

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA  
FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA  
UNA-SANA CANTON  
CAZIN**



**STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
CAZIN MUNICIPALITY  
from 2005 to 2010**

**Cazin, June 2004**

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as its neighbour countries, have been involved in the transition that led to sudden production collapse, market disrupt, irrational use of resources, increase of unemployment and various social problems. Cazin Municipality was among the territories facing such social and economic issues resulting in higher need for taking certain actual improvement steps or, in other words, for developing high quality programs aimed at either resolving or diminishing above indicated problems.

However, the steps needed are not in the context of individual political activities or individual political options, but more in the context of adjusted interests and desires of all Cazin Municipality subjects and, as such, are illustrated in the document entitled Cazin Municipality Strategic Development Plan for period from 2005 to 2010.

## 1.1. Importance of Strategic Development Plan

Generally speaking, planning is one of major and basic forms of coordination of various interests and subject in certain area. Therefore, the main studying points in this paper refer to key elements substantially affecting overall social and economic development, rational use of resources, regional organization and systematization.

Therefore, planning implies a steady process following political, technical, technological, legal, economical and cultural changes as real indicators of all key elements involved in social and economic development, or, in other words, as assessment of actual possibilities for the use of available resources and other merits as well. In the same regard, major importance of this document is to provide, through overall analysis, quality basis for finding the most rational short and long term solutions for Cazin Municipalities social and economic development issues, as well as to adjust development controversies between local and regional interests and in the same time establish principle of rational use of natural and other resources. From practical standpoint, following criteria with related precise explanations must be verified in a local community, such as:

- rational use of regional and economic resources,
- proportional, balanced development of the Municipality as a whole in order to reduce living standard differences among local communities,
- infrastructure network reinforcement and adjustment to population and economy needs,
- promotion and protection of environment, as well as of cultural and historical municipality values.

Legal basis for issuing this planning-related document is Clause 10, Item 2 of the Law on Local Self Management (Official Gazette of Una-Sana Canton, 5/97, 1/98, 2/00 and 7/01), according to which local population needs in fields of education, employment, social and environment protection, culture, sport, etc. are responsibilities of a municipality. In addition, according to Clause 28, Item 5 of the same Law, Municipality Council is authorized for issuing development programs for certain operation fields, while according to Clause 18, Item 1 of the Statute of Cazin Municipality (Official Gazette of Cazin Municipality, 2/02), the Municipality is responsible for issuing development plans and related documents.

## **1.2. Strategic Development Plan Elaboration Methods**

Development strategy for Cazin Municipality stems from the activities of local government authorities (Board for Planning and Development of Cazin Municipality), as well as OSCE – Democratization Department representatives and other various institutions, individuals and organizations that mostly contributed to data collecting and analysis.

Primary aim of this document is to clearly point out and identify strategic guidelines for future development of this local community.

In the same regard, on the conference 26 July 2003, Cazin Municipality Council formed the Board for Planning and Development with 8 members appointed from legislative government and 7 members from executive government, entrepreneurs, local communities, associations and citizens appointed by the Municipality Mayor. On the conference, Municipality Council made final Conclusion entrusting the Mayor and the Board for Planning and Development to provide social-economic analysis of Cazin Municipality within 90 days. The aim of the analysis is to provide basis for creation of the Strategic Development Plan of Cazin Municipality for five-year period from 2005 to 2010, and subsequently deliver it to the Municipality Council for consideration and enactment.

First steps towards creation of social - economic analysis with SWOT analysis as its basis and assumption have been taken immediately after. SWOT analysis with consideration of geographic position, demographic movements, labour market situation, economy, agriculture, infrastructure, education situation, health and welfare protection, sport and culture, local management and all other related parameters provided information on advantages or strengths of Cazin Municipality, as well as its weaknesses, possibilities and threats. Finally, with regard to main criteria for defining the vision, to turn weaknesses to strengths and threats to opportunities both external and internal factors have been analyzed and provided definition of Cazin Municipality development vision as it follows:

**Cazin Municipality is to be developed into a medium-level municipality with strong small economy, productive agronomy, clean environment and efficient management.**

Cazin Municipality analysis had been duly finished and subsequently presented and discussed within the agenda on Municipality Council Conference held on 29 November 2003. Final result of rather long discussion followed by minor objections and suggestions, subsequently added to the analysis, was unanimous adoption of the Analysis.

On the same Conference, the Board for Planning and Development had been entrusted new assignment: to prepare the Board's and Council's Strategic Plan activity schedule for the next and propose it as item for the next Conference agenda.

Next Conference took place on 27 December 2003, when the proposed Schedule of activities had been unanimously accepted. Soon after, the Board for Planning and Development had started with required activities.

In order to gather all required information and increase involvement of as many relevant subjects as possible, a number of meetings with community representatives, companies, social institutions, various associations, non-government associations, etc. have been held. Canton Ministries and relevant state Institutes had also been contacted and in written asked to provide Development Plan Statements of former Cazin Municipality plans to be included into the current Cazin Municipality Development Plan.

Upon finalization of this phase and information gathering process, the Board formed 8 groups, each involved into certain field. Groups were comprised of the Planning and Development Board members and experts who, with their joint forces, issued supplements to Cazin Municipality Strategic development Plan.

Finally, strategic goals and directions of Cazin Municipality development for five-year period, form 2005 to 2010 have been identified on the basis of actions indicated above and thus, the development vision defined.

Providing generally broad analysis, Planning and Development Board defined the vision and proposed possible development programs and projects focused at realization of strategic goals, as well as measures and activities required for the strategy implementation and control.

## 2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 2.1. GEOGRAPHIC POSITION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

#### 2.1.1. Geographic position

Cazin Municipality is located in the north-west of Bosnia and Herzegovina or Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Municipality stands as a constituent part of Una-Sana Canton among other Canton municipalities, such as: Bihać, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Petrovac, Bužim, Ključ, Sanski Most, and Velika Kladuša.

Total are is 356 km<sup>2</sup> with population density of approximately 178 inhabitants per 1 km<sup>2</sup>.



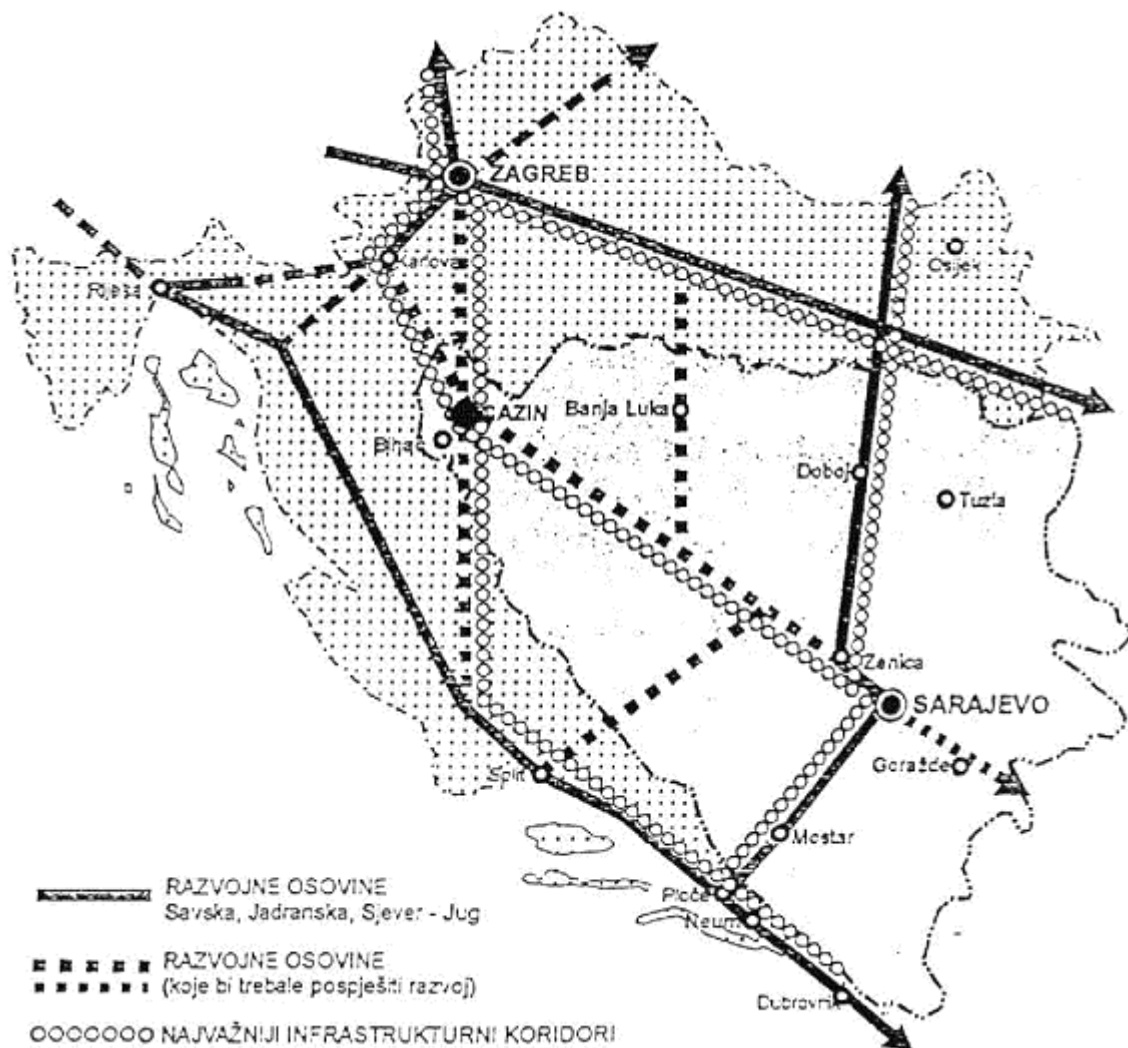
### 2.1.2. Geo-traffic Position

Current Una-Sana Canton territory appears as the connection between Sava and Adriatic development base, while in the future, it will appear as the territory of European north-south and northwest-southeast transport routes. As soon as the routes are realized and established, as soon as Pannonian Plain is linked with Adriatic and Western Europe with Near East through Una-Sana Canton and through Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Canton and Cazin Municipality as its constituent part will be in a position to satisfy their overall development ambitions.

The closeness of great Croatian Republic centers, National Park "Plitvička jezera", rivers like Korana and Una, and thermal water pools in Gata gives Cazin territory significant advantages, enabling it to come into multiple relations with neighbour and even broader areas, as well as to use them as instrument for intensifying its development processes and introducing appropriate use of resources, particularly in the field of hunting, historical and cultural heritage.

At the moment, main road M-4.2, 52 km long, plays major role since, through the place named Srbljani, it links Cazin Municipality with its Canton capital (Bihać) and other F BiH and RS cities on one side, and, on the other side, through the town named Velika Kladuša, it links it with neighbour Croatian Republic.

Among other traffic roads, it is necessary to point out the regional road which, through Stijena and Bosanska Krupa, links Cazin with RS territories, such as Bosanski Novi and Banja Luka. Of great regional importance is Cazin-Bužim road since, through Cazin, it links Bužim with the Canton capital.

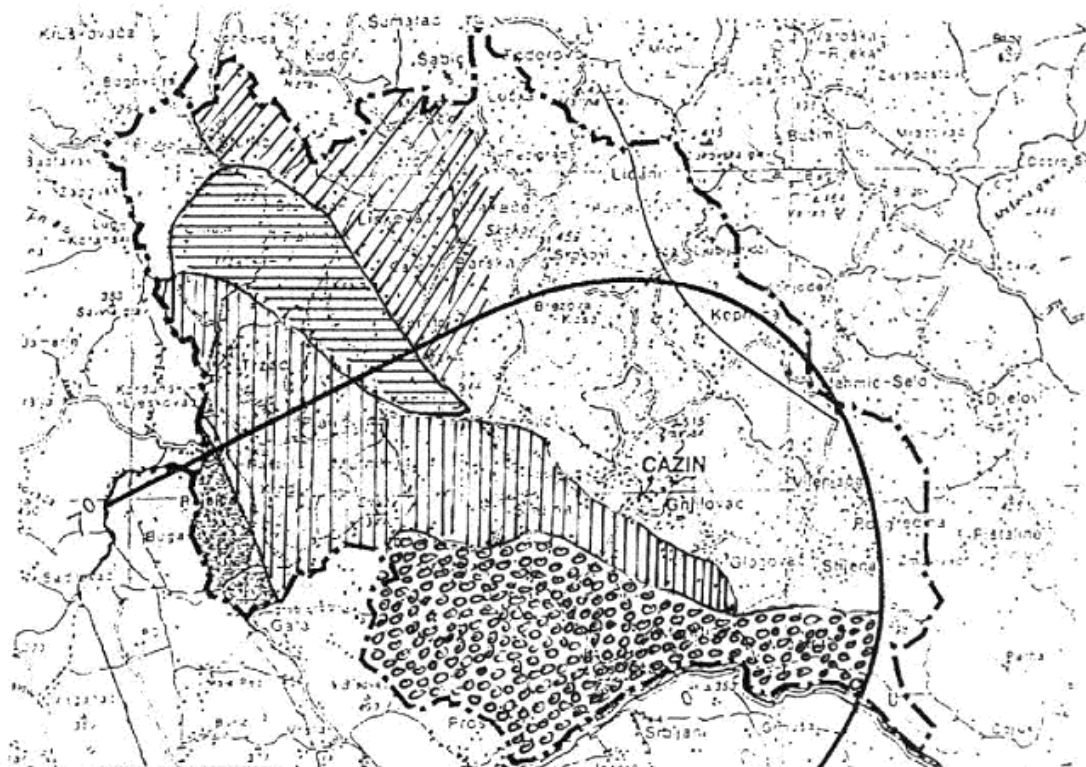


### 2.1.3 General Regional Features

From morphological point of view, this area belongs to Dinara Mountain zone. Providing its hydro graphic network, it is possible to divide the territory into two morphologic parts, south and north, with following dividing border: Tržačka Raštela – Mutnik – Cazin – Stijena.



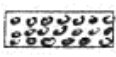

South morphologic part appears as continuation of the area named Lička and belongs to a group of partially rocky-ground areas. When taking a look above the area, we can see two lonely high hills: huge Velika Gomila (Hills 797 and 745) and a part of smaller Mala Gomila. The area is slightly inclined towards the plain named Toplice as right stream of Korana River. Regarding karst, the most frequent are round Karst valleys with abbeys as the most frequent underground karst erosion forms. The largest abyss is located at the old castle in place named Stijena, with Koprivska River (Horljava) going deep down into it. Certain smaller caves are located in smaller place named Šepići, as well as on the left side of Una River Canyon.

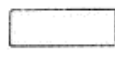
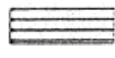
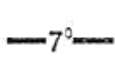



North geomorphologic part comprises larger area that, while spreading to the parts of the territory of Velika Kladuša and neighbour Croatian Republic, it transfers into the zone of Dinara mine mountain system. The area comprises a number of smaller torrent water flows. The area itself is slightly inclined towards the north of the Municipality and even further where most water flows are oriented to. North and northeast part is mostly made of low hills 300 to 400-meter high such as: Japić Hill in Cazina (510 m), Murat's Hill (518 m) and the highest Kudića Hill (522 m) as part of "Pečka Hills" – dominating area.



GEOLOŠKO - INŽINJERSKA

SEIZMIKA

-  TERCIJARNI KLASTITI I KREČNJACI
-  KVARTARNI ŠLJUNKOVI, PJEŠKOVI I ILOVAČE
-  MEZOZOJSKE KARBONATNE STIJENE I KLASTITI
-  PALEOZOJSKI ŠKRILJCI I SEDIMENTNE STIJENE

-  STABILNI TERENI
-  NESTABILNI TERENI
-  IZOLINIJA OSNOVNOG STEPENA SEIZMIČNOST
-  RASJEDI
-  GRANICA OPĆINE
-  GRANICA DRŽAVE



#### 2.1.4 Mineral Resources

Significant geologic stocks of plaster, tuff, quartz-sand, panelled limestone and other minerals are available on Cazin Municipality area.

Plaster sediments have been discovered on less than 1 km<sup>2</sup> area located in the northeast of the place named Siena. Geologic stocks are relatively large and as such provide conditions for further investigations, exact determination of industrial stocks and their future use in construction industry.

In addition, tuff zones in both vertical and lateral alternation with marl have been found as well. The zones are usually one-kilometer long and 500-meter broad. Samples from an area east of Track had been sent for industrial tests and resulted positively. Therefore, the tuff could be used for clinker production.

Quartz-sand zone has been registered north of Cain with level thickness ranging from 5 to 20 cm.

North of Cazin, next to the main road in place named Čoralići, there is a brick company with nearby brick clay deposits. However, brick clay deposits can also be found on other locations with significant geologic stocks.

Dolomite manufacture in Čoralići (Džehveruša) has been well known not only within Una-Sana Canton but outside its border as well. Apart from "Džehveruša" locality, there must be some other, less investigated deposits of dolomite geologic stocks on Cazin territory.

Cazin coal-basin spreads from Gnjilavac on the southeast up to Šturlić on the northwest. The coal-basin is about 20-kilometer- long and 6-kilometer-broad.

The coal from Cazin coal-basin is dark-brown coal with required thickness and quality on three separated localities, such as: Pjanići, Crnaja and Šturlić. The coal-level thickness in Pjanići locality is approximately 2 meters, in Crnaja 3 meters and in Šturlić even over 4.5 meters.

According to the data available, the coal from Cazin-Tržac basin belongs to a group of somewhat lower quality dark coals (dark-brown coals). Lower heating coal value is 13,593 kJ (3,245 kcal), with 30.75 percent moisture, 17.6 percent ash, and 2.90 percent sulfur. Providing the sulfur percentage, this dark-brown coal belongs to a group of higher quality coals.

Balance stocks of A+B+C1 categories on Pjanići and Crnaja localities have been investigated and calculated to 2,797,000 t, while out-balance C2 categories to 40,000,000 t of coal.

Limited investigations of thermal water springs in Tržačka Raštela resulted in discovery that the thermal waters are not aggressive thermal waters with temperatures higher in shallow zones.

### 2.1.5 Hydrographic Features

Main hydrographic features of Cazin Municipality include various river system densities, as well as a number of springs and river currents.

There are three water areas on this territory:

- water area of Una river with its main stream named Dobrenica,
- water area of Korana river with following main streams: Toplica, Mutnica, Crnaja, River Grahova, and
- water area of Glina river with main streams Rijeka, Mrcoljica and Pivnica.

All other water areas except Una are poor with water, particularly in summer. Apart from totally surface rivers, there is a number of underground streams subsequently appearing as new rivers or new streams. The most important underground river is Koprivska River (Horljava).

Underground rivers are of a great importance since they cover large area, are very close to their beneficiaries and are much cleaner than surface waters. According to the information presented, we can conclude that Cazin region is rich in underground waters providing water supply of 700 liters per second. Underground waters are usually extremely deep.

The largest river is River Una. Erosion expansion is somewhat broader towards Bihać, while on its direction towards Bosanska Krupa, it has formed marvelous canyon. Una stream here has a lot of rapids, small river islands, and a lot of sediments and dangerous whirlpools. There is only one short Una river stream on Cazin Municipality area named Dobrenica. It is 1.5 km long with its spring placed under and it springs under the steep side of erosion Karst expansions between Prošići and Ostrožac. Surrounding area is rather broad and flat with low woods and bushes all around.

Una canyon comprises numerous springs, particularly on its left side where the springs are said to derive from various underground Karst streams. The largest is located at Grmuša railway station and is assumed to be an underground stream of River Koprivska (Horljava).

Second largest river is River Korana flowing through the border with Croatian Republic. Korana belongs to a group of slower rivers, particularly at the end of its canyon built between two limestone planes known as Sadilovac and Bugar. Korana river bed is shallow and broad with many old and lifeless parts. River bed shallowness is mostly caused by high water level of underground waters, especially in cost areas, as well as poorly drained ground that negatively affects agriculture.

Similar situation is with agricultural grounds around rivers Mutnica and Toplica with low capacity river beds and very frequent floods.

The longest river in Cazin Municipality is 19.5-kilometer-long Mutnica. Mutnica derives from a stream and spring located in village named Vrelo, as well as from two other springs, such as Kamenica and so-called Black Spring located under the village named Osredak.

### **2.1.6 Timber Resources**

Taking into account low forests, bushes and bare rocky grounds, Cazin Municipality may be described as a territory mostly covered by wood areas. Immediately after agricultural areas and surfaces, woods cover the largest Municipality territory of about 25 percent.

Total area of woods and wood lands is about 10,090 ha (about 52 percent owned by public and 48 percent by private entities). The most frequent woods are hardwoods, low tuft oak woods, low beech and chestnut woods. Most woods are highly degraded low woods with small production facilities.

Regarding high natural woods, they are almost non-existent on the territory of Cazin Municipality, except artificially raised plantations combining softwoods and natural hardwoods. All other areas have no economic value and will be basis of future new afforest projects.

Apart from afforest of bare rocky grounds and woods devastated during the war period, the activities are focused at wood grow and protection by means of artificial reforest with appropriate indigenous timber sorts.

Planting and breeding of sweet chestnut with cultivated chestnut.

Two-year-old chestnut plants were brought from Italy (Firence region) in the beginning of 2001. After that, the plantation has been created, together with the base for further branch plantings. The planting processes have been continued in 2002 and 2003 and will continue in the future years as well.

First results were obvious already in autumn this year. First chestnuts are very satisfying, even two to three times larger than the sweet chestnuts and with much better taste. "Forest Breeding Institute" Cazin as part of Public Company "Una-Sana Forests" Bosanska Krupa is responsible for implementation of chestnut planting activities.

Private forests are under the authority of Relevant Canton Ministries.

Chestnut woods are of great importance for Cazin Municipality. The largest sweet chestnut area in Bosnia and Herzegovina is located in Cazin Municipality. An interesting related public event is the manifest called "CHESTNUT DAY" that has grown into a celebration event on the Canton level and which will surely contribute to market sale of this nut in various forms.

At the moment, chestnut woods are mostly combined with tuft oak, bitter oak, hornbeam, beech and other timber sorts, covering about 2,000 ha.

### **2.1.7. Special Natural Values**

Entire Municipality area, particularly Una River banks, offers plenty of marvelous natural landscapes with real natural rarities in places between. Una River phenomena, rich in flora and natural scenery, is an extreme natural value not of this area only, but even wider, standing out as natural wealth able to satisfy the highest international criteria for natural sights and beauties.

Una valley, with its attractive canyon, cleanliness, amazingly green water, plenty of rapids, whirlpools, sediments and islands, plenty of fish, pine and other rather rocky timber banks, offers wonderful holiday and recreation opportunities.

According to its flora, Una belongs to a group of rivers common in this area, with dominating various willow sorts. A special 25 to 30-meter-tall willow sort known as white willow (*Salix alba*) grows in the canyon located between Ostrožac and Bosanska Krupa. Other major willow sorts include brittle willow (*Salix fragilis*), bay willow (*Salix pentanika*), early willow (*Salix daphnoides* vill) and the like.

Besides willow, Una River vegetation comprises white and black poplar tree sorts (*Populus alba* and *Populus nigra*). However, original vegetation of Una includes up to 30-meter-tall black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and from 10 to 25-meter-tall white alder trees (*A. incana*). Alder trees are important since they grant protection on poorly fertile grounds surrounding hill and mountain rivers.

What makes Una an exceptional river are its sediment and biodynamic features as one of the rarest natural world's phenomena. Una is rich in various, even fantastic sediment forms. However, in order to ensure existence and reproduction of such sediments, it is necessary to ensure the following: natural flow of water over barriers, water cleanliness, large water volume, rapids as only habitat for sediment reproducers and moss-grown layers since sediment exists only when covered with such living layers.

Apart from landscape beauties made of Una flora phenomena – sediment and water – particular river wealth are gorgeous relief forms and cultural constructing heritage (old fortress on canyon tops and broad valleys) surrounding it all around.

The beauty of Una river reaches such a point that it often makes other significant natural beauties such as River Korana on the west of the Municipality, Gata Thermal Springs and Pools reaching Ostrožac on south, underground rivers in Pećigrad and Stijena, Gomila Hill, etc. unjustifiably ignored.

### **2.1.8 Climate**

This area belongs to a group of areas with moderately-continental climate characterized by rather rough winters and warm summers, significantly influenced by local conditions.

Average annual air temperature is 9.5 Celsius Degrees with annual air temperature amplitude of 20.6 Celsius Degrees. The coldest months are January, December and February, while the warmest months are July, August and June.

Average volume of annual precipitation is 1213 mm per 1 m<sup>2</sup>. Precipitations are most frequent during spring (April, May, June: 338 mm) and autumn (October, November, December: 335 mm). Precipitation volume is somewhat smaller during summer season months (July, August, September: 300 mm per 1 m<sup>2</sup>), while during winter season months the volume is the smallest (January, February, March: 242 mm per 1 m<sup>2</sup>).

The largest precipitation volume has been recorded in October: 359 mm, while during the most rainy year it amounted to 1497 mm, which was 284 mm or 23 percent more than the average.

January is the month with the largest number of snowy days, with the lowest temperatures and longest snow surfaces. December, February and March are the months with the same number of snowy days. However, snow in March lasts shorter since the average temperature increases. Occasionally, snow falls in May as well, but melts and disappears fast. June, July, August, and September are the months with no snow.

Regarding winds on the territory of Cazin Municipality, the most frequent ones are north winds, and the least frequent the southeast winds.

In average, the fastest wind is south wind (2.4 m/sec), then southwest wind (1.7 m/sec) and southeast wind (1.5 m/sec), while all other winds blow mostly with the same speed (1.1 m/sec).

From bio-climate point of view, average most convenient living and working period is in the first half of June and then throughout whole September which together gives about 75 days a year.

## 2.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERN AND LABOUR MARKET

### 2.2.1. Demographic Early Historical Review

The period from 1948 till 1991 is considered a phase of continuous growth of Cazin Municipality population. According to the review of population growth rate presented below, population tendency to growth lasted until 1971 in order to start falling in subsequent years.

Area	Population					Average rate of growth %				
	1948	1961	1971	1981	1991	1948-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1948-1991
Cazin Municipality	30,144	35,194	45,468	57,110	63,406	1.3	2.9	2.6	1.1	2.6
Town	4,545	5,723	8,022	10,552	12,189	2.0	4.0	2.8	1.5	3.9
Village	25,599	29,471	37,446	46,558	51,217	1.2	2.7	2.2	1.0	2.3

Extremely high birth-rate and moderate death-rate in the period above resulted in such high Municipality population growth in general that in 43-year-period the population even doubled. Therefore today, Cazin Municipality belongs to one of the most populated municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina with 178 population per 1 km<sup>2</sup>.

According the development of vital components, population is currently in the phase of demographic transition characterized by faster birth than death-rate decrease and continuous general decrease of population growth in general. Though the population growth rate is higher in rural than urban areas, total rural population growth proceeded slowly than urban caused by constant migrations towards urban areas.

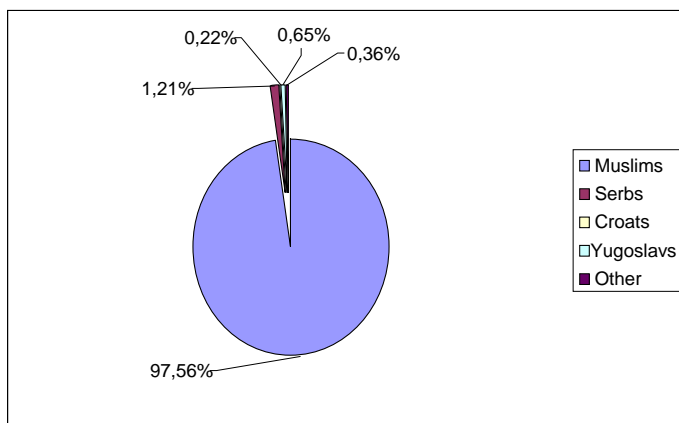
### 2.2.2. Professions

According to a society product per resident, employment rate, economy structure and other related factors, Cazin Municipality belongs to a group of the least developed municipalities in BiH. Until 1972, agriculture was traditional main economy branch and as such was the only income source for Municipality residents. However, agricultural potentials are rather modest. Total cultivable land amounts to 20,459 ha or about 0.3 hectares per resident, while in order to provide population with normal food quantities, it is necessary to have at least 0.4 hectares of cultivable land. Land quality is not convenient for significant incomes without prior intensive agro-technical activities. Lately, steps towards mechanization and application of agro-technical steps have been introduced in agriculture resulting in actual income growth.

Industry development took place between 1972 and 1980 when many industrial plants were built. Employment structure faced changes in that period as well. However, the employment rate has still stayed rather low. Certain number of people was employed in trade, catering and various craftsmen branches. High unemployment rate led to redundant labour and migrations to former republics – Slovenia and Croatia today, as well as to Western Europe countries, mostly Austria, Germany and Switzerland in search of jobs.

### 2.2.3. Population structure in 1991

Muslims	61,861
Serbs	765
Croats	142
Yugoslavs	411
Other	227
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>63,406</b>



### 2.2.4. Municipality population. "AVERAGE"

On 31 December 2003: 66,634

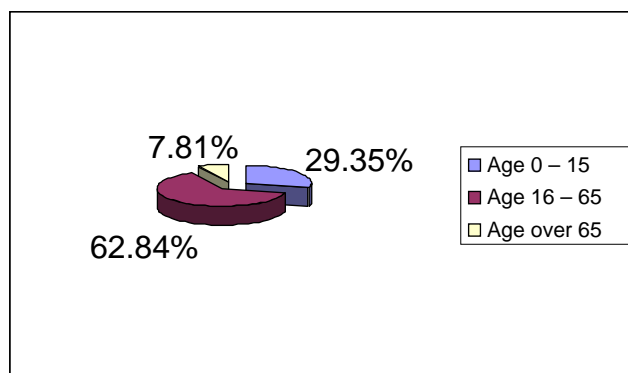
### 2.2.5. Total depopulation.

On 31 December 2003: 150

Source of information: Official record book of depopulated people and refugees in Cazin Municipality.

### 2.2.6. Population Age Structure. "AVERAGE" 31 December 2003

Age 0 – 15	17,992
Age 16 – 65	42,864
Age 65 and over	5,778

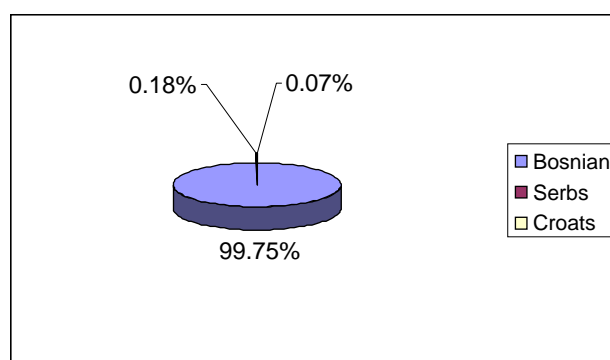


### 2.2.7. Gender Structure. "AVERAGE" 31 December 2003

Male	32,488	49 %
Female	33,814	51 %

### 2.2.8. Nationality Structure. "AVERAGE" 31 December 2003

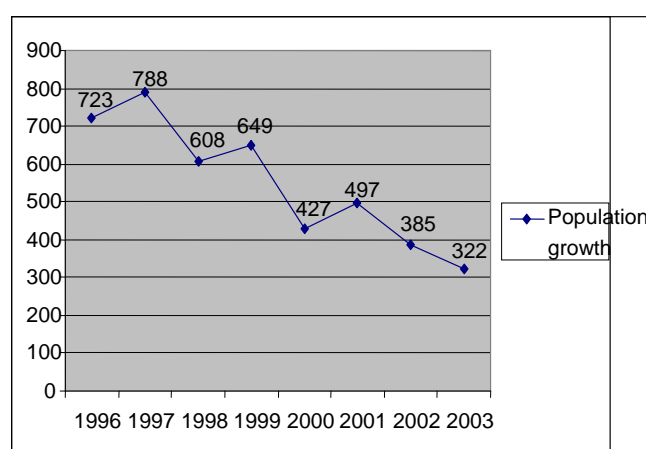
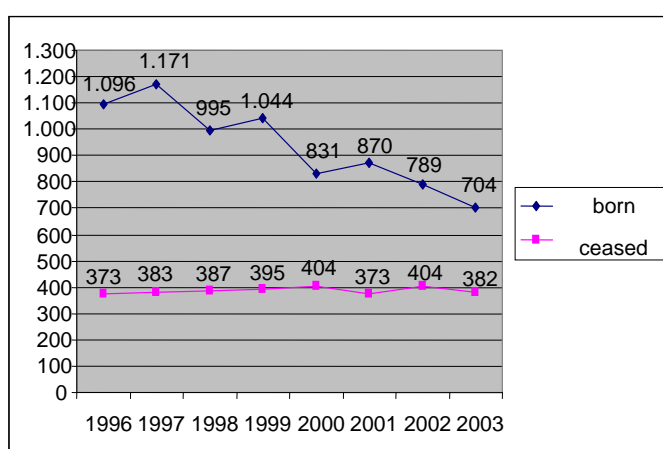
Bosnians	66,469
Serbs	117
Croats	48



## 2.2.9. Demographic trends

- Population growth is in phase of decrease and does not exceed 10 per mille.

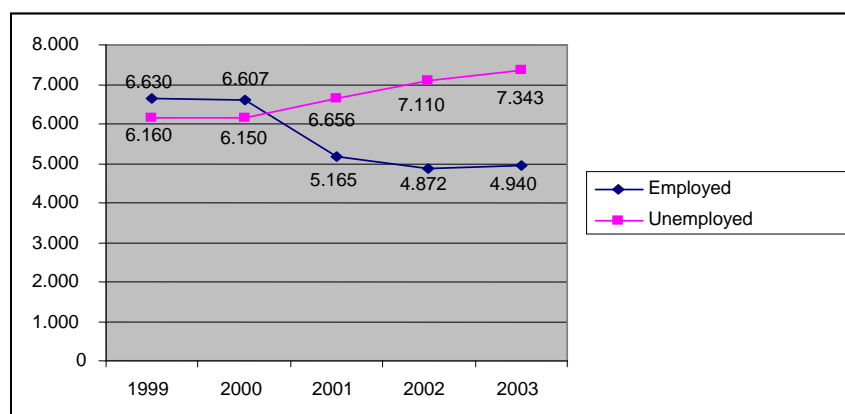
Year	Born	Ceased	Population growth
1996	1.096	373	723
1997	1.171	383	788
1998	995	387	608
1999	1.044	395	649
2000	831	404	427
2001	870	373	497
2002	789	404	385
2003	704	382	322



- Population age structure is dynamic and leads to the decrease of young population. Birth and death-rate are almost the same during last several years resulting in age structure changes.
- **Increase of households is followed by decrease of household members.**  
 1991 record: population 63,406: 13,406 households = 4.64 members per household.  
 2002 record: population 66,302: 15,500 households = 4.27 members per household.
- **Migrations from rural to urban areas.**  
 (According to Annual Report on building constructed under personal ownership, the largest number of buildings has been constructed in urban areas and main centers)
- **Migrations to other countries caused by difficult economic situation.**  
 Though there are no official records on migrations to other countries, they are generally known and surely present in this area.

## 2.2.10. Employment

Year	Employed	Unemployed
1999	6,630	6,160
2000	6,607	6,150
2001	5,165	6,656
2002	4,872	7,110
2003	4,940	7,343



### Qualification Structure of Employees (March, 2003)

Total	VSS	VŠS	SSS	NSS	VKV	KV	PKV	NKV
4.960	256	4480	1.507	368	52	775	336	1186

**Note:** VVS – University Education  
VŠS – College Education  
SSS – Secondary School Education  
NSS – Primary School Education  
VKV – High-skill work force  
KV – Skilled work force  
PKV – Low-skill work force  
NKV – Unskilled work force

Figures above do not include people temporarily employed in countries abroad since the information is not available. **According to our own estimates, there are about 7,000 people employed in countries abroad.** (According to 1991 record, there were 3,353 people employed abroad, without people working in R Slovenia and R Croatia since the republics belonged to SFRJ at that time)

### Qualification Structure of Unemployed

Year	Total	VSS	VŠS	SSS	NSS	VKV	KV	PKV	NKV
1999	6,160	4	47	557	-	1	1,246	287	4,018
2000	6,150	5	61	662	5	4	1,488	296	3,629
2001	6,656	8	84	698	-	31	1,822	280	3,728
2002	7,110	15	111	839	31	7	2,115	285	3,707
2003	7,343	16	93	962	29	5	2,306	268	3,662



SOURCE: Statistics on economy and other flows, issued by Federation Statistics Institute.

### Skill Pattern of Population with Working Abilities

Though there is no exact information on skill pattern of population with working abilities, it is still claimed to be rather dissatisfying. In near past, percentage of illiterate population was very high, thus the older work force today belongs mostly to a group of unskilled work force.

Out of total of unemployed people registered in Institute for Unemployment, there is **52.3 percent** of unskilled work force, **45.80 percent** low-skill, skilled and work force with secondary school education, and **1.9 percent** of high-skill and work force with university and college education.

According to the report of Public Employment Service Cazin, total number of unemployed people is 7,186 (June 2003).

The most frequent professions classified by the education or skill degree are as it follows:

<b>I DEGREE</b>		<b>IV DEGREE</b>	
- unskilled	3.680	- engineering technician	219
		- business technician	199
		- constructing technician	71
		- agronomy technician	54
		- medical technician	49
		- gymnasium graduate	110
<b>II DEGREE</b>		<b>VI DEGREE</b>	
- bricklayer/mason	118	- business school	52
- carpenter	32	- primary school teacher	22
- typist	30		
<b>III DEGREE</b>			
- bricklayer/mason	231		
- car mechanic	341		
- clothing-store operator	188		
- driver	116		
- salesperson	513		
- locksmith	131		
- engineering locksmith	152		

### Job Classification

#### Jobs classified by business operation branches (August 2003)

- Timber Industry.....	57
- Industry .....	1.587
- Constructing Industry.....	411
- Trade .....	400
- Catering.....	67
- Transport and Communication.....	132
- Finance Agent Services, Insurance, Accounting. ....	58
Real estate business, other business services	
- State Administration and Defence, Social Insurance.....	208
- Education .....	631
- Health and Welfare Protection.....	212
- Utility Services.....	56
- Recreation, Culture and Sport Activities .....	28
and other related services	

- unclassified by SKD..... 1,087  
(Number of employees unclassified by SKD refers to craftsmen and private free profession work force)

**T o t a l :..... 4,934**

If we consider unregistered employment, we can conclude that the largest number of work force is involved in agricultural activities.

### **2.2.11. Retraining Possibilities**

Work force retraining or additional training possibilities are granted by the Employment Institute through various profession courses in cooperation with Adult Education center located in Bihać. In addition, Cazin Secondary Schools I and II offer part-time studying programs as well, giving a chance to gain certain additional skills and qualifications.

## **2.3 ECONOMY AND BUSINESS SITUATION REVIEW**

### **2.3.1 Economy**

Before-war economy of Cazin Municipality was characterized by smaller companies, rather low total income and employment as the factors that classified the Municipality into a group of extremely undeveloped municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. All companies, except RO "RAD" and public companies, were actually business subsidiaries (OUR or RO) of larger BiH companies, and, as such, could not have been real economy holders.

Cazin Municipality, as extremely undeveloped area with low employment rate simply focused its capacities towards agriculture development. However, apart from agriculture, other significant branches are trade and constructing industry which, unfortunately, failed to stand out as business enterprises known outside the Municipality.

During the war period, Cazin economy faced great asset damages and completely lost its before-war market. Damage effects were so substantial that certain manufacturing industries, such as paper industry, might never be restarted. On the other hand, development of industry and standardization of industrial requirements have evolved to such an extent to over go our entire industry structure.

Before war, there were 12 companies in Cazin Municipality, 3 subsidiaries of "Agrokomerc (AgroCommerce)" ("AgriProducts", "Powder Products" and "Puran"), 1 subsidiary of "Žitoprerada" ("Corn Products"), 1 subsidiary of "Elektrodistribucija" (Electricity supply), "Elektroprenos (Power Transmission)", "PTT", "Forestry", etc.

By the end of the war, a number of legal regulations related to economy were changed and a number of new smaller both private and share companies were established. However, the increase of such new companies affected mostly competition between state and private companies and resulted in such a situation when state companies, mostly because of their ineffective trade control instruments, cannot go along with private companies.

Regarding former industry progress and development, it can be said that Cazin Municipality was much more advanced and developed than any other industry branch on the municipality level or state average. Prominent local industry branches included constructing industry, medical instrument production, meat industry, and trade as absolute holder of trade within the Municipality.

There are two more companies in the Municipality that have not been privatized yet, such as: DOO "Dubrava" (Hotel Sedra) privatization currently in progress and DOO "TKA" under the authority of Federal Privatization Agency. Unfortunately, apart from "TOP" Ćoralčići, no other privatization process resulted in assumed and expected success.

Nowadays, there are only two state owned companies in the entire Municipality, though their scope of business activities has substantially reduced. One of the companies ("TKA") is not working at all, while the other (Dubrava – Hotel Sedra) faces steady business fall. Major problems of state owned companies are inadequate management, ownership and financing providing that after the war, there have been no sufficient funds for production start-up, particularly for processing and return of lost markets.

### REVIEW OF THE COMPANIES PRIVATIZED UNDER SMALL PRIVATIZATION PROGRAM

ITEM	COMPANY	INITIAL PRICE	PURCHASE PRICE	INVESTMENTS	OLD EMPLOYEES	NEW EMPLOYEES
1.	"Cazinka" Factory	849,782	240,000	250,000	130	0
2.	Warehouse TOP "25 Maj" in Bihać	13,082	40,000	20,300	2	2
3.	Motel"Horljava" Stijena	362,872	100,000	220,000	11	0
4.	Fast FOOD Dubrava Cazin	207,102	50,000	40,000	7	0
5.	Old Hotel - Dubrava	555,748	600,000	1,420,000	10	15
6.	Car Repair "Rad"	1,264,786	3,505,000	625,000	24	28
7.	"Rad"craftsman departments	283,462	200,000	50,000	13	13
8.	Old School – first floor - "Rad"	131,771	201,000	250,000	2	0
9.	Old School – second floor - "Rad"	87,847	150,000	243,741	2	0
10.	Transport TKA	503,731	300,000	400,000	13	8
11.	External Warehouse No. 2 TKA	349,033	250,000	360,000	5	0
12.	Sorting department TKA	316,997	200,000	200,000	7	0
13.	External Warehouse No. 1 TKA	703,106	500,000	428,566	8	20
14.	Warehouse No. 3 TKA	189,028	140,151	176,280	3	0
15.	Unfinished warehouse TKA	263,888	95,000	55,000	4	0
16.	Gas Station TKA	109,909	110,000	305,000	4	0
17.	Open warehouse TKA	229,750	300,000	80,000	8	0
18.	Prefabricated hut TKA	88,319	28,572	49,845	2	0
19.	Printing Company TKA	2,007,921	402,000	100,000	39	0
20.	Unfinished building TKA	2,136,199	433,400	600,000	10	0
21.	AngroCompany, store 88	69,489	301,000	41,200	3	0
22.	“ store Tr.Raštela	204,806	170,000	145,000	2	4
23.	“ store Čaršija	15,105	20,000	3,100	1	0
24.	“ Pecara-Divhana / Restaurant	53,695	60,000	5,400	2	0
25.	“ store Ćuprija	96,043	48,000	50,500	1	0
26.	“ store 52	117,433	70,000	12,000	2	0
27.	“ store 53	194,196	171,000	66,000	4	1
28.	“ store 4	152,929	90,000	48,127	3	2
29.	“ store 82	58,578	60,000	44,500	1	1
30.	“ store 72	154,722	372,000	150,000	3	14
31.	“ store 56	171,163	82,500	214,000	2	0
32.	“ store 61	189,163	150,000	63,000	3	0
33.	“ store 74	92,603	170,000	53,928	3	0

34.	“	store 77	93,908	430,000	47,000	3	2
35.	“	store 95	90,108	126,000	50,000	4	0
36.	“	store 78	167,710	300,000	100,000	4	0
37.	“	book store	118,513	120,000	44,998	2	0
<b>T O T A L</b>			<b>12,694,497</b>	<b>10,585,620</b>	<b>8,812,485</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>94</b>

### REVIEW OF THE COMPANIES PRIVATIZED UNDER LARGE PRIVATIZATION BIDDING PROGRAM

ITEM	COMPANY	STATE-OWNED CAPITAL	CASH	CERTIFICATES	TOTAL	OLD EMPL.	NEW EMPL.	INVESTMENTS	OVERTAKEN LIABILITIES
1.	TOP 25 MAJ	4,917,133	491,713	7,879,451	8,371,164	146	25	4,525,000	506,549
2.	DOO BOSNA	3,496,057	100,000	279,685	379,685	44	43	2,000,000	1,428,705
3.	DD RAD	13,581,471	2,760,000	11,040,000	13,800,000	321	99	8,100,000	4,504,544
4.	DD MEDIC	1,867,628	50,000	-	50,000	59	60	2,074,517	3,309,419
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23,862,289</b>	<b>3,401,713</b>	<b>19,199,136</b>	<b>22,600,849</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>16,699,517</b>	<b>9,749,217</b>

4 companies have been sold through public bidding. Total capital offered by the bidders was KM 23.862.289, though the four companies were sold for KM 22.600,849 KM or 95 % of the offered price. The structure of purchase price was divided into two parts, one part in cash, precisely KM 3.401,289 KM or 15 %, and the other part in certificates worth 85 % or KM 19.199,136.

However, expected investments of KM 16.699,517 or 74 % of purchase price have not been provided in most cases except TOP 25 MAJ that met all its privatization liabilities.

Among four mentioned companies, only DD Medic, still out of operation, has not met the obligation to take over 570 old employees together with the company. Regarding additional employment as one of purchase obligations, only DD Medic and RO Rad have not realized it so far.

Apart from the purchase price indicated above, the companies were privatized and taken over together with other liabilities and debts in the amount of KM 9.749,217 or 43 % of the purchase price, including mostly debts for employment benefits whether the employees were still employed or legally terminated.

### REVIEW OF THE COMPANIES PRIVATIZED UNDER PUBLIC STOCK SUBSCRIPTION PROGRAM

ITEM	COMPANY	TOTAL CAPITAL	STATE-OWNED CAPITAL	% OF STATE-OWNED CAPITAL	PRIVATE CAPITAL	STATE-OWNED CAPITAL FOR SALE	SUBSCRIBED AMOUNT	% OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
1.	DD PREVOZ (transport)	2,646,911	1,131,989	42.80	1,514,922	1,131,989	4,020,998	3.55
2.	ANGROPRED.	7,760,107	6,688,880	86.20	1,071,227	6,688,880	32,029,322	4.79
3.	CAZINKA (textile factory)	854,462	854,462	100.00	-	854,462	1,768,357	2.07
4.	TŽP CAZIN (steel factory)	8,291,837	8,277,721	99.20	14,116	8,277,721	13,236,604	1.60
<b>T O T A L</b>		<b>19,553,317</b>	<b>16,953,052</b>	<b>86.70</b>	<b>2,600,265</b>	<b>16,953,052</b>	<b>51,055,281</b>	<b>3.01</b>

INFORMATION SOURCE: Una-Sana Canton Privatization Agency.

Four companies have been sold through public stock subscription program for total of KM 16,953.052 or 86.7 % of state owned capital included in the sale. However, KM 51,055.281 was sold in certificates, three times more than offered during public subscription and, thus, pointing out great interests of not only related employees but certificate owners as well.

Regarding private sector, it is mostly dominated by small businesses with rather rare exceptions.

Private business development refers mostly to trade, catering and occasionally long businesses. The scope of operation of major number of companies is diverse and substantially ranges from the main business operation. Namely, such situation together with illegal work, makes it is impossible to provide exact number of employees according to business operation.

The companies have not faced any significant progress since 2000, mostly because of surplus competition.

There have been no closures of public companies in Cazin Municipality in spite of the fact that certain public companies, for various reasons, are not involved in their main business operation, such as "TKA", "Medic", "AngroCompany" and "TŽP / Steel Factory".

Local community provides these companies with no aid mostly since neither the Department for Economic Development nor any Business Advising or NGO Associations have been formed in Cazin Municipality. Municipal aid mostly refers to administrative legal aid in case of company or subsidiary registration provided by the Department for Economy.

Generally speaking, all companies require certain aid in elaboration of programs for use of contemporary technologies and production, as well as programs for convenient funding grants and awards, capture of both old and new markets and quality organization of companies.

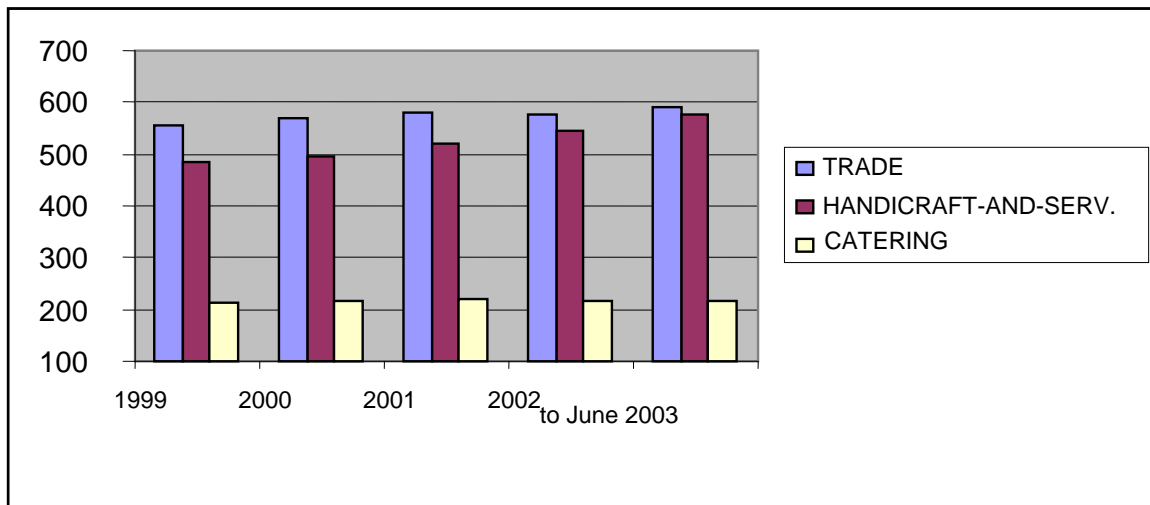
However, available local capital is far from sufficient, realization of funds requires too much time and effort, capital value is too high and re-payment terms inconvenient. Therefore, since there are no funds required for the development, everything depends mostly on extremely commercial needs.

The companies operating outside local scope of business sell their products mostly all over Bosnia and Herzegovina and import it into countries such as Croatia, Slovenia, Italy, and Austria.

There is certain number of illegally registered business companies in Cazin Municipality resulting in existence of the so-called grey economy, mostly caused by failure of Financial Police, Tax Office and Inspection Services to implement related legal rules and regulations.

#### **Review of Business Establishments (from 31 December 1999 to 31 December 2003)**

Item	BUSINESS	ON				
		31 Dec 1999	31 Dec 2000	31 Dec 2001	31 Dec 2002	31 Dec 2003
1.	TRADE	556	571	581	578	597
2.	CATERING	213	217	220	216	225
3.	HANDICRAFT – AND – SERVICES	483	495	519	544	577
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1252</b>	<b>1283</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>1338</b>	<b>1399</b>



As illustrated in the chart above, trading businesses slightly progressed from 31 Dec 1999 to 31 Dec 2003 (4-year-period) and increased for 7.4 %.

Catering as a form of business appeared to be the most static business during related four-year period, with progress of not more than 5.6%.

Handicraft - and - Services faced the highest progress during the period above, reaching even 19.5%. Such high percentage is considered to be convenient trend progress with significant contribution to general progress of business operations of exactly 10.6 %.

What further needs to be pointed out is the fact that handicraft - and - services have been constantly progressing from year to year (12 new business establishments during 2000, 24 during 2001, 25 during 2002 and 33 during first six months of 2003).

Generally speaking, all three business operations faced progress during past mentioned years, with 31 new establishments during 2000, 37 during 2001, 18 during 2002 and 61 during 2003.

**REVIEW OF TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS**  
/on 30 June 2003/

Item	Establishment	Companies	Physical entities	Total
1.	Standard store	163	80	243
2.	Kiosk	70	54	124
3.	Specialized store	95	12	107
4.	Boutique	11	9	20
5.	Warehouse- wholesale trade	28	-	28
6.	Warehouse- retail trade	5	-	5
7.	Warehouse-constructing supplies	28	-	28
8.	Gas station	9	-	9
9.	Farming chemical store	6	-	6
10.	Convenience store	4	-	4
11.	Supermarket	6	-	6
12.	Car marketplace	2	-	2
13.	Representation	1	-	1
14.	Mini-market	3	3	6
15.	Open marketplace	3	-	3
16.	Repurchase station	1	-	1
17.	Department store	1	-	1
18.	Transit wholesale trade	1	-	1
19.	Gas station – heating oil	1	-	1
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>597</b>

**REVIEW OF CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS**  
/on 30 June 2003/

Item	Establishment	Companies	Physical entities		Total of physic. ent.	Total
			Primary	Secondary		
1.	Cafe	36	39	31	70	106
2.	Restaurant	4	10	3	13	17
3.	Pub	2	8	3	12	14
4.	Catering trailer	6	9	2	11	17
5.	Inn	1	5	-	5	6
6.	Ćevapi bar	1	6	-	8	9
7.	Grill bar	-	3	3	6	6
8.	Snack bar	12	7	3	10	22
9.	Pizzeria	2	1	2	3	5
10.	Other	2	14	7	21	23
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>225</b>

**REVIEW OF SELF-FINANCING BUSINESSES**  
/on 30 June 2003/

<b>Item</b>	<b>Operation</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Total</b>
1.	Bricklaying	51	3	54
2.	Tailoring	22	8	30
3.	Butchering	21	5	26
4.	Hairdressing	27	8	35
5.	Carpentry	15	6	21
6.	Milling	-	23	23
7.	Driving Schools	19	-	19
8.	Cake shops	5	-	5
9.	Tinsmith workshop	7	1	8
10.	Electric installation	5	9	14
11.	Water installation	1	-	1
12.	Agencies	1	4	5
13.	Bakeries	11	-	11
14.	Electric and mechanic workshops	3	4	7
15.	Gambling cafes	3	6	9
16.	Turner shops	6	1	7
17.	Project documentation elaborating	2	6	8
18.	Wall painting	4	1	5
19.	Concrete industry	4	1	5
20.	Car repair	7	2	9
21.	Car tinsmith workshop	-	1	1
22.	Glass cutting	3	-	3
23.	Book keeping	6	10	16
24.	Ground digging	-	8	8
25.	Loading	2	1	3
26.	Tire-repair	6	2	8
27.	Movie store	-	9	9
28.	Photoshop	2	2	4
29.	Carpentry	2	-	2
30.	Sawmills	1	-	1
31.	Jewelry	3	1	4
32.	Costume-jewelry	-	2	2
33.	Locksmiths	1	2	3
34.	House roofing	2	-	2
35.	Car dump	2	-	2
36.	Car electrician	3	-	3
37.	Wood dragging	2	-	2
38.	Parquet production	1	1	2
39.	Legal advice	1	1	2
40.	Doughnut production	1	1	2
41.	Popcorn production	-	1	1
42.	Advertising and commercials	-	2	2
43.	Watch repair	-	1	12
44.	Secondary waste stocking	-	2	2
45.	Stamp production	-	2	2
46.	Geodetic operations	-	2	2
47.	Upholstering	1	1	2
48.	Stone cutting	1	-	1
49.	Fur industry	1	-	1



50.	Shoes industry	-	1	1
51.	Metal sharpening	1	-	1
52.	Dispensing opticians	3	-	3
53.	Plastic industry	1	-	1
54.	Book binding	1	-	1
55.	Poultry farming	1	-	1
56.	Cleaning (facades, houses, etc.)	1	-	1
57.	Rolling-shutter installing	1	-	1
58.	Mushroom growing	1	-	1
59.	Tilt production		1	1
60.	Decorating		1	1
61.	Carbonated water industry		1	1
62.	Chicken hatchery		1	1
63.	Studios		1	1
64.	Chemical substance industry		1	1
65.	Orthopedic aid		1	1
66.	Awl production	1	-	1
67.	Grain packing		1	1
68.	Flower shops		1	1
69.	Funeral service	1	1	2
70.	Machine rent	-	1	1
71.	Pasta production		1	1
72.	Agricultural operations	5	2	7
73.	Coffee roasting	-	1	1
74.	Production of isolation-flooring	1	-	1
	<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>424</b>

**REVIEW OF TRADE STORES AND OTHER BUSINESSES WITHIN AN ENTERPRISE  
/on 30 June 2003/**

<b>Item</b>	<b>OPERATION</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
1.	Bakery	9
2.	Tire-repair	8
3.	Car and Tire-repair	14
4.	Coffee roasting	5
5.	Photoshop	1
6.	Tailoring	1
7.	Butcher	5
8.	Hairdressing	2
9.	Tinsmith	4
10.	Installations (electric, water, gas, etc.)	10
11.	Project documentation elaborations	6
12.	Book keeping	5
13.	Concrete production	1
14.	Constructing-high-rise	2
15.	Constructing-low-rise	1
16.	Constructing-finalization	7
17.	Carpentry	1
18.	Insurance companies	4
19.	Banks	4
20.	Jewelries	1

21.	Textile production	5
22.	Metal and non-metal waste recycling	1
23.	Wood cutting	1
24.	Styrofoam production	1
25.	Printing service	1
26.	Plastic joinery	3
27.	Gambling, sport gambling	6
28.	Powder products	1
29.	Stone cutting and manufacture	1
30.	Bus station	1
31.	Packing	1
32.	Sugar milling	1
33.	Mill manufacture	1
34.	Metal construction manufacture	1
35.	Snack industry	1
36.	Car washing	3
37.	Funeral services	1
38.	Metal processing	1
39.	Speed counter servicing	1
40.	Production of in-parts flooring elements	1
41.	Metal, rubber and plastic industry	1
42.	Nonalcoholic beverage industry	1
43.	Juice filling	1
44.	Printing	2
45.	Other	24
	<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>153</b>

### 2.3.2. Agriculture

Cattle raising is the most important branch of agriculture, particularly regarding cow milk production, as well as meat industry and heifer raising for breeding purposes. Dominating breed is the one known as sentimental breed as result of multi-decade agricultural activities and vet services supported by the community budget.

Artificial seeding and zoo-technical measures used for cattle licensing significantly contributed to the improvement of cattle breed structure achieved through a synchronized activity organized by Cazin Municipality and Cazin Vet Station.

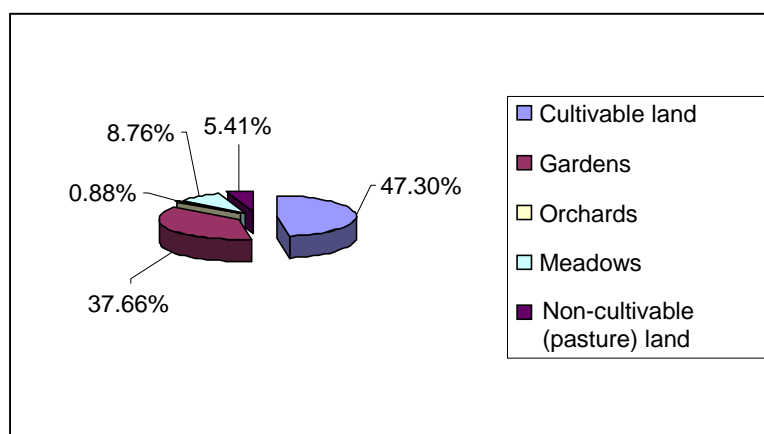
Namely, it is necessary to point out that until the war these activities had been substantially co-financed, thus, Cazin Municipality had won the first place in Bihać Region and even third in entire R BiH. Improvement of cattle breed structure mentioned above resulted in the increase of cow milk and meat quality, as well as production per cattle

Providing that cattle raising and crop-farming are mutually related, improvement of the first has led to the improvement of the second, particularly forage crop production.

### Farming land structure

- Cultivable land .....	21,331 Ha
- Gardens .....	16,985 Ha
- Orchards.....	396 Ha
- Meadows.....	3.950 Ha
- Non-cultivable (pasture) land.....	2.440 Ha

As outlined above, total farming land area or, in other words, sum of cultivatable and non-cultivable area, is 23,771 Ha.



Major part or about 94 percent of cultivable land is under private ownership.

### Proportion of agricultural, cultivable and gardening land per inhabitant

CAZIN MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	AGRIC. LAND PER INHABIT. (ha)	CULT. LAND PER INHABIT. (ha)	GARD. LAND PER INHABIT. (ha)
	63,406	0.40	0.36	0.28

There are 19 Engineers of Agriculture in Cazin Municipality, four Masters and one Doctor of Agricultural Science. Two Engineers are unemployed though one of them doing part-time teaching work and one serving the army. There are 61 agriculture technicians, 7 employed as agriculture technicians, 22 working in other branches and other unemployed.

35 people has acquired three-year agriculture school degree, with 15 of them being involved in flour industry, 15 in meat and milk industry, 2 in cattle raising, and 12 in farming. However, all of them are registered in the employment office. There are 7 vet doctors and 9 vet technicians-nurses though three of them are registered in the employment office.

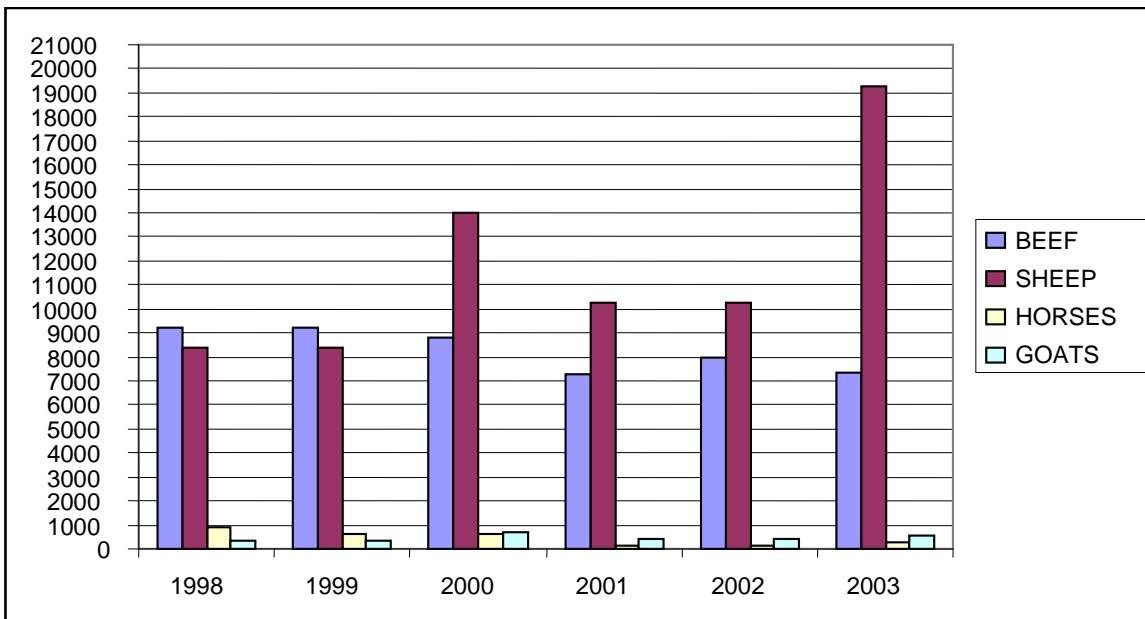
According to the figures above, agricultural education is more than sufficient for volume and proportion of agricultural activities.

Situation of agriculture in Cazin Municipality is illustrated in the following charts, including past five-year as well as two-month current year production activities where possible. In addition, the charts also illustrate the flow of combined incomes of individual sector of agriculture in the Municipality as real indicator of agricultural progress in general.

## REVIEW OF CATTLE

YEAR	CATTLE				
	BEEF CATTLE		SHEEP	HORSES	GOATS
1998	9,200	(6,100)	8,400	915	340
1999	9,200	(7,360)	8,400	600	340
2000	8,800	(7,030)	14,000	600	720
2001	7,275	(6,296)	10,233	138	427
2002	8,000	(6,400)	10,233	138	427
2003	7,492	(6337)	19,618	266	628

Note: Numbers in brackets refer to the number of cows and heifers



SOURCE: Last row figures derive from the last month inventory list, while other figures derive from statistic forms: Account – combined income of individual sector of agriculture in Cazin Municipality.

According to the chart above, sheep and goat increased in number, cows and heifers slightly increased, while horses and bull decreased.

## REVIEW OF PRODUCED AND PURCHASED MILK QUANTITIES -in liters-

YEAR	MILK	
	PRODUCED	SOLD ON MARKETPLACE
1998	17,600,000	-
1999	20,000,000	6,000,000 /1,000,000
2000	18,000,000	3,000,000 /1,000,000
2001	16,056,000	6,000,000 /1,000,000
2002	17,280,000	5,000,000
2003	15,968,400	7,500,000

SOURCE: Figures from the last row are exact figures provided by dairy plant D.o.o."Meggle" from Bihać, while other figures derive from statistic forms: Account – combined income of individual sector of agriculture in Cazin Municipality.

According to the chart above, milk production has slightly decreased in quantity.

### REVIEW OF GRAIN PRODUCTION -in tons-

YEAR	GRAIN				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
1998	6,200	100	102	540	8,640
1999	6,270	100	136	3,060	10,640
2000	5,700	360	195	1,920	5,752
2001	6,120	820	600	2,976	10,000
2002	8,910	1,740	2,280	2,470	12,915
2003	4,200	624	1,328	1,100	6,650

SOURCE: Statistic forms: Account – combined income of individual sector of agriculture in Cazin Municipality

Common feature for all grain sorts indicated in the chart is low average yield as result of extensive management and influence of external factors/climate.

### REVIWE OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

YEAR	VEGETABLE		
	Potato	Beans	Other vegetables
1998	3,496	110	3,290
1999	4,400	600	3,645
2000	2,575	135	1,939
2001	3,150	670	1,726
2002	5,400	225	2,614
2003	2,420	280	81

SOURCE: Statistic forms: Account – combined income of individual sector of agriculture in Cazin Municipality

Vegetable growing as a branch of agricultural industry can be described as semi-intensive though its current progress is featured by adoption of contemporary production methods and technologies, increase of conservatory production through investments and convenient credits provided by Lutheran World Association and active engagement of Municipality Department for Agriculture supported by the Agreement on Cooperation signed by the Municipality Mayor and Lutheran World Association.

## REVIEW OF FRUIT PRODUCTION

YEAR	FRUIT					
	Apple	Pear	Quince	Plum	Peach	Walnut
1998	1,048	532	7	7,380	45	436
1999	629	319	3	1,968	18	436
2000	1,046	532	11	1,976	30	660
2001	381	162	2	747	9	360
2002	382	162	2	-	9	-
2003	272	135	2	1,992	18	180

SOURCE: Statistic forms: Account – combined income of individual sector of agriculture in Cazin Municipality

Fruit production can be described as extensive.

## REVIEW OF APICULTURE PRODUCTION

YEAR	APIARIAN PRODUCTS	
	Honey	Wax
1998	24,500	4,900
1999	26,000	1,300
2000	16,000	1,000
2001	16,000	1,000
2002	25,000	1,250
2003	31,250	1,250

SOURCE: Statistic forms: Account – combined income of individual sector of agriculture in Cazin Municipality

There is only one apiarist association known as “KESTEN” (“CHESTNUT”) in Cazin Municipality with around 800 members. The total number of apiarist on entire Municipality are ranges from 150 to 200, with 5 or 6 of them having between 100 and 200 personal hives and being professionally engaged in apiculture production.

However, interests in apiculture have faced certain decline, mostly because of decline of local population purchase possibilities and extremely unfavourable climate (1999 and 2002 marked as the rainiest years in the last century and 2003 as the driest year in last hundred or more years). Honey produced in this area has become well known and recognizable on Sarajevo Canton market as high quality popular honey.

**REVIEW OF ACHIEVED PRODUCTION VALUE, VALUE-ADDED GROSS AND  
COMBINED REVENUES (VALUE-ADDED NET)**

YEAR	PRODUCTION VALUE	TOTAL COSTS	VALUE-ADDED GROSS	AMORTISATION/ 7 % of value-added gross/	COMBINED REVENUES /value-added net/
1998	55,723,100	22,874,905	32,848,195	2,299,374	30,548,821
1999	53,080,200	25,777,200	27,303,000	1,911,210	25,391,790
2000	43,429,517	19,362,821	24,066,696	1,684,669	22,382,027
2001	39,083,818	19,448,656	19,635,162	1,374,461	18,260,701
2002	38,218,705	21,102,032	17,116,673	1,198,167	15,918,506
2003	50,614,772	35,551,160	15,063,612	1,054,453	14,009,159

SOURCE: Statistic forms: Account – combined income of individual sector of agriculture

**REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS**

**Total number of agricultural households is about 6000 as it follows:**

- **188** agricultural households live on agriculture (farming – cattle raising)
- **143** agricultural households are involved in specialized and complementary activities – through various organizations, groups and associations
- **3500** agricultural households (milk producers)
- **2169** agricultural households regularly benefit from other sources as well.

SOURCE: Above listed figures are results of polls and questionnaires focused to agricultural resources on the territory of Cazin Municipality conducted in October and November 2003 and have been stored in the Department for Agriculture.

**REVIEW OF INVESTMENTS INTO AGRICULTURE**

**A. Technical structure of investments**

YEAR	Type of investments								TOTAL -KM-
	Large cattle stables	Mall cattle stables	Agricult. machines and equipment	Orchards	Cattle	Sheep, goats	Poultry	Other	
1998	59,200	-	134,000	-	204,000	-	-	-	397,200
1999	72,000	-	50,000	-	182,600	-	55,400	-	360,000
2000	-	-	40,000	3,150	-	180,000	40,000	-	263,150
2001	600,000	80,000	185,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	895,000
2002	450,000	80,000	300,000	-	100,000	-	7,000	10,000	947,000
2003	540,000	-	320,000	6,000	1,000,000	-	8,000	10,000	1,884,000

**B. Funding sources**

YEAR	FUNDING SOURCES			TOTAL -KM-
	Personal Funds	Credits	Donations	
1998	59,200	338,000	-	397,200
1999	177,400	182,600	-	360,000
2000	263,150	-	-	263,150

2001	895,000	-	-	895,000
2002	662,900	284,100	-	947,000
2003	880,000	1,000,000	4,000	1,884,000

### C. Investments ranked by constructing purposes

YEAR	Realized investment classified by construction type			UKUPNO -KM-
	Construction of new capacities	Reconstruction and modernization	Maintenance of current capacities	
1998	338,000	59,200	-	397,200
1999	310,000	50,000	-	360,000
2000	223,150	40,000	-	263,150
2001	680,000	143,000	72,000	895,000
2002	637,000	300,000	10,000	947,000
2003	1,554,000	320,000	20,000	1,884,000

SOURCE/charts A-C/: statistic forms: Account – combined income of individual sector of agriculture in Cazin Municipality

Agricultural production depends on a number of various factors, such as:

#### 1. Biotic factors

a) man, land as habitat of microorganisms, earthworms, etc.

#### 2. Non-Biotic factors

a) land as geologic substratum

b) climate and all related elements

#### 3. Economic and environmental factors

#### 4. Social environment

Main point resulting from all indicated above is the fact that agriculture has been the most important branch of economy with the highest both direct and indirect employment and future development vision, particularly regarding meat industry.

### 2.3.3 Tourism

During the war, forests as important natural resource, though not so massive on the territory of Cazin Municipality, were cut and still not provided with appropriate reforestation.

Before war, tourism mostly referred to Hotel “Sedra” with apartments reserved in advance for regular Holland tourists who used to visit it regularly during spring, summer and autumn. Many events took place during their visits, such as Cazin marketplace, presentation of various religious establishments, especially events in cooperation with Plitvice Lakes.

After war, there have been no significant visits to Hotel Sedra. Namely, almost all after-war visits and events refer to various seminars, advising, science seminars, etc. or in one word, congress



tourism. However, there is one novelty in tourism, such as Sedra ECO Fair that first took place in Sedra surrounding area.

Tourism is represented and promoted by Tourist Organizations, though neither before nor after the war such an organisation has been established in Cazin Municipality. Namely, since there is only one Tourist Agency on entire territory of Cazin Municipality, it is very clear why tourism in Cazin has not yet reached the level of its possibilities. Above all, regulations governing tourist community funding face rather frequent changes, mostly resulting in scarce and insufficient funds for tourism purposes.

Hotel Sedra can offer 56 rooms and 25 rooms in bungalows, what makes total of 81 rooms with 196 beds, 10 rooms and about 25 beds less than before war. Regarding the hotel in Cazin, it has been totally out of use after the war.

**Below is the outline of tourist overnights for following years:**

**2000 - 10149**

**2001 - 9829**

**2002 – 9365**

## **2.4. INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **2.4.1 Traffic Infrastructure**

#### **Road Infrastructure:**

Cazin Municipality is a territory with rather unfavourable traffic and geographic position having negative impact on traffic conditions and possible construction of a great number of roads. Cazin, since located in a valley with hills and municipalities or suburbs all around, has acquired star-like shape. Every road leads to the Center.

Cazin has a large network comprising both local and non-categorized roads, each connected to relevant asphalt regional, main, or, most frequently, local roads.

Cazin area is located on the future transport corridor X (from Karlovac-V.Kladuša-Cazin-Bihać-S.Most-Jajce-Travnik-Sarajevo-Goražde-Skoplje) which is to be built on the northwest-southeast direction.

The most important road going through the territory of Cazin Municipality is main road M 4.2.-1 (V.Kladuša-Bihać) considered as the main force of the Municipality development.

**The chart below includes a list of regional roads on the territory of Cazin Municipality, as follows:**

1.	R-400	Skokovi (connected to M 4-2) – Todorovo (Municipality border)
2.	R-401B	Koprivna (Municipality border) – Gnjilavac – Cazin
3.	R-402	Cazin – Stijena – Municipality border, Bosanska Krupa direction
4.	R-403	Ćoralići – Tržac - Raštela – Municipality border, R Croatia direction
5.	R-403A	Trž.Raštela – Gata (Municipality border)

6.	R-403B	Trž.Raštela – Crnaja – Šturlić – Municipality border, R Croatia direction
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Situation of main and regional roads is given in the chart below, as follows:

Roadway situation (m)				
Number of roads	Total length	Asphalt	Gravel road	Non-Built
M 4.2.-1	32,780	32,780	0	0
R 400	4,900	700	4,200	4,200
R 401B	11,700	11,700		0
R 402	10,000	10,000	0	0
R 403	10,840	10,840	0	0
R 403A	7,300	7,300	0	0
R 403B	11,400	11,400	0	0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>88,920</b>	<b>84,720</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>

Situation of local roads on the territory of Cazin Municipality is given in the chart below, as follows:

R/B	Local road	Road width	Total length (m)	Description
1.	Rajak-Krivaja-Š.Platnica-Lipa	5.00	10,000.00	70% asphalted, 30% gravel, partially in good state, with a land-slide no signalization, connects two Municipal Communities.
2.	Šturlić-Hadžin Potok	5.00	4,000.00	Asphalted, with 5 to 6 major land-slides, no signalisation, connects the Municipality with R Croatia – H.Potok border
3.	Beg.Kafane-Kovačevići-Čajići-Liskovac-Mujakići-Roišići-Pećigrad	5.00 4.00	15,000.00	60% asphalted, 40% gravel, bridge reconstruction, repair of major holes, no signalisation, connects three Municipal Communities.
4.	Mihaljevac-Osredak-Vrelo-Municipality border	5.00 4.00	6,800.00	55% asphalted, 45% gravel, repair of major holes, no signalisation, connects two Municipal Communities.
5.	Stijena-Miostrah-Majetići-Ostrožac-Prošići-Municipality border	5.00	16,000.00	70% asphalted, 30% gravel, in good state, no signalisation, connects three Municipal Communities. 6,800 meters of the road asphalted after aggression (one part still in asphaltting phase)
6.	Stijena-Podgredina	5.00	3,000.00	Asphalted, in good state, no signalisation, connects Municipal Community villages
7.	Stijena-Vilenjača (to school)	5.00	2,500.00	Asphalted, in good state, no signalisation, connects Municipal Community villages
8.	Cazin-Slatina-Čizmići-Hašići-Prkos-Trstovac-Marin Most-Rujnica	5.00 4.00	15,000.00	60% asphalted, 40% gravel, in good state, no signalization, connects four Municipal Communities. 5,700.00 meters of road asphalted after aggression.
9.	Liskovac-Škrgići-Šturlićka Platnica	4.00	3,000.00	Gravel road, connects two Municipal Communities

10.	Kula-Dubrava-Municipality border	4.00	4,600.00	Gravel road, connects two Municipalities
11.	Beg.Kafane-Mutnik-Trstovac	5.00	3,500.00	Asphalted road, no signalisation, connects two Municipalities
12.	Donja Koprivna-Gornja Koprivna	5.00	4,000.00	Asphalted road, no signalisation, connects two Municipalities
13.	Bašče-G.Koprivna-Šehiti-Ljubijankići	5.00	12,500.00	Asphalted, with large number of major holes, no signalisation, connects two Municipal Communities and two Municipalities. 1,800 meters of road asphalted after aggression.
14	Šehiti-Ponjevići-Liđani	5.00 4.00	4,500.00	40% asphalted, 60% gravel, no signalisation, connects Municipality villages
15	Gornja Koprivna-Skokovi	4.00	4,500.00	Gravel road, connects two Municipal Communities
16.	Kličići-Vignjevići	4.50	2,000.00	Gravel road, connects two Municipal Communities

As shown in the carts above, total length of:

- main roads is: 32.78 km modernisation: 100%
- regional roads is: 56.14 km modernisation: 78.7%
- local roads is: 108.00 km modernisation: 66.2%

Apart from categorized roads listed above, there are many non-categorized roads on the territory of Cazin Municipality in total length of about 230 km.

Categorized road network density is somewhat higher than the density of BiH categorized road network and is about 40.8 km/100 km<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, modernized road network density of Cazin Municipality is generally known as significantly higher than the BiH average of 21.5 km/100 km<sup>2</sup>.

Una-Sana Canton categorized road network density is 28.9 km/100km<sup>2</sup>, with modernization percentage reaching 53%. Therefore, according to these indicators, Cazin Municipality road network is above the Canton average, regarding both quantity and quality, as follows:

Road network modernisation percentage %	Local road network modernisation percentage %	Categorized road network density Km/100 km <sup>2</sup>	Road network modernization density Km/100 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>74.7</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>55.89</b>	<b>41.74</b>

Regarding other indicators of road network quality, such as: road width, roadway quality, rise and falls, minimum diameters, community ring-roads, etc., it is possible to claim for the quality of Municipality road network to be relatively disadvantageous.

Regarding road network management and maintenance, it following roads shall be pointed out as roads in accordance with the Law on Roads:

- **main roads under management Federation Road Office**
- **regional roads under management of Canton Road Office**
- **local and non-categorized roads, as well as urban streets under management of Cazin Municipality Communal-Housing Foundation**

After the war, considerable material funds have been invested into the improvement of Cazin Municipality road network, as indicated in the chart below:

Year	Maintenance of current roads (KM)	New asphalted roads (KM)	Total Investment Value (KM)	Funding sources		
				Municipality	Canton	Citizens/donations
1998	53,031.50					
1999	20,578.20					
2000	49,468.40	252,187.87	301,656.27	30%	-	70%
2001	25,842.50	320,179.46	346,021.96	30% and 1/3	1/3	70% and 1/3
2002	53,968.50	79,862.83	233,831.33	30%	-	70%
2003	31,113.80	433,089.39	464,203.19	30%	-	70%

**Following roads are currently in preparation phase for the purpose of further reconstruction/asphalt:**

ROAD CATEGORY	DIRECTION	ROAD LENGTH (m)	PURPOSE
local road	G.Koprivna-Skokovi	4,500.00	Connects two Municipal Communities
local road	Miostrah-Stijena	3,700.00	Connects two Municipal Communities
local road	Krivaja-Š.Platnica	2,000.00	Connects two Municipal Communities
local road	Liskovac-Šarići	1,897.00	Connects two Municipal Communities
local road	Ponjevića križ-škola	2,000.00	Municipal Community Entrance Road
local road	Ponjevića križ-Liđani	2,300.00	Connects two Municipal Communities

(Above indicated numbers were provided by the Municipality Communal-Housing Foundation, as being extracted from the Draft of Cazin Municipality Development Plan dated September 2002).

Number of the registered cars in Cazin Municipality provided by Cazin Police Station is also one of the indicators of traffic strain and frequency.

VEHICLE AGE	PASSENGER	LOAD	BUSES	MOTORCYCLES	OTHER	TOTAL
up to 1 year	30	14	0	1	5	<b>50</b>

1-to 2 years	46	9	0	0	14	<b>69</b>
3 to 5 years	184	26	0	4	48	<b>262</b>
6 to 10 years	621	149	2	15	139	<b>926</b>
11 to 15 years	2545	300	10	29	380	<b>3264</b>
over 15 years	5876	596	86	23	944	<b>7525</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9302</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>12096</b>

### **Railway Traffic:**

Railway Zagreb – Bosanski Novi – Bihać goes along Una River. Direct contact between Cazin Municipality and the railway is at the rail station Cazin-Srbljani on the territory of Bihać Municipality. On the other side, contact with the very town is realized through the main road section, an extremely difficult section ranging over the bridge and all the way to Ostrožac. Providing space distance and height barrier, the station is claimed to be of no particular importance for transporting passengers from the Municipality area. However, it is far more acceptable and convenient for transport of goods, particularly in combination with the road transport means. Bosanski Novi – Bihać railway is believed to have positive impact on future development of Cazin Municipality, mostly because of substantial railway traffic advantages, especially for transport of massive and heavy goods.

### **Mass transit:**

Mass transit progress level is one of the most important indicators showing to which extent certain institutions and institutional services are available to the population. Indicators of internal mass transit or, in other words, indicators of mass transit network within the Cazin Municipality area are listed in the chart below:

ITEM	DIRECTION	# DEPARTURES	# RETURNS	TOTAL
1.	Šturlić-Trž.Raštela-Cazin	5+5	5+5	20
2.	Trž.Raštela-Cazin	2	2	4
3.	Šturlić-Krivaja-Cazin	4	4	8
4.	Krivaja-Cazin	2	2	4
5.	Škrgiči-Liskovac-Cazin	7	7	14
6.	Šarići-Liskocav-Cazin	6	8	14
7.	Liskovac-Cazin	1	1	2
8.	Tromeđa (Podgredina)-Stijena-Cazin	4	4	8
9.	Vilenjača-Bajrići-Stijena-Cazin	2	2	4
10.	Bajrići-Cazin	3	2	5
11.	Sivići-Bajrići-Stijena-Cazin	2	2	4
12.	Cazin-Stijena	2	1	3
13.	Cazin-Bajrići	0	1	1
14.	Cazin-D.Koprivna-Ljubijankići	2	2	4
15.	Bajramovići-Pivnice-Cazin	2	2	4
16.	Ponjevići-G.Koprivna-Cazin	5	5	10

17.	Šehiti-Cazin	1	1	2
18.	Ljubijankići-G.Koprivna-D.Koprivna-Cazin			
19.	Stijena-Miostrah-Selimovići-Cazin	3	4	7
20.	Miostrah-Ostrožac-Prošići-Cazin	4	3	7
21.	Cazin-Prošići	2	1	3
22.	Cazin-Miostrah-Handanagići	3	3	6
23.	Cazin-Polje	1	1	2
24.	Stijena-Čatakovići	1	1	2
25.	Miostrah-Ostrožac-Osredak-Cazin	4	4	8
26.	Cazin-Slatina-Trstovac	3	3	6
27.	Trstovac-B.Kafane-Cazin	2	3	5
28.	D.Lučka-Pećigrd-Ćoralići-Cazin	6	6	12
		<b>88</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>168</b>

Local mass transit covers entire Municipality area. Considering the total number of daily commuters within the Municipality (5,040), it is possible to conclude the number of daily drives per inhabitant amounts around 0.083.

In western countries, such indicator ranges from 0.3 to 0.5, leading to a point how necessary it is for Cazin Municipality to start focusing more on mass, and not individual, traffic development.

Until today, interests of haulers and not of common population have had the highest influence on traffic and traffic quality indicators.

However, the positive impact of mass transit development of both, the Canton and Cazin Municipality as part of it, is mass transit development and services available to entire area, enabling integration of municipalities, cantons, and communities into one unity, as well as improving living conditions and everyday communication with the Canton centre.

Main indicators of mass transit on the route Canton Centre (Bihać) and broader surrounding (inside and outside the country) are given in the chart below:

<b>INTERNATIONAL LINES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF DEPARTURES</b>	<b>TRAFFIC REGIME</b>
Zagreb	7	daily
Ljubljana	2	daily
Frankfurt	2	weekly
Karlsruhe	2	weekly
Zurich (Ciriš)	2	weekly
Rotterdam	3	weekly
Oberhausen	1	weekly
Wien (Beč)	1	weekly
Bregenz	1	weekly

<b>LOCAL LINES, WITHIN BiH</b>	<b>NUMBER OF DEPARTURES</b>	<b>TRAFFIC REGIME</b>
Tuzla	2	daily
Zenica	2	daily
Sarajevo	3	daily
Banja Luka	2	daily

Mass transit enables connection of Canton Center, Canton area, population and companies with wide surrounding, generally resulting in more advantages for life, economic development and communication of this area with neighbour and other European countries.

## **Regional Systematization**

Cazin Municipality Development Plans (Municipality Regional Plan and Cazin Town Urban Plan) were issued during two-year period, from 1984 to 1986.

However, after the war, many assumptions have been changed and decisions based on them focused on Regional and Urban Plans, thus the Municipality activities have been directed towards the audit of the same Plans.

Regional Plan draft is soon to be submitted to the Municipality Council for further consideration and adoption. However, Urban Plan audit has already been started since it requires adjustment to a higher level plan – Regional Plan. Therefore, its adoption is one of the requirements for adoption of the Regional Plan.

Illegal constructing, as common issue in entire state, was one of the reasons to start the audit of already existing regional planning documentation. Such audit procedure would create possibilities for legalization of constructions or activities not realized in accordance with rules and regulations of this plan.

Since in near future, Cazin Municipality funds will not be sufficient to finance all required lower level plans (implementation plans), Regional Plan will define purpose of individual areas with clearly determined zones (agricultural, constructing, industrial area, etc.).

## **Municipality Assets Management**

Cazin Municipality assets are under Municipality Council management.

Inventory lists of both land and buildings owned by the Municipality government should be managed and provided by the Department for Asset and Legal Issues, though such inventory list providing required information on real estates does not exist.

### **2.4.2 Telecommunications**

Until the 1980's, PTT services on the territory of Cazin Municipality have been delivered through the phone station "Cazin" connected to local and international communication system through nod-form automatic phone station "Bihać".

However, during last several years, major efforts and funds have been invested into PTT service system. Thus, nowadays major main optical roads are going through the territory of Cazin Municipality, such as main optical road Bihać-Cazin-Bužim-Velika Kladuša and main connecting road Cazin-Stijena-Bosanska Krupa, as well as another optical connecting road of regional importance Cazin-Ćoralići-Pećigrad-Velika Kladuša with Ćoralići-Pjanići branch.

Urban core and most of the communities are supplied with fixed phone lines, except communities such as Liskovac, Šturlić, Vrelo, and Ljubijankići with Ponjevići and Huskići partially supplied with GMS cell phone services.

Reconstruction of current urban network is planned to be implemented during 2004, as well as subsequently realized on the entire Municipality area.

Until today (1993-2000), BH Telecom has invested about KM 19,400.000 into the phone infrastructure of Cazin Municipality.

According to the future plans, investments in 2004 will amount about KM 6,580.000 and KM 5,200.000 in 2005 including the investments not realized in 2004. After realization of investments planned for 2004 and 2005, BH Telecom plans for 2006 assume supply of every household with possibility to become connected to the fixed phone line.

Providing current and planned situation of telecommunication infrastructure, it can be claimed that even after satisfaction of current fixed and cell phone needs, it will still be necessary to provide funds for further reconstruction and modernization ranging from KM 1.5 to 2 million a year.

### **2.4.3 Power – Energetic System**

Power grid (both high and low voltage) supplies entire town center and all communities formed on the territory of Cazin Municipality. Before war, power supply of Cazin Municipality was realized through BiH power system, or, more precisely, through 110 kV power grid and 110/35/10 kV power plant. Since 110 kV power grid belongs to a group of radial power grids, power supply is far less reliable in comparison to the municipalities with bilateral power supply.

Medium-voltage distributive power grid was formed as 10 kV during the period of general electrification, with rather low transmitting capacities and high lengths. Power plants are located in separate areas, supplying population through very long low-voltage power grids, significantly restricting power supply possibilities and making impossible supply of high quality electric device.

There are two groups of high voltage power grids, according to constructing location, as it follows:

- a/ overhead high voltage power grids – transmission lines (OTL)
- b/ underground high voltage power grids – cables

There are two, usually integrated, types of high voltage power plants, such as:

- power transformation plants (TP)
- power distribution plants (DP)

All above mentioned parts of power grids and plants have been included in the analysis of power grids and high voltage plants.

Radial transmission lines are used for directing power towards consuming areas of municipalities like Cazin and Velika Kladuša.

High voltage (HV) power grid of 35/10 kV and low voltage (LV) power grid of 0.4 kV are being used for transmission of power to its consumers with transformation being realized in 35 kV and 10 kV power transforming stations.

HV grid 35 kV – total length 23 km,  
- number TS 35 KV - 2

HV grid 10 kV – total length 260 km (overhead transmission lines) and 13 (cable lines)  
- number TS 10/04 KV-293 (in function 260)

LV grid - total length of overhead grid 661.269 km  
- total length of cable grid 61.465 km.

Lighting – overhead line grid 4.300 km  
- cable underground grid 11.130 km.

Most of overhead transmission lines 35 kV had been built 30 years ago, and thus have reached its use limit. At the moment, all of the lines are under voltage, except overhead transmission line 35 kV HE “Una” Bosanska which has been out of function for several years.

Transforming station 35 kV are in good shape, mostly since they have been either built or reconstructed in recent years (disconnecting equipment replaced, secondary protection inbuilt).



OTL 10 kV are mostly placed on wood towers and built in the so-called electrification age of 60's. Therefore, since deriving from decades ago, they are very old and difficult for maintenance, especially in the countryside (forest areas, high lengths, radial performance, etc.). Moreover, their large distance often makes duly repairs impossible, so certain villages may be out of electricity all night long.

Underground cable lines 10 kV are inbuilt mostly in urban centre areas and new buildings, ensuring satisfying and steady power supply.

Transforming stations 10 kV are considered reliable, no matter the type, though frequent maintenance difficulties mostly depend on the type of disconnecting equipment.

Low voltage power grids, as parts of power plants, are the source of most frequent problems and difficulties (too long, old towers and conductors, separated in countryside areas, small conductor diameter, overpower, etc.)

Underground cable low voltage grid covering urban centre area is rather reliable with overpower during winter days only.

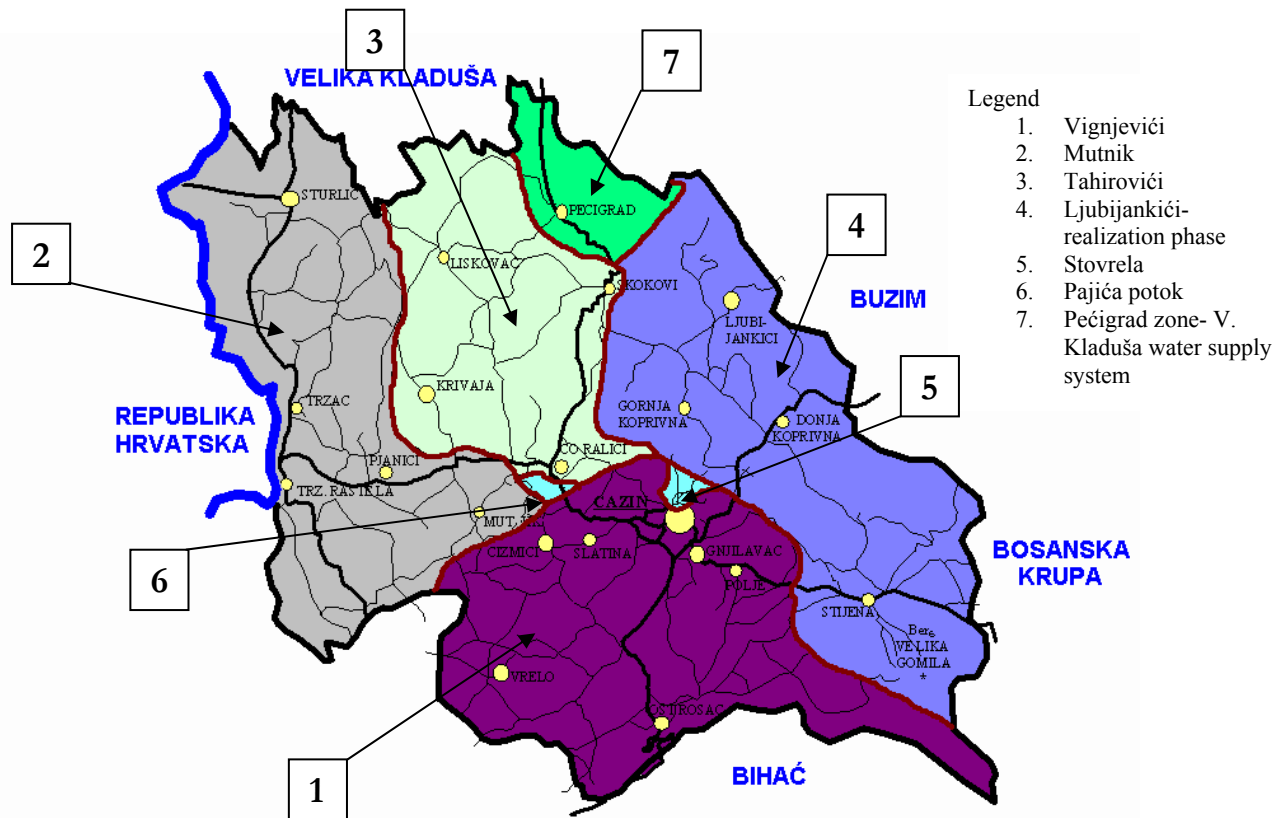
Current Cazin Municipality power grid, both medium and low voltage, is the least adequate one in entire Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the other hand, development initiative is particularly present in the field of small and middle entrepreneurship since such inadequate and weak power grid not only disables its development but requires substantial investments into the reconstruction of power grid on the territory of Cazin Municipality.

#### **2.4.4 Water Supply Infrastructure**

Cazin Municipality population is supplied with water through Cazin Municipality water supply system that covers  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the Municipality area, or supplies about 45,000 people with water. The system is provided with 1,500 – kilometre long pipeline and consists of 5 sources located all over the Municipality area, as it follows:

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Vignjevići   | 100 lit/sec |
| 2. Mutnik       | 65 lit/sec  |
| 3. Tahirovići   | 45 lit/sec  |
| 4. Stovrela     | 10 lit/sec  |
| 5. Pajića Potok | 10 lit/sec  |

#### CAZIN MUNICIPALITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM



**Total abundance: 230 lit/sec**

Current supply extends to about 200 lit/sec out of total maximum abundance of 230 lit/sec.

Water supply system consists of pipelines of various profiles and materials various, as well as large number of pump and re-pump stations as follows:

- 5 pump stations (main sources)
- 13 re-pump stations, and
- 27 various volume reservoirs, ranging from 50 to 3000 m<sup>3</sup>.

Total reservoir volume is about 15,000 15.000 m<sup>3</sup>.

Total physical losses on water supply system amount around 45%.

	Water consumption	
	Before 1992	Current consumption
Population	70 lit/sec	180 lit/sec
Economy	100 lit/sec	20 lit/sec
<b>Total:</b>	<b>170 lit/sec</b>	<b>200 lit/sec</b>

As shown in the chart above, start-up of industrial capacities (as largest pre-war water consumers) would result in insufficient water supply and lack of water source capacities, particularly in subsystems Mutnik and Tahirovići requiring additional water volumes recorded on the following localities:

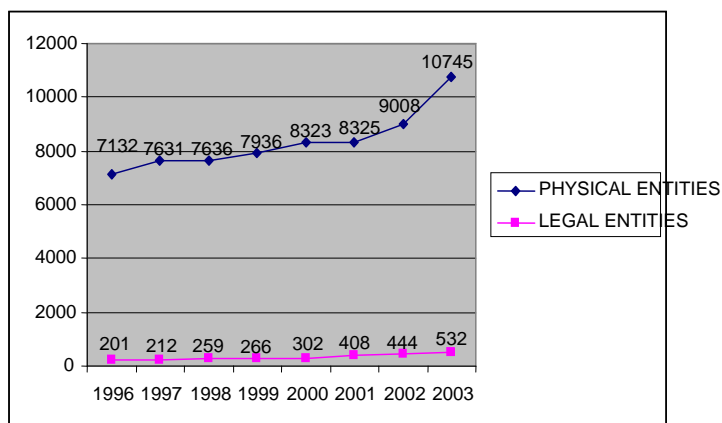
Ljubijankići	70 lit/sec
Mlakulja	30 lit/sec
Vrelo	50 lit/sec

Note: Use of “Vrelo” spring for above needs would drain “Mutnica” River stream.

During several last years (after 1995), about KM 12,000.000 was invested into Cazin Municipality water supply. The Municipality itself provided about KM 5,500.000 (Kuwait credit), while the population provided the rest of about KM 6,500.000 KM (with minor Municipality investments mostly realized through creation of project documentation).

### REVIEW OF CAZIN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM CONSUMERS - by years -

YEAR	NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	
	PHYSICAL ENTITIES	LEGAL ENTITIES
1996	7132	201
1997	7631	212
1998	7636	259
1999	7936	266
2000	8323	302
2001	8325	408
2002	9008	444
2003	10745	532



Water supply research activities focused on connection of each household to the Municipality water supply system have already been started on the territory of Ljubijankići community with substantial volume of drinking water (70 lit/sec) sufficient for future 30 years.

Connection of this source to the Municipality water supply system would provide high quality drinking water supply in communities such as Stijena, Donja Koprivna, Gornja Koprivna, Ljubijankići, and Skokovi as communities currently supplied with water from a number of smaller springs without regular drinking water control. Situation in the communities mentioned becomes even worse during the summer days when some of the springs are totally drained.

Current state of water supply system managed by Public Company JKP «Vodovod» Cazin is in accordance with the drinking water quality standards regularly controlled and confirmed by the water quality institutions.

Since all Cazin Municipality water reserves are located, especially since then area is mostly Karts water permeable area, special attention must be focused on protection and preservation of water springs. First steps towards that have already been taken, resulting in elaboration of the Study of Protection of Spring Zones Vignjevići, Mutnik and Tahirovići, that is to be supported by subsequent Formal Resolution on Protection Zones and Regimes.

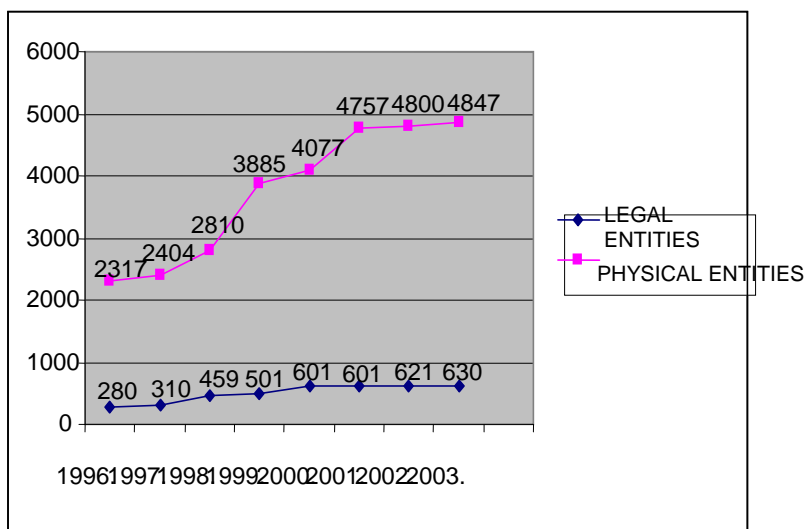
Regarding protection of underground water reserves, main focus refers to non-existence of sewage system and large number of inappropriate sewage manholes not only in Cazin town but in entire Municipality as well as.

Namely, almost all household and industrial waste water is being released to water streams without prior treatment, mostly since neither main sewage collector nor any waste water filtering device exist in this area (Čajin Potok functions as main urban collector).

SOURCE: All information above was provided by Public Company JKP «Vodovod» Cazin.

In accordance with the decision of the Municipality Council, Public Company JKP” ČISTOČA” has been formed and put in charge of required cleaning and waste dump services. Cazin Municipality, like many other municipalities, faces waste treatment problems since on one hand, it is not provided with its own waste dump, and, on the other hand, Canton waste dump, opposite related rules and regulations, has neither been built nor even located so far. Number of communal service consumers faces increase form year to year, as presented in the chart below, and main aim and actions of this Company are directed towards supply of largest possible number of households.

YEAR	NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	
	LEGAL ENTITIES	PHYSICAL ENTITIES
1996	280	2317
1997	310	2404
1998	459	2810
1999	501	3885
2000	601	4077
2001	601	4757
2002	621	4800
2003	630	4847



## 2.5. EDUCATION

### 2.5.1 Laws on education:

There are certain laws and legal regulations exclusively for the field of education. The Laws have been enacted by Canton Assembly and include the following: Law on Pre-school Education, Law on Primary Schools, Law on Secondary Schools, and Law on Education and Teaching-Research Inspection.

The only body authorized for Education Laws and Regulations is the Canton.

Important principle of all education institutions is the principle of multi-ethnicity.

### 2.5.2 Pre-school Education

There is one nursery in Cazin Municipality with the capacity of 117 children. However, the number of children currently attending the Nursery reaches 164, divided into 4 educational groups. The Nursery is Public Institution named “Hasnija Omanović” Cazin formed as combined pre-school institution to provide 1 to 7 –year-old children with accommodation, care and education. Educational program follows the principles of “Basis of Educational Program for Preschool Children” issued by the Canton Assembly.

The Nursery uses two connected buildings for it activities with all additional premises (kitchen, children rooms, closets, bathrooms, washing room, two dining rooms, isolation, room for

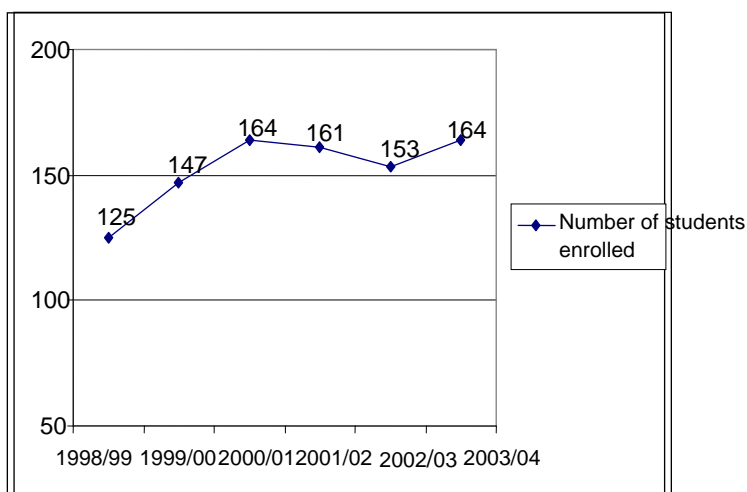
teachers, offices and halls – total area of 837 m<sup>2</sup>). The Nursery also has 5000-square-meter-large children play yard. Nursery building in general is in rather favourable conditions.

PI Nursery Cazin has 19 employees as it follows: Manager, 8 teachers, 2 nurses, secretary – treasurer, cook, 2 food servers, 3 cleaning ladies and a repairman. Employees are 100 percent qualified for their jobs and there is no need for additional employments.

From material and technical standpoint, the Nursery is well equipped. The furniture was first bought 27 years ago, thus it needs to be replaced with new, more functional and children suitable furniture. From didactics standpoint, situation in the Nursery is satisfying except that current equipment does not meet all needs mostly because of its insufficiency.

#### ***New Students classified by school years***

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of students enrolled</i>
<i>1998/99</i>	<i>125</i>
<i>1999/00</i>	<i>147</i>
<i>2000/01</i>	<i>164</i>
<i>2001/02</i>	<i>161</i>
<i>2002/03</i>	<i>153</i>
<i>2003/04</i>	<i>164</i>



*NOTE: Above given numbers of new students classified by school years refer to the number of students enrolled at the beginning of the school year, since throughout the year, numbers constantly vary.*

### **2.5.3. Primary Education**

Before war, there were 11 central and 26 subsidiary schools in entire Cazin Municipality, with about 11.200 students, 36 percent more than in school year 2002/2003. Reduce of the number of students is result of lower birth-rate since far from 1981, the birth-rate has faced constant fall.

However, today there are 11 central and 19 subsidiary schools in Cazin Municipality. Seven subsidiary schools are out of function, thus the children attend some of the central schools (Gnjilavac, Crnaja, H. Potok, D. Koprivna), or attend classes organized in private houses or other objects (Mutnik, Glogovac, Miostrah i Krivaja). Subsidiary schools in Crnaja and H. Potok were devastated during the war and their reconstruction has been a matter of question mostly because of substantial student decrease.

At the moment, there are 7031 primary school students divided into 281 classes, while 40 school eligible children still do not attend primary school. School personnel reaches the number of 479, with 327 of them working as teachers. Every lower primary school is 100 percent provided with qualified teachers, while higher primary schools, five grades from fifth to eight, still lack certain number of qualified teachers, particularly for subjects such as Bosnian Language and Literature, foreign languages (German and English), Informatics, Biology, History, Geography, Culture of Living, Sport and Art.

Furthermore, since most of the schools have no pedagogues, it is also one of the most needed professions.

Most of the school buildings were built during 1970's, or even earlier. Therefore, they are all in rather unfavourable conditions. One of the most frequent problems in schools is heating since the central heating boilers are too old to operate properly. Although certain boilers have already been provided with minor repairs, they are still not sufficient for appropriate heating. Windows and doors in most schools must be replaced, roofs reconstructed and water pipes repaired. Central schools in Pećigrad and Šturlić, as well as many subsidiary schools, do not have decorated sport playgrounds. Subsidiary schools in Mutnik, D. Koprivna, Gjilavac, Krivaja, Glogovac, Zmajevac and Miostrah are currently in the building process. Another problem are gravel roads to certain subsidiary schools (Zmajevac, Glogovac, Miostrah, Osredak, Ponjevići), making regular school attendance much more difficult, particularly during the winter time.

None of the schools is sufficiently supplied with required materials and appropriate equipment. Furniture in schools is rather old and battered and there is also a lack of teaching tools and supplies. Laboratories are not well equipped, so every school faces the need for Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Informatics and Phonology laboratory equipment.

Current school libraries are not supplied with enough books to satisfy needs of students and teachers introduced by new curriculum.

***Number of students, grades from I to VIII and number of Primary School graduates classified by Primary Schools***

***Primary School JU OŠ "G. Koprivna "***

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of students enrolled, grades I-VIII</i>	<i>Number of Primary School graduates.</i>
1998/99	743	97
1999/00	711	96
2000/01	671	76
2001/02	647	70
2002/03	649	64
2003/04	707	

***Primary School JU OŠ "Stijena"***

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of students enrolled, grades I-VIII</i>	<i>Number of Primary School graduates.</i>
1998/99	1121	147
1999/00	1055	149
2000/01	952	133
2001/02	924	115
2002/03	886	121
2003/04	956	

***Primary School JU OŠ "Ostrožac"***

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of students enrolled, grades I-VIII</i>	<i>Number of Primary School graduates.</i>
1998/99	655	89
1999/00	617	86
2000/01	589	80
2001/02	562	76
2002/03	557	86
2003/04	570	

***Primary School JU OŠ "Cazin I"***

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of students enrolled, grades I-VIII</i>	<i>Number of Primary School graduates.</i>
1998/99	1259	133
1999/00	1239	168
2000/01	1184	145
2001/02	1126	133
2002/03	1066	149
2003/04	1087	

***Primary School JU OŠ "Cazin II"***

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of students enrolled, grades I-VIII</i>	<i>Number of Primary School graduates.</i>
1998/99	922	122
1999/00	905	124

***Primary School JU OŠ "Ćoralčić"***

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of students enrolled, grades I-VIII</i>	<i>Number of Primary School graduates.</i>
1998/99	941	139
1999/00	935	129

2000/01	861	126
2001/02	853	88
2002/03	873	109
2003/04	880	

*Primary School JU OŠ " T. Raštela"*

School Year	Number of students enrolled, grades I-VIII	Number of Primary School graduates.
1998/99	681	94
1999/00	712	103
2000/01	672	62
2001/02	609	53
2002/03	562	48
2003/04	588	

2000/01	921	106
2001/02	875	128
2002/03	795	142
2003/04	717	

*Primary School JU OŠ "Šturlić"*

School Year	Number of students enrolled, grades I-VIII	Number of Primary School graduates.
1998/99	586	73
1999/00	497	74
2000/01	519	71
2001/02	455	55
2002/03	444	55
2003/04	447	

*Primary School JU OŠ "Liskovac"*

School Year	Number of students enrolled, grades I-VIII	Number of Primary School graduates.
1998/99	497	50
1999/00	461	61
2000/01	433	54
2001/02	401	38
2002/03	377	49
2003/04	383	

*Primary School JU OŠ "Skokovi"*

School Year	Number of students enrolled, grades I-VIII	Number of Primary School graduates.
1998/99	424	45
1999/00	415	41
2000/01	383	47
2001/02	349	45
2002/03	319	59
2003/04	303	

*Primary School JU OŠ "Pećigrad"*

School Year	Number of students enrolled, grades I-VIII	Number of Primary School graduates.
1998/99	581	82
1999/00	542	74
2000/01	501	86
2001/02	431	55
2002/03	421	81
2003/04	393	

## 2.5.4 Secondary Education

There are 4 secondary schools in Cazin Municipality, such as: Gymnasium, religious Secondary School, and Secondary Schools I and II. There are 2,610 students divided into 89 classes.

Gymnasium is general gymnasium with 4 grades.

School Year	Number of students enrolled					Number of grade final students				
	I	II	III	IV	Total:	I	II	III	IV	Total:
1998/99	138	145	127	131	541	128	126	121	114	489
1999/00	119	125	127	126	497	107	111	125	126	469

2000/01	140	102	109	125	476	136	92	98	123	449
2001/02	129	138	95	98	460	116	130	95	98	439
2002/03	94	111	130	95	430	88	108	130	95	421
2003/04	127	87	107	130	451					

Religious Secondary School – Medresa divides students into two student groups (boys and girls) and consists of four grades as well.

**Number of girls**

School Year	Number of students enrolled					Number of grade final students				
	I	II	III	IV	Total:	I	II	III	IV	Total:
1998/99	24	23	15	23	85	17	19	15	23	74
1999/00	26	18	19	15	78	26	17	17	15	75
2000/01	27	28	18	17	90	22	22	17	17	78
2001/02	26	29	21	17	93	25	26	17	17	85
2002/03	30	26	29	17	102	27	24	27	16	94
2003/04	27	26	22	23	98					

**Number of boys**

School Year	Number of students enrolled					Number of grade final students				
	I	II	III	IV	Total:	I	II	III	IV	Total:
1998/99	24	23	14	20	81	19	18	14	20	71
1999/00	24	20	20	14	78	24	20	18	13	75
2000/01	27	24	21	18	90	24	21	21	18	84
2001/02	25	26	21	20	92	23	22	21	20	86
2002/03	28	26	22	22	98	24	23	20	20	87
2003/04	20	31	22	20	93					

**Secondary School I consist of the following departments:**

**1. School of Engineering**

- engineering technician
- car mechanic
- lathe operator
- locksmith
- car –body mechanic
- central heating installer
- gas fitter and plumber.

**School of Engineering – engineering technician**

School Year	Number of students enrolled					Number of grade final students				
	I	II	III	IV	Total:	I	II	III	IV	Total:
1998/99	56	60	51	43	210	52	60	50	43	205
1999/00	76	52	52	50	230	56	39	42	50	187
2000/01	69	62	46	42	219	59	58	43	41	201
2001/02	107	54	58	42	261	93	51	56	33	233
2002/03	68	93	50	56	267	49	69	42	56	216
2003/04	97	62	74	42	275					

**School of Engineering – lathe operator**

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:



1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999/00	-	18	-	18	-	18	-	18
2000/01	-	-	18	18	-	-	18	18
2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**School of Engineering – car mechanic**

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:
1998/99	73	68	69	210	54	59	69	182
1999/00	102	66	77	245	78	64	65	207
2000/01	69	80	63	212	54	74	66	194
2001/02	34	59	74	167	30	43	74	147
2002/03	60	35	42	137	39	48	42	129
2003/04	32	44	30	106				

**School of Engineering – locksmith**

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:
1998/99	34	44	46	124	25	36	46	107
1999/00	53	36	37	126	33	25	35	93
2000/01	69	48	23	140	20	33	43	96
2001/02	36	20	44	100	18	33	43	94
2002/03	49	21	16	86	19	16	15	50
2003/04	27	20	17	64				

**School of Engineering – car-body mechanic**

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:
1998/99	34	50	34	118	24	41	34	99
1999/00	52	31	40	123	41	25	35	101
2000/01	31	20	28	79	20	17	23	60
2001/02	36	20	19	75	16	33	17	66
2002/03	-	20	17	37	-	20	17	37
2003/04	-	-	16	16				

**School of Engineering – central heating installer**

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:
1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003/04	32	-	-	32				

**Engineering School – gas fitter and plumber**

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:
1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003/04	29	-	-	29				

**2. School of Electric Engineering**

- electrotechnician – informatics and automatics,
- electrotechnician – electronics,
- electromechanic,
- electrician.

**School of Electric Engineering – electrotechnician – informatics and automatics**

School Year	Number of students enrolled					Number of grade final students				
	I	II	III	IV	Total:	I	II	III	IV	Total:
1998/99	66	-	-	-	66	66	-	-	-	66
1999/00	36	73	-	-	109	36	73	-	-	109
2000/01	75	38	71	-	184	75	38	71	-	184
2001/02	74	76	38	72	260	74	74	38	71	257
2002/03	64	77	74	39	254	69	76	75	37	257
2003/04	35	72	77	75	259					

**School of Electric Engineering – electrotechnician – electronics**

School Year	Number of students enrolled					Number of grade final students				
	I	II	III	IV	Total:	I	II	III	IV	Total:
1998/99	47	-	-	-	47	47	-	-	-	47
1999/00	38	50	-	-	88	36	51	-	-	87
2000/01	-	39	49	-	88	-	38	50	-	88
2001/02	-	-	39	49	88	-	-	39	49	88
2002/03	-	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	39	39
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-					

**School of Electric Engineering – electromechanic**

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:
1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000/01	36	-	-	36	31	-	-	31
2001/02	-	29	-	29	-	28	-	28
2002/03	-	-	28	28	-	-	28	28
2003/04	33	-	-	33				

**School of Electric Engineering – electrician**

School Year	Number of students enrolled					Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:	
1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2000/01	34	-	34	31	-	-	31		
2001/02	-	34	34	-	34	-	34		

2002/03	-	-	33	33	-	-	32	32
2003/04	33	-	-	33				

### 3. Textile Secondary School

- garment manufacturer/operator – tailor

#### *Textile Secondary School – garment manufacturer/operator - tailor*

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:
1998/99	38	-	38	76	35	-	38	73
1999/00	-	38	-	38	-	38		38
2000/01	38	-	37	75	33	-	37	70
2001/02	36	32	-	68	32	25	-	57
2002/03	21	38	26	87	23	38	25	86
2003/04	28	21	38	87				

### Secondary School II consists of following departments:

#### 1. Business School

- Economist

#### *Business School – economist*

School Year	Number of students enrolled					Number of grade final students				
	I	II	III	IV	Total:	I	II	III	IV	Total:
1998/99	99	107	76	-	282	98	107	76	-	281
1999/00	74	98	107	76	355	74	95	100	76	345
2000/01	76	74	90	106	346	74	74	87	106	341
2001/02	75	76	74	87	312	74	76	73	86	309
2002/03	95	74	75	73	317	94	71	73	73	311
2003/04	72	94	69	72	307					

#### 2. Commercial school

- salesperson

#### *Trade School – salesperson*

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:
1998/99	97	103	114	314	91	100	114	305
1999/00	142	94	100	336	142	91	100	333
2000/01	116	146	95	357	114	139	95	348
2001/02	39	115	139	293	38	115	139	292
2002/03	91	38	115	244	81	38	114	233
2003/04	113	79	38	230				

#### 3. Civil Engineering School

- Civil Engineering Technician

- Bricklayer- Plasterer- Insulation worker

**Civil Engineering School – Civil Engineering technician**

School Year	Number of students enrolled					Number of grade final students				
	I	II	III	IV	Total:	I	II	III	IV	Total:
1998/99	35	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	35
1999/00	-	35	-	-	35	-	34	-	-	34
2000/01	39	-	34	-	73	37	-	34	-	71
2001/02	35	37	-	33	105	35	36	-	33	104
2002/03	61	35	36	-	132	58	35	36	-	129
2003/04	36	57	35	35	163					

**Civil Engineering School – bricklayer – plasterer – insulation worker**

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:
1998/99	-	64	65	129	-	64	65	129
1999/00	29	-	64	93	29	-	64	93
2000/01	36	29	-	65	36	29	-	65
2001/02	36	36	29	101	36	31	29	96
2002/03	33	41	31	105	27	33	31	91
2003/04	38	30	33	101				

**4. Catering School for**

- waiters
- cooks

**Catering School – waiter**

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:
1998/99	28	-	-	28	27	-	-	27
1999/00	34	27	-	61	33	26	-	59
2000/01	31	34	24	89	27	33	24	84
2001/02	37	29	34	100	36	29	34	99
2002/03	30	36	29	95	25	34	26	85
2003/04	37	27	34	98				

**Catering School – cook**

School Year	Number of students enrolled				Number of grade final students			
	I	II	III	Total:	I	II	III	Total:
1998/99	30	-	-	30	28	-	-	28
1999/00	36	29	-	65	35	28	-	63
2000/01	32	34	30	96	31	33	30	94
2001/02	69	31	33	133	64	30	33	127
2002/03	33	63	30	126	33	59	30	122
2003/04	36	34	58	128				

Conditions of the buildings currently used by secondary schools cannot satisfy school needs and requirements.

**Secondary School I** is located on one floor and part of the basement of former Secondary School Centre. Classrooms are neither in the most favourable conditions nor functional or suitable for normal teaching and learning activities. 941 students enrolled this school year. There are 32 classes, 13 classroom, 5 laboratories and 3 rooms for practical school activities.

**Secondary School II** has classrooms on two locations, as it follows: in part of the basement of former Secondary School Centro and in nearby prefabricated building. Overall school premises are far below minimal requirements regarding both size and quality. 1027 students enrolled this school year. There are 31 classes and only 13 classrooms, mostly in unfavourable conditions. Classrooms require substantial repairs and equipment to provide conditions for normal teaching and learning activities.

**Gymnasium** is located in one building built before Second World War. The building is in rather bad conditions and requires radical reconstruction. There are no laboratories, except one, though unsuitable, laboratory for computer classes laboratory one informatics. 451 students enrolled this school year. There are 18 classes of students attending school in 13 classrooms only.

**Religious Secondary School named Džemaludin ef. Čaušević** is located in the old religious school building (all-girls religious school), while all-boys religious school has been moved to Bihać. The building in Cazin is very old that needs to be repaired. At the moment, new Religious School - Medresa is being built and is supposed to be a solution for this problem. There are 191 students currently attending religious school in 8 classes (4 all-girls and 4 all-boys classes).

In this relation, special emphasis needs to be put on the fact that there is no gym in any of previously mentioned secondary schools. Gymnasium students use sport playground named Alinac for school sport classes. This is considered major issue since, on one side, the playground is rather distant from the school, and on the other side, the playground is on open and as such is not suitable for sport classes during winter time. Secondary Schools I and II use the Sport Hall for their sport classes, though they are obliged to pay additional fees for occupying the hall.

Furthermore, none of the schools mentioned is provided with appropriate materials and technical equipment, particularly laboratory equipment, teaching tools and materials, and furniture. Major current needs include laboratory equipment for Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Informatics classes, as well as Practice classes in engineering schools.

Situation regarding libraries is on relatively satisfying level. However, since school libraries are not sufficiently supplied with the books required by school reading agenda, it is necessary to supply them with certain additional books for both school general and professional fields of literature. Gymnasium and Religious School – Medresa are each provided with library within the school, while Secondary Schools I and II use one common library.

Number of personnel in Secondary Schools reaches 157, with 114 of them involved in teaching.

There are 31 full-time employees and 6 part-time associates in Gymnasium. Number of employees involved in teaching is 22 plus 6 part-time associates. Number of professors and skilled personnel in general is satisfying, except for Latin language and partially for Physics, Biology, Informatics and Mathematics.

Secondary School I has 54 employees, 44 of them working as teachers. There are no professors to teach subjects as German Language and Religion, while the school also faces need for certain number of teachers for subjects such as Mathematics, Physics, Geography, Biology, Informatics, Economics, Business Organization, and various electro-technical subjects. Out of total number of teachers, 13 have not yet passed the state licensing exam.

Secondary School II has 46 full-time employees and 8 part-time associates. Out of 46 employees, 36 of them plus 8 part-time associates work as teachers. Subjects such as Bosnian Language and Literature, Mathematics German Language, Informatics, Religion, Democracy and Human Rights, Law of Economy, and partially some technical subjects related to Constructing Studies require employment of qualified teachers. 16 teachers and 3 associates have not yet passed the state licensing exam.

Religious School – Medresa employs 25 people, with 12 of them working as high qualification professors with University degree.

Each school Curriculum is partially adjusted to standards more contemporary and sophisticated than the ones from pre-war period. Secondary education development plans are adjusted to domestic market needs. Providing the current and generally well known state of economy, there are more and more surplus professions every year.

#### **2.5.5. University Education**

There are no University Education institutions in Cazin Municipality.

#### **2.5.6 Libraries**

There is only one City Library operating as part of the Culture Centre. The Library is supplied with 13,158 books what does not meet the legal requirement of one book per resident.

## 2.6. HEALTH AND WELFARE CARE

### 2.6.1. Health Care

Major health care institution in Cazin Municipality is Cazin Hospital with several subsidiaries – emergencies and several private medical offices.

Cazin Hospital is state owned public institution providing primary and secondary medical services.

Both space and service organization capacities of the Hospital are dissatisfying. Official state institutions and ministries have been asked on several occasions to issue Constructing Permit for Tuberculosis Prevention Clinic, though each time unsuccessfully. Providing the number of patients with symptoms of tuberculosis, lack of Tuberculosis Prevention Clinic is one of major disadvantages regarding health care and services.

The Hospital is in rather unfavourable conditions regarding both the building and medical equipment. The building was built in 1959 and each year since then so many repairs have been required, but unfortunately not realized because of difficulties to allocate or raise funds for them.

Main funds for health care institutions are insufficient since the incomes from the Institute for Public Health Insurance is not objective in comparison to real needs.

Cazin Municipality Hospital is state owned public institution and thus, its founder is Una-Sana Canton – Una-Sana Canton Government.

According to the Law and the Statute, the scope of Cazin Hospital operations includes the following:

- general medicine
- women and children health care
- school medicine
- health care of specific and non-specific lung diseases
- hygiene-epidemiology
- emergency
- laboratory, radiology and other related diagnostics
- specialist-consultative operations
- obstetrics
- physical rehabilitation centre
- mental rehabilitation centre
- prosthetics centre
- dental centre
- specific health care for the employed.

Within its scope of operations and medical services, Cazin Hospital provides its patients with continuous health care as listed below:

- 24-hour continuous emergency
- medical services in two or one work shifts, two-shift work hours, change of work hours
- regular duties
- 24-hour readiness
- guarantee that hospital personnel will never leave their work places (shift or duty) no matter the end of work time until they are replaced in order to prevent all life or health risks.

Cazin Hospital has 187 employees, 120 hospital personnel and 67 associates.

### Review of employees classified by skill structure

University Education	38	1 Master of Science 8 Head Doctors
College Education	7	
Secondary	97	
Skilled Worker	20	
Unskilled Worker	25	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187</b>	

### Review of employees classified by professional skills

Doctor Specialist	17
Doctors Residents	3
General Practice Doctors	8
Stomatologists - Specialists	2
Medical Associates – High Education	
Special Teacher – Speech Pathologist, Psychologist, Lawyer, Economist	4
Senior Nurses	4
Nurses – General Department	68
Gynaecology – Nurses	14
Economists	1
Engineering Orthopaedist	1
Non-medicine personnel	15
Skilled personnel	20
Unskilled personnel	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187</b>

Cazin Hospital comprises a number of services, department of regional clinics and administration department through which all hospital operations are being realized.

Below listed are the services formed as part of Cazin Hospital:

1. General health care service
2. Health care service for pre-school children, students and the young
3. Women health care service with obstetrics
4. Health care service for the employed
5. Hospital service for pneumatic-physiological health care and radiology
6. Emergency
7. Health care service for hygiene and epidemiology
8. Laboratory service
9. Dental service
10. Physical medicine and rehabilitation service
11. Mental rehabilitation service



12. Orthopedic and prosthetic department
13. Department for joint services:
  - Service for general, legal and personnel issues
  - Financial-accounting service
  - Transport
  - Maintenance

Regional clinics operate as constituent parts of Cazin Hospital providing patients with health care, clinic treatments, diagnostics in clinics with a doctor (clinics in Stijena, Pećigrad, Skokovi, Krivaja, Liskovac and Šturlić), as well as with related therapy supported by required records and documents.

Cazin Hospital as public health care institution comprises 14 regional clinics as it follows: Clinics in Pećigrad, Stijena, Tržačka Raštela, Ostrožac, Majetići, Donja Koprivna, Gornja Koprivna, Ćoralići, Krivaja, Šturlić, Liskovac, Skokovi, Osredak and Ljubijankići. Clinics in Tržačka Raštela, Šturlić, Krivaja, Skokovi and Liskovac are visited by a doctor once or twice a month, while various everyday health care services, such as bandaging, first aid, injections, and medical advising are provided by a nurse – medical technician regularly every day.

Transport service offers patients transport services 24 hours a day, as well as everyday transport for dialysis, and, by approval of the committee, transport to clinic centres outside the Canton, in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Fojnica.

In case of house medical treatments, nurse – medical technician visit the patients with malignancies at their homes to provide them with appropriate medical treatment.

Brief outline of Cazin Hospital specialists is given below:

- specialist of internal	3+1 at the end of specialist training
- specialist of radio-diagnostic	2
- paediatrician specialist	2
- school medicine specialist	1
- specialist of pneumophthalmology	1
- specialist of gynaecology	2+1 at the end of specialist training
- industrial medicine specialist	1
- physical medicine and rehabilitation specialist	1
- social medicine specialist – welfare organization and economy	1
- specialist of epidemiology	1
- specialist of hygiene-health ecology	1
- specialist of ophthalmology	1
- general medicine specialist	1

Health Care Development Plan for BiH to 2010 assumes new specialists for family medicine. The Project is already being implemented in certain Cantons and health care institutions.

In future, PI Cazin Hospital will encourage and send its doctors to specialization, while all doctors and specialists will be provided with additional training for family medicine.

Furthermore, the Hospital also expects to hire new doctors who have almost graduated their medical studies.

Mental Health Care Centre will be transformed into open-type daily hospital (as in EU countries) to ensure daily mental health care for the population. In this relation, priority would be given to the prevention of drug and other addictions (the project is in its realization phase).

There are two specialist clinics, two laboratories and a number of private dental clinics in Cazin Municipality.

Number of population with medical insurance is below the requirements. Major step in that regard is the attempt to force employers by means of inspector visits and investigation procedures to

hire and legally insure their employees since the most of them neither register their employees in the Public Health Insurance Institute nor pay health insurance liabilities.

Cazin Hospital administration staff is responsible for professional and operative administration support required for this Institute to function as a unique system.

Exact number of public health insurance users is not available, though it is possible to claim average of over 20,000 people not provided with any sort of insurance.

The plans for the development of health care system in Cazin Municipality are mostly focused on adoption and implementation of a family doctor into primary health care system.

## **2.6.2 Social Welfare**

Social welfare as specific aspect of social policy in Cazin Municipality is of high importance, particularly in attempts to resolve various social issues. Most of such various social issues appeared after the war as result of the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina. For instance, there is a great number of children without parents or any parent care, a great number of displaced people and refugees, great number of unemployed and financially unsecured people, civil war victims, etc.

Cazin PI Social Welfare Centre is a public institution used by the community in its attempts to settle above mentioned social issues. The Institute was established in 1976 and ever since 1998 it had operated as PI Social Welfare Centre. However, in 1998, the Centre was transformed into Social Welfare Service or Canton Social Welfare Center. On 1 January 2001, it was again transformed into a public institution with social and children welfare and other related tasks as its main activities governed by the Law and relevant legal regulations.

The Laws governing the Center operations include Law on Social Welfare, Welfare of Civil War Victims and Families, both Federation and Canton Law, Law on Administrative Procedure and other related laws and regulations.

Activities of PI Social Welfare Centre Cazin are based mostly on primary, though on secondary health care as well. Primary health care includes settlement of various social issues and their consequences, while secondary health care refers to prevention of the factors that cause various social problems.

According to our records, about 1000 people from Cazin Municipality need social welfare and, therefore, belong to the group of socially endangered people. Our Institution provides 029 of them with social aid, or more precisely, 115 of them receive regular monetary aid, 88 are provided with benefits for their own and other person care, and 6 of them receive unemployment benefits while waiting to be employed.

According to the records provided by the Centre, social aid beneficiaries in Cazin Municipality are mostly local people, classified into several groups, such as children without parents, old and infirm people, the unemployed, and disabled people. The lowest basic monetary aid is KM 50.00, the same as the benefit for personal care and care of another person.

Number of children attending either primary or secondary school programs for children with special needs in Cazin Municipality is 23, with 19 of them, 15 children and 4 adults, provided with family homes. 19 of our beneficiaries, 13 adults and 6 children, live in various institutions all around Bosnia and Herzegovina.

There are 54 children in Cazin Municipality without parental care, though, in entire Canton, there is only one institution (Children Care Institution "Rainbow" in Kulen Vakuf) for care of children until the age of seven. After the age of seven, it is necessary to find another accommodation for them. There are also various Social and Paedagogical Communities in Una-Sana Canton but with

too low and insufficient capacity (two houses per municipality and not more than six children per each house).

The Centre employees face various problems and difficulties in social welfare, especially primary social welfare. Namely, the Centre is funded from two sources, the Canton Ministry of Health and Social Policy provides funds for everything except one-way monetary aid provided by Cazin Municipality budget. However, the funds are not sufficient and regular enough to alleviate the consequences of various social problems (during last four-year-period, the most of social aid was not paid for 38 months, therefore, on one side, the beneficiaries were forced to file charges against the Centre, while on the other side, the Centre was forced to sue the Ministry of Canton).

Another related problem is that there is no shelter for children in entire Cazin Municipality. As already mentioned above, there are only Social and Pedagogical Communities accommodating children who must be isolated from their biological families. However, the procedure required before accommodation in such communities is extremely complex and long that sometimes it is necessary to find another accommodation until everything is settled. Nowadays, the Centre cooperates with two to three families able to provide accommodation for children.

The address of Cazin Social Welfare Centre headquarters is as it follows: 505 Viteške 38/a, Cazin. Total headquarters area is about 312 m<sup>2</sup>, with nine working rooms in rather bad conditions, about 130 m<sup>2</sup>, garage, archive, kitchen, toilet and halls.

Cazin Social Welfare Centre as Public institute has 9 (nine) employees, as it follows:

1. Manager
2. 3 (three) social welfare employees
3. Lawyer
4. Finance manager
5. Treasurer-liquidator
6. Clerk
7. Cleaner, courier, driver.

The Centre is still not provided with an expert team mostly for two reasons: on one hand, there are no conditions required for expert team establishment, while, on the other hand, there is no skilled personnel providing the Centre with a psychologist. However, our hopes are still directed towards resolution of these issues within following five-year-period.

### **2.6.3 Welfare of socially handicapped population**

Among other departments, Public Hospital established on the territory of Cazin Municipality consists also of the Mental Health Care Centre providing its patients with primary health care.

According to the PI Social Welfare Centre, approximately around 200 people acquired public health insurance, mostly social and children aid users not able to acquire health insurance on any other basis (users of regular monetary aid, care aid, monetary aid for care of other person, civil war victims, users of family or the Institutional accommodation). Every day, we are visited by people with no health insurance, mostly unemployed people or over-aged people legally not eligible for any kind of social welfare. From our point of view, it is not a problem of Cazin Social Welfare Centre only, but a problem faced by society or entire state.

## **2.7. CULTURE AND SPORT**

### **2.7.1 Culture**

In 2001, Cazin Municipality established the Public Institute named “Culture Centre” that comprised within its frame Public Library Skender Kulenović as well. The institutes mentioned used to operate under the frame of the Public Relations and Culture Centre. However, after establishment of public culture centre, public relation centres – radio and television have started to exist as an independent public company.

Culture Centre operates in two headquarters under practically unfavourable conditions (Culture Centre building and Public Library building).

This Public Institute currently employs 9 (nine) employees for continuous realization of its programs and activities.

There are initiatives and projects for overall culture reinforcement in Cazin Municipality, though it has been significantly affected by insufficient funds as its restricting factor.

Public Library is currently placed in a special (though rather old and inconvenient) building with about 14,000 books. Providing the population of over 60,000 people and over 13,000 students attending 11 primary and 4 secondary schools, the number of books available is far from even minimum requirements.

Culture Centre building consists of one larger hall 26 m x 9 m with about 300 seats used for the cinema, theatre, various show purposes, for conference and other related purposes as well.

The front hall is used as the gallery for various art exhibitions.

Culture Centre owns and manages the International Sculptor Colony comprising specific gallery known as under-bright-sky gallery with over hundred of monumental sculptures – park sculpture placed in Old Ostrožac Castle and a number of smaller park sculptures placed in TRC “Sedra”.

Regarding culture, attention focus must also include a specific gallery operating within Cazin Health Centre or Cazin Hospital with over 150 art works, as well as to a private art gallery.

Another important organisation operating within Cazin “Culture Centre” is Art and Culture Organization whose scope of operations includes many various courses, such as folklore, music, acting, recitation course, etc. Among other purposes, the main purpose of the courses is to preserve tradition of this area and promote it through various cultural and artistic amateurism. Namely, only one Organization for Art and Culture with Cazin tamburitza band is not enough, especially when compared to the pre-war period when there were exactly eleven such organizations operating in this area.

## 2.7.2. Sport

In the beginning of the year, Cazin Sport Association as the main sport institution was re-registered in accordance with new legal regulations. Sport Association bodies were appointed on subsequent appointing assembly.

Below listed are various sport teams, clubs and organizations existing and operating in Cazin Municipality:

1. FK Krajina – Cazin
2. NK Gomila – Stijena
3. NK Mladost – Polje
4. NK Mutnica – Pjanići
5. NK Ostrožac - Ostrožac
6. NK Korana – Tržac
7. Basketball Team – Cazin
8. MRK Krajina – Cazin
9. ŽRK Krajina – Cazin
10. STK «Stens 73» - Cazin
11. Boxing Club – Cazin
12. Karatee Club Krajina – Cazin
13. Fighting Sports Club – Cazin
14. Fighting Skills Club ISAK - Čoralići
15. Fighting Skills Association – Cazin
16. TDK Tigar – Stijena
17. TDK Bosna-Đemo – Cazin
18. Chess Club – Cazin
19. Athlete Club Maratonac – Cazin
20. AMK EXTRA Sport – Cazin
21. Shooting Association NOVA KRAJINA – Cazin
22. Karate Club Šotokan – Čoralići
23. Auto-motto Club – Cazin

Twenty sport clubs participated in the Sport Association Assembly, while two fighting clubs registered subsequently during the second half of the year. Regarding Horse Riding Club, the Association has no information on its activities, while the Association of Sport Fishermen has not registered as the Sport Association yet.

Above listed clubs and teams compete on various levels from prime, second and canton leagues to occasional contests and show competitions.

Inappropriate conditions, lack of good quality sport buildings and necessary funds, the clubs have gained almost no outstanding results during last two years. Football Club MRK Krajina has competed in the highest-level competitions with varying results during last three to four years. However, lack of funds and appropriate sport buildings, as well as inappropriate organization and skilled playing and expert team simply pushed the team to a lower level. Anyway, the clubs still continued their practice, particularly with younger teams, such as cadet and junior Football teams Krajina that certainly have gained outstanding results. In spite of the difficulties, Basketball Club competes in the first A1 league, though in order to reach the highest top, it is necessary to acquire much more. Ranked by the results achieved, the most successful club during last several years has been the club named STK «TOP-STENS 73» as the only state champion club in the Municipality winning competitions in all categories. This year, the club appears as the only club reaching BiH prime league competition. Apart from the above, good sport results have been achieved in other individual sports as well.

As far as other sport clubs are considered, they have all kept their competing continuity, without significant changes. Major problem affecting great number of fighting clubs surely disables them to meet the requirements and reach higher levels.

There are some clubs that stopped operating as sport clubs and reactivation of their sport activities now mostly depends on individuals' enthusiasm and satisfaction of minimum of required operation conditions.

There are 6 football fields in Cazin Municipality, 11 gyms located in elementary schools, about 15 open school playgrounds, and 1 multipurpose town sport hall. Football teams provide maintenance of football fields with their own funds, thus as the result of their high enthusiasm, the fields meet main competition requirements. Čoralići Football Team stadium has not been maintained for years and even the club itself has totally withdrawn.

Town sport hall used for trainings and competitions is usable six months a year only since it lacks ventilation and heating systems. The sport hall also comprises another smaller hall used for table tennis and some fighting sports. What needs to be pointed out is that the smaller hall was adapted and put in effect by STK Stens 73 with its own funds.

Same activities have been taken for building and maintenance of all football fields in entire Municipality with special attention given to FT Gomila from Stijena. After several years of neglect, Sport Centre Alinac has also been redecorated and put in function.

Main problem of school sport activities is the lack of sort halls in all secondary schools, thus I and II secondary schools are obliged to perform related sport activities in the town hall despite its bad conditions, as well as to pay additional fee for occupying the building. Gymnasium students mostly do their sport activities on the open Sport Centre Alinac.

There are no buildings designed for common basic sports such as athletics, gymnastics, and swimming, though it is considered a pre-requirement for mass practice for both competing and recreation purposes of the sports mentioned.

According to the estimates, about 1000 citizens are engaged in club sport activities, while the number of citizens occasionally practicing various sports mostly for recreation reaches even 3000.

Sport budgets have been steadily varying from 1996, with sport association grant ranging from 200,000 KM to 40,000 KM for the last several years in order to reach 72,000 KM for 2003. Apart from the sport association grant, there are other grants as well, such as grants for disabled sport and smaller grants for certain culture and sport events. Last year, one special type of grant of 35,000 KM has been introduced – grant for the costs of sport club trainings held in the town sport hall. According to the Canton Sport Association, the funds planned for 2003 are about 15,000 KM.

Providing the number of population and number of sport clubs, associations and sport halls and buildings, necessary funds only for survival of the clubs and increase of mass sport practice amount to 250,000 KM. One of the most outstanding current needs is sport association headquarters office which will be considered the matter of priority in subsequent period.

Sport results of the majority of clubs and sport associations from 1996 to 2000 have been extremely good, mostly resulting from post-war enthusiasm. However, last three years were marked by bad economic situation, no sport investments, substantial increase of competing sport costs, lack of professional education, training and many other circumstances that brought sport on such a level where it cannot follow and satisfy population sport needs.

By the end of 2003 and beginning of 2004, sport association will prepare overall sport situation analysis, as well as suggest appropriate steps towards improvement and increase of mass sport practice.

According to the sport association, an overall analysis and appropriate sport development strategy are the only means for creation of Cazin Municipality sport development plan.

## **2.8. MUNICIPALITY MANAGEMENT AND ITS ASSOCIATES:**

Cazin Municipality Council adopted and signed the Agreement on Cooperation between this Municipality and other towns and municipalities in BiH Federation in order to initiate the best possible cooperation among municipalities in general, as well as to present our Municipality to other municipalities all over F BiH. The Agreement resulted in the establishment of Association Establishing Assembly and appointment of its bodies and members including representatives of our Municipality as one of the Association members. Another step aimed at reinforcing cooperation among Una-Sana Canton municipalities has been the establishment of two boards, of Municipality Mayors and of Municipality Councils.

Co-operation between Municipality government and Association of towns and municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina is being realized through regular conferences of municipality representatives, conferences of Una-Sana Canton government boards called once a month by the Mayor and Head of Municipality Council of certain municipality. The conference agenda mostly refers to the share of information and experience, identification of common views and activities initiated for problem solving.

There are several non-government organizations in the Municipality, such as: Eco organization “ECO GREEN – HORLJAVA”; Charity organization “MERHAMET” and “RED CROSS”, as well as several youth, sport, cultural and other interesting associations.

Eco-Green “Horljava” gathers people of all age to work on nature and environment preservation, implementing various activities, including elimination of wild waste dumps, water cleaning, afforestation of rocky bare areas, etc.

“Fenix” gathers the young promoting communication, exchange of various experience, acquire of new inventions regarding culture, sport, social sciences, Internet access and the like.

“Merhamet” and “Red Cross” focus their activities mostly on helping the old, ill and socially endangered people by means of supplying them with works, food and clothes aid packages.

In addition, Red Cross in Cazin also provides students with First Aid education and training and appears as the initiator of blood donations.

Local government is informed on each activity taken by any non-government association, supporting them in accordance with its financial possibilities and putting its bodies in charge of certain tasks and assignments for realization of the actions planned.

Municipality management in general is trained to process each subject within the legal terms, though in certain departments service must be provided in a rather short period (inability to meet work volume requirements caused by frequent absence from work and delay of the issue for the following work day, leaving the customer to wait until the other colleague comes back to the work place though the officer could have processed the subject and subsequently forward it to the colleague, it is all a major cause of excess unresolved cases in certain management departments, as well as a cause of customer dissatisfaction in general).

Municipality administration is focused on its customers.

Statement on the local community in general is still in refining phase and will be available to the public in the nearest future.

Situation of informative technology in local government is so satisfying mostly because, apart from PCs (not even close to local administration needs), they are not connected into a network, there is no e-mail communication among the officers, departments and offices, Internet access is

insufficient, administration officers are not trained for application of informative technology which is the main reason why current PCs still cannot compete with typing machines.

Local government intentions and proposals to establish overall Informative System have not been realized because of insufficient fund, however, it is necessary to continue with courses and trainings of officers in order to train them how to apply the informative technology and use its all advantages.

The decision on how to organize activities of municipality management and its services also defines work rules of management employees, including work hours, ways and methods of work, daily break and hours for work with customers.

Rulebook on internal organization and systematization provides description of each work place, with certain inappropriateness regarding the volume of work responsibilities since on one hand, there are employees with no work while, on the other hand there are those with full hands of work. Since there is no book of Rules of the House does not exist, certain related issues (marking of the entrance and offices, admission of customers, mail send and receive, building maintenance, parking, catering services) are solved simply as things go on until the appointment of employees responsible for the following: respect of the rules of the house, peace and security, use of offices and related equipment, clothes and behaviour rules that give wrong impression of a state officer).

According to the opinion of the citizens, private and non-government sector members, municipality management is generally satisfying though the opinions are not unique since here are those who are completely satisfied but still prefer certain changes, particularly faster services, while, on the other hand, there is a minority with opposite attitudes – they are against state services and its officers, not satisfied with anything in the whole management system from state to the lowest level. We believe that the opinion of the minority mentioned is not going to change in future which is not of crucial importance for municipality management performance.

Performance of the municipality management is public and transparent with all citizens included into the decision making processes. Public discussions are arranged and held before beginning of any decision making process or before accept of any decision proposed. Apart from public discussions, employees of municipality management often arrange with RTV Cazin round tables in live, giving all citizens an opportunity to express their own opinion in public and require answers on their questions. Citizens are also given a chance to follow through media (RTV Cazin) all Municipality Council Conferences, or even to attend them personally. All decisions, rulebooks, proposals, resolutions, conclusions, and the like are duly posted on the Municipality Management notice board and published in the Official Gazette of Cazin Municipality. Citizens are also provided with an access to information in accordance with the Law on Free Access to Information. Furthermore, the Municipality also owns an Index-Record Book of information, as well as the Guidelines for Request Issuer defining ways of using above mentioned Law. Such services are provided by well skilled officer who, in addition to that job, also provides citizens with free legal services by means of verbal advice and creation of various correspondence (requests, proposals, appeals, etc.). During eight-month period of the last year, 110 citizens required such services.



## 4. SWOT ANALYSIS

Analysing all previously indicated information, including geography, climate, social and economic situation, economy and its resources, infrastructure, in order to find appropriate and suitable solution of current issues and impediments and thus improve the living standard in general, we come to a conclusion that overall development and potentials of Cazin Municipality substantially depend on a number of internal and external factors, such as:

- Internal factors: resources (natural, human potentials, work force, equipment and technology, real estates, etc.), financial sources, business climate, urban surrounding and infrastructure.

- External factors: geographic and geo-economic location, business surrounding in BiH and neighbour countries, progresses in economic and political systems.

Analysis of both internal and external factors enabled us to identify major problems and difficulties acting as the barrier to an efficient consolidation and development of Cazin Municipality.

Analysis of all previously mentioned life and work sectors in Cazin Municipality provided us to identify the strengths (**S**), weaknesses (**W**), opportunities (**O**), and threats (**T**) significant for defining the vision, managing development plans, identifying the strategic goals as well as future development plans.

### 3.1. STRENGTHS (S)

- Strategic geographic position
- Crossroad of main roads connecting Sava and Adriatic development basis and leading to port capacities
- Close proximity of major centers in R Croatia and EU
- Market for local products
- Skilled personnel, young, adjustable, operative, rather cheap and skilled work force
- Sufficient number of high educated personnel in almost all fields
- Long-term tradition in agronomy, particularly milk production
- Land and water resource capacities
- Meat and milling industry capacities
- Substantial number of farms
- Commitment to food industry and willingness to accept and apply new technologies (greenhouse production)
- Innovations of agronomy manufacturers
- Satisfying level of cattle contagious diseases
- Agronomy and vet service quality
- Manufacturers life span
- Potential increase of the number of cattle per husbandry
- Employment in countries abroad
- Interest of people employed abroad to invest into economic development of Cazin Municipality
- Significant natural mineral resources subjected to the interests of both local and foreign investors
- Substantial agricultural resources (with minor investments into provision of work places)
- Suitable climate and hydropotentials
- Strategic partnerships with foreign investors
- Existing production capacities of Agrokomerc
- Preserved human environment (no polluters) that offers opportunities for new ways of

organic food production

- Natural, historical and cultural subjects interested for tourism development
- Large number of population and large number of sport clubs and associations requiring support
- Relatively good infrastructure (travelling, water supply and PTT) and further investments into it

## 4.2. WEAKNESSES

- Insufficient management of local, canton, federation and state government
- Absence of unique BiH market
- Inefficient state management on all levels featured by not clearly defined authorities
- Lack of citizens' conscious on buying and consuming local products
- Dissatisfying computer and language skills
- Unsuitable private sector structure (trade and services still on the leading position)
- Failure to organize private sector through associations
- Inappropriately implemented and still not finalized privatization
- Disloyal competition, low business ethics
- Substantially reduced industrial production
- Presence of grey economy and illegal work
- Extremely high level of unemployment
- Low financial abilities, lack of funding capital and suitable credit lines
- Bad conditions of schools, especially regarding equipment and supplies
- Bad conditions of hospitals, especially regarding equipment, devices and supplies required for appropriate health care
- Failure to adjust work force offers and demands mostly caused by bad education system
- Insufficiently modernized travelling network
- Insufficient power supply
- Unorganized production and distribution of agronomy products
- Steady decrease of fertile farmlands and fragmentation of farms
- Inappropriate organization of the system for control of agricultural materials
- Unsophisticated technical equipment
- Unprofitable and unproductive agricultural production
- Lack of unique agricultural products data base and undeveloped market for agricultural products,
- Insufficiently informed members of associations,
- No verification of agronomy products
- Misuse of natural resources and insufficiently developed conscious for environment protection and preservation
- Insufficient number of public and culture centers in each community to be used for cultural activities of the youth in the first place,
- Insufficient number of skilled personnel to act as holders of sport activities

### 3.3. OPPORTUNITIES

- Fulfilment of state privatization obligations
- Economy reforms
- Enactment of new urban plan
- Capital, knowledge and experience of citizens employed abroad
- Interest of citizens employed abroad to invest into development of Cazin Municipality economy
- Establishment of agencies for development of local economy
- Involvement of Cazin Municipality as one of co-establishers of SZ BiH Regional Development Agency
- Reinforcement of partnerships between municipality and private sector
- Federation government decentralization and higher local government authorities
- Permanent education and possibilities of municipality personnel to develop additional skills
- Interest for development of small companies and craft businesses
- Interest for development of agronomy (especially milk production)
- Strategic partnerships with foreign investors
- Insufficient use of existing production capacities of AgroCommerce
- Unused land and water resources
- Small distance between Bihać University and a number of faculties (faculty of engineering, bio-technical faculty, faculty of agronomy, of economics) with sufficient number of personnel and technological equipment needed for various studies, analysis, lab quality experiments and able to provide professional help and consult

### 3.4. THREATS

- Political instability
- Lack of legal and economic security (frequent changes and disharmony among legal)
- Ineffective state external trade policy
- Disloyal competition
- Insufficient apply of the Law on local product protection and stimulation
- Complicated procedures for local product export
- Low communication and coordination between production and processing
- Difficult social situation (unemployment, retired people, war categories)
- High prices of materials need for apply of sophisticated technologies
- No security prices in case of cattle raising
- Lack of central lab for quality control
- Departure of young, mostly expert, work force abroad
- Excess import and local production failure
- Extremely bad electric infrastructure
- Failure to adjust education profiles to local needs
- Inefficiency local management bodies
- Centralization and ununiform distribution of incomes

## 5. VISION

Main vision defining criteria are as follows:

1. Future orientation
2. Identification of main points of local government, management and local community competence
3. Respect of interests and priorities of population, economy, local communities and local government.
4. Local government and economy encouragement
5. Reflection of Municipality specific qualities
6. Creation of vision as permanent, though flexible desire providing possible trend effects

In respect of above listed vision defining criteria, as well as convert of weaknesses into strengths and threats into opportunities, Cazin Municipality vision may read as it follows:

**Cazin Municipality is to be developed into a medium-level municipality with strong small economy, productive agronomy, clean environment and efficient management.**

**Moreover, Cazin Municipality is to become an entrepreneurship community based on trust and respect of partnerships among citizens, economy and local government.**

### 4.1 Cazin Municipality Local Government Mission

Local government must be responsible and efficient in order to provide atmosphere for development of an entrepreneurship community focused on increase of local population employment and improvement of investing conditions. It must function as service-providing body for citizens, business bodies and other customers willing to invest human and financial potentials into general development of Cazin Municipality.

Local government must adjust to constant close and wide environment changes, adjusting its relation and activities in such a way to provide more satisfying services.

Local government must become both initiator and modifier of local community development, establishing partnerships with citizens and business bodies based on principles of mutual confidence and respect. However, such aim requires investigation and reinforcement of service-providing manner and quality since nothing but interactive innovative and entrepreneurship relation with service users leads to vision realization.

Namely, local government purpose refers to consumer population service-providing, as well as service providing of other both government and non-government organizations, business holders and various associations that finally satisfy desired population needs.

Development of Cazin Municipality in accordance with above defined vision requires great courage and responsibility of all involved, mostly because of economic crisis and fast global

environment changes. Therefore, it is necessary to allocate 10 percent from Cazin Municipality budget each year and set it apart for purpose of continuous realization of development goals, mission and vision, as well as for purpose of continuous mobilization and motivation cycles of population engagement.

Human resource, as main factor of development goals, vision and mission realization, must be based on four ethical principles, such as responsibility, courage, moral and honesty in order to encourage establishment of confidence and respect based partnerships. On one side, population, business and other organizations employed in local government will provide various initiatives, while, on the other side, local government itself will establish new innovative approach, resulting in better team work and same progress opportunities for everyone since new approaches require vision-oriented managers.

It is necessary to confirm that every person is aware of long-term consequences imposed by current situation, as well as willing to sacrifice fast development for planned step-by-step and able to predict possible changes and ways of adjustment to the needs of service users and surrounding in general.

According to local government employees, the mission may be defined by means of: system of values and business culture, organization, affirmation of local government importance through various internal notifications affecting business ethics, selection of activities and level of engagement in local government bodies.

According to external factors, mission is presented through public notifications, names and mottos contributing to positive processes within the community.

Development goals more deeply define the mission and its development aspect. Environment complexity raises the goals to such a level when they function as major guide for direction and coordination of activities. Providing their time and space dimension dependent on internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) and external factors (threats and opportunities), control of development goals has been substantially simplified.

## **5. STRATEGIC GOALS**

Strategic goals (Municipality development goals) can be defined by certain criteria, though, no matter the criteria, the goals need to be rational and:

1. Challenging – goals must increase the motivation and contribute to the development and reinforcement of skills and abilities of all participants.
2. Achievable – refers to the reality in time and space with all available resources and appropriate efforts of both management and other participants.
3. Specific and measurable – goals must be clear, measurable and understandable to the bodies in charge of their realization.
4. Timely defined – goals must be precisely defined by time or period when the results should be achieved.
5. Relevant for organization vision, mission and all goals in general, defining frames of individual responsibilities.

Based on the vision and mission defined above, and in relation to social, economic and SWOT analysis and required goals features, it can be said that the vision defines the year of 2010, while strategic goals define rather sooner period until 2010.

Following strategic goals are defined for realization of the vision:

1. ECONOMY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP BASED ON POLYCENTRIC DEVELOPMENT AND HIGHER EMPLOYMENT
2. PARTNERSHIPS AND HUMAN POTENTIALS
3. BUDGET AND FINANCES WITH DOMINATING DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT
4. REGIONALLY SYSTEMIZED COMMUNITY WITH ATTENTION TO ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION
5. MUNICIPALITY MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT BASED ON PRINCIPLES OF LEGALITY, TRANSPARENCY, EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY, PROFESSIONALISM AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE
6. GOOD QUALITY HEALTH, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND WELFARE PROTECTION SERVICES FOR CITIZENS
7. SPORT AND CULTURE DEVELOPMENT
8. HUMAN ENVIRONMENT WITH IMPROVED LIVING STANDARDS

Within the frame of above defined strategic goals planned to be realized until 2010, we can further define tactic goals of each strategic goal.

Below listed are tactic goals of major importance for each strategic goal:

**5.1. GOAL 1: Economy and entrepreneurship based on polycentric development with better employment:**

- to plan small economy zones and business-trade centre
- to identify advantages and creation of better conditions for both local and foreign investments into economy zones (infrastructure of zone centres)
- to provide conditions for and define ways of self-employment, especially within households (agriculture and craft)
- to create plans for central industrial zones,
- to develop small and large enterprise, especially in experienced economy branches (manufacture of constructing elements and materials made of clay, stone, concrete, iron, textile industry, timber industry, meat and food industry, manufacture of medical devices and metal industry)
- to develop tourism and reinforce its welfare, sport, recreation, and countryside activities,
- to identify constructing urban zones for purposes of commercial constructing operations.

The most important goal in the scope of economy and entrepreneurship is employment increase realized through better business climate and clear market rules applied to all market game players.

Providing extremely bad situation of both power supply network and travelling infrastructure, it is necessary, at the same time, to satisfy pre-requirements for establishment of traffic relation between trade centre and the town in order to reduce total costs of business running and stimulate investments into such zone centres, particularly into modernisation of local travelling network leading to the zone centres, as well as reconstruction and modernisation of power supply system.

Polycentric investments would provide identification of general conditions, investing advantages and creation of new jobs through various projects, award of constructing land, credit relations in payment of other municipality liabilities (rates, fees, rents, etc.), encouragement of non-existing services in zone centres (vet services, medical services, maintenance of agricultural mechanization, etc.).

Local management is required to take the following necessary steps regarding public services:

- simplification of the official procedures for all sorts of operation permits in the scope of its authorities,
- issuance of “cost book” for all small and large enterprises and trade businesses at the same time stimulating investments into the zone centres,
- provide innovative entrepreneurs with promotion and support, as well as award of the most successful business ventures,
- market support for each successful entrepreneur,
- operating as agents in financial issues – issuing credit guarantees for manufacturing companies according to defined criteria,
- legal aid,

- organization of management and business organization seminars aimed at training entrepreneurs for starting their own independent businesses.

Agriculture as constantly revivable resource, not only in reference to food production, but also chemical, pharmacy, energy, food and many other industries appears as almost only steadily used and restored resource unlike other non-revivable resources (coal, oil, mines, etc.). Therefore, intensive agricultural production must be based on rational use of already existing production capacities, adoption and apply of the latest science and technology inventions.

According to the analysis of agricultural situation in Cazin Municipality for the last five years, there are enormous unused and inappropriately developed cattle raising potentials, as well as other related various potentials and resources. Furthermore, the analysis illustrates rather low percentage of average incomes and average production per businesses (bee-farming, herb-planting, mushroom-farming, etc.) Inappropriate and insufficient organization, particularly regarding purchase of agricultural products, wood fruits, as well as other products interesting for the market, such as snails and earthworms. However, agriculture still stands as an area most suitable for employment increase. The crucial decision that agricultural manufacturers need to make is which type of agricultural production to start and whether the local management can help them in making such decision in order to prevent excess storing of one and lack of other products. One step towards such progress is eventual stop of gathering information through “offices” and start investigating the fields and offering help to manufacturers.

However, it is necessary, at the same time, to offer certain solutions such as:

- how to help cow cheese producers in issues such as feeding, cattle breeding, achievement of standard quality, etc;
- how to help those involved in production of eggs, chicken or cattle breeding and prevent them to become competitive among each other and face possible failure;
- how to reduce the number of agents operating on the line from producers to consumers;
- how to encourage establishment of Association of Producers able to offer various help and advice, especially legal, professional and economic;
- expert teams must provide required information on the most fertile agricultural, gardening, fruit-growing, planting and other cultures, as well as train the producers interested in such projects;
- how to use healthy food production or, in other words, organic agriculture as the a chance towards the ecologic system that shall not be neglected.

In addition, it is necessary to provide various help ranging from legalization of organic products, product quality management and above all, to ensure the following:

- initiate involvement of agents in negotiations between agricultural producers and potential buyers, and
- encourage self-employment as a way of employment within zone centres in Cazin, as well as to establish and organize service providing agencies, craft and agricultural production workshops, agent service workshops, etc.



## 5.2 GOAL 2: Partnerships and human potentials

- efficient administration organization able to offer immediate services and meet production needs
- support entrepreneurs to establish Association of Entrepreneurs and Economic-Social Council,
- insist on finalization of privatization procedures and fulfilment of privatization obligations regarding investments and employment,
- insist on implementation of the Law on Concessions,
- advocate the return of the authorities taken from the municipalities (economy and inspection authorities)
- promote the advantages of investing in our Municipality on both local and foreign markets,
- encourage apply of new sophisticated technologies and scarce productions,
- special advantages for unproductive operations,
- support change or acquire of additional skills required for scarce professions.

Business culture changes, as well as changes of all spheres and activities of local economy and its business operations are even more than necessary. Namely, without work force, technologic and all other inventions will not find their usage.

Local management must follow the motto “We Are the Learning Organization” and go through the phases below:

- personal sophistication,
- common vision creation,
- team trainings,
- systematic reflection,
- organisation modelling.

At the same time, it is necessary to adjust the market work force offers and demands with entrepreneurship needs in order to increase self-employment and employment, and, at the same time, to encourage unemployment programs and insist on constant education of the employed training them in various fields of new discoveries.

Special attention must be given to the young by means of scholarships for the most talented students and university students, offering them engagement in economic and social development of the community.

Young personnel trainings will result in pre-conditions for establishment of standardized business surrounding able to grasp the changes and apply them to everyday life.

In order to ensure appropriate and dynamic local community development, it is necessary to form an agency or department responsible for local development as one of Strategic Plan implementers. Furthermore, it is also necessary to form an agency responsible for establishment of associations, such as business clubs, craftsmen associations, association of agriculture manufacturers, etc., and thus support small and large enterprises and entrepreneurship in general.

### **5.3. GOAL 3: Budget and finances with dominating progress factor**

- Municipality budget stabilization,
- budget increase,
- creation of progress budget plan,
- establishment of revolving fund for trade, small and large enterprises support (to allocate 10 percent of the budget for mentioned purposes)
- participation of one part of the costs of employment of educated trainees in branches of economy,
- require higher levels to invest into economy of unproductive or unsuccessful municipalities like Cazin Municipality,
- larger control over executive government regarding the decision on how to execute and spend the budget funds,
- restrict use of budget funds for public expenses (particularly reduce funding of public associations) and allocate more funds for capital projects,
- management of collection of original tax-free incomes that might, through enactment of VAT in fiscal system of BiH, provide substantial incomes for creation of new progress budgets for the Municipality.

Increase of Cazin Municipality budget does not imply new impediments for the citizens but its main aim is to disperse the budget, establish new distribution relations, reinforce labour market control, reinforce the control over individual constructing and legalization of illegally constructed buildings, to reinforce traffic control, as well as to introduce effective and regular charge of so-called tax-incomes.

In order to achieve the Strategic Plan goals, it is necessary to allocate 10 percent of funds from Cazin Municipality budget for economic development, providing the need to consider mentioned percentage increase for subsequent period. Furthermore, Strategic Plan realization also requires donations of the citizens, abroad employed Cazin citizens and companies, as well as donations of higher level funds to support the progress and encourage employment.

### **5.4. GOAL 4: Regionally systematized municipality focused on human environment protection:**

- Adopt new plans for regional development of Cazin Municipality and introduce rational management over constructing and agricultural land.
- Develop ecologically health environment and establish environment protection zones (eco zones)
- Adjust human environment protection to EU standards
- Define and reconstruct local traffic routes required for the development of local traffic network
- Find appropriate solution for sewage, waste waters and water supply in general
- Gas, as the cheapest world's source of energy, substantially influences development of production and living standard, raising the matter of supplying the town and urban areas of Cazin Municipality with gas.

Geographic position of Cazin Municipality gives it several advantages, thus polycentric development requires creation of new regional development plans offering venue changes for purpose of normal functioning of both business and dwelling units.

Therefore, Cazin Municipality Regional Plan has already been started then urban plan until 2020 and several minor plans defining issues listed below:

- arrangement of production, service providing, dwelling and other areas,
- necessary infrastructure required for realization of these projects,
- arrangement of traffic routs required for traffic network development,
- water supply for rest of the Municipality (north-east),
- eco zones and protection of waters streams and springs used for water supply, protection of nature, cultural and historical heritage ,
- identification of ways and possibilities for town sewage system and waste water treatment,
- treatment of solid utility waste (construction of reload stations and canton waste dump)

Another important issue is how to find new solutions for management of farmlands and resource stimulating agriculture stimulating through various ways of use.

#### **5.5 GOAL 5: Establishment of Municipality management based on principles of legality, transparency, efficiency, economy, professionalism and political independence**

- to issue new Decision o Management Establishment and Organization,
- to issue Decision on adoption of the Rulebook on Internal Administration Control by Municipality Council,
- to issue new Rulebook on Work Organization and Systematization of Work Positions,
- to issue Rulebook on Evaluation of Municipality Officers,
- to issue Rulebook on Purchase of Computers and Education of Officers,

What needs to be immediately realized within local management is overcome of each bureaucratic and monopolized relation in service providing system. Major task of the local management is to establish confidence and respect based partnership between service providing agencies and citizens. Previous knowledge and experience, current state and already started reforms are the guarantee that such task is possible and in order to achieve it the following steps must be taken:

- development of such work culture in which the management employees will provide citizens with required services either personally or through their managers, etc.
- operating within the frame of Association of Una-Sana Canton Mayors and Association of BiH towns and municipalities, propose and initiate amendments of laws and regulations considered an impediment for creation of efficient management and entrepreneurship community, but all the time following the purpose of including these issues into the agenda of jurisdiction and executive governments on all Canton, Federation and State levels.

#### **5.6. GOAL 6: Good quality health, mental and welfare protection services**

- project initiated by family medicine specialists

- project for the construction of on-open daily hospital (prevention of drug and other addictions)
- ATD project
- equipping of the emergencies already existing in certain communities as main family medicine centres
- providing current capacities with good quality equipment and establishment of diagnostic centres for early diagnosis needs
- implementation of preventive activities, including administering of mental and welfare aid
- opening and equipping of counselling institutions as part of Welfare Centre

In order to go along with European and world's standards on the aspect of primary health care, Cazin Hospital has already considered and started preparations for introducing family medicine projects, providing all doctors and specialists with additional training. New equipment installed into emergencies in each community will significantly contribute to sooner realization of family medicine projects. Current Mental Care Centre with several new specialists will soon grow into a daily hospital - on-open hospitals (as in EU countries) where relevant population will be provided with appropriate mental care. Prevention of drug and other addictions will be taken as priority. The project has already entered its implementation phase.

Amendments to the laws and legal regulations, with some already in the middle of amending phase, supplement of required professions (pedagogy-psychology) and improvement of financing of Welfare Centre and its activities will create conditions for reinforcement of welfare protection. Counselling institutions as part of the Welfare Centre is featured by its multipurpose role, not only for resolution of the Centre problems but problems of entire society, problems of families and family members as a basis of each society. Generally speaking, family is an instrument for forming individuals in such a way to become useful and beneficial members of a community.

## **5.7. GOAL 7: Development of sport and culture activities**

Investments into sport as a component of society progress shall not be interpreted as expense, but rather as investments into creation of permanent progress value.

Successful achievement of sport results and related activities requires serious consideration and inclusion of such issues into the Plan, particularly determination of sport costs to be paid through budget funding or co-funding.

Strategic goals related to sport public needs must be subjected to constant maintenance of the sport system.

Sport and sport culture must become a constituent part of the environment they exist in, contributing, mostly through excellent mass sport, to the development and progress of the environment.

Municipality Sport Association as head sport institution, together with separate associations and sport clubs can promote various sports ranging from school and mass to top-class sport as a constituent part of Municipality development concept.

If the sport as human activity has positive effect on the development of the society, it is needless to point out that in order to increase the number of people (especially children and the young) involved in sport, it is necessary to systematically follow sport activities in accordance with financial possibilities.

Priority steps aimed sport reinforcement include the following:

- creation of assumptions for higher investments into sport by means of budget funding.
- enlarge citizen awareness of sport and sport activities, primarily through mass sport events.

provide capital investments into sport buildings and create conditions for mass sport engagement.

- reconstruct sport centre Alinac and additional football field.
- construct trim and ski tracks.
- build multipurpose swimming pool (for sport and recreation).
- create conditions for sport activities and classes in all schools (construction or reconstruction, equipment for school playgrounds and sport halls).

provide and support various events important for the Municipality and continuation of professional development-oriented activities.

### **Culture and cultural activities**

Development plan for culture and cultural activities mainly refers to the issues appearing as the impediments for faster development. First of all, the issues refer to small financial investments into culture and its potentials.

Very notion of culture in Cazin Municipality derives from Public Institute Culture Centre which with its 9 full-time and 3 part-time employees organizes almost all cultural events. Reinforcement of cultural situation mostly depends on human potentials or on large number of young people in the Municipality.

Reinforcement of cultural situation in the Municipality requires improvement of conditions needed for cultural operations (infrastructure):

- Reconstruction of the Culture Centre as a premise of numerous cultural events.
- Building for public library with reading room and other required supplies.
- Encourage construction of buildings and premises for cultural activities in each zone centres or in larger communities.
- Cultural and historical heritage must be given prominent place in social life and society in general, especially regarding reconstruction of the following cultural objects: old fortresses (Cazin, Ostrožac, Stijena, Pećigrad, Tržac, Kula Radetina, Mutnik, Šturlić), original Bosnian architecture buildings (houses of Nurija Pozderac, Ibro Adilagić, etc.), religious buildings (religious schools, mosques).

Apart from infrastructural, it is necessary to pay attention to other related issues as well in order to raise culture to a higher level:

- Continue with the development of cultural and art amateurism.
- Constantly revive activities of cultural and art groups in the community in order to eventually reach pre-war level of cultural and artistic activities when 12 such groups actively operated in Cazin Municipality.
- Preserve and enrich traditional cultural manifestations (colony of sculptures, literary and theatrical events) while one special cultural manifestation entitled Summer of Culture of Cazin Krajina is to become part of cultural tradition.

However, insufficient investments into cultural institutions and their activities and into cultural and historical heritage in general, endanger survival of relevant achievement of this civilization.

### **5.8. GOAL 8: Human environment with improved living standards**

- appropriately resolve the issue of solid utility waste dumps
- protect water streams and other natural values
- find solution for sewage infrastructure in two phases, urban areas in the first and other municipality areas in the second phase.

In order to improve living standards in entire Municipality it is necessary to find appropriate approach for solution of infrastructural, sport, cultural and other issues listed below:

- construction of adequate and standardized reload station with utility waste recycling facilities
- construction of adequate sewage system
- regulation of the stream named Čajin stream
- creation of new parking areas, redecoration of current green areas with new plants
- construction of new standardized business centre
- laying down with asphalt the rest 50 percent of gravel local roads by order of priorities and part of non-categorized roads, depending on citizens' engagement
- modernization of regional roads
- resurface and modernization of urban roads
- finalization of public urban lighting project and preparation of projects for lighting in community centres still facing such problem
- creation of more parking places with parking control machine
- total reconstruction of power system and low-voltage network
- putting sport hall into effect providing it necessary equipment
- construction of sport fields (Olympic pool, trim tracks)
- protection or reconstruction and repair of ancient cultural and historic fortresses.

## **6. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

Strategic Plan presented in this paper will be basis for further elaboration of related goals which is to be realized through detail planned elaboration of the goals in special development programs issued by Cazin Municipality Council. In that regard, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that strategic planning is not a static category but a process that requires continuous approach to implementation and control or, in other words, required solution corrections. All programs must be adjusted into a whole.

Since the strategic goals and priorities have been already defined in preceding chapters, this chapter will focus on how to pattern them into development programs in relation to relevant projects, tasks and activities. Every project is attached to certain goal on one side and expected effects on the other side. Identification of expected effects of certain projects, or, in other words, recognition of their influence on reinforcement situation as a whole, is mainly aimed at creation of conditions for faster and easier implementation of Cazin Municipality Strategic Plan.

Providing the impossibility to give detail definition of development projects and tasks in this paper, at least not for a longer period of time, only necessary the projects and activities required to be realized or at least started during first years of the Strategic Plan implementation have been defined. The principle of innovations and continuous adjustments of the Plan with future circumstances has been taken as the major principle for prepare and issuance of this paper.

Identification of priorities in nominated projects required determination of evaluation criteria or criteria applied by implementers for classification of priorities in case of new operative projects. Implementers (Planning Board, Local Development Agency or Committee) are able to provide detail elaboration of the point system applied to below listed criteria.

- 1. Organization and willingness of the citizens to participate in the project realization with their own funds and investments**
- 2. Percentage or number of Municipality residents to benefit from the project realization**
- 3. Territorial width and benefit (certain aimed groups, areas, communities or entire Municipality area)**
- 4. Level of prior investments into the Municipality (preferences for areas and communities not included into recent larger capital investments)**
- 5. Donation possibilities required for project support (out of the Municipality)**
- 6. Long-term Project and the importance of its realization for future progress**
- 7. Influence on employment and long-term project sustainability – preference given to production initiatives (realization enables development of certain economy branch, employment and profit)**
- 8. Ecologic influence**

Below listed programs adjusted into a whole have been created as a sort of guarantee for consistency of the Strategic Plan:

1. Program for the creation of business incubators,
2. Program for establishment of Local Development Agency,
3. Program for construction of business-trade centre opposite the Post Office (currently small shops, parking area and hillside under Nurija Pozderac Street)
4. Program for successful finalization of privatization processes and start-up of currently closed capacities,
5. Program for support of creation of new production capacities,
6. Liskovac stone investigation and exploitation program,
7. Agriculture development program
8. Program for establishment of customs-free zones based on aspect of regional importance
9. Program for gas supply of town and urban areas, creation of the heating plant,
10. Program for establishment of Municipality infrastructural network,
11. Cazin ring-road program,
12. Program for establishment of credit-guarantee fond
13. Cazin Municipality water supply program
14. Waste and waster water treatment program
15. Human potential development program
16. Program for human environment preservation

All above listed programs comprise several further elaborated projects.

### **6.1. Program for Establishment of Business Incubators**

During last several years, craft and trade branches have progressed in Cazin Municipality more than any other branch. Providing sudden increase of individual agricultural production, it has become necessary to create business incubators for non-existing craft branches or agricultural production of organic healthy food, honey, milk, conservatory production, etc.

It is possible or even necessary to through already existing split businesses or trough development of new business ideas based on reduction of costs organize business incubator which would reduce the costs of office space, accounting costs, administrative, office and other related costs.

### **6.2 Development Agency Establishment Program**

The role of Local Development Agency will be realization of planned strategic goals. The Agency must comprise diverse experts and provide services to the local community, various interesting organizations and individual entrepreneurs.

Major tasks of Local Development Agency are as it follows:

- strategic development plan implementation and progress control,
- contribution to entrepreneurs starting a business by means of advice regarding their business plans, legal advice, professional advice, etc.
- establishment of business incubators,
- information accumulation and distribution.



In the beginning, the Agency will be financed from the Municipality Budget, while later most of its incomes will be provided by its own operations based on business market principles.

### **6.3 Business-Trade Centre Constructing Program**

Parking and shopping area opposite the Post Office is one of the most suitable locations for construction of Cazin Trade. Though rather large, the area is not purposefully used and might reach its purpose and function if used for construction of business buildings suitable for banks, insurance companies, law firms and offices, various agencies, catering establishments, shops, headquarters, and even closed multi-floor garages with exit in the Street of Nurija Pozderac.

Construction of Business Trade is possible by means of only private and no state capital and advanced urbanization of current rural areas. It would transform Cazin from both relief and traffic dense area into large spatial centre with more access, higher proximity and availability of local administration, Post Office, Police Station, Municipality Council, Public Insurance Institutes, etc.

This project realization requires either land or lease or concession of land having special effect on Municipality budget by better employment, constructing, payment of constructing fees and permits, and finally, employments in new constructed buildings. Namely, the main point is to satisfy various population needs at one place only.

### **6.4. Program for Finalization of Privatization Processes and Restart of Current Capacities**

Unsuccessful privatizations destroyed most of the production in Cazin Municipality. Though the privatization was not under the Municipality authorities, the Municipality must interfere and start putting constant pressure on Una-Sana Canton Privatization Agency, Canton Government, Federation Privatization Agency and BiH Federation Government.

At the same time, it is necessary to insist on restart of already existing capacities, to support the all forces willing to become directly involved in the project, insist on buyers to start the production, as well as to require from Privatization Agency to constantly control and monitor realization of Purchase Agreement and cooperate as appropriate business party.

This program would mostly contribute to the improvement of population social status, as well as to Municipality budget increase substantially improving living standards and stability in general.

### **6.5. Program for Support of New Capacity Establishments**

Support of establishment of new production capacities and appropriate employments is of high importance, especially providing the excess of non-production operations, such as trade and catering.

The support may be realized through diverse constructing encouragement, such as tax-free operations, contribution to constructing operations from infrastructure to finished building, land purchase discounts and preferences, land ceding, marketing promoting campaigns, etc.

Above listed preferences would encourage both local and foreign investments, resolve social situation, reinforce economic basis, increase the budget, introduce new technologies, and gain new production experience.

## **6.6. Liskovac Stone Program**

Liskovac Community is known by its stone resources having been exploited for years.

The resource location is assumed to be very rich in the stone of high interest and attraction for constructing, particularly decorative, industry. As imposed by hundred-year-old experience, it is high quality stone resistant to atmosphere changes.

Elaboration of appropriate study and exploitation concessions might result in the establishment of rather profitable business for a number of entrepreneurs, particularly regarding stone industry, stone cutting, manufacture of multi-purpose stone boards used for yards, fences, interiors, monuments, souvenirs, etc.

Since the resource is domestic resource, the project may be realized by means of domestic forces, substituting purchases of similar products from other areas, increasing local work force employment, broadening production offers and contributing to economic basis reinforcement.

## **6.7. Agriculture Development Program**

According to its geographic position, territorial exposition, height above sea-level (200-400 m), moderate continental climate with 1.200 mm of rain a year, human potential, hydro-potential, and convenient pathologic ground structure, Cazin Municipality meets requirements for substantial development of agricultural production similar to European standards.

Providing low use of pesticides (agro-chemical substances) in production of plants, there are large opportunities for production of organic food that, once certified, belongs to a group of high price, most required market products.

Unfortunately, since agricultural land cannot be enlarged, it faces constant decrease mostly because of infrastructural progress, new resident establishment, etc. Only opportunity for improvement of agricultural production and decrease of both losses and costs is use of contemporary scientific and technical inventions and sustainable production organization. Another development opportunity is provided by already existing "Agrokomerc" capacity and skilled work force in association with Biotechnical School as part of Bihać University.

According to the situation described above, there are real opportunities for Cazin Municipality to acquire the following in 2010:

- 10.000 cows and in-calf heifers;
- 8.500 raising cattle;
- 19.618 sheep or, in other words, keep the same situation;
- 628 goats /hobby production/;
- 266 horses
- 30.000 laying hens;
- 7.000 hives;
- 300.000 various fruit trees /fruitful/;
- 4.000 cattle establishments /reconstructed and new ones/;
- 2.000 supporting establishments /storages, etc./;
- 10.000 m<sup>2</sup> greenhouse areas;
- 1.700 double-axle tractor with additional machines;
- 20 grain harvester;
- 2 animal feed harvester/
- 500 harvester;

- 1 advanced slaughterhouse;
- 1 advanced laboratory for milk quality, animal feed and other animal product testing

5 800 milking cows or, in other words, 10 cows per farm, will be engaged in milk production on 580 cattle farms.

170 milking cows or, in other words, 17 cows per farm, will be engaged in milk production on 10 cattle farms.

2 000 milking cattle will be engaged in milk production on 400 cattle farms.

Regarding the rest of 1 015 cattle farms, 2 030 milking cattle or, in other words, 2 animals per farm, will be engaged in milk production on 580 cattle farms. Milk production on this group of cattle farms will not be primary but rather secondary production.

According to the previous analysis, agriculture represents one of significant resources for the Municipality development from both, the aspect of agricultural production, as well as the aspect of employment increase. Therefore, Agriculture Development Program requires the following:

- investigation and control of ground quality,
- training of all agricultural production stakeholders,
- support and aid in the attempts to establish interesting associations of subjects involved in agricultural production,
- reconstruction of mini farms for production purpose,
- reconstruction and support of subjects involved in cattle raising, vegetable and fruit production, as well as support of healthy food production programs.

According to the beliefs, projected agriculture production level will be reached by means of the following:

- Implementation of announced “PIU-SESER” social project for employment in agriculture, planned to be implemented through Employment Institute;
- Continuation of the project designed by Lutheran World Association;
- Engagement of micro-credit banks;
- Financials support and encouragement of primary agricultural production allocated from both Canton and Federation budgets;
- Use of funds granted by the Development Bank (former FIB);
- Encouragement of the population employed abroad to invest their savings and employ their family members in agriculture;
- Personal investments;
- Credits granted by development and micro-credit banks;
- Association funds;
- Funds accumulated from fees for membership in various agriculture associations related aid;
- Funds gained through privatization processes;
- Donations;
- Credits granted by USAID American Bank for Development and Reconstruction;
- Funds from members of the Association for Common Development;
- Encouragement and subsidy from Municipality budget.

Agriculture Development Program requires rational use and preservation of related natural resources (land, water, forests), appropriate organization of food production in compliance with internal and external market needs, promotion of employment of countryside population in

accordance with poverty programs, programs for reinforcement of agricultural establishments according to resources for agricultural industry, stronger competitiveness and profitable capabilities of subjects involved in agricultural industry, as well as improvement of local agricultural institutions.

Furthermore, the Program requires promotion of marketplace events, eco-tourism, etc.

### **6.8. Customs-Free Zone Establishment Program Based on Regional Importance**

Providing low space usage of current state companies, there is an ideal possibility of establishing customs-free zone, for instance a part of TŽP (Steel factory) assets to be turned into a new plant by means of new investment into the society of Una-Sana Canton and concession by either local or foreign economy.

According to the project and its expected results, it will be possible to avoid complex procedure, especially the one related to the so-called “long businesses”, such as processing, refinement, completion, and import. On the other hand, the specific project effects will lead to increase of the employment based on the age structure, use of contemporary technologies, new advanced inventions, etc.

Project realization requires engagement of broader society, including municipalities, canton, Federation, and entire Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **6.9. Infrastructural Network Establishment Program**

Polycentric development may be defined as advanced infrastructure, primarily traffic infrastructure aimed at decrease of the costs of production and purchase of goods and related services.

Therefore, one of major necessities is the necessity to define traffic roads all around Una-Sana Canton and entire Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to establish local road network and encourage investments into the town and its zone centres. Current related construction activities refer to the construction of the fast road from Mihaljevac to the state border in Izačić. On the other hand, according to the Canton and Municipality regional planning documentation, the construction of the fast road from Velika Kladuša, through Cazin, Bihać to Sanski Most and even farther will take place as well.

In addition, the plan also assumes asphaltting of 50 percent of non-asphalt local roads. However, it will be realized gradually, according to the priorities annually determined by the Municipality Council and proposed by Communal-resident association. Apart from 50 percent of non-asphalt roads, this project will include also a part of non-categorized roads between the zone centres, as well as other infrastructural buildings and communal services within the scope of the town and zone centre development.

### **6. 10. Cazin Ring-road Program**

Cazin development programs include the construction of the ring-road from Bihać to Velika Kladuša. The need has occurred with constant increase of population settlements near the existing main road Mihaljevac – Čoralići which is impossible to be broadened and suitable for normal traffic.

The area surrounding the main may be transformed into a business zone for small businesses and trading, especially since a number of them have been built already.

New ring-road would provide opportunities for faster traffic, smaller traffic jams, establishment of both industrial and small business zones, as well as removal of current production facilities from urban areas into the areas surrounding the ring-road.

In addition, the project also provides opportunities for engagement of local stone-pit, asphalt base, local transport services and constructions generally resulting in employment increase.

Main roads are financed by Federation Road Department, thus Cazin Municipality would not be obliged to invest its own funds into it, though it could speed its implementation by means of due administrative project services.

### **6.11. Program for Establishment of Credit-Guarantee Foundation**

Business beginners, as well as numerous small and large enterprises, constantly face specific barriers mostly referring to difficult access to the capital needed for business development funding. The most frequently used sources of additional funds are still the banks, usually applying two criteria for their credit lines, such as: investment financial security and applier's security/mortgage. Investment financial security is not self-sufficient. Therefore, the credit applier is required to provide certain security/mortgage that satisfies relevant value. Main reason of unsuccessful credit applications results from beginners, both small and large enterprises inability to satisfy bank demands.

Credit – Guarantee Foundations operate as instruments for decrease of barriers preventing credit grants. The Foundations constantly function by the same patter.

In case when business beginners or small and large enterprises are not able to provide the bank with required guarantee, the guarantee will be provided by Credit-Guarantee Foundation.

Credit-Guarantee Foundations may be formed as legal entities of various structure. They can also be formed as one a part of already existing legal entity led by: foundations, associations, economic membership organizations, limited operation companies or share companies. However, in any case, the Foundation must have its own settlement capital to be used as basis of above mentioned guarantees.

The Foundation itself establishes cooperation with the banks, negotiation on the most suitable guarantee conditions including Foundation capital multi-apply, maximum satisfaction of applier's obligations, credit maximum, payment terms, interest rates, fees and application processing procedures. Since Credit-Guarantee Foundations reduce the risk of credit payment, interest rates can be negotiated with the bank and reduced to the amount lower than the current rate.

Below listed are the advantages of establishment of Credit-Guarantee Foundations:

- Easier access to external sources through bank schemes designed for business beginners and small and large enterprises, substantially accelerating short- and long-term investment-oriented projects.
- Reduce of bank risks and increase of the number of both short- and long-term credits.
- Lower payment costs enabled by reduce of the credit risks.
- Development of small and large enterprises (establishment of new enterprises, improvement of financial situation of already existing enterprises, new jobs, export encouragement, etc.).

Once either local or regional Credit-Guarantee Foundation is established and subsequently confirmed as an efficient and operative organization, it will be reasonable to expect additional government or donator support realized through various aid programs.

## **6.12. Cazin Municipality Water Supply Program**

Advanced quality water supply system is the main pre-condition for population welfare.

Though most of the Municipality is well supplied with good quality water, water supply problems are still faced on the north-east part with low capacity water supply systems and rather suspicious water quality. Below listed are the results of general water supply analysis:

- Finalization of water supply project on the north-east part of Cazin Municipality will provide functioning of general water supply system for entire Municipality. The system will provide population using local water supply systems with regular and sufficient supply of good quality drinking water. However, the project finalization requires final and complete elaboration of the documentation related to the investments, technical issues and project implementation.

- Elaboration of project and other documentation is required for future investments into water supply.

- Vrelo spring: Supplying water is to be pumped from the spring into reservoir in Mihaljevac.

- Mlakulja spring: Supplying water is to be pumped from the spring into the reservoir located on Skularevo hill and further gravitationally connected to water supply systems in Čehići and Mutnik (currently overloaded particularly if, in future, industry is started again). This project, directly following Ljubijankići Water Supply Project, is the most required investment into Cazin Municipality water supply.

- Loss decrease

Physical losses:

- In order to decrease water supply system physical losses and provide higher quality drinking water supply, it is necessary, above all, to identify the problems (small sockets and current water supply system flaws). Problem identification is the basis of further elaboration of reconstruction projects, as well as determination of priorities.

Administrative losses:

- It is necessary to replace disabled water meters, as well as to replace all water meters being in use over 5 years.

Reduce power consumption:

- III telemetric system phase is focused on lower power consumption, better system control and instalment of reactive energy and electric shock compensators.

- Full protection of existing water resources.

As it is already known, available underground water supplies are limited and as such require protection and use exclusively as drinking water supplies. Appropriate protection of available drinking water supplies requires the following:

- Elaboration of spring protection projects  
(Finalization of Projects for Protection of Mutnik, Vignjevići, Tahirovići, and Ljubijankići Spring; Elaboration of Spring Protection Projects for other springs as well, such as Stovrela, Pajića Potok, Vrelo, and Mlakulja.)
- Formal Resolutions on Protection issued by relevant authority (Municipality Council – Canton Assembly).
- Implementation of protection projects through a number of coordinated activities realized by: Urbanism Department, Inspection Service, Public Communal Company JKP «Vododvod».
- Start-up of Cazin Municipality sewage system constructing activities.
- Education and training on importance of water as, for instance, crucial factor for the development of local economy.

#### Cazin Municipality sewage system – Phase I (stream: Čajin Potok – Mutnica)

Waste water treatment is one of the most important issues to be faced by Cazin Municipality in future, thus its solution requires the following:

- Elaboration of project documentation
- Resolution of asset ownership and legal issues
- Construction of main collector equipped with waste water filtering plant.

### **6.13. Waste and Waste Water Treatment Program**

Waste treatment is currently the most important population issue all around the world.

Waste Treatment Project needs to provide plans for economic use of waste on one side aimed at solution of waste issues, and, on the other side, aimed at increase of employments offering jobs such as waste accumulation, sorting, recycling, use of waste for production of raw materials and new products for purposes of Municipality and even broader.

Waste Treatment Project realization would enable human environment preservation, particularly regarding drinking water, reduce waste treatment costs and develop the culture of waste and culture treatment.

The Project realization requires involvement of the population, private capital and grants for Municipality credits and loans.

### **6.14. Human Potential Development Program**

New circumstances and globalization require new approach to human potential development realized through several directions. Following appear to be the most important directions: education of the young, adjustment of education institutions to development needs, and continuous training of both employed and unemployed, especially young population.

However, this program requires also adoption of informative technology and adjustment of work force offers and demands.

One of the most important projects is to provide the young with the development of management skills, training them how to apply new planning, organization and implementation methods, team work and leadership skills.

## **6.15. Human Environment Preservation Program**

Human Environment Preservation Program is one of the programs of high importance since contemporary trends require new approach to human environment preservation. The program task implies a set of environment preservation laws and regulations according to which we need to start with various educative and promoting activities in order to develop people's awareness on human environment preservation.

Each related plan defines general and specific environment preservation actions. General preservation actions provide general conditions for preservation and development of either all or individual environmental values by following means:

Appropriate regional structure of:

- main functions (residence, employment and vacations)
- infrastructural systems,
- environment affecting operations,
- green areas.

On the other hand, specific preservation actions provide specific conditions for preservation of the following environmental values providing the way and extent of their peril:

- water, air and ground,
- valuable natural areas and cultural monuments.

### **WATER PROTECTION**

Water protection measures must be in accordance with the Law on Waters, Law on Water Protection and all regulations based on the Laws mentioned.

#### **Protection of water streams**

Protected water stream areas in entire Municipality area are spread on both sides of a water stream with certain width, including the river banks.

Review of protected areas surrounding the entire water stream is given below:

- Una, Dobrenica, Korana and Mutnica rivers – 100-meter-wide area,
- Radetina, current named Čajin potok, Krivaja, current named Semanića potok, Gračnica, Platnica, Toplice, Crnaja, Horljava, Pivnice and Šturlava – 50-meter-wide area.

Protection of water streams requires the following actions:

#### **1. Regulation of above listed by order of priorities**

- regulation of the stream named Čajin potok from the Square of Defenders to the bridge known as Hava's Bridge, including cleaning and regulation of the stream near Slatina suburb as potential source of contagious and other diseases affecting human health and environment,
- regulation of Mutnica River from Rajak to its estuary into Korana River,
- proclamation of the lake in Tržac and upper stream of Mutnica River starting from Trstovački Bridge as sport and recreation areas.

#### **2. Prevention of direct inflow without prior utility and industrial waste water treatments.**



3. Implementation of physically-chemical and microbiological water analysis, with samples taken from the spring or estuary into the Municipality area, from middle stream and estuary or its way out of the Municipality area; samples are to be taken twice a year.

### **Protected spring areas**

Protection of springs located on the Municipality territory requires final decisions on how wide related protected areas will be, as well as which protection system should be applied.

On the other hand, protection of water streams, particularly drinking water springs, requires immediate implementation of sewage network project as well as establishment of related filtering system.

### **AIR PROTECTION**

Air protection must be in accordance with the Law on Air Protection and other related relation enacted on the basis of that Law.

In order to identify real and potential air polluters, it is necessary to take the following steps:

- to limit harmful emissions by instalment of filters, regulation of chimney heights, fuel selection, etc.,
- to establish protection zones and green areas in populated parts, near traffic roads and around industrial factories that release infective substances into the air,
- to stop waste burning.

In order to protect environment from negative traffic influence, it is necessary to create green areas on every side providing that the width of the outer road edges is as it follows:

- 60 m by main roads,
- 40 m by regional roads,
- 20 m by local roads,
- 10 m by no-category roads.

Protection from noise, dust, vibration and radiation must be in accordance with the Law on Environment Protection.

### **GROUND PROTECTION**

#### **Forest Conservation**

Multipurpose of forests in this area requires establishment of the forest management able to provide conservation of native forest communities in accordance with current legal regulations.

In order to improve forests and forest ground following steps must be taken:

- to increase forest ground, to afforest bare rock ground and degraded forests,
- to prevent further forest degradation by eliminating degradation factors (erosion, excessive cuttings, fires, various timber diseases, etc.)
- to increase softwoods, particularly around populated areas and industrial plants,
- to preserve already existing and develop new sweet chestnut wood tracts,
- to clean and maintain forest ground in accordance with the principles of forestry and economy.

## **Land Conservation**

Apart from the forest conservation, there is also a great need for land, particularly farmland conservation by following means:

- reduction of agro-technical substances polluting the land (pesticides, artificial fertilizers, etc.),
- improvement of farmland quality,
- prevention of illegal constructing on farmlands,
- prevention of excessive use of mineral resources, etc.

In order to provide the best possible environment protection, protection of water and air, as well as land conservation, particular attention must be paid on ever-growing utility (households, catering) and industrial waste stored mostly on wild waste dumps extremely dangerous for humans and human environment.

Since the following development plan refers to creation of waste dumps on the entire Canton, what needs to be done on our territory is to build re-load station with recycling capacity and provide the utility company with opportunities to increase the number of utility service users as much as possible.

## **PROTECTION OF NATURAL WEALTH AND CULTURAL HERITAGE**

Following areas require special protection as being considered the most outstanding natural wealth:

- Una River throughout entire Municipality area,
- Korana River throughout entire Municipality area,
- Mutnica River throughout entire Municipality area,
- entire Dobrenica stream, from spring to estuary,
- entire Pivnica stream,
- underground stream Horljava which needs to be declared an ecological district with appropriate conservation regulations,
- Dubrave (hardwoods).

Apart from above listed natural wealth, cultural monuments also require appropriate protection and, if possible, reconstruction and redecoration in accordance with related legal regulations.

## 7. STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTROL

Adoption of the vision, related mission and strategic goals requires certain changes of local management and management structure, communication system, changes of manners and behaviour, personnel trainings and education, as well as introduce and application of new skills in order to create a common, valuable culture of all society members and achieve planned strategic goals.

Authorities responsible for Strategic Plan realization are as it follows:

- Cazin Municipality Mayor as the authority responsible for overall Strategic Plan,
- Administration Service Managers responsible for certain department strategic plans,
- Cazin Municipality Development Agency
- Municipality Planning and Development Board appointed by the Municipality Council.

In addition the above, the Mayor will issue guidelines, procedure rules, due dates, ways of informing, information gathering, distribution, as well as ways of introducing to the public the methods of Strategic Plan implementation and control.

Further requirement is to form teams of experts for individual fields which may contribute to Strategic Plan implementation and to involve in the process all society members, non-government organizations and other citizen associations.

Following methods will be applied for control of Strategic Plan implementation:

- method for current realization control,
- method for control of structure changes of local management and other implementation-related subjects.

Establishment of controlling mechanisms requires establishment of clear control aspects classified by both implementation levels and responsibilities.

At the same time, it is also necessary to ensure information gathering, selection, processing, identification, and particularly to ensure selection of key factors of either implementation or comparison among proposed corrections.

Implementation process further requires definition of reasonable terms, especially in the field of investments in order to avoid tricky attempts and negative consequences.

Project implementers will be responsible for daily control, while the Mayor will provide regular assessment of realization results and inform the Municipality Council once a year.

However, major controlling bodies will be citizens engaged in various local community activities.

## **8. MEDIA AND PUBLICITY**

Promotion and support of the Strategic Plan realization requires creation of certain media plan to be use for public promotion of the Strategic Plan and its importance for overall development of Cazin Municipality. In addition, the media plan will also ensure the publicity of the Strategic Plan implementation.

Furthermore, what needs to be done within the Strategic Plan adoption phase is to introduce the Plan through media and public conferences, as well as to encourage engagement of as many citizens as possible.

Regarding the implementation phase, it is necessary to regularly inform public on Strategic Plan realization steps, to create presentation of the Plan on the Municipality web page, encouraging all concerned to give their proposals, opinions and suggestions. If possible, translate the Plan into English as well.

Every program and project realized within the Strategic Development Plan must be introduced to the citizens of Cazin Municipality and keep them aware of all realization steps and possible impediments.

Successful Strategic Plan implementation requires apply of appropriate instruments for population motivation and involvement, especially instruments introduced by popularization programs providing safe, quality and encouraging human environment.

Following steps must be taken to speed up the implementation and media presentation of the Strategic Plan, such as:

- Reporting on current events and promotion of positive examples,
- Promoting the need for local private entrepreneurship development.

Media presentations and media shows must be current, dynamic, systematic and diverse. They need to be created in such a way to provide comments on current events, to initiate and start various actions, to search for problem solutions, to encourage discussions on development issues, as well as to link present and future dimensions.

Cazin, 27 May 2004

CAZIN MUNICIPALITY  
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD