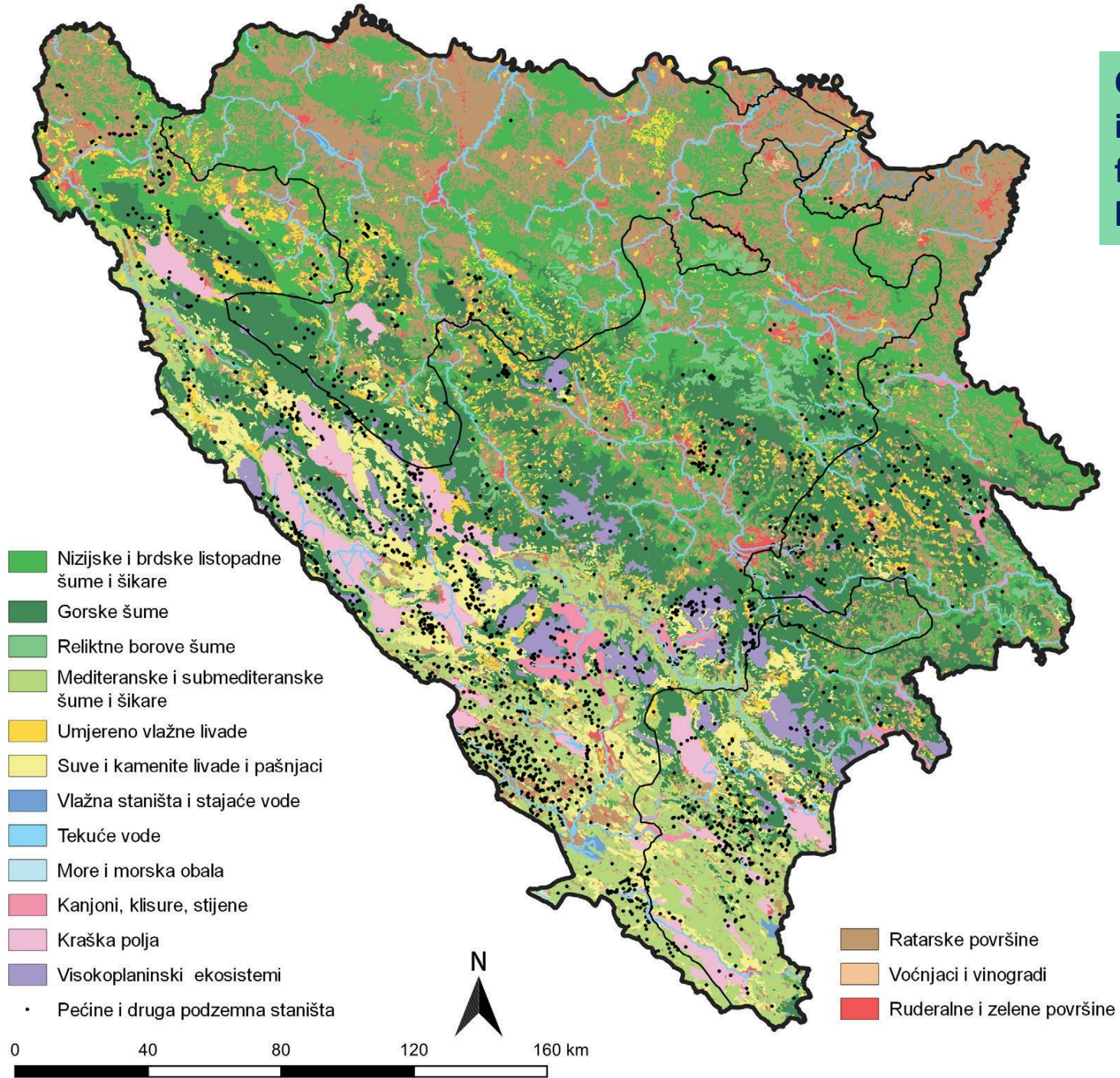
*Dialogue workshop to promote the use of IPBES products in
policymaking in Eastern Europe*

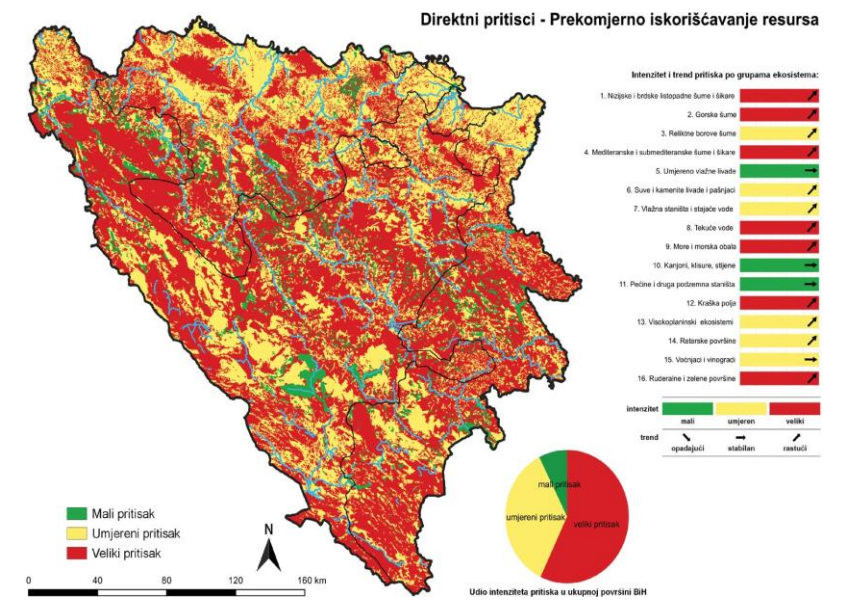
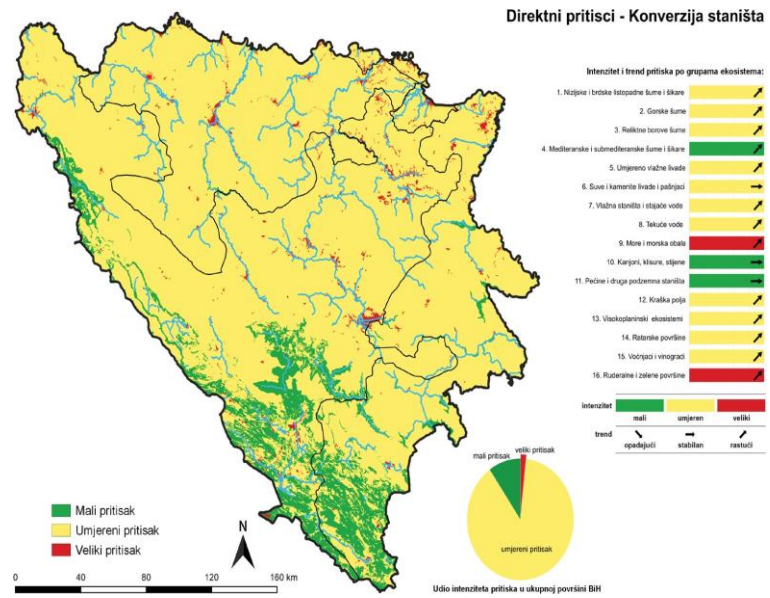
17 March 2023.

IPBES products in policymaking in Bosnia and Herzegovina

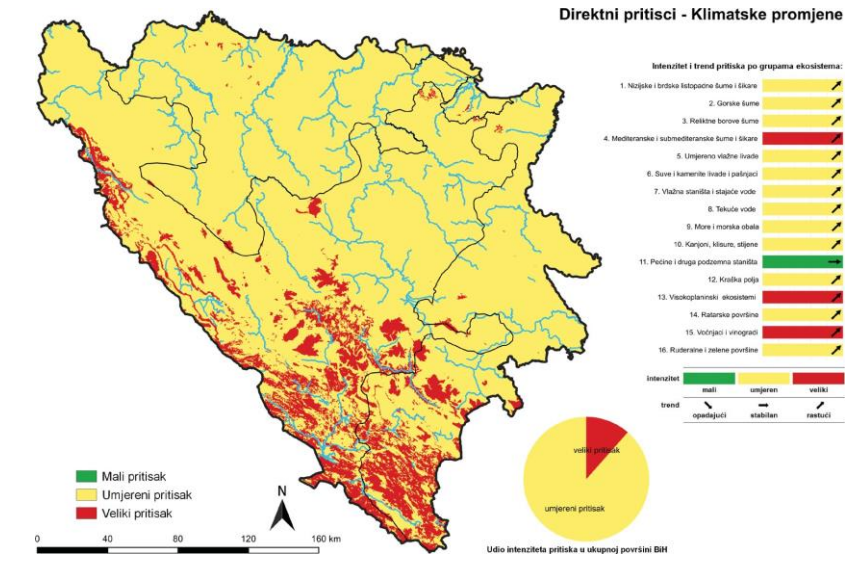
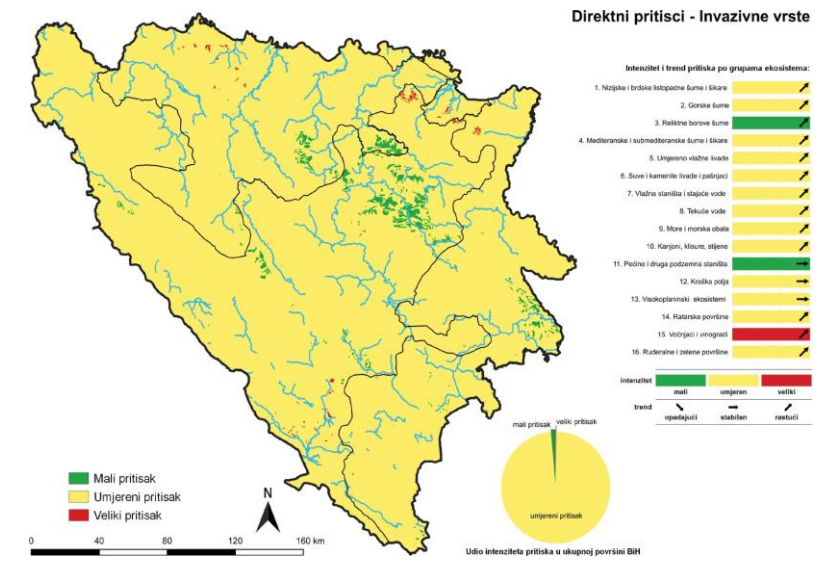
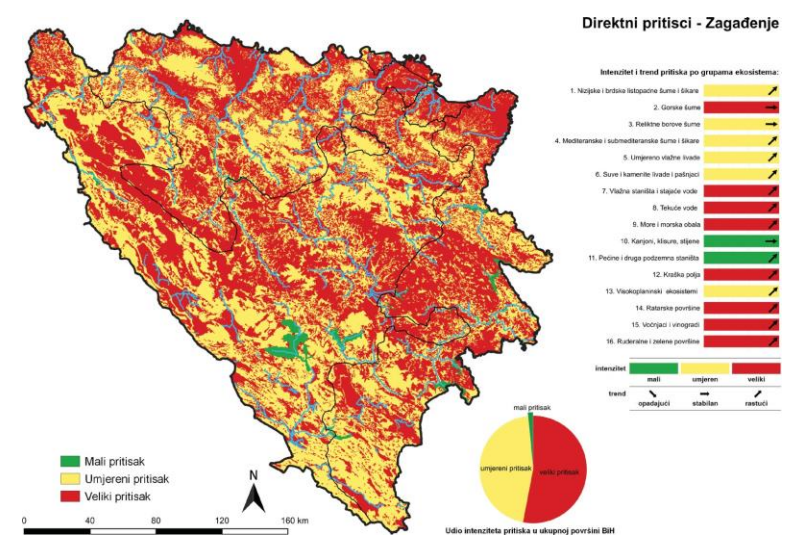
- The BiH NEA process started in 2019
- Established project team (9), multidisciplinary author team (more than 60) and project committee (8 members)
- Three author meetings and two stakeholder meetings were held
- 19 in person and 77 online meetings
- The IPBES Guide on the production of assessments has been followed from the beginning
- The most frequently used IPBES products:
 - Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
 - Regional Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Europe and Central Asia
 - Assessment Report on Land Degradation and Restoration
 - Scenarios and models assessment
 - Assessment Report on Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production

Over 250 habitats recognized in the literature and in the field are classified into 16 large ecosystem groups





Direct drivers

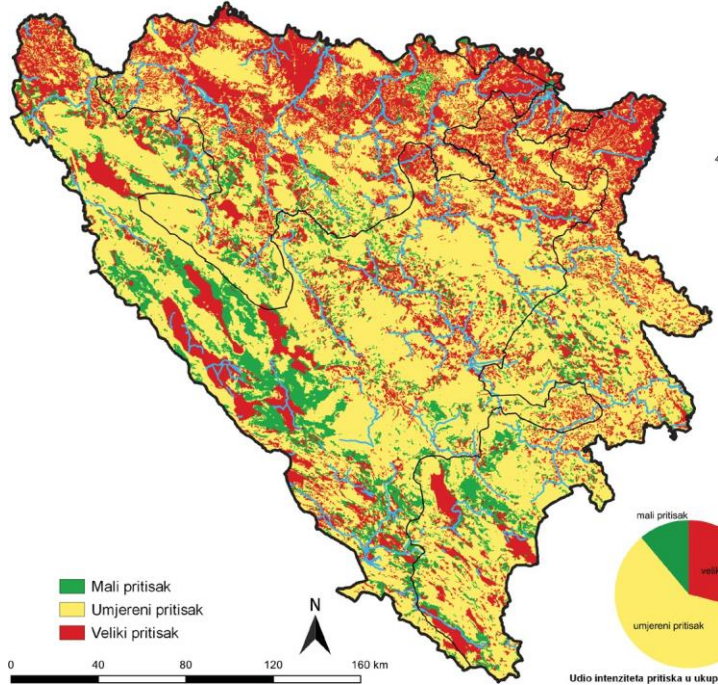
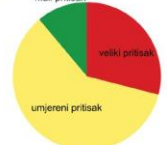


Indirektni pritisci - Ekonomski

Intenzitet i trend pritiska po grupama ekosistema:

1. Nizjske i brdske listopadne šume i šikare	→
2. Gorske šume	↘
3. Reliktne borove šume	↘
4. Mediteranske i submediteranske šume i šikare	→
5. Umjereno vlažne livade	→
6. Suve i kamenite livade i pašnjaci	→
7. Vlažna staništa i stajaće vode	→
8. Tekuće vode	↘
9. More i morska obala	↘
10. Kanjoni, klisure, stijene	→
11. Pećine i druga podzemna staništa	↘
12. Kraška polja	↘
13. Visokoplaninski ekosistemi	↘
14. Ratarske površine	↘
15. Voćnjaci i vinogradi	→
16. Ruderalne i zelene površine	→

intenzitet	→ mali	↘ umjeren	↘ veliki
trend	↘ opadajući	→ stabilan	↘ rastući



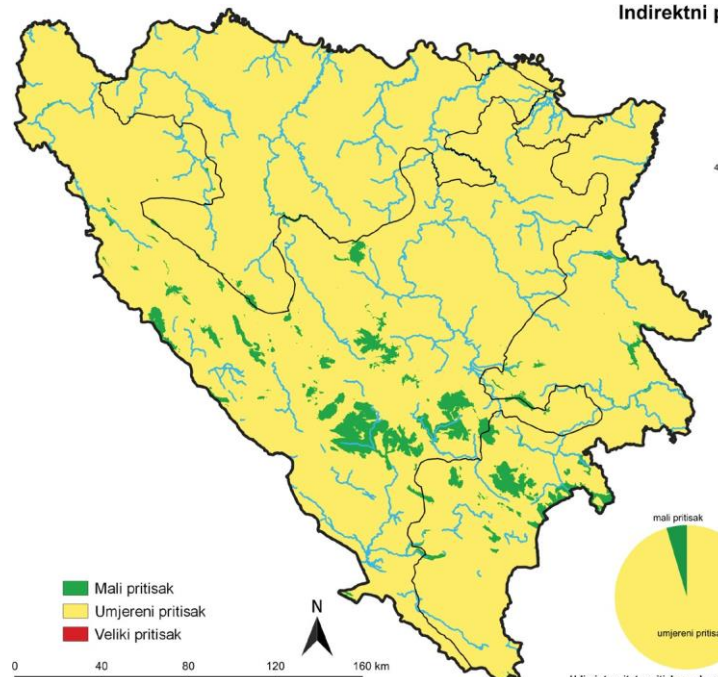
Mali pritisak
Umjereni pritisak
Veliki pritisak

Indirektni pritisci - Kulturološki i religijski

Intenzitet i trend pritiska po grupama ekosistema:

1. Nizjske i brdske listopadne šume i šikare	→
2. Gorske šume	→
3. Reliktne borove šume	→
4. Mediteranske i submediteranske šume i šikare	→
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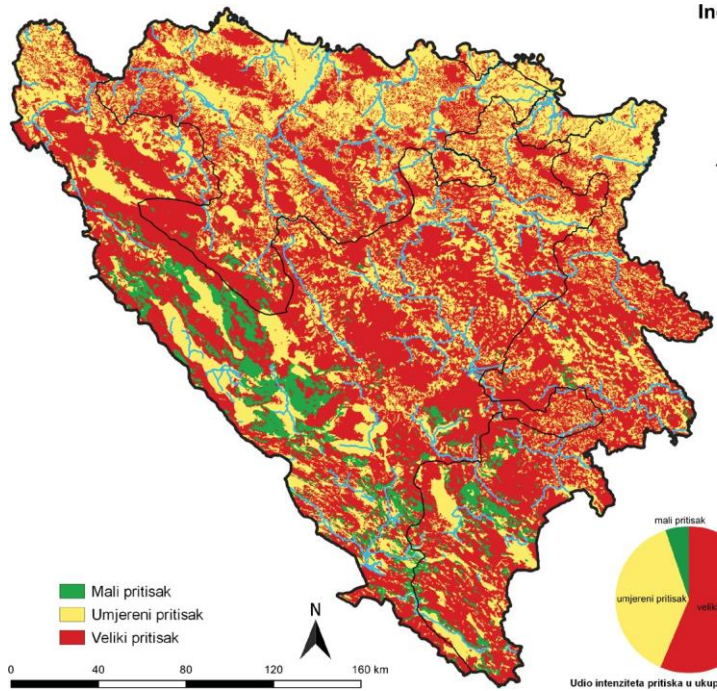
Mali pritisak
Umjereni pritisak
Veliki pritisak

Indirektni pritisci - Institucionalni

Intenzitet i trend pritiska po grupama ekosistema:

1. Nizjske i brdske listopadne šume i šikare	→
2. Gorske šume	→
3. Reliktne borove šume	→
4. Mediteranske i submediteranske šume i šikare	→
5. Umjereno vlažne livade	↘
6. Suve i kamenite livade i pašnjaci	↘
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16. Ruderalne i zelene površine	↘

intenzitet	→ mali	↘ umjeren	↘ veliki
trend	↘ opadajući	→ stabilan	↘ rastući



Mali pritisak
Umjereni pritisak
Veliki pritisak

	Institucionalni	Ekonomski	Demografski	Kulturalni i religiozni	Naučni i tehnološki
Nizjske i brdske listopadne šume i šikare	→	→	↘	→	↘
Gorske šume	→	↘	↘	→	↘
Reliktne borove šume	→	↘	↘	→	↘
Mediteranske i submediteranske šume i šikare	→	↘	→	→	↘
Umjereno vlažne livade	↘	→	→	→	→
Suve i kamenite livade i pašnjaci	→	→	↘	→	→
Vlažna staništa i stajaće vode	↘	↘	↘	→	↘
Tekuće vode	→	→	↘	→	↘
More i morska obala	↘	↘	↘	→	→
Kanjoni, klisure, stijene	↘	→	→	→	→
Pećine i druga podzemna staništa	→	→	→	→	→
Kraška polja	↘	→	→	→	→
Visokoplaninski ekosistemi	→	↘	↘	→	→
Ratarske površine	↘	→	→	→	→
Voćnjaci i vinogradi	↘	→	↘	→	→
Ruderalne i zelene površine	→	→	→	→	→

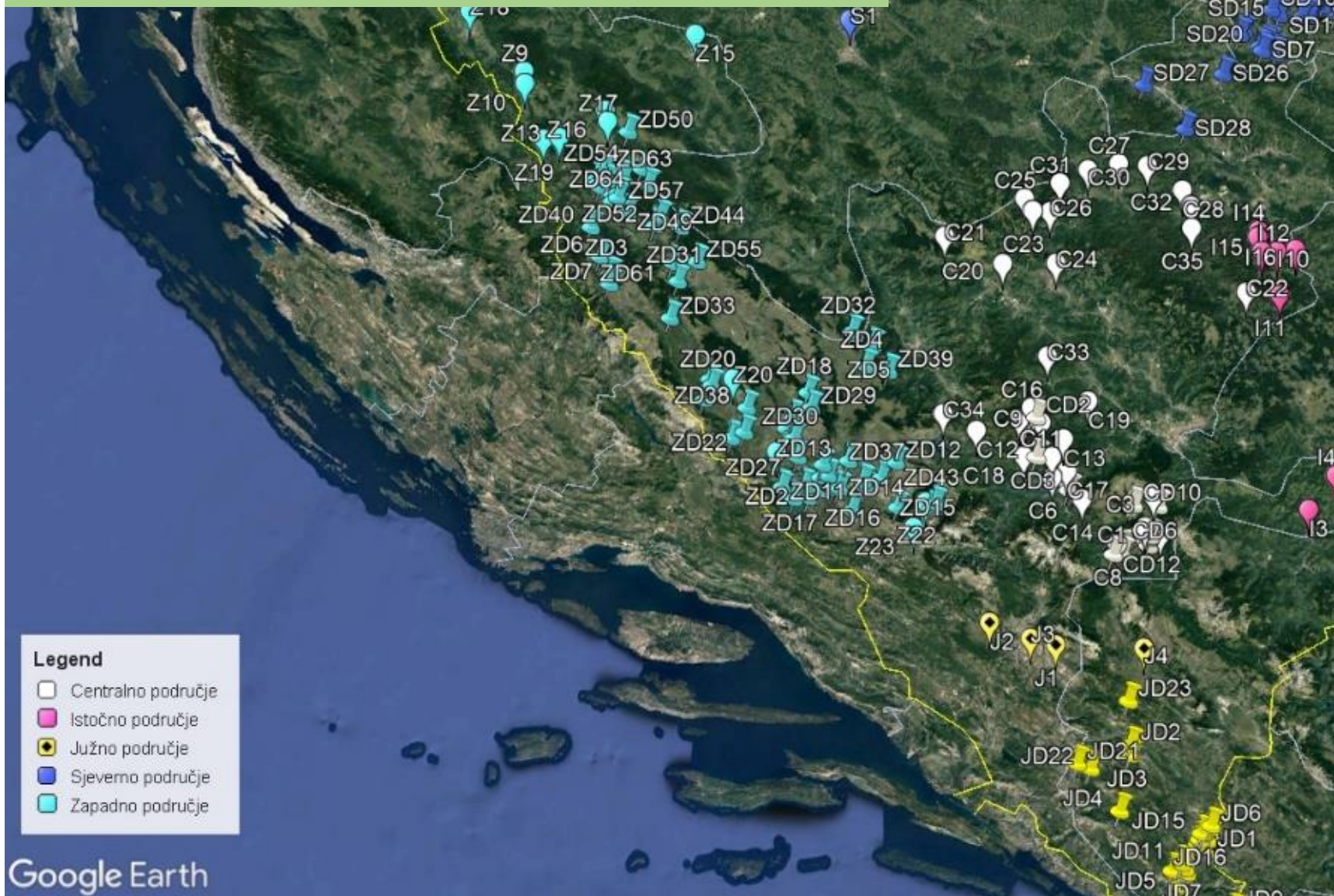
intenzitet	→ mali	↘ umjeren	↘ veliki
trend	↘ opadajući	→ stabilan	↘ rastući

Indirect drivers

NCP mapping

- Recognition and evaluation of NCP is a greater challenge for BiH NEA than recognition of drivers.
- Experts believe that all groups of ecosystems in Bosnia and Herzegovina contribute to the quality of life of people in a certain way.
- Some groups contribute more, but others less to the material NCP.
- Their regulatory contributions are insufficiently investigated and known.
- Non-material contributions of all ecosystem groups make up the recognizable impact of the biodiversity/nature on the life of people in BiH.

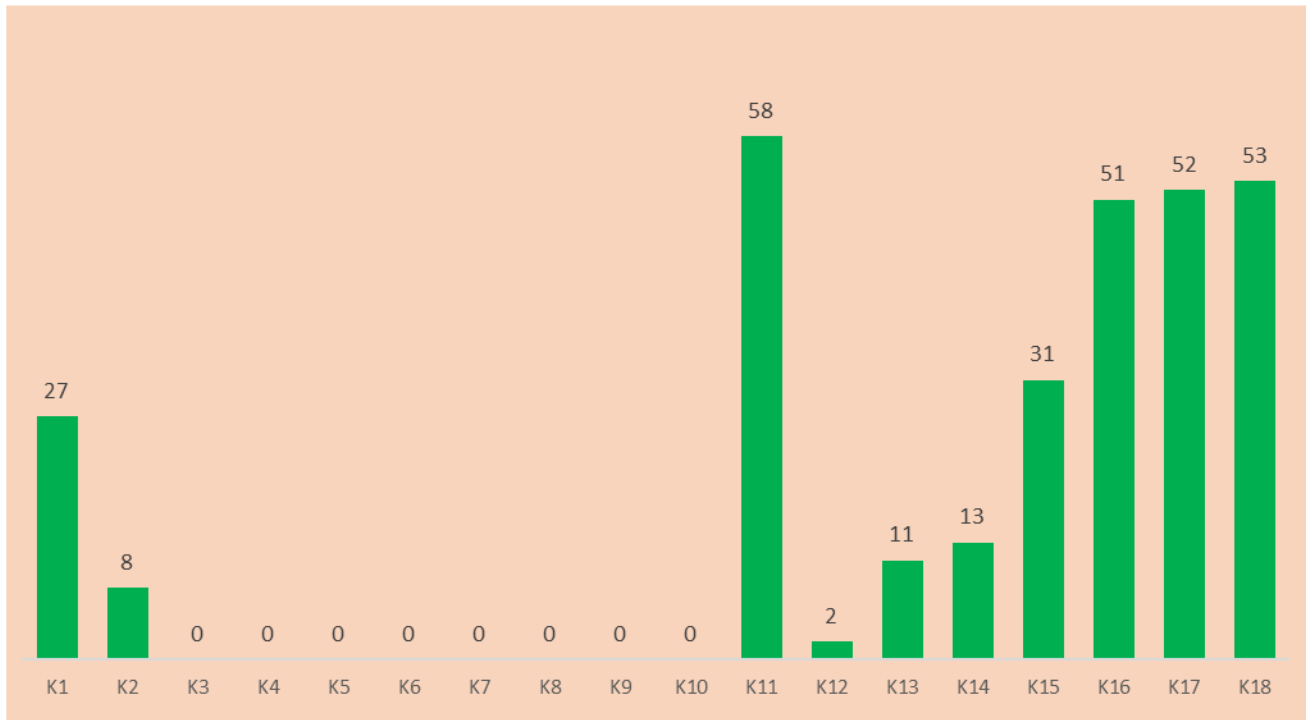
NCP and drivers were the subject of dialogues, interviews and surveys in local communities



Legend

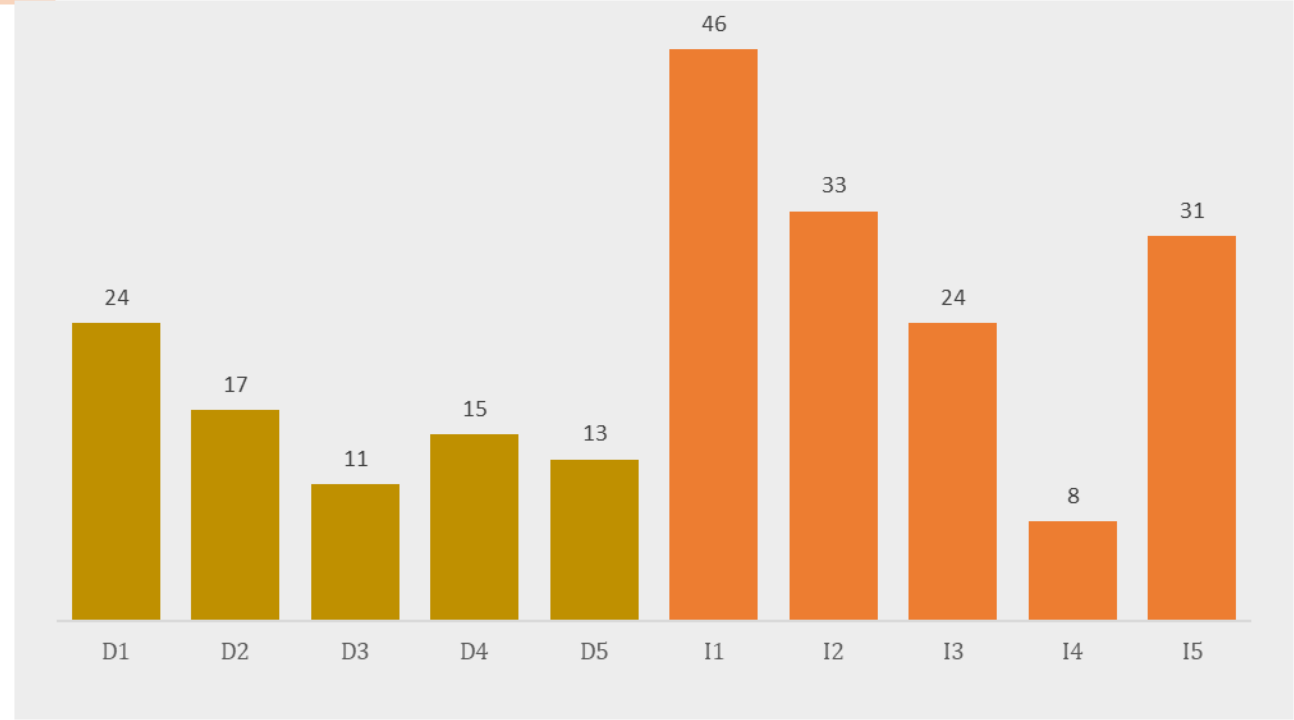
- Centralno područje
- Istočno područje
- Južno područje
- Sjevorno područje
- Zapadno područje





Direct and indirect drivers recognized during dialogs with local communities

NCP recognized during dialogs with local communities



BiH ESAP 2030+ (Bosnia and Herzegovina Environmental Strategy and Action Plan)



The 7th Policy Group meeting for BiH level held in Sarajevo

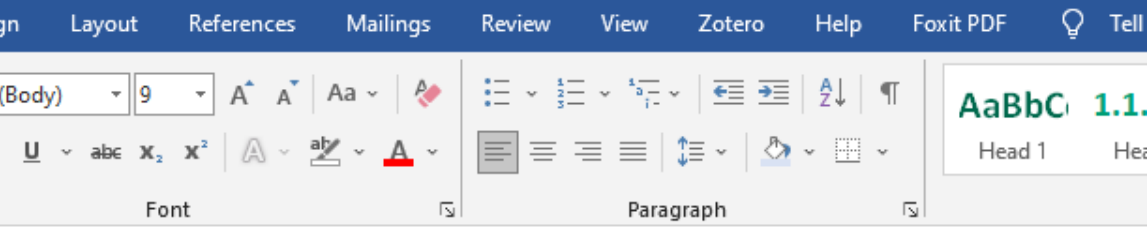
Members of the Policy Group for the BiH level gathered in October 2022 at their seventh meeting, to discuss the steps taken so far regarding the BiH Environmental Strategy 2022-2032....



BiH ESAP 2030+ film shown to Sarajevo highschool students

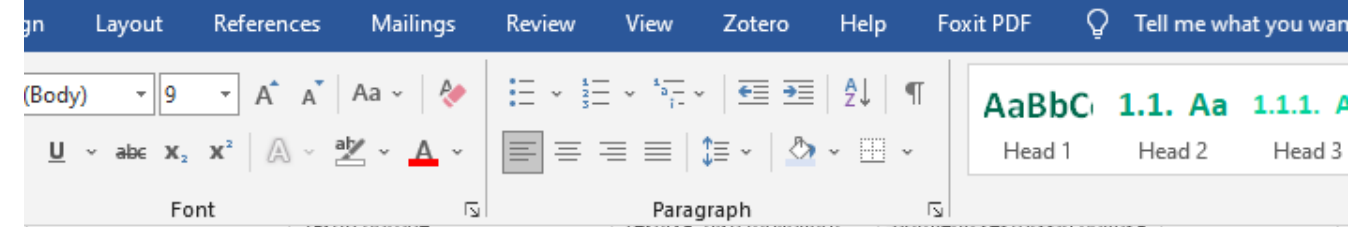
Students from three high schools in Sarajevo (Gymnasium I, Gymnasium II, and Gymnasium III) attended the BiH ESAP 2030+ film screening, followed by a productive discussion with environmental expert panelists....



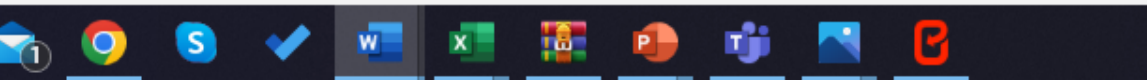


One of the BiH ESAP's priorities is the permanent dialogue between the scientific community and decision makers

Strategija okoliša/životne sredine za nivo Bosne i Hercegovine 2022–2032.



	zaštiću prirodu	resursa, nisu zadovoljno integrirane u druge sektorske politike	primjenju sektorskih politika
u cilju očuvanja biološke i pejzažne raznolikosti	Stepen urađene Procjene stanja prirode i prirodnih resursa i korisnih informacija za donosioc odluka	Odluke o korištenju prostora i usluga prirodnih, poljoprivrednih i urbanih ekosistema se često donose bez multidisciplinarnu naučne osnove	Usvojena informacija o naučnoj Procjeni stanja prirode i prirodnih resursa BiH sa Zaključcima i porukama za donosioc odluka
Prioritet 3.7. Koordinisanje jačanja naučno utemeljenog odlučivanja o biodiverzitetu/prirodi kroz dijalog naučne zajednice i donosilaca odluka	Broj redovnih godišnjih okruglih stolova za dijalog naučne zajednice i donosilaca odluka o stanju prirode i upravljanju prirodnim resursima		Uspostavljen dijalog naučne zajednice i donosilaca odluka
	Stepen razmjene informacija između akademske zajednice i donosilaca odluka koje utiču na stanje biodiverziteta/prirode	Razmjena informacija između akademske zajednice i donosilaca odluka nije zadovoljavajuća (2022.)	Uspostavljena je efikasna platforma za razmjenu informacija i njihovo korištenje u donošenju odluka koje utiču na stanje biodiverziteta/prirode
	Stepen javne dostupnosti informacija o stanju biodiverziteta i dijaloga naučne zajednice i donosilaca odluka	Podaci o biološkoj raznolikosti, znanjima o koristima prirode su rasuta i teško dostupna donosiocima odluka	Javno dostupni izvještaji o redovnom godišnjem dijalogu naučne zajednice i donosilaca odluka, o stanju prirode i upravljanju prirodnim resursima
Prioritet 3.8. Razvijanje ekološke svijesti o	Stepen koordinacije nastavnih programa s ciljem isticanja značaja biodiverziteta i zaštite prirode	Stanje ekološke svijesti stanovništva BiH je u korelaciji s kvalitetom obrazovanja, nivoom ulaganja u istraživanja i promotivne aktivnosti	Definisan model podrške za edukaciju nastavnog kadra na svim nivoima obrazovanja

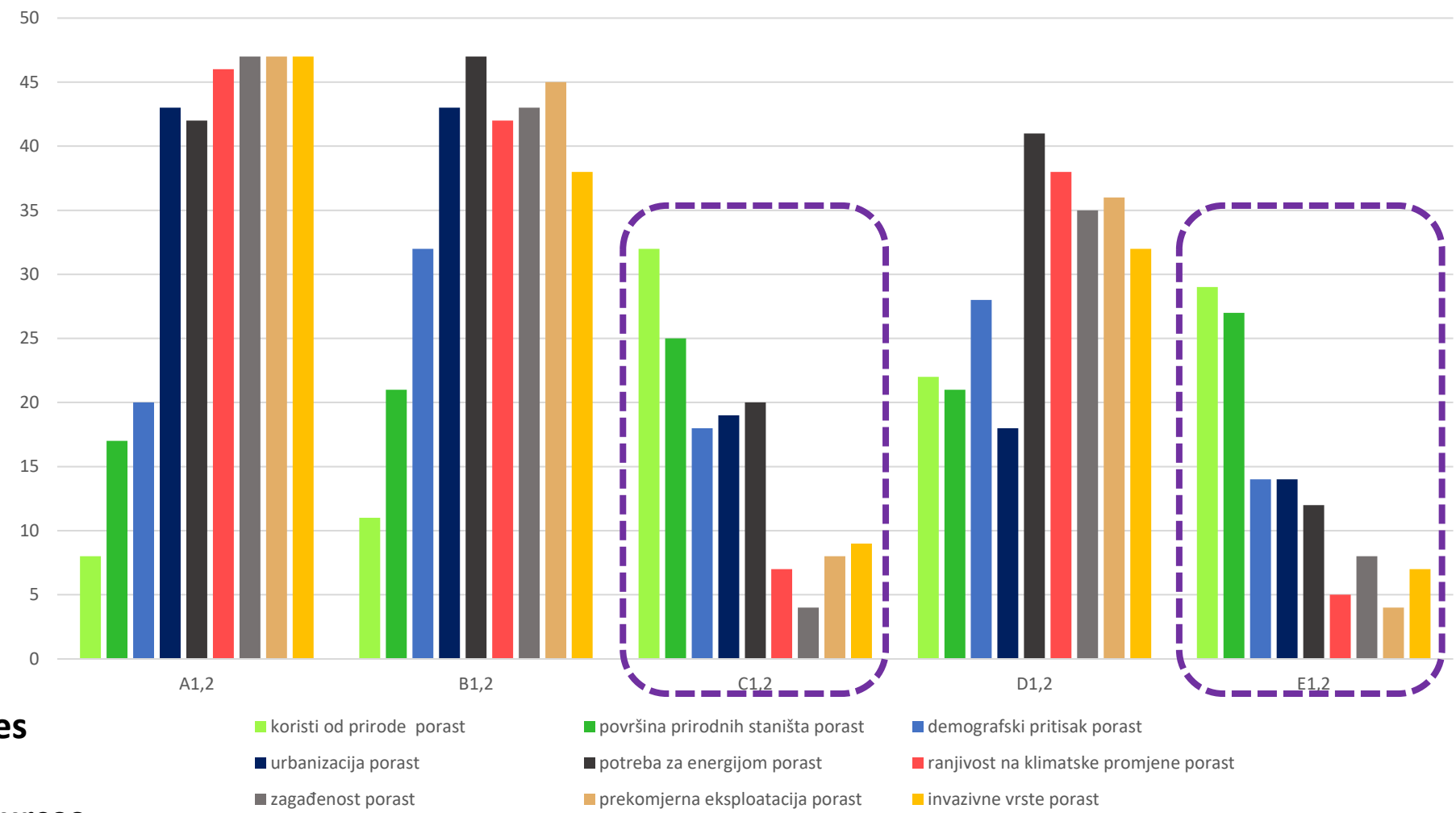


Science-policy dialogue:

- Decision makers should be clearly informed about the scientifically assessed state of nature and trends of the NCP
- Although it can be argued that the nature of BiH is generally still in good condition, it is clear that the growing drivers are leading to a reduction of the NCP.

Five scenarios

- A. Business as usual
- B. Economic growth based on intensive use of natural resources
- C. Integrative management of resources in the direction of climate neutrality
- D. Food production as a development priority
- E. Expansion of protected areas as a development priority



■ koristi od prirode porast
 ■ površina prirodnih staništa porast
 ■ demografski pritisak porast
■ urbanizacija porast
 ■ potreba za energijom porast
 ■ ranjivost na klimatske promjene porast
■ zagađenost porast
 ■ prekomjerna eksploatacija porast
 ■ invazivne vrste porast

- Key findings from the BiH national ecosystem assessment should serve as a basis for revision of BiH NBSAP in accordance with the GBF and its targets - another ESAP priority.
- One of the key challenges for the revision and implementation of NBSAP will be the question of intersectoral action, in the direction of conservation and sustainable use of nature.

