

NACIONALNI PRIORITETI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE I INSTITUCIONALNI ODGOVOR NA NEKSUS VODE-ENERGIJE-KLIME-HRANE: UTICAJ NA SLIV POGRANIČNE RIJEKE SAVE

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Tokom Konferencije o održivom razvoju u 2012. godini, Ujedinjene nacije su definisale „vezu (nexus) vode-hrane-energije (WECF)“ kao ključni element u današnjem procesu ozelenjivanja ekonomije ili njenog prelaska na kružnu ekonomiju. Analiza interaktivnih veza između ovih sektora je svakako novo područje istraživanja (Biggs, et al, 2015). U izvještaju UN-a (Waughray i Workman, 2011), naglašena je zabrinutost u svijetu u pogledu rastućih potreba za vodom, energijom i hranom u uvjetima demografskog i ekonomskog rasta, urbanizacije i klimatskih promjena.

Bosna i Hercegovina je također došla do spoznaje da su pitanja vode, energije, klime i hrane međusobno usko povezana i da postoji hitna potreba za integriranim politikama koje će se baviti ovim vezama na nacionalnom nivou. Zemlja se suočava sa uzajamno povezanim izazovima kao što su dostupnost vode, pristup energiji, uticaji klimatskih promjena i sigurnost hrane na nacionalnom i lokalnom nivou. Trenutno, odgovor Bosne i Hercegovine na izazove WECF-a oblikuje se njenim nacionalnim interesima i međunarodnim obavezama. Nacionalni prioriteti i politički odgovori na navedene izazove kao i drugi vanjski faktori utječu na sliv rijeke Save, koji je jedan od najvažnijih dijelova zemlje, sa visokim ekonomskim i društvenim značajem.

Ovaj rad procjenjuje politički i institucionalni odgovor Bosne i Hercegovine na pitanja nekusa i istražuje njegove implikacije na sliv rijeke Save kroz sveobuhvatnu analizu političkih i institucionalnih okvira i analizu uzročnog lanca, identifikujući osnovne uzroke problema u slivu. Da bi se postigao ovaj cilj, analizirani su nacionalni i strateški dokumenti, kao i intervjui sa predstavnicima različitih institucija.

Ključne riječi: *Bosna i Hercegovina, sliv rijeke Save, veza (nexus) voda-energija-klima-hrana, upravljanje, politički odgovor, nacionalni prioriteti*

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA'S NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO WATER-ENERGY-CLIMATE-FOOD NEXUS: THE EFFECTS ON TRANSBOUNDARY SAVA RIVER BASIN

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During the Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, United Nations defined the 'water-food-energy nexus (WECF)' as a key element in today's process of greening the economy or its transition towards the circular economy. The analysis of interactive linkage between these sectors is certainly new field of research (Biggs, et al, 2015). The report by the UN (Waughray and Workman, 2011), underlined the concerns in the world regarding growing water, energy and food demands under the conditions of demographic and economic growth, urbanization and climate change.

Bosnia and Herzegovina also, came to the realization that water, energy, climate and food issues are closely interconnected and that there is an urgent need for integrated policies to address this nexus on national level. The country is facing interconnected challenges such as water availability, energy access, climate change impacts and food security on both national and local levels. Currently, Bosnia and Herzegovina's response to the WECF challenges is being shaped by its own national interest and international obligations. National priorities and policy responses to mentioned challenges as well as other external factors affect the Sava River basin which is one of the most important parts the country, having high economic and social importance.

This paper evaluates Bosnia and Herzegovina's political and institutional response to the nexus and explores its implications on the Sava River basin through a comprehensive analysis of the political and institutional settings and a causal-chain analysis, identifying root causes of the problems in the basin. To achieve this objective, national and strategic documents as well as interviews with representatives from different institutions were analyzed.

Key words: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sava River basin, water-energy-food-climate nexus, governance, political response, national priorities