ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF NATURE AND GOVERNANCE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN

PSP BiH

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Knowledge Gaps and Needs Identified in the Assessment

The National Ecosystem Assessment of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) highlighted knowledge gaps that need to be addressed to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the country. Decision-makers should take these into account when planning future research work.

1 There is a significant lack of research on how specific types of regulating nature's contributions to people (NCPs) support a good quality of life in BiH.

2 Indirect drivers in BiH are complex and there is a need for further research on how growing trends in scientific and technological drivers impact biodiversity in the country.

3 There are no studies on the resilience and functionality of ecosystems in BiH.

4 There are geographical areas where mosses have not yet been adequately investigated despite their abundance in those ecosystems.

5 There is a lack of scientific and technical data on established numbers of native plant and animal species that comprise a large portion of BiH's flora and fauna, and established parameters of nativeness.

6 Little is known about the overall biodiversity of BiH, particularly for some groups such as invertebrates, fungi and microorganisms.

7 Growing numbers of alien invasive species of plants, animals and fungi are recorded in the country, but there is no data on their distribution.

8 There is a need for systematic research on the spatial and temporal impacts of climate change in BiH through the establishment of long-term systems for monitoring. There is no research in the country on how climate change impacts ecological processes and ecosystem function.

9 There is a lack of scientific sources and quality indicators to assess the impact of different development scenarios on nature and ecosystem services.

10 There is a significant lack of data and literature on the potential impacts of population changes on the state of nature.

11 The biggest knowledge gap concerning governance options relates to analyses of the efficiency of existing tools/instruments and the effectiveness of protecting the state of biodiversity in the country.