

# Bosnia-Herzegovina



Bosnia-Herzegovina remains a split society and distrust between the ethnic groups is intense. Weak joint state institutions and internal friction between Bosnians, Serbs and Croats and between the two regions inhibits the country's political and economic development.

## Reform of the justice sector

**S** Norway supports the build-up of capacity of the prosecuting authority and court system to enable them to bring war criminals to trial and combat organised crime and corruption. Norway played an important part in the establishment of a central law courts administration, key to the development of a legal system in keeping with European standards. In an evaluation conducted by the American NGO, Freedom House, the country now has the region's second best score in the justice sphere.

## Peace and reconciliation

**B** Norway supported several initiatives that help spread information on the prosecution of war criminals, as well as a documentation centre that gathers information on who disappeared during the war and where. Norway also played a part in

identifying missing persons. With Norwegian support, the Nansen Dialogue Network has engaged in reconciliation efforts at the local level in several municipalities, among them Srebrenica.

## Private sector development

**G** Bosnia-Herzegovina is marked by high unemployment and little optimism for the future, exacerbating tensions present in society. Norway supports several projects to promote private sector development and raise employment. In Tuzla, a Norwegian-financed business incubator targeted the ICT sector and at the end of 2007 was developing 15 businesses with more than 60 employees. This project has received much positive attention in Bosnia, because of the results achieved and because the project represents a new approach to supporting entrepreneurship in the country. In light of the positive experience, a similar project is starting up in Banja Luka. Norway has also established contacts with USAID to collaborate on establishing e-biz centres in agriculture, tourism, furniture/wood preservation and tool production. The centres will offer ICT services to small businesses.

## Mine clearing

Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia are heavily mine-ridden in the wake of the conflict, and Norway, in keeping with its obligations under the Landmine Convention, contributes to mine clearing operations, mainly through Norwegian People's Aid.

## Facts

**Estimated population (2006):** 3.9 million  
**Gross national income per capita (2006):** USD 3,230  
**Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006):** 5.1%  
**Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006):** agriculture 10%, industry 25%, services 65%  
**Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age:** Unavailable  
**Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005):** 0.803. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 has a medium quality of life.  
**Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006):** 15  
**Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005):** 0.03  
**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005):** Unavailable  
**Children in primary education:** Unavailable  
**Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2000):** 0.2%  
**Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education:** Unavailable  
**Percentage of women in parliament (2008):** 11.9%  
**Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005):** Unavailable  
**Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage):** Unavailable  
**Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2001):** 0.8%  
**Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006):** 99%  
**Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007):** 3.3  
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.  
**Defence spending as a percentage of GDP:** Unavailable

### Bilateral assistance<sup>1</sup> for Bosnia-Herzegovina, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. <sup>2</sup>	53 245	52,3
International NGOs	8 400	8,3
Local NGOs	2 050	2,0
Norwegian NGOs	23 147	22,7
Regional NGOs	2 180	2,1
Nordic research institutions/foundations	3 500	3,4
Multilateral organisations <sup>3</sup>	9 293	9,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>101 815</b>	<b>100,0</b>

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

### Bilateral assistance<sup>1</sup> for Bosnia-Herzegovina, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	19 956	19,6
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	3 275	3,2
Environment and energy	3 510	3,4
Good governance	66 921	65,7
Health, education and other social sector areas	8 181	8,0
HIV/AIDS	-28	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>101 815</b>	<b>100,0</b>

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance