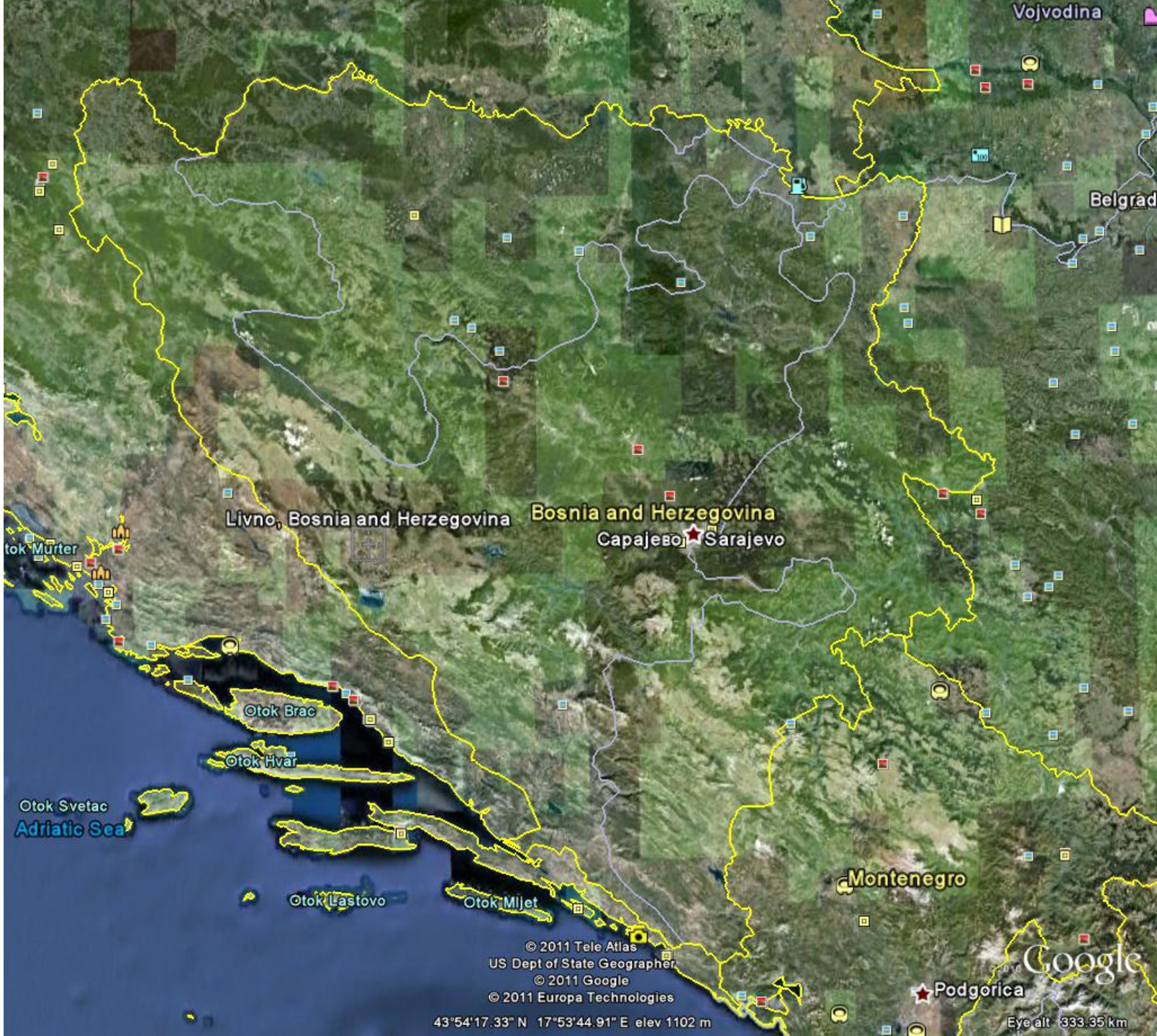


# **In the light of policy actions: the landscapes of the karst fields in Bosnia-Herzegovina**

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Livno, Bosnia and Herzegovina **Bosnia and Herzegovina**  
Sarajevo, Sarajevo

Belgrad

Google

Podgorica

Montenegro

Otok Svetac  
Adriatic Sea

Otok Brač

Otok Hvar

Otok Lastovo

Otok Mljet

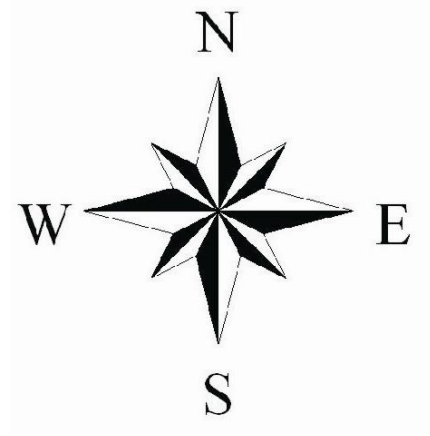
© 2011 Tele Atlas  
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43°54'17.33" N 17°53'44.91" E elev 1102 m

Eye alt 333.35 km

# National level: Strategy for the protection of biological and landscape diversity in Bosnia-Herzegovina

- Pannonian landscapes
- Peri-pannonian landscapes
- Hilly landscapes
- Mountain landscapes
- Mediterraneo-Mountain landscapes
- Sub-mediterranean landscapes
- Mediterranean landscapes
  
- **SPECIFIC B-H LANDSCAPES:**
  - HIGH-MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPES
  - RELICT-REFUGIAL LANDSCAPES
  - WETLAND LANDSCAPES
  - KARST FIELD LANDSCAPES





Skucani

Vidimlije

Karajzovci

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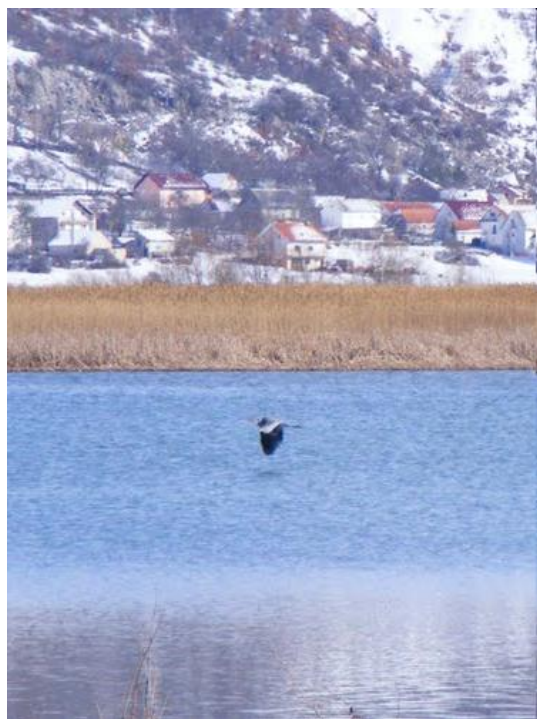
Google

Imagery Date: 6/15/2010

43°56'59.07" N 16°56'40.32" E elev 891 m

Eye alt 14.64 km







## Bosnia-Herzegovina celebrates a major new karst Ramsar site

On 3 April 2009, in the small town of Livno, the Bosnian authorities, experts from local and international NGOs and different stakeholders celebrated the inscription of Livanjsko Polje (Livno karst field) in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.



Senad Oprasic, heading the national Ramsar Administrative Authority in Sarajevo, expressed his satisfaction that the Ramsar Convention was providing the first legal protection to this outstanding area, while his office is working to prepare the urgently needed environmental legislation for his country, including a law for protected areas. Ramsar's Regional Advisor for Europe Tobias Salathé was present and provided a brief, illustrated report on the event and its significance.

Polje, a local word meaning field, is a distinctive karst feature. Poljes are large flat limestone depressions, sometimes filled with fertile sedimentary deposits and often waterlogged in wet seasons. At approximately 40,000 hectares, with a regularly flooded surface area of approximately 20,000 hectares, Livanjsko Polje near Livno in Bosnia-Herzegovina could be the largest karst polje in the world. A valuable wetland and important bird area, it combines marshes and peat bogs with extensive grasslands. Agricultural areas edge its southern border; temperate forests spread out to the north.

Natural grasslands are important and productive vegetation communities. Unfortunately, this high natural

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CULTURE**









Ecosystems of:

- standing water with pond weed
- hygrophilous meadows with dinaric squill and sibirian iris
- hygrophilous meadows with moor grass and tufted hair grass
- hygrophilous meadows with knapweed and pea
- reed beds and sedges
- hygrophilous meadows with košute
- mesophilous meadows with oat grass, bentgrass and fescue
- thermophilous meadows with brome and viper grass
- mediterranean-montane rocky grassland with red savory
- shrubs of basket willow, purple and marsh willow
- white willow and *Fraxinus angustifolius*
- woods of turkey and sessile oak
- hazel thickets
- low woods and shrubs with pubescent oak

Ecosystems of:

- slow meandering streams
- hygrophilous and eutrophic meadows with snowflake
- hygrophilous meadows with illyrian gladiola
- hygrophilous meadows with dinaric squill and narrow leaved plantain
- meadows with pannonian knapweed and wild parsley
- shrubs of purple and marsh willow
- Fraxinus angustifolius*
- sticky alder
- supra-mediterranean rocky grassland with winter savory
- thermophilous oak-hornbeam woods
- pubescent oak and oriental hornbeam along field's edge

Ecosystems of:

- standing water with pond weed
- standing water with pond lillies
- reed beds
- sedges
- rushes
- coastal area with Fimbristiles
- woods of white willow and silver leaved poplar
- shrubs of purple willow
- hygrophilous meadows with moor grass and rye-like barley
- thermophilous meadows
- mediterranean and supra-mediterranean rocky grassland with winter savory, sage and everlasting
- pseudo-maquis
- oriental hornbeam and butcher's broom
- mazedonian oak
- pubescent oak and hop hornbeam







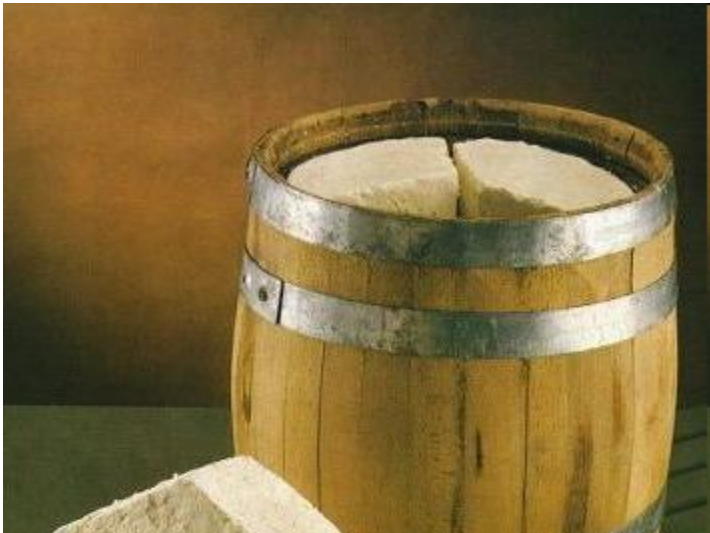














# National level: Strategy for the protection of biological and landscape diversity in Bosnia-Herzegovina



## Pressures on karst fields in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- ↓ Melioration activities; drainage procedures
- ↓ altering the surface and underground water flows
- ↓ unsustainable peat extraction
- ↓ Unbalanced coal's extraction;
- ↓ Intentionally caused fires in dry season;
- ↓ Eutrophication of the surface water;

## Global pressures

## **STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1: REDUCTION OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS IN B&H**

### **Target 1.1. CONSERVATION OF ECOSYSTEMS AND LANDSCAPES DIVERSITY IN B&H**

<b>PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>TASK</b>
<b>1.1.1. Identification and classification type of ecosystems and habitat</b>	<b>1.1.1.1. Analysis and encoding of both ecosystem and habitat types, including preparation of instructions needed for their identification</b>
<b>1.1.2. Conservation of biodiversity in mountain landscapes</b>	<b>1.1.2.1. Estimation of natural values in mountain belt of bosnia-herzegovina's Dinaric Alps</b>
	<b>1.1.2.2. Setting up of protected areas according to the Law on nature protection in FB&amp;H, RS and following IUCN principles</b>
<b>1.1.3. Conservation of biodiversity in refugia of canyons and narrow passages</b>	<b>1.1.3.1. Estimation of natural values in endemic development centres of narrow passages and canyons of Neretva, Una, Sana, Vrbas, Bosna and Drina river including their tributaries</b>
	<b>1.1.3.2. Setting up of protected areas according to the Law on nature protection in FB&amp;H, RS and DB, following IUCN principles</b>
<b>1.1.4. Conservation of the karst fields biodiversity</b>	<b>1.1.4.1. Estimation of natural values in karst fields of B&amp;H</b>
	<b>1.1.4.2. Setting up of protected areas according to the Law on nature protection in FB&amp;H, RS, following IUCN principles</b>
<b>1.1.5. Conservation of biodiversity in wetlands</b>	<b>1.1.5.1. Estimation of natural values in wetland landscapes of B&amp;H</b>
	<b>1.1.5.2. Setting up of protected areas according to the Law on nature protection in FB&amp;H, RS and DB, following IUCN principles</b>
<b>1.1.6. Conservation of biodiversity of forest ecosystems in B&amp;H</b>	<b>1.1.6.1. Estimation of natural values in specific kind of forest ecosystems</b>
	<b>1.1.6.2. Setting up of protected areas according to the Law on nature protection in FB&amp;H, RS and DB, following IUCN principles</b>

## STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2:

### SETTING UP OF A SYSTEM OF CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY IN B&H

#### Target 2.3. INTER-SECTORAL APPROACH IN NATURE MANAGEMENT

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES	TASK
<b>2.3.1. Harmonization of sectoral strategies with strategic targets related to biodiversity management</b>	<b>2.3.1.1. Analysis of sectoral strategies</b>
	<b>2.3.1.2. Identification of divergent targets</b>
	<b>2.3.1.3. Identification of targets for optimizing of sustainable development</b>
	<b>2.3.1.4. Modifying of sectoral targets in accordance with the Strategy for biodiversity protection</b>
<b>2.3.2. Incorporation of biodiversity issue in sectoral policies and targets</b>	<b>2.3.2.1. Guidelines for identification and preservation of biological/ecological specific forest areas</b>
	<b>2.3.2.2. Guidelines for for identification and management of biological/ecological specific areas/agroecosystems</b>
	<b>2.3.2.3. Guidelines for identification and management of biological/ecological specific hydroecosystems</b>
<b>2.3.3. Development of integrated environmental management process</b>	<b>2.3.3.1. Preparation of instructions for identification of ecological values within B&amp;H's regions</b>
	<b>2.3.3.2. Capacity building relevant for defining optimal space usage</b>
	<b>2.3.3.3. Building of capacities needed for implementation of ecosystem approach in nature management</b>



**STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2:  
SETTING UP OF SYSTEM FOR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY  
IN B&H**

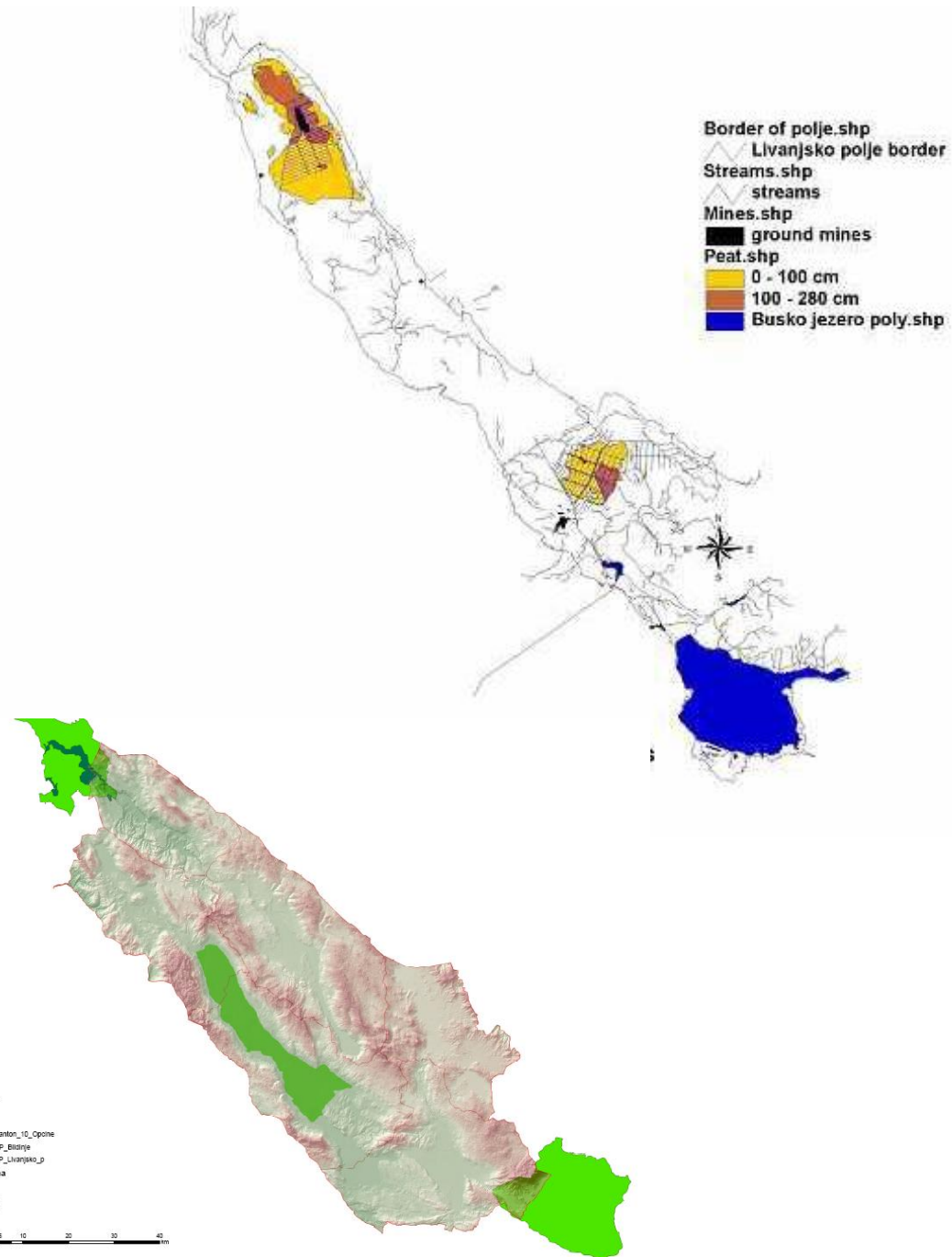
**TARGET 2.5. MAINTENING OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE**

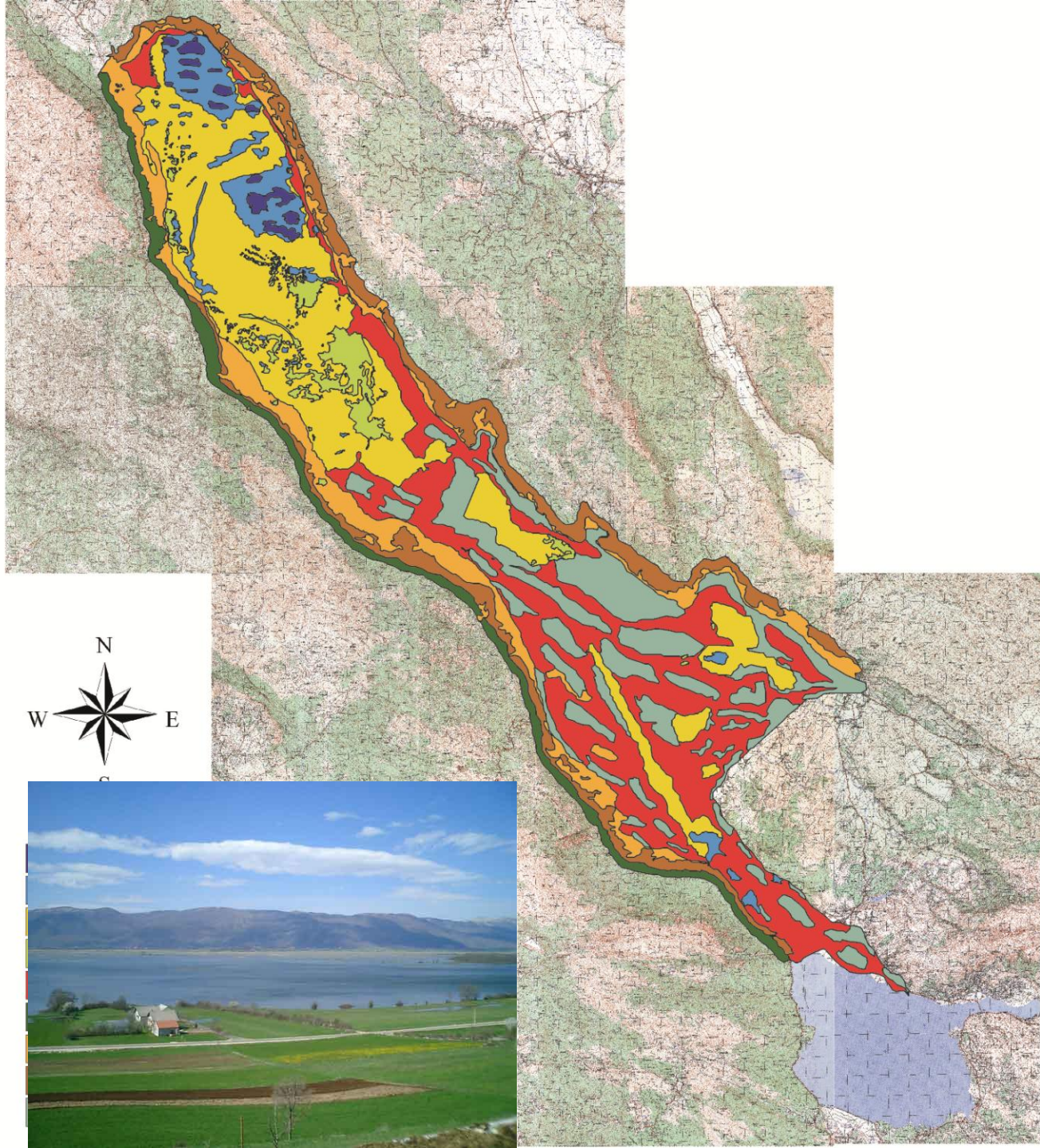
<b>PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>TASK</b>
<b>2.5.1. Setting up of centres for maintenance of old knowledge and practice</b>	<b>2.5.1.1. Maintenance of indigenous practices and knowledges through ecotouristic activities</b>
	<b>2.5.1.2. Administration of traditional knowledges and practices</b>
<b>2.5.2. Promotion of traditional knowledges and practices</b>	<b>2.5.2.1. Programme of promotion of traditional practice through healthy food production</b>
	<b>2.5.2.2. Programme of promotion of traditional values through publications and media</b>

## STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3: DECREASE OF PRESSURES ON BIODIVERSITY IN B&H

### Target 3.1. CONTROLLING OF HABITATS CONVERSION

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES	TASK
3.1.1. Identification of sensitive areas and ecosystems in Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1.1.1. Mapping of sensitive areas in B&H
	3.1.1.2. Mapping of habitats and ecosystems in B&H
	3.1.1.3. Review of conservation status for areas protected by laws of SRB&H
3.1.2. Co-operation with physical planning sector	3.1.2.1. Identification of sensitive habitats in B&H through physical-planning documents of FB&H, RS and DB
	3.1.2.2. Enlargement of capacities for physical-planning documentation through intensified work of court's services
	3.1.2.3. Enlargement of capacities for physical-planning documentation through intensified work of inspection services
3.1.3. Strengthening of environmental licence tools	3.1.3.1. Strengthening of mechanisms for expert assessment on state in biological and landscapes diversity as a segment in environmental licence approval
	3.1.3.2. Evaluation of an expert opinion in the process of environmental impact assessment
	3.1.3.3. Monitoring of biodiversity protection measures assigned by environmental licence





## Regional level: DINARIC ARC ECOREGION



**Karst fields with surface hydrology in Dinaric Arc Ecoregion**











## **SBSTTA 14 RECOMMENDATION:**

### ***XIV/10. Agricultural biodiversity***

#### ***The Conference of the Parties***

- 6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to work together in their design of the second phase of their joint work plan covering at least until 2017 and to note that this second phase should consider, *inter alia*:
  - (I) Further exploring possibilities for actions, where necessary, **to rehabilitate agricultural ecosystems on land where agriculture has declined, or ceased, and where the land was degraded as a result, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, where appropriate;**

## Amended text of para 6(l)

- Further exploring possibilities for action, where necessary, **including potentials of socio-economical productive landscapes, to rehabilitate agricultural ecosystems on land where agriculture has declined, or ceased, and where the land was degraded as a result, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, where appropriate.**

# ***COP10 DECISION***

## ***X/34. Agricultural biodiversity***

### ***The Conference of the Parties***

- 5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to work together in their design of the second phase of their joint work plan covering at least until 2017 focusing on refinements required as a result of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, but also considering, as necessary, *inter alia*:
  - (m) Further exploring possibilities for actions, where necessary, **to rehabilitate agricultural ecosystems and landscapes and restore their socio-economic functions on land where agriculture has declined, or ceased, and where the land was degraded as a result, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, where appropriate**

