# Rural livelihoods and climate change adaptation in laggard transitional economies - A case from Bosnia and Herzegovina

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#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

- 1. Supplementary note: Study area
- 2. Supplementary figures
- 3. Supplementary tables
- 4. Appendix Household questionnaire

## 1. Study area (Appendix to section 2 in the paper)

The **lowland region** (**north**) encompasses the area of so-called Peripannonian Bosnia in the northern part of the country. This area, located in humid continental climate, is dominated by plains, with the appearance of hilly terrains towards the south, where the altitude gradually increases in transition to the central, hilly-mountainous region. More than 60% of the total population in BH lives in this region, making it the most populated region in the country. Agriculture is a significant part of livelihoods for many households, except for a few larger cities and business centers. Geographical and climatic conditions in this area are suitable for various types of agricultural production. The bulk of the country's crop production is located in the fertile plains along the dense network of rivers, most of which is maize, other cereals and legumes (soybean), while the significant part of dairy and meat production, together with the complementary pastures and fodder production are carried out in the more hilly areas. Heavy soils, which require drainage to be productive, the increasing frequency of floods, droughts and other extreme weather events are main physically limiting factors of agricultural production in this region.

The hilly-mountainous region (central) covers two thirds of the total territory of BH. It is composed of a mountain chain of the Dinaric Alps, which stretches from the north-west to the east and the southeast of BH. It is geographically made up of the region of central Bosnia, together with the so-called high (tall) karst areas in the northwest and south-east. This region is rich in natural resources, especially water, coal and ores. The high mountain areas are mostly covered by forests or barren and sparsely populated. The terrain is mostly rugged, most of the land is on smaller or higher slopes, and the land is predominantly eroded, shallow and less fertile. This significantly limits agricultural production, the use of mechanization and the choice of crops. Areas above 800 m asl are mostly unsuitable for crop production due to harsh climatic conditions. In this part of BH, larger rivers have formed valleys inhabited by the largest part of the population of this area. In these valleys, the climate conditions are similar to the continental climate of the northern BH. Some of these areas are also the largest economic and industrial centers in BH, including the capital, Sarajevo. Livestock production (dairy and beef, sheep) is dominant in this area, while fruit (apple, pear, raspberry) and vegetable (potato) production are also traditionally represented.

The **Mediterranean region** (south) is located at the southern part of BH and covers most of the geographical area of Herzegovina. This is the smallest of researched regions, but unique in its natural, climatic and geographical characteristics. It is mostly a karst area in the hinterland of the Adriatic Sea,

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which gradually increases in altitude towards the Dinaric Alps in the north. By altitude, this region is divided into the area of low Herzegovina (up to 700 m) and high Herzegovina (over 700 m). Long, dry and hot summers, mild autumn and spring with occasional rain and short winters with long rainy periods are the main characteristics of the Mediterranean climate in low Herzegovina. The areas on a higher altitude are more temperate, but still relatively mild compared to the climate in the rest of the country. The most populated and the most fertile areas are found in the south of this region, located in the several fertile karst fields ("polje"). Outside of these areas lies the karst landscape, with its unique surface and subsurface features, like sinkholes, vertical shafts, sinking rivers and streams, complex underground drainage systems and caves. These areas are poorly populated and do not have significant potential for any kind of production, as they are mostly eroded or barren, with sparse vegetation. The natural resources of this region are modest, and the most important is the hydroenergy potential of its rivers and aquifers, on which a significant number of hydroelectric power plants have been built. Traditionally, this is an agricultural region and the climatic conditions are favorable for many different crops, most notably vegetables, such as potato, tomato, pepper and lettuce. Mediterranean fruits, such as citruses, peach, cherry, fig and pomegranate, are also common. The significant areas of the south are under vineyards, while the production of continental fruit (apple, pear, plum) is dominant in the areas with higher altitude and more temperate climate. Livestock production is mainly low-input and in a constant decline. Limited land resources of the karst and access to irrigation water in some areas are the main constraints of agricultural production.

## 2. Supplementary figures

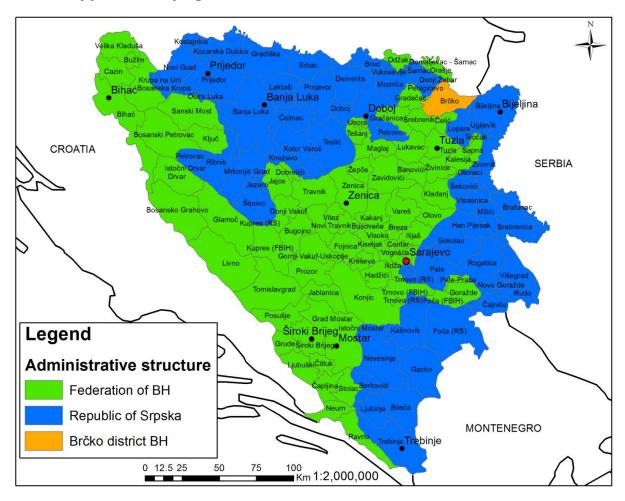


Figure S1. Administrative map of Bosnia and Herzegovina

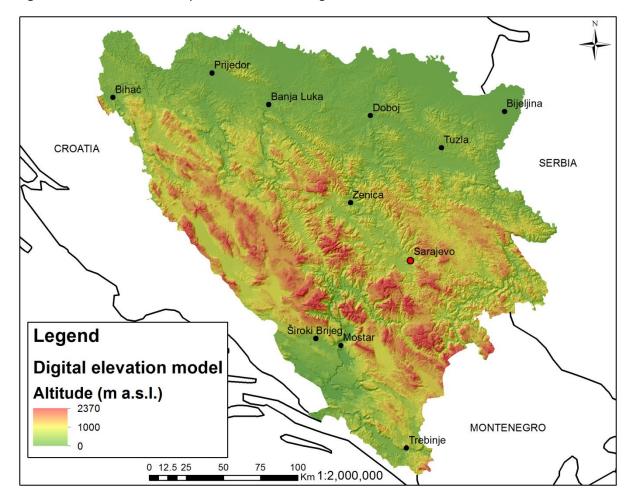


Figure S2. Digital elevation model (DEM) of Bosnia and Herzegovina

## 3. Supplementary tables

**Table S1.** Crops and plant-derived products produced on farm, degree of their subsistence and sales via different market outlets (relative, per farm, by location, based on estimations made by survey respondents)

Crops and plant- derived products	Produced by households within the region (%)	Consumed on farm (%)	Sold on the market (%)	Sold directly (%)	
	Nort	h			
Barley	20.0	44.3	55.7	0.0	
Maize	77.1	29.4	60.6	10.0	
Soybean	54.3	14.7	80.5	4.7	
Tobacco	74.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	
Watermelon	5.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	
Wheat	97.1	16.2	80.0	3.8	
Blackberry	2.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	
Oat	2.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	
	Centi	al			
Apple	27.3	26.4	10.0	63.6	
Barley	6.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Beans	9.1	3.3	66.7	30.0	
Blackberry	3.0	5.0	95.0	0.0	
Cabbage	6.1	1.0	50.0	49.0	
Cherry	3.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Cucumber	6.1	0.0	85.0	15.0	
Hazelnut	3.0	10.0	0.0	90.0	
Maize	21.2	78.6	14.3	7.1	
Oat	3.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Pear	15.2	10.0	18.0	72.0	
Peppers	6.1	12.5	0.0	87.5	
Plum	15.2	11.4	40.0	48.6	
Potato	30.3	18.2	10.0	71.8	
Raspberry	30.3	3.3	95.2	1.5	
Rye	3.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Lettuce	3.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	
Seedlings	6.1	7.5	45.0	47.5	
Sour cherry	3.0	30.0	50.0	20.0	
Tomato	15.2	9.0	32.0	59.0	
Walnut	6.1	10.0	0.0	90.0	
Wheat	18.2	68.3	16.7	15.0	
Jam	6.1	27.5	0.0	72.5	
Marigold - dried	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Pear juice	3.0	15.0	0.0	85.0	
Apple juice	6.1	12.5	0.0	87.5	

South							
Apple	8.3	20.0	50.0	30.0			
Apricot	5.6	1.0	99.0	0.0			
Beans	16.7	2.5	63.8	33.7			
Cabbage	19.4	5.9	14.3	79.9			
Carrot	2.8	1.0	0.0	99.0			
Cherry	11.1	8.8	47.0	44.3			
Cucumber	2.8	2.0	0.0	98.0			
Aubergine	2.8	1.0	99.0	0.0			
Fig	2.8	5.0	0.0	95.0			
Grapes	13.9	1.4	49.6	49.0			
Nectarine	5.6	1.0	99.0	0.0			
Onion	47.2	4.9	42.1	53.1			
Peach	16.7	1.7	41.3	57.0			
Peppers	30.6	2.6	33.4	64.0			
Plum	16.7	8.7	58.0	33.3			
Potato	44.4	7.5	46.5	46.0			
Lettuce	5.6	1.0	0.0	99.0			
Spinach	2.8	5.0	95.0	0.0			
Strawberry	25.0	2.3	20.8	76.9			
Tomato	38.9	1.9	58.6	39.5			
Tomato	38.9	1.9	58.6	39.5			

**Table S2.** Livestock and livestock-derived products produced on farm, degree of their subsistence and sales via different market outlets (relative, per farm, based on estimations made by survey respondents)

Livestock-derived products	Produced by households within the region (%)	Consumed on farm (%)	Sold on the market (%)	Sold directly (%)		
	Nort	h				
Chicken meat	5.7	0.0	100.0	0.0		
Beef	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0		
Eggs	68.6	40.2	0.0	60.2		
Milk	22.9	13.8	76.3	10.0		
Pork	65.7	34.3	2.2	63.5		
Lamb	5.7	40.0	0.0	60.0		
Central						
Honey	12.1	18.8	0.0	81.3		
Eggs	39.4	86.2	0.0	13.8		
Milk	60.6	16.4	47.8	35.9		
Cheese	33.3	31.8	8.2	60.0		
Dairy products	6.1	2.5	0.0	97.5		
Beef	12.1	30.0	25.0	45.0		

Calves	6.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	
Veal	3.0	5.0	0.0	95.0	
Goat milk	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Kids	6.1	50.0	0.0	50.0	
Pork	3.0	70.0	0.0	30.0	
Lamb	30.3	35.5	5.0	59.5	
Mutton	6.1	10.0	20.0	70.0	
South					
Eggs	5.6	65.0	0.0	35.0	
Honey	13.9	5.0	21.0	74.0	
Milk	27.8	24.0	24.0	52.0	
Quail eggs	2.8	10.0	0.0	90.0	
Lamb	5.6	7.5	0.0	92.5	
Kid meat	2.8	30.0	0.0	70.0	

# Appendix S1. Household questionnaire

Interv	iewer:	Region/Plac	ce:	N	lumber:		
		VALUES AND	NORMS				
1.	How long do you own this	farm? year	s				
2.	How have you acquired it?	? Bought Inherited					
3.	If inherited, how long is th	e farm owned by yo	our family/kin? _	years			
4.	Are you happy with the i	independence and s	self-reliance whi	ch you achieve by	working on		
	your farm, or would you	rather change it fo	or a stable and	equally/better paid	l work as an		
	employee somewhere else	?					
	a) Yes, I am happy b) I	would be happier so	mewhere else	c) Not sure			
5.	Are you planning one of y	our children to be the	he successor of y	our farm? Would	you be happy		
	if one of your children/close relatives continue the farm tradition? Yes No						
		ASSET	'S				
Natura	al capital						
1.	Farm size:	, under lease_					
2.	Area under crops:						
3.	Meadows, pastures:						
4.	Other (forest, lake, unprod	luctive, etc.):		<del></del>			
5.	Is the farm land fragmente	d a) Yes b) No					
6.	Soil fertility (in general):	a) Low b) Medium	n c) High				
7.	Access to irrigation water:	a) No b) Yes - Riv	er/lake, Well				
8.	Crop yields (t/ha):						
	Crop	This year	Last year	Max yield			
	1. 2.						
	3.						
	4. 5.						
	<i>J</i> .	I					
9.	Agricultural practice: Mon	oculture Crop ro	tation				
10	. Percentage (area) of fallow	vs					
11.	. How long the fallows have	en't been used	years				
12	. What is present on fallows	3					
13	Are they used for grazing?	•					

14	4. Reason why under fallow
Physic	ical capital
1.	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
	age):
6.	
	one):
7.	. Irrigated area (% of total arable land):
8.	. Tools for other on-farm or off-farm activities (if applicable):
Ците	an capital
Tullia 1.	
2.	
3.	-
4.	
5.	
	15-16-university, 16+ higher): 1234567
6.	
7.	
Finan	ncial capital
1.	. Main source of income: Agriculture Other:
2.	. Area utilized for agricultural production (crops, meadows, pastures):
3.	. Number of livestock: Cattle; Sheep; Pig; Poultry;
	Other
4.	. Where does your livestock graze? a) own pastures b) own homestead c) communal pastures
	d) other:
5.	. Do you receive any subsidies for your production?

6.	Does any household member has a job outside agriculture?:
	If yes, it it: On farm (and what)
	Off farm
7.	Any HH member(s) that lives in other area or abroad which contributes to the household?
	If yes, are they living: a) in other rural area b) urban area c) abroad
8.	Average yearly household income (approx.):
9.	How would you roughly distribute your income per these categories:
	Agriculture%
	Job on farm outside agriculture%
	Job outside of farm%
	Remittances%
	Other (pension, aid, etc.)%
Social	capital
1.	Access to information: TV, Internet, Phone, Radio
2.	Are you a member of any social organization (political, business, cooperative, trade, religious,
	cultural):
	If yes, do you have any benefit from this organization (knowledge, income, friendship,
	spiritual,
	other):
3.	Do you have access to any agricultural extension service (public extension, NGO,
	cooperative, other)?
4.	Are you using agricultural extension services? How often are you using their services?
5.	Do you have trust in the national government? (1- lowest – 5 highest) 1 2 3 4 5
6.	What about the local government? (1- lowest – 5 highest)  1 2 3 4 5
7.	How do you get on with your neighbors?
8.	If some local problem or issue arises, do you think you and your neighbors would join your
	forces in order to overcome it?
9.	Do you think your community could bring change and improve their lives if they all group

together and try to do something?

### CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION

3. Have you noticed any change in annual air temperatures since you started with agricultural

1. Do you believe the climate is changing? Yes No

2. Do you think climate change is mainly human induced? Yes No

	production	on?							
	Yes No								
	If yes, is	it becoming:	Warmer Co	older					
4.	Have yo	· ·	change in an	nnual precipitation	since you start	ed with working in			
	Yes No	)							
	If yes, is	it: Higher	Lower						
5.	Yes No		-	asonal rainfall patter	ns (during the v	regetation season)			
6.	Have you events?	u experienced a	a loss of yield	d, income, or total c	crop failure cau	sed by any of these			
Event		Very often	often	sometimes	rarely	Never			
Drougl									
	ogging								
Flood Early a frost	utumn								
	oring frost								
Hail									
Other_									
Ye	s No (if	•	nges on the far	rm in order to avoid	damage caused	by these events?			

8. Have you considered or implemented any of these measures?

	Have you	Have you implemented	Source of information	Has any neighbor	Have you	If no, why?	If yes, what are the
	heard	this	1- Extensio	or	invested	I- Lack of knowledge	outcomes?
	this			invested	measure	2- Lack of	1- Increase
	measure?	1- Yes		in this			
Measure		2- No		measure?	1- Yes	3- Lack of	2- No
	1- Yes		Neighbor			labor	benefit
			5- Relative	1- Yes		4- Too risky	3- Worse
			Literatur	2- No			than
			a			convinced	before
			7- other			in benefits	
Change of crop							
Change of crop variety							
Drought resistant crops							
Reduced tillage							
No-till							
Change in sowing/planting							
dates							
Fertilization (synthetic +							
manures)							
Incorporation of crop residues							
Use of cover crops							
10. Irrigation							

11. Drainage

14. Greenhouse15. Crop insurance

<sup>12.</sup> Erosion prevention

<sup>13.</sup> Anti-hail nets

## 9. Have you considered or implemented any of these measures?

Measure	1-2-	Ye s No	2- 3- 4-	•	income 2- No benefit
			6-	in benefits other	before
1. Reduce the number of					
livestock (if engaged in					
livestock production)					
2. Change from crop production					
to livestock (if not engaged in					
livestock production)					
3. Buy crop insurance					
4. Rent out your land					
5. Work on another farm					
6. Find off-farm job					
7. Migrate to urban area in					
search for job					
8. Migrate to another country					
Others					

#### DETERMINANTS OF LIVELIHOOD DIVERSIFICATION AND ADAPTATION

1.	Are the househol	ld members eng	gaged in their	r curre	nt activities b	because of:				
	a) the necessity	(did not have a	any other opt	tion) o	r					
	b) by their own	choice?								
	,									
2.	How many production?		members	are	full-time	engaged	in	agricultural		
3.	Are you doing ev	verything by yo	ourself, or so	metim	es you hire s	someone for	r spec	rific activities,		
	like tillage, harve				•		•	·		
	inc unage, nai ve	est, mowing, sin	epiteras for i	nvesto	ck, ctc					
4.	Are you paying exchange?	them for their	r services,	or hav	e you estab	lished some	e diff	ferent way of		
5.	Do you have the opportunity/have you considered to work on other farms beside yours?									
	Yes No		•							
6.	Do you have the	opportunity/ha	ve you consi	idered	to find anoth	er job some	where	e else?		
	Yes No									
7.	What factors decide your choice of crops/livestock? (own consumption, market, subsidies,									
	agroecological conditions, other)?									
		Very high	High	N	/Iedium	Low		Very low		
	Own									
	consumption									
	Market									
	Subsidies Agroecological									
	conditions									
	Other									

- 8. In the recent time, what did you accomplish with the current choices of your household:
  - a) profit from the current production, increasing your wellbeing
  - b) just covered your expenses
  - c) lost money and become poorer

9. How do you use your eventual incomes? Have you invested in something, like

	Significant	Some	None
purchasing more land			
investment in the current or new production			
infrastructure			
education			
memberships in some organizations			
personal comfort			
leisure and hobbies			
other			

L	Office							
10.	Have you (considered) to purchase more land to increase your production? Yes No  Explain the reason for  both							
11.	In case you would like to purchase more land in your community, do you think it would be easy to find someone to sell it? Yes No, explain why							
12.	If you were faced with some event which lead you to the loss of your capital (drought, flood,							
	loss of job, market failure, etc.), how did you cope with it?							
	d) Used the savings to recover							
	e) Sold the assets (land, livestock, house, other material valuables) to recover							
	f) Received aid from the local/regional government							
	g) Other							
13.	How would you rate the subsidies you are receiving for agricultural production? $\boxed{1\  \ 2\  \ 3\  \ 4}$ How would you characterize them in one sentence?							
14.	Do you have access to loans? Yes No							
5.	How well informed are you about such possibilities? 1 2 3 4 5							
16.	Did you ever take a loan, or have you considered taking a loan in order to invest in your							
	current production or start with the new one? Yes No							
	In both cases, state							
	why							
17.	Do you have access to local/distant markets? How satisfied are you with them (access and							
	prices)?							
	Access 1 2 3 4 5							
	Prices 1 2 3 4 5							

1 2 3 4 5

18. What are your farm products and how do you use th
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Products	Min price	Avg price	Max price	Consumed on farm (%)	Sold to market (%)	Sold directly(%)

19.	How satisfied are you with the infrastructure in your community	1	2	3	4	5

20. Where do you buy your seeding materials, fertilizers and pesticides?

	In your community	In the nearby town	Not available nearby
Seed material			
Fertilizers			
Pesticides			

22. What do you think is the biggest obstacle when it comes to your wellbeing and future?

	Highest	High	Medium	Low	Lowest
1. Political instability in the country					
2. Weak and inadequate agrarian policy					
3. Market access and purchase prices					
4. Weak infrastructure in your community					
5. Climate change and its effect on agriculture					
What is the main challenge (presented 1-5, 6-					
other, explain)					

23. What do you think might help you, in addition to what is mentioned here, to achieve your goals and increase your wellbeing?