

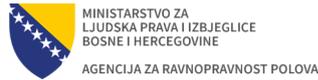
Report on Mapping the Gender Component in Data and Legislation in the area of Climate Change, Environment and Biodiversity



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Acronyms

BD	Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina
BHAS	Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
GAP BiH	Gender Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GFP	Gender focal points
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
EU	European Union
Eurofound	The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions
EUROSTAT	The European Commission's Directorate General for Statistics
ESAP BiH 2030+	Bosnia and Herzegovina Environmental Strategy 2030+
EQLS	European Quality of Life Survey
FAO	The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JMBG	unique identification number assigned to an individual
NACE Rev 2	Classification of economic activities Revision 2
NAP BiH	The BiH Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
RS	Republika Srpska
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TUS	Time use survey
UN	United Nations
UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	The United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN WOMEN	The UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Introduction

This report maps already available statistical data, through various statistical research and administrative data, but also identifies possible data sources that could lead to relevant information, serving the preparation of decisions and policies related to the impact of gender and environment nexus. The significance of this report lies in mapping of gender in the legal documents in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), to identify whether gender has been incorporated in environment and climate change legal documents.

The 2013 Census was used in the analysis of certain fields and priority areas within this report. The Census allows us comprehensive and precise data on different characteristics of population and households in BiH. When it comes to energy consumption, data from 2015 Survey on Household Consumption was used. This is the last available data in this field. Between 2021 and 2022, a new household consumption survey was implemented, but data will only be available in mid-2023. For labour market and environment, data from Labour Force Survey was used, as it is regularly implemented, and the latest available data is from 2021. Administrative data collected through different documents in responsible ministries and institutions was used to analyse other priority areas in the report.

Climate change is a complex environmental and social phenomenon that affects the whole world and each individual. Deep-rooted gender inequality represents an undeniable factor in terms of conceptualising and the application of climate mitigation measures.

People's needs depend on various factors, such as gender, education and socioeconomic status, and consequently there are socially determined differences in their roles, responsibilities and access to decision-making, which significantly affects their vulnerability to climate change. It is therefore necessary, first of all, to understand the dynamics of these relationships, which are most often conditioned by gender. If this is not taken into consideration, then there is the risk that those people for whom climate change adaptation is most difficult will be left out of the process.

Inclusion of the gender perspective into climate change analysis helps us to understand how differently the behaviour and roles of women and men affect the environment and how they cope with climate change differently. The inclusion of the gender aspect in climate change leads to the creation and implementation of policies, programmes and projects that can result in improved gender equality and hence a more adequate response by both women and men to climate change as well as their ability to cope equally with the effects of climate change.

Research shows that women are most affected by climate change and yet rarely involved in policy and decision-making processes dealing with the issues of environmental protection and climate change. Gender inequality in Bosnia and Herzegovina is particularly noticeable in the decision-making processes.

Climate risks and natural disasters are still not included in budgets at either the state or entity level. One of the basic obstacles to a better understanding and therefore improved

planning of the risks of climate change is the lack of reliable data and information that would enable a more accurate assessment of climate change and its impact on people and society as a whole as well as provide long-term planning in order to overcome it. The state and entity governments have not yet provided domestic capital for these needs. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska, for example, there are emission fees that are collected through various excise taxes, energy consumption and the like but only a small percentage of these fees are transferred to entity funds for environmental protection.¹

The Action Coalition is part of **Generation Equality**. This is a multigenerational campaign that confirms the importance of the commitments undertaken 26 years ago in Beijing and aims to create equal opportunities and demand equal rights for all people regardless of their age, race, religion, residence, gender and sexual orientation.

The **Gender and Climate Coalition in BiH** (globally known as **Feminist Action for Climate Justice**) was launched by UNDP in BiH, in partnership with UN WOMEN and Gender Equality Agency of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, in line with the global initiative to establish action coalitions, started last year in Bosnia and Herzegovina (more information at this link <https://forum.generationequality.org/action-coalitions>). The Coalition significantly contributed to localizing UNDP Gender Strategy (2022-2025), which includes two out of six signature solutions focused on removing gender gaps in energy and environment field. Action stakeholders in BiH are the most important partners to achieve these goals. This is the fourth in a series of coalitions that have been established and whose five-year goals are aimed at supporting more equal participation of girls and women in decision-making on plans and measures for mitigating and adapting to climate change and a more inclusive approach to and social dialogue on the transition to a regenerative economy. The Coalition aims to:

- ✘ contribute to public information and raise awareness about the impact of climate change on human health, with special emphasis on the gender dimension of the impact and consequences of climate change;
- ✘ support systematic and methodological solutions for better data collection that show relationships in the field of gender and climate (namely, the environment in the broadest sense);
- ✘ support consideration of the gender perspective in all laws, strategies and action plans adopted in the field of environment and climate change.

The work of the Coalition is reflected in the periodic meetings of the working body. The activities of this body are not formalised as an institutional body but rather as an advisory and multidisciplinary working group. It makes recommendations for the possible work of competent institutions, the non-governmental and academic sectors and any other actors to improve the general goals of the Coalition in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, the basic documents that shape the work of the Coalition are the declaration on work principles and the document on advocacy principles. Recommendations derived from both documents can serve the involved actors and further coordinate action within their institutions or organisations.

¹ UN WOMEN, Baseline study on gender and environment financing: Overview of key terms, policies and programme options, 2022.

1.1. Domestic and international legal framework for gender equality, climate change and the environment

Gender equality is one of the basic values of the European Union, which is guaranteed by EU agreements and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Article II.4 of the **Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina**² guarantees gender equality and the enjoyment of rights and freedoms to all persons in the country without discrimination on any basis, including gender. The **Law on Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina**³ was adopted in 2003 and amended in 2009, the revised text was published in 2010. The Law stipulates equality in all areas of life, including education, employment, access to social care and healthcare, culture, sport, public life and the media. According to the provisions of the Law, all state bodies at all levels of government as well as local self-government bodies, including legislative, executive and judicial authorities, political parties, legal entities with public powers, legal entities that are owned or controlled by the state, entity, cantonal, city or municipal bodies or whose work is controlled by a public body, are obliged to ensure and promote equal representation of the sexes in management and in decision-making processes. The mandatory minimum representation of the underrepresented gender is 40 per cent in the bodies of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities.

Furthermore, the Law defines gender-based discrimination and prohibits discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation in all spheres of life. Different types of gender-based violence are defined and considered forms of discrimination and a violation of human rights. Issues of discrimination are also addressed by the **Law on Prohibition of Discrimination**,⁴ which defines direct and indirect discrimination on all grounds including gender and sexual orientation.

Achieving gender equality is also defined through various international legal acts and documents the most important of which are the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 'Women, Peace and Security' and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) has been working to solve these problems since 1979 and has been implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1993. CEDAW defines the concept of discrimination against women and obliges the signatory countries to implement measures against any form of discrimination, with the aim of ensuring equal access for and the participation of women and men in all forms of public, social, economic and political life. In order for a signatory state to ensure the principles of equality and abolish discrimination against women it is necessary to establish an adequate legislative and judicial framework, establish competent bodies and institutions for effective protection against discrimination and to work to change laws, rules and customs that lead to discrimination against women.

² Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

³ Law on Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina ('Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina', nos. 16/03, 102/09 and 32/10).

⁴ Law on Prohibition of Discrimination ('Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina', nos. 59/09 and 66/16).

CEDAW increasingly focuses on the connection between gender equality and climate change and through some of its recommendations it analyses the gender dimension of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change. It provides guidelines to the signatory states and establishes obligations on climate change and disaster risk reduction at the state level.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. Within the framework of the Declaration, concrete goals and actions that should be taken in order to ensure gender equality and remove obstacles to the participation of women in all spheres of life are defined. One of the strategic goals (strategic goal K) defines actions on women and the environment. Within this strategic goal, it states that women are at greater risk of contracting diseases related to climate change and that the level of participation of women in decision-making and policymaking positions on the management of natural resources and the environment is at an unsatisfactory level.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is obliged to implement **United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 'Women, peace and security'** (UNSCR 1325). This Resolution affirms that a gender perspective is needed in order to understand the different impacts of conflict and peace on women and men. The goal of the Resolution is not only to establish recognition that women and girls are disproportionately affected during and after a conflict but also to increase the participation of women in all United Nations security and peacekeeping decision-making processes.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the **Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence** (Istanbul Convention) in 2013 and together with the accompanying Framework Strategy undertook to establish an appropriate legal, organisational and institutional framework in order to ensure successful implementation of the Convention.

The most important international agreement in the field of environmental protection is the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** (UNFCCC), which Bosnia and Herzegovina has ratified. The main goal of the Convention is adaptation to climate change, considering human rights, sustainable development and poverty reduction. The Convention emphasises the importance of the gender component in activities aimed at ensuring a healthy environment, considering the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the context of environmental maintenance and the implementation of national climate policies that are gender sensitive.

In July 2022, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution according to which the right to a "clean and healthy environment" was recognised as one of the fundamental human rights.⁵ The Resolution recognizes sustainable development through three dimensions (social, economic and environmental) all the while affirming that the protection of environment and ecosystems contributes to the promotion of human wellbeing and full enjoyment of human rights. The Resolution also recognizes the importance of gender equality and the interaction of gender and climate change. It reaffirms women's empowerment, as well as equal participation of women and men in environmental decision making. In addition, one of the recommendations of the United Nations Committee for

⁵ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/07/1123482>.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights directed towards Bosnia and Herzegovina refers to the problem of air pollution.⁶

In 2015, the UN adopted a **Resolution on Sustainable Development Agenda**. Bosnia and Herzegovina committed to its implementation in September 2015, along with other 192 Member States. The Agenda includes 17 Goals, as universal goals for which each country should develop and implement national strategies, as well as report on its progress. The 2030 Agenda and associated goals are based on three principles: universality, integration and leaving no one behind. In 2021, the Council of Ministers adopted the “SDG Framework in BiH”, based on assessment of key developmental trends, opportunities and obstacles in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It will serve to shape current and upcoming strategic planning processes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a member of the European Energy Community and is therefore obliged to develop strategic documents in the field of renewable energy, energy efficiency and the environment and climate change and to report on progress on implementation and results achieved in these areas.

In 2017, Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the **Paris Agreement**. In order to combat climate change, Bosnia and Herzegovina has adopted the Strategy of Adaptation to Climate Change and Low Emission Development,⁷ which focuses on the improvement of sustainable development and provides a roadmap towards EU membership for Bosnia and Herzegovina in the area of climate change.

The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030**, adopted by United Nations Member States in 2015, recognises the importance of the link between gender and disaster risk reduction and climate change and clearly emphasises that the introduction of a gender perspective is critical for effective disaster risk reduction planning and implementation.

The Sofia Declaration on “Green Agenda” for the Western Balkans, signed by the countries of the region, relates to the implementation of measures in climate change and pollution prevention, energy and biodiversity, sustainable agriculture and food production. Contracting parties to the Energy Community (Albania, BiH, Montenegro, Kosovo, North Macedonia and Serbia) committed to working with the EU on creating a climate-neutral Europe by 2050.

The key strategic documents in the field of agriculture are the **Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Strategy for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2015–2019** (extended until the end of 2021) and the **Strategic Plan for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas of the Republika Srpska 2016–2020**. Upon proposal of the Federation Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry, the Federation Government has accepted the **Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy of the Federation of BiH for 2021–2027**, referring to the Federation Parliament for adoption.

⁶ The entire text is available at www.ohchr.org/en/documents/concluding-observations/ec12bihco3-committee-economic-social-and-cultural-rights.

⁷ www.undp.org/bs/bosnia-herzegovina/publications/strategija-prilago%C4%91avanje-na-klimatske-promjene-i-niskoemisionog-razvoja-za-bosnu-i-hercegovinu.

1.2. General information about Bosnia and Herzegovina

There are 3.4 million inhabitants in Bosnia and Herzegovina⁸ of which 51 per cent are women and 49 per cent men. According to the type of settlement, 45 per cent of the population of this country lives in urban areas and 55 per cent in other non-urban settlements.

The natural increase in the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina has recorded a negative trend since 2009 and in 2021 it was around -23,190, which means that 23,190 more people died in that year than were born in the same year. The average age of a mother at the birth of her first child is continuously increasing and in the last fifteen years it has increased by about 3.7 years (from 24.4 in 2005 to 28.1 in 2021).⁹

When it comes to education, the number of pupils in primary and secondary schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina is decreasing year on year. In the 2021/2022 school year there were around 23,000 fewer enrolled primary school pupils and about 18,500 fewer secondary school pupils than in the 2016/2017 school year. In 2021, slightly more than 16,000 students completed higher education of which 61 per cent were women.¹⁰

The trend of less representation of women in the labour market in Bosnia and Herzegovina is ever present. According to data from the Labour Force Survey from 2021, a large gender gap in employment among the population aged 20-64 can be observed (27 percentage points). The share of women with children under the age of six who were employed full-time in 2020 was 42 per cent. This low percentage speaks about the traditionally conditioned role of women in our society, but also about the lack of a support system for women with children, about the small number of kindergartens and the long waiting lists for enrolment in them, the lack of adequate communications infrastructure in rural areas, low wages that make women prefer to stay at home to take care of the children, etc. The unemployment rate in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2021 was 22 per cent for women and 14 per cent for men, while the total unemployment rate was 17.4 per cent.¹¹

According to the amendments to the state Election Law and its harmonisation with the Law on Gender Equality from 2013, a quota of 40 per cent must be ensured for the less represented gender on the electoral lists of political parties. Despite this, the representation of women in politics is significantly lower. In the mandate period from 2018 to 2022, the percentage of women in state and entity parliaments/assemblies was below 25 per cent.¹² Even greater gender inequality can be seen in decision-making positions in the ministries dealing with the issue of environment, energy and transport. When looking at the representation of women in state institutions, it is noticeable that there is the so-called the 'glass ceiling' phenomenon in this country within state institutions, which implies that the representation of women is equal or greater in lower positions and that a significantly larger number of men are represented in higher decision-making positions.

8 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Population estimates on January 1, 2021.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina Labor force survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2021.

12 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, *Women and Men in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 2022.

Climatic and natural disasters can directly influence the increase in the rate of violence against women, especially domestic violence. Natural disasters are very stressful in themselves, they lead to sudden changes in daily activities, loss or risk of losing property and work, spending more time doing unpaid housework and increased time spent on care for children and the elderly. Such situations can cause feelings of helplessness and despair in people and in men this can reinforce traditionally conditioned behaviour that favours the patriarchal pattern.

Expectations related to masculinity discourage men from being caring in the family and from involving themselves more than they think is necessary in household chores and also promotes risky behaviour in men. Research on the well-being and safety of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina conducted by the OSCE in 2018 showed that almost half of the women (48%) had experienced some form of violence since the age of 15. The fact that the phenomenon of violence intensifies under certain circumstances can be seen in the example of the Covid 19 pandemic in Bosnia and Herzegovina that left women more exposed to violence than before. The confinement measures put in place by the quarantine meant that they spent more time in the household with a partner potentially more prone to violence. Data on the number of women who used safe houses during the pandemic shows that in the first seven months of 2019 a total of 347 victims of violence and domestic violence against women were accommodated in safe houses across the country of which there are a total of eight. In the same period in 2020 (excluding two and a half months of quarantine during the state of emergency when the safe houses did not work) the number of victims increased to 519.¹³ The data confirms the previous statement that gender issues are sensitive to environmental changes.

¹³ Agency for Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. Mapping gender data on environment and climate change

The study of the interaction between gender and the environment is relatively new. Recently, numerous research and studies have been conducted globally in an attempt to define the relationship between these two areas. In drafting this report, the numerous reports of international and United Nations institutions were analysed and taken into consideration. **The strongest focus was placed on the most comprehensive report in this domain to date, namely the joint report by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 'Gender and Environment Statistics: Unlocking Information for Action and Measuring the SDGs' from 2019.** The report proposes 18 indicators related to gender sensitivity and the environment to be included in the general set of gender indicators, which statistical and other relevant institutions should continuously monitoring under the proposed methodology. Additionally, the mapping framework relies on the vision and global goals of the Gender and Climate Coalition, as defined in the *Generation Equality*.

In addition, some guidelines for the preparation of the report were taken from the report of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) *'Gender Equality and Climate Change: Review of the implementation of area K of the Beijing Platform for Action - Women and the Environment'*.

A set of quantitative indicators is divided according to different fields and priority areas that are significant from the perspective of environment and monitoring in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- ✗ land tenure;
- ✗ access to food, energy, water and sanitation;
- ✗ climate change and health;
- ✗ energy consumption in households;
- ✗ women in environmental decision-making;
- ✗ environmental labour market;
- ✗ environmental education;
- ✗ other relevant indicators.

List of quantitative indicators, divided by field and priority area, relevant for monitoring the gender and environment relationship in BiH:

- ✗ Real estate ownership (lands and buildings)
- ✗ Agricultural land
- ✗ Time spent collecting plants
- ✗ Use of energy in dwellings
- ✗ Drinking water supply in dwellings
- ✗ Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters
- ✗ Mortality and morbidity caused by environmental phenomena
- ✗ Proportion of the population that has access to public transport

- ✗ Energy consumption in households according to the household structure
- ✗ Possession of a car in the household
- ✗ Ministers/heads of the environment, energy and agriculture sectors
- ✗ Women's participation in specialised bodies in the environment sector
- ✗ Women's participation in public enterprises within the energy sector
- ✗ Employment in the area of environment
- ✗ Unpaid contributing household members
- ✗ Gender disaggregation in education on climate change and environment
- ✗ Borrowers according to the type of loan
- ✗ Credit card holders

2.1 Land tenure

2.1.1 Ownership of real estate (land and buildings)

Ownership of real estate is an indicator of the economic status and independence of women in a country. Yet ownership of assets and real estate in Bosnia and Herzegovina is influenced by traditionally conditioned gender roles and stereotypes. Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina still practices the prevalent custom under which parental property is mainly passed on to sons whereas daughters are expected to relinquish their right to parental property in favour of men (brothers or sons).

Given that gender stereotypes influence an adverse position of women as compared to men, when it comes to inheriting property, it is necessary for public notaries to offer advice and protection to women seeking their services. A notary should inform the female party about her rights and create conditions for her to make decisions based on this information, and without unwanted influence from other parties to the proceeding. Although a notary is unable to prevent unwanted discrimination, he/she is responsible to create an ambiance in which parties can make independent and informed decisions, without pressure from other persons¹⁴.

The holding of property has a significant effect on the economic independence of women and makes women less tolerant of economic violence and domestic violence in general. Women who want to become entrepreneurs, have loans or grants, cannot do that because they do not hold titles over immovables or land. It is an important factor for lower economic activity of women and lower rate of female entrepreneurship.

Transferring title to female ownership in patrilocal and traditional families represents an additional problem. This type of cohabitation is frequent in rural parts of BiH, and it includes a joint household, whereby a newly married couple moves in with the husband's parents. The property (house or land) is often owned by the husband's father, and not the husband himself, so the woman almost has not right to transfer ownership to herself.

¹⁴ FAO and GIZ Guidelines for Gender Equality in Notary Practice – Southeast Europe, 2019

Owning property alone can reduce the risk of poverty among women and children.

Traditional gender roles also shape the attitude that men should hold the title to property, although only declaratively, regardless of whether the property is actually owned by them. This can be seen from the data that only one fourth of households in this country are headed by women¹⁵.

The data on the structure of households in 2013 shows that there were 61 per cent of single female households. Taking into account the age of the head of the household, it can be seen that there are twice as many single male households by the age of 55. However, after the age of 55 the situation changes significantly in favour of women where the number of single female households grows rapidly. This trend follows the line of the masculinity coefficient,¹⁶ which shows that although there are more men than women in a younger population the rate of masculinity tends to decrease in the older population. After age of 50 there are many more women than men in the population. The lowest level of masculinity is in the age group 80 and older, where there are around 57 men compared to per 100 women.¹⁷

Regarding single parents, there were 81 per cent of single mothers and 19 per cent of single fathers in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the matter of property relations is assigned to the entities and Brčko District. The Federal Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs, the Republic Authority for Geodetic and Property Affairs of Republika Srpska and the Department for Spatial Planning and Property Affairs of the Government of Brčko District are responsible for property relations and real estate ownership. There is no single system of registration of real estate and property rights in this country, which is the reason why the data on real estate and property ownership is collected in the registers maintained by the geodetic and property affairs authorities at the entity level.

Gender-disaggregated data on real estate ownership is obtained from the geodetic and property affairs authorities on the basis of the unique identification number of the owner (JMBG). Unfortunately, the records in the cadastral registers are not complete because a unique registration number of a large number of owners that would otherwise reveal the sex of the owner is not recorded. In Republika Srpska gender-disaggregated data is available only for those cases in which a personal identification number was recorded (we do not know how many owners do not have a personal identification number recorded or the total number of registered owners), while in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina we know that as of 2021 only 26 per cent of the total number of registered owners had their unique identification number recorded.

Although such a small percentage of owners whose sex is known is not reliable for a deeper gender analysis or conclusions about the gender structure of real estate ownership and therefore requires caution, if we analyse only this contingent of owners whose unique identification numbers are recorded then we can say that the percentage of male real estate owners is higher than the percentage of female owners in both entities (over 60%).

¹⁵ The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, 2013.

¹⁶ The masculinity coefficient represents the number of men per 100 women.

¹⁷ The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, 2013.

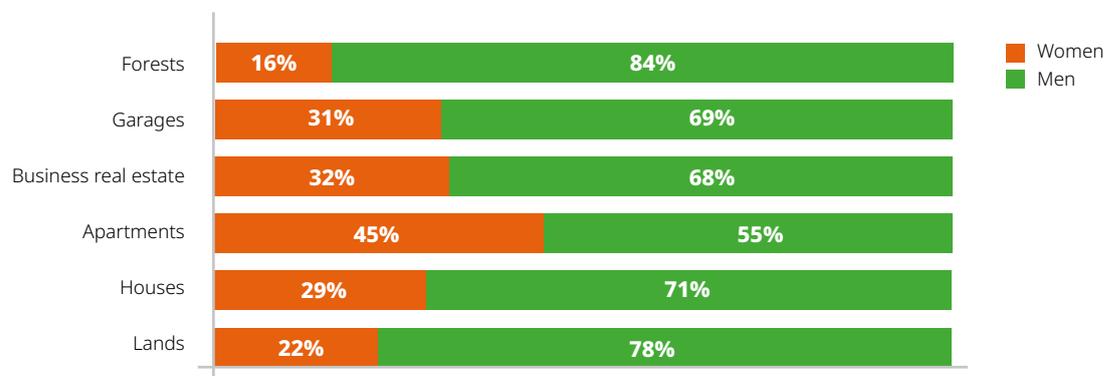
Observing the owners from the perspective of their share of property ownership, 30 per cent of women in both entities own property wholly (100% of the property) whereas the percentage of women owning property increases as their share of the ownership rights decreases. Therefore, 38 per cent of women are co-owners of real estate with a 50 per cent share of ownership and more than 40 per cent of women are property co-owners in smaller shares. Based on this, we can say that women are more often co-owners than owners of property whereas men are more often owners than co-owners.

The Federal Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the data on sales contracts disaggregated by the sex of the real estate buyer. In 2021, women concluded 27 per cent of the total number of sales contracts.

When observing the time series of the data on sales contracts by type of real estate for the period 2018– 2022 it was noted that there has been a slight increase (by up to 3%) in the purchase of land and houses by the female population in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina over the last five years, while the situation regarding the purchase of apartments remained unchanged for both sexes. In the last five years, apartments, as a type of real estate, have been bought almost equally by women and men (see Graph 1).

Data on sales contracts were not available, upon inquiry, for Republika Srpska and District Brcko.

Graph 1. Purchase of real estate by type of real estate and the sex of the buyers in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2021



Source: The Federal Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs, 2021.

The graphic presentation above shows that in 2021 men in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina bought a much higher proportion of forest, land and houses than women.

For the purpose of conducting a better analysis of the data on real estate ownership, it is recommended that a unique comprehensive and reliable database be created that includes the sex of the owners of real estate and allows for an automatic calculation of the share of women and men in property ownership.

2.1.2 Agricultural land

As mentioned in the Second National Communication of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2013, agriculture represents a strategic sector in the economic development of Bosnia and Herzegovina and relates, especially in rural regions, to a large share of the country's economic activity.

The share of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors accounted for 6 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2020. According to the data from the Labour Force Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the share of employed people in agricultural activities was 12 per cent of the total employed population of which 55 per cent were men and 45 per cent were women in 2020.

There is still no reliable source of gender-disaggregated data on agricultural land ownership in this country. The basic and comprehensive source of this type of data is the census of agriculture, which has not yet been undertaken in Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the plan, the statistical institutions in this country should have conducted a pilot census of agriculture towards the end of 2022 whereas the implementation of the main census is planned for 2023. The pilot census should cover 15,887 agricultural holdings and households of which 8,706 are in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 6,413 in Republika Srpska and 768 in Brčko District.

The census of agricultural holdings will be conducted by accredited and trained enumerators and controllers. They will use an interview methodology and enter the data directly into an electronic questionnaire on a laptop. During the pilot census, data is to be collected on the locations of agricultural holdings, the agricultural land used for growing all types of crops, the size of the livestock population by species and category, rural indicators, data on the workforce, ecological agriculture, irrigation, agroecological indicators, agricultural production methods, etc. The full census of agriculture, which is planned to be taken towards the end of next year, will represent an extremely important statistical survey for Bosnia and Herzegovina. First of all, it will be for the first time after more than 60 years that quality data will be provided for an analyses of the situation and potential as well as for strategic planning in the agriculture sector and rural development at all levels of organisation. The agricultural sector is one of the most important sectors of the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, accounting for around 6 to 7 per cent of GDP. By conducting a full census of agriculture in accordance with international statistical standards Bosnia and Herzegovina will fulfil one of the priority requirements from the Stabilisation and Association Process and thus facilitate its move towards the European Union.

However, the data on agricultural landowners will certainly not be available from this source in the next two years.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Republika Srpska operate at the entity level. The ministries of agriculture at the entity level maintain registers of agricultural holdings for the purpose of granting agricultural incentives. The content of the registers is complementary. The data on the ownership structure,

disaggregated by sex, is available in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while in Republika Srpska this data is made available on the basis of the unique identification number (JMBG) of the owner of an agricultural holding. Since the data only refers to agricultural holdings that are granted or applications for incentives, this data is not sufficiently reliable for further analysis. Aggregated data for the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina is not available at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina or in any other relevant authority at the state level.

Table 1. Number of households performing agricultural activities and households performing agricultural activities and selling products on the market at the state, entity and District level disaggregated according to sex

Territory	Total number of households	Households performing agricultural activity	Households performing agricultural activity and selling products on the market
BiH	1,155,736	363,394	56,609
FBiH	715,739	217,061	30,089
RS	413,226	141,629	25,395
BD	26,771	4,704	1,125

Source: The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 'Census of Population, Households and Dwellings', 2013.

According to the data from the 'Census of Population, Households and Dwellings' conducted in this country in 2013, which is the only available data, of the total number of households 31 per cent performed some form of agricultural activity but only 5 per cent performed agricultural activities and sold products on the market.

2.2 Access to food, energy, water and sanitation

2.2.1 Time spent collecting plants

Within the area of access to food, energy, water and sanitation, the data on the time spent collecting plants is recognised by UNEP in *Gender and Environment Statistics* as an important indicator for action on and for measuring the Sustainable Development Goals. On the basis of the analysis, it was determined that data on the time spent collecting plants according to sex is not available. The primary source of this data is the Time Use Survey (TUS), which has not been conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while no other relevant source has been identified.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a long tradition of using medicinal plants for medical purposes, but it is not nurtured enough. The country has significant potential in terms of medicinal, edible and aromatic plants as well as other non-timber forest products. Uncontrolled collection of these forest products negatively affects the biological sustainability. The use

of these products is regulated by laws at the entity level, which are mostly more general regulations pertaining to environmental protection that are not implemented fully (the Strategic Plan for Rural Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2018–2021), Framework Document).

The area of collecting and processing medicinal plants represents great potential for female entrepreneurship; however, a certification system for collectors and exporters of medicinal, edible and aromatic plants and other non-timber forest products does not yet exist. Consequently, comprehensive data on entrepreneurs engaged in this branch of agriculture is not available.

Various projects have been implemented to empower women in the area of medicinal plant collection in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The key obstacles to the development of this form of female entrepreneurship identified were as follows: difficulty in formally registering an activity, a lack of financial resources, a lack of necessary know-how and technical knowledge on medicinal plant processing and limited access to the market.¹⁸

2.2.2 Use of energy sources and drinking water supplies in dwellings

As a consequence of the lack of energy, water and sanitation conditions as well as a lack of basic infrastructure, women bear the burden of spending time finding and fetching water.¹⁹ In addition, most of the household and care work performed by women is either unpaid or underpaid, leading to social and economic pressures and division.²⁰

2.2.2.1 Use of energy sources in dwellings

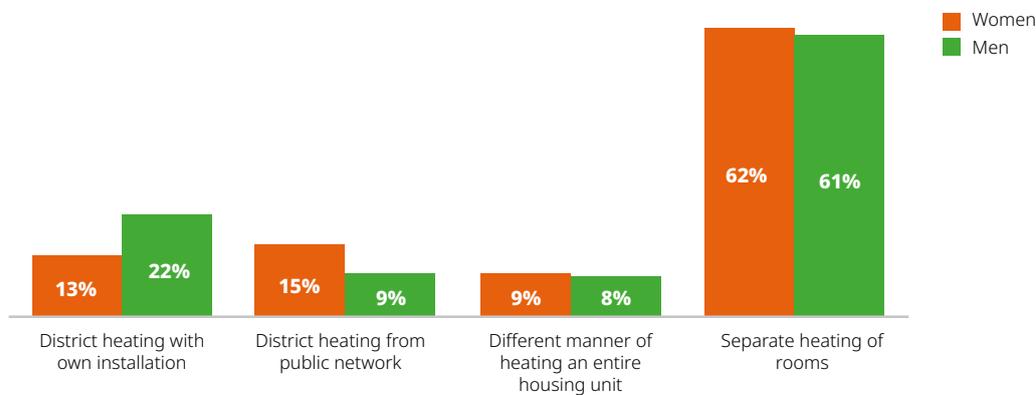
According to data from the 2021 Labour Force Survey, the unemployment rate for women was higher than that for men (gender gap in employment of eight percentage points in the 20-64 age group). We can conclude that women spend more time in the household and are therefore more dependent on the system for heating the dwelling units and energy consumption for heating. Traditional roles in the household, in terms of doing household work and caring for the family mean that women spend more time in dwellings and are therefore more dependent on energy consumption by household appliances. Higher levels of household energy consumption affect climate change and the environment. Therefore, the willingness of women to accept the transition to environmentally friendly behaviour and habits is an important social factor. The use of certain energy sources, such as wood and coal, for cooking meals also leads to greater indoor air pollution to which women are exposed in their households.

¹⁸ FAO and UN WOMEN, National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods, 2021.

¹⁹ Sorenson, Morssink and Campos, 2011 and UN Women, 2014.

²⁰ ILO, 2015.

Graph 2. Method of heating dwellings in Bosnia and Herzegovina according to the sex of the head of the household in 2013

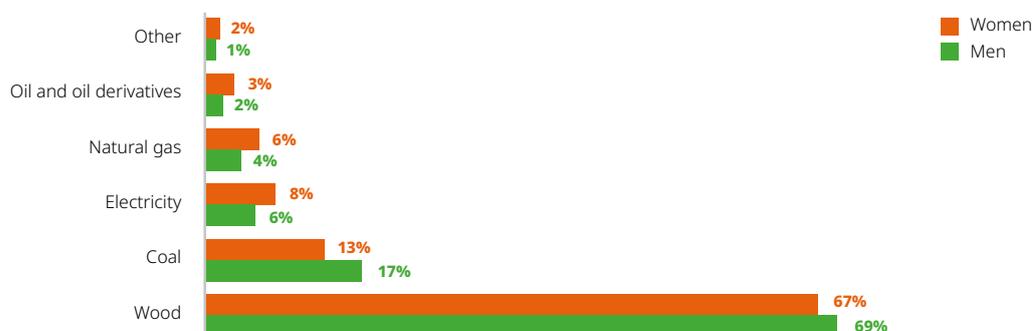


Source: The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 'Census of Population, Households and Dwellings', 2013.

The source of data on the use of energy sources in dwellings and the method of heating by type of energy source is the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings that was conducted in this country in 2013. All the data for this indicator is observed and divided into female headed and male headed households in which at least one woman lives. It can be concluded on the basis of the data that there is no significant difference in the method of heating residential dwellings between these two types of households. The largest number of households (61%) use individual heating systems, while other households use district heating to supply heat to their homes through their own system of pipes or through the public network and other methods of heating residential dwellings. The data shows that 331 residential dwellings in Bosnia and Herzegovina were not heated in 2013.

The data for this indicator was also analysed according to the type of settlement, where it was noted that 65 per cent of households in non-urban settlements, regardless of the head of household, relied on individual room heating to heat their dwellings.

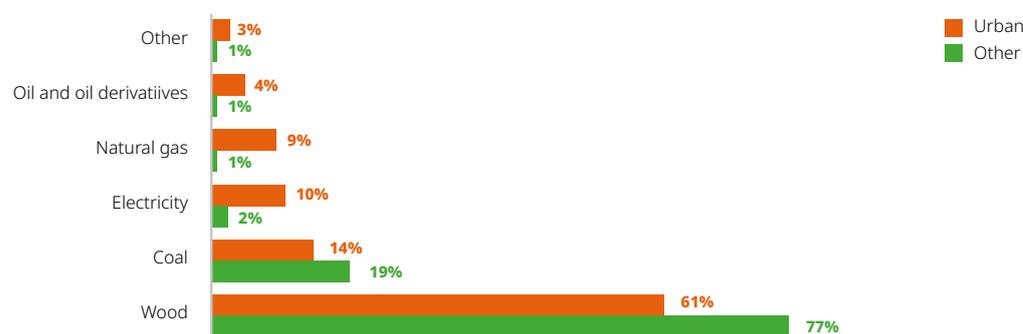
Graph 3. Occupied apartments by type of energy source used to heat an apartment and according to the sex of the head of household in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013



Source: The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 'Census of Population, Households and Dwellings', 2013.

When looking at the data on the type of energy source used for heating dwellings within the framework of this indicator, we can see that, regardless of the head of household, 69 per cent of households used wood, 16 per cent used coal, followed by 15 per cent of those using electricity, natural gas, oil and oil derivatives or other types of energy sources. Even for this indicator, there is no difference in terms of gender and yet climate change is still largely dependent on the way residential dwellings are heated.

Graph 4. Occupied apartments according to the type of energy source used to heat an apartment and by type of settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013



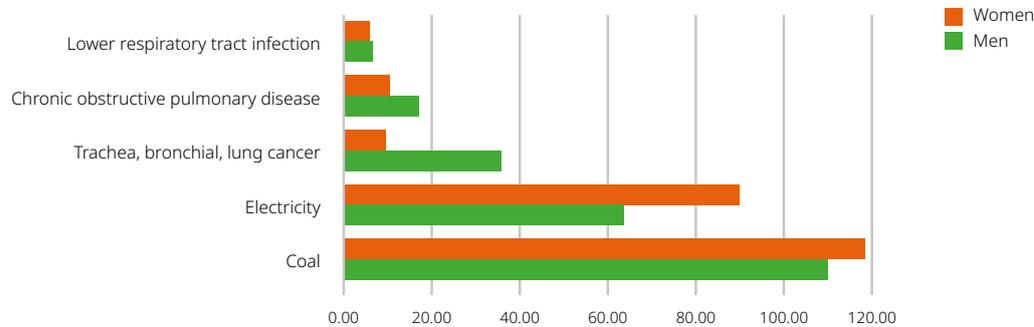
Source: The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 'Census of Population, Households and Dwellings', 2013.

When the method of heating a dwelling is observed according to the type of settlement we can see that wood was the most frequently used energy source, both in urban and rural settlements, followed by coal. Taking into account that the most common method used to heat a residential dwelling in a rural area is individual room heating and that solid fuels are used as an energy source, we can conclude that in the observed households where women live it is the women, regardless of their position in the household, that carry the burden and spend time heating their living environment.

Daily cooking and the heating of rooms in a household using solid fuels increases air pollution in the household (indoor pollution) and this can have harmful effects on the health of women who spend most of their time at home doing domestic work. In addition to women, children and elderly people who spend most of their time in the home are also largely exposed to indoor air pollution (UN, 2015).²¹

²¹ United Nations, 2015.

Graph 4.1. The mortality rate attributed to ambient and indoor air pollution (per 100,000 of the population) in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013

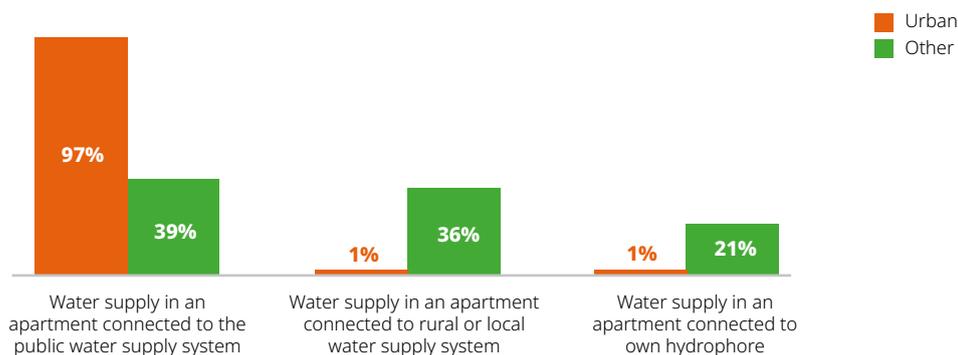


Source: WHO indicator 3.9.1 on the mortality rate attributed to ambient and indoor air pollution (per 100,000 of the population) in 2019.

2.2.2.2 Drinking water supply in dwellings

Monitoring the residential water supply indicator is another in a series of interesting indicators used to monitor climate change, environment and biodiversity with a gender context. The indicator on access to and the use of safe drinking water according to the source and type of household is the UNEP recommended indicator 'Gender and Environment Statistics', which is used to action and measure the SDGs and is similar to SDG indicator 6.1.1. 'Proportion of the population using drinking water from safely managed systems'.

Graph 5. Occupied apartments according to the type of drinking water supply and type of settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013



Source: The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 'Census of Population, Households and Dwellings', 2013.

Data on the way households are supplied with drinking water is available from the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings that was conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013. According to data from the census, 66 per cent of observed households in which a woman was the head or member of the household were supplied with drinking water through a connection to the public water supply system, 20 per cent were connected to the rural or local water supply system and 12 per cent used water in an apartment connected to its own hydrophore. When we look at the data by type of settlement, the largest number of households in urban areas (97%) still used water from the public water supply system, while households in rural settlements used a combination of public water supply system (39%) and rural/local water supply system (36%), while 21 per cent of households were connected to their own hydrophore systems. A total of 4 per cent of households in rural settlements used a fountain in the yard connected to the public water supply system as a source of drinking water, a fountain in the yard connected to their own hydrophore system, a street fountain, a dug well, a drilled (tube) well, an artesian well, a developed spring, a water tank or bottled water from a store and other sources of drinking water.

According to the presented data, we can conclude that a smaller number of women are at risk of being affected by the burden of supplying their households with drinking water.

2.3 Climate change and health

2.3.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by hydrometeorological disasters

During the last decade, Bosnia and Herzegovina has faced several significant extreme climatic and weather events that have been manifested in the form of more frequent occurrences of disasters (landslides, floods, fires, earthquakes, snowdrifts or environmental pollution). Climate change and a level of high exposure to natural and manmade hazards further complicates the socioeconomic development of the country.²²

SDG 11 is targeted at significantly reducing the number of deaths and the number of people directly affected by natural disasters and decreasing the economic losses caused by natural disasters. Yet data on the number of deaths, missing persons and those directly affected by disasters²³ is not available in this country. Bosnia and Herzegovina does not yet possess harmonised and accurate data at the state level because the data on damage and losses is still being entered into the database of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Analysis of *Integration of the gender perspective in protection and rescue and disaster risk reduction*, conducted by "Cure" Foundation in cooperation with the Agency for Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and members of IPA DRAM BiH working group as well, composed of representatives of the Ministry of Security of BiH, entity civil protection

²² The SDGs Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2020.

²³ SDG indicators 1.5.1, 11.5.1 and 13.1.1 – the number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disasters per 100,000 people.

administrations and the Department of Public Security of Brčko District, shows that in situations of accidents and disasters, due to patriarchal patterns, women are susceptible to being more exposed to unpaid work. Within legal mechanisms, respect for gender equality is particularly lacking when it comes to agricultural subsidies or other similar incentives. Most of the households are run by men who, during the reconstruction, receive agricultural or other subsidies (seeds, greenhouses, machines, etc.). Women's health care should be a priority in the event of an accident or disaster, primarily of marginalized groups of women (women from the countryside, women of the third age, women with disabilities, women suffering from rare diseases, etc.). All of the above should be regulated by domestic and international regulations. Although a lot of effort has been invested in the promotion of gender aspects of all life segments, the role of women is very often misunderstood, vulnerabilities are ignored, and capacities are consciously neglected. It is important to build programs that are also oriented towards women, so that they too can be educated in all segments that include engagement in bodies where decisions are made, work in civil protection, promotion of the gender perspective, etc. In this way, it will contribute to the fulfilment of the obligations assumed through the Sendai framework and improve the understanding and sensitization of society about the different impacts of accidents and disasters on women and men, girls and boys, old and young, poor and rich, healthy and sick, etc.²⁴.

The guide for the inclusion of gender-sensitive policies in the structure and work of civil protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, dating from 2021, was financed by the Swedish International Development and Cooperation Agency (Sida) and Kvinna till Kvinna. It is an important document in terms of monitoring the impact that natural disasters have on women and men and how gender-sensitive the rescue and care programmes of civil protection are and how women are involved in the work of civil protection. This Guide was created within the project 'Women's Human Rights and the process of joining the European Union'. The goal of the Guide is to provide recommendations on how to improve existing practices in this area through data obtained from the field and which is the basis for analysis.

Natural disasters and crises affect women and men differently. This is why the specific vulnerabilities and needs of people during and after a crisis should be addressed more carefully. The most important part of the analysis is a set of recommendations and guidelines related to the organisation and work of civil protection, all with the aim of improving and advancing their activities in accordance with the principles of gender equality. These include, for example, how to conduct a gender-sensitive assessment of the needs and conditions on the ground, how to collect transparent statistical data classified according to gender, how to strengthen internal capacities in the direction of gender responsibility, how to revise internal sector policies, strategies, programmes, protocols, regulations and plans in accordance with standards for gender equality.²⁵ The Guide represents a good basis for the development of a methodology for monitoring phenomena and combating the consequences caused by natural disasters.

²⁴ "Integration of the gender perspective in protection and rescue and disaster risk reduction: Analysis and checklist for introducing the principle of gender equality into the scope of work of protection and rescue institutions in BiH", Cure Foundation, 2019.

²⁵ Helsinki Parliament Banja Luka, *Gender in civil protection: Guide for the inclusion of gender-sensitive policies in the structure and work of civil protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 2021.

2.3.2 Mortality and morbidity caused by environmental phenomena

According to United Nations data (World Population Prospects), life expectancy at birth in Bosnia and Herzegovina was 79.7 years for women and 74.7 years for men in 2020. According to Eurostat, compared to the European Union Member States, life expectancy at birth in this country was somewhat lower than the EU average of 83.2 years for women and 77.5 years for men. According to data for 2020, women in Bosnia and Herzegovina lived on average 5 years longer than men.

The length of life can also be observed from the perspective of health, namely whether life is being spent in good or poor health. Since life expectancy does not provide information on the health of an individual, the healthy life years indicator (Eurostat) is used to analyse the health of a population. This implies the length of life free of health problems. This indicator is composite and is calculated using demographic statistics and life expectancy as well as data on the health status of individuals, which is obtained from surveys. In the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina the data on health status was obtained from the 2015 Household Budget Survey, which provided the latest available data. According to the data for 2015, it was expected that women in this country live without major health problems up until the age of 64.6 years and men up to 63.5 years on average.

Comparing the two above-mentioned indicators, it can be concluded that although women live longer than men the number of healthy life years for women is smaller than it is for men.

The leading causes of mortality in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2020 were diseases of the circulatory system, followed by diseases caused by different types of tumours and death caused by COVID-19.

Of the total number of women who died in 2020, 50 per cent died from circulatory system diseases.

The UN Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, after reviewing the third periodic report of BiH on the measures taken to implement International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among other things, expressed concern about the high level of air pollution in cities in BiH, which strongly affects the deterioration of the health condition of the population. It is recommended that the state take appropriate measures to reduce air pollution and its impact on human health. It is necessary to adopt laws and measures that will prevent and reduce air pollution, in accordance with the recommendations of the Paris Agreement, focusing on reducing the use of solid fuels, as the main air pollutant. It is necessary to provide public health protection measures and provide immediate and effective access to the necessary health care services for people who are directly affected by air pollution. One of the recommendations is to raise public awareness of the health risks of air pollution and to provide information on personal protection measures²⁶.

²⁶ The UN Economic and Social Council - recommendations of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2021.

The Public Health Institute of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Public Health Institute of Republika Srpska are responsible for monitoring, assessing and analysing the health status of the population at the entity level. The Department of Health and Other Services of the Government of Brčko District collects official data on the health status of its population.

The annual reports of these institutes provide an extensive insight into the health status of the population in both entities and in Brčko District. The released information includes the most common causes of death and types of diseases, infectious diseases, immunisation, health risk factors, organisation of healthcare, etc.

In addition to unhealthy lifestyles, polluted air is one of the most significant risk factors for the development of chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases in this country. High concentrations of floating particulate matter represent the major air pollutant in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The concentrations of floating PM_{2.5} have been above the average in previous years in most cities in this country. Data obtained at measuring stations throughout the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina showed an increase in the concentrations of floating particulate matter in 2020 compared with the levels in the previous years²⁷ and the situation was similar in Republika Srpska.

Although some reports state that BiH has the highest death rate in Europe attributed to air pollution, there are no official national data which can confirm this. Public health institutes in Bosnia and Herzegovina currently do not collect data on the impact that air pollution has on health and only sporadically communicate environmental health risks to the public (United Nations Bosnia and Herzegovina, Factsheet on Air Quality in Bosnia and Herzegovina)²⁸.

In 2021, there were 30,308 cases linked to diseases from the group of chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (codes J40-J46 under the International Classification of Diseases - ICD) registered at the level of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This group includes diseases such as asthma, chronic bronchitis and other chronic obstructive diseases, the occurrence of which is most often triggered by air pollution. The number of patients was lower compared to 2019 (34,634 patients); however, it is assumed that the cause of this decrease was the COVID-19 pandemic and fewer outpatient visits related to chronic diseases. There was no significant difference in the incidence of chronic obstructive diseases between women and men.

Data from the Public Health Institute of Republika Srpska shows that in 2021 a total of 15,462 people suffered from chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. Data on out-of-hospital morbidity in Republika Srpska is not disaggregated by gender but data on in-hospital morbidity is and therefore we cannot draw conclusions about the gender structure of patients based on the data.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases are not the only diseases caused by air pollution. Various diseases of the circulatory system, such as hypertension, ischemic heart diseases,

²⁷ Hydrometeorological Institute of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 'Report on Air Quality in the BiH Federation', 2019 and 2020.

²⁸ <https://www.unicef.org/bih/media/1206/file/Informativni%20list%20o%20kvaliteti%20zraka%20u%20Bosni%20i%20Hercegovini.pdf>

various tumours and other respiratory diseases, can also be largely caused by ambient air pollution. Since currently there is no way to determine the extent to which these diseases are affected by adverse climate change it is necessary that the entity level public health institutes, as the main data sources, create a methodology on the basis of which they will systematically and regularly collect gender-disaggregated data on all diseases caused by air and ambient pollution.

Certain indicators on the proportion of the population using solid fuels for cooking and heating as well as data on air pollution are available in the WHO database (The Global Health Observatory). The statistical institutions were not used as a source for this data and therefore it is necessary to establish a clear data collection methodology for calculation of these indicators.

The demographic statistics contain the data on mortality caused by these and all other diseases. A slightly higher percentage of men who died from chronic obstructive diseases was observed, although more specific findings would require a more detailed analysis that would take into account a number of other factors. It is assumed that people who are exposed to air pollution are more likely to contract chronic obstructive diseases and although diagnosis of these diseases does not necessarily result in death people often die from associated cardiovascular diseases or various tumours.

At present, there is no comprehensive system for monitoring epidemics and diseases and the prevalence correlated with climate change in this country. Climate change is expected to have a significant impact on the healthcare system in the future. The expected increase in temperature will result in a higher number of cases of cardiovascular diseases, while humidity is expected to increase and with it the number of respiratory ailments. The older population will be particularly vulnerable to these changes and as a result there will be an increase in the mortality rate (Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina).

2.3.3 Proportion of the population with access to public transport

Data on the male and female population with access to public transport provides significant information from the perspective of gender equality in society.²⁹ Although there is still no clearly defined international methodology to adequately measure this indicator, the collection of data on access to and the use of public transport is important as it provides equal opportunities to all categories of society to equally perform everyday activities such as going to work, school, healthcare facilities and the like.³⁰ When collecting data, in addition to gender it is necessary to take into account such variables as disability, age, settlement, etc. in order to analyse whether some specific categories are able to use public transport on an equal basis with others.

²⁹ This indicator is based on SDG indicator 11.2.1, namely the proportion of the population with adequate access to public transport according to sex, age and disability.

³⁰ United Nations, *Gender and Environment Statistics*, 2019.

Road conditions as well as the distance from important institutions where services are provided affect women and men differently. A UNDP study conducted in 2013 in rural households showed that more than half of rural residents live at least three kilometres from the nearest clinic, hospital, bank or post office (where rural residents pay bills and receive/send money). Women and men have different access to the means of transportation and different patterns of using transport. No data was available on the population that has access to public transport in this country.

A gender analysis of women's needs for transportation services in rural areas conducted by the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Republika Srpska in 2011 showed that in most cases men are car drivers and owners whereas women are more often co-drivers in private cars or use public transport to a greater extent. According to the FAO and UN WOMEN, *National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods 2021*, a large percentage of women own a car in their household but a significantly smaller number own that car. This claim is supported by data from the Agency for Identification Documents, Registers and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which shows that more men own cars than women (80% of men with a driver's license owned a car in 2021).

While rural residents thought that public transport is satisfactory, irregular bus timetables was a problem for a significant number of rural women as it slows them down in fulfilling their needs outside the home. Considering their daily chores in the household, women have a need for shorter but more frequent transportation services during the day. Women take their children to school and back home from school, they take care of older family members, go shopping, etc. This is the reason why women were dissatisfied with the irregular public transport services, which prevent them from carrying out their daily activities on time. A more detailed analyse of the problem of public transport in rural areas requires information on the distance of bus stops from places of residence, the security of bus stops (whether they are illuminated, insulated, etc.) and whether the price of transport is affordable for all rural women, including those who are unemployed.³¹

Using public transport greatly reduces air pollution. Identifying the different patterns of reliance on public transport among women and men could be used to advocate for the expansion of the network and improvement of the public transport infrastructure, so that it becomes one of the basic modes of transport in this country.

It is very important to mention the C40 network within the context of this indicator, because it represents a network of mayors covering almost 100 leading world cities who cooperate on providing urgent action needed to deal with the climate crisis. The Women4Climate initiative was developed within this network. Its mandate is to empower and inspire the next generation of climate leaders through a global mentoring programme dedicated to women in 'C40 cities', to create a new basis for and interest among future leaders and to raise awareness through research on gender, cities and climate in order to highlight the key role that women can play in promoting climate measures in cities.³² Within this network, Barcelona is one of the cities that has conducted research on the habits of using different means of transport (bicycles, motorcycles, public transport, etc.) among its inhabitants and

³¹ FAO and UN WOMEN, *National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods*, 2021.

³² Women4Climate. Available at www.w4c.org/news.

has created plans for urban mobility.³³ The use of environmentally friendly means of transport contributes to better air quality, especially in urban areas where the greater number of vehicles causes the concentration of pollution to reach dangerous levels.

2.4 Energy consumption in households

The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with the entity level statistical institutes, conducts the Household Budget Survey every five years in Bosnia and Herzegovina.³⁴ The latest available data comes from the survey conducted for the reference year 2015. The Household Budget Survey was also conducted in this country in 2022, but the basic data and indicators will not be published until in mid-2023. The most recent survey was conducted with a one-year delay due to the Coronavirus pandemic.

The Household Budget Survey analyses the socioeconomic characteristics of households, the participation of households in the labour market, housing conditions, levels and structures of household expenditure as well as poverty in this country. The latest available data, the data from 2015, was used for the analysis of the household budget indicators.

2.4.1 Energy consumption in households according to the household structure

Gender differences in energy consumption have not yet been thoroughly investigated and therefore household energy consumption cannot be attributed directly to the influence of women or men in the household. This is why it is necessary to consider access to energy through the gender perspective. People with lower income are more affected by changes in energy prices. This problem affects older women in particular. Data from the 2015 Household Budget Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina shows that there were significantly more poor women in older age in the structure of poor households. Namely, of the total poor population the age group 65 and older comprised 24 per cent women and 15 per cent men. Given that the elderly are already at greater risk during lower and higher temperatures, this could mean that women are affected by this problem more than men.

Several studies have been conducted that sought to determine whether women save energy in the household more than men. A study by Rätty and Carlsson-Kanyama conducted in four European countries in 2010 showed that, on average, men in single-member households use more energy than women in the same households, regardless of income and age group.

Energy consumption in single-member households was analysed within the Household Budget Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina, taking into account the average cost of the latest

³³ https://w4c.org/sites/default/files/2019-02/W4C_Report_Barcelona_Infographic_CS.pdf

³⁴ The Household Budget Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina was conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007, 2011 and 2015.

bills paid for electricity, district heating, network gas, bottled gas, mazut and heating oil and coal and wood. It was found that men living alone in 2015, on average, paid higher bills for electricity and network gas than single female households, while there was no significant difference in the amount of bills paid for district heating and bottled gas. It is indicative that during the three-month period preceding the survey women living in single member households paid higher bills for alternative sources of heating such as mazut, heating oil, coal, wood, pellets etc. In order to be able to conclude that women spend more money on alternative means to heat the home it is necessary to conduct a more extensive analysis and to identify the age groups and whether most women from single member households live in non-urban settlements.

A number of studies have been conducted in order to analyse energy consumption in households of different structures and to establish whether and how employment of household members affects energy consumption. The most significant was the study conducted by Clancy and Roehr in 2003, which showed that energy consumption is higher in those households in which both partners (man and woman) are employed compared to those households in which only men work and women stay at home. These results show that gender roles can actually impact energy consumption in households and that traditional gender roles can contribute to reducing energy consumption.

Data from the Household Budget Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina shows that those households in which both men and women were employed consumed, on average, more electricity and network gas than the households in which only men were employed in 2015. However, the difference in the amount of the latest bills for the above-mentioned energy sources was not large and therefore more detailed analysis is required in order to determine whether it is statistically significant.

According to energy statistics, the gross production of electricity in Bosnia and Herzegovina was 974 GWh in September 2022. Of the total gross production, hydroelectric power plants participated with 20.7 per cent, thermal power plants with 74.8 per cent and solar and wind power plants with 4.5 per cent. Gross production of electricity represents the total electricity produced by the generator.³⁵ In accordance with the 'Treaty on the Establishment of the Energy Community', the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a Decision on the implementation of Directive 2009/28 on the promotion of electricity production from renewable sources on 18 October 2012. This set a binding target of a 40 per cent share of renewable energy of energy sources used for electricity consumption for Bosnia and Herzegovina by 2020.

For household consumers (defined as medium-sized consumers with annual consumption in the range of 2,500 kWh < consumption < 5,000 kWh) electricity prices were higher by 1.4 per cent during the first half of 2022 compared to the same period in the previous year. According to the data of the State Regulatory Commission for Electricity (SERK), the price of electricity (including all taxes and VAT) for the first half of 2022 was BAM 17.35/100 kWh for households.

³⁵ Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Energy Statistics November 2022.

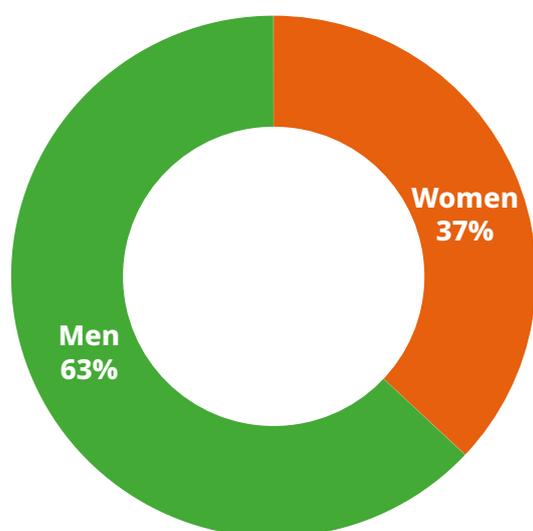
2.4.2 Car ownership in households

According to data from the Household Budget Survey, the average number of cars per household in Bosnia and Herzegovina was 1.1 in 2015. Although it is the only available data, it is quite obsolete for an analysis of the current situation in the area of the environment.

In order to be able to at least partly analyse the connection between gender and car ownership and thereby the impact that women and men have on air pollution and energy consumption we used the data on car ownership in single member households from the Household Budget Survey for 2015. The data shows that 19 per cent of women in single member households owned a car compared with 81 per cent of men in single male households. Since there was a larger number of single female households comprised of women of older age, such a small percentage of car ownership among women can also be attributed to women not having a driver's license. The behaviour of women regarding the environment should certainly be further analysed if we are to gain a more developed understanding of the role of women in reducing pollution and energy consumption.

Gender inequality is shown, for example, by the data on the possession of driver's licenses and vehicle registration certificates. Data from the Agency for Identification Documents, Registers and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina shows that a significantly higher percentage of men held a driver's license and vehicle registration certificate than women. Yet when we compared the data we saw that less than half of female drivers (44%) were also car owners and that 80 per cent of men with a driver's license owned a car. This trend can be attributed to the traditionally conditioned role of women in society where the owner of property, including cars, according to the traditional pattern is mostly men, regardless of the fact that women and men share payments for and the use of property.

Graph 6. Structure of driver's license holders according to sex in 2021



Source: The Agency for Identification Documents, Registers and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2021.

2.5 Women in environmental decision-making

2.5.1 Ministers/heads of the environment, energy and agriculture sectors

Equal participation of women in decision-making on all issues, including the issues of climate change and the environment, is an important prerequisite for effective policies in this area that can best serve the needs of society. Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina are still underrepresented in decision-making positions. Data on heads of the ministries and sectors/departments in the area of climate change and the environment refer to the number of ministers and heads of the environment, energy and agriculture sectors within the ministries at the state, entity and Brčko District level as well as the relevant cantonal ministries.

This indicator provides information on the participation of women and men at all levels of government with the highest level of competence for decision-making on the environment and climate change, transport and energy policies. The data refers to women and men holding the positions of ministers and heads of sectors/departments of the ministries at the state, entity, Brčko District and cantonal level prior to the general election held in October 2022.

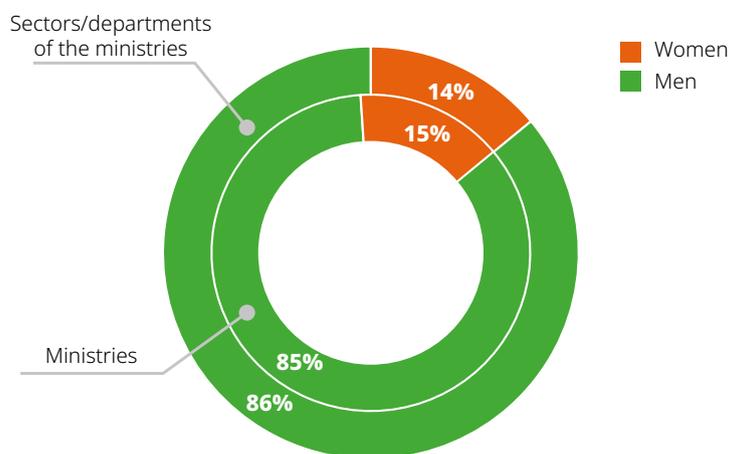
Table 1. Number of ministers and heads of the environment, energy and agriculture sectors of the ministries at the state, entity and Brčko District level according to sex

	BiH		FBiH		RS		BD		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Ministries	2		3	1	3	1	3		11	2	13
Sectors/ departments of the ministries	5		13	1	6	3	1		25	4	29

Source: Official websites of the ministries with official mandate for climate change and environmental matters at the state, entity and Brčko District level in September 2022.

There were a total of 13 ministries responsible for this area in Bosnia and Herzegovina (at the state, entity and cantonal level) in 2022, but only two women served as ministers. The situation was no better when it came to managers of departments of various ministries, where out of a total of 29 departments/sectors only 4 were managed by women.

Graph 7. Ministers and heads of departments of the ministries in the area of climate change and the environment according to sex in 2022



Source: Official websites of the ministries with official mandate for climate change and environmental matters at the state, entity and Brčko District level in September 2022.

This indicator is also crucial for monitoring at lower levels of government in this country, where the situation is the same as it is at higher levels and where there are only 3 female ministers out of a total of 21 observed cantonal ministries. The involvement of women in decision-making at lower levels of government is crucial for the issues of the environment, climate change and biodiversity, because initiatives and actions start precisely at these levels of government.

2.5.2 Participation of women in specialised bodies of the environment sector

The participation of women in specialised bodies of the environmental sector is recognised as an important sub-indicator within the indicator 'Women in decision-making on the environment'. Within this indicator, data on the number of women in the committees dealing with issues of the environment, transport and energy at the level of the Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Parliament of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the National Assembly of Republika Srpska were observed.

Table 2. Number of members of the committees dealing with the issues of the environment, transport and energy at the level of the Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Parliament of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the National Assembly of Republika Srpska according to sex

	Chair		Members		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BiH House of Peoples and the BiH Parliament						
Foreign and Trade Policy, Customs, Traffic and Communications Committee	1	-	3	2	4	2
Traffic and Communication Committee	1	-	7	1	8	1
Federation of BiH Parliament						
Energy, Mining and Industry Committee	1	-	9	1	10	1
Transport and Communications Committee	1	-	8	1	9	1
Physical Planning, Housing and Utility Policy, Environment and Tourism Committee	1	-	9	1	10	1
National Assembly of RS						
The Environmental Protection Committee	1	-	7	1	8	1
Committee for the Economy	1	-	10	-	11	-
Total	7	-	53	7	60	7

Source: Official websites of the ministries with official mandate for climate change and environmental matters at the state, entity and Brčko District level in September 2022.

In 2022, only 7 out of a total of 67 positions or 10.4 per cent of specialised bodies in the environmental sector at all levels of government were assigned to women. Interestingly, no woman served as chair of a committee, while out of a total of 60 members only 7 women were elected as members.

2.5.3 Participation of women in the energy sector and public enterprises

The participation of women in public enterprises within the energy sector is also one of the sub-indicators within the women in decision-making on the environment indicator, which is very important to monitor further. Based on this indicator, it can be seen how many women in Bosnia and Herzegovina participate in decision-making related to the energy sector. The indicator includes data on managers and supervisory boards of the power utility companies Elektroprivreda Bosnia and Herzegovina, Elektroprivreda Republika Srpske and Elektroprivreda Hrvatske zajednice HB as well as the Independent System Operator in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 3. Number of directors and members of supervisory boards of the power utilities Elektroprivreda Bosnia and Herzegovina , Elektroprivreda Republika Srpske and Elektroprivreda Hrvatske zajednice HB as well as the Independent System Operator in Bosnia and Herzegovina according to sex

	Director		Supervisory Board	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Independent System Operator in BiH (ISOBiH)	1	-	7	-
JP Elektroprivreda BiH	1	-	7	-
Elektroprivreda RS	1	-	4	1
Elektroprivreda Hrvatske zajednice HB	1	-	5	1
Total	4	-	23	2

Source: Official websites of the ministries with official mandate for the climate change and environment matters at the state, entity and Brčko District level in September 2022.

According to the data for 2022, not a single woman working in public enterprises in the energy sector at all levels of government served as a director and out of a total of 25 members only 2 women were members of supervisory boards in the aforementioned public enterprises.

2.6 Labour market and environment

The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with the entity level statistical institutes, regularly conduct the Labour Force Survey (LFS). This survey collects data on the basic characteristics of the working-age population, which is the basis on which the country's total workforce is estimated, as well as data on demographic, educational, socioeconomic and other characteristics of the population. The main goal of this survey is to obtain data on three basic contingents of the population: employed, unemployed and inactive persons. The data is also used for monitoring, measuring and evaluating economic and social trends in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Labour Force Survey is conducted continuously under a new methodology, harmonised with the new Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council that entered into force on 1 January 2021. The survey was conducted using a representative sample of 42,886 households in 2021.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2021, 39 per cent of working-age women aged 20-64 and 66 per cent of men in the same age group were employed. Therefore, the gender gap in employment was 27 percentage points. This was much higher than the EU-27 average where the gender gap in employment for 2021 was 10.8 percentage points.³⁶ It is concluded

³⁶ The Eurostat data shows that the lowest gender gap in employment (age group 20-64) was in Lithuania (1.4 pp) and the largest in Romania (20.1 pp) in 2021.

on the basis of this data that women in Bosnia and Herzegovina are far less represented in the labour market than men.

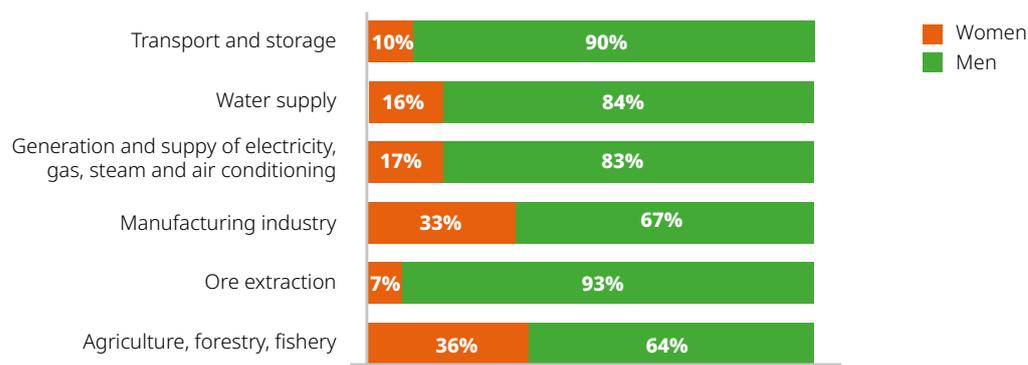
2.6.1 Employment in environment

Economic activity is divided according to the Classification of Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (under the international methodology NACE Rev 2). Areas of activity that in their description may contain certain aspects that could affect climate change and the environment are agriculture, forestry and fisheries, ore extraction, the manufacturing industry, generation and supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning, water supply and transport and storage.

Data from the 2021 Labour Force Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina shows that 34 per cent of employed persons were employed in areas directly or indirectly related to the environment and climate change. Out of the total number of employed women, only one fourth worked in the above mentioned areas compared to slightly more than 40 per cent of men.

The biggest gender differences in employment were in the areas of ore extraction, and transport and storage, where men comprised the majority of the workforce. The gender distribution was somewhat more even in the areas of agriculture, forestry and fisheries and the manufacturing industry where one third of employees were women.

Graph 8. People employed in areas that include activities related to the environment and climate change according to sex in 2021



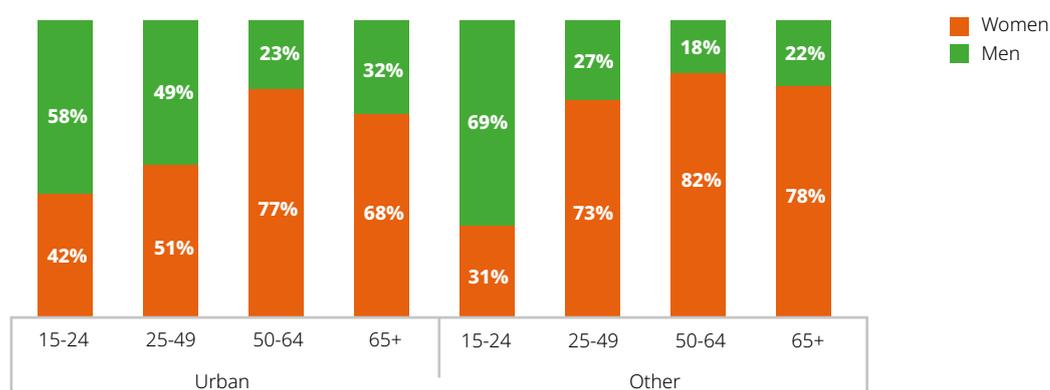
Source: The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Labour Force Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2021.

2.6.2 Unpaid contributing household members

Data on unpaid contributing household members is a very important indicator in the context of the environment and gender equality. Women and men often have different roles and responsibilities related to the use, management and conservation of natural resources, which vary greatly from country to country. As a result of their traditional role in the household and society, women do not have equal access to, control of or benefit from resources. Closing the gender gap is essential for increasing the resilience of women and men to the impact of climate change, especially in view of shrinking agricultural production and the loss of biodiversity. On the other hand, in households that lack basic infrastructure and energy, water and sanitation services it is the women who bear the burden of finding ways to provide them.

A good source of data on the different roles of women and men in the household can be SDG indicator 5.4.1 – Share of time spent on unpaid work in the household and caring for children and the elderly, by gender, age and place – and its source of data the Time Use Survey (TUS). This indicator was also recommended for monitoring by the United Nations in the document ‘Gender and Environment Statistics’. As an alternative to measuring this significant phenomenon in Bosnia and Herzegovina and because of the absence of this survey, data on unpaid household members was taken from the Labour Force Survey conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2021; the survey was conducted in accordance with the applicable EU regulations.³⁷ Data on unpaid contributing members refers to those persons who as members of a particular household work for other members of the household but are not paid for that work. This applies in particular to those households engaged in some form of private business, agricultural holdings, etc.

Graph 9. Unpaid contributing household members by gender and type of settlement in 2021



Source: The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Labour Force Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2021.

³⁷ Regulation EU 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and the Council.

According to the collected data, unpaid contributing household members accounted for 2 per cent of the total number of employees of whom 69 per cent were women and 31 per cent men. When the data was considered in accordance with the type of settlement, it was noticed that in the urban areas the role of men and women was almost equal (male 44% and female 56%) whereas there was a significant difference in rural areas where 73 per cent of women and 27 per cent of men were unpaid contributing household members.

In rural areas where agricultural activity predominates the data implied that women help the holder of the agricultural activity without being paid. According to the data, the number of female unpaid household members increases from the age of 25 with women as unpaid household members being the most numerous in the 50-64 age group where they account for as much as 82 per cent of household members.

Considering that in rural settlements there are more households that are not connected to the public water supply network or the district heating system, it is concluded that the burden and time spent on providing these resources fall on women.

The 'Social Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Bosnia and Herzegovina' is a household based survey conducted by UNDP and UNICEF in July 2020 on a sample of 2,182 households. The research found that macro factors, such as the dynamics of domestic and international trade, the epidemiological situation in the country, mobility restrictions, government moves and measures adopted, were in constant interaction with factors at the individual level, such as income, level of education, gender, age and local conditions, resulting in deprivations such as inequality, poverty and social exclusion. Three tests were conducted in two years. In the context of mapping gender data in the field of environment and climate change, certain findings of this research were considered.

The research data indicates that a differential gender effect of the crisis caused by the disease COVID-19 further escalated in the third wave of research. While in the second wave of the survey there were no significant differences between the sexes in terms of worsening financial situation, the third wave of the survey showed that a higher percentage of women (55.5%) faced a worsening financial situation (compared to 44.9% of men). In this wave of the research a significantly higher percentage of women (13.5%) stated that they received remittances in a reduced amount, compared to 8 per cent of men. When it came to the economy of care and concern, 70 per cent of women stated that the pandemic meant that they had to devote more time to their children than usual, while 63.3 per cent of women (compared to 61% in the second wave) spent significantly more time doing housework, compared with 55.1 per cent of men (57.1% in the second wave). One out of every four respondents (23.5%) stated that the burden of housework and general household care was mostly on them. As in the answers to other questions where gender differences were clearly visible, in the answers to this question a significantly higher percentage of female respondents (26.9%) than male respondents (20%) stated that they took on household chores.³⁸

³⁸ UNDP and UNICEF, *Assessment of the consequences of COVID-19 on society in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Third survey of households*.

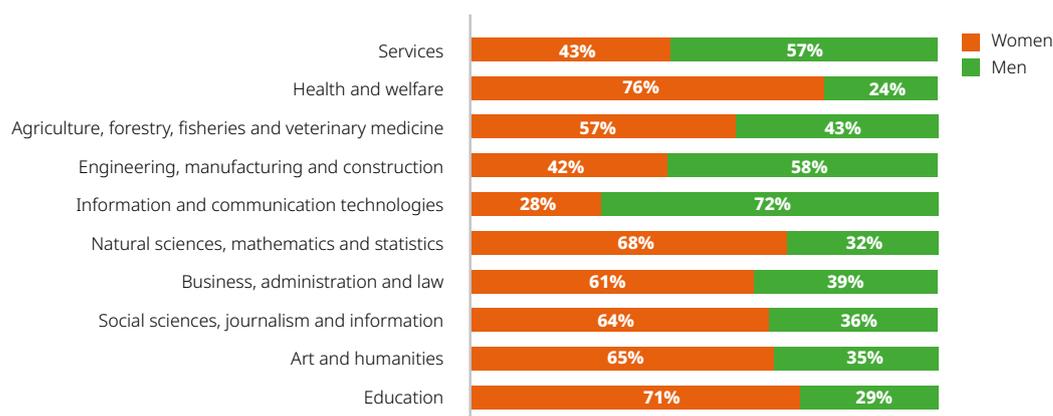
2.7. Environmental education

2.7.1 Gender segregation in education in relation to climate change and the environment

In the educational systems the gender gap is increasingly less present in the choice of subjects related to quality aspects of education and training. In general, the trend across Europe, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, is that an increasing number of women enrol in and complete higher education in the fields of climate change, environment and biodiversity. The fields of education³⁹ recognised in the context of climate change, environment and biodiversity include natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, engineering, manufacturing and construction, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary medicine.

A greater number of women enrolling in and graduating from the climate change and environment fields of education, which lead to careers in the energy and transport sectors, is a prerequisite for gaining access to the institutions and decision-making structures that control and support the creation of climate change policies. The Beijing Platform for Action states that one of the key actions that governments should take at all levels of government, including the local and regional level, is to achieve the goal of facilitating and increasing women's access to information and education, with particular focus on the fields of science, technology and economics, thereby advancing their knowledge, skills and opportunities to participate in decision-making.

Graph 10. Enrolled students by field of education in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 2020/2021 academic year



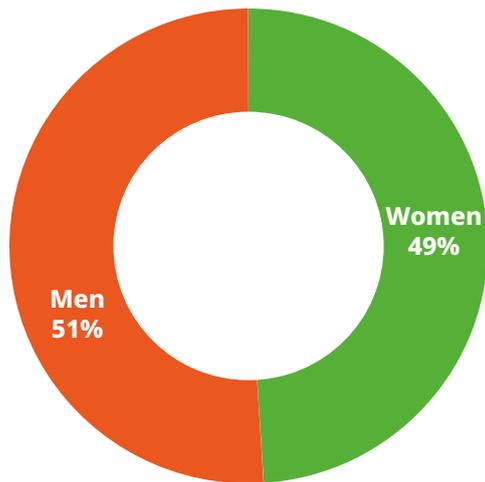
Source: The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, *Education Statistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the 2020/2021 academic year*.

According to official education statistics, in the 2020/2021 academic year a total of 82,522 students were enrolled at all levels of higher education of whom 59 per cent were women and 41 per cent were men. The largest number of women (76%) enrolled in the field of

³⁹ International Standard Classification of Education ISCED F 2013.

health and welfare, while the majority of men (72%) enrolled in the field of information and communication technology.

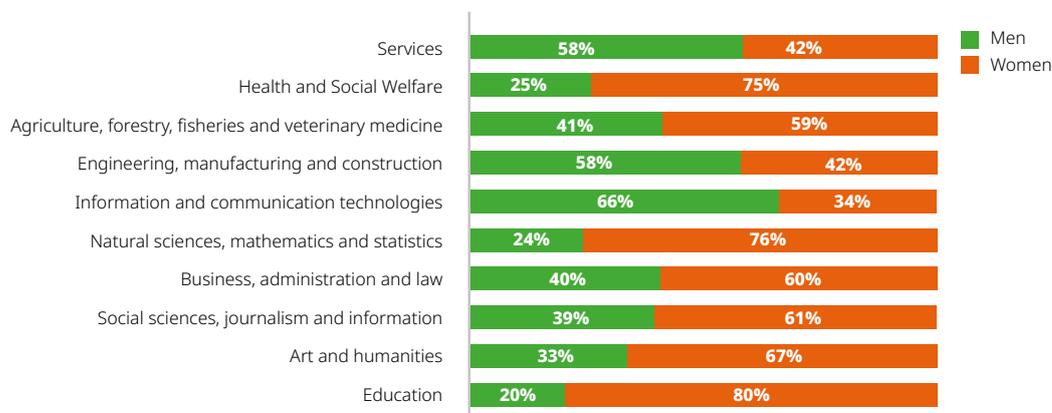
Graph 11. Students enrolled in the climate change, environment and biodiversity fields of education in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 2020/2021 academic year



Source: The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Education Statistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the 2020/2021 academic year.

When we look at the fields of education in climate change, environment and biodiversity we can see that an almost equal number of men and women in Bosnia and Herzegovina enrolled in these fields: 51 per cent of women and 49 per cent of men.

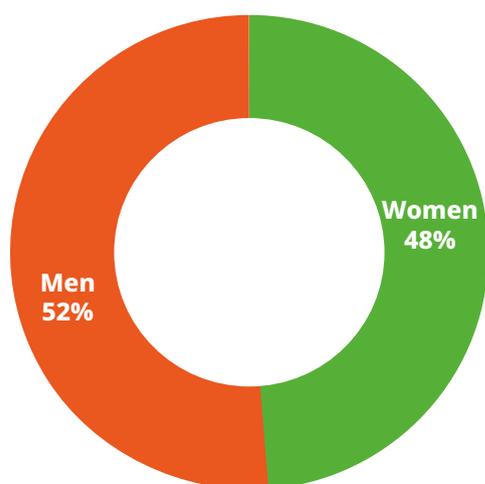
Graph 12. Graduate students by field of education in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 2020/2021 academic year



Source: The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Education Statistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the 2020/2021 academic year.

According to official education statistics, out of a total of 16,597 graduate, masters and doctors of science students in 2020 women accounted for 61 per cent and men 39 per cent. According to the fields of education, men mostly complete their studies in the field of information and communication technology (66%) and women in the field of education (80%).

Graph 13. Graduate students in the fields of education in climate change, environment and biodiversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 2020/2021 academic year



Source: The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, *Education Statistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the 2020/2021 academic year*.

When looking at the fields of education in climate change, environment and biodiversity we can see that an almost equal number of men and women in Bosnia and Herzegovina graduated from these fields: 52 per cent of women and 48 per cent of men.

2.8 Other relevant indicators

2.8.1 Credit borrowers by type of credit and credit card owners

In the UNEP document 'Gender and Environment Statistics' one indicator of credit borrowers according to the head of household, woman or man, in rural areas is included in the priority area 'Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity'. This indicator is important for monitoring purposes within the context of equal opportunities and the availability of credit funds for men and women. Access to dedicated credit funds for starting some form of business or, more specifically, for agricultural production also requires land/asset ownership in order for commercial banks to approve credit funds. Since there is no data available in this country for this indicator, alternative sources were sought. It was identified

that the data on credit borrowers by type of credit and according to sex as well as the data on credit card holders is located in the Central Register of Loans of Business Entities and Individuals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is maintained by the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The protection of personal data is the reason why it is currently not possible to obtain data on the sex of borrowers and credit card holders, because the Bosnia and Herzegovina Central Register of Loans does not contain such data and there is no predefined report that could be used to analyse the debts of individuals according to sex. The data on the sex of borrowers and credit card holders entered in the above-mentioned database could certainly be obtained from the unique identification number of a borrower. The protection of personal data, which was given as the reason for not providing such data, is not well-founded because aggregated and not individual data was requested.

Data on credits granted to legal entities or households for solar energy or energy retrofits is very important for monitoring in terms of climate change and the use of renewable energy sources. By choosing more energy efficient heating systems, it is possible to use renewable or other energy sources. Solar energy is available everywhere and is adequate for heat generation (solar collectors). There is growing interest among the public and business entities in the construction of facilities for energy generation from renewable sources in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Large companies, like the power utility Elektroprivreda Bosnia and Herzegovina, invest hundreds of millions of marks in hydropower plants and wind farms, while private companies and individuals increasingly decide to install solar panels on the roof of their house or plant. A large number of banks in Bosnia and Herzegovina have recognised and launched special credit programmes to support investment in energy efficiency as well as renewable energy projects for households, private businesses and legal entities. Credit lines are dedicated to investment in solar panels and energy efficiency projects, such as energy retrofit for homes, installation of energy efficient joinery, heat pumps and other technologies. Although the media and other means of communication prove that credit lines are available for investment in renewable energy sources, aggregated data on the number and type of borrowers or the specific purpose of credit funds for all the banks in this country is not available.

3. Gender mapping of legal acts in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The role of women in environmental protection has not been taken into consideration in the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina for a long time. In the past, institutional mechanisms for gender equality were not taken into account in environmental protection planning. Their significant participation and thereby the recognition of the role of women in the environment and climate change began with the development of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Environmental Strategy and Action Plan 2030+ (ESAP 2030+).

In order to conduct gender mapping of legal acts (primary and secondary legislation) in the field of environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina the relevant laws, strategies and action plans at different levels of government were analysed.

3.1 Laws

The matter of environmental protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina was devolved to the entity level and no environmental laws were identified at the state level.

By examining the entity level laws and the law of the Brčko District, which address various aspects of the protection of the environment and nature⁴⁰, it was established that the gender component is not directly incorporated into the existing laws.

The following laws were analysed:

- ✗ Law on Waste Management ('Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina', No. 33/03);
- ✗ Law on Air Protection ('Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina', No. 33/03);
- ✗ Law on Water Protection ('Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina', No. 33/03);
- ✗ Law on Environmental Protection ('Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina', No. 33/03);
- ✗ Law on Nature Protection ('Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina', No. 33/03);
- ✗ Law on Amendments to the Law on Environmental Protection ('Official Gazette of Republika Srpska', No. 70/20);
- ✗ Law on Amendments to the Law on Waste Management ('Official Gazette of Republika Srpska', No. 63/21);

⁴⁰ Note: it is possible that this list does not include all laws in the field of environmental protection, nor the corresponding amendments to the law.

- ✗ Law on Amendments to the Law on Air Protection ('Official Gazette of Republika Srpska', No. 46/17);
- ✗ Law on Amendments to the Law on Environmental Protection ('Official Gazette of Brčko District', No. 01-02-32/09).

The laws dealing with environmental protection state that every person has the right to a healthy and environmentally friendly living environment as a basic constitutional right but it is not clearly indicated that people should enjoy the same rights regardless of their sex, which means that the gender component is not directly incorporated into the laws.

It was far easier to identify gender incorporated into the strategies and action plans arising from these laws because such documents were created for the purpose of defining clear actions to be taken to ensure a healthier living environment.

3.2 Environmental strategy (BiH ESAP 2030+)

In order to implement policies and regulations in accordance with the EU acquis in the field of environment, activities were conducted between 2019 and the spring of 2022 to develop a comprehensive environmental strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH ESAP 2030+) with the financial support of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Sweden to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Environmental Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina was developed for a ten-year period (2022– 2032) and includes strategic documents for institutions at the state level, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (in accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 'Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina', No. 15/21), Republika Srpska (in accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection, 'Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, nos. 71/12, 79/15 and 70/20) and Brčko District (in accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection of the Environment, 'Official Gazette of Brčko District, nos. 24/04, 01/05, 19/07 and 09/09) as integral parts of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Environmental Strategy document.⁴¹

Adoption of the Bosnia and Herzegovina environmental protection strategy by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina was preceded by the adoption of the environmental protection strategies for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska and Brčko District. Since the entity and Brčko District strategies have already been adopted, the adoption of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Environmental Protection Strategy is expected soon.

The strategies include comprehensive strategic goals for environmental protection and specific action plans to achieve those goals. The strategies also include seven thematic areas:

⁴¹ www.fmoit.gov.ba/bs/novosti/vijesti/usvojena-federalna-strategija-zastite-okolisa-2022-2032/;
<https://esap.ba/bs/environmental-strategy-of-republica-srpska-2022-2032-adopted/>;
<https://esap.ba/bs/vlada-i-skupstina-brcko-distrikta-usvojili-strategiju-zastite-zivotne-sredine-brcko-distrikta-bih-2022-2032/>

water management, waste management, biodiversity and nature conservation, air quality, climate change and energy, chemical safety and noise, sustainable resource management and environmental management.

Issues of gender equality, social equality and poverty are integrated into the Bosnia and Herzegovina Environmental Protection Strategy, including strategies and action plans for institutions at the state level, the entities and Brčko District.

The obligation to create the Environmental Protection Strategy of the Federation is prescribed by Article 44 of the Law on Environmental Protection of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina ('Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina', No. 15/21), while Article 24 of the Law on Waters of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina ('Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina', No. 70/ 06) requires the entity to create a water management strategy.

The drafting of the Environmental Protection Strategy of Republika Srpska was based on the key principles already contained in the Law on Environmental Protection of Republika Srpska, while two additional principles were proposed for the purpose of further alignment with the Agenda 2030 principle of inclusivity 'leave no one behind' that highlights the importance of respecting all social equalities and providing equal opportunities for all.

The principle of promoting and protecting fundamental rights – through the perspective of gender equality, social equality and the elimination of poverty – as a new principle contributes directly to attaching importance to these strategies when observing the impact of climate change, environmental protection, biodiversity and gender.

By integrating these perspectives, especially gender equality, the importance of respecting all social units and providing equal opportunities for all is highlighted. These perspectives were integrated through the activities of the working groups and later through the capacity building activities and the Strategy paper itself. Consequently, the strategies paid special attention to isolated groups of the population that are most vulnerable to gender inequality, limited social equality and multidimensional poverty.

Gender equality was also considered during the selection of the members of the working groups and the members of the Steering Group for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which consisted of 18 women and 9 men.

In the strategic platform section of the strategies, which focuses on analysis of chemical safety and noise pollution, it is stated that people are exposed daily to various harmful chemicals that they use in their households and to which particularly vulnerable categories of the population, such as pregnant women and children, may be exposed. In the same section, under 'Environmental Management', it is specifically stated that the institutional mechanisms for mainstreaming the standards and principles of gender equality, social equality and the issue of poverty are not fully functional. Therefore, it often happens that these standards and principles are not adequately integrated into environmental policies, strategies and programmes. The Strategy for Integrated Water Management of Republika Srpska (2015–2024) and the 2011 Forestry Development Strategy of Republika Srpska are

mentioned as an example. In their public communication, for instance, institutions do not pay attention to the special needs of certain social groups and when defining projects there is no data to assess the impact of those projects on individual groups, etc.

According to the Law on Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina ('Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina', No. 32/10), the competent legislative, executive and administrative bodies of all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina have the obligation to form appropriate institutional mechanisms for gender equality that will implement the Law on Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to coordinate the implementation of programme goals from the Gender Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to ensure the implementation of international standards in the field of gender equality. This is how contact persons for gender equality in institutions at all levels of government in this country were appointed. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Republika Srpska appointed coordination committees in the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Priorities are defined in the Strategy as key action areas and pathways for achieving the vision and strategic goals and as such they have the greatest impact on development, namely on the achievement of a defined set of indicators. Defined priorities are grouped according to the relevant strategic goals, namely thematic areas of the environment and the issues of gender and gender equality are also included. Gender equality issues are directly included in the following priorities within the strategic goals.

Priority 5.4 within strategic goal 5 'Chemical safety and noise' is about improving the knowledge of chemical users and the general public in the field of chemical management in order to reduce the level and frequency of occurrence of diseases or death from poisoning as a result of inadequate handling of chemical products. Within this priority the need for continuous training of chemical advisers is stated as well as the need to introduce gender equality mainstreaming into the entire process.

Priority 6.1 within strategic goal 6 'Sustainable management of natural resources' talks about improving the strategic, legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of forests and forest resources in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska and Brčko District, an adequate assessment of forest resources as well as the inclusion of standards and principles of gender equality and the issue of climate change. The baseline for this indicator is that the strategic, legal and institutional framework for sustainable forest management is not sufficiently harmonised with the standards and principles for gender equality. The (final) result indicator defines a certain degree of compliance of the strategic, legal and institutional framework for sustainable forest management with the gender equality standards and principles.

Priority 7.4. within strategic goal 7 'The improvement of environmental management' defines ensuring a high level of public awareness about the importance of environmental protection and involvement in the decision-making processes. It places special emphasis on the inclusion of women, young people and socially vulnerable groups. **Priority 7.6.2** ensures the integration of the standards and principles of gender equality in order to achieve a high level of intersectoral action and integration of public policies in all segments of the environment.

For priority 7.4, the participation of civil society organisations in decision-making, drafting strategic and legal documents, especially in the processes of environmental impact assessment and the issuance of environmental permits, is defined as an indicator of (final) results. The low level of participation of civil society organisations (CSOs) in decision-making and the drafting of strategic and legal documents (2021 Capacity of Women's Civil Society Organisations for Participation in Decision-Making) is taken as the baseline. Within this priority, the capacity of women's CSOs to participate in decision-making is stated as an indicator of the final result whereby the target value is that women's CSOs participate in processes related to environmental protection, including decision-making in relation to strategic and programmatic documents (2025).

For priority 7.6, the degree of integration of the standards and principles of gender equality into the key environmental policies, strategies and programmes is defined as an indicator of the final result. A low level of integration is the baseline. The target value of this priority is the achievement of a high level of integration thanks to a functional institutional mechanism of coordination. Tools such as gender analysis, gender impact assessment, gender responsive budgeting, gender index in the field of environment and a gender audit are to be applied in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects in the field of environmental management. Special temporary measures for gender equality in the field of environmental management (up to 2025) are drawn up, adopted and implemented.

The Strategy also defines the measures needed to ensure the implementation of the set priorities. The gender component appears in one of the 16 defined measures in strategic goal 2 'Waste management'. Measure 2.5.3 'Strengthening the market for recyclables' is intended to strengthen the market for recyclables and thereby improve the management of special categories of waste. The gender component is emphasised in the field of action for the establishment of a cooperation platform that will bring together institutions, business associations/chambers of commerce, the private sector, system operators, funds and donors for the purpose of their cooperation on strengthening the recycling market and creating new jobs, taking into account gender equality and socially vulnerable groups of the population.

The gender component is also present in the measures related to priority 7.4 wherein training and awareness raising about the need and importance of environmental protection is planned within one measure. The goal of this measure is to organise continuous activities on raising awareness about the need for and importance of environmental protection so that the professional public and the general public show their willingness to change their behaviour. Civil society organisations will be involved in these activities, especially women's non-governmental organisations. Led by women, they will bring together women who live and

work in rural areas. The second measure refers to the improvement of public participation in environmental decision-making with the aim of improving public participation in public consultations. This applies in particular to the process of environmental impact assessment and the issuance of environmental permits. This measure includes activities related to building the capacities of CSOs to participate in decision-making, especially organisations that represent vulnerable social groups (organisations dealing with women's rights, social exclusion and poverty).

For priority 7.6, the measure of integrating the standards and principles of gender equality into the key environmental policies, strategies and programmes have been defined. The aim of this measure is to integrate the gender equality standards and principles into key environmental policies, strategies and programmes. The special focus of this measure will be aimed at establishing a functional institutional mechanism of coordination in the area of gender equality, especially with regard to mainstreaming gender equality into public policies and legislation. In planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies, programmes and projects in the field of environmental management efforts will be made towards introducing and applying such tools as gender analysis, gender impact assessment, gender responsive budgeting, gender index in the field of environment and a gender audit. Special temporary measures for gender equality in the field of environmental management will be created, adopted and implemented.

3.3 The Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina (NAP BiH)

A climate change adaptation strategy was developed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the purpose of which is to focus in a coordinated manner on the implementation of climate change adaptation measures with the aim of increasing Bosnia and Herzegovina's resistance to the current climate situation and long-term climate change. The component of low emission development focuses on activities and measures taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which will serve to mitigate climate change.

During the drafting of the Strategy, the gender equality component was also taken into account. The Strategy recognises the need to achieve equal representation of both sexes in the process of planning, decision-making and implementation of programmes related to achieving a sustainable environment as well as strengthening the capacities of government institutions dealing with environmental protection issues. This was how the gender equality perspective was systematically introduced into the creation of integrated environmental protection policies.

The risks associated with climate change threaten to increase gender inequalities and undermine the progress made in this field. As a consequence of the lack of certain gender disaggregated data and climate change indicators there are no adequate policies and strategies with their own gender related measures and plans.

3.4 The Strategic Plan for Rural Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2018–2021)

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina coordinated the drafting of the Strategic Plan for Rural Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2018–2021. The Strategic Plan was prepared in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Republika Srpska and the Department for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Government of Brčko District, with the technical support provided by the USAID/SIDA project FARMA II. In the preparation of the document, analyses, goals, measures and plans that were already in force and being implemented through the entity level strategic documents and were taken into account.

Since Bosnia and Herzegovina is a signatory to the CEDAW Convention,⁴² in addition to other international conventions on gender equality, which contains a special article related to the improvement of the status of rural women, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a party, undertakes to work on the improvement of the socioeconomic situation of rural women, their access to resources, markets and information and their access to the basic infrastructure and public services.

Gender equality issues are intertwined with agricultural and rural policy issues. Rural women are mainly involved in agricultural work that is poorly paid or unpaid, while the male workforce works outside the farms and is regularly paid and receives other benefits (health and pension insurance). Women are also traditionally expected to do the housework on which they spend significant time during a day.

3.5 Other

There is the **Inter-Entity Environment Body** in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was appointed by the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Republika Srpska. This body is responsible for coordinating all environmental issues, which require a harmonised approach of both entities as well as issues assigned to it through separate regulations. Some of the activities that this body deals with are participation in the preparation and implementation of international environmental agreements and programmes, cooperation with international organisations and other countries, coordination of the implementation and adoption of the laws and other regulations, making recommendations for the establishment of agreed standards of environmental quality at the entity level, ensuring that the interests of both entities are taken into account when planning environmental projects, entity level coordination on the creation of an integrated Environmental Protection Strategy and many other activities.

⁴² The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

4. Conclusions and recommendations

The aim of this report is to examine the gender dimension of climate change, taking into account the different impact of environment on women and men. Considering that in the world, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, the interaction between the gender component and the environment is a relatively new and unexplored area this report pays special attention to identifying statistical data as a basis for drawing certain conclusions about this interaction. Accordingly, it targets the creation of adequate policies, laws and recommendations with a view to solving the significant problems faced by Bosnia and Herzegovina in this area.

During the preparation of the report, relevant literature and surveys dealing with gender and environmental issues were reviewed. All available data on the environment and climate change and their impact to women and men were analysed and presented. Areas were identified according to which the indicators were divided and which, according to the relevant literature, were taken as essential for mapping gender in environmental changes. The report also identifies a certain number of sources of data that is not official statistical data but is useful for the analysis of this issue. Where it was possible and relevant, the data was analysed at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina and also at the level of the entities and of Brčko District. In the end, the applicable legal regulations and strategies relevant to the environment and climate change were analysed and an effort was made to determine whether the gender component was incorporated into them. A number of recommendations can be made on the basis of the analysis of the current state of gender statistics and environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1. Systemic monitoring of the impact that climate change has on human health does not yet exist in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Although certain reports talk about climate change in this country there is still no system in place for monitoring the frequency of incidence of certain diseases that could be related to climate change. At the state level there is no clear methodology for responding to emergencies caused by climate change or clearly defined preventive measures that should be implemented in order to prevent emergencies (Second National Communication of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the UNFCCC, 2013).

This is why it is necessary to clearly identify the diseases that may be a result of climate change and to systematically monitor their incidence. It is necessary to cover all conditions that may result from climate change, with an emphasis on diseases caused by air pollution as one of the leading factors of climate change in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Special attention should also be given to diseases caused by indoor air pollution, which mainly affect women because in most cases they are the ones who heat the homes and cook the meals using solid fuels. It is necessary to systematically collect data on diseases at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Currently, this data is collected at the entity level by the public health institutes and published in annual reports on the health status of the population. A more detailed insight into specific morbidity can be obtained, upon request, from the two institutes.

2. There is no data on the number of injured persons, missing persons or deaths caused by natural disasters

It is necessary to create or update any existing databases that include data on injured persons, missing persons and deaths caused by natural disasters, because such data is not available either at the hydrometeorological institutes or the relevant ministries.

3. Make available data on loan holders according to the type of loan and credit card holders divided by gender as well as data on the users of credit funds for investing in renewable energy sources

Gender disaggregated data on credit borrowers according to the type of credit and credit card holders is currently not available for Bosnia and Herzegovina. This information would be an important indicator that would show whether women and men have equal access to loans and point to evident differences in employment between men and women. It would be interesting to analyse this issue more deeply and to identify whether borrowing or credit card ownership differs in rural and urban settlements or between certain groups of the population, whether it depends on the structure of the household or on some other factors. Currently, it is not possible to obtain data on the gender of borrowers and credit card holders from the Central Register of Loans of Business Entities and Individuals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is maintained by the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is because the Central Register of Loans does not contain data on gender. It is necessary to improve the records on borrowers and credit card holders, namely to explore the possibility of obtaining data on the sex of the holders on the basis of the unique identification number assigned to individual citizens (JBMG). However, data on borrowers and credit card holders is protected by the Personal Data Protection Act. This is an additional problem, but it could be overcome by a release of data in aggregated form.

Data on the number of loans granted to legal entities or households for solar energy or energy retrofits are not available for Bosnia and Herzegovina. This indicator is important for monitoring the extent to which households and business entities are aware of the availability of and the need to use renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency, such as energy retrofits, installing energy efficient joinery, heat pumps and other technologies.

4. Conduct statistical surveys for the purpose of providing indicators for an analysis of the gender component and environment

A number of surveys should be conducted by the statistical institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of which it would be possible to collect important data that could then be used for the analysis of the gender component and the environment. Such surveys could be used to calculate the missing SDG indicators.

First of all, a Time Use Survey (TUS) is required to determine unpaid work in households but also the difference in the time that women and men spend doing household chores and taking care of children, the elderly and the infirm. This survey is a source of a large amount of data that could be used to analyse whether women and men use their free

time differently and would be a good source for analysing gender equality in general. At present, Bosnia and Herzegovina does not conduct this survey. In the past, it was possible to include it among the regular surveys of the statistical institutions and a pilot survey was also conducted. Yet as this survey is very complex and requires a lot of time and financial resources and is not mandatory in the EU Member States and therefore this initiative was abandoned. An alternative to this source of data is the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS), conducted by Eurofound. The EU Member States use this survey to calculate certain indicators of the Gender Equality Index, under the methodology of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). The survey is conducted every five years with the most recent wave conducted in 2016. In 2019, for the purposes of calculating the Index for Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Agency for Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, sent a request to Eurofound to include Bosnia and Herzegovina in the next wave of the survey. The plan was to conduct a survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina within the wave of the survey in 2020, but the coronavirus pandemic meant that the implementation of this survey was postponed.

5. Provide indicators on the population's access to public transport

No data is available on the population that has access to efficient public transport in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The collection of data on access to and the use of public transport is important because it provides equal opportunities to all categories of society to equally perform everyday activities, such as going to work, school, healthcare facilities and the like. When collecting data in addition to gender it is necessary to take into account variables such as disability, age and inhabited areas in order to analyse whether some special categories are enabled to use public transport equally. Strengthening of social services such as a network of kindergartens, efficient public transport, public services for the elderly and centres for people with disabilities are also important factors influencing the general employment of women, especially their role and prominence in the sectors of environment, climate change and biodiversity.

In the context of monitoring the habits of the population regarding the use of environmentally friendly means of transport, it is necessary to develop a methodology and ensure their systematic data collection.

6. Ensure gender equality in decision-making positions in the environment, climate change and energy sectors

One of the main recommendations for achieving gender equality in the field of environment is to increase the number of women in decision-making positions in the field of environment, transport and climate change as well as in the energy sector. In addition to horizontal gender equality, which implies equal representation of women and men in institutions, ministries and companies, it is also necessary to satisfy vertical gender representation, namely to increase the number of women in senior decision-making positions. Regarding this indicator, it is very important to introduce the systemic collection and monitoring of gender disaggregated data on managerial positions in the relevant ministries, companies and other important bodies in the decision-making processes.

7. Include the gender component in climate change and environmental policies

Gender and gender equality issues must be incorporated into policies related to climate change and the environment in order to ensure the equal and equitable participation of women and men in planning and decision-making on these important issues. If the policies dealing with climate change and the environment do not take into account all beneficiaries then they will have a different and unequal approach to the various needs of society, while women and men will not benefit from them in an equal and equitable manner.

8. Ensure entry of gender-disaggregated data into registers and records of various ministries

It is necessary to identify whether certain data exists in the registers and records maintained by various ministries and institutions but is not published. This would be important for the analysis of the interaction between gender and the environment. This recommendation applies particularly to the ministries and institutions at the state and entity levels, which deal with the environment, transport, agriculture and similar matters. Often, databases and various records containing certain data are not recognised as a good sources of information. In some registers the sex of an individual is not recorded, but it can be determined based on the unique identification number (if available). For this reason, it is necessary to review and improve the forms for records and to introduce sex as a mandatory variable in the data collection form. In general, it is necessary to analyse the existing data in more detail but also to identify new sources that contain environment and climate change data and its impact on gender. The purpose of statistical data is to develop and adopt policies and measures that will improve the position of each individual in a country. Relevant data should be presented periodically to policymakers in the form of clear reports with tables, graphs and infographics.

5. List of monitoring indicators

Based on the UN Environment Program (UNEP) report and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), "Gender and Environment Statistics: Gathering Information for Action and Measurement of SDG Goals" from 2019, as well as other important international documents in this field, a set of 18 indicators has been defined which must be systematically monitored in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to gain a more detailed insight into the complex interaction between gender and the environment.

Table 5 - Proposed indicators for monitoring the interaction of gender and environment and links with SDG indicators

Proposed indicators for monitoring the interaction of gender and environment	SDG indicators
Ownership of real estate (land and buildings)	
Agricultural land	5.a.1
Time spent picking plants	
Use of energy in residential units	
Drinking water supply in residential units	6.1.1
Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by natural disasters	1.5.1 11.5.1 13.1.1
Mortality and morbidity caused by phenomena in the environment	
Proportion of population with access to public transport	11.2.1
Household energy consumption according to household structure	
Owning a car in the household	
Ministers/heads of the environment, energy and agriculture sectors	
Participation of women in special bodies of the environmental sector	
Participation of women in public enterprises within the energy sector	
Employment in the field of environment	
Unpaid helping household members	5.4.1
Gender segregation in climate change and environmental education	
Loan owners by loan type	
Credit card holders	

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