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Bosnia and Herzegovina has a long tradition in protection of natural and cultural values. The law on nature protection of NRBiH from 1946 has regulated a management of nature characterized by special biological and landscape values. The same law requires an inventory to be completed and designation of protection level for natural objects possessing different values. This Law established 16 strict nature reserves, nine administered (managed) nature reserves, three national parks, six special reserves, 10 reserves of natural landscapes and even 110 nature monuments, among which there were numerous Bosnia and Herzegovina's waterfalls, streams, springs, wells, mountain lakes, grottoes and caves. The practical measures for protection of biological and landscape diversity have no longer been implemented in most of these areas even since 1992. In the post-war period, Bosnia and Herzegovina failed to take any appropriate actions towards re-establishing the status on the formerly protected areas and restarting the implementation of the appropriate protective measures.

The laws on Nature Protection of Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska have recognized landscape as an essential component of the human environment and as natural and cultural shared heritage and foundation of their identity. However, landscape policy aiming to preserve the landscape and develop management and planning guidance through the adoption of specific measures defined in Article 6 of Convention is inadequately implemented. Landscape is not embedded in urban planning and in policies related to cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies as well as in all other policies that could directly or indirectly affect the landscape. It has not yet passed a legal act which should prescribe the criteria for the landscape identification and guidelines for assessing their significant and characteristic features.

In the following period it is necessary to encourage the training of the experts for evaluation of landscapes as well as multidisciplinary training programs in landscape policy, protection, management and planning for professionals in the private and public sectors and associations. Also it is necessary to identify landscapes in BiH and analyze their characteristics and negative impacts. The highest priority should be given to the development of a comprehensive information system as a key tool for effective monitoring and objective insight into the state of landscapes in BiH. Bosnia and Herzegovina need a technical and professional assistance within the international cooperation in order to accomplish all stated above.