IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Pripremila:

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The institutional framework of environmental protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Based on the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is no any institution at the state level managing the environment, but there is within the organizational structure of government entities that have ministries which deal with environmental issues.
- According to the Law on Ministries and Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Affairs is responsible (in cooperation with entity ministries) for the implementation of international environmental obligations in the territory of B&H.

The institutional framework of environmental protection in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Responsibility for environmental issues mostly belongs to the **Federal Ministry of Tourism and Environment**, and some other institutions:

- Federal Ministry of Physical Planning,
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management,
- Federal Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry,

The institutional framework of environmental protection in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- The Environmental Protection Fund of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- and others at the cantonal and municipality level

In this situation, lack of a strong vertical and horizontal coordination led to a very poor, inefficient and costly environment management in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Laws regarding landscape in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- The following specific legislation is being developed for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:
- Law on Nature Protection
- Law in Environmental protection
- Law on Spatial Planning
- Law on Forests
- Law on Water protection and others

Landscape definition to domestic legislation

Landscape is a land or maritime area formed by the action of nature and man with extraordinary aesthetic, ecological and / or cultural value, and often with large shifts in biological diversity.

The first two categories of protection (according to the IUCN) are under responsibility of the Parliament of Federation of B&H, while other categories (up to the sixth, including landscape) are under the responsibility of the canton.

Since the ratification of the European Landscape Convention in 2012, principles of the Convention have been implementing into the policies and strategic documents.

First Strategy and Action Plan was done for the period **2008-2015**. Strategy and Action Plan for the period **2015-2020**. represents a continuation of global strategic planning and reporting.

The most important programs and activities that were done in 2017 were:

- Adoption of strategic documents in the field of environment with integration policy at the state level, with the adoption of an effective mechanism of coordination at the entity level,
- The development of the institutional framework and legislation including the adoption of new laws and regulations, amendments to existing once with the aim of harmonizing them with EU regulations

Implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan adopted for the period 2008-2018 in accordance with the priorities defined (help the waste management and technical regulation of landfills; disposal of dangarous waste; establishing institutions (companies) at the federal and cantonal levels for the protection of certain high-value natural areas; promoting environmental protection and raising public awareness on the environmental protection).

PROTECTED LANDSCAPES IN FEDERATION OF B&H

Currently, there are three protected Landscapes situated in the territory of the Federation:

- Bijambare
- Trebevic
- Bentbaša

Bijambare

■ Bijambare area, covering 497 ha, is proclaimed (in 2003) by law as protected area of the fifth category ("protected landscape"). It is highly valued because of its natural beauty and richness with thick old evergreen forest, with various pine trees, beautiful meadows crossed by two creaks that form small lakes and sink underground into karstified limestone rock base.

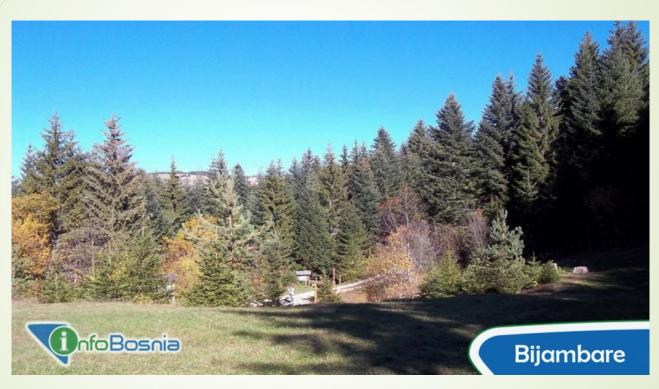
These areas are managed on the basis of zoning and the Management Plan with separate regulations enacted by the internal acts of the institution managing the particular area. Recreational use of these spaces is allowed on the condition that it is not detrimental for natural values of the protected area.



Source: http://www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php



Source: http://www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php



Source: http://www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php

Trebevic

- The second protected landscape in the Federation of B&H is Trebevic area. The Law on Proclamation of Protected Landscape of the Trebević Mountain was adopted in 2014. This law established the protection of the Trebević area and its natural heritage covering about 400ha.
- The Trebević massif is approx 12km long and 8km wide. Its highest peak rises to 1629 m.



Source: visitsarajevo.ba



Source: www.klix.ba



Source: http://www.infobosniatours.com

Bentbaša

- The last one is Bentbaša, proclaimed as a protected landscape in 2017. It is located in Sarajevo.
- The total coverage of the protected landscape of "Bentbasa" is 160.9 hectares. It is divided into two zones. The first zone nucleus has an area of 16.9 ha. Bentbasa is a unique combination of natural and cultural-historical values, for example, 169 species of plants, and about 134 species of day butterflies were recorded in this area.



Source: http://www.nap.ba/



Source: http://www.infobosniatours.com

Thank you for your attention!