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1. Introduction to the rural areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina

General introduction

The current planning system in Bosnia and Herzegovina has not reconciled the crucial components of developmental processes in terms of organization, time, space and standards. Social-economic, physical, social, productional and ecological planning were not harmonized. Each of the cited planning methods developed in its own way, with its own methodology, without any common procedures of definitions, although they all referred to the same factors: human society, living environment, and working conditions. Under such conditions the physical plans typically addressed only one separate spatial component of the complex planning and development system.

Before the war in 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina was under the strong influence of three simultaneous processes: industrialization, deagrarianization and urbanization, which together produced its unequal urbanization as well as strong and continuous migrations and redistribution of the population. These changes were reflected in the following:

- Creation of depopulated zones, the emptying of villages and some localities, and;
- Polarization of demographic development trends in some parts of the country, and especially in towns and some municipality centres, causing financial pressures on the functioning of urban zones, the decay of villages and an irrational organization and utilization of regions.

Lack of care for rural areas (housing construction and basic infrastructure), and agriculture, led to sudden deagrarianization. The deagrarianized population is mostly not urbanized – i.e. they work but they don't live in the cities. This has caused daily, weekly and occasional migrations. However, the construction of housing facilities has kept getting closer to the places in which people work, as people built their housing units at the outskirts of urban areas. This is particularly characteristic of the areas around bigger cities such as Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Zenica, Tuzla and Mostar.

Rapid industrial development has caused mass migrations away from rural areas. The number of the population that stopped being agrarian, the so called “deagrarianized”, rose to 51% in the period from 1953 to 1961, and to 87% in 1991, so that by 1991 only 13% of the population remained living in villages. The percentage of the population living in rural areas in 1991 was 56%, and in urban areas 44%, of the total population of 4.430 000 inhabitants.

Generally, the urbanization not only of the urban but also of the rural areas, and their infrastructures, did not even closely follow the process of deagrarianization, nor the pace of industrialization. The policy interest was focused only on industrialization, and not on the processes and pressures of urbanization and rural development. The integration of so-called ‘civil planning’ was never accomplished, since it was not possible to link social and physical planning, which was best reflected in social processes not being harmonized with the organization (restructuring) of both rural and urban areas. This phenomenon is characteristic for the majority of former communist countries.

Problem identification and analysis

Due to strong and rapid urbanization, and inadequate spatial demographic policies, rural areas lost their population, and became underdeveloped and impoverished. The regional division of Bosnia and Herzegovina was never officially adopted, nor was there any well-conceived policy of balanced regional development. The most valuable spaces assigned by plans to different urban functions were often usurped by illegal construction. Densely inhabited areas were created, mostly around big towns, in the river valleys and in the lower parts of predominantly highland areas. Consequently the unbalanced territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina had areas with huge demographic and economic concentration.

The war caused massive destruction in all areas. Cities and urban complexes, villages and hamlets, monuments and monumental complexes, social standard facilities, business and religious facilities, infrastructure facilities and devices, roads, parks, production goods and all infrastructure systems were torn down, damaged or destroyed in some way, even in areas where no direct war conflicts were conducted. Approximately two million people were forced to move due to the uncertain environment, or were banished from their homes as a result of ethnic cleansing.

The Medium-Term Development Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MTDS) for 2004–07, as the one of very important policy documents at state level, represents a poverty reduction strategy programme (PRSP) which aims to restore growth based on strong private sector development. It involves providing the overall institutional and legal framework to economic development, and the protection of the poor. In this document agriculture, forestry and environment issues are treated very seriously. All these are important preconditions for sustainable rural area development. With a sizeable proportion of the poor living in rural and semi-urban areas, where small-scale agriculture is the predominant economic activity, and with 52 per cent of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina occupied by forests and forestry land, the MTDS rightly focuses on the effective development and management of these sectors. Bosnia and Herzegovina recognise too that the policy focus should be on resolving unfair trading practices and structural problems in underdeveloped rural areas.

Pre-war (public) rural finance consisted of primary lending from the Central Bank for working capital, plus investment funds for agricultural development, which were financed by special taxes. Most of this finance was distributed through the state-owned (Belgrade-based) Agro bank of Yugoslavia, based on "credit needs" estimated by government ministries. State-owned farms and agro-processors were the main beneficiaries of this system of rural finance and, to a lesser extent, agricultural cooperatives. Small-scale private farmers had minimal access to either public or private sources of finance..

Natural conditions for rural development

The overall size of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 5.119.700 ha, of which agricultural land accounts for 49% (2.525.000 ha), forests and forestland for 48% (2.454.192 ha), and other types of land representing just three per cent (140.508 ha.).

As of 1991, the amount of land per capita in Bosnia and Herzegovina was as follows:

- (i) Agricultural land 0,67 ha
- (ii) Arable land 0,42 ha
- (iii) Ploughed fields and gardens 0,24 ha

For the time being at least the existing volume of land meets the local needs of production and possible exports, but with the tendency of irreversible and permanent destruction of the agricultural land (approximately 3000 ha per year). In the developed world one farmer produces food for 35 to 64 citizens, while a rural farmer from Bosnia and Herzegovina can hardly produce food for himself and another two or three consumers. Such small farms, instead of being combined and specialised, are focussed on a variety of enterprises and exhibit a diverse pattern of production.

The natural topography of Bosnia and Herzegovina is limited by geo-morphological conditions, which are not very favourable. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a hilly-mountainous area with the following structure of inclination of terrain (16% of territory with slope 0-13%, 84% of territory with over 13% slope).

The varying climatic conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina offer wide possibilities for agricultural production, at least on the better land, both in terms of crop choice and cultivation systems, including arable farming, fruit-growing, vine-growing, and vegetable-growing, as well as forage crops and livestock production. The main characteristics of these zones are:

- the northern region with a temperate continental climate;
- the hilly-mountainous region with variations of a continental, high-mountainous and an alpine climate;
- the south region with the characteristics of a Mediterranean climate

Follow up actions and measures

Firstly, modernization and restructuring of farming and food processing are essential. These require capital investment and need to be improved to meet EU standards. The second challenge is to improve the standard of living in rural areas (for example, the need to improve communications). The encouragement of alternative employment opportunities for farmers is another challenge, as is the opening up of the farming and food sectors to competition from other countries.

For policy purposes there is an absolute need to develop statistical resources, so as to inform policy development and monitoring. In general terms, further development of administrative capacity is also necessary, in order to efficiently manage the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) mechanisms of the European Union.

Currently, in Bosnia and Herzegovina there are no Rural Development policies nor governmental institutions that could become an agent for activities related to the design and implementation of rural development programmes and projects. Therefore, the establishment of a Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is being planned at the level of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Government. This would enable the faster and more effective integration of this sector into EU institutions, as well as facilitate access to the specified purpose funds available in the accession process.

Planning for new rural development institutions, as well as the institutional strengthening of agriculture within it, at both state and entity levels, requires the adoption of supporting institutional actions. These include:

- a) the adoption of a Law on Rural Development and the determination of the role of agriculture within it, for the purpose of preventing further depopulation of these areas;
- b) the establishment of a state-level joint institution, e.g. a Ministry or Agency for Rural Development;
- c) the identification of the current condition of the rural areas in terms of economic, infrastructural and demographic characteristics,
- d) the identification of remote areas with unfavourable environmental conditions and required support (stimulation) actions to retain the population;
- e) the introduction of actions to improve the infrastructure of rural areas in order to provide better conditions for the development of agriculture and economic and social aspects of life;
- f) the establishment of credit lines (micro-funding) in rural areas suitable for the development of agriculture and other economic activities applicable in rural conditions;
- g) the establishment of support systems through technological solutions that would respect environmental and human values; and
- h) the development of an education system for the rural population through the technical education system, and particularly through Extension services as proponents of the agricultural production development in rural areas.

2. Annotated bibliography

Axis 1: Competitiveness of agricultural and forestry sectors

Citation	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, Office of BiH Coordinator for PRSP (2004). <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina Mid Term Development Strategy - Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) 2004-2007</i> . (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	In the MTDS (Middle Term Development Strategy) of Bosnia and Herzegovina agriculture, forestry and environment issues are treated very seriously. All these are important preconditions for sustainable rural area development. With a sizeable proportion of the poor living in rural and semi-urban areas; where small-scale agriculture is the predominant economic activity; and, with 52 percent of the territory of

	<p>BH occupied by forests and forestry land; the MTDS (Middle Term Development Strategy) rightly focuses on the effective development and management of these sectors.</p> <p>The thrust of the strategy is to ensure that the legal and regulatory frameworks governing the agricultural and agri-food sectors are in line with EU regulations. This is key to attainment of trade (notably export) and EU stabilization and association objectives, while improving the overall quality and productivity of local production.</p> <p>MTDS has a clear set of overall goals. These are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create conditions for sustainable and balanced economic development; • reduce poverty; and • accelerate EU integration
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Citation	Bosnia Herzegovina (s.n.). (2004). <i>Draft Law on Agricultural Producers Groups and Associations</i> . Discussed with lawyers of the entities, District Brcko and selected cantons, Tuzla, 7-8 July, 2004. (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	At the meeting in Tuzla support has been given to the strategy of functional review of the agricultural sector in BiH, especially in the area of improved allocation of competences and functions. Future framework policy for agriculture and rural development has to be drafted at state level in the new ministry of agriculture and rural development (MoARD). Framework policies should describe the general development policy, strategy and measurement in agriculture and rural development areas. This, however, has to be carried out in very close coordination with entities, cantons and municipalities. The lower administrative levels have better knowledge of the situation in the field. Coordination mechanisms have to include formalised working groups with representatives of all administrative levels, as well as from sector institutes and associations. Based on the general framework policies, entities, cantons, and even municipality, work out their specific and operational strategies and measures.

Citation	Bosnia Herzegovina (s.n.). (2004) Working material (W1): Major administrative structure required for EU membership, Sarajevo, 2004. (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	In the working material are recommended ten (10) important steps in the coming years to fulfil very optimistic objectives regarding competencies and functions of agriculture and rural sectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the frame of accession to the EU. The main challenge, according to this document, is achievement of greater competencies by applying modern agribusiness and rural development concepts. The agricultural sector of BiH is presently focusing on production and control (inspection) functions for agriculture, veterinary, water management and forestry. This narrow "production approach" has to be gradually replaced by modern agribusiness and rural development concepts which take also into account the multifunctional character of the agricultural sector. This concept is common in EU member states and supported by present agricultural policy of the EU. According to this concept, the agricultural sector competencies include a) production and services provided by agriculture (protection of environment, animal welfare, etc.), as well as input and processing industries and related marketing activities (agribusiness), and b) activities to support the development of rural areas where population heavily depends on agricultural or closely related economic activities (rural development).

Citation	Bosnia Herzegovina (s.n.). (2005). Strategy for Agriculture Development in <i>Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Working document</i> , Round table discussion, Gradacac, August, 2005. (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	One of the conclusions during the discussion about Strategy for agricultural development in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is: comparing BiH with developments in Western European countries, it can be predicted that the economic

	importance of genuine agricultural activities will decrease in the long term run as will be the case of the agricultural sector share in GDP. On the other hand, processing, marketing and rural development will become considerably more important. Agricultural sector administrations have to respond appropriately with adequate policies, competency allocation and institutional capacity which are also in line with EU agricultural policy.
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Citation	Nikolic, A. et al. (2002). Organic Agriculture as a Force of Sustainable Rural Development in <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina, Proceedings: Food Production – A Factor of Regional Integration</i> at Balkan, Zemun-Belgrade. (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	This document provides some research results, which prove that BiH has significant potential to develop organic agriculture. The consumers, subject to their purchasing power, are traditionally keen on food quality and recognize better or specific quality of the organic food products, representing thus a significant potential market for these products in BiH. The organic agricultural production could be a true momentum in sustainable rural development, as well as an integration factor in the region, as it can help create business, research and education alliances, which could contribute to the prevention of negative effects of the globalization process.

Axis 2: Improving the environment and countryside

Citation	Bosnia Herzegovina (s.n.) (2003). <i>National Environmental Action Plan Bosnia and Herzegovina – NEAP, 2003.</i> (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	Despite the difficult situation caused by the war, BiH has succeeded in joining the process of developing the concept of sustainable development on environmental principles, through a number of regional international programmes initiated since 1997. The most important of these are the European Union's PHARE and CARDS programmes, and the World Bank projects, the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) for BiH and the Strategy for Solid Waste Management in BiH, as well as the Regional Environment Reconstruction Programme for South Eastern Europe (REReP), a Stability Pact programme, as well as other regional programmes, such as the Mediterranean and Danube basin plans under the auspices of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), and the ICPDR (International Commission of Protection of the Danube River) and DABLAS (Danube-Black Sea) programmes under the auspices of the Danube Convention and the Black Sea Convention. The significance of environment protection is also highlighted in the EU Feasibility Study, which foresees that, within the framework of work on the Stabilization and Accession Agreement, the cooperation between BiH and EU can further expand to prevention of the environment degradation, air and water quality monitoring, monitoring of the pollution and promotion of the economical use of energy, and industrial safety.

Citation	Bosnia Herzegovina (s.n.)(2003). <i>National Environmental Action Plan Bosnia and Herzegovina – NEAP, 2003.</i> (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	In the National Environmental Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina, as one of the first document at the state level after the war, was given integral spatial management with content of a) status of the sector b) problem identification and analysis, c) goals and measures. Before the war, development of Bosnia, and Herzegovina was in imbalanced urbanization as well as large and continuous migration and redistribution of the population that was reflected in the following: a) creation of depopulated zones deserting rural areas villages and some even biggest part of the country, b) polarisation of demographic developments trends in some part of the country specially in some municipality canters, that increased operational costs in urban zones, c) decay of some villages and irrational organization of land areas. In the area of problem identification and analysis are very strongly pointed consequences of the war on available land area and its components where more than

	<p>drastic. Also, devastation of the land continued in the post war period in many aspects mainly by illegal construction.</p> <p>In the part of the goals and the measures, it is important to ensure that maximum benefit is attained from the land and natural resources to promote sustainable development and eliminate the potential for further conflicts between rural and urban.</p>
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Citation	Bosnia Herzegovina (s.n.) (2004). <i>Second Management Board Meeting of the Functional Review of the Agricultural Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> . Teslic 14-15 July, 2004. (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	A Management board meeting in Teslic worked out the recommendations and the vision for 2010, which could be formulated as follows: "BiH has an efficient, competitive agricultural sector which is using its potential and contributing economic development of the country in the general and rural communities in particular, an efficient BiH agricultural sector administration is prepared for EU accession and WTO membership and harmonized standards, support procedures and institutional capacities are available". The Key objectives of the vision for 2010 are: a) Agricultural production potential of BiH properly used and productivity and competitiveness of BiH agriculture drastically increased, b) Agricultural sector administration works efficiently and actively supports sector development by using modern support schemes and subsidy administration mechanisms, c) Successful preparation of negotiation for EU accession of BiH in agriculture sector, d) Most of agriculture legislation harmonized with EU agriculture legislation and EU standards fully enacted in key areas like veterinary, food safety and plant health, e) BiH, before becoming WTO member was able to successfully negotiate trade agreements which provide by safeguard clauses (until EU accession) exceptional protection for BiH agriculture sector, f) Institutional capacities necessary for agricultural development end EU integration are fully available on state, entity, canton and municipality level.

Citation	Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2004). <i>2004: Bosnia and Herzegovina Mid Term Development Strategy</i> . Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relation, Office of BiH Coordinator for PRSP (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	In the Poverty Reduction Strategy document authors consider forestry and environmental issues as a crucial for future overall development. After significant legal and regulatory reform in the forestry sector, the strategy's emphasis on strengthening institutional capacities for the implementation of effective forestry management and the protection of natural habitats is appropriate and welcomed by staffs. A complete ban on the exports of unprocessed timber should, however, be treated with caution as it could undermine the general development of the forestry industry. An approach focused on improving the business environment should rather be pursued in expanding the wood-processing industries. In terms of laying the ground for the better management of the environment, BH has made significant progress with the adoption of National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) in 2003, associated environmental legislation and international conventions that entitle BH assistance to the Global Environmental Fund. The challenge facing BH now is to develop the necessary institutional capacities to significantly improve environmental management, notably in the area of solid waste.

Citation	Economic Commission for Europe (2004): <i>Environmental Performance Reviews – Bosnia and Herzegovina, United Nations, New York and Geneva</i> . (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	Environmental Performance Reviews published by United Nations cover twelve issues of importance to Bosnia and Herzegovina, divided into three sections, including framework for environmental policy, management of population and rural resources and economic sectoral integration. Among issues receiving special attention during the reviews where the policy: a) legal and institutional framework, public participation in

	<p>decision-making and access to information; b) the use and supply of water resources, including drinking water; c) land use, agriculture and bio diversity; d) management of waste and contaminated sites, ecotourism and energy.</p> <p>In environmental context the development of rural area is threatened by intensive industrialization and accelerated urbanization, which are exerting pressure on natural resources through unplanned construction on agricultural land, indiscriminate forest harvesting and inadequate waste disposal. At the same time rural areas suffer from landmines and small size of agricultural plots hinders food production. Minefields cover about 8% of Bosnia and Herzegovina, endangering human life and preventing agriculture exploitation of the land. Intensive de-mining are crucial for human health and security as well as development of agriculture and forestry specially in rural areas.</p>
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Citation	European Commission (2005). <i>Programme CARDS 2006 for Bosnia and Herzegovina: Project Fiche Agro-environmental pilot projects, 2005.</i> (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	Current agricultural data indicate that agriculture has not had a major negative impact on the environment as a result of intensive production, but this could change quickly with the development of the sector and production-oriented agriculture in the next years. Since there is no environmental monitoring of agriculture, any analysis of the situation is based only on estimates. In the main productive areas and in the river valleys the incorrect and excessive use of mineral fertilizers and pesticides is a threat. Nitrates from fertilizers are soluble, and could easily penetrate soils and directly pollute aquifers. Surface run-off could pollute rivers and other freshwaters. Agricultural inputs are not tested to see if they contain potentially toxic substances. Even before the war, pesticide use was a problem, being uncontrolled and excessive. During the war agrochemical inputs were drastically reduced. The land was able to recover from the overuse of pesticides, but agricultural redevelopment will bring back this risk.

Citation	Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Office of the Coordinator for Public Administration Reform (2004). <i>Functional Review of the Agricultural Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> , Publication No. 3, GFA terra systems, Funded by the EU, Sarajevo. (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
Annotation	<p>In the framework of CARDS 2003 programme, EU has funded the Functional Review of the Agriculture Sector. The project was implemented from February to October 2004 and undertook a review of public administration in the institutions in the agriculture sector and produced a set of recommendations for streamlining the public administration. As the final recommendation is establishment of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development at the state level. It should help to Bosnia and Herzegovina to become closer to the EU standards and principals in sustainable agriculture development in rural areas.</p> <p>This publication presents: a) Administrative, legal and policy background, b) Analysis of the agricultural sector administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina with reviewing structure, competencies and functions of key administrations and institutions, analysis of human resources and financial situation c) Benchmarking with other countries, d) Recommendation and e) Action plan.</p>

Axis 3: Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification

Citation	FAO Regional office for Europe, Sub-Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), FAO Field Programme in Europe (2005). <i>The Challenges for Rural Sector Development in Europe.</i> FAO Publication. (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)
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Annotation	<p>A number of countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), are classified a Slow – Income Food Deficit Countries. Bosnia and Herzegovina is in this group together with Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In the same article is also pointed that most of the CEE and CIS countries poverty is a major problem and one that the international community must not neglect. What is of particular cause for concern is that there have been substantial increases in poverty and inequality since the beginning of the 1990s in the CEE/CIS region. For many countries the poor are concentrated in rural areas, and rely on agriculture as a source of employment and income. Reversing the backward trend of increasing poverty will require focused efforts on development in rural areas.</p> <p>According to the same source, and data provided by WB (2004) percentage of population in rural area in Bosnia and Herzegovina was 60% in 1992, and 56% in 2003. Only Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan have bigger percentage of rural population in this region than Bosnia and Herzegovina. Rural poverty and national poverty in Bosnia and Herzegovina are equal and it is 20%.</p>
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Citation	<p>UNDP (2002). <i>Human Development Report of Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>. (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina).</p>
Annotation	<p>Based on UNDP's report on Early Warning System (EWS) and Report on Living Standard Measurement (LSMS), the line of absolute poverty in B&H has been established for the first time. It is precisely studied and computed. It defines utmost poverty as impossibility of an individual to ensure minimum quantity of food necessary for survival. The established poverty-level amounts to 382 Euro per person per year, or 1.05 Euro per person per day, i.e. 4,2 Euro for a four-member family per day, or 127 Euro per family per month.</p> <p>The percentage of B&H population that lives below the poverty level in urban areas is 14,5%, in mixed areas it is 22,4 %, while in rural areas it is 19,4%. As for B&H as a whole, this percentage on average is 19,1 %.</p> <p>According to the LSMS indicators, since 2001 the poverty level has been divided into categories by individual and by household. It is thus considered that an individual is utterly poor if he/she has 382 Euro annually, while the amount of 127,3 Euro per month per household with four members represents the utmost poverty. If an individual has 942 Euro at his/her disposal annually we talk about general poverty, while a household with four members is considered generally poor if their monthly income amounts to 310 Euro.</p>

Citation	<p>World Bank (2001). <i>World development indicators</i>. (Source: Bosnia Herzegovina)</p>
Annotation	<p>According to the World Bank experts, the general poverty level for BiH is 942 Euro, or 2,6 Euro per person per day. It is important to point out that 40,55% of the total expenditure goes on food, and 59,45% on all other necessities. For a four-member household daily expenditures amount to 11,4 Euro and monthly expenditures to 310 Euro.</p>

Current availability of statistical data

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ¹
GDP/capita (EU-25 = 100)	GDP/capita (abs. value): 1642 Euro	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003	-	Central Bank of B&H
Rate of unemployment (% active population): 44%	Unemployment (abs. number): 459.604	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003		The Report on Bosnia and Herzegovina Competitiveness 2004-2005, MIT Center Sarajevo, page 49
Rate of female unemployment: 25%	Female unemployment (abs. value): 120.000	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003		Statistical Bulletin of Federation of B&H and the Republika Srpska
Rate of young people (<25 y.o.) unemployment: 34,8%	Young people unemployment (abs. value):	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2002		Bosnia and Herzegovina Human development Report, 2003, page 133
% of GVA in primary sector: 18%	GVA in primary sector (abs. value): 892 Millions Euro	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003		Statistical Bulletin of Federation of B&H and the Republika Srpska
% employment in primary sector: 9%	Employment in primary sector (abs. number): 57060	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003		Statistical Bulletin of Federation of B&H and the Republika Srpska
Importance of young people (5-14) 24%	= 924000	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003		Statistical Reports of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, 2004
Importance of middle people (15-54 + 54-64) 63%	= 2425500	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003		Statistical Reports of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, 2004
Importance of age people (>=65) 9%	= 346500	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003		Statistical Reports of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, 2004
% employment in Secondary sector 50%	= 320000	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003		Statistical Reports of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, 2004
% employment in Third sector 41%	= 262400	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003		Statistical Reports of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, 2004
% of self-employed + family workers	= N/A				
% Long-term unemployment	= N/A				

¹ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ²
Share of population covered by LAG's N/A	Population covered by LAG's (abs. number)				
% farmers with basic and full education attained N/A	Farmers with basic and full education attained (abs. number)				
Labour productivity in agriculture (EU-25 = 100) - total and by sector. N/A	Labour productivity in agriculture (abs. value) - total and by sector.				
% farmers < 35 years N/A	=				
% farmers >= 55 years N/A	=				
GFCF in agriculture / UAA (€/ha) N/A	GFCF in agriculture (abs. value)				
Share of GVA in food industry 0,64%	Gross Value Added in food industry (abs. value) 31,7 millions Euro	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003		Statistical Reports of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, 2004
GVA /employee in food industry	Gross Value Added in food industry 1509 Euro/employee	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003		Statistical Reports of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, 2004
GFCF in food industry / UAA (€/ha) N/A	GFCF in food industry (abs. value)				
% farms < 1 ESU N/A	number of farms < 1 ESU				
Farm size (ha) average and distribution Average size 3,2 ha UAA/farm Up to 2 ha of UAA 53,97% farms Above 2 ha to 5 ha 29,48% farms Above 5 ha to 10 ha 13,65% farms Above 10 ha UAA 2,90% farms	Total number of farms: 540301 Up to 2 ha of UAA 291593 farms (254584 ha) Above 2 ha to 5 ha 159263 farms (547109 ha) Above 5 ha to 10 ha 73776 farms (527142 ha) Above 10 ha UAA 15669 farms (311086 ha)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1982		Republic Institute of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statistic Bulletin 101, 1983.
Farm size (ESU) and distribution	= N/A				
Number of farms	= 540301	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1982	1992	Republic Institute of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statistic Bulletin 101, 1983.
Utilized agricultural area (ha)	= 1639921 ha	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1982		Republic Institute of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statistic Bulletin 101, 1983.
Agricultural Work Unit	= N/A				

² using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ³
GFCF in forestry / area of forest available for wood supply (€/ha)	GFCF in forestry (abs. value) N/A				
GVA /employee in forestry	Gross Value Added in forestry				
Employment in forestry sector	= N/A				
area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS)	= N/A				
ownership (% area of FAWS under private ownership)	= N/A				
average size of holding (of total forest area) by type of ownership (ha)	= N/A				
% UAA under Natura 2000	Agriculture areas under Natura 2000 (abs. value) N/A				
% forest area under Natura 2000	Forestry areas under Natura 2000 (abs. number) N/A				
Trends of index of population of farmland birds	= N/A				
% UAA of High Nature Value Farmland areas	High Nature Value farmland areas (abs. number) N/A				
% UAA of extensive agriculture	area of extensive agriculture (abs. number) N/A				
% UAA with low grazing LU/ha	area of extensive livestock (abs. number)				
% area LFA (mountainous) 57%	=25817000 ha	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1985		Delimitation of the Mountain Region and Economic Policy measures for Support Agriculture Development in Mountain Region of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Faculty of Agriculture, Sarajevo, 1985.
% area LFA (non mountainous)	= N/A				
% area Natura 2000	= N/A				
gross nutrient balance: surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha	= N/A				
% UAA designated as nitrate vulnerable zone	= N/A				
% irrigated area: 0,4%	= 8000 ha	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991		Statistical year book SR B&H, Sarajevo 1992
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in surface water	= N/A				

³ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ⁴
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in ground water	= N/A				
concentrations of pesticides in ground and surface waters	= N/A				
% UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops	UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops (abs. number) N/A				
share of agriculture in total production of renewable energy	total production of renewable energy by agriculture (abs. number) N/A				
share of agriculture in GHG emissions	emissions of GHG by agriculture (abs. number) N/A				
Soil : areas at risk of soil erosion (in risk level)	= N/A				
% UAA under organic farming	UAA under organic farming (abs. number) N/A				
Protective forests – soil, water and other	= N/A				
Land use (% land cover agriculture / forestry / nature)	= N/A				
% holders with other gainful activity	holders with other gainful activity (abs. value) N/A				
% employment in non-agricultural sector	Employment in non-agricultural sector N/A				
Number of micro enterprises / 1000 hab N/A	Number of micro enterprises (abs. value)				
% GVA in non-agricultural sector N/A	GVA in non-agricultural sector				
Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc) / km ² N/A	Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc)				
% of households having access to internet at home N/A	households having access to internet at home (abs. value)				
DSL and cable modem coverage N/A	DSL and cable modem coverage				
Share of GVA in services N/A	GVA in services (abs. value)				
Net migration rate N/A	=				
% of active population of adults participating in life long training N/A	active population of adults participating in life long training (abs. number)				
% persons with (Medium + High) educational attainment (25_64) N/A	persons (25_64) with (Medium + High) educational attainment				

⁴ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ⁵
% females with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment (25_64) N/A	females (25_64) with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment				
% area in rural areas N/A					
% population in rural areas 56%	2.342400		2001		http://www.nationmaster.com/country/bk
density population in rural areas N/A					
% GVA in rural areas N/A					
% employment in rural areas N/A					

⁵ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources