United Nations University
Institute for Environment and Human Security

INFORM Subnational Risk Index for Bosnia and Herzegovina

Findings on natural hazard exposure, vulnerability and coping capacities, and recommendations for disaster risk management

June 2026

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Authors: Dominic Sett, Nico Fricke, Nandini Das, Andrea Ortiz Vargas, Karl-Heinz Gaudry Sada, Simone Sandholz

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INFORM RISK SUBNATIONAL BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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1. Introduction

Understanding disaster risk in all its dimensions is a key priority of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR, 2015). Countries need targeted information on risks to be able to prevent, prepare for and cope with disasters, and to adapt to future risks. However, many countries still lack the required information to develop a comprehensive understanding of the risks they face, particularly at the subnational level.

According to the global INFORM Risk Index, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is among the European countries most affected by risk (JRC, 2026). The Western Balkan country faces substantial risks related to various natural hazards, most notably floods, landslides, earthquakes, wildfires and droughts (UNDRR, 2022). Past disasters, such as the 2012 drought, the 2014 floods and the 2024 floods and landslides (figure 1), have had severe impacts on the people, economy and environment of BiH. In addition, even under moderate climate change scenarios, the combined cost of floods, droughts and heat stress is expected to grow to 14 per cent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) by 2050 (World Bank, 2024).

Despite the urgency of effective disaster risk management (DRM) in the country, comprehensive, local-level risk information remains scarce and insufficiently integrated into spatial planning and DRM efforts (World Bank, 2024). Subnational risk information is particularly important due to the country's complex, decentralized administrative structure. BiH is composed of two entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Republika Srpska (RS), each subdivided into municipalities, along with the self-governing Brčko District.

This report provides findings and lessons learned from the development of an INFORM Subnational Risk Index for natural hazards in BiH (INFORM-BiH). The INFORM-BiH provides municipal-level data on disaster risk and its driving factors, highlighting key risk hotspots and drivers across the country. The report also provides policy recommendations based on the findings. It thereby aims to support government agencies, non-governmental and international organizations, and donors with the identification of geographical and thematic priorities for integrated DRM in BiH.

Figure 1: Flash floods and landslides in Donja Jablanica, 2024. © Jasminko Ibrakovic / Alamy

2. Methodology

The INFORM-BiH compiles and simplifies existing information on climate and disaster risks from various openly accessible data sources, with the aim of supporting decision-making for improved DRM. It is primarily targeted at national and regional stakeholders, and helps these to identify which municipalities are most at risk. It also pinpoints key drivers of risks.

Building on the global INFORM Risk methodology (JRC, 2017), the subnational INFORM-BiH compiles information on overall risk as well as its three dimensions: hazard exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity. An overview of the dimensions, categories and components of INFORM-BiH is provided in figure 2.

The INFORM-BiH considers risks related to the five most relevant natural hazards in BiH (Kapović Solomun, 2022; UNDRR, 2022): earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts and wildfires. It considers several components of socioeconomic vulnerability, various vulnerable groups, and lack of coping capacity that can result from inadequate institutions and (access to) infrastructure. However, due to insufficient data on the lack of disaster risk reduction (DRR), capability and humanitarian coping capacity those components had to be excluded from the risk index.

In total, the INFORM-BiH collects data on 43 indicators from publicly available sources and compiles these into a single score per municipality, for overall risk and its three dimensions. Risk scores range from 0 to 10, whereby a higher score indicates higher risk. Based on the Gamma distribution of risk scores, municipalities are placed in five different risk categories: very low, low, moderate, high and very high. A detailed description of the index development methodology, including precise definitions of all categories and components, as well as a list of data sources are provided in the Methodological Annex to this report.

The INFORM-BiH covers all 143 municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, across the FBiH and RS, as well as the self-governing Brčko District. A map of the municipalities is provided in figure 3.

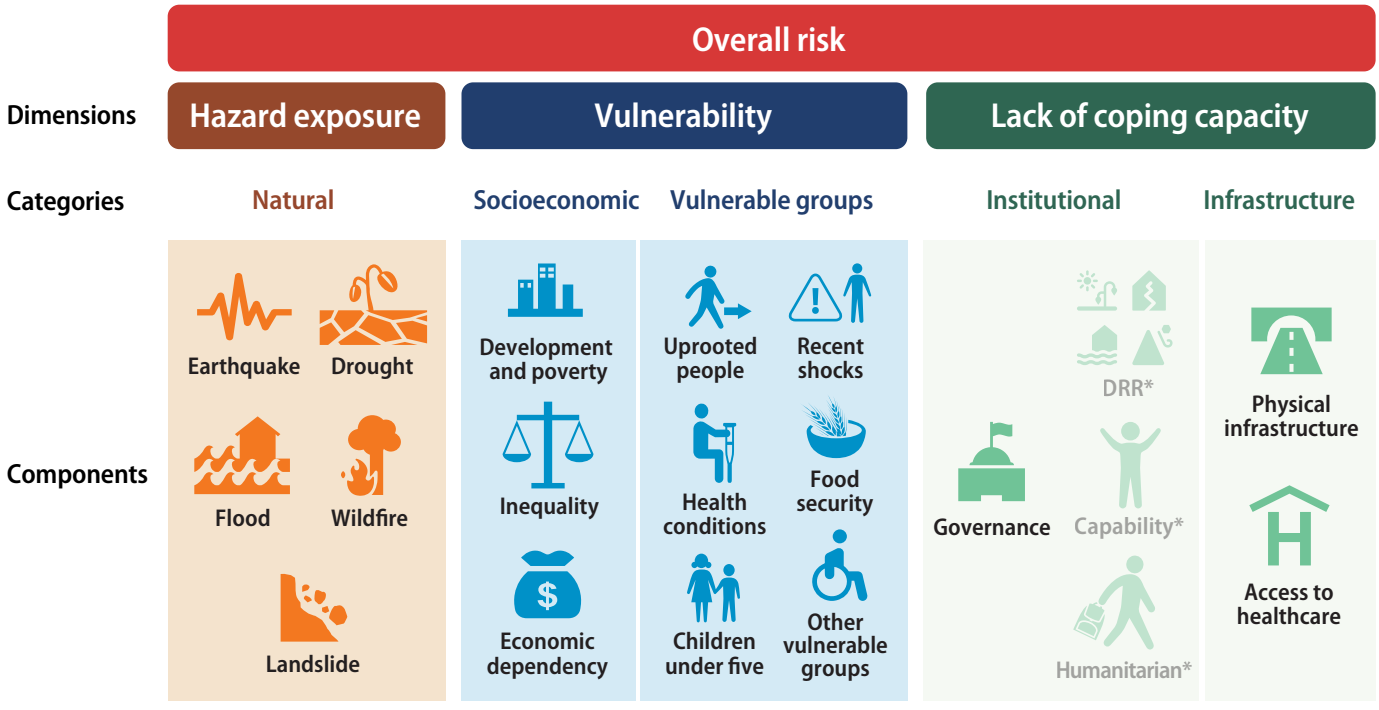
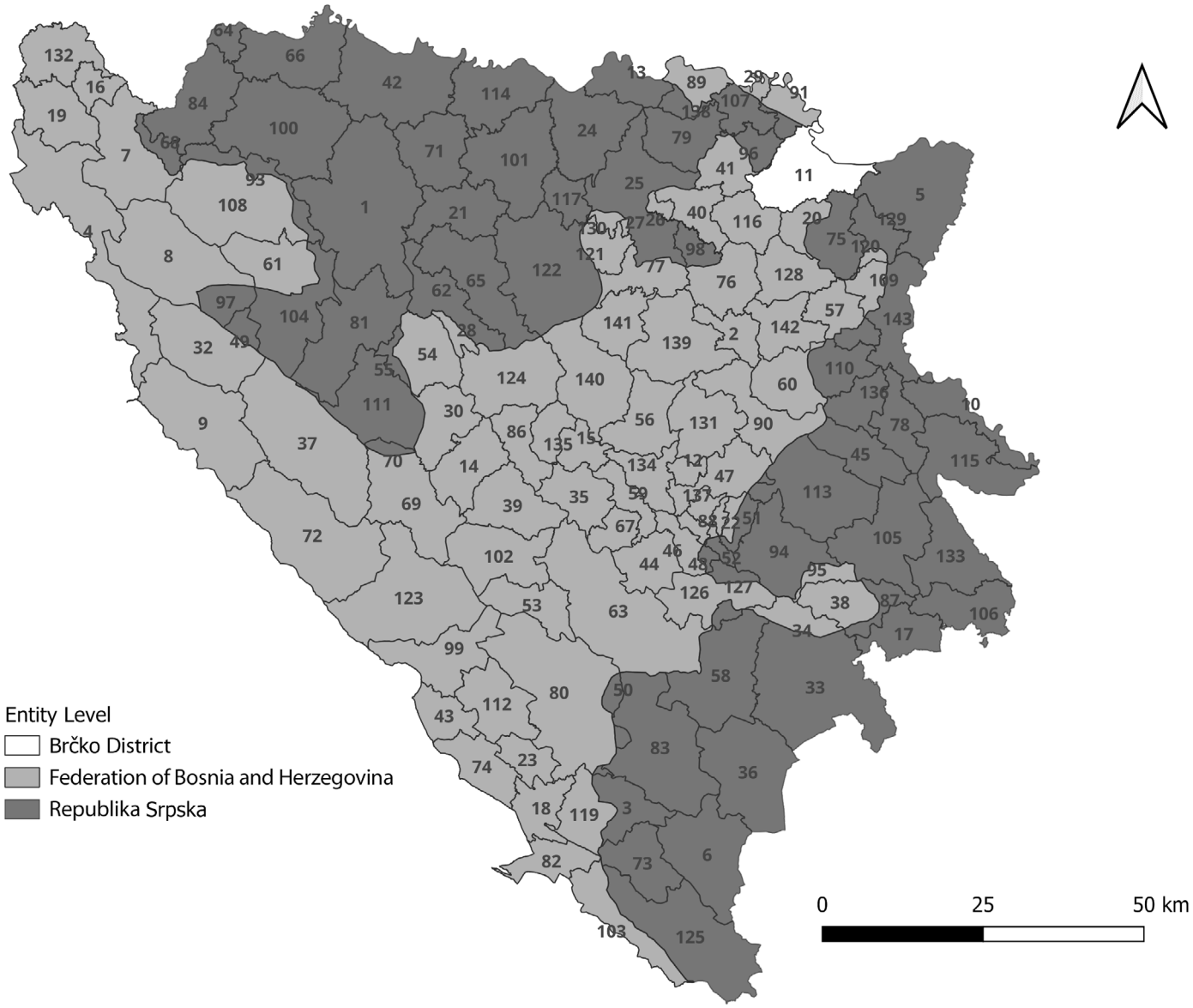


Figure 2: Dimensions, categories and components of the INFORM Subnational Risk Index for Bosnia and Herzegovina (INFORM-BiH). Source: Adapted from DPPI-SEE & UNDRR (2021).



1	Banja Luka	30	Donji Vakuf	59	Kiseljak	88	Novo Sarajevo	117	Stanari
2	Banovići	31	Donji Žabar	60	Kladanj	89	Odžak	118	Stari Grad (Sarajevo)
3	Berkovići	32	Drvar	61	Ključ	90	Olovo	119	Stolac
4	Bihać	33	Foča	62	Kneževo	91	Orašje	120	Teočak
5	Bijeljina	34	Foča-Ustikolina	63	Konjic	92	Osmaci	121	Tešanj
6	Bileća	35	Fojnica	64	Kostajnica	93	Oštra Luka	122	Teslić
7	Bosanska Krupa	36	Gacko	65	Kotor Varoš	94	Pale	123	Tomislavgrad
8	Bosanski Petrovac	37	Glamoč	66	Kozarska Dubica	95	Pale-Prača	124	Travnik
9	Bosansko Grahovo	38	Goražde	67	Kreševo	96	Pelagićevo	125	Trebinje
10	Bratunac	39	Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje	68	Krupa na Uni	97	Petrovac	126	Trnovo (FBiH)
11	Brčko District	40	Gračanica	69	Kupres (FBiH)	98	Petrovo	127	Trnovo (RS)
12	Breza	41	Gradačac	70	Kupres (RS Blagaj)	99	Posušje	128	Tuzla
13	Brod	42	Gradiška	71	Laktaši	100	Prijedor	129	Ugljevik
14	Bugojno	43	Grude	72	Livno	101	Prnjavor	130	Usora
15	Busovača	44	Hadžići	73	Ljubinje	102	Prozor-Rama	131	Vareš
16	Bužim	45	Han Pijesak	74	Ljubuški	103	Ravno	132	Velika Kladuša
17	Čajniče	46	Ilidža	75	Lopare	104	Ribnik	133	Višegrad
18	Čapljina	47	Ilijaš	76	Lukavac	105	Rogatica	134	Visoko
19	Cazin	48	Istočna Ilidža	77	Maglaj	106	Rudo	135	Vitez
20	Čelić	49	Istočni Drvar	78	Milići	107	Šamac	136	Vlasenica
21	Čelinac	50	Istočni Mostar	79	Modriča	108	Sanski Most	137	Vogošća
22	Centar (Sarajevo)	51	Istočni Stari Grad	80	Mostar	109	Sapna	138	Vukosavlje
23	Čitluk	52	Istočno Novo Sarajevo	81	Mrkonjić Grad	110	Šekovići	139	Zavidovići
24	Derventa	53	Jablanica	82	Neum	111	Šipovo	140	Zenica
25	Doboj	54	Jajce	83	Nevesinje	112	Široki Brijeg	141	Žepče
26	Doboj Istok	55	Jezero	84	Novi Grad	113	Sokolac	142	Živinice
27	Doboj Jug	56	Kakanj	85	Novi Grad (Sarajevo)	114	Srbac	143	Zvornik
28	Dobretići	57	Kalesija	86	Novi Travnik	115	Srebrenica		
29	Domaljevac-Šamac	58	Kalinovik	87	Novo Goražde	116	Srebrenik		

Figure 3: Map of municipalities in BiH. Source: Author generated.

3. Hazard exposure

The hazard exposure dimension of the INFORM-BiH measures the number of people exposed to natural hazards across BiH. Data on exposure to the five relevant natural hazards is aggregated into a single score for each municipality. As figure 4 shows, hazard exposure **hotspots** are distributed across the country, with no clear geographic patterns.

In the North, Brod has the highest overall hazard exposure score in BiH (7.5; see figure 5a). Brod is located along the Sava River, which significantly increases its exposure to **floods**. Despite the region's comparatively high local flood-protection levels (Scussolini and others, 2016), the flat local topography allows floodwaters to spread rapidly, affecting multiple settlements in proximity to the river (European Water Movement, 2015). This was particularly evident when the Sava basin flooded in 2014, causing billions of euros in economic damage, displacing 90,000 people and affecting 81 municipalities across BiH, Serbia and Croatia (Kapović Solomun, 2022).

Bihać in western BiH has the second-highest hazard exposure score in the country (7.3). Similar to Brod, it faces very high flood exposure. It is also significantly exposed to **wildfires** and landslides, while its exposure to drought is below the national average. Wildfires are also a driver of high hazard exposure scores in eastern BiH, notably in Bratunac (7.1), and in central BiH, including in Travnik (7.1) and Zenica (7.1).

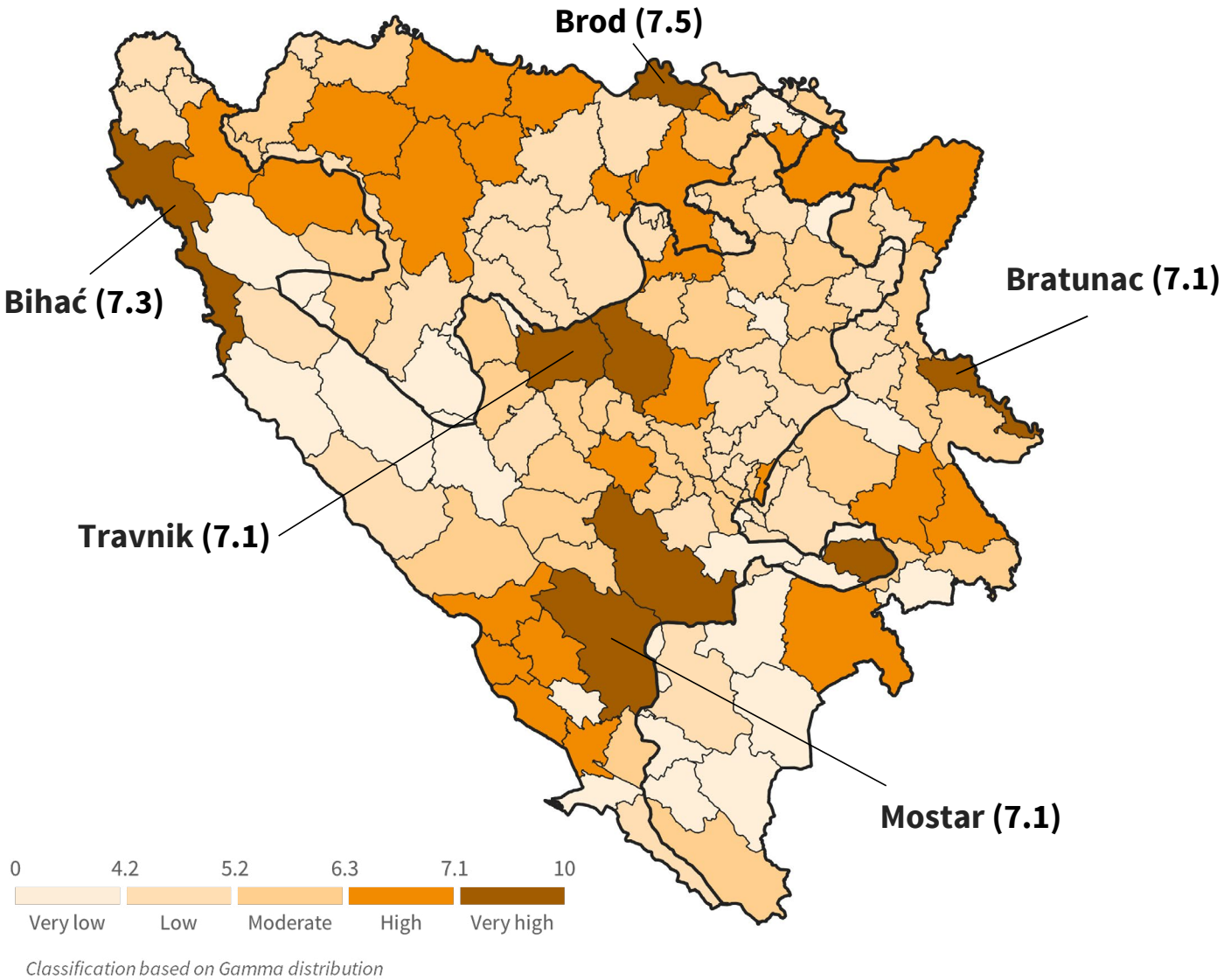


Figure 4: Hazard exposure scores of municipalities in BiH.

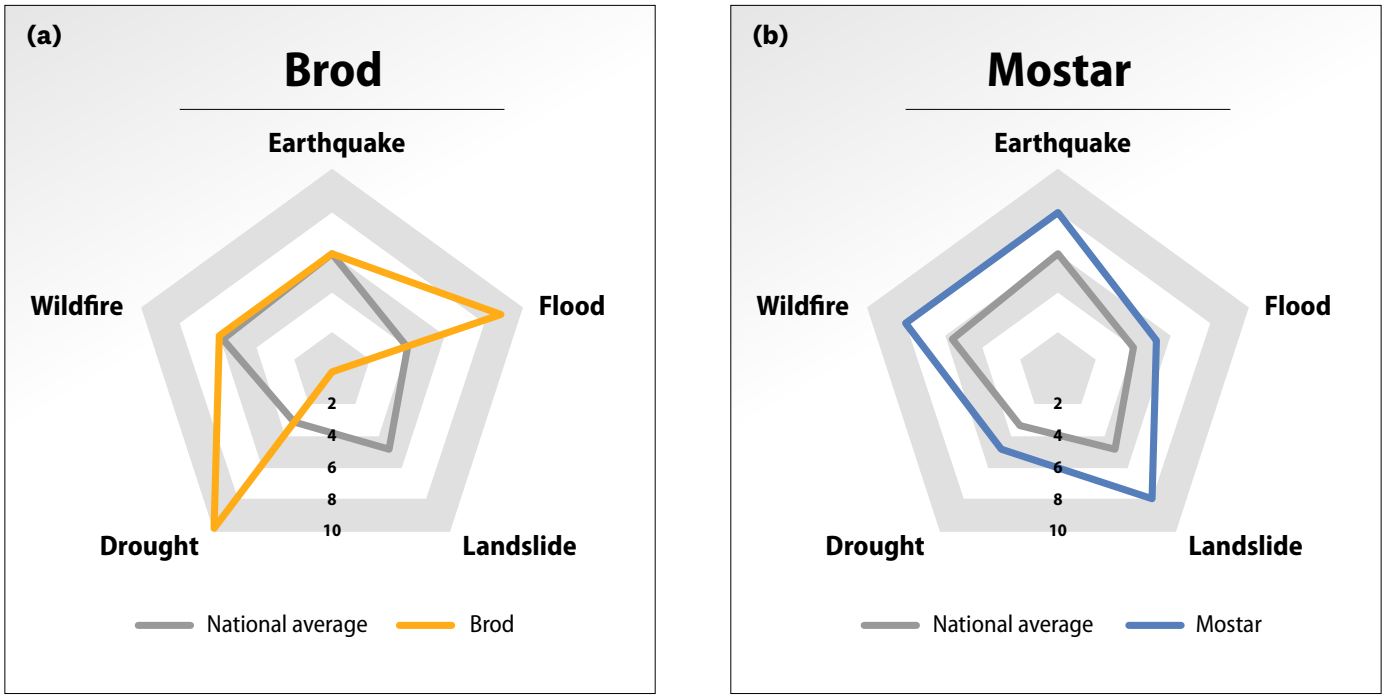


Figure 5: Hazard exposure profiles highlighting key hazards in two of the most hazard-exposed municipalities: Brod (a) and Mostar (b).

Several municipalities along the river Neretva in the south of the country are also among the most exposed, including Konjic (7.1) and Mostar (7.1; see figure 5b). Municipalities along the Neretva score above the national average for flood exposure, and in addition face substantial exposure to **landslides**. This can be attributed to the region's topography, characterized by steep hills combined with land use that results in narrow floodplains and unvegetated slopes at critical angles for mass movements (Ljubenkov and others, 2024). For example, half of the population of Konjic, approximately 12,000 people, live in areas prone to landslides. Neighbouring Jablanica, with a moderate hazard exposure score, was struck by a severe landslide in 2024, which buried entire buildings and caused 19 deaths (Paternoster, 2024). This indicates that severe disasters can also occur in regions that are characterized by only moderate overall hazard exposure.

The Neretva basin also faces higher than average exposure to **droughts**, primarily due to its Mediterranean climate, with hot and dry summers, as well as its highly permeable karst landscape that limits groundwater storage (Čustović and others, 2014). Mostar, for example, has the highest temperatures in BiH and in 2000, the municipalities of Grude, Ljubuški, Posušje and Široki Brijeg were affected by one of the worst drought events in the country's history, which caused $158 million in damage (EM-DAT, 2026).

Finally, **earthquake** exposure is high across the entire country. All municipalities are located in the same seismic zone and are therefore prone to earthquakes of equal magnitude (Modified Mercalli intensity scale VI). Differences in earthquake exposure scores therefore only result from the number of people living in each municipality.

High hazard exposure scores in municipalities in BiH are primarily the result of high scores for multiple hazards. Most notably, high flood exposure often overlaps with high drought exposure, so that comprehensive DRM solutions are required to address the complex interconnections between hazards and risks.

4. Vulnerability

The vulnerability dimension of the INFORM-BiH measures the susceptibility of people to hazards, that is, the degree to which people may suffer harm if they are exposed to a natural hazard. The aggregate vulnerability score for each municipality (see figure 6) combines nine components: development and poverty, inequality, economic dependency, uprooted people, health conditions, children under five, recent shocks, food security and other vulnerable groups (see figure 7).

Vulnerability **hotspots** are predominantly located in the north-west and south-east, notably in the region around Sarajevo's urban area. Eight of the ten municipalities facing very high vulnerability are located in Republika Srpska.

According to the INFORM-BiH, Trnovo (RS) (7.4; see figure 7a) and Foča (7.4) in the south-east of BiH are the municipalities most vulnerable to natural hazards. Both municipalities' populations are characterized by very high socioeconomic vulnerability, driven by **development and poverty** and **economic dependency**. For example, the unemployment rate in Trnovo (RS) and Foča is above 20 per cent, nearly twice the national average (12.3 per cent) (RS-Institute of Statistics, 2024). The weak economies of these and neighbouring municipalities are partly the result of significant destruction of businesses and economically relevant infrastructure during the Bosnian War (1992–1995), the effects of which are still visible in the scarcity of jobs (Jennings, 2008).

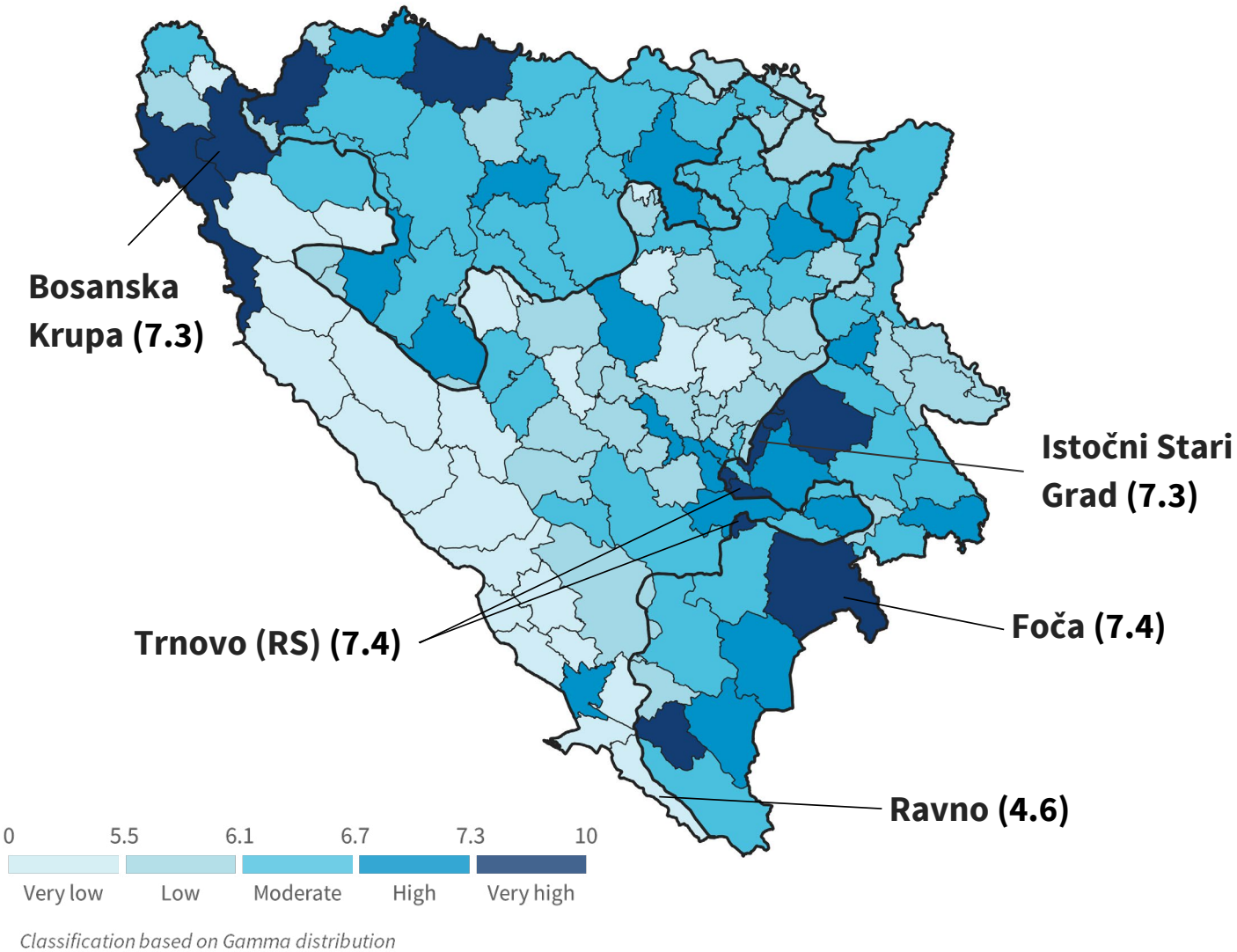


Figure 6: Vulnerability scores of municipalities in BiH.

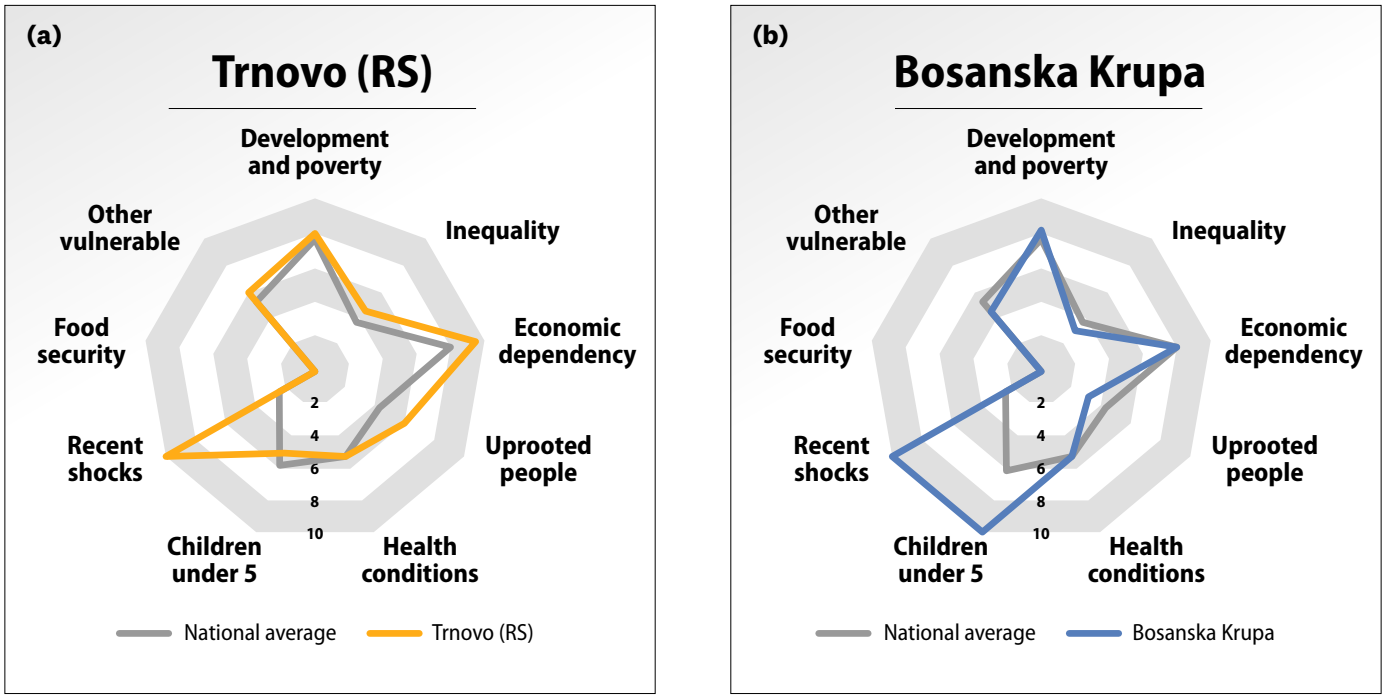


Figure 7: Vulnerability profiles highlighting key drivers of vulnerability in two of the most vulnerable municipalities: Trnovo (RS) (a) and Bosanska Krupa (b).

The government rolled out several social protection schemes to alleviate economic deprivation and support people at risk of poverty (RS-Institute of Statistics, 2024). A quarter of the population in Foča and a third in Trnovo (RS) are dependent on social benefits, substantially more than the national average (13.5 per cent; RS-Institute of Statistics 2024). This dependency on external services hampers people's ability to recover from financial losses or livelihood disruptions after disasters.

Another driver of vulnerability across BiH is the impact of **recent shocks** on communities. All of the municipalities with vulnerability scores categorized as 'very high' have recently been severely affected by disasters. Past impacts can create critical development setbacks that substantially increase vulnerability. For example, this was observed in Sokolac (7.3), Novi Grad (7.3), and parts of Sarajevo (Istočna Ilidža, 7.3; Istočni Stari Grad, 7.3) after floods along the Zeljeznica, Miljacka and Bosna rivers in 2021 (IFRC, 2021), as well as in in Bihać (7.3) and Bosanska Krupa (7.3) following floods along the Una river in 2022 (IFRC, 2023).

Vulnerability in the north-west of BiH is primarily driven by the metrics related to vulnerable groups, notably **children under five years** and **other vulnerable groups**, including pensioners and people living with disabilities. For example, Bosanska Krupa (see figure 7b) has one of the country's highest infant mortality rates (Institute for Statistics of FBiH, 2024). Almost a quarter of the population of Gradiška are pensioners (compared to a national average of 18 per cent; RS-Institute of Statistics, 2024), while 11 per cent of the town's citizens live with disabilities (BHAS, 2013). Children, the elderly and people living with disabilities are often highly susceptible to the impacts of hazards. They also require additional assistance to prepare for, withstand and recover from disasters, increasing their dependence on others and their overall vulnerability.

High vulnerability scores across BiH are primarily driven by interactions between multiple factors, and significant regional differences can be seen in the effect of specific drivers. However, average vulnerability levels of municipalities located in the RS (6.5) are slightly higher than those of municipalities in the FBiH (5.8). Municipalities with low levels of vulnerability can serve as positive examples. For instance, in Ravno (4.6), targeted local initiatives to increase livelihood opportunities have proven effective in promoting economic development and reducing vulnerability (Sarajevo Times, 2024).

5. Lack of coping capacity

The lack of coping capacity dimension of the INFORM-BiH measures the extent to which people can withstand and recover from the impacts of natural hazards. The overall score for each municipality (see figure 8) combines three components: governance, physical infrastructure and access to healthcare (see figure 9). **Hotspots** of low coping capacity are predominantly located in western BiH, with isolated hotspot municipalities in the south and north.

In the west, poor **physical infrastructure** results in substantially reduced coping capacities. Bosansko Grahovo (6.4), Livno (6.4), Kupres (FBiH; 6.4) and Kupres (RS – Blagaj; 7.2) (see figure 9a) have the lowest coping capacities in BiH. In Bosansko Grahovo, for example, the density of roads (10.1 km/100 km^2) is less than one seventh of the national average (73.5 km/100 km^2) (OSM, 2025). The lack of road network redundancy hampers accessibility, which in the event of a disaster can pose significant risks to people in need of evacuation or assistance. Poor scores for physical infrastructure are most often seen in rural municipalities with small, dispersed populations (BHAS, 2013).

Nearby Posušje (6.0; see figure 9b) exhibits a different coping capacity profile. Its low coping capacity score is primarily driven by the country's lowest level of **access to healthcare**. Municipalities in northern BiH, notably Srbac (6.0) and Teslić (6.2), also face

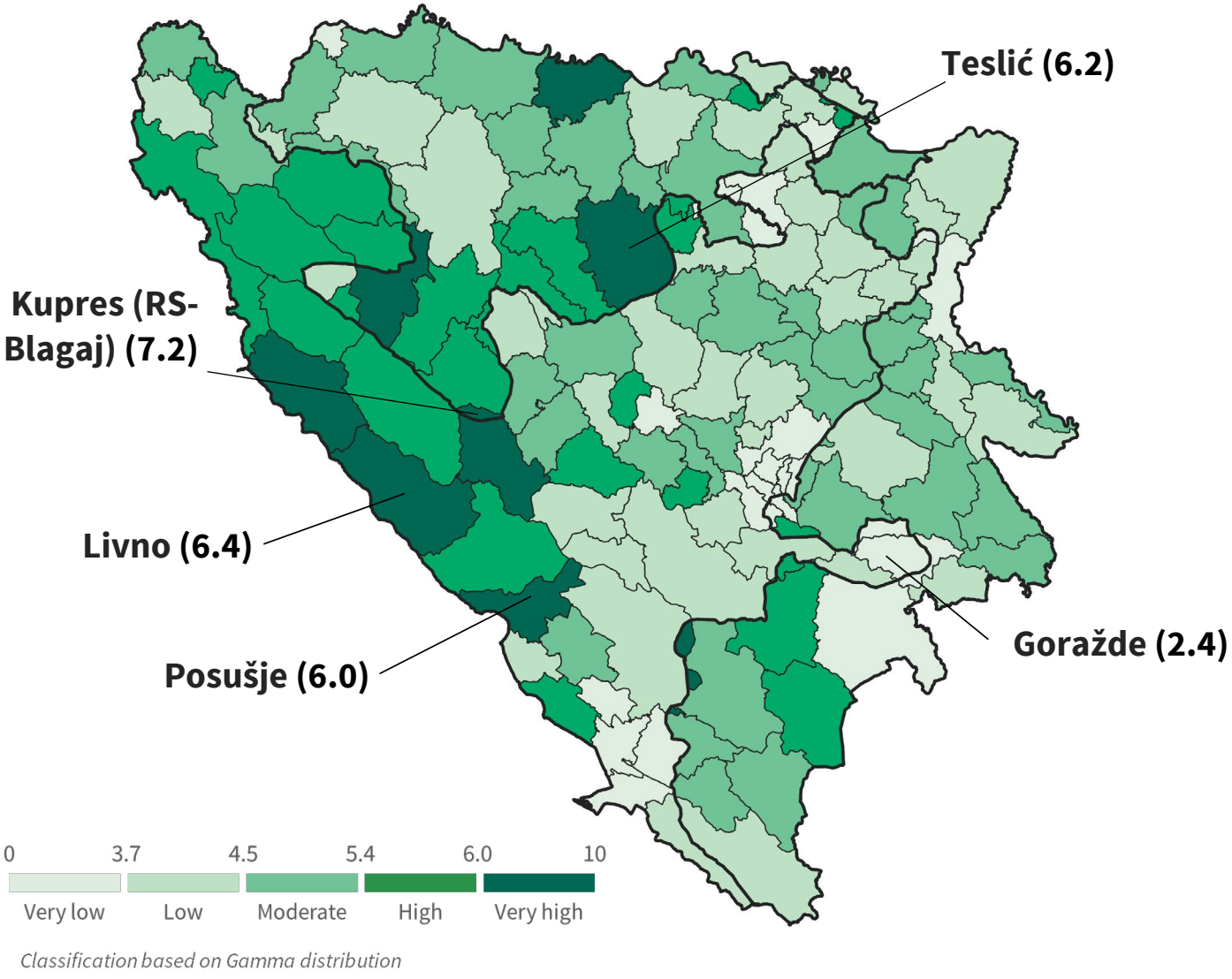


Figure 8: Lack of coping capacity scores of municipalities in BiH.

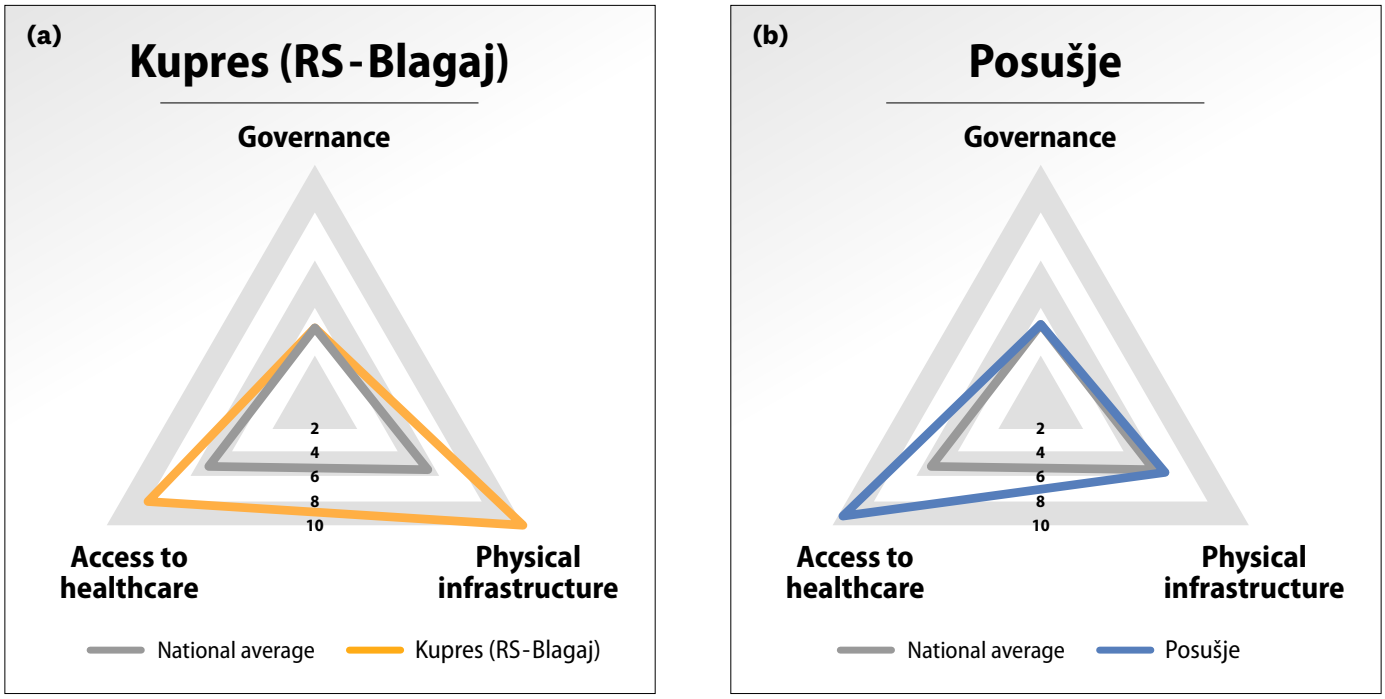


Figure 9: Lack of coping capacity profiles highlighting key drivers of lack of coping capacity in two of the municipalities with the lowest coping capacity: Kupres (RS – Blagaj) (a) and Posušje (b).

poor access to healthcare, with the lowest number of hospital beds per capita in BiH. While Posušje does not have a hospital at all, Srbac and Teslić have fewer than one hospital bed per 1,000 people. In addition, these municipalities have very low densities of physicians and nurses, which reduces their capacity to cope with disasters and health threats. The poor healthcare infrastructure is the result of limited financial resources and an unequal distribution of healthcare investment across the country (WHO, 2024). Kupres (RS – Blagaj; 7.2) has the lowest coping capacity of all municipalities in BiH, due to a combination of poor physical infrastructure and limited access to healthcare. Urgent investment is needed to reduce risks.

In contrast, coping capacity is relatively high in Sarajevo's urban region, notably its municipalities Novi Grad (2.5) and Stari Grad (2.9), which are characterized by dense road networks and comprehensive health service coverage. Similarly, the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton exhibits strong coping capacities due to its extensive infrastructure network and urban centres, such as Mostar, which have specialist healthcare facilities.

The Bosnia-Podrinje Canton in east BiH, comprising the municipalities of Goražde, Pale-Prača and Foča-Ustikolina, substantially improved its coping capacity through an extensive vaccination campaign against infectious diseases in 2021, supported by UNICEF and the European Union. The cantonal health institute successfully achieved herd immunity by vaccinating 80 per cent of all school children (UNICEF, 2021). This initiative can serve as a model for other regions to emulate.

6. Overall risk

The overall risk score of the INFORM-BiH (see figure 10) illustrates how risk levels are distributed across the country, allowing comparison across regions. It aggregates scores for hazard exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity, and highlights which municipalities are most affected by the interplay between the three factors (see figure 11).

Eight municipalities in BiH are characterized by very high risk, with another 24 categorized as high risk. Risk hotspots are predominantly located in the north of the country, notably Srbac (6.2), Brod (6.1) and Gradiška (6.1), and in the north-west, especially Bihać (6.8), Ribnik (6.4), Bosanska Krupa (6.3) and Sanski Most (6.1). Five of the eight highest-risk municipalities are located along the border with Croatia, which highlights a critical need for transboundary DRM and emergency response coordination. However, high-risk municipalities are spread across the entire country; Rogatica (6.1) in the country's east is another hotspot. This spread underscores that comprehensive DRM is a key priority for all regions of BiH.

Bihać has the highest risk score (6.8), due to a combination of very high exposure to multiple natural hazards, very high vulnerability, particularly due to metrics related to vulnerable groups, and a severe lack of coping capacity, primarily due to poor infrastructure (see figure 11a). Ribnik has the second highest risk score (6.4), primarily due to high vulnerability and a lack of coping capacity (see figure 11b). Ribnik's exposure to hazards is categorized as moderate (5.7), though it is still slightly above the national average (5.1). This highlights the importance of considering risk in all its dimensions and basing DRM interventions not only on hazard exposure.

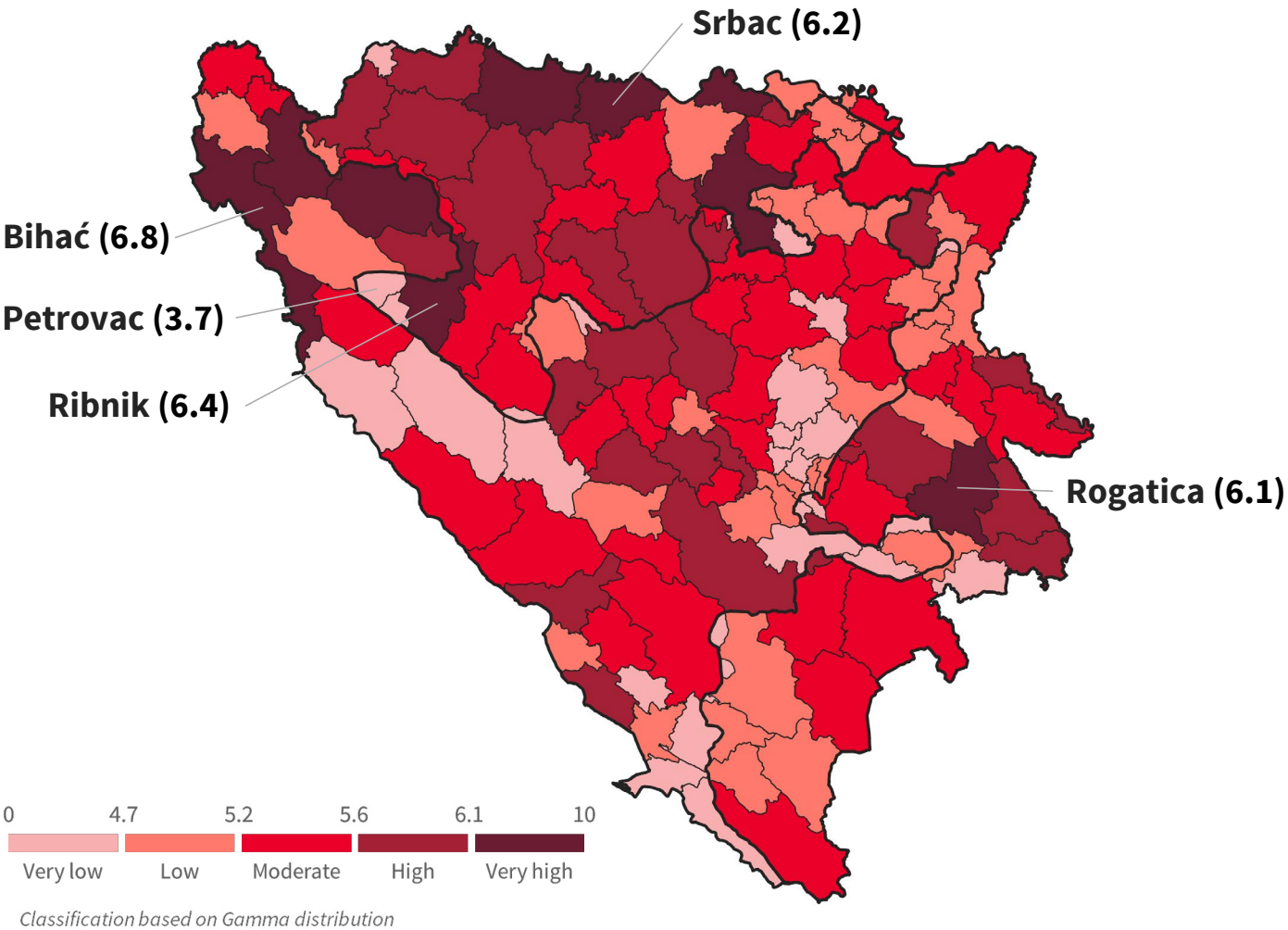


Figure 10: Overall risk scores of municipalities in BiH.

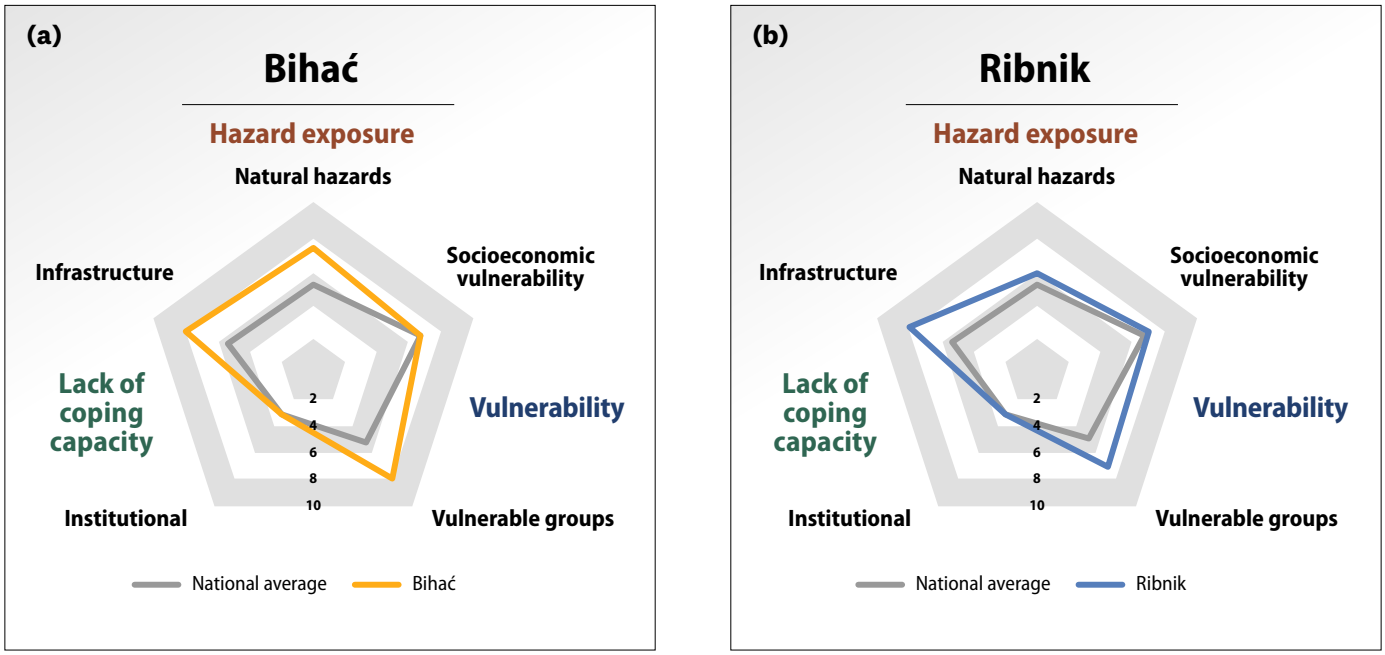


Figure 11: Risk profiles highlighting key drivers of overall risk in the two municipalities with the highest overall risk in BiH: Bihać (a) and Ribnik (b).

The spatial distribution of risk across BiH reveals that very high-risk municipalities often border municipalities with relatively low risk scores. For example, Petrovac, despite being located in the very high-risk north-western region, has the lowest overall risk value in BiH (3.7). The municipality is characterized by good access to healthcare, which increases its coping capacity and thereby lowers its overall risk level. This indicates that investment in resilient infrastructure can significantly reduce risks and should be an urgent priority. Petrovac's relatively low risk score is also driven by its comparatively low hazard exposure. However, considering the projected increase in hazard exposure due to socioeconomic shifts and climate change, low-risk regions should still be given attention in DRM intervention planning.

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7. Data reliability

To assess the reliability of the data used by the INFORM-BiH, the index features a lack of reliability score that considers missing indicators, data recency and the degree of subnational data used. Similar to the risk index scores, the lack of reliability score ranges from 0 (highest data reliability) to 10 (lowest data reliability). The measure was calculated for each municipality, and averages at the entity level are provided for comparison (see table 1).

The lack of reliability scores indicate that the INFORM-BiH is generally reliable, though there is some variability across entities. While data reliability is highest in FBiH (3.8), a moderate lack of reliability is observed in the Brčko District (6.0).

The relatively low data reliability for the Brčko District results from its relatively high share of missing datasets. Data were unavailable for four of the 43 index indicators (9 per cent). All four missing indicators relate to health, suggesting an important gap in health data reporting.

Although the reliability measure indicates that there was no missing data for FBiH and RS, it is important to note that INFORM-BiH sought to include eight additional indicators to capture DRR and humanitarian capabilities within the coping capacity dimension. However, due to data unavailability, these were excluded from the index and therefore also from the reliability score. Improved documentation and reporting, for example to the Sendai Framework Monitoring tool, can help fill such gaps and further improve the index.

The data used in INFORM-BiH are relatively recent, with a median year of 2023. Annually issued statistical yearbooks and reports provide a good source of recent data. However, for six indicators (~14 per cent), most notably those related to the vulnerability dimension, the data are more than 10 years old. For example, the last nationwide census was conducted in 2013.

The data's spatial resolution is good, but could still be substantially improved. Almost half of the index (47 per cent) is covered by municipal-level data (see figure 12). Brčko District has the highest share of municipal data (65 per cent) as it is not further subdivided. In contrast, for some indicators (23 per cent), national averages were used as subnational data were not available. The ratio of municipal to national data is relatively high across BiH, and also higher than in previous INFORM models for the Balkan region, such as for south-east Europe (SEE) or Albania.

Table 1: Lack of reliability index.

Entity	**Lack of reliability index (0-10)**	Missing datasets	% of missing datasets	Date of data source (Median data year)	Ratio of municipal vs national data
Brčko	**6.0**	4	9%	2023	2.80
FBiH	**3.8**	0	0%	2023	1.90
RS	**4.7**	0	0%	2023	2.20

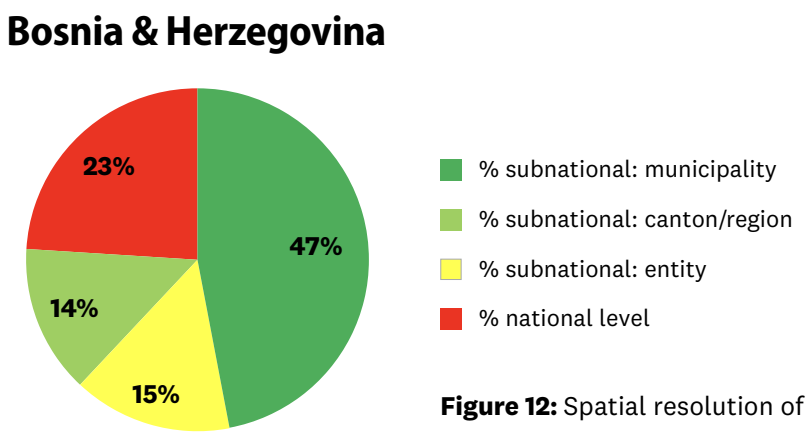

Figure 12: Spatial resolution of the INFORM-BiH dataset

8. Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the presented findings of INFORM-BiH, primarily the spatial risk patterns and drivers of risk. The recommendations highlight potential entry points for DRM across BiH at a broad, systemic level. They thereby primarily aim to support risk-informed decision-making by national- and entity-level stakeholders across sectors.

Structural and technical options

- **Invest in infrastructure:** Upgrading and disaster-proofing critical infrastructure, such as road networks and healthcare facilities, can substantially increase coping capacities by ensuring the continuity of essential services during and after disasters, especially in rural regions.
- **Impact-based early warning:** The high hazard exposure across BiH highlights the need for effective early warning systems to protect communities. These systems should, however, incorporate information on expected impacts, not just on hazards. This allows for better responses by citizens and authorities.

Social options

- **Communication and awareness-raising:** Disseminating the INFORM-BiH results, such as the risk maps, to relevant target groups can assist in raising awareness among authorities and citizens, and in promoting increased preparedness, especially in high-risk regions.

Institutional options

- **Risk-informed planning:** Integrating risk maps into urban planning can help identify and designate no-build zones in high-risk areas, thereby significantly reducing exposure. Where possible, vulnerability factors (such as the susceptibility of buildings or infrastructure) should be included to plan beyond hazard exposure.
- **Strengthen transboundary risk governance:** Many of the highest-risk areas are located in border regions. This highlights the importance of cooperation mechanisms with neighbouring countries to jointly prepare for and respond to disasters.
- **Alignment with existing DRM frameworks:** As a neighbour of the European Union and a candidate for accession, BiH can leverage transnational preparedness frameworks that have already proven reliable in other countries. The development of a risk preparedness plan for the electricity sector in BiH, which is in line with EU regulations, can serve as a model for enhancing preparedness in other sectors in BiH.
- **Strengthen local authorities and promote local initiatives:** The severity and drivers of risk differ significantly across regions in BiH, so national- or entity-level interventions are unlikely to be most effective. Municipal authorities therefore need sufficient resources to address risks locally. Good practice examples such as the vaccination campaign in the Bosnia-Podrinje Canton or the economic boost in Ravno demonstrate that risks can be successfully reduced through local initiatives.

Ecosystem-based options

- **Wetland conservation:** Enhanced natural water storage and groundwater recharge help ecosystems and communities cope with prolonged droughts and wildfire risk. At the same time, healthy wetlands provide livelihood opportunities through fisheries, eco-tourism and small-scale agriculture, thereby reducing economic vulnerabilities.
- **Floodplain restoration combined with levees:** This provides increased water retention while protecting settlements and critical infrastructure from floods. Restored floodplains can also sustain agriculture, turning flood-prone areas into productive landscapes and providing income opportunities.
- **Revegetation of unstable slopes:** This improves soil stability and reduces erosion and sediment loads, thereby mitigating landslide risks. These interventions can be linked to agroforestry, sustainable forestry and the development of income opportunities based on non-timber forest products, supporting livelihood diversification and long-term economic security for vulnerable municipalities.

Data and information

- **Increase risk data availability and quality:** Making more data (publicly) available, for example related to the humanitarian and DRR-related indicators of the Sendai Framework Monitor and to the UNDRR DesInventar platform, can extend the scope of INFORM-BiH. Data quality can be improved through new data collection efforts, notably for indicators that still rely on information from the 2013 national census. An updated census could incorporate risk information and streamline data collection across entities.
- **Track risks across time:** The INFORM-BiH results are not static but require regular updating to identify trends and monitor progress in reducing risk levels. Besides, INFORM-BiH can be enhanced by integrating additional hazards, such as human-induced hazards (e.g., minefields) and those that are likely to become more relevant in the future, for instance due to climate change.
- **Maintaining INFORM-BiH:** As INFORM subnational models are characterized by local ownership, INFORM-BiH requires local actors to maintain and advance the model in the future. They could be from the national government, international organizations such as the United Nations in BiH, or regional coalitions, such as the Network of Associations of Local Authorities of South-East Europe (NALAS).

Appendix – risk index results

INFORM RISK
SUBNATIONAL
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Index scores rank from 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest). Classification (very low to very high) based on Gamma distribution.

Entity	Municipality	HAZARD EXPOSURE	Socioeconomic Vulnerability	Vulnerable Groups	VULNERABILITY	Institutional	Infrastructure	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	INFORM RISK	RISK CLASS	Rank
Brčko	Brčko District	6.5	7.9	1.9	5.7	3.3	5.5	4.5	5.5	Medium	33
FBiH	Banovići	3.6	6.9	5.1	6.1	3.3	5.5	4.5	4.6	Very Low	116
FBiH	Bihać	7.3	6.8	7.7	7.3	3.3	7.6	5.9	6.8	Very High	1
FBiH	Bosanska Krupa	6.8	6.8	7.8	7.3	3.3	6.3	5.0	6.3	Very High	3
FBiH	Bosanski Petrovac	3.3	6.7	3.7	5.4	3.3	7.3	5.7	4.7	Low	109
FBiH	Bosansko Grahovo	2.5	6.0	3.4	4.8	3.3	8.3	6.4	4.3	Very Low	130
FBiH	Breza	4.2	6.3	4.6	5.5	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.6	Very Low	116
FBiH	Bugojno	4.8	6.5	6.1	6.3	3.3	6.6	5.2	5.4	Medium	39
FBiH	Busovača	6.1	6.5	5.3	5.9	3.3	3.9	3.6	5.1	Low	77
FBiH	Bužim	4.5	6.9	3.1	5.3	3.3	7.7	5.9	5.2	Medium	62
FBiH	Čapljina	6.6	6.2	7.1	6.7	3.3	1.6	2.5	4.8	Low	104
FBiH	Cazin	4.9	6.7	4.5	5.7	3.3	4.4	3.9	4.8	Low	104
FBiH	Čelić	3.8	7.1	5.1	6.2	3.3	5.5	4.5	4.7	Low	109
FBiH	Centar (Sarajevo)	5.6	6.4	6.5	6.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.9	Low	96
FBiH	Čitluk	4.1	6.2	3.3	4.9	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.9	Very Low	142
FBiH	Doboj Istok	4.9	7.0	5.1	6.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.7	Low	109
FBiH	Doboj Jug	4.3	6.4	4.6	5.6	3.3	2.4	2.9	4.1	Very Low	136
FBiH	Dobretići	3.7	6.4	3.8	5.2	3.3	4.3	3.8	4.2	Very Low	131
FBiH	Domaljevac-Šamac	4.9	7.0	3.5	5.5	3.3	5.8	4.7	5.0	Low	85
FBiH	Donji Vakuf	5.9	6.6	6.0	6.3	3.3	6.7	5.2	5.8	High	14
FBiH	Drvar	4.9	6.0	3.6	4.9	3.3	7.6	5.9	5.2	Medium	62
FBiH	Foča-Ustikolina	2.7	6.4	6.6	6.5	3.3	5.0	4.2	4.2	Very Low	131
FBiH	Fojnica	6.3	6.5	5.0	5.8	3.3	5.9	4.7	5.6	High	24
FBiH	Glamoč	2.6	6.0	3.6	4.9	3.3	7.6	5.9	4.2	Very Low	131
FBiH	Goražde	7.1	6.3	7.8	7.1	3.3	1.4	2.4	4.9	Low	96
FBiH	Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje	6.1	6.5	5.2	5.9	3.3	6.9	5.4	5.8	High	14
FBiH	Gračanica	5.4	6.9	6.1	6.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	5.0	Low	85
FBiH	Gradačac	5.2	6.9	5.6	6.3	3.3	5.3	4.4	5.2	Medium	62
FBiH	Grude	6.6	6.0	3.1	4.7	3.3	5.2	4.3	5.1	Low	77
FBiH	Hadžići	5.1	6.6	4.5	5.7	3.3	5.0	4.2	5.0	Low	85

Entity	Municipality	HAZARD EXPOSURE	Socioeconomic Vulnerability	Vulnerable Groups	VULNERABILITY	Institutional	Infrastructure	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	INFORM RISK	RISK CLASS	Rank
FBiH	Ilidža	5.4	6.4	7.2	6.8	3.3	2.3	2.8	4.7	Low	109
FBiH	Ilijaš	4.3	6.6	5.2	5.9	3.3	2.5	2.9	4.2	Very Low	131
FBiH	Jablanica	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	3.3	5.2	4.3	5.3	Medium	48
FBiH	Jajce	6.1	6.5	3.9	5.3	3.3	4.9	4.1	5.1	Low	77
FBiH	Kakanj	6.5	6.4	4.2	5.4	3.3	5.1	4.3	5.3	Medium	48
FBiH	Kalesija	4.2	7.0	4.8	6.0	3.3	5.0	4.2	4.7	Low	109
FBiH	Kiseljak	5.8	6.5	7.4	7.0	3.3	5.8	4.7	5.8	High	14
FBiH	Kladanj	5.2	6.9	4.9	6.0	3.3	5.8	4.7	5.3	Medium	48
FBiH	Ključ	5.9	6.7	3.5	5.3	3.3	7.4	5.7	5.6	High	24
FBiH	Konjic	7.1	6.2	6.4	6.3	3.3	4.4	3.9	5.6	High	24
FBiH	Kreševo	5.5	6.5	4.3	5.5	3.3	6.9	5.4	5.5	Medium	33
FBiH	Kupres (FBiH)	3.3	5.9	2.9	4.6	3.3	8.3	6.4	4.6	Very Low	116
FBiH	Livno	4.3	6.0	4.4	5.3	3.3	8.3	6.4	5.3	Medium	48
FBiH	Ljubuški	6.9	6.0	3.0	4.7	3.3	7.2	5.6	5.7	High	19
FBiH	Lukavac	5.2	6.9	5.9	6.4	3.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	Medium	62
FBiH	Maglaj	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.1	3.3	4.4	3.9	5.3	Medium	48
FBiH	Mostar	7.1	6.2	5.7	6.0	3.3	4.4	3.9	5.5	Medium	33
FBiH	Neum	4.1	6.2	3.2	4.9	3.3	2.8	3.1	4.0	Very Low	141
FBiH	Novi Grad (Sarajevo)	6.0	6.4	7.1	6.8	3.3	1.7	2.5	4.7	Low	109
FBiH	Novi Travnik	6.0	6.5	4.0	5.4	3.3	5.3	4.4	5.2	Medium	62
FBiH	Novo Sarajevo	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.5	3.3	1.7	2.5	4.6	Very Low	116
FBiH	Odžak	5.1	7.1	3.3	5.5	3.3	5.4	4.4	5.0	Low	85
FBiH	Olovo	4.9	6.3	4.8	5.6	3.3	5.7	4.6	5.0	Low	85
FBiH	Orašje	5.5	7.1	3.7	5.7	3.3	5.4	4.4	5.2	Medium	62
FBiH	Pale-Prača	3.5	6.3	6.8	6.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.2	Very Low	131
FBiH	Posušje	6.6	6.0	3.0	4.7	3.3	7.8	6.0	5.7	High	19
FBiH	Prozor-Rama	5.7	6.2	5.3	5.8	3.3	4.6	4.0	5.1	Low	77
FBiH	Ravno	4.9	6.1	2.6	4.6	3.3	4.1	3.7	4.4	Very Low	125
FBiH	Sanski Most	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.4	3.3	7.0	5.4	6.1	Very High	5
FBiH	Sapna	4.6	6.9	6.3	6.6	3.3	5.0	4.2	5.0	Low	85
FBiH	Široki Brijeg	6.8	6.0	3.2	4.8	3.3	5.8	4.7	5.4	Medium	39
FBiH	Srebrenik	4.8	6.9	5.6	6.3	3.3	4.5	3.9	4.9	Low	96
FBiH	Stari Grad (Sarajevo)	6.6	6.4	4.8	5.7	3.3	2.4	2.9	4.8	Low	104
FBiH	Stolac	5.2	6.2	3.4	5.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.5	Very Low	122
FBiH	Teočak	3.5	6.9	4.6	5.9	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.1	Very Low	136
FBiH	Tešanj	5.1	6.3	5.5	5.9	3.3	6.1	4.9	5.3	Medium	48
FBiH	Tomislavgrad	5.6	6.0	2.7	4.6	3.3	7.6	5.9	5.3	Medium	48
FBiH	Travnik	7.1	6.5	5.2	5.9	3.3	5.5	4.5	5.7	High	19

Entity	Municipality	HAZARD EXPOSURE	Socioeconomic Vulnerability	Vulnerable Groups	VULNERABILITY	Institutional	Infrastructure	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	INFORM RISK	RISK CLASS	Rank
FBiH	Trnovo (FBiH)	3.0	6.6	7.5	7.1	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.4	Very Low	125
FBiH	Tuzla	5.5	6.9	6.5	6.7	3.3	4.8	4.1	5.3	Medium	48
FBiH	Usora	5.1	6.3	4.4	5.4	3.3	6.1	4.9	5.1	Low	77
FBiH	Vareš	4.5	6.3	4.0	5.3	3.3	4.0	3.7	4.5	Very Low	122
FBiH	Velika Kladuša	5.0	6.8	5.3	6.1	3.3	5.8	4.7	5.2	Medium	62
FBiH	Visoko	5.8	6.4	4.9	5.7	3.3	5.7	4.6	5.3	Medium	48
FBiH	Vitez	5.2	6.5	4.2	5.5	3.3	6.9	5.4	5.4	Medium	39
FBiH	Vogošća	4.7	6.5	5.1	5.8	3.3	2.8	3.1	4.4	Very Low	125
FBiH	Zavidovići	5.7	6.4	4.5	5.5	3.3	6.7	5.2	5.5	Medium	33
FBiH	Zenica	7.1	6.4	7.5	7.0	3.3	4.8	4.1	5.9	High	12
FBiH	Žepče	6.1	6.3	4.2	5.3	3.3	5.6	4.6	5.3	Medium	48
FBiH	Živinice	6.0	6.9	5.9	6.4	3.3	4.8	4.1	5.4	Medium	39
RS	Banja Luka	7.0	7.2	5.4	6.4	3.3	4.4	3.9	5.6	High	24
RS	Berkovići	3.9	7.0	4.8	6.0	3.3	6.5	5.1	4.9	Low	96
RS	Bijeljina	6.5	7.4	5.3	6.5	3.3	4.1	3.7	5.4	Medium	39
RS	Bileća	3.7	7.2	6.2	6.7	3.3	6.5	5.1	5.0	Low	85
RS	Bratunac	7.1	7.1	4.4	5.9	3.3	6.6	5.2	6.0	High	9
RS	Brod	7.5	7.1	6.0	6.6	3.3	5.5	4.5	6.1	Very High	5
RS	Čajniče	4.0	7.2	5.0	6.2	3.3	4.5	3.9	4.6	Very Low	116
RS	Čelinac	4.6	7.2	6.7	7.0	3.3	5.9	4.7	5.3	Medium	48
RS	Derventa	4.3	7.0	4.9	6.1	3.3	5.4	4.4	4.9	Low	96
RS	Doboj	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.2	3.3	3.7	3.5	5.4	Medium	39
RS	Donji Žabar	3.0	7.1	4.2	5.8	3.3	7.7	5.9	4.7	Low	109
RS	Foča	6.3	7.5	7.2	7.4	3.3	3.8	3.6	5.5	Medium	33
RS	Gacko	3.3	7.2	7.0	7.1	3.3	7.6	5.9	5.2	Medium	62
RS	Gradiška	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.3	3.3	5.8	4.7	6.1	Very High	5
RS	Han Pijesak	3.8	7.1	4.8	6.1	3.3	6.2	4.9	4.8	Low	104
RS	Istočna Ilidža	3.8	7.3	7.2	7.3	3.3	1.3	2.4	4.1	Very Low	136
RS	Istočni Drvar	2.1	7.0	4.4	5.9	3.3	6.9	5.4	4.1	Very Low	136
RS	Istočni Mostar	2.6	7.2	3.8	5.8	3.3	8.0	6.2	4.5	Very Low	122
RS	Istočni Stari Grad	4.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	3.3	5.9	4.7	5.3	Medium	48
RS	Istočno Novo Sarajevo	4.6	7.2	4.8	6.1	3.3	2.9	3.1	4.4	Very Low	125
RS	Jezero	3.9	7.1	4.0	5.8	3.3	7.7	5.9	5.1	Low	77
RS	Kalinovik	4.0	7.4	5.4	6.5	3.3	6.9	5.4	5.2	Medium	62
RS	Kneževo	4.2	7.4	5.0	6.3	3.3	7.7	5.9	5.4	Medium	39
RS	Kostajnica	4.4	7.1	4.7	6.0	3.3	3.9	3.6	4.6	Very Low	116
RS	Kotor Varoš	5.0	7.1	4.8	6.1	3.3	7.5	5.8	5.6	High	24

Entity	Municipality	HAZARD EXPOSURE	Socioeconomic Vulnerability	Vulnerable Groups	VULNERABILITY	Institutional	Infrastructure	LACK OF COPING CAPACITY	INFORM RISK	RISK CLASS	Rank
RS	Kozarska Dubica	5.6	7.2	6.3	6.8	3.3	6.5	5.1	5.8	High	14
RS	Krupa na Uni	5.3	7.0	4.5	5.9	3.3	5.2	4.3	5.1	Low	77
RS	Kupres (RS - Blagaj)	1.6	7.0	4.5	5.9	3.3	9.2	7.2	4.1	Very Low	136
RS	Laktaši	6.5	7.1	4.6	6.0	3.3	6.2	4.9	5.8	High	14
RS	Ljubinje	3.3	7.5	7.1	7.3	3.3	6.6	5.2	5.0	Low	85
RS	Lopare	5.3	7.1	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.9	4.7	5.6	High	24
RS	Milići	6.0	7.1	4.6	6.0	3.3	4.5	3.9	5.2	Medium	62
RS	Modriča	5.8	7.2	5.7	6.5	3.3	5.0	4.2	5.4	Medium	39
RS	Mrkonjić Grad	4.3	7.1	5.0	6.2	3.3	7.0	5.4	5.2	Medium	62
RS	Nevesinje	4.5	7.3	4.7	6.2	3.3	5.5	4.5	5.0	Low	85
RS	Novi Grad	5.7	7.2	7.3	7.3	3.3	6.5	5.1	6.0	High	9
RS	Novo Goražde	5.9	7.2	4.3	5.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	4.9	Low	96
RS	Osmaci	4.3	7.2	4.1	5.9	3.3	5.5	4.5	4.9	Low	96
RS	Oštra Luka	4.2	7.0	5.5	6.3	3.3	6.7	5.2	5.2	Medium	62
RS	Pale	4.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	3.3	6.3	5.0	5.3	Medium	48
RS	Pelagićevo	6.3	7.1	4.6	6.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	5.0	Low	85
RS	Petrovac	2.2	7.1	4.7	6.0	3.3	4.4	3.9	3.7	Very Low	143
RS	Petrovo	4.2	7.1	5.9	6.5	3.3	2.8	3.1	4.4	Very Low	125
RS	Prijedor	6.5	7.2	5.6	6.5	3.3	4.9	4.1	5.6	High	24
RS	Prnjavor	4.6	7.1	4.8	6.1	3.3	6.4	5.0	5.2	Medium	62
RS	Ribnik	5.7	7.0	7.3	7.2	3.3	8.1	6.3	6.4	Very High	2
RS	Rogatica	7.0	7.2	5.1	6.3	3.3	6.6	5.2	6.1	Very High	5
RS	Rudo	5.7	7.5	6.4	7.0	3.3	5.7	4.6	5.7	High	19
RS	Šamac	4.0	7.1	4.9	6.1	3.3	5.4	4.4	4.8	Low	104
RS	Šekovići	4.2	7.1	5.0	6.2	3.3	6.1	4.9	5.0	Low	85
RS	Šipovo	4.1	7.2	6.7	7.0	3.3	7.5	5.8	5.5	Medium	33
RS	Sokolac	5.8	7.3	7.2	7.3	3.3	4.8	4.1	5.6	High	24
RS	Srbac	6.5	7.2	4.8	6.1	3.3	7.8	6.0	6.2	Very High	4
RS	Srebrenica	5.9	7.2	4.4	6.0	3.3	4.9	4.1	5.3	Medium	48
RS	Stanari	6.3	7.1	5.1	6.2	3.3	3.7	3.5	5.2	Medium	62
RS	Teslić	4.8	7.1	5.4	6.3	3.3	8.0	6.2	5.7	High	19
RS	Trebinje	5.8	7.3	4.8	6.2	3.3	4.2	3.8	5.2	Medium	62
RS	Trnovo (RS)	4.3	7.6	7.1	7.4	3.3	6.9	5.4	5.6	High	24
RS	Ugljevik	5.1	7.4	5.7	6.6	3.3	4.7	4.0	5.1	Low	77
RS	Višegrad	6.5	7.5	5.3	6.5	3.3	6.0	4.8	5.9	High	12
RS	Vlasenica	5.0	7.1	6.4	6.8	3.3	5.7	4.6	5.4	Medium	39
RS	Vukosavlje	6.3	7.1	4.4	5.9	3.3	7.3	5.7	6.0	High	9
RS	Zvornik	5.5	7.2	5.1	6.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	4.9	Low	96

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Authors
Dominic Sett[1], Nico Fricke[1], Nandini Das[1], Andrea Ortiz Vargas[1], Karl-Heinz Gaudry Sada[2], Simone Sandholz[1]

[1] United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
[2] Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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Annex
A methodological Annex is available, comprising a detailed description of the INFORM subnational risk index methodology applied for this research and respective data sources (https://unu.edu/publication/inform-subnational-risk-index-bosnia-and-herzegovina-findings-natural-hazard-exposure)

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