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Bosna i Hercegovina **Pokazatelji ciljeva održivog razvoja**

*Bosnia and Herzegovina
Statistics for Sustainable
Development Goals*



Bosna i Hercegovina
Bosnia and Herzegovina



**Agencija za statistiku
Bosne i Hercegovine**
*Agency for Statistics of
Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Sarajevo, 2026.

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INDIKATORI CILJEVA
ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Bosna i Hercegovina
Bosnia and Herzegovina



Agencija za statistiku
Bosne i Hercegovine
Agency for Statistics of
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sarajevo, 2026.

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Predgovor

Agenda za održivi razvoj do 2030. godine je univerzalna strategija za države članice UN-a koja sadrži 17 ciljeva, 169 zadataka i ukupno 247 indikatora koji se odnose na društveni, ekološki i ekonomski razvoj sukladno principima održivosti.

Temeljne funkcije indikatora za ciljeve održivog razvoja su mjerenje napretka u ostvarivanju zacrtanog cilja ili ciljeva;

— osigurati informacije o pozitivnim ili negativnim postignućima u ostvarivanju zacrtanih ciljeva sa donositeljima odluka, administracijom, javnosti, znanstvenom zajednicom;

— pružanje neophodnih smjernica za donositelje odluka.

Agencija za statistiku BiH je uspostavila SDG portal za Ciljeve održivog razvoja za Bosnu i Hercegovinu. Portal pruža korisničkim stranama kontinuirano ažurirane podatke o statusu UN SDG indikatora za Bosnu i Hercegovinu (<https://sdg.bhas.gov.ba>).

Politika i donošenje odluka temeljeni na podacima su neophodni za održivi razvoj. Usklađenost sa indikatorima Ciljeva održivog razvoja osigurava uporedivost i bolju vidljivost izazova i dostignuća kako bi se razvoj ispitao i usmjerio u optimalnom smjeru. Stoga bi ova publikacija trebala doprinijeti boljem životu u Bosni i Hercegovini praćenjem globalnih trendova na nacionalnoj razini radi njihovog unapređenja i izgradnje naše zajedničke budućnosti.

Vesna Čužić, ravnateljica

Preface

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a universal strategy for UN member states that contains 17 goals, 169 targets and a total of 247 indicators related to social, environmental and economic development in accordance with the principles of sustainability.

The basic functions of indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals are to measure progress in achieving the set goal or goals;

— to provide information on positive or negative achievements in achieving the set goals with decision-makers, administration, public, scientific community;

— to provide necessary guidelines for decision-makers.

The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina has established an SDG portal for the Sustainable Development Goals for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The portal provides users with continuously updated data on the status of UN SDG indicators for Bosnia and Herzegovina (<https://sdg.bhas.gov.ba>).

Data-based policy and decision-making are essential for sustainable development. Compliance with the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals ensures comparability and better visibility of challenges and achievements in order to examine and direct development in the optimal direction. Therefore, this publication should contribute to a better life in Bosnia and Herzegovina by monitoring global trends at the national level in order to improve them and build our common future.

Vesna Čužić, Director



SVIJET BEZ SIROMAŠTVA
NO POVERTY

SDG Cilj 1.4 Do kraja 2030. godine osigurati da svi muškarci i žene, a posebno siromašni i ranjivi, imaju jednaka prava na ekonomske resurse, kao i pristup osnovnim uslugama, vlasništvu i upravljanju zemljištem, odnosno drugim oblicima vlasništva, nasljedstvu, prirodnim bogatstvima, odgovarajućim novim tehnologijama i finansijskim uslugama, uključujući mikrofinanciranje.

SDG Target 1.4 By the end of 2030, ensure that all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, land ownership and management, i.e. other forms of ownership, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technologies and financial services, including microfinance

SDG Indikator 1.4.1 Udio stanovništva koji živi u kućanstvima sa pristupom osnovnim uslugama

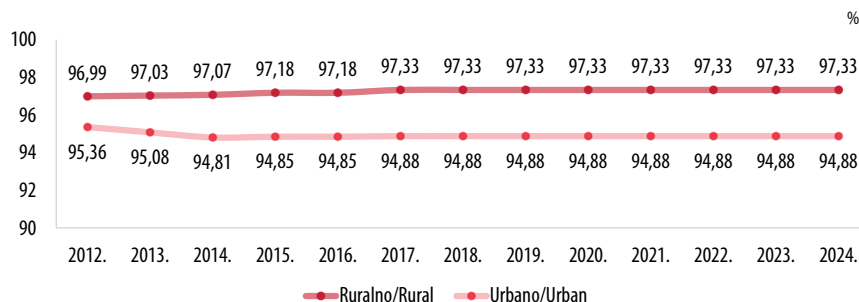
SDG Indicator 1.4.1 Share of the population living in households with access to basic services

Serijs: Udio stanovništva koji koristi osnovne usluge pitke vode, (%)

Series: Proportion of population using basic drinking water services, by location (%)

Udio stanovništva urbanog područja Bosne i Hercegovine koje koristi osnovne usluge pitke vode u 2023. iznosio je 97,33%, dok je udio stanovništva ruralnih područja iznosio 94,88%, kao i u 2024.

The share of the population of urban areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina that uses basic drinking water services in 2023 was 97.33%, while the share of the population of rural areas was 94.88%, as in 2024.



Izvor: UNSTATS, Zajednički program praćenja vodoopskrbe, sanitacije i higijene WHO/UNICEF-a
Source: UNSTATS, WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

SDG Cilj 1.a Osigurati značajnu mobilizaciju resursa iz različitih izvora, uključujući kroz poboljšanu razvojnu suradnju, kako bi se osigurala adekvatna i predvidljiva sredstva za zemlje u razvoju, posebno najmanje razvijene zemlje, da implementiraju programe i politike za okončanje siromaštva u svim njegovim dimenzijama.

SDG Indikator 1.a.2 Udio ukupne državne potrošnje na osnovne usluge (obrazovanje, zdravstvo i socijalna zaštita)

Serija: Udio ukupne državne potrošnje na osnovne usluge i obrazovanje [UIS metodologija] %

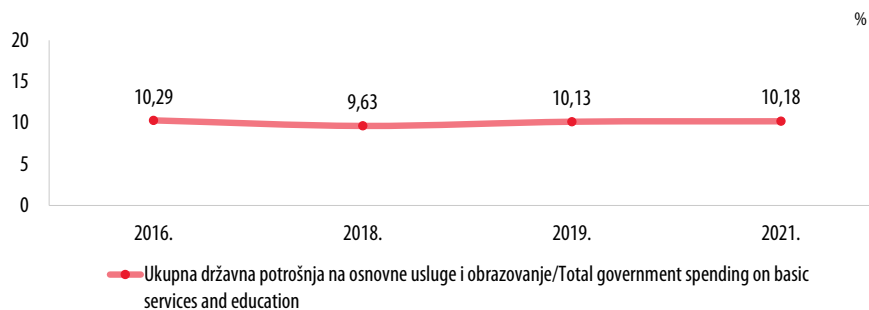
Ovaj indikator predstavlja udio ukupne državne potrošnje (lokalne, entitetske i državne), izdvojene za obrazovanje, izražene kao udio ukupnih općih državnih troškova za sve sektore (uključujući zdravstvo, obrazovanje, socijalne usluge itd.). Uključuju troškove financirane transferima iz međunarodnih izvora prema državi.

SDG Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from diverse sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to provide adequate and predictable funding for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

SDG Indicator 1.a.2 Share of total government spending on basic services (education, health and social protection)

Series: Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education [UIS methodology] (%)

This indicator represents the share of total government expenditure (local, entity, and state) allocated to education, expressed as a share of total general government expenditure for all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure financed by transfers from international sources to the state.



Izvor: UIS istraživanje o obrazovanju
Source: UIS Education Survey



SVIJET BEZ GLADI
ZERO HUNGER

SDG Cilj 2.2 Do 2030. okončati sve oblike pothranjenosti, uz postizanje do 2025. međunarodno dogovorenih ciljeva o zastoju u rastu i mršavljenju kod djece mlađe od pet godina, te rješavanje prehrambenih potreba adolescentica, trudnica i dojilja kao i starijih osoba.

SDG Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, achieving by 2025 internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

SDG Indikator 2.2.2 Prevalencija pothranjenosti (težina prema visini $>+2$ ili <-2 standardne devijacije od medijana prema Standardu rasta djece Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije (WHO) među djecom mlađom od 5 godina, prema vrsti (pothranjenost i prekomjerna težina)

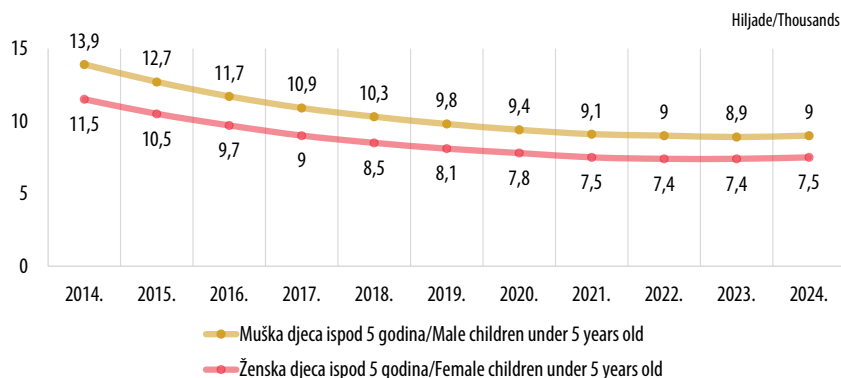
SDG Indikator 2.2.2 Prevalence of undernutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviations from the median according to the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards among children under 5 years of age, by type (underweight and overweight)

Serijs: Djeca umjereno ili teško gojazna (hiljade)

Series: Children moderately or severely overweight (thousands)

Jedinica promatranja su djeca uzrasta do 5 godina starosti čija tjelesna masa (težina) u odnosu na visinu odstupa više od 2 standardne devijacije od medijane Standarda rasta djeteta Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije (WHO).

The unit of observation is children up to 5 years of age whose body mass (weight) in relation to height deviates by more than 2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards.



Izvor: Zajedničke procjene pothranjenosti djece (izdanje iz 2025.), Dječji fond Ujedinjenih naroda (UNICEF), Svjetska zdravstvena organizacija (WHO) i Grupa Svjetske banke
Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2025 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank Group.

SDG Cilj 2.5 Do 2020. održavati genetsku raznolikost sjemena, kultiviranog bilja i uzgojenih i domaćih životinja i srodnih divljih vrsta, uključujući kroz dobro vođene i raznolike banke sjemena i biljaka na nacionalnoj, regionalnoj i međunarodnoj razini, te promovirati pristup i pravednu i pravičnu podjelu koristi koje proizlaze iz korištenja tradicionalnog znanja, međunarodnog znanja kako je međunarodno dogovoreno.

SDG Indikator 2.5.2 Udio lokalnih pasmina klasificiranih kao ugrožene od nestajanja

Serijski: Broj prekograničnih pasmina (koje nisu izumrle)

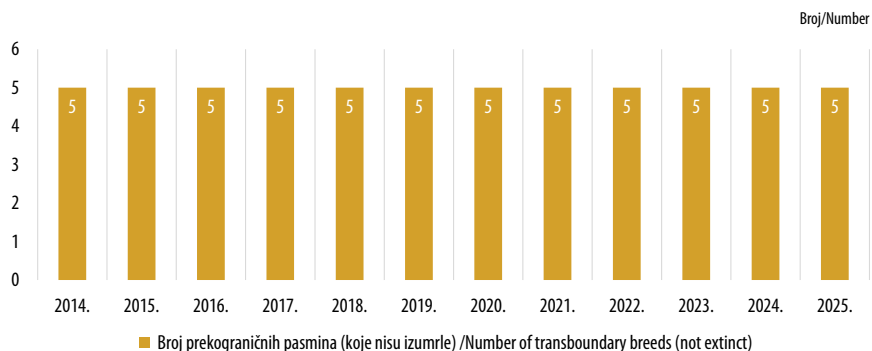
Indikator predstavlja broj lokalnih i prekograničnih pasmina stoke među lokalnim i prekograničnim pasminama s poznatim statusom rizika, klasificiranim kao one kojima prijete izumiranje u određenom trenutku.

SDG Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and domesticated and domestic animals and related wild species, including through well-managed and diverse seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge, international knowledge as internationally agreed

SDG Indicator 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as threatened with extinction

Series: Number of transboundary breeds (not extinct)

The indicator presents the number of local and transboundary livestock breeds among local and transboundary breeds with known risk status classified as being at risk of extinction at a certain moment in time.



Izvor: Sektor za stočarstvo. Poljoprivredni fakulteti
Source: Livestock Sector. Agricultural Faculties

ZDRAVLJE I BLAGOSTANJE
GOOD OD HEALTH AND
WELL-BEING

SDG Cilj 3.1 Do 2030. smanjiti globalni omjer smrtnosti majki na manje od 70 na 100.000 živorođenih.

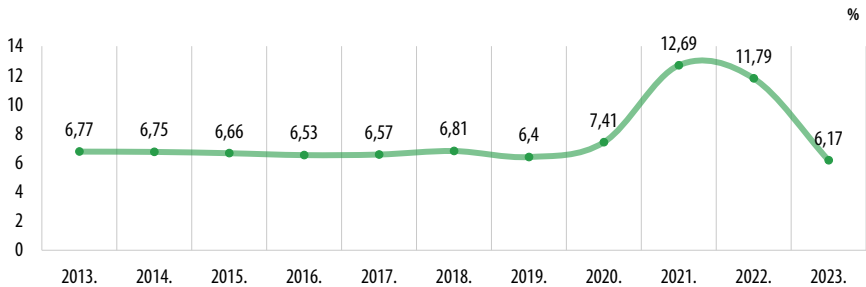
SDG Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

SDG Indikator 3.1.1 Stopa smrtnosti majki (na 100.000 živorođenih)

SDG Indikator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

Stopa smrtnosti majki (SMS) definira se kao broj smrtnih slučajeva majki tijekom datog vremenskog razdoblja na 100.000 živorođene djece tijekom istog vremenskog razdoblja. Ona prikazuje rizik od smrti majki u odnosu na broj živorođene djece i u suštini obuhvata rizik od smrti od majčinog uzroka u jednoj trudnoći (zamijenjeno jednim živorođenim djetetom).

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death from a maternal cause in a single pregnancy (proxied by a single live birth)



Izvor: Procjene MMEIG-a dostupne su na <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240108462>
Source: MMEIG estimates available at <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240108462>

SDG cilj 3.8 Postići univerzalno zdravstveno osiguranje, uključujući zaštitu od financijskih rizika, pristup kvalitetnim osnovnim zdravstvenim uslugama i pristup sigurnim, efikasnim, kvalitetnim i pristupačnim osnovnim lijekovima i cjepivima za sve.

SDG 3.8.1 Pokrivenost osnovnim zdravstvenim uslugama

Serijski: Indeks pokrivenosti uslugama univerzalnog zdravstvenog osiguranja (UHC), metodologija za 2025.

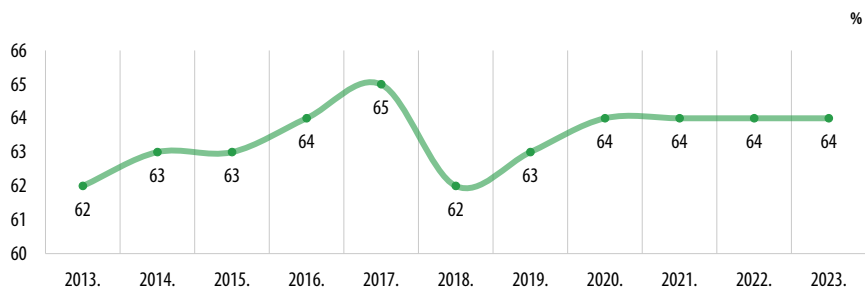
Indikator prikazuje pokrivenost osnovnim zdravstvenim uslugama (definiran kao prosječni obuhvat osnovnim uslugama na temelju intervencija određenih za praćenje koje uključuju reproduktivno, zdravlje majke, novorođenčeta i zdravlje djece, zarazne bolesti, nezarazne bolesti i kapacitete za pružanje usluga i pristup, među općom i najugroženijom populacijom).

SDG Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

SDG Indicator 3.8.1 Coverage of basic health services

Series: Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index, 2025 methodology

Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population).



Izvor: Globalna zdravstvena opservatorija SZO (GHO), ažuriranje za prosinac 2025.
Source: WHO Global Health Observatory (GHO) December 2025 update.

KVALITETNO OBRAZOVANJE
QUALITY EDUCATION

SDG Cilj 4.2 Do 2030. osigurati da sve djevojčice i dječaci imaju pristup kvalitetnom razvoju u ranom djetinjstvu, njezi i predškolskom obrazovanju kako bi bili spremni za osnovno obrazovanje.

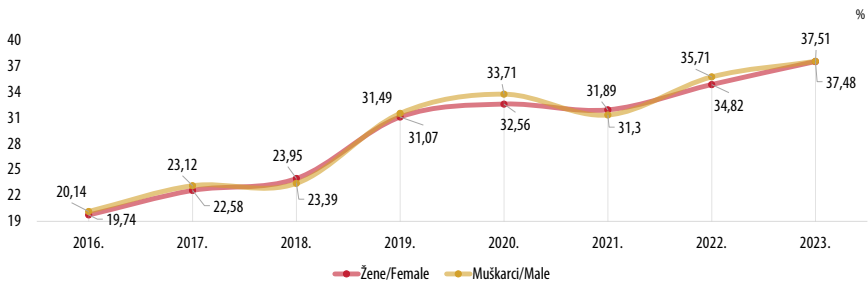
SDG Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-school education to prepare them for primary education

SDG Indikator 4.2.2 Stopa učešća u organiziranom učenju (godinu dana prije zvanične dobi za ulazak u osnovnu školu), prema spolu (%)

SDG Indicator 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official age for entering primary school), by gender (%)

Prema podacima za 2023. godinu, 37.49% djece učestvovalo u jednom ili više organiziranih programa učenja, godinu dana prije zvanične starosne dobi za polazak u osnovnu školu, od čega je 37,48% muške djece i 37.51% ženske djece.

According to data for 2023, 37.49% of children participated in one or more organized learning programs, one year before the official age for starting primary school, of which 37.48% were male children and 37.51% were female children.



Izvor: Podaci iz UIS-ovog istraživanja obrazovanja preuzeti 31. listopada 2025.
Source: UIS Education Survey Data extracted on 31 October 2025

SDG Cilj 4.3 Do 2030. osigurati jednak pristup svim ženama i muškarcima pristupačnom i kvalitetnom tehničkom, stručnom i tercijarnom obrazovanju, uključujući sveučilišno obrazovanje.

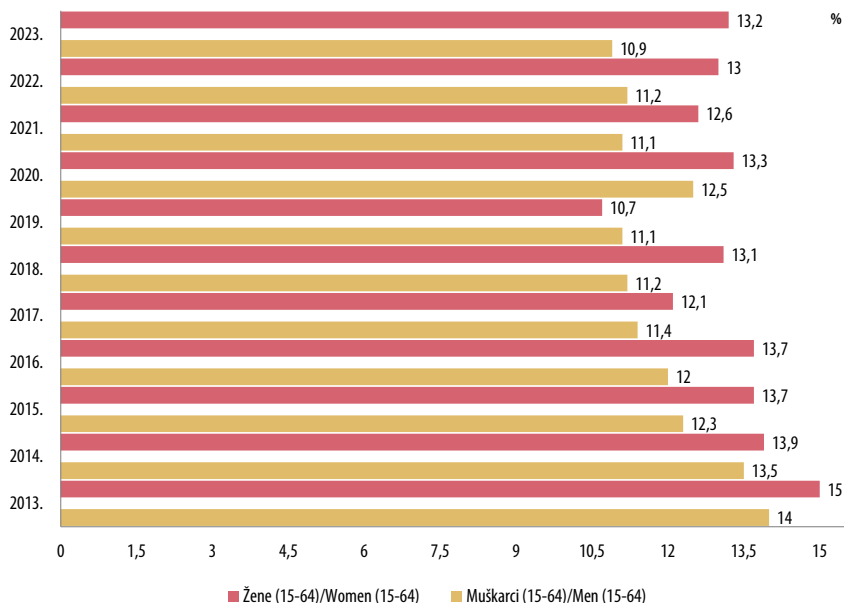
SDG Indikator 4.3.1 Stopa učešća mladih i odraslih u formalnom i neformalnom obrazovanju i obuci u prethodnih 12 mjeseci, prema spolu

Podaci za Bosnu i Hercegovinu za 2023. godinu pokazuju da 13,2% žena 10,9% muškaraca učestvuju u formalnom i neformalnom obrazovanju.

SDG Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university education

SDG Indicator 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by gender

Data for Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2023 show that 13.2% of women and 10.9% of men participate in formal and non-formal education.



Izvor: BHAS - LFS - Anкета o radnoj snazi, ILO harmonizirani mikropodaci. Podaci izvučeni 31. listopada 2025.
Source: BHAS - LFS - Labour Force Survey, ILO Harmonized Microdata. Data extracted on 31 October 2025

RODNA RAVNOPRAVNOST
GENDER EQUALITY

SDG Cilj 5.5 Osigurati puno i efektivno učešće žena i jednake mogućnosti za liderstvo na svim razinama donošenja odluka u političkom, ekonomskom i javnom životu.

SDG Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

SDG Indikator 5.5.2 Udio žena na rukovodećim radnim mjestima

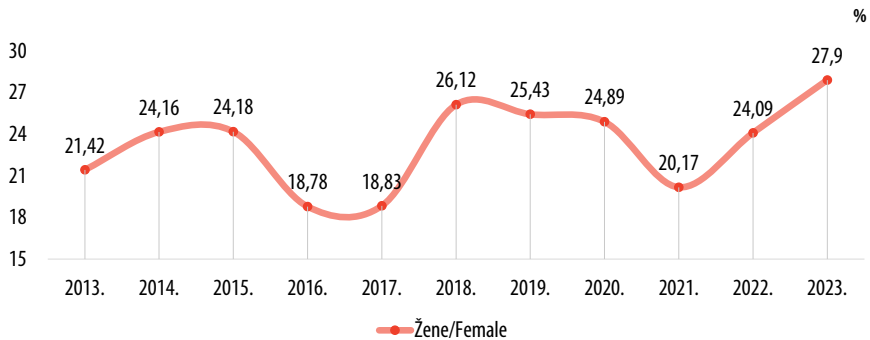
SDG Indicator 5.5.2 Share of women in managerial positions

Serijski: Udio žena na višim i srednjim rukovodećim pozicijama - 13. ICLS (%)

Series: Share of women in senior and middle management positions - 13th ICLS (%)

Ovaj indikator se odnosi na učešće žena u ukupnom broju zaposlenih na rukovodećim pozicijama. Udio žena na rukovodećim položajima u Bosni i Hercegovini iznosio je 27,9% u 2023., što je povećanje za 3,8% u odnosu na 2022.

The share of women in management positions in Bosnia and Herzegovina was 27.9% in 2023, an increase of 3.81% compared to 2022. In order to achieve equal participation, the percentage needs to reach 50%.



Izvor: LFS - Anketa o radnoj snazi
Source LFS - Labour Force Survey

SDG Cilj 5.b Unaprijediti korištenje tehnologije koja omogućava, posebno informacijsko-komunikacijske tehnologije, radi promocije osnaživanja žena.

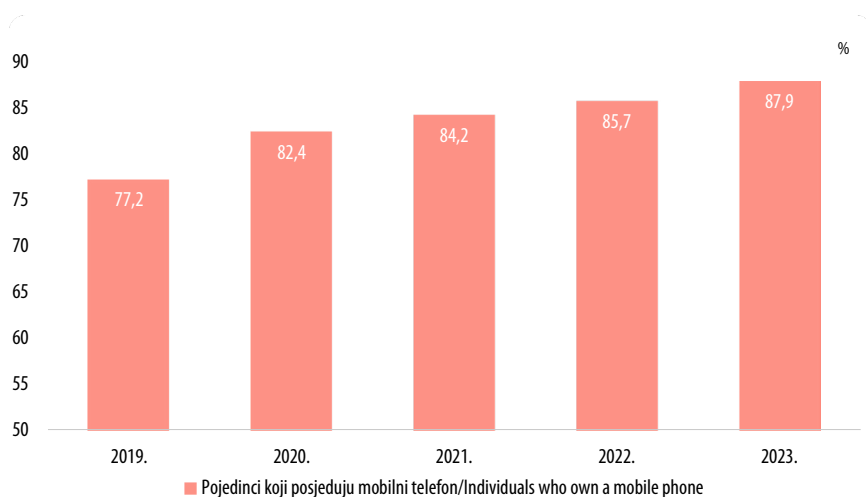
SDG Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

SDG Indikator 5.b.1 Udio pojedinaca koji posjeduju mobilni telefon, prema spolu

SDG Indikator 5.b.1 *Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by gender*

Udio pojedinaca koji posjeduju mobilni telefon, definiran je kao „udio pojedinaca koji posjeduju mobilni telefon“.

The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone'.



Izvor: Procjena ITU-a
Source: ITU estimate

**ČISTA VODA I
SANITARNI USLOVI
*CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION***

SDG Cilj 6.2 Do 2030. godine postići adekvatan i jednak pristup sanitarnim i higijenskim uslovima za sve kao i prestanak prakse defekacije na otvorenom, obraćajući posebnu pažnju na potrebe žena i djevojčica i onih u ranjivim situacijama.

SDG Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve adequate and equal access to sanitary and hygienic conditions for all, as well as an end to the practice of open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

SDG Indikator 6.2.1 Udio stanovništva koji koristi (a) sigurno vođene sanitarne usluge i (b) objekte za pranje ruku sapunom i vodom

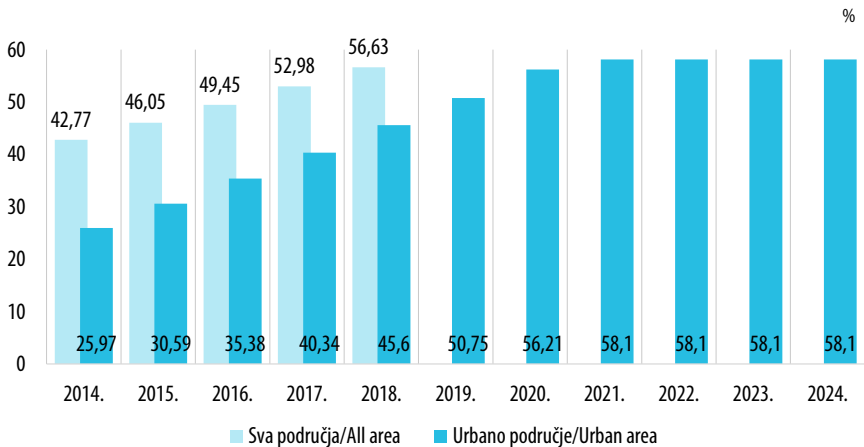
SDG Indicator 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) handwashing facilities with soap and water

Serijs: Udio stanovništva koji koristi sanitarne usluge kojima se sigurno upravlja (%)

Series: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)

Udio stanovništva koje koristi usluge sanitacije kojima se sigurno upravlja, definira se kao postotak stanovništva koje koristi poboljšani sanitarni objekat koji se ne dijeli sa drugim kućanstvima i gdje se izlučevine sigurno odlažu na licu mjesta ili uklanjaju i tretiraju izvan lokacije.

The proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services is defined as the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site.



Izvor: WHO/UNICEF, Zajednički program praćenja vodoopskrbe, sanitacije i higijene (2025)
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (2025)

SDG Cilj 6.a Do 2030. proširiti međunarodnu suradnju među zemljama u razvoju i podršku tim zemljama za izgradnju kapaciteta u aktivnostima i programima vezanim za vodoopskrbu i sanitaciju, uključujući prikupljanje vode, desalinizaciju, efikasno korištenje vode, tretman otpadnih voda, recikliranje i tehnologije ponovne uporabe.

SDG Indikator 6.a.1 Iznos zvanične razvojne pomoći u vezi sa vodoopskrbom i kanalizacijom koji je dio vladinog usklađenog plana potrošnje.

Serijs: Ukupna zvanična razvojna pomoć (bruto izdaci) za vodoopskrbu i kanalizaciju, prema zemljama primateljima (milijuni američkih dolara konstanta 2023.)

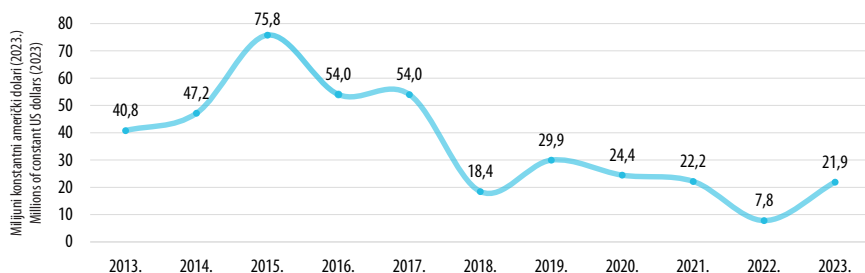
Iznos službene razvojne pomoći (ODA) vezane za vodu i sanitarne usluge, a koja je dio vladinog plana potrošnje, predstavlja udio ukupnih izdataka za službenu razvojnu pomoć (ODA), koji su uključeni u državni proračun.

SDG Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation among developing countries and support those countries to build capacity in water supply and sanitation activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

SDG Indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan.

Series: Total official development assistance (gross expenditure) for water supply and sanitation, by recipient country (millions of US dollars, constant 2023).

Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance (ODA) that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan is defined as the proportion of total water and sanitation-related ODA disbursements that are included in the government budget.



Izvor: Organizacija za ekonomsku suradnju i razvoj (OECD)
Source: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

**PRISTUPAČNA ENERGIJA
IZ ČISTIH IZVORA
*AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY***

SDG Cilj 7.1 Do 2030. godine osigurati univerzalni pristup ekonomski prihvatljivim, pouzdanim i modernim energetskekim uslugama.

SDG Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to economically acceptable, reliable and modern energy services

SDG Indikator 7.1.2 Udio stanovništva koje se primarno oslanja na čista goriva i tehnologiju (%).

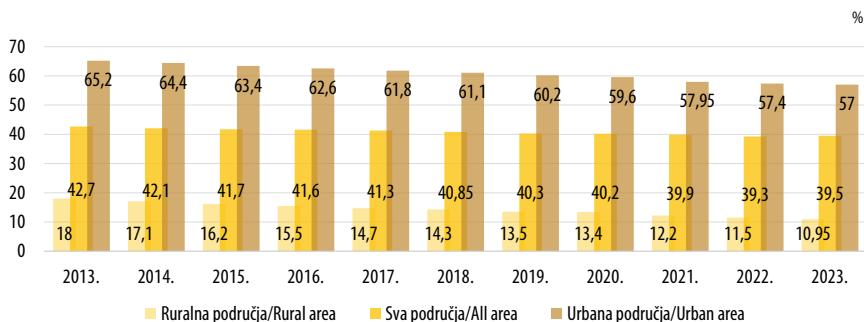
SDG Indikator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%).

Udio stanovništva koje se primarno oslanja na čista goriva i tehnologiju izračunava se kao broj ljudi koji koriste čista goriva i tehnologije za kuhanje, grijanje i osvjetljenje podijeljen sa ukupnim brojem stanovnika koji prijavljuju bilo kakvo kuhanje, grijanje ili osvjetljenje, izraženo u postocima. „Čisto“ je definirano ciljevima stope emisije i specifičnim preporukama za gorivo (tj. u odnosu na neprerađeni ugljen i kerozin) uključenim u normativne smjernice WHO za kvalitet zraka u zatvorenom prostoru: sagorijevanje goriva u kućanstvima.

The proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting divided by the total population reporting that any cooking, heating, or lighting, expressed as a percentage. “Clean” is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e., against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.

Prema posljednjim dostupnim podacima iz 2023. godine, udio stanovništva koji se primarno oslanja na čista goriva u Bosni i Hercegovini je iznosio 57,0%, od čega urbanog stanovništva 39,5%, a ruralnog 10,95%.

According to the latest available data from 2023, the share of the population that primarily relies on clean fuels in Bosnia and Herzegovina was 57.0%, of which 39.5% was urban and 10.95% was rural.



Izvor: Globalna zdravstvena opservatorija (GHO), Svjetska zdravstvena organizacija (WHO)
Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organisation (WHO)

SDG Cilj 7.2 Do 2030. značajno povećati udio obnovljive energije u globalnom energetsom miks.

SDG Target 7.2 By 2030, significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

SDG Indikator 7.2.1 Udio obnovljive energije u ukupnoj finalnoj potrošnji energije

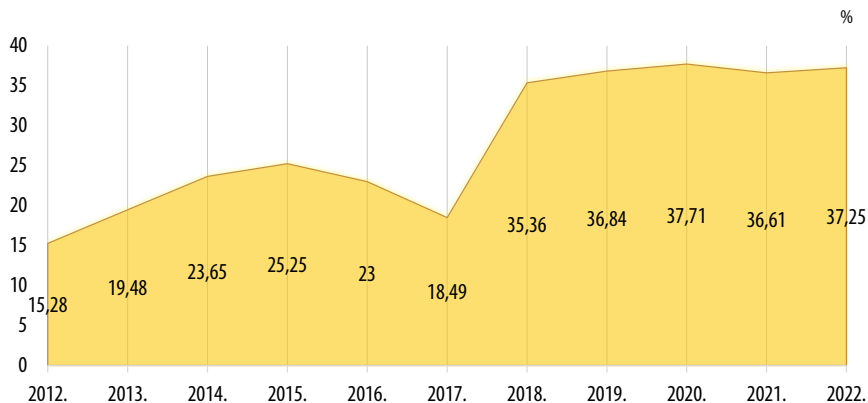
SDG Indikator 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption.

Udio obnovljive energije u ukupnoj finalnoj potrošnji je postotak finalne potrošnje energije koja se dobija iz obnovljivih izvora.

The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources.

Prema posljednjim dostupnim podacima iz 2022. godine udio obnovljivih izvora energije u ukupnoj finalnoj potrošnji energije u Bosni i Hercegovini je iznosio 37,25%, što je povećanje za 0,64% u odnosu na 2021.

According to the latest available data from 2022, the share of renewable energy sources in total final energy consumption in Bosnia and Herzegovina was 37.25%, an increase of 0.64% compared to 2021.



Izvor: IEA (2023), Svjetske energetske bilance
Source: IEA (2023), World Energy Balances

**DOSTOJANSTVEN RAD I
EKONOMSKI RAST**
*DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH*

SDG Cilj 8.1 Održati ekonomski rast po glavi stanovnika sukladno nacionalnim okolnostima, a posebno rast bruto domaćeg proizvoda od najmanje 7% godišnje u najmanje razvijenim zemljama.

SDG Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

SDG Indikator 8.1.1 Godišnja stopa rasta realnog BDP-a po glavi stanovnika

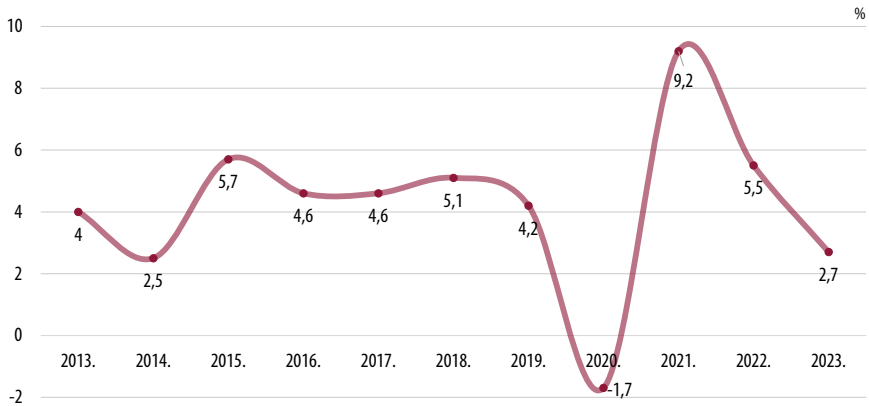
SDG Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Godišnja stopa realnog rasta bruto domaćeg proizvoda (BDP) po glavi stanovnika predstavlja procentualnu promjenu realnog BDP-a po glavi stanovnika između dvije uzastopne godine. Podaci o realnom BDP-u mjere se u konstantnim američkim dolarima kako bi se olakšao izračun stopa rasta zemlje i agregacija podataka o zemlji.

Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.

Stopa godišnjeg rasta realnog BDP-a po glavi stanovnika u 2023. godini iznosila je 2,7%, što je manje za 2,8% u odnosu na zabilježeni rast iz 2022.

The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in 2023 was 2.7%, which is 2.8% less than the recorded growth in 2022.



Izvor: Ujedinjeni narodi, Odjel za ekonomska i socijalna pitanja, Odjel za statistiku (AMA)
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (AMA)

SDG Cilj 8.4 Postepeno poboljšavati, do 2030. godine, globalnu efikasnost resursa u potrošnji i proizvodnji i nastojati da se ekonomski rast odvoji od degradacije okoliša, sukladno Desetogodišnjim okvirom programa o održivoj potrošnji i proizvodnji, pri čemu razvijene zemlje preuzimaju vodeću ulogu.

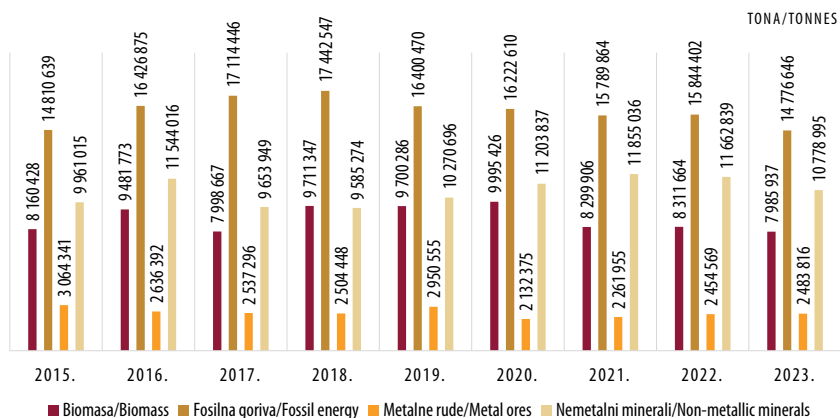
SDG Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

SDG Indikator 8.4.2 Domaća potrošnja materijala, po vrsti sirovine (tone)

SDG Indicator 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, by type of raw material (tonnes)

Ekonomija Bosne i Hercegovine je u 2023. godini utrošila 35,3 milijuna tona prirodnih resursa, što je za 1,0% manje u odnosu na baznu 2015. godinu, a u odnosu na 2022. godinu je manje za 5,8%. Ovo nam ukazuje na pad privredne aktivnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini. Domaća potrošnja biomase je manja 2,1%, metalne rude za 19,0% a fosilnih goriva za 0,3% u odnosu na baznu 2015. godinu. Domaća potrošnja nemetalnih minerala za 2023. godinu veća je za 8,2% u odnosu na baznu 2015.

The economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, referent 2023, consumed 35.3 million tons of natural resources, which is 1.0% less than compared to the base year 2015, and compared to 2022, it is 5.8% less. This indicates a decline in economic activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Domestic consumption of biomass is 2.1% less, metal ore by 19.0% and fossil fuels by 0.3% compared to the base year 2015. Domestic consumption of non-metallic minerals for 2023 is 8.2% higher than the base year of 2015.



Izvor: EUROSTAT
 Source: EUROSTAT

**INDUSTRIJA, INOVACIJE
I INFRASTRUKTURA
*INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE***

SDG Cilj 9.2 Promovirati inkluzivnu i održivu industrijalizaciju i do 2030. značajno povećati udio industrije u stopi zaposlenosti i bruto domaćem proizvodu, sukladno nacionalnim okolnostima, i udvostručiti udio u najmanje razvijenim zemljama.

SDG Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly increase the share of industry in employment and gross domestic product, in accordance with national circumstances, and double the share in least developed countries

SDG Indikator 9.2.2 Zaposlenost u prerađivačkoj industriji kao udio u ukupnoj zaposlenosti

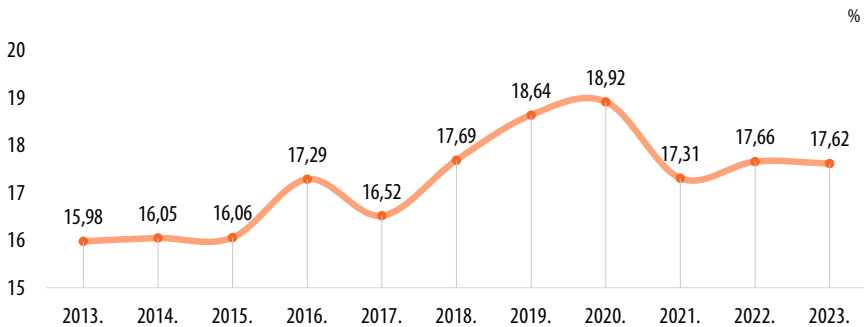
SDG Indicator 9.2.2 Employment in the manufacturing industry as a share of total employment

Serijs: Zaposlenost u prerađivačkoj industriji kao udio ukupne zaposlenosti

Series: Employment in the manufacturing industry as a share of total employment

Indikator predstavlja zaposlenost u prerađivačkoj industriji kao udio u ukupnoj zaposlenosti
Zaposlenost u proizvodnji iznosila je 17,62% kao dio od ukupne zaposlenosti u Bosni i Hercegovini u 2023.

This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.
Employment in manufacturing amounted to 17.62% as a share of total employment in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2023.



Izvor: LFS - Anketa o radnoj snazi
Source: LFS - Labour Force Survey

SDG Cilj 9.3 Povećati pristup malih industrijskih i drugih poduzeća financijskim uslugama, posebno u zemljama u razvoju, uključujući pristupačne kredite, i njihovu integraciju u lance vrijednosti i tržišta.

SDG 9.3.1 Udio malih industrija u ukupnoj dodanoj vrijednosti industrije, na temelju (a) međunarodne klasifikacije i (b) nacionalnih klasifikacija.

Serijs: Udio malih proizvodnih industrija u ukupnoj dodanoj vrijednosti proizvodnje na temelju nacionalne klasifikacije.

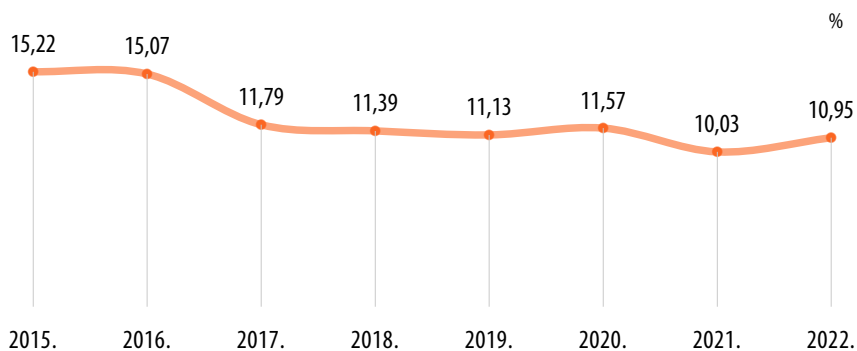
Udio „malih industrija“ u ukupnoj dodanoj vrijednosti industrije, na temelju nacionalne klasifikacije, izračunava se kao udio dodane vrijednosti proizvodnje malih proizvodnih poduzeća u ukupnoj dodanoj vrijednosti proizvodnje prema nacionalnoj definiciji „malih industrija“.

SDG Target 9.3 Increase access of small industrial and other enterprises to financial services, particularly in developing countries, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

SDG 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added, based on (a) international classification and (b) national classifications.

Series: Proportion of small-scale manufacturing industries in total manufacturing value added based on national classification.

The proportion of “small-scale industries” in total industry value added, based on the national classification, is calculated as the share of manufacturing value added of small-scale manufacturing enterprises in total manufacturing value added under the national definition of “small-scale industries”.



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine
Source: Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

**SMANJENJE
NEJEDNAKOSTI
*REDUCED INEQUALITIES***

SDG Cilj 10.4 Usvojiti politike, posebno fiskalne, platne i politike socijalne zaštite, i postepeno postići veću jednakost.

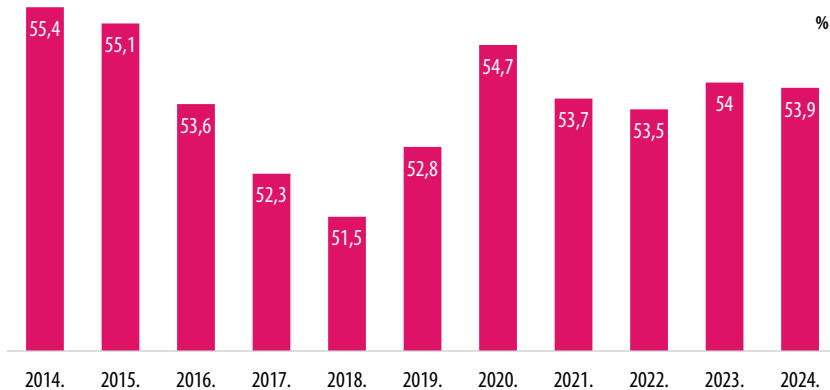
SDG Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

SDG Indikator 10.4.1. Udio radne snage u BDP-u

SDG Indicator 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP

Udio rada u bruto domaćem proizvodu (BDP) predstavlja ukupne naknade zaposlenima izražene kao postotak BDP-a, koji predstavlja mjeru ukupnog outputa. Indikator pruža informaciju o relativnom udjelu outputa koji je plaćen kao naknade zaposlenima u usporedbi sa udjelom koji je plaćen kapitalu u procesu proizvodnje za dato referentno razdoblje.

Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees and the labour income of the self-employed given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which accrues to workers as compared with the share that accrues to capital in the production process for a given reference period



Izvor: Procjene modelirane od strane ILO-a, kolovoz 2024.

Source: ILO modelled estimates, Aug. 2024

SDG Cilj 10.7 Omogućiti urednu, sigurnu, redovitu i odgovornu migraciju i mobilnost ljudi, uključujući implementaciju planiranih i dobro vođenih migracijskih politika.

SDG Target 10.7 Enable orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

SDG Indikator 10.7.4. Udio izbjegličke populacije, prema zemlji podrijetla

SDG Indicator 10.7.4 Share of the refugee population, by country of origin

Serijs: Broj izbjeglica na 100.000 stanovnika, prema zemlji podrijetla

Series: Number of refugees per 100,000 inhabitants, by country of origin

Indikator se definira kao ukupan broj stanovnika koji su priznati kao izbjeglice kao udio u ukupnom stanovništvu njihove zemlje podrijetla, izražen na 100.000 stanovnika.

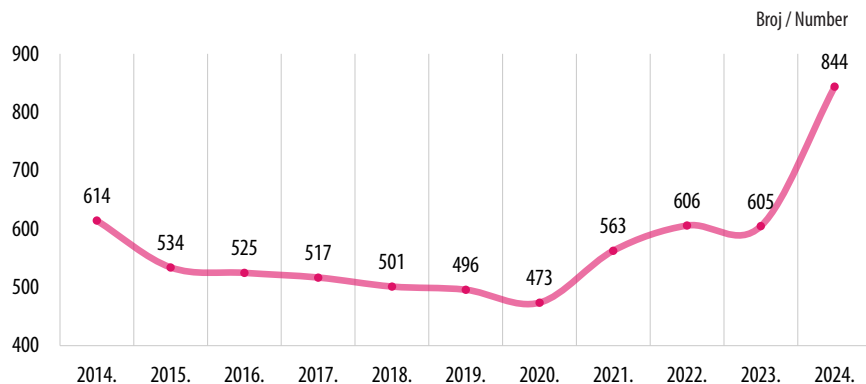
The indicator is defined as the total count of population who have been recognized as refugees as a proportion of the total population of their country of origin, expressed per 100,000 population.

Izbjeglice se odnose na osobe koje je priznala vlada i/ili UNHCR, osobe u situaciji sličnoj situaciji, izbjeglice i druge osobe kojima je potrebna međunarodna zaštita.

Refugees refers to persons recognized by the Government and/or UNHCR, those in a refugee-like situation and other persons in need of international protection.

Stanovništvo se odnosi na ukupan broj stanovnika u datoj zemlji i godini.

Population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.



Izvor: UNHCR na temelju nacionalnih podataka o izbjegličkoj populaciji, dostupnih na UNHCR-ovoj statistici o izbjeglicama (<https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>), i nacionalnih procjena stanovništva, dostupnih u publikaciji World Population Prospects.

Source: UNHCR based on National data on refugee populations, available at UNHCR refugee statistics (<https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>), and National population estimates, available in the World Population Prospects

**ODRŽIVI GRADOVI
I ZAJEDNICE
*SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES***

SDG Cilj 11.a Podržati pozitivne ekonomske, društvene i ekološke veze između urbanih, perifernih i ruralnih područja jačanjem nacionalnog i regionalnog razvojnog planiranja.

SDG Indikator 11.a.1 Broj zemalja koje imaju nacionalne urbane politike ili planove regionalnog razvoja koji (a) odgovaraju na dinamiku stanovništva; (b) osiguravaju uravnotežen teritorijalni razvoj; i (c) povećavaju lokalni fiskalni prostor

Serijs: Zemlje koje imaju nacionalne urbane politike ili regionalne razvojne planove koji odgovaraju na dinamiku stanovništva; osigurati uravnotežen teritorijalni razvoj; i povećanje lokalnog fiskalnog prostora (1 = DA; 0 = NE)

Nacionalne urbane politike i regionalni planovi razvoja: Nacionalna urbana politika (NUP) je definirana kao koherentan skup odluka ili principa djelovanja izvedenih kroz promišljeni proces koordinacije i okupljanja različitih aktera oko zajedničke vizije i cilja koji će promovirati transformativniji, produktivniji, inkluzivniji i otporniji urbani razvoj na duži rok.

Ova standardna definicija je proširena i prilagođena kontekstu zemlje i može uključivati, gdje je to primjenjivo, termine kao što su Nacionalni urbanistički plan, Okvir ili Strategija, sve dok su usklađeni sa gore navedenim kvalifikatorima. Slično tome, regionalni planovi razvoja (RDP) prate istu definiciju, samo što se primjenjuju na subnacionalnoj razini.

SDG Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental linkages between urban, peripheral and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

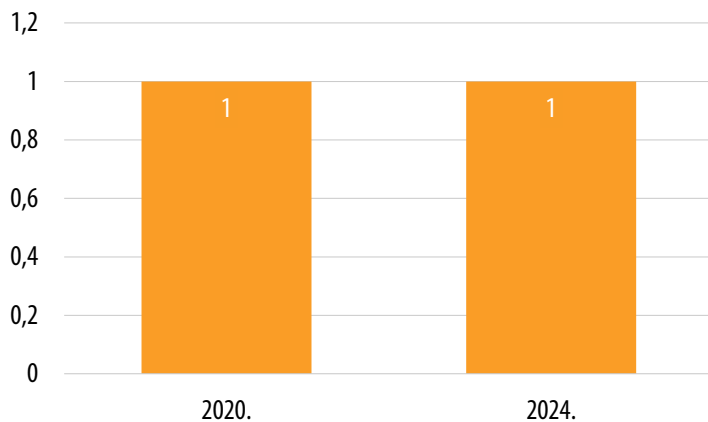
SDG Indicator 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

Series: Countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics; ensure balanced territorial development; and increase local fiscal space (1 = YES; 0 = NO)

National Urban Policies and regional development plans: A National Urban Policy (NUP) is defined as a coherent set of decisions or principle of actions derived through a deliberate government led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive, and resilient urban development for the long term.

This standard definition is extended and adapted to country contexts and may include, where applicable terms such as National Urban Plan, Framework, or Strategy as long as they are aligned with the above qualifiers. Similarly, regional development plans (RDPs) follow the same definition, only applied at the subnational level.

INDIKATORI CILJEVA ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA
INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Izvor: NUP 2023. Status
Source: NUP 2023 Status

**ODGOVORNA POTROŠNJA
I PROIZVODNJA
*RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION***

SDG Cilj 12.2 Do 2030. godine postići održivo upravljanje i efikasno korištenje prirodnih resursa

SDG Target 12.2 Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030

SDG Indikator 12.2.2 Domaća potrošnja materijala, domaća potrošnja materijala po stanovniku i domaća potrošnja materijala po BDP-u

SDG Indikator 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP

Serijs: Potrošnja domaćih materijala, po jedinici BDP-a, prema vrsti sirovine (kilogrami po konstanti 2015 američkih dolara)

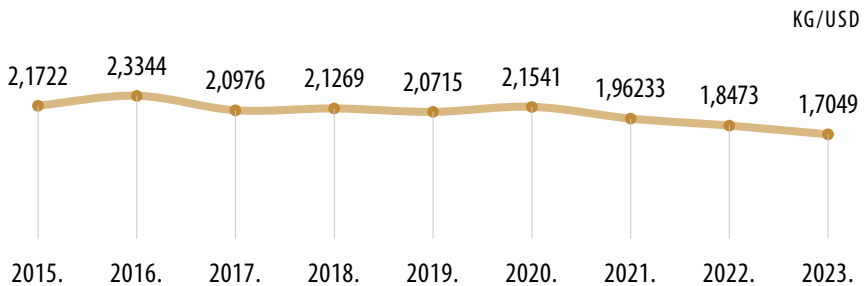
Series: Consumption of domestic materials, per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms at constant 2015 US dollars)

Domaća potrošnja materijala (DMC) mjeri ukupnu količinu materijala (biomase, fosilnih goriva, metalnih ruda i nemetalnih minerala, kao i mješovitih i složenih proizvoda, otpada za konačnu obradu i odlaganje) koji se izravno koriste u ekonomiji, a temelji se na računima izravnih tokova materijala, tj. domaće ekstrakcije materijala i fizičkog uvoza i izvoza.

DMC measures the total amount of material (biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metallic minerals, as well as mixed and complex products, waste for final treatment and disposal) directly used in an economy and based on accounts of direct material flows, i.e., domestic material extraction and physical imports and exports.

Na grafikonu je prikazana ukupna domaća potrošnja materijala po jedinici BDP-a. Domaća potrošnja materijala je u padu i za 2023. godinu iznosi oko 1,7 kilograma po konstanti američkog dolara. Podatak nam ukazuje na pad privredne aktivnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini.

The graph shows the total domestic consumption of materials per unit of GDP. Domestic consumption of materials is declining and for 2023 is about 1.7 kilograms per constant US dollar. This indicates a decline in economic activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Izvor: WEST / Globalna baza podataka o tokovima materijala
Source: WESR / Global Material Flows Database

SDG Cilj 12.4 Do kraja 2030. postići ekološki prihvatljivo upravljanje kemikalijama i svim vrstama otpada tijekom čitavog njihovog uporabnog ciklusa, sukladno dogovorenim međunarodnim okvirima, i značajno smanjiti njihovo ispuštanje u zrak, vodu i tlo kako bi se što više umanjili njihovi negativni utjecaji na zdravlje ljudi i okoliš.

SDG 12.4.2 (a) Količina proizvedenog, generiranog opasnog otpada po glavi stanovnika; i (b) udio tretiranog opasnog otpada prema vrsti tretmana

Seriya(a): Generirani opasni otpad, po glavi stanovnika (kg)

Generirani opasni otpad: odnosi se na količinu generiranog opasnog otpada u zemlji tijekom izveštajne godine, prije bilo koje aktivnosti kao što je sakupljanje, priprema za ponovnu uporabu, tretman, oporavak, uključujući reciklažu ili izvoz, bez obzira na odredište ovog otpada.

Podaci pokazuju da se u Bosni i Hercegovini proizvede oko 4 kg opasnog otpada po glavi stanovnika.

Seriya(b): Udio tretiranog opasnog otpada prema vrsti tretmana (tona)

Tretirani opasni otpad: Tretirani opasni otpad tijekom izveštajne godine, po svakoj vrsti tretmana (reciklaža, spaljivanje sa/bez regeneracije energije, odlaganje na deponiju ili drugo), uključujući izvoz, a isključujući uvoz.

Najveći dio opasnog otpada se odlaže na deponije. U 2022. godini 5 742 tone opasnog otpada je odloženo na deponije.

SDG Target 12.4 By the end of 2030, achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all types of waste throughout their entire life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their releases to air, water and land in order to minimize their negative impacts on human health and the environment

SDG 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Series(a): Hazardous waste generated, per capita (Kg)

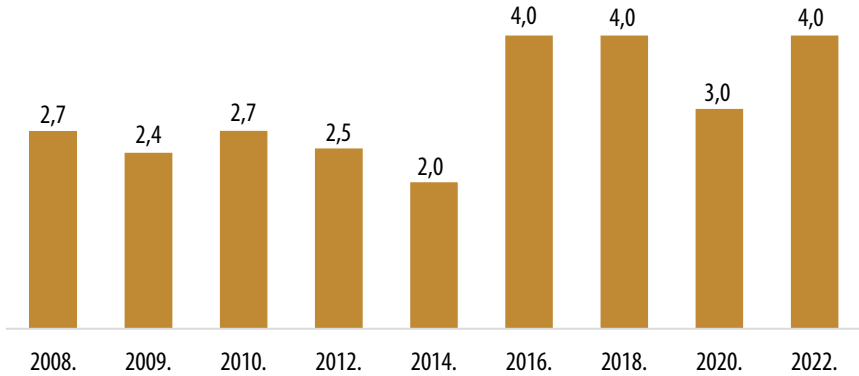
Hazardous waste generated: refers to the quantity of hazardous waste generated within the country during the reported year, prior to any activity such as collection, preparation for reuse, treatment, recovery, including recycling, or export, no matter the destination of this waste. Data shows that around 4 kg of hazardous waste is produced per capita in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Series(b): Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (tonnes)

Hazardous waste treated: Hazardous waste treated during reporting year, per each type of treatment (recycling, incineration with/without energy recovery, landfilling or other), including exports and excluding imports.

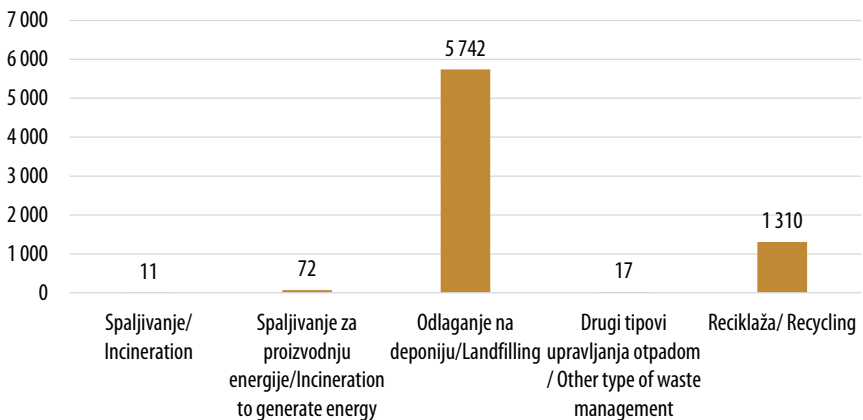
Most hazardous waste is disposed of in landfills. In 2022, 5,742 tons of hazardous waste were disposed of in landfills

Proizvedeni opasni otpad, po glavi stanovnika (kg)
Hazardous waste generated, per capita (Kg)



Izvor: Eurostat, UNEP / WESR
Source: Eurostat, UNEP / WESR

Udio tretiranog opasnog otpada prema vrsti tretmana (tona), 2022. Bosna i Hercegovina
Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (tonnes), 2022 Bosnia and Herzegovina



Izvor: Eurostat
Source: Eurostat



OČUVANJE KLIME
CLIMATE ACTION

SDG Cilj 13.2 Integrirati mjere vezane za klimatske promjene u nacionalne politike, strategije i planiranje

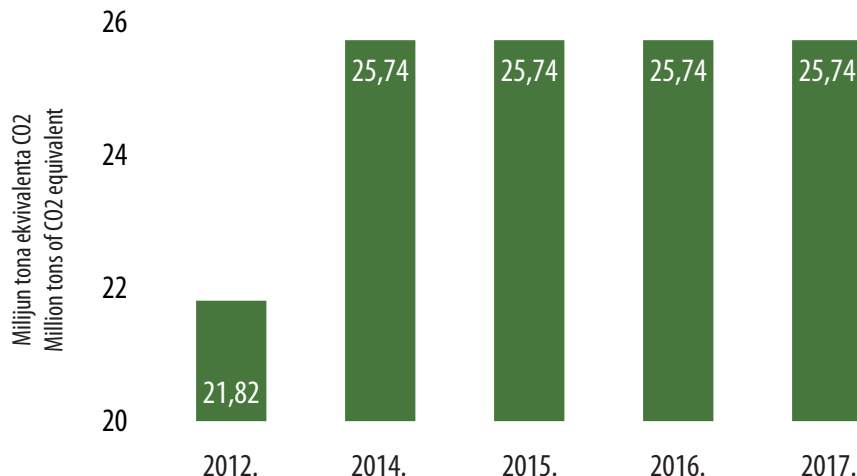
SDG Indikator 13.2.2 Ukupne emisije stakleničkih plinova bez LULUCF-a za strane koje nisu iz Aneksa I (ekvivalent Mt CO₂)

Indikator obuhvata emisije stakleničkih plinova isključujući sektor Korištenja zemljišta, promjene korištenja zemljišta i šumarstva (eng. Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry - LULUCF): ugljikov dioksid (CO₂), metan (CH₄), dušikov oksid (N₂O), sumporov heksafluorid (SF₆), hidrofluorouglikovodike (HFC). Indikator se obračunava sukladno međunarodnoj IPCC 2006 metodologiji.

SDG Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

SDG Indicator 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions excluding LULUCF for non-Annex I parties (Mt CO₂ equivalent)

The indicator includes greenhouse gas emissions excluding the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The indicator is calculated in accordance with the international IPCC 2006 methodology.



Izvor: UNFCCC
Source: UNFCCC

**OČUVANJE
VODENOG SVIJETA
*LIFE BELOW WATER***

SDG Cilj 14.6 Do 2020. zabraniti određene oblike subvencioniranja za ribarstvo koje doprinose prekomjernom kapacitetu i prekomjernom ribolovu, ukinuti subvencije koje doprinose nezakonitom, neprijavljenom i nereguliranom ribolovu i suzdržati se od uvođenja novih sličnih subvencija, uvažavajući da adekvatan, poseban, efikasan i različit tretman za zemlje u razvoju i najmanje razvijene zemlje treba biti integralni dio pregovora o subvencijama za ribarstvo od strane Svjetske trgovinske organizacije.

SDG Indikator 14.6.1. Stupanj implementacije međunarodnih instrumenata usmjerenih na borbu protiv nelegalnog, neprijavljenog i nereguliranog ribolova

Serijski: Napredak zemalja u stupnju implementacije međunarodnih instrumenata koji imaju za cilj borbu protiv ilegalnog, neprijavljenog i nereguliranog ribolova (razina implementacije 1 najniža do 5 najviša) Bosna i Hercegovina za 2022. godinu je imala najnižu razinu implementacije (1), međunarodnih instrumenata koji imaju za cilj borbu protiv ilegalnog, neprijavljenog i nereguliranog ribolova.

SDG Target 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new similar subsidies, recognizing that adequate, special, effective and differential treatment for developing countries and least developed countries should be an integral part of the negotiations on fisheries subsidies by the World Trade Organization

SDG Indicator 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Series: Progress of countries in the level of implementation of international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (level of implementation 1 lowest to 5 highest)

In 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina had the lowest level of implementation (1), international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.



Izvor: Upitnik o primjeni Kodeksa ponašanja za odgovorno ribarstvo - Samostalno izvještavanje zemalja
Source: Questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries - Country self-reporting

SDG Cilj 14.b Omogućiti pristup morskim resursima i tržištima za male ribare

SDG Indikator 14.b.1 Stupanj primjene pravnog, regulatornog, političkog, institucionalnog okvira koji priznaje i štiti prava pristupa za male zanatske ribare.

Serija: Stupanj primjene pravnog/regulatornog/političkog/institucionalnog okvira koji priznaje i štiti prava pristupa za male ribare (razina implementacije: od 1 najniža do 5 najviša)

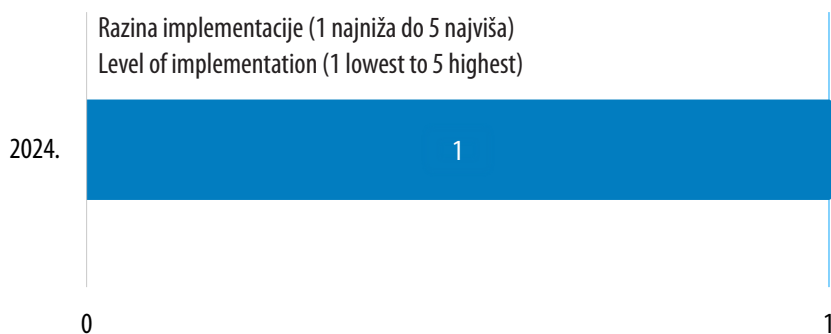
Napredak zemalja u stupnju primjene pravnog-regulatornog, političkog, institucionalnog okvira koji priznaje i štiti prava pristupa za mali ribolov. Stupnjeve implementacije okvira koji priznaje i štiti prava pristupa malih ribolova u Bosni i Hercegovini je razina 1: „Vrlo niska implementacija instrumenata za pristup resursima i tržištima za mali ribolov“

SDG Target 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

SDG Indikator 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal regulatory, policy, institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

Series: Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest)

Progress of countries in the level of implementation of the legal and regulatory, policy, and institutional framework that recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries. The level of implementation of the framework that recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries in Bosnia and Herzegovina is Band 1: “Very low implementation of instruments for access to resources and markets for small-scale fisheries.”



Izvor: Upitnik o implementaciji Kodeksa ponašanja za odgovorno ribarstvo - Samoizvještavanje države
Source: Questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries - Country self-reporting

**OČUVANJE ŽIVOTA
NA ZEMLJI
*LIFE ON LAND***

SDG Cilj 15.4 Do kraja 2030. osigurati očuvanje planinskih ekosustava, uključujući njihov biodiverzitet, kako bi se njihovi kapaciteti unaprijedili tako da pružaju korist koja ima suštinski značaj za održivi razvoj.

SDG Target 15.4 By the end of 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacities to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

SDG Indikator 15.4.1 Udio važnih lokacija planinskog biodiverziteta pokrivenih zaštićenim područjima

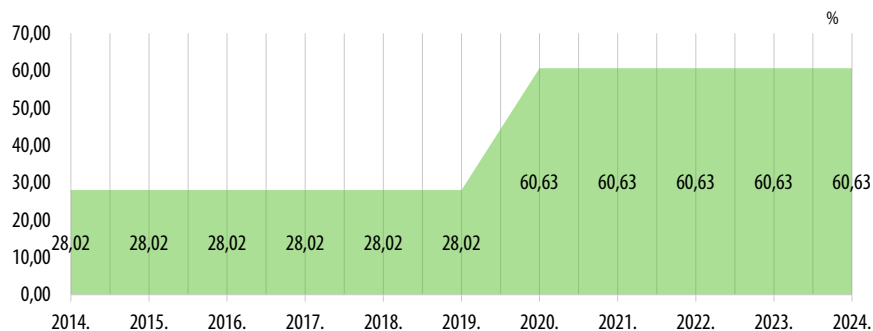
SDG Indikator 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

Serijs: Prosječan udio planinskih ključnih područja biodiverziteta (KBA) pokrivenih zaštićenim područjima (%)

Series: Average proportion of mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)

Indikator pokazuje trend promjena značajnih područja planinskog biodiverziteta unutar zaštićenih područja, udio planinskih područja značajnih za biodiverzitet unutar zaštićenih područja. U Bosni i Hercegovini prosječan udio ključnih planinskih biodiverziteta pokrivenih zaštićenim područjima je nepromijenjen i iznosi 60,63%.

The indicator shows the trend of changes in significant areas of mountain biodiversity within protected areas, the share of mountain areas significant for biodiversity within protected areas. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the average share of key mountain biodiversity covered by protected areas is unchanged at 60.63%.



Izvor: BirdLife International, IUCN i UNEP - WCMC (2021). Na temelju prostornog preklapanja između poligona za ključna područja biodiverziteta iz Svjetske baze podataka o ključnim područjima biodiverziteta i poligona za zaštićena područja iz Svjetske baze podataka o zaštićenim područjima (gdje je dostupno) za druge efektivne mjere očuvanja zasnovane na području i iz Svjetske baze podataka o OECM-ovima.

Source: BirdLife International, IUCN and UNEP - WCMC (2021). Based on spatial overlap between polygons for Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas and polygons for protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas and (where available) for Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures and from the World Database on OECMs

SDG Cilj 15.b Mobilizirati značajna sredstva iz svih izvora i na svim razinama za financiranje održivog upravljanja šumama i pružiti adekvatne podsticaje zemljama u razvoju za unapređenje takvog upravljanja, uključujući i očuvanje i pošumljavanje.

SDG Indikator 15.b.1. (a) Zvanična razvojna pomoć za očuvanje i održivo korištenje biodiverziteta i ekosustava; i (b) ostvareni prihod i finansijska sredstva mobilizirana iz ekonomskih instrumenata važnih za biodiverzitet

Serijs: Ukupna zvanična razvojna pomoć za biodiverzitet, po zemljama primateljima (milijuni konstantnih američkih dolara iz 2023.)

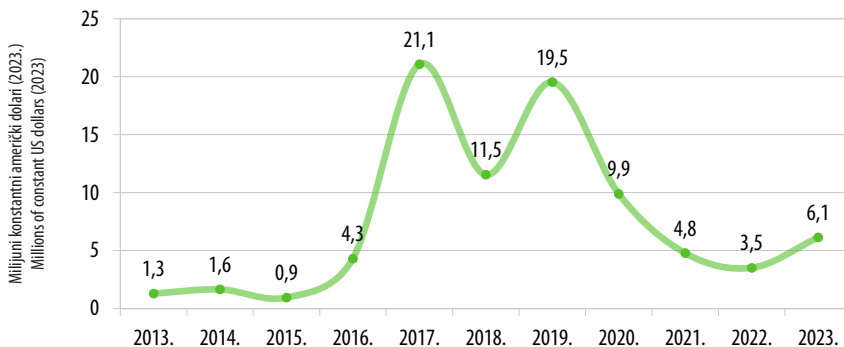
Indikator se definira kao bruto isplata ukupne zvanične razvojne pomoći (Official Development Assistance, ODA) za biodiverzitet, od strane svih donatora. Indikator se izračunava kao zbroj svih ODA tokova od strane svih donatora prema zemljama u razvoju kojima je očuvanje biodiverziteta osnovni ili značajan cilj, te su stoga označene Rio markerom za biodiverzitet.

SDG Target 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including conservation and afforestation

SDG Indikator 15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems; and (b) revenue generated and financial resources mobilized from economic instruments relevant to biodiversity

Series: Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2023 United States dollars)

The indicator is defined as the gross disbursement of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) for biodiversity, by all donors. The indicator is calculated as the sum of all ODA flows by all donors to developing countries for which biodiversity conservation is a primary or significant objective and are therefore designated with the Rio Biodiversity Marker.



Izvor: Organizacija za ekonomsku suradnju i razvoj (OECD)
Source: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

**MIR, PRAVDA I
SNAŽNE INSTITUCIJE**
PEACE AND JUSTICE
STRONG INSTITUTIONS

SDG Cil 16.1 Značajno smanjiti sve oblike nasilja i sa njima povezane stope smrtnih slučajeva

SDG Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

SDG Indikator 16.1.1 Broj žrtava ubojstva sa namjerom na 100.000 stanovnika, po spolu i starosti.

SDG Indikator 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Serijs: Broj žrtava ubojstva s predumišljajem.

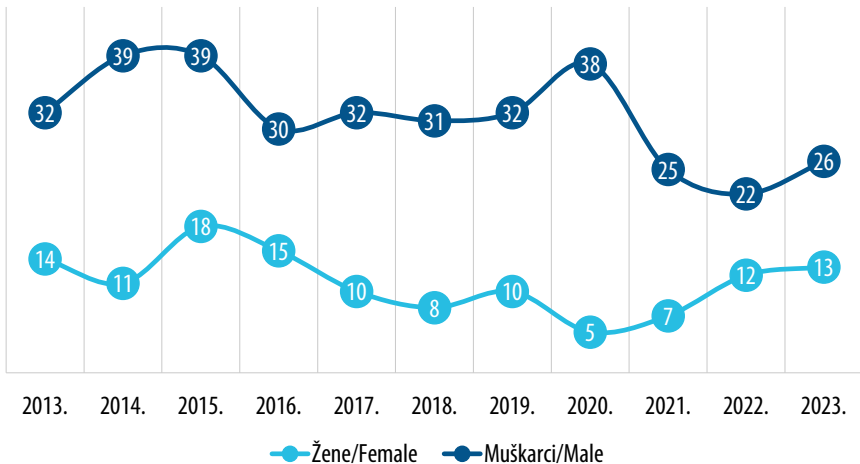
Series: Number of victims of premeditated murders

Indikator je definiran kao ukupan broj žrtava ubojstva sa namjerom podijeljen sa ukupnim brojem stanovnika, izražen na 100.000 stanovnika.

The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.

Broj žrtava ubojstva s predumišljajem u Bosni i Hercegovini u 2023. godini iznosio je 39, od toga je bilo 13 žena.

The number of victims of premeditated murders in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2023 was 39, of which 13 were women



Izvor: Nacionalni podaci o kaznenom pravosuđu prikupljeni putem Istraživanja Ujedinjenih naroda o trendovima kriminala i radu sustava kaznenog pravosuđa (UN-CTS)

Source: National Criminal Justice Data as Collected through the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN - CTS)

SDG Cilj 16.6 Razviti efikasne, odgovorne i transparentne institucije na svim razinama.

SDG Indikator 16.6.2 Udio stanovništva koje je zadovoljno svojim posljednjim iskustvom sa javnim uslugama.

Ovaj indikator mjeri razinu zadovoljstva javnosti posljednjim iskustvom ljudi s javnim uslugama, u tri oblasti usluga: zdravstvu, obrazovanju i vladinim uslugama (tj. uslugama za dobijanje identifikacijskih dokumenata koje izdaje vlada i uslugama za civilnu registraciju životnih događaja kao što su rođenja, brakovi i smrti). Ovo je indikator temeljen na anketi koji naglašava iskustva građana u odnosu na opće percepcije, s ciljem mjerenja dostupnosti i kvaliteta usluga onako kako su one zapravo pružene ispitanicima ankete.

Seriya: Udio stanovništva koji kaže da je generalno zadovoljan kvalitetom zdravstvenih usluga (%).

Rezultati Galupove ankete su pokazali da je u 2024. godini 53,0% građana Bosne i Hercegovine bilo generalno zadovoljno kvalitetom zdravstvenih usluga.

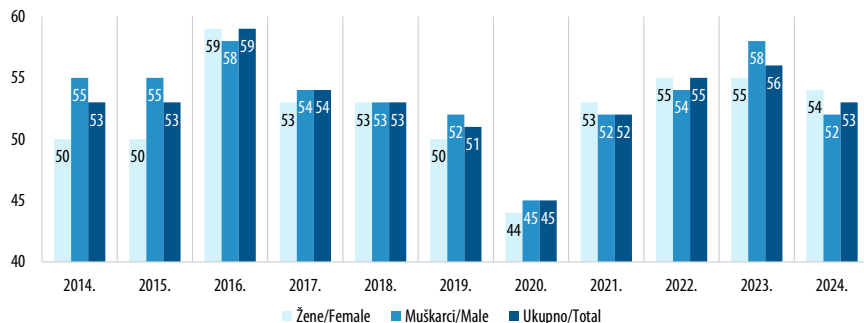
SDG Target 16.6 Develop efficient, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

SDG Indikator 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their most recent experience with public services.

This indicator measures levels of public satisfaction with people's last experience with public services, in the three service areas of healthcare, education and government services (i.e. services to obtain government-issued identification documents and services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths). This is a survey-based indicator which emphasizes citizens' experiences over general perceptions, with an eye on measuring the availability and quality of services as they were actually delivered to survey respondents.

Series: Proportion of population who say that overall they are satisfied with the quality of healthcare services (%)

The results of the Gallup survey showed that in 2024, 53.0% of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina were generally satisfied with the quality of healthcare services.



Izvor: Galupova svjetska anketa
Source: Gallup World Poll

**PARTNERSTVOM
DO CILJEVA
*PARTNERSHIPS TO
ACHIEVE THE GOAL***

SDG Cilj 17.4 Pomoći zemljama u razvoju u postizanju dugoročne održivosti duga putem koordiniranih politika usmjerenih na podsticanje financiranja duga, otpis duga i restrukturiranje duga, prema potrebi, te riješiti problem vanjskog duga visoko zaduženih siromašnih zemalja kako bi se smanjila dužnička kriza.

SDG Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

SDG Indikator 17.4.1 Servisiranje duga kao udio izvoza robe, usluga i primarnog dohotka

SDG Indicator 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services, and primary income

Serija: Servisiranje duga kao udio izvoza robe, usluga i primarnog dohotka (%)

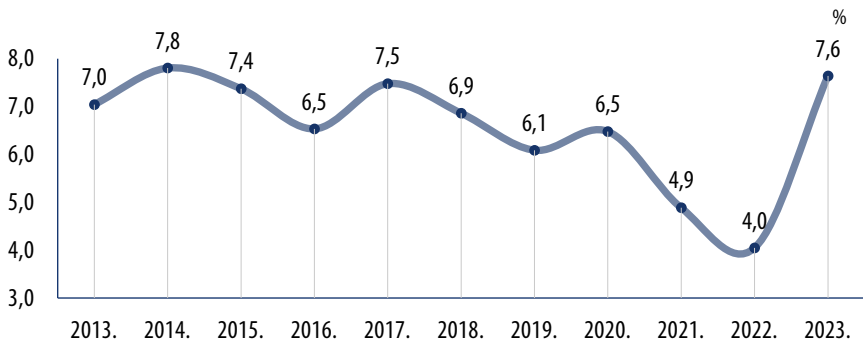
Series: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income (%)

Servisiranje duga kao udio u izvozu robe, usluga i primarnog dohotka predstavlja postotak servisiranja duga (otplate glavnice i kamate) u odnosu na izvoz robe, usluga i primarnog dohotka. Servisiranje duga obuhvaćeno ovim indikatorom odnosi se samo na javni i javno garantirani dug.

Debt service as proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income is the percentage of debt services (principal and interest payments) to the exports of goods, services and primary income. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.

Podaci Svjetske banke za Bosnu i Hercegovinu pokazuju da je u 2023. godini za servisiranje duga bilo izdvojeno 7,6% sredstava od ukupnog izvoza roba, usluga i primarnog dohotka.

World Bank data for Bosnia and Herzegovina show that in 2023, 7.6% of total exports of goods, services and primary income were allocated for debt servicing.



Izvor: Svjetska banka, Statistika međunarodnog duga
Source: World Bank, International Debt Statistics

SDG Cilj 17.18 Do 2020. unaprijediti podršku za izgradnju kapaciteta zemalja u razvoju, uključujući najmanje razvijene zemlje i male otočne države u razvoju, kako bi se značajno povećala dostupnost visokokvalitetnih, pravovremenih i pouzdanih podataka raščlanjenih prema prihodu, spolu, starosti, rasi, etničkoj pripadnosti, migracijskom statusu, invaliditetu, zemljopisnom položaju i drugim karakteristikama koje su relevantne u nacionalnom kontekstu

SDG Indikator 17.18.1 Indikatori statističkog kapaciteta

Serijski: Indeks uspješnosti izvora podataka (Statistički indikatori uspješnosti Stub 4) (Indeks)

Ukupni rezultat izvora podataka (rezultat Stuba 4) je složena mjera koja pokazuje da li zemlje imaju podatke dostupne iz sljedećih izvora: popisi i ankete, administrativni podaci i geoprostorni podaci. Stub izvora podataka (ulaz) segmentiran je sljedećim izvorima koje generira (i) statističke institucije (popisi i ankete) i izvori kojima se pristupa s drugih mjesta, kao što su (ii) administrativni podaci i (iii) geoprostorni podaci.

Indeks uspješnosti izvora podataka Bosne i Hercegovine za 2023 godinu iznosi 62,84.

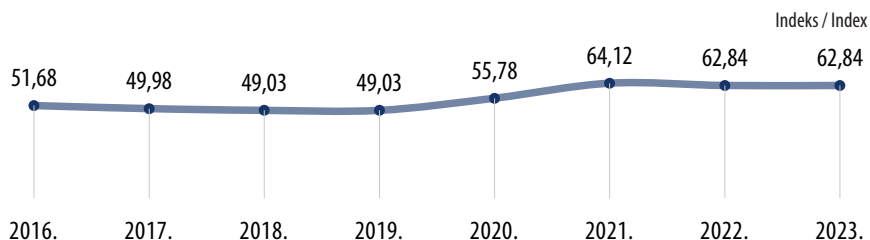
SDG Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance support for capacity-building in developing countries, including least developed countries and small island developing States, to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in the national context

SDG Indicator 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicators

Series: Data Source Performance Index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 4) (Index)

The data sources overall score (Pillar 4 score) is a composite measure of whether countries have data available from the following sources: Censuses and surveys, administrative data and geospatial data. The data sources (input) pillar is segmented by the following sources generated by (i) the statistical office (censuses and surveys), and sources accessed from elsewhere such as (ii) administrative data, and (iii) geospatial data.

Bosnia and Herzegovina data source performance index for 2023 is 62.84



Izvor: Skupina za razvojne podatke Svjetske banke, Inventar otvorenih podataka (ODIN) 2022./2023.
Source: World Bank Development Data Group, Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2022 / 2023

