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Role of Citizens in Creation of Dobož Jug Spatial Plan



Municipal Development Project in BiH - MDP

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Preface

This brochure documents experiences of the Municipal Development Project – MDP. The Project is supported by the Swiss Government and it is implemented by the Swiss Foundation for Development and Cooperation – Intercooperation. MDP's partners are municipal administrations and NGO sector of eight municipalities in Doboj region: Doboj, Doboj Istok, Doboj Jug, Gracanica, Maglaj, Modrica, Petrovo and Usora. There were three goals set for the second phase of the project:

- ⇒ Support for the strategy making process (plans and documents) in partner municipalities;
- ⇒ Introduction of new mechanisms for citizens participation on the local level;
- ⇒ Documenting and dissemination of good practices of partner municipalities and efforts to make their value recognizable at higher levels in BiH and to institutionalize those practices.

Doboj Jug is a so called Dayton municipality, formed on a territory which had been part of Doboj municipality before the war. It was officially recognized by the Federation of BiH in 1998. Today, Doboj Jug municipality is composed of two local communities (Matuzici and Mravici) and has a size of 10.5 square km. There are slightly more than 4000 people living in Doboj Jug.

At the beginning of 2005, Doboj Jug and MDP leadership agreed to jointly support the process of spatial plan making in order to create preconditions for local development, and primarily to trigger the economical development of the municipality in future. The Municipality conducted a tender procedure and selected the Urbanism Institute from Zenica as a spatial plan making consultant. From the beginning, the Municipality and MDP showed intention to assure good quality involvement and contribution of citizens in the process. This brochure provides a proof that the actions implemented in a field of citizens participation were more than a minimum of intervention prescribed by the Law¹.

The Center of Urban Ideas from Tuzla (CUI) provided professional support in the process of involving citizens into the spatial plan making in Doboj Jug. Professor Nail Kurtic and CUI staff used their extensive experiences they had gained working on a Tuzla Canton spatial plan making process.

It can be stated with certainty that Doboj Jug citizens significantly influenced final solutions in the Spatial plan. Doboj Jug Municipal Council adopted the Spatial plan on December 3, 2007.

The process itself did not develop without obstacles. There were few technical problems, mostly caused by the lack of appropriate data and precise measurements in the post war period, which slowed down the process. Municipal boundaries have not been exactly laid down, therefore bodies from higher cantonal and entity levels had to be consulted in order

¹ Ze-Do Canton, the Law on spatial planning, Article 29.

to solve this problem. It was also necessary to assess a demographic situation in order to make a projection of demographic shifts in future, etc. At the same time, it was necessary to assess citizens requests.

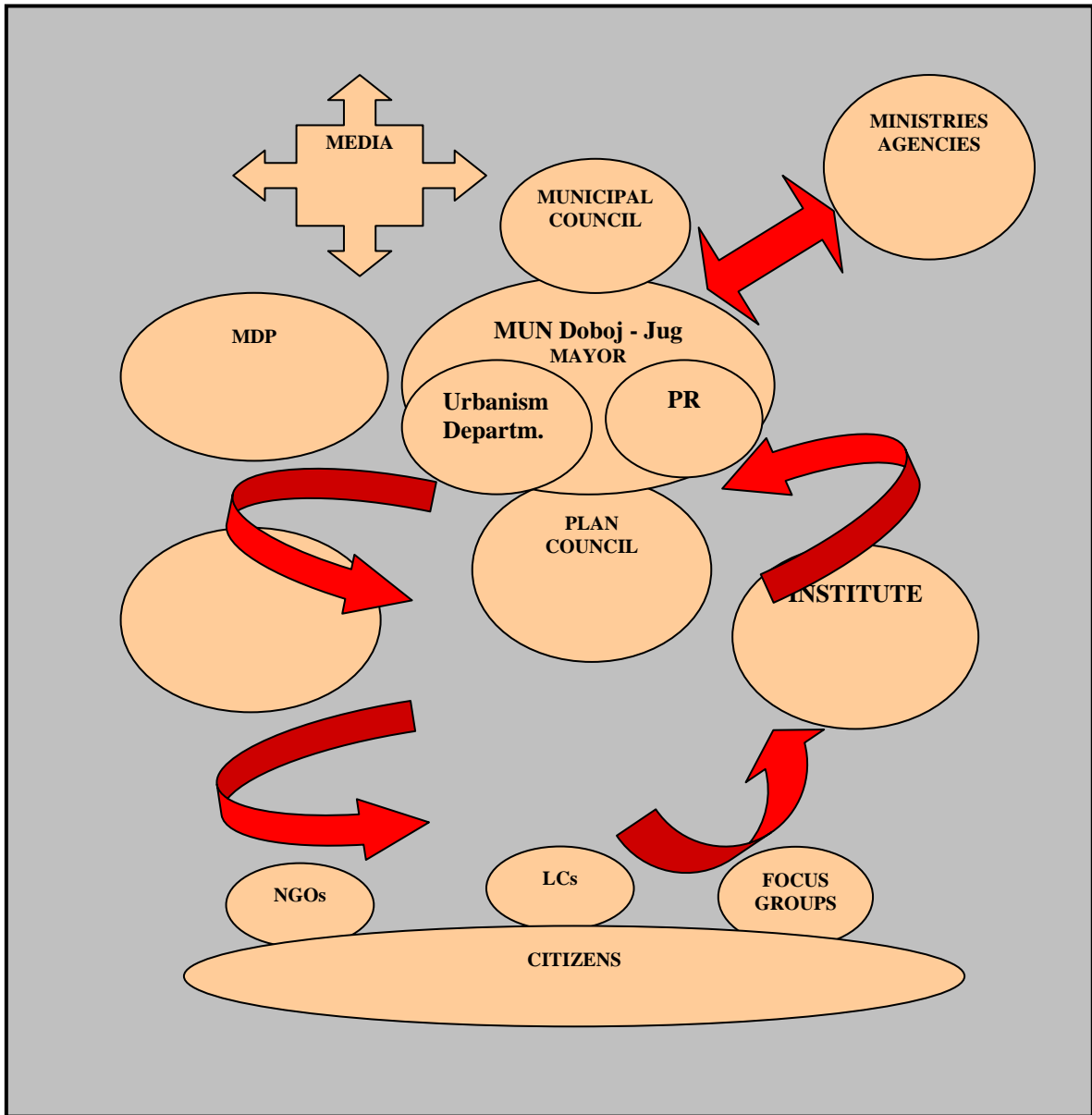
The important value of the process is that all actors and layers of society were included: local administration, local communities representatives, NGOs, citizens, legal bodies, entrepreneurs, media, experts, etc.. They all had their roles in spatial plan making process and contributed to community development.

MDP team is satisfied with the achieved results:

- ⇒ Municipal spatial plan is made and it represents a good foundation for local economic development (objective 1);
- ⇒ Municipality has actively supported all forms of citizens participation, and citizens were ready to contribute (objective 2);
- ⇒ Experiences are documented in this brochure.

The next step will be promotion of this experience, hoping that other municipalities might find it a useful information source and a guide for concrete actions. We also hope that relevant authorities at higher levels in BiH will support further institutionalization of recognized values.

Snežana Mišić Mihajlović
MDP Project Manager



Public consultations actors in Dobož Jug – spatial plan making process

1. Introduction

Spatial plan is one of the most important development documents. Its significance mostly originates in the importance of territory as a limited resource, which can fall under various influences (natural and social), for economic, cultural, social and overall development of a given community. For that reason it is important to determine basic principles of spatial organization and goals of spatial development in a long-term period while protecting and preserving rational land use, keeping balance of the basic land use categories, plan settlements (especially urban parts) and business areas and make optimal projections of locations and capacities of infrastructural facilities.

Evidently it is a complex task which asks for an engineer approach, application of scientific achievements in urbanism and spatial organization and recognition of natural, cultural, historic and landscape values of a concrete space. However, besides protection and ensuring rational use of natural resources, spatial plan directly influences living conditions (possibilities to meet existential needs) of people in a certain concrete space or of those who make their life plans in a certain territory. A definition of a spatial plan as a complex document which generates rational use of a certain territory based on achieved findings and makes for an economic and social development, has to incorporate a socio-demographic component, i.e. concrete people who are aware of their needs and ambitions, often having opposite interests and aspirations, politically liberated and even encouraged to express their needs (those related to territory, too) loudly and fight for them.

Spatial plan in new, democratized social and political conditions is not only an expert question, it is not an issue occupying only engineers and urbanism professionals, regardless of how much they are committed to a rationality principle. It is foremost an issue of interest for people who inhabit certain concrete territory, who live there or plan to live there, who find meaning in it and for which they are emotionally attached. In BiH it was manifested for the first time during a preparation and adoption process of Tuzla Canton Spatial Plan.

Upon the initiative of the Canadian Urbanism Institute from Toronto and financially supported by Canadian Government, the new model of spatial planning was applied in Tuzla, later named the Tuzla approach, which differed from the traditional model in that it involved citizens in early phases of preparation of a Spatial plan draft, previously traditionally reserved for experts from different fields.

The Tuzla experience confirmed the expectation that a spatial plan created with active participation of citizens reflects their needs more realistically and makes them more ready to implement it and even protect against eventual intentions to change its character which can be motivated by number of obscure reasons.

By involving citizens into all phases of preparation of a spatial plan: analysis and valorization of spatial resources, definition of development priorities and goals, making a concept of spatial organization and determination of a draft and proposal of a spatial plan, multifaceted effects were reached. The level of entry information, fresh ideas and perspectives related to a concrete living space about the real needs and aspirations of citizens was multiplied right in the first phase of the process. Already at the beginning

pluralism of interests and problem fields were linked to a concrete territory which enabled experts to focus on „sensitive issues“ and launch a public dialogue related to „conflict of interests“. Tuzla experience revealed that early participation of citizens does not undermine the role of experts, on the contrary it makes it even more important and responsible.

The success of Tuzla approach accumulated strong interests in experts community but in the institutional structure of Federation of BiH, too. The magazine for urbanism, environment, cultural heritage and art URBO BiH published by Urbanism Association of BiH, devoted one whole issue to the scientific and expert valorization of the new methodology. Presentations of the Tuzla methodology organized in Sarajevo, Zenica, Gorazde, Bihac and Posusje, influenced the Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning to prescribe, through the Regulation on the common methodology, an obligation that citizens need to be included in all phases of spatial plan making process, creation of Program to include public respectively that is to define a way, timeframe and actors of public participation.

According to the new methodology, when the decision to start the process of spatial plan making was adopted, Doboju Jug Municipal Council and Mayor were obliged to create conditions for citizens involvement/participation in all phases of preparation and making of this document, however, in this case it was about more than simply meeting the standards of the new Law.

The extent and intensity of personal involvement of Municipal Mayor, Chiefs of certain departments as well as volunteers in this segment of spatial plan making showed that a commitment to the new methodology was genuine as well as a commitment to the idea of partnership between the municipality and its citizens. Of course, the urgency to spatially define municipality Doboju Jug played its role too.

The municipality was formed in March of 1998 (based on the Law on forming new municipalities in FBiH and change of municipal territories separated by inter-entity and inter-cantonal line, Official Gazette FBiH, no 6/98, March 9, 1998) on the territory which had been a part of Doboju municipality till 1992. There was a temporary decision issued by the Municipal Council (Decision no 10-2150-3/98 from August 01, 1998) that was used to regulate all land use requests. Since the Decision itself was adopted without a typical database it was hard to grant that fundamental principles of rational use of natural resources and environment protection are preserved and especially under the pressure of numerous requests for building residential and business facilities.

Municipal Council adopted the Decision at the meeting on June 21, 2005 to start the process of spatial plan making for the period from 2005 to 2020. The implementation was awarded to the Cantonal Institute for Urbanism and Spatial planning from Zenica. The Center of Urban Ideas (CUI) designed and implemented a program of citizens participation. These activities were co-financed and supervised by the Municipal Development Project – MDP which is supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation - SDC.

2. The first step – creation of the Program for citizens participation

The Center of Urban Ideas created the Program for citizens participation in the Spatial plan making process in Doboj Jug municipality. The experiences gained during the preparation of the Spatial plan for Tuzla Canton were helpful but demographic and spatial character of Doboj Jug was a decisive factor. In practice it meant setting standard goals such are: creation of the realistic, flexible (open) document, which corresponds to citizens with real needs, sampling original ideas on land use and purpose, triggering interest and citizens motivation in order to have consistent implementation and sustainability of the Spatial plan, and strengthening a long-term endurance to changes eventual in political structure of a local community.

The Program also listed positive and negative factors for engaging citizens into the process.

Negative factors:

- ⇒ Municipality is not spatially defined, there is an intention to legalize the current state,
- ⇒ lack of space,
- ⇒ uneven quality of space/land,
- ⇒ predominately privately owned land,
- ⇒ rivalry between the two communities,
- ⇒ limited resources for developing channels for citizens inclusion (time, budget),
- ⇒ accentuated lack of interest of citizens for socially useful activities,
- ⇒ low level of social capital because citizens are focused on survival,
- ⇒ low level of information about issues that are being taken care of through the Spatial plan,
- ⇒ low level of initial knowledge and awareness about the possibilities to use the Spatial plan as a tool to trigger positive changes for individual and collective existence,
- ⇒ inherited comprehensions, based on the previous methodology that Spatial plan making process is an experts issue and that citizens are not competent in that field.

Positive factors:

- ⇒ Experiences in application of the new methodology for inclusion of citizens into the Spatial plan making process from Tuzla Canton,
- ⇒ Low number of LCs (only two) and dense concentration of citizens in a limited space,
- ⇒ existence of local non governmental organizations,
- ⇒ expressed social accountability of the local radio station,
- ⇒ existence of local printed media,
- ⇒ active youth, ambitious and educated volunteers committed to their home place,

- ⇒ good reputation of municipal structures and LCs in public,
- ⇒ importance given to the Spatial plan making process and inclusion of citizens among key people in municipal structures,
- ⇒ huge interest of potential investors and business community for concrete solutions in the Spatial plan.

Taking into account all the negative and positive circumstances, Strategic goals were defined and then the Strategic Idea (basic concept) for inclusion of citizens

The following goals were set:

- ⇒ to win over citizens attention related to the activities of the Municipal Council,
- ⇒ to achieve high level of information circulation among citizens about the Spatial plan making process,
- ⇒ to achieve high level of information circulation among citizens about the goals and content of the Spatial plan making process,
- ⇒ to trigger huge interest among citizens for the Spatial plan making process,
- ⇒ to motivate citizens to take part in the process,
- ⇒ to develop a network of a widely accessible channels (forms) for citizens to take part in the process,
- ⇒ to inform citizens about the possibilities to take part in the process,
- ⇒ to help citizens to overcome the obstacles of lack of understanding for expert issues in the process,
- ⇒ to enable discussion about new ideas and alternative solutions.

The program was conceptually envisaged as a partner dialogue among municipal bodies, Cantonal Institute and citizens with the support from the Center of Urban Ideas from Tuzla.

Strategic concept was defined:

*„To develop high level of information circulation about the importance and content of the Municipal Spatial Plan and high level of awareness about the possibilities to trigger positive changes in the future through the Spatial plan, all the way relying on good will and interest on the part of local media, different editorial activities and techniques of public relations and media channels.
Based on the high level of information circulation and awareness to motivate citizens to directly take part in different forms of public consultations during the preparation phase of the Spatial plan Pre-draft and then in phases related to discussion about the Spatial Plan Draft.“*

At the operational level it meant organizing two rounds of informative and promotional campaign aiming at preparing citizens to take part in public consultations in a qualified way and to motivate them to participate in both rounds.

Information campaign included the following:

- ⇒ Creation of the „Discussion paper“,
- ⇒ printing and distribution of the „Discussion paper“,
- ⇒ creation of the main message,
- ⇒ creation, printing and distribution of placards (general and informative one),
- ⇒ creation, printing, and distribution of leaflets (with the main message and public tribunes schedule),
- ⇒ production and broadcasting of a radio jingle,
- ⇒ reporting for media (editorial activities),
- ⇒ motivating media to organize contact shows exploring certain topics from the Spatial Plan Concept,
- ⇒ motivating media to take interviews from interesting and relevant experts involved in the process of spatial plan making.

Information campaign is based on the following principles: openness and assiduity towards media, accessibility of all information which are relevant for citizens inclusion and for final decisions in the Spatial plan, showing initiative towards media, partnership relation, use of laical language even by experts, simplicity of messages and choosing communication channels that are accessible for Dobož Jug municipality citizens.

The public consultations campaign was organized in two rounds. The first round was functionally directed towards preparation of the basic concept and Spatial plan Pre-draft. It consisted of two phases; the first phase was in the form of a workshop with councilors, municipal administration representatives, NGOs representatives and entrepreneurs/representatives of business community. The second phase was a discussion about the Pre-draft of the Spatial plan.

The second round was planned for discussion on the Spatial plan Draft.

Both rounds included organizing public tribunes/discussions in local communities and panel discussions focused on certain topics, or targeted groups.

The program included other important elements: in detail elaborated plan with the dates and participant precisely defined, a concept for managing the campaign with clearly defined roles of CUI, volunteers and municipal representatives, standardized report forms and evaluation technique.

The program was presented to the Plan Council and it was accepted for the implementation.

3. The second step – a workshop for drafting the basic concept of spatial development

Participants at the workshop were the members of the Municipal Council, municipal leadership, NGOs representatives, some entrepreneurs and representatives of the Cantonal Institute from Zenica.

The workshop was prepared and implemented by the collaborators of the Center of Urban Ideas. For that occasion, a special working notebook was prepared and brainstorm method was applied somewhat adjusted to the situation. Participants were presented with the goal to first come up with the list of main problems in Dobož Jug which could be tackled by the rational land management and then to organize them hierarchically.

A concept for inclusion of citizens into the spatial plan making process was presented in the introductory part of the workshop. Participants were then asked to list five problems they believed majority of citizens would like to see solved. They were also asked to describe those problems in the notebook. For each single problem they were to answer the following questions: “What is the problem?” and “How should it be solved?” After that each participant disclosed his/her list of priority problems with short clarifications. In that way the list with the most often listed problems was formed and final hierarchy was determined after discussion and argumentation. The workshop was concluded with the agreed upon list of development problems of Dobož Jug municipality and with the long list of interesting ideas on how those problems could be solved. Some of those problems were directly related to land management issues and the Spatial plan even, some were not, but nevertheless they were useful for the municipal administration representatives.

The publicity in local media around the workshop was a good starting point for the media campaign created to inform citizens about the beginning of the spatial plan making process and about possibilities for citizens to take part in it.

The output information was systematized into the document titled „Thematic framework of citizens inclusion campaign into the spatial plan making process in Dobož Jug municipality“.

The document was created by CUI in the first place as an entry information for the Cantonal Urbanism Institute that was to help them to draft the Basic Concept of the Spatial plan, and as a framework for information campaign to motivate citizens to take part in public discussions in early phases of preparation of the Pre-draft of the Spatial plan.

The document was written in a simple, understandable language, acceptable for averagely educated citizen, in a dynamic and motivating style. It can serve as a format for creation of the „discussion paper“ in all cases of dialogue with citizens. For that reason it is fully cited here.

Thematic framework of the citizens inclusion campaign into the spatial plan making process in Dobož Jug municipality

The specific history of Dobož Jug municipality has not like in other places allowed for systematic and rational solutions for numerous citizens needs. In most cases, even when the most complicated problems are in question, like the issue of land use, solutions were found ad hoc, because life could not wait.

Today, it is possible to consider the most complex problems in a steadier way, engaging experts and finding the most rational solutions while recognizing two indisputable truths:

Dobož Jug is not a temporary solution, nor a temporary living territory for citizens who live here,

Dobož Jug citizens have right to comfortable and prosperous life in line with their undeniable creative skills and natural resources.

The sole fact that the Municipal Council has recognized the need to mark the spatial plan as a priority although the municipal budget is limited, speaks volumes about the direction in which the development of this area will go. It is a direction to create an urban ambience for a better quality and more human living, comfortable for active generations of today and challenging and attractive for new generations. In real life it means parallel efforts to create all conditions, spatial as well, for a tolerable existence and working at the achieved level but for the accelerated social, cultural and economic development.

To that end, the Spatial plan for Dobož Jug needs to incorporate the most rationale solutions for the following problems:

- Flood protection, rivers Bosna and Usora
- Healthy potable water supply
- Ecologically safe systems for waste water purification and for sewerage

- New working places and enhancement of the local economy
- Making an urban centre of the municipality and development of urban infrastructure in all communities
- Protection and total valorization of natural and tourism resources
- Creating conditions for meeting cultural, educational, recreational and other social needs of citizens
- Rational space use as a limited resource, obeying current laws taking into account specific needs of the young municipality which is only emerging institution-wise and as an urban area and finally the key problem:
 - How to keep youth in this area?

Protection against floods is seen by Dobož Jug citizens as the first priority. Floods cause major damage for homes and businesses, destroy agricultural products and jeopardize water wells. The solution is to build protective embankment but not of any kind...

An embankment on Usora river could serve at the same time as an adjacent road to the 5C highway, in which case building cost would be covered by an investor in the highway.

This idea has already been supported by the Dobož Jug Municipal Council and it is being considered by relevant state bodies.

In a similar way it could be possible to relocate the part of the motorway to Sarajevo, following borders of the protective embankment on the Bosna river.

The existing roads to Sarajevo and Tesanj could in that case be transformed to an infrastructural center (main streets) in the new set up of Dobož Jug municipality.

A supply of healthy potable water, as the second priority is directly related to the frequent floods in areas where the main water wells are located. Until this problem is solved, it is necessary to make a register of

all sources of potable water on higher altitudes and protect them from polluters. Nobody knows better than citizens where potable sources are located.

An ecologically safe treatment of polluted water and sewerage tops the list of problems in Doboj Jug. Households septic tanks and sewerage being directly emptied into water streams is unsustainable. The solution is to build sewerage network and a facility for treatment of polluted water. In more distant settlements the solution could be to make collective septic tanks and transfer could be organized to the treatment facility. It is necessary to reserve the space for a primary sewerage network and for the treatment facility.

Establishment of the industrial zone in Mravic Polje and offering different incentives which are in the competence of municipal and cantonal bodies to investors, entrepreneurs as well as new categorization of the agricultural land into building land to the level that is necessary will create a process of faster employment and planned building of residential facilities. Those are two key preconditions for youth to stay in the area.

Doboj Jug Municipality has entered a new phase of its development which orders clearer definition of its urban center. In the

process of defining the urban center it is necessary to take into account the current state but also to foresee new social facilities (cultural, educational, sports, recreational) and especially youth related facilities.

The Spatial plan making process is an opportunity to define and protect historically important sites, like Gradina which dates back to Roman period and is located in Mravici.

Matoseve Dubrave place needs to be planned as a vacation area.

It is to expect that there will be hundreds of concrete but original ideas and suggestions about these and other issues. Appropriate rational solutions for existential problems of concrete social communities are easier to be found directly in the field than in an office.

Therefore it is expected from the citizens to be thorough in contemplating and listing problems and difficulties that they face in this moment but also to keep in mind what the starting point was.

The progress made so far in the given conditions is a source of a legitimate optimism that there can be no idea too bold or a wish motivated by projections of the area in the future too bold to be achievable.

4. The third step – information campaign

„The thematic framework of citizens inclusion campaign into the Spatial plan making process in Doboj Jug municipality“ has shown citizens and media in a direct and impressive way what is being done.

Information campaign in that phase had two main goals: to awaken citizens' interest for the process and to motivate them to take part in it. The best way to achieve this was to remind citizens on some important problems they face in their everyday life and to explain how they could be tackled through the Spatial plan which creates conditions to bring about solutions.

„Thematic framework for citizens inclusion campaign into the Spatial plan making process“ was created at the workshop with representatives of the so called active public, which means citizens who are more than averagely informed and involved in local

community problems. This guaranteed the focus on existential life issues which are interesting for the majority of citizens. At the same time, concise and effective presentation of the thematic framework served better than any other educational tactics might do, to carry over the information about the content and importance of the Spatial plan in general but the importance of citizens participation in the process as well.

The following step was to send a message to citizens through channels that will reach them for certain and to make sure that the message is broadcasted repeatedly through various media.

The main message was created in the Center of Urban Ideas. It revolves around the question: "Why should I be involved in the Spatial plan making process?"

It was estimated that it would be motivating to recall emotional, rational and ethical dimensions of citizens relation towards the new situation (possibility to be involved). **An Emotional appeal** was articulated through the expression: "Because I love my home place". **A rational appeal** was expressed through: "Because my children will live here too". **An ethical appeal** was articulated through: "Because I have no right to observe efforts of others to make life here better without showing interest".

The final version of the message was as following:

„I WILL GET INVOLVED IN THE SPATIAL PLAN MAKING PROCESS IN DOBOJ JUG MUNICIPALITY BECAUSE I LOVE MY PLACE. MY CHILDREN WILL LIVE HERE TOO. I HAVE NO RIGHT TO STAY ASIDE WHILE OTHERS ARE MAKING EFFORT TO MAKE PROGRESS. “

Further in the process, this message was transformed into its information variant, suitable for printed media. It read as follows:

*„The Spatial plan making process in Doboj Jug municipality is ongoing. A spatial plan is a basic development document which will allocate space needed for implementation of middle term and long term development plans of the municipality.
The Municipal Council has decided to include citizens into the process from the beginning.
We all have our visions of the place where we want to live. This is the opportunity to stand for it.
Join public tribunes that will be organized in your local community. Take part in thematic discussions focusing on main development ideas and dilemmas. Send a letter or an e-mail. Do it for yourself and for your children.“*

Since Radio Zos was the main channel of the media campaign, radio version of the message was created in CUI. Synopsis was made for two variations of radio jingle.

RADIO JINGLE SYNOPSIS -1

Voice 1 *On a road to achieve the Development Vision of Doboj Jug municipality as a balanced entrepreneurs community with European standards and living quality...*

Voice 2	<i>...the process of spatial plan making for the next 20 years has been started..</i>
Voice 3	<i>Since spatial plan is one of the most important development documents, Municipal Council has decided to involve citizens in all of its phases.</i>
Voice 1	<i>Citizens have the opportunity to influence final solutions in the Spatial plan by taking part at public tribunes in local communities, participating at round tables, in radio and tv broadcasts....</i>
Voice 2	<i>Get involved in the DoboJ Jug Spatial plan making process. Your children will live here too.</i>
Voice 3	<i>We have no right to stay aside while others put efforts to make progress.</i>

RADIO JINGLE SYNOPSIS - 2

Voice 1	<i>I will get involved in the DoboJ Jug Spatial plan making process, because I love my home place.</i>
Voice 2	<i>My children will live here too.</i>
Voice 3	<i>It is really wrong to stay aside while others are putting efforts to make progress.</i>

Note: To select appropriate music. Folk or pop.

At the same time of the jingle production, there was a process of designing and printing the main placard, informative placard and a leaflet, as well as publishing information in municipal Bulletin and printed media in Zenica and Sarajevo. Placards and leaflets were designed in the Center of Urban Ideas and adopted by the operational team composed of representatives of: DoboJ Jug Municipality, the Cantonal Institute of Urbanism, MDP DoboJ and CUI and collaborators. Writing texts for municipal Bulletin, short info stories for “Oslobodjenje”, prompting correspondents of other media to write about citizens participation, were implemented by the municipal administration officer and “Oslobodjenje” correspondent Miralem Begic. The success of information campaign in this phase, but during the whole process too, was to a great extent directly linked to his engagement, journalistic skills and good relations with colleagues journalists. Information campaign followed, it was well designed and conducted, focused on appropriate topics and it had a favorable final result. Finalization of the Spatial plan Pre-draft took on a favorable atmosphere for main activities of citizens participation campaign. The citizens were informed that the Spatial plan was being prepared, about the importance of that document, they had clear ideas about the issues being treated and finally an informal and formal discourse was launched discussing key issues and the process of crystallization of opinions and interests about possible solutions was underway.

5. The fourth step – discussing the Spatial plan Pre-draft

The Spatial plan Pre-draft was first presented by the experts from the Institute of Urbanism to the members of the Plan Council, the body constituted at the beginning of the process by the Municipal Council according to the Law. Only after that it was possible to create The

Public Consultations Program. The Program had been prepared in the Center of Urban Ideas and it was adopted by the operational team, Plan Council and the Municipal Council.

The program had two components: information/promotional campaign and discussions campaign.

It was based on five principles:

Inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, neutrality (equal approach) and mutual respect.

The Principle of Inclusiveness in this case meant creating opportunities for all citizens who have interest to take part in the process. It demands active approach of the organizers and efforts to motivate citizens to get engaged, and creating possibilities which will facilitate citizens inclusion. In the given case it meant setting the time and place of events in a way that was suitable for citizens (in their communities) and providing more than one opportunity for citizens to take part so that those who could not show up, could express their opinion in other ways (openness of panel discussions, possibility to submit suggestions and remarks in a written form or taking part in other local community).

The Principle of Transparency was sustained through media coverage of the whole process (all public discussions) and through publishing summary (accents) of the Spatial plan Pre-draft. A consistent confirmation of this principle had two effects: first, citizens had the opportunity to consider all information, ideas and interests expressed during the discussion and second, the authenticity of the process was preserved. Participants had the opportunity to make sure that their involvement is something that is sincerely being counted on.

Playing openly – offering enough evidence that there is no preference in the start for any solution, that there are no groups of citizens or solutions that are more in favor, organizers create an atmosphere of trust, which makes the act of taking part at the consultations rational.

Transparency of the public consultations process itself is a guarantee for the positive crystallization of public opinion – about the idea and the solution – their “weight” is being estimated by citizens, and this enables final decision makers to guess the prevailing attitude, and in that way contribute to the justification of the concept to involve citizens.

The principle of transparency stretches all along to the final stages of the process – beyond the phases planned for direct citizens participation. It is a phase in which experts dominate, creating final solutions and bringing other factors in besides the citizens’ will.

To the degree by which the process is accessible to the public eye, with solutions explained in a responsible way, citizens will easier accept eventual discrepancies from what they have been fighting for during the consultation process. In the same time, the transparency of this part of the process creates positive pressure to the experts – to consider impulses from the public discussions and to understand that any serious discrepancy between citizens will and solutions need to be thoroughly justified and explained in rational arguments in the first place.

The principle of transparency proves to be the basic principle of concept of public inclusion in the public policy making process. There are some obligations which stem from

this principle: (1) for campaign organizers to constantly prove as genuine and open participants in a process, who care about citizens inclusion, (2) for citizens – to take responsibility and to participate in the analytical process of the given problem and to search for the solution which would be agreeable for all, and (3) for professional experts who need to make their logic of making conclusions clear for everyone – making drafts of final decisions from which the hierarchy of all premises will be visible (those which came out as results of citizens' will during the public consultation process, too).

The Principle of Accountability is related to the quality of relations between organizers of a public consultations campaign and citizens and contributions that they make.

In the concrete case, accountable performance meant:

- ⇒ to be prepared for the whole campaign, to ensure good quality base (discussion paper),
- ⇒ to prepare facilitator,
- ⇒ to choose appropriate space/premises where the sessions will take place,
- ⇒ to inform citizens in due time about each session of public consultations,
- ⇒ to check the availability of all resources (human and technical) that participate in or influence public consultations,
- ⇒ to be consistent with the scenario of each session – especially if it had been presented to participants,
- ⇒ to precisely record all contributions, suggestions, questions, etc.,
- ⇒ to stand for citizens initiative during the phase in which experts make decisions and define final suggestions.

The Principle of Neutrality – equidistance. During the public consultations process, and especially in the phase of collecting suggestions and opinions, organizers and facilitator have not valued expressed ideas and suggestions. Their key role was to motivate participants to freely express their ideas and to enhance an atmosphere of democratic communication. The treatment of all participants was balanced. It practically meant that all participants had the same amount of attention regardless of their positions in a social structure.

The Principle of Mutual respect was implemented through the relation of mutual respect among all participants, regardless of their social roles that they assume outside the process, and regardless of their different positions and ideas that they had about the issues being discussed.

The chain of mutual respect was started by facilitators who showed with their own example the patterns of cultural dialogue: addressing participants, patient listening, not directly commenting and evaluating expressed opinions, recognizing possibilities and rights for opposite and unusual opinions and recognizing different interests for certain issues. Basically the goal was to have a democratic situation in which participant communicate as partners in finding solutions for concrete problems.

Based on these principles and concrete goals of citizens inclusion in the discussion on the Spatial plan Pre-draft two documents were created: **the media campaign plan** and **the Program of public consultations on the Spatial plan Pre-draft**.

The media campaign plan had an operational base in the Program of public consultations on the Spatial plan Pre-draft which included the following events in March 2006: Public discussions (in Mravici and Matuzici) and discussions with focus groups (for entrepreneurs, agricultural and NGO sector).

5.1 The media campaign plan

The plan defined goals of the campaign. It was articulated as follows: „Planned, coordinated and professional communication needs to:

- ⇒ *inform citizens about the process of the Spatial plan preparation*
- ⇒ *inform citizens about the possibilities to influence the final version of the Spatial plan*
- ⇒ *motivate citizens to take part in the process,*
- ⇒ *inform citizens about the concrete ways they can get involved*
- ⇒ *inform citizens about the content of the Spatial plan Pre-draft*

The conceptual idea was to „rely on the active citizens in local communities and on NGOs, to use all available possibilities offered by local media, with minimal expenses for preparation of printed material for informing citizens about the content of the Pre-draft and about the public consultations program“ and to motivate citizens to participate.

The table shows how it was brought down to the operational level in the form of the Program of information/communication activities:

Activities	Timeframe	Responsibility of	Note
Production and distribution of the document „Accents form the Spatial plan Pre-draft“	By 05/03/2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • writing the text – CUI • printing leaflets – Mun Department • publishing the Bulletin – Mun Department • Distribution in households – Mun Department • Forwarding to local media and correspondents – municipal Mun Department 	
Posting placards	By 10/05/2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mun Department 	To add information on the exact time and place of the events
Local TV adds covering municipal territory	Two days prior to the discussion in Matuzici and Mravici	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mun Department 	To add a graphic image from the placard in order to have the visual

			identity effect
Jingle on radio Zos	Four days prior to the discussion in Matuzici – for both events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mun Department 	
Live contact shows/broadcasts	A day before public discussions, one hour radio broadcast with representatives of the Institute and Mayor or his assistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mun Department 	
FBiH tv channel – info story	Two to three days before the event in Matuzici	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor and Mun Departments 	To emphasize the fact that citizens have a concrete possibility to influence the content of the Spatial plan
Written invitations sent to households, , leaders, political organizations, Municipal Council members	Two to three days prior to the event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Communities secretaries 	
Phone calls and SMS	On the day of the event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mun Departments and LCs 	This activity could be performed by activists of certain NGOs

The starting point in the implementation of this program was creation of the „discussion paper“. Its title was THE VISION OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF DOBOJ JUG MUNICIPALITY BY 2020“. Basic information from the Pre-draft with a special accent on issues that had been addressed at the first public discussion were presented in a popular language. Formulations from the Pre-draft which were not easily understandable were redesigned to be understandable, interesting, provocative and motivating enough for averagely educated citizens.

THE EXPERTS FROM THE CANTONAL URBANISM INSTITUTE FROM ZENICA HAVE CREATED A SPATIAL PLAN PRE-DRAFT FOR DOBOJ JUG MUNICIPALITY FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2005² TO 2020

THE VISION OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR DOBOJ JUG MUNICIPALITY BY 2020

- THESE DAYS DOBOJ JUG CITIZENS HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO INFLUENCE THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR SETTLEMENT AND MUNICIPALITY
- MUNICIPAL COUNCIL HAS FORWARDED THE PRE-DRAFT OF THE SPATIAL PLAN FOR THE PUBLIC DISCUSSION
- THE PUBLIC TRIBUNE IS SCHEDULED FOR 14/03 AND IN MRAVICI FOR 16/03 AT 6.00 PM EACH

² The process was started in 2005

In the process of creation of the Doboj Jug spatial plan, the experts from Zenica were guided with the idea to create spatial documents which will enable development of an environment in which citizens live humanly, healthy, can be creative and are in harmony with nature. In real life it translates into: creation of spatial conditions for entrepreneurship, better quality and standards of living in settlements, good water supply, appropriate sewerage system and control over water resources, better traffic infrastructure, protection of green areas, possibilities for better education, efficient health care and meeting cultural and recreational needs.

URBAN CENTERS

There is a tendency in Doboj Jug to have a more homogeneous urban part which should result in a higher concentration of inhabitants in already formed settlements, optimal positions of some functions important for life in residential areas, working places and infrastructure, and finally in equal living conditions for all citizens.

According to the global projection urban parts will have occupied almost half of the whole territory of Doboj Jug (46.98%) by 2020. Two urban zones will be developed: Matuzici and Mravici.

Matuzici will be the municipal center, with all customary facilities.

Mravici will be developed as a secondary center in the urban sense, and it will have facilities for meeting everyday needs of citizens who naturally gravitate to it.

These two urban centers will be linked with good quality communication channels and other infrastructural facilities.

7.65 % of land has been reserved for building outside the urban parts, and protective green areas will spread over 5.5 ha, recreational zones 18.7 ha (1.92 % of the total municipal territory).

Urban vision of Matuzici as a municipal center includes residential and business facilities of different number of floors, but

not more than three floors together with the ground floor and upper floor, children playgrounds, green areas, market place, sports facilities, kindergarten.

Planners have estimated that by 2020 it is necessary to find space for additional 2310 square meters of constructed and 6600 square meters of open space for primary education needs. It has been estimated that there is no need to open a high school but the possibility to open some sort of a vocational school (for crafts) was left open. It is similar when it comes to health care facilities. The existing health institution „Poliklinika“ provides primary health care. The secondary (hospitalization) health care is provided in Cantonal hospital in Zenica.

THE SPACE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural production will be the most important economy branch in the municipality. Somewhat more than one fifth of the total municipal territory (21.20 %) has been reserved for agriculture, and approximately, woods cover the similar surface (18.48%). The highway 5C and existing motorways M-17 and M-4 in combination with attractive scenery (Sumske cesme, Matoseve dubrave, Ribarska kuca) and heritage from prehistoric and Middle Age period represent realistic potential for development of transitory tourism.

PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS

These are some of the details of the Spatial plan Pre-draft that was sent by the Municipal Council for public inspection/discussion.

There are various possibilities for citizens to learn more about the full document and to influence it:

- taking part at public tribunes in Matuzici and Mravici
- through panel discussions for business, agricultural and NGO sector
- sending their letters with suggestions and remarks to the Municipal Plan Council

Of course taking part in the process is a matter of personal choice, but certainly spatial plan is one of the most important development documents that one social community makes because it reserves space

for life plans that we strive to achieve, and even our grandchildren in the future.

This document was created in the Center of Urban Ideas. It was presented to the Cantonal Institute so that eventual irregularities could be removed. After that, the document was distributed to citizens in different forms and through various channels.

5.2 Public consultations program

Consultations campaign was based on the assumption that the projected level of citizens information, awareness and motivation to take part in the process was achieved. Public tribunes and panels offered a real chance for citizens to take part in the process, to express their opinions (reflecting their individual and/or collective situations and interests), suggest solutions and participate in setting hierarchy of priorities. However, already in the beginning, it became evident that although the campaign had been of a good quality, one huge number of citizens remained passive. Usually same individuals were showing up for the discussions. It became clear that organizers need to do more than simply offering formal opportunities for citizens to get involved or adjusting the time and place to citizens³.

A survey should be combined with public discussions so that more objective results are achieved.

Survey questions should be related to issues and information that were discussed at public tribunes, but it is important to always leave the space for people to enter their own ideas and information.

Survey represents a good technique to reach passive majority. If it is correctly made, and that means: relevant questions are selected and posed, demographic features are incorporated, appropriate sample is made and collected answers are entered in a database, it will enable realistic insight in public reception of a concrete problem as well as preferences for its solution with the effect of neutralization of the (too) load minority.

Regretfully in the case of Doboju Jug, a survey was not performed, because of the limited budget and time on one hand and because of the wrong estimate that citizens interest would be higher.

It turned out that mostly same individuals who were in the better informed group, were participating at the discussions and panels (these two techniques were the main pillars of the public consultations campaign).

Public tribune is a form suitable for engaging active minority - individuals and groups which are specifically interested in a certain problem. Professionals and experts readily take part in panel discussions because of the type of arguments being used in the discourse.

³ In the case of spatial plan making in Tuzla canton, attitudes of the passive majority were reached by an overall survey interviewing 3000 citizens

Public tribune is the most complex but the most accommodating form of public consultations. It requires many resources like: human, time, space, knowledge, money, etc. But in return it enables direct and productive communication with citizens, diminishing possibilities of misunderstandings and is rich in ideas and information.

In the case of Dobož Jug, organization of public tribunes unfolded in three phases: preparation phase, public tribune itself and reporting and evaluation.

In the preparation phase, the first decision was to set time and place of tribunes as it suits citizens. Saturdays and Sundays were eliminated right on the start. There are small chances that somebody would put two to three hours of public tribune in their weekend plans. All holidays (public and religious) were also avoided as well as other events already scheduled. Even important football games or other TV popular contents were also thought of to avoid overlapping with them.

Once the decisions were made, further organizational activities unfolded in two directions: 1) Informing citizens about the date, place and topic of a public tribune and 2) preparation of a public tribune.

It was well known that citizens turn out is never guaranteed. It is hard to master all factors which influence a concrete decision of a citizen to choose whether to stay comfortably in his/her armchair watching favorite tv show (or devoted to some other hedonistic call) or to take part in one, basically political gathering. However, organizers knew that citizens needed to be informed in due time that there would be a tribune treating certain problem in certain place and at a certain time and that he/she could make a difference.

Dobož Jug Municipality representatives were in charge of inviting citizens to public tribunes and panel discussions. They used local media, placards and issued direct invitations.

The other part of the team, collaborators of the Center of Urban Ideas and experts from the Cantonal Institute focused on the preparation of tribunes. An introductory presentation of the Spatial Plan Draft was prepared by the experts from the Institute, taking into account the document “The Vision of Urban Development Dobož Jug – by 2020”, which had been presented to citizens. Facilitators from CUI who were in charge of moderation at the tribune, gave word and motivated citizens to take part and to articulate concrete suggestions and propositions. They have elaborated a scenario, focusing on eventual unfavorable situations. The unfavorable situations are those when citizens turn out is low or occurrence of various conflict situations.

Each tribune and panel discussion was opened by facilitator. It was important to start on time. It means 15 minutes tolerance for those who are late. It is considered “tolerable waiting time”. Longer postponement could be interpreted as lack of organization and irresponsibility.

A facilitator greeted all present at the event, thanked them for their time, explained the aim and function of the tribune, gave general info about the available time and said a few words about the course in which the tribune will develop.

The facilitator would then represent others and an introductory speaker and gave him the word.

The Introductory speaker presented the topic using visual tools, video beamer and maps in a given timeframe (maximum one fifth of the total duration of the tribune).

Facilitator invited citizens to express their opinion in the same order they had asked for a word. When it became clear that the issue was explored, the facilitator would make this conclusion, sum up written ideas and suggestions, clarify eventual ambiguities or discrepancies about articulation and then focus the discussion on the new issue.

Finally, the facilitator expressed gratitude to all who have taken part at the event and expressed publicly the obligation to maintain a correct treatment of all ideas, suggestions and remarks.

Drafting a report is the final phase of the process. Facilitators – the Center of Urban Ideas were in charge of it. Minutes were taken for each session and based on them CUI prepared the “Report on public discussions on the Doboj Jug Spatial plan Pre-draft”. (see annex 1).

The minutes included the time frame of the tribune, place, total number of participants, names of the facilitators and introductory speakers, identities of those taking active part at the discussion, content of the discussion and emphasized suggestions and in the end the name of the person who made the minutes. The report summed up results and provided a classification of suggestions and remarks. The report was delivered to the Plan Council and through it to the Municipal Council and the Cantonal Institute of Urbanism. The report was created in such a way that presented information were useful in the process of creation of the Spatial plan Draft.

6. Fifth step – discussing the Spatial plan Draft

Within the third round of public consultations on the Doboj Jug Spatial Plan, public discussions were held in local communities Matuzici and Mravici and there was one tribune for entrepreneurs and municipal council members.

The discussion focus was the Spatial plan Draft which was presented by the representative of the Cantonal Institute and shown visually on maps.

The information campaign which was conducted was lower in intensity than in previous round; there was no special „discussion paper“. The assumption was that the interest for this round of consultations will come mostly from citizens who had been active in previous rounds and who would be mostly interested to find out how their suggestions and remarks had been treated. This was a justified assumption. The information campaign and invitation for public tribune were implemented in a similar way like in the previous round, through the local radio station, the municipal bulletin, placards and direct invitations. Public tribunes were carried away in a similar fashion like the previous ones with already settled roles of experts from the Institute and facilitators from CUI. Involvement of the municipal Mayor and representatives of municipal urbanism department was very noticeable. It was understandable since main citizens requests have been already formed during the whole process. To some extent they were in a conflict with legal solutions. The whole concept of the decisive role of citizens in creation of their living space was put to test.

Citizens from local community Matuzici and entrepreneurs wanted more building space on a land which had been categorized as a protected agricultural land.

The report on the second round of public consultations provides the following formulation „Citizens of local community Matuzici, and some municipal council members and entrepreneurs interested to invest in the area, demand from the Municipal Mayor,

municipal bodies as well as from Cantonal Institute to plan a business zone instead of the agricultural zone in the north part of the municipality bordered by the river Usora, M4 road and local road to Usora (the so called „Lovers road“) and to set the total balance right by categorizing land on hills as agricultural because it is suitable for growing fruits and cattle breeding.

Taking into account the number of citizens participating in the discussion about this issue, argumentation of suggestions, expressed motivation to fight for their suggestions, the possibility to vote against the plan, we believe that the Spatial plan architects need to take all available measures to meet these requests.“

However, taking into consideration the complete second round of public consultations, the authors of the final report have made a conclusion, which was accepted by Plan Council and the Municipal council „that the Spatial plan Draft *basically reflects thoroughly analyzed resource potentials as well as needs and expectations of citizens* expressed during the public consultations process“. This formulation incorporates the essence of the idea of the Federal Ministry of spatial planning that managing space democratizes but at the same time does not bring into question principles of rationality and expertise.

Activities were transferred in the communication field of municipal leadership, strengthened by precisely defined citizens will, with experts and politicians from cantonal and federal level. The experts from Cantonal Urbanism Institute from Zenica were ready to put final decisions into the Spatial plan Proposal with great understanding for citizens interest since they had many opportunities to learn about them.

7. Conclusion

Inclusion of citizens into the Spatial plan making process has shown the justifiability of the concept itself. The citizens had opportunities to express their views, visions but partial interests related to the space they live in as well. That has increased the probability that final solutions will be achievable and sustainable. However, the process revealed the complexity and challenges that are related to the process and that it dictates precisely and overall planning and good communication between municipal administration and citizens, as well as sincere commitment of municipal staff and figures to the idea of democratization process of public politics.

This experience has shown that it is necessary to stick to at least eleven principles of participants conduct during public discourse in order to have a successful implementation of the original goals of including citizens in the process.

Those principles are: orchestrated conduct, consistency, competence, leadership, continuity, positive approach, realistic requests, expertise, readiness and feedback.

The Principle of orchestrated conduct is primarily related to organizers of communication and it means that everybody need to take care to leave the impression of sincerity and authenticity of their intentions during their public appearances. Not one of

their moves should bring into question the sincerity of inviting citizens to participate in the process.

The Principle of consistency harmonizes the communication approach (messages which organizers send to motivate citizens to take part) and concrete action (handling of feedback).

The Principle of competence means that persons who are involved in public consultations with citizens need to have competences to treat issues at stake and need to have characteristics which will enable them to project desirable concepts about citizens participation and other concrete issues to public in an accountable and successful way.

The Principle of leadership points to the importance of commitment shown by authorities to the idea and interest of having public participating.

The Principle of continuity implies that communication with people needs to be continuous and intensified during the phases in which important acts are being created.

The Principle of positive approach promotes positive outcomes of citizens participation.

The Principle of realistic requests means that expectations need to be in line with certain communication situations (type and content of a problem being solved) and objective skills of participants to find solutions.

The Principle of cooperation prefers cooperation against conflicts in a communication.

The Principle of expertise means that science and expert skills need to be applied in the course of organization of public consultations campaign.

The Principle of readiness obliges organizers of a campaign to be ready for bad news and to find fast and acceptable solutions.

The Principle of feedback focuses on the fact that two way communication with citizens needs to be established and it means that respect for citizens as partners in the process needs to be manifested.

Annex 1

The Center of urban ideas

T U Z L A

Tuzla, April, 2007

REPORT

PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON THE DOBOJ JUG MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL PLAN pre-DRAFT

Introduction

Within the process of making a spatial plan in Doboju Jug municipality, and in line with obligations stemming from the Methodology for making spatial documentation in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Program of public consultations has been implemented. The Program was created by the Center of Urban Ideas from Tuzla, and implemented by the Plan Council. The program includes activities of informing citizens and activities of public consultations. Activities of informing citizens are focused on providing information about the course of Spatial plan preparation, about possibilities for citizens to take part in all phases of creation and adoption of the Spatial plan and about the content of the document in different phases of the process.

Public consultations are focused on two phases: preparation of the pre draft (focus groups with municipal council members and citizens) and discussion about the Spatial plan pre-draft.

The Doboju Jug Municipality Spatial plan Pre-Draft for the period from 2005 to 2020 has been prepared by the experts from Cantonal Institute for Urbanism and Spatial Planning from Zenica, and Municipal Council has forwarded it for the public discussion.

Collaborators of CUI have created a document called Urban development vision of Doboju Jug Municipality to 2020, in which they have presented basic solutions from the Pre-draft in a simple language understandable for citizens in concise way. The document was multiplied and distributed in all households of the municipality, and it served as a motivation for informed participation of citizens in public discussion. In order to motivate citizens to take part in public discussion, a special communication program has been implemented, leaning primarily on local media and local correspondents for regional and central media stations.

1. General citizens requests

Public discussion was held in four sessions: two public tribunals for citizens in local communities Matuzici and Mravici, and two focus groups, for entrepreneurs and NGOs.

Citizens have shown huge interest for the municipal Spatial plan. It was reflected in a significant turn out at all four focus groups as well as in large number of comments, remarks and suggestions. The largest number of remarks and suggestions was related to the economical prospect of the municipality. There is a unanimous orientation to use the limited space of the municipality for more intensive economic activities (different types of industry, trade,..) and to give up the strategic orientation to strengthen agricultural production.

Citizens have shown huge interest for a balanced development of the municipality in both local communities.

The fact that planned route of the 5C highway crosscuts municipal territory was recognized as a good development chance and therefore it was requested from planners to use all possibilities that will be created when the adjacent road is made. Many suggestions were related to re-conceptualization of the space from the perspective of new situation created by the 5C high way.

The importance of a rational usage of natural resources was emphasized at all four sessions (waterways and forests) and cultural and historic heritage in developing tourism and creating conditions for better and more human life in this area.

2. Comments, suggestions, remarks

LC Matuzići

1. The distance between two buildings need to be decreased to 6 meters in urban zones
2. To plan the possibility of building a residential facility at each 100 square meters and at each 200 square meters business facility
3. To treat M4 road in urban parts as a street
4. To plan a kindergarten
5. To plan two phone central stations, bearing in mind current technological innovations
6. To define municipal center as Dobož Jug
7. To eliminate negative elements in the Spatial plan which enhance unconstructive rivalry between two local communities
8. Residential facilities should not be limited to three stores height
9. To strategically make new orientation from agriculture to industry, trade, etc.
10. To plan green areas and agricultural production in hilly parts of the municipality and plan flat areas as business zones
11. To plan a possibility to build business facilities 10 m from roads
12. To clearly mark central urban zone with accompanying facilities
13. To plan subsidiary road to the 5C highway
14. To realistically assess needs for parking space and green areas
15. To elaborate land use for the territory owned by Islamic community and asses needs for religious facilities

LC Mravići

1. To define more precisely the hamlet Bukvik (according to the plan it was categorized as building land but outside urban)
2. To balance size of urban zones in LC Mravici and Matuzici
3. To define Brezik as urban part
4. To define urban parts in a more liberal way so that in future land use designations do not pose an obstacle to development
5. To take into account ongoing projects of sewerage systems and water supply system

6. To protect monuments beneath Gradina
7. To plan space for football field
8. To plan Podasije (land near Bosna river) as building land (actual situation is such)
9. The area near river Sjajcka needs to be planned as a building land
10. The part across industrial zone, between old road and M17 road should be planned as an urban zone

Focus group – entrepreneurs and agricultural sector

1. To change the plans to establish an agricultural zone near the embankment and categorize the area as a business zone
2. To plan residential and business facilities near the subsidiary road
3. To plan agricultural zone in hilly parts of the municipality
4. To define protective zones for water supply facilities
5. New roads must not jeopardize the existing water wells
6. Building of an embankment would eliminate the possibility to spread agricultural production – this is a very fertile land
7. To define conditions for building in a textual part of the plan (what can be built in certain zones)

Focus group NGO

1. To locate precisely main natural water sources and establish protective measures
2. To make a database and categorize uncategorized roads
3. To conduct categorization of land
4. Agricultural zone should be located in the direction of Bare
5. To plan technical solutions through measures for higher water levels, especially in summer months on river Usora
6. To plan technical solutions for processing of wastewater
7. To plan fisherman paths and recreational paths near the water streams
8. To plan cemeteries, and take care about the needs of different confessions
9. To assess effects and eventual consequences of quarry in Gradina
10. To plan afforesting of Gric and creation of vacation area there
11. To plan space for building a cultural center within the municipal center
12. To categorize Kulina as historic monument
13. To plan paths for speed motor gatherings
14. To plan a pool

Annex 2

Doboj Jug Municipal Council has reached a decision on December 29, 2005 to nominate a Plan Council of the municipality.

Constituting session was held on January 17, 2006 when Municipal Mayor Mr Izudin Alicic was chosen as a President of the Council, and beside him other members of the working group were selected:

- Melisa Šahbegović, a lawyer
- Osman Rakić, an architect
- Svetozar Lisul, an electricial engineer
- Abdulah Pihljak, an electro technician
- Emir Čabrić, a physician
- Edin Hadžić, a buidling technician
- President of the LC Mravici Council
- President of the LC Matuzići
- Faruk Herceg, a building technician

Plan Council members have had a task to follow, provide guidelines and determine a concept of spatial planning in the Doboj Jug municipality, and to give suggestions to the body in charge of making the spatial plan in order to have an acceptable draft and proposition of the Doboj Jug Municipality Spatial plan.