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Tuzla Canton

THE TUZLA CANTON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

for the period of 2016-2020

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The views and opinions expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the Government of Switzerland or UNDP.

The principle of gender equality is integrated in the document as one of the fundamental principles. In this regard, certain terms used in the masculine gender (e.g. the Prime Minister, Mayor, etc.) are neutral and apply to both men and women.

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Introduction

The Tuzla Canton Development Strategy for the period of 2016-2020 is a key strategic and planned document of the Tuzla Canton, that should encourage its future growth and development. The Strategy encompasses economic and social aspects, as well as aspects of protecting and improving the environment and space. It was developed as a framework for defining common goals, encouragement of local forces, but also as a response to the challenges of the future development of the Canton and all life in it. As such, the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy is in line with strategies and politics at higher levels of government, primarily with the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Development Strategy for the period of 2010-2020, but also with other sector strategies at higher levels of authority in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Tuzla Canton Development Strategy for the period of 2016-2020 was developed by the Cantonal Development Committee, that was appointed by the Government of Tuzla Canton, with the support of the Partnership Group as a wider consultative body. The Strategy represents a basis for the development of detailed plans and programmes in certain sectors, creates the basis for monitoring progress and encourages the cooperation and agreement in the planning of different levels of authority and socio-economic partners. The Strategy was developed within the Integrated Local Development Project (ILDP), which is a joint initiative of the Government of Switzerland and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and is implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government of Republic of Srpska and federations of municipalities and cities in both entities.

The vision of development, and strategic goals of the development of the Canton are defined for the period of 5 years.

VISION: "Tuzla Canton – open, economically attractive and socially dynamic European region, which ensures the distinctive blend of industrial tradition, sustainable development and quality of life for its citizens and people who live, work and invest in it."

This vision will be achieved through the achievement of key development goals:

1. To ensure the stability and prosperity of economic development of the Tuzla Canton;
2. To establish the efficient system of managing the development of human resources and labour market;
3. To improve the quality of life, safety and social inclusion of citizens and make social protection policy fair and effective;
4. To modernise and make economically sustainable public infrastructure, primarily transport, water and energetic;
5. To establish a functional system of environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources.

Acknowledging that setting goals involves not only answers to questions "what", but also "how", and that the answer to this question is of crucial importance for quality implementation of the Strategy, the Cantonal Development Committee has developed an application framework and a three-year operational/action plan of implementation that the Cantonal Government will adopt every year and that together with other annexes represents an integrated part of the Strategy.

It is important to emphasise that the Strategy includes a list of priority measures in each sector, and which enable the achievement of the set goals through the implementation of operational activities, thereby creating the basis for the overall implementation of the Strategy. The financial framework for

the implementation of the Strategy has been aligned with the capabilities of the budget and the available sources of financing for the period up to 2020.

A prerequisite quality and timely implementation of the Strategy is the recognition of its importance by the overall local community and higher levels of authority, but also the establishment of the Strategy foreseen mechanisms for its implementation, reporting, updating and overall operationalisation, and which is the task facing the Tuzla Canton in the future.

The methodology of strategy design

The standardised methodology for planning the development of cantons in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was used for development of the strategy of the Tuzla Canton. The methodology defines principles of planning the development of cantons; scope, minimal integrative elements and timeframe of strategies of development of cantons; processes and key stages of development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of strategic documents. The purpose of the methodology is systematisation and operationalisation of strategic planning on the cantonal level where cantonal administration is the bearer of the process of the development and implementation of the strategy, with the maximum involvement of all other actors of life in the local community.

Guiding principles on which the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy is based are sustainability and social inclusion. Sustainability as a principle integrates economic and environmental protection aspects, while the principle of social inclusion implies equal opportunities for all and fairness in terms of identifying the needs and interests of marginalised and socially excluded groups of citizens. Furthermore, the Strategy is characterised by the integration (which means economic, social and environmental protection aspects observed as inseparable parts of a whole) and participation (all interested stakeholders are involved and have contributed to the development of the Strategy).

The process of drafting the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy started with the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Tuzla Canton and UNDP in 2014, which defines the cooperation within the support of ILDP. After the signing of the Memorandum followed the formation of working bodies – the Cantonal Development Committee (CDC) and the Partnership Group (PG). The process was operationally led by the Cantonal Development Committee, and during the very process were created mechanisms for strong involvement of all interested parties, predominantly through the work of the Partnership Group – the consultative body made up of representatives of public, private and non-governmental sectors.

The starting point for drafting the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy was the analysis of the existing strategic documents, their implementation levels, and the levels of development of human resources necessary for development and implementation of the Strategy. The bearing and most important part of the Strategy represents its strategic part, i.e. strategic platform, which includes a copy of socio-economic analysis¹, SWOT analysis, strategic focus, vision of development and strategic objectives and priorities of development, as well as links with other planned documents. The Strategy programme framework, which encompasses aspects of economy, society and environment protection, was developed by sector groups that were predominantly composed of members of the Cantonal Development Committee, and it includes a review of the measures under strategic objectives, indicative financial framework and timetable, institutional and organisational framework for implementation of the Strategy, as well as a plan of monitoring, reporting, evaluation and audit of the Strategy.

In the final part of the process, the Cantonal Development Committee united and aligned sectoral documents, and made indicative three-year implementation plans, including the plan for development of organisational capacities and human resources necessary for the process of implementation of the Strategy. In order to allow effective implementation of the Strategy, the financial framework of the Strategy and the Document of 2016-2018 Budget Framework are completely aligned.

¹ The complete version of the socio-economic analysis is available at:
http://www.vladatk.kim.ba/Vlada/Novosti_2014/Strateska_platforma_za_Tuzlanski_kanton.pdf

The Center for Development and Support (CRP) from Tuzla provided the technical support to the Cantonal Development Committee within the ILDP project.

1. STRATEGIC PLATFORM

The strategic platform consists of a copy of socio-economic analysis, SWOT analysis or a review of internal and external factors of development, strategic directions or focus of development that is upgraded by the vision of development. Strategic objectives with their impact indicators, priorities for each strategic objective, as well as links with planned documents at higher levels of activity are derived from such based sets.

1.1. The excerpt from a socio-economic analysis

1.1.1. Geographic, natural, cultural and historical characteristics

Bosnia and Herzegovina in its constitutional and administrative arrangement consists of two entities: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBH) and the Republic of Srpska (RS). According to the Constitution of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina cantons are administrative and territorial units. One of ten cantons is the Tuzla Canton (TC). The area of the Tuzla Canton includes the City of Tuzla, and twelve municipalities: Banovići, Čelić, Doboju-Istok, Gračanica, Gradačac, Kalesija, Kladanj, Lukavac, Sapna, Srebrenik, Teočak and Živinice. The Tuzla Canton covers an area of 2,652 km², i.e. 10,17% of the territory of FBH or 5.18% of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The headquarters of the Canton is the City of Tuzla, which is cultural, university and medical-clinical center of the region, towards which all other municipalities gravitate.

From the aspect of disaster risk reduction, it is important to say that the Tuzla Canton encompasses the area of Tuzla valley, the upper and lower Podrinje, as well as the upper and lower Spreča River basin. The area of the Tuzla Canton represents one of the biggest depressions in the interior of the Dinarides, in the Dinarides direction northwest – southeast at a distance of about 70 km and a width of 20 to 50 km.



The relief of the Tuzla Canton is predominantly hilly. The lowlands of up to 300 meters above the sea level is 10.9% of the land, the hill region between 300 and 700 meters 78.3%, and the mountain region above 700 meters 10.8% of the

land. The highest altitude is 1328 meters.

Areas below the sea level of 200 meters and in northern and northwestern part of the Tuzla Canton, the areas around rivers Spreča, Jala and others, lower all the way to the reservoirs (hereinafter referred as HA) “Modrac“, where the lowest measured altitudes are: at Spreča 190 meters and at HA “Modrac“ and Jala 198 meters.

The area of the Tuzla Canton has a complex geological structure of the soil (mainly marl clay and sandy sediments), characterised by weak physical and mechanic properties of the soil, which in bad hydrologic conditions and during periods of prolonged rainfall manifests in the form of soil instability.

The composition and geomorphological characteristics of the terrain (mild to steep slopes) in combination with intensive mining activities, deforestation and uncontrolled urbanization have led to the emergence of a large number of registered landslides.

Given the existence of several important tectonic faults in the area of Tuzla Canton, the degree of urbanization, the number of floors of the building and the character of present technology (chemical industry, mining), as well as the findings of contempt "aseismic" construction of buildings, it can be said that this Canton is pretty seismically endangered zone.

Given the above it can be concluded that the whole area of Tuzla Canton is sensitive to disasters caused by natural hazards.

The Tuzla Canton has a favorable geographical position along the main road and rail routes running north-south and east-west and is a natural transport hub for the wider area of Southeastern and Central Europe. The Tuzla Canton has no navigable bodies of water other than Lake Modrac which has limited use of vessels.

The area of Tuzla Canton has a variety of resources (ore, minerals, land, forests, water), but they are more significant from the aspect of quantity than their quality. The two most economic resources are coal and rock salt.

In the Tuzla Canton the following energy mineral resources are represented: coal (several types), presence of oil, thermal and mineral water. Exploitative resources of mineral resources taken as a whole are not sufficiently researched and known in the area of the Tuzla Canton. The following types of coal are present: lignite, brown coal and rock coal. Exploitative reserves of lignite are estimated at 266,689,000 tons and are arranged in the area of Tuzla, Lukavac and Živinice. Lignite is currently exploited in the Kreka basin. Exploitative reserves of the brown coal are estimated at 220,000,000 tons and are arranged at the area of Banovići and Živinice. Rock coal is not exploited and can be found in western, central and eastern Majevica.

Rock salt is a significant mineral resource. Geologic or potential reserves of brine are estimated at 374,377,522 m³ while exploitative reserves are 184,549,326 m³ and are arranged in the Tuzla area. It should be noted that the production of brine is on the constant rise due to increasing need for processing capacities, primarily the chemical industry, as demonstrated by the production results for the period of 2007 – 2013, which have increased by 80%.

The largest deposits of quartz sand in Bosnia and Herzegovina are in the Tuzla Canton, mainly on the grounds of the syncline Kreka and around Gračanica. Geological or potential reserves of quartz sand are estimated at 14,600,632 tons. In the area of Tuzla Canton are present various types of limestone where limestone is exploited in more than a dozen quarries and are estimated at 62,280,213 m³, which are arranged in the area of Gračanica, Lukaac, Kladanj, Srebrenik and Živinice. A number of different types of mineral and thermal water is known on the grounds of Tuzla Canton, and they are mostly present in the following municipalities: Gračanica, Gradačac, Kalesija, Kladanj, Srebrenik, Teočak and Tuzla.

Agricultural land makes up 47% while forest covers 49.6% of the total area of the Canton. The biggest part of the quality land is in the areas of municipalities of Gračanica, Gradačac and Srebrenik. The

share of high-quality land (I-III category) is 15.8% of total agricultural land, which points to the need for its rational exploitation. The forest are mainly located in the mountain range (mountains Javor, Konjuh and Majevisa). The total wood stock is estimated at 17,546 millions of m³. Given that nearly half of the total area of Tuzla canton is covered with forest (more than 130,000 ha) which in combination with deployment of industrial buildings and complexes within and in the vicinity of urban settlements, the proximity of military industry, the position of power plants, numerous outings spots in forests and other important factors from the aspect of protection from fire and technological explosions, the Tuzla canton is one of the most vulnerable areas within Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Artificial storage of the lake Modrac with the area of 1,710 ha and maximum depth of 17 meters represents the most significant water resource of the Tuzla Canton. Modrac ensures process water for the industries of Lukavac and Tuzla, and since the construction of water factory in 2007 also drinking water for the City of Tuzla and municipality of Živinice. In addition to this accumulation, in the area of the municipality of Teočak there is a lake Snježnica with the area of 103 ha and maximum depth 46 meters. In the area of the Tuzla Canton lakes Hazna and Vidara in Gradačac were constructed for protection of settlements and provision of water for the households. The largest and most significant watercourse is the river Spreča, whose drainage basin includes the municipalities of Banovići, Gračanica, Kalesija, Lukavac, Tuzla and a part of Kladanj. All waterways in the Tuzla Canton have a torrential character. Intensive economic development, especially mining and basic industry, resulted in the excessive and uncontrolled water pollution, which significantly reduces the degree of utilization of existing resources.

As a result of torrential water flows, which are more intense in the spring during snow melt in the surrounding mountains and in the autumn when large rainfall is registered in the area, the Tuzla Canton recorded frequent floods that were also caused due to the leakage from natural and artificial watercourses and accumulation, water overflow over levees and dams (waterspills are often in HA Modrac over the dam crest several times a year while this rarely happens in other reservoirs).

The Canton has a large number of valuable areas of cultural and historical heritage. Surely that the City of Tuzla with its wider area is the central point. It is a broad spectrum of monuments inventory belonging to the cultural circle of different ethnic and religious value system that various civilizations left in the area: the Illyrians, Celts, Romans, Slavs, Byzantines, as well as the Ottoman Empire and Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. In this context the following can be considered: archeological heritage from the prehistoric, ancient and medieval period, medieval cities, tombstones, religious buildings. Cultural and historical monuments are located on territories of all municipalities and the City of Tuzla. The largest and oldest archeological site is the the inner city area of Tuzla (a lake-dwelling settlement from the Nolithic period), while in the historical and social milleau of the medieval Bosnian State emerged characteristic cultural phenomenon of Bosnia, spread throughout the Tuzla canton – tombstones, as well as Kameni grad (aut. tr. the Stone City) in Srebrenik and Kula (aut. tr. the Tower) in Grdačac.

1.1.2. Demographic characteristics and trends

According to the preliminary results of the census conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013 in the Tuzla Canton live 477,278 of citizens, which makes 20.12% of the population of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. 12.58% of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Population denisty in the Tuzla Canton in 2013 is 188 house/km² and according to this data the Canton falls into the category of densely populated cantons and is significantly larger than the average population density in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (90 house/km²) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (75 house/km²). The most densely populated area in the Canton is the City of Tuzla (448 house/km²).

According to the 1991 data, the spatial distribution of the population is such that of the total population 31% is urban and 69% rural population.

The largest number of the total population (70%) represents a group of the population aged 15 to 64, which is also the total working age population. There are 17% of citizens aged 0 to 14 and the remaining 13% is the population aged 65 and more. The share of 70% of the working age population represents a good basis for the development of the Canton.

In the period from 2007 to 2013 in the Canton a positive natural increase was produced with a tendency to reduce the number of births in recent years. With regard to sex there was a slightly higher number of male newborns.

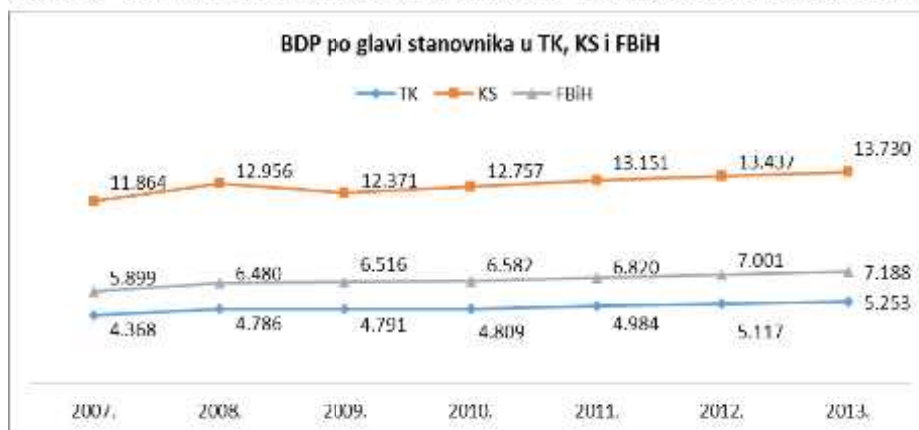
In the period from 2007 to 2014, a total population of 29,236 left (emigrated) the Canton and in the same period a total of 25,173 population immigrated. The largest number of residents had moved to other cantons in the Federation and abroad, and in Tuzla Canton moved the largest population from other cantons of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thus, there is a negative migration balance, which is -4063 inhabitants. Specifically, when it comes to migration abroad, a special problem in recording migration show disordered data. Ultimately, the data indicate that the registered departures in relation to the total amount to 6% of emigrants. According to the category of age of emigrated population, 19% refers to the population aged 20 to 24, 18% aged 25 to 29 and 10% aged 30 to 34. Based on the data submitted in 2012 by eight municipalities (Čelić, Doboј Istok, Gračanica, Gradačac, Kalesija, Sapna, Teočak and Živinice) in the Canton, it is estimated that from those municipalities in the European Union countries and the United States emigrated about 21,000 of citizens. According to the same source, a significant number of immigrants integrated into host countries comes from Kalesije (2,500) and Sapna (2,219), which partly refers to the first generation of emigrants, initiated by economic reasons.

The main problems that describe the demographic trends in the area of Tuzla Canton are: a negative migration balance, leaving the village and the pressure on urban seats as well as a decrease in the number of newborns.

1.1.3. The overview of the situation and trends in the economy of the Tuzla Canton

Development indicators

In 2013, gross domestic product (GDP) in the Tuzla Canton was KM 2,620,858,000, which represents a share of GDP in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 15.6%. GDP per capita amounted KM



5.253, and is for 27% below the GDP per capita in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Gross domestic product in the Tuzla Canton grew during the period of 2007-2013 at an average growth rate of 3.2%. However, the challenge for the

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in comparison to other cantons is a continuously bad score

of GDP per capita in the Tuzla Canton. Taking into account all cantons in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the corresponding GDPs per capita the obtained information is that during 2007 and 2008 the Tuzla canton was at the sixth place out of 10 cantons, and from 2011 to 2014 it fell to the eighth position with only the Central Bosnian and Una-Sana Cantons behind. Due to the fact that the Canton of Sarajevo and Tuzla Canton are most densely populated cantons in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and therefore could be compared, it can be noticed that the GDP per capita of the Canton of Sarajevo is on average 2.65 times higher than the GDP per capita of the Tuzla Canton.

The Federal Institute for Development Programming, as the institution responsible for the overall strategic planning process in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, analyses the development of the Canton in comparison to the average development level of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and expresses it with the development index. The index of development of Tuzla Canton in 2013 was 1.5% higher than the average of the Federation, and according to the development the Tuzla Canton ranks as fourth out of ten cantons of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Foreign trade of the Tuzla Canton

The foreign trade balance of the Tuzla Canton is characterised by foreign trade deficit, however, due to the fact that the export from Tuzla Canton is growing at a higher rate than import, there is a trend of lowering the foreign trade deficit, which is around 240 millions of konvertible marks. The Tuzla Canton is a significant participant in the foreign trade at the levels of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2013, the Tuzla Canton was involved in 18.48% of export, which put it at the third place in the Federation, while in the total Federation import accounted for 13.14%. The coverage of import with export of the Tuzla Canton is significantly above the federal and state level and in 2013 it was 81.1%. The most significant export products of the Canton are carbonates and peroxocarboantes (percarboantes), spare parts for engines and coke, with individual amounts of export over 100 million KM, while the most significant imported products in the Canton is coal used for coke production, air or vacuum pumps and medicines.

Industrial production

In 2013, in the Tuzla Canton, according to the classification of products the most significant production growth of 20.2% was recorded in the category of durable consumer goods (furniture, machines, electrical appliances and car parts), compared to the same period last year. On the other hand, the decline in production compared to the previous year was recorded in the category of non-durable consumer goods (food, bevarages, tobacco, clothes, footwear, medicines) of 3%. According to the areas and fields of classification of activity in 2013 in the Tuzla Canton, the production growth was recorded in manufacturing (4.7%), and the production and supply of electricity, gas and water (13.6%) compared to the same period of the previous year. The decline in production compared to the previous year was recorded in mining and quarrying (12.6%). The share of industrial production of the Tuzla Canton is, on average, 28.4% of the total industrial production of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, the industrial production of the Tuzla Canton, continuously every year, is the major contributor to the industrial production of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Canton of Sarajevo and Zenica-Doboj Canton are behind the Tuzla Canton.

Investments

Realised investments in new fixed assets by purpose of investment and technical structure refer to investments in the Tuzla Canton and activities for which investments are intended regardless of the business the investor is registered in and their headquarters. This principle is the most relevant when it comes to cantons. During the period of 2007-2013 realised investments in new fixed assets according to the aforementioned principle in the Tuzla Canton amount to KM 493,781,000 while that amount in 2013 was at the level of KM 434,652,000. Observing the purpose of the investment in sectors, the highest amount of realised investments referred to the processing industry, mining and quarrying, generation and supply of electricity, gas and water, wholesail and retail and construction.

Direct foreign investements

During the period of 2011 – 2013 the amount of foreign investments in the Tuzla Canton was KM 62,303,082, out of which mostly in 2012 when the total amount of direct foreign investment in the Canton totaled to KM 34,819,316 mostly due to substantial foreign investment in the municipalities of Lukavac and Gradačac. In 2013 the highest amount of direct investment was recorded in Tuzla, 33.49% of the total amount of direct foreign investment in the Canton that year. The largest investor in the Tuzla Canton in the period of 2011-2013 was the Republic of Turkey with KM 35,384,067, and then followed the Republic of Germany with KM 20,176,286.

The analysis of legal and commercial entities

The number of registered legal entities in the Tuzla Canton is continuously increasing in the period of 2007-2013. According to the type of activity, the highest number of registered legal entities in 2013 relates to the activities of wholesale and retail and maintenance (2,329 or 27.7%), then community, social and personal service activities (1,865 or 22.2%), as well as the processing industry 1,063 or 12.5%. The minimum number of legal entities in 2013 was recorded in extraterritorial organisations and bodies (1 or 0.01%) and fisheries (3 or 0.04%).

In the area of the Tuzla Canton in 2013 operated a total of 3,429 companies whose structure is dominated by small and medium enterprises (99%) and 10,723 trades which makes the total number of business entities of 14,152. The structure of companies is presented in the Table.

Year	Number of companies	Number of companies /1000 citizens	Number of companies on km²
2011	3,636	7.28	1.37
2012	3,828	7.67	1.45
2013	3,492	7.00	1.32

Comparing these data with the data that refer to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina we see somewhat better situation in the Tuzla Canton in terms of spatial distribution of companies in relation to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina where the number of companies on 1 km² does not exceed 1 (precisely 0.8) whereas at average there are 1,000 citizens registered per 8.7 companies.

Unlike companies, the craft sector in the Tuzla Canton experiences continuous growth since 2007, and, therefore, a total of 10,723 trades operated in the Canton. In the Tuzla Canton operated at average 20 trades per 1,000 citizens, and the average slightly increases with the continuous growth of the number of trades in the Tuzla Canton, and this average is at the approximate level as the average in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (21.68). On the other hand, according to the distribution of trades per km² in the Tuzla Canton are registered higher average in comparison to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina where at average there are cca. 2 trades per 1 km² registered, while in the Tuzla Canton there are registered 4 trades per km². Considering gender structure of active trades in the Tuzla Canton in 2013, it can be concluded that men-owned trades prevail with 67.67%, and only 32.08% are women-owned out of a total number of active trades.

The number of newly registered companies in the Tuzla Canton is higher than the number of closed/deregistered companies annually, except in 2010 when it was the other way around. The number of newly registered companies in 2013 decreased by 23 companies or 11.79% in relation to the number of newly registered companies in 2012.

Employment in companies and trades

Companies in the Tuzla Canton are holders of economic development and new employment in the Canton, and in 3,492 companies in 2013 worked a total of 54,710 employees which makes up cca. 68% of total number of employees people in the Canton. With the decline in the number of companies, a decrease of employees in all companies in the Tuzla Canton was registered. Regarding the sector structure of companies, the majority of employees work in the processing industry companies, which in 2013 amounted at 16,856, followed by wholesail and retail, repair of cars and motorcycles with 10,563 employees, as well as mining and quarrying with 8,552 employees. Unfortunately, in all the three sectors with majority of employees there has been a decline of this indicator in comparison to 2012.

Out of 9,449 active trades in the Tuzla Canton in 2013, majority had up to 5 employees, i.e. 99.34% of trades in the Tuzla Canton had 5 employees. There were 2 employees in 364 trades, i.e. 3.85%, while there were 3 employees or 1.68% in 159 trades. In 80 active trades there were 4 employees, and in 49 trades there were 5 employees. Out of the total number of active and immigrant trades there were more than 5 employees in 0.61% or 58 trades. Therefore, in active trades in the Tuzla Canton in 2013 there were 11,000 employees, regardless of the private-owned ones, which accounts for about 12% of the total number of employees in the Tuzla Canton.

Revenues and profits of companies

A total income of the sales that companies in the Tuzla Canton generated in 2013 amounted to KM 5,046,893,610 and is in decrease compared to 2012. The highest sales revenue in all years observed generated wholesail and retail companies, followed by the processing industry companies, as well as mining and quarrying companies, construction companies, transportation and warehousing, health care and social welfare and other companies. A total revenue from export in the Tuzla Canton in 2013 amounted to KM 919,842,013 or about 18%. The processing industry predominantly generates revenue from export, which in 2013 amounted to KM 673,658,431.

A total profit of companies in the Tuzla Canton in 2013 amounted to KM 68,603,559, and if one observes individual activities the highest revenue during the period of 2011-2013 generated wholesail and retail companies, construction and transportation and warehousing companies.

The situation in entrepreneurial infrastructure in the Tuzla Canton

In the City of Tuzla and all the municipalities in the Tuzla Canton business zones have been established or are in a process of initiation, except for the municipality of Banovići. In the Tuzla Canton there are 18 business zones with an area of 518 ha and 313 companies located there. A business incubator is temporarily established only in Tuzla with the area of 9,500 m² with 26 business subject that currently perform business activities within the incubator. The establishment of the Center for entrepreneurship support with incubation facilities is planned for the municipalities of Kalesija and Srebrenik. Technology parks are located in Tuzla (Business Innovation and Technology Tuzla – Tuzla BIT Center) and Gračanica (MTTC Ltd. Gračanica – Advanced Technology Center). The technology park in Tuzla occupies 1,700 m², and currently there operates 20 companies engaged in information and communication technology. MTTC Gračanica occupies an area of 200 m² and includes 20 companies. Currently there are no active business clusters in the Tuzla Canton.

The overview of the situation and trends in tourism and catering industry

Accommodation facilities in the Tuzla Canton are unevenly distributed and show a true picture of the relationship towards tourism potential. Over 41% of the accommodation capacity is located in the City of Tuzla, while municipalities with a strong tourist potential in the overall offer participate with modest capacity, e.g. Gradačac 7%, Kladanj 6%, Banovići 6%, etc. The negative side of the lack of adequate facilities are particularly strong in the organisation of major sporting, cultural and congress events. There are no small family accommodation, modest design accommodation for the youth with acceptable prices (hostels), and there is also a lack of accommodation for clients with significant financial resources and are categorised as high-class tourists.

After the evident decline in the number of arrivals in 2010, 2011 and 2012, in 2013 was recorded an increase of almost 25% of visits in the Tuzla Canton. During 2013 the number of tourists who visited the Tuzla Canton ranged at around 31,000. In 2013, a total of 65% of foreign and 35% of domestic tourists visited the Tuzla Canton. As for foreign tourists, visitors from neighbouring countries prevail: Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia.

Regarding the number of overnight stays in the Tuzla Canton, it can be concluded that it was the same as the number of arrivals, and that it was, after significant decrease in 2010, 2011 and 2012, increased in 2013 and amounted to 85,000 overnight stays.

The average annual turnover in catering industry in the Tuzla Canton started with KM 23 million, with the highest recorded in 2009 of almost KM 25 million and the lowest was recorded in 2013 with somewhat less than KM 23 million.

The most important problems of the corporate sector are low GDP per capita in the Tuzla Canton compared to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the foreign trade deficit problem of the Tuzla Canton, uneven share of direct investment in municipalities in the Tuzla Canton, reduction of total revenue and profit of companies, insufficient number of business zones, business incubators and technology parks, the lack of quality hotel offer, insufficient promotion of tourist facilities, the lack of foreign investment partly due to the lack of safety in terms of protection against natural disasters, too few branded destinations, as well as inadequate tourist infrastructure.

1.1.4. Agriculture and forestry

The total of agricultural land in the Tuzla Canton amounts to 125,408,16 ha, with 114,102,41 ha or 90.98% arable land. Opportunities for the usage of land lie also in the unfavourable ratio between arable and uncultivated land due to the fact that only 50% of arable land is used.

Regarding the quality of agricultural land, the most common are IV, V and VI rating category land with 77.69%, and the share of the prime land from I-III rating category is only 19.29%, which requires the implementation of agrotechnical and hydrotechnical measures with the aim to improve productive capacity of the land.

One of the main reasons of low and insufficient agricultural production, as well as the biggest limitation factor to increase its competitiveness is a small property, dislocation and fragmentation of plot. Out of the total of 12,899 registered farm households 69% disposes of up to 1 ha of agricultural land, and only 4.8% of households disposes of over 5 ha of agricultural land. The average area of agricultural land that farm households dispose of in the Tuzla Canton is 1.36 ha, and in the Member States of the European Union 14.30 ha.

Anyways, according to the number of economic entities, including trades (412), companies (187), but also over 12,000 family farms listed in the Register of farm households with over 23,000 members in 2013, agriculture is one of the most important industries in the Tuzla Canton.

Crop production



In the structure of sowing areas in the Tuzla Canton dominate cereals, mainly maize, which is dominant culture for storing fodder and wheat, while the share of rye, barley and oat is low. The yields of these crops vary depending on weather conditions, considering the fact that there are almost no irrigation system, ice and other weather disasters protection. The production of forage increased due to significant increase of sowing areas under maize silage, which recorded a significant rise in yields, while the production of oil seeds is almost before extinction. Traditionally, in the Canton are cultivated vegetable crops, mainly potato, but mostly in small areas, and the importance of greenhouse production increases.

areas, and the importance of greenhouse production increases.

In the structure of fruit crops predominant is the production of pome fruit, nuts, stone fruit and berries. The total fruit production is dominated by the production of plum, which together with other fruits records constant increase in the number of fruit-bearing trees, but also large fluctuations in yields depending on the weather conditions. In 2013 was recorded above average production of all types of fruit. Therefore, the plum production that year was twice higher than the six-year average, the apple production was 1.85 times higher and the pear production was 1.7 times higher.

Animal production

In the structure of animal production in the Tuzla Canton, the most important are the production of milk and meat. The production of milk increased in recent years, with the reduction of dairy cows at the same time, which indicates the positive trend of growth of milk production, or productivity per dairy cow, although it is still low and in the last seven years amounts to 2,306 liters. In 2010, 2011 and 2012 the livestock of cattle in the Tuzla Canton decreased for almost 5,500 heads of cattle, while at the same time there was a decrease of cows and heifers for almost 6,500 sharply declining in 2011. Generally speaking the number of cows in the last seven years is in permanent decline, as well as the number of sheep. In the pig breeding industry, during the aforementioned period, the number of pigs varied reaching its maximum in 2009, while the number of sows and female pigs is in permanent decline. There was a decrease of almost all types of animals in 2011, sheep and sheep for breeding around 6,200, poultry 360,000, hens 5,000, etc. The poultry production in the Tuzla Canton has a long tradition, and records positive developments in the production of eggs and chicken meat.

As in the entire sector, the extensive production prevails in the cattle production, which is characterised by small farms, with 3-5 dairy cows, technologically outdated, energy inefficient, and the research has showed that those farms, with the mentioned dairy of heads, are economically unsustainable without any means of financial support.

Allocation of significant funds to support purchasers of agricultural products partially compensates for the absence of processing facilities in the Canton, which are sufficient only in the milk sector, but absolutely insufficient in the fruits and vegetables sectors produced in the Canton. A part of purchased fruits and vegetables are exported, and the largest part is spent for cattle production. The positive progress has been made recently in the increase of installed cooling capacity for the fruits and vegetables storage.

Forestry

One of the most important natural resources are forests, which are the base for a century-long tradition of wood-processing in the Tuzla Canton. The total area of forests and forest lands in the Tuzla Canton amounts to 132,897,7 ha with 60.37% of state-owned forests and forest lands, while 39.63% is privately-owned. The total wood stock is estimated at 17,546 million of cubic meters.

According to the basic categories of forest land, the high forest with 63% dominate over state forests, while coppice forest account for 15%, and other forest areas, including forest cultures, other areas and mine-contaminated areas, account for 21%. Most forests are located in the municipalities of Kladanj, Živinice and Banovići. In order to preserve continuous administration, planning and management with this significant resource with the aim of its protection, the Cantonal Law on Forests was adopted, and, thus, the field of forestry is legally regulated at the cantonal level, until the adoption of the Federal Law on Forests, which is not adopted.

From the standpoint of protection and resuce, it is necessary to pay special attention to rational management of forests for several reasons: excessive deforestation for the needs of industry, and especially unplanned illegal logging can lead to problems that the soil does not hold water, or rainfall, which may help the emergence of floods and cause landslides; Given that in most cases the cause of forest fires is a man, it is necessary to additionally educate and campaign to raise awareness especially in terms of an increasing number of people in forests through touristic activities.

Significant problems of agricultural and forestry sectors are reflected in a low productivity of agricultural production, the absence of critical mass of development incentives, insufficient and inadequate technological equipment of agricultural producers, inadequate measures of prevention and preparedness in terms of response to weather disaster and catastrophe, underdeveloped integral forest protection, the existence of significant mine-contaminated forests and undeveloped final wood processing.

1.1.5. The overview of the situation and trends in the labour market

Employment

The number of employees in the Tuzla Canton during the observed period from 2007-2013 ranged at the level of around 80,000 with the highest employment rate of 82,993 in 2008 from when there are lower levels of employment in the Canton which in 2013 amounted to 80,727. The share of employees in the Tuzla Canton of the total number of employees in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is at the level of cca. 18%. After the Canton of Sarajevo with 122,862 employees in 2013, the Tuzla Canton is the second canton which largely contributes to employment in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Although in the structure of employed prevail men (64%), the number of women employed in the Canton increases, and in 2013 the number of female employees was 28,927. The majority of employees is in Tuzla (31,558) Gračanica (8,423), Živinice (8,054), and in Lukavac (9,039). According to the level of education, the majority of employees have secondary level of education (43.80%), followed by college and university graduates (21.65%), and the rest of 34.54% are workforce with lower level of education. The majority of employees in the Tuzla Canton are aged 50 - 54 (17.87%), followed by 45 – 49 (15.45%), 35 – 39 (13.95%), and 40 – 44 (13.69%), while the rest of the share refers to the remaining age groups.

The average net wage

The amount of average net wage in the Tuzla Canton continuously increased during the 2007-2013 period, except for 2011 when it retained at the previous year's level. In 2013 the amount of average net wage in the Tuzla Canton was KM 738, was lesser for KM 97 in comparison to the amount of monthly net wage in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The maximum amount of the average monthly net wage in 2013 in the Tuzla Canton was recorded in the sector "Production and supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning" (KM 1,455), "Financial and insurance sector" (KM 1,154), "Public administration and defense"; "Social insurance" (KM 1,067), and "Information and communication sector" (KM 1,041). Although the largest number of inhabitants is employed in the processing industry and wholesail and retail industry, the average monthly net wage was the lowest and in 2013 it amounted to KM 524 in the processing industry and KM 512 in the wholesail and retail industry, while the lowest monthly net wages were recorded in the construction sector (KM 466). The highest average monthly net wage in 2013 in the Tuzla Canton was recorded in the City of Tuzla (KM 852) and the municipality of Banovići (KM 828). Besides the fact that the average monthly net wage increased through years, the problem is the increase of difference between the average net wage in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Tuzla Canton. In 2007 and 2008 the average net wage in the Federation was 6% higher than the one in the Tuzla Canton. However, in 2012 and 2013 the average monthly net wage in the Federation was 13% higher compared to the average monthly net wage in the Canton. In absolute terms, the difference between these salaries during 2007 and 2008 was cca. KM 40, and in 2012 and 2013 it was almost KM 100.

Unemployment

In the Tuzla Canton, in 2013, it was recorded 98,956 unemployed people, which is 667 people more than the numer of recorded unemployed people at the end of 2012. The unemployment rate in the Tuzla Canton in 2013 amounted to 55.1%. In 2013, a total of 22,511 people were erased from the lists of unemployed people on various grounds, out of whom 14,153 due to employment.

Since 2008 there is a trend of constant increase in the number of unemployed people in the Tuzla Canton, which annually, on average, represents an increase of 2,650 unemployed or 3%. Very similar trend was recorded with unemployed women, where the average annual growth of 1,225 unemployed women or 3% was recorded.

If unemployment in the Tuzla Canton is observed within the frameowrk of the Federation and in comparison to other cantons, then it can be concluded that the biggest number of unemployed persons was recorded in the Tuzla Canton with 25.25% of the total number of unemployed people in the Federation BiH. The rate of unemployment in 2013 amounted to 55.1%, and the Tuzla Canton was, after the Una-Sana Canton, the area with the highest rate of unemployment in the Federation, with the rate 16% higher that the Federal average.



The ratio of employed and unemployed people in the Tuzla Canton is particularly worrying. This ratio is largely different than the same one at the federal level. The number of people seeking job in the Tuzla Canton after 2000 exceeds the number of employed people, and the difference is particularly exacerbated after 2008. In 2008 the number of unemployed people was 2,718 higher than the number of employed people in the Tuzla Canton, and in 2013 the difference was 18,229, or 6.7 times higher than in 2008.

The two-thirds of registered unemployed people in the Tuzla Canton refers to qualified work force (34.19%) and people with secondary level of education (30.55%), and if unqualified work force is added, it can be concluded that the three groups represent over 90% of unemployed people in the Tuzla Canton. The data on the number of registered unemployed people during the period of 2007-2013 point to the worrying increase of people with university degree who were registered in the Tuzla Canton Employment Service. Namely, the number of 1,799 registered unemployed from 2007 grew to 5,924 till the end of 2013, which is 3.3 times more.

In 2013, the highest number of unemployed was aged 24-30, i.e. 15,210 people, followed by age group 50-60, 14,547 people, age group 18-24, 14,387 people, etc. At the same time the lowest number of unemployed that year recorded age group 60+, i.e. 2,706 people.

Most people wait for their employment for 25-48 months or 37,367 people or 38%, a total of 31,875 or 32% wait for 7-24 months, and 20% of people waits for the job for more than 4 years.

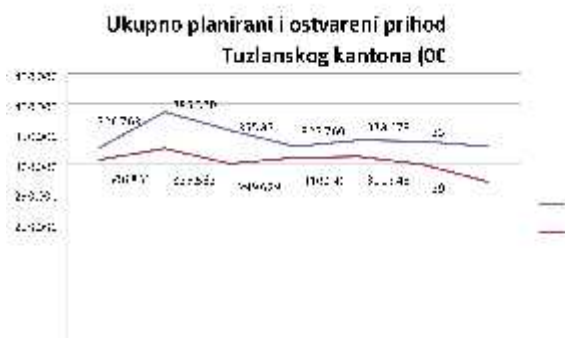
Not only does the united unemployment rate limit significantly economic development, but it also makes a community vulnerable in terms of natural disaster and other dangers.

The most important causes of this sector are related to the enrollment policy in educational institutions and programmes that are not aligned with the labour market needs, the presence of a great number of people with education and occupation for which there is no interest in the labour market, a high percentage of the black labour market, a high proportion of skilled work force that grows annually, as well as the number of years waiting for a job.

1.1.6. The Budget analysis

The Tuzla Canton Budget continuously achieves less revenues and profits than they were planned on an annual basis. The biggest difference between the actual and planned happened in 2013, when the realisation of the Budget was 18% less. If the period of 2007-2013 is observed, it can be seen that the realisation was 11% less than the planned Budget. Analysing the given indicators it can be concluded that the planned Budget did not follow real trends in realisation of revenues and profits, and it was not harmonised with the actual sizes via amendments of the Budget by the end of fiscal year.

The specified mismatch of realised and planned size of the revenue side of the Budget affected the realisation of expenditures and expenses in amounts greater than realised income, which led to continuous exercise of the deficit in the Budget over the years.



Excluding 2007 when deficit was somewhat above one million KM, it can be concluded that the deficit of the Tuzla Canton averaged slightly above KM 24 million per year. In 2013, the highest level of deficit was recorded both in absolute terms and in relation to realised revenues and expenses.

The largest portion of the Budget revenues consists of tax and non-tax revenues with a lower share of grants and receipts. The continuous reduction of tax revenues in 2012 and 2013 mostly contributes to the reduction of the Tuzla Canton Budget. Revenues from indirect taxes as the most important category of tax revenues in the period from 2008-2013 recorded a drop of 38.6 million.

The following table displays expenditures and expenses of the Tuzla Canton Budget according to standard budget classifications.

CATEGORY OF EXPENDITURES AND EXPENSES	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Salaries and allowances for employees	205,415	209,588	209,156	202,241	209,071
Material costs	34,114	32,176	32,337	29,597	28,597
Grants	69,664	71,713	73,923	64,627	60,247
Capital grants	6,043	7,657	3,354	4,779	2,669
Expenditures for interests and other fees	1,360	972	901	774	516
Capital expenditures	4,544	3,856	3,845	5,328	2,026
Remittances for external users	5,942	5,381	2,408	2,299	2,217
EXPENSES / EXPENDITURES TOTAL	327,082	331,343	325,924	309,645	305,343

When all the categories of expenses and expenditures in the period from 2009-2013 are observed, excluding the expenses for interests and remittances for external users, it can be concluded that no key category of expenses has continuous decrease or increase. It especially refers to the two biggest categories of expenses: salaries and allowances for employees and grants.

Analysing the overall levels of revenues and expenses of the Tuzla Canton Budget in the period from 2007-2013, and the fact that the budget is in deep financial crisis that has produced that the resulting obligations cannot be settled on time leads to the situation of accumulated liabilities of the Tuzla Canton Budget, which on 30 June 2014 amounted to KM 143.9 million. The state of indebtedness on 30 June 2014 amounts to KM 63.5 million, and together with the aforementioned state of liabilities points out that the Tuzla Canton Budget is insolvent for regular servicing of due liabilities.

The planned revenues and receipts of the Tuzla Canton Budget for 2015, 2016 and 2017 amount to KM 321,077,932, KM 319,600,239 and KM 317,658,689, respectively.

Furthermore, cantons in the Federation that are comparable to the Tuzla Canton, including the number of inhabitants, are the Canton of Sarajevo and the Zenica-Doboj Canton. If one observes the Canton of Sarajevo Budget for the period of 2009-2013 and the number of inhabitants of that Canton,

it then leads to the data that the average amount of budget per capita is KM 1,639. Under the same assumptions, the budget per capita in the Zenica-Doboj Canton amounts to KM 666. The Tuzla Canton Budget for the same period amounts to KM 677 per capita. Therefore, the Tuzla Canton Budget is KM 962 lower per capita than in the Canton of Sarajevo, i.e. the budget per capita in the Canon of Sarajevo is almost 2.5 times higher than in the Tuzla Canton.

1.1.7. The overview of the situation and trends in the field of social development

Education

In the Tuzla Canton, in 2013/14 academic year, there were registered 135 institutions of preschool, primary, secondary and higher education attended by 77,882 children/pupils/students.

	The level of education	The number of institutions	The number of local kindergartens/schools/faculties	The number of children/pupils
1.	Preschool training and education	11	12	2,014
2.	Primary school training and education	89	131	39,936
3.	Secondary school training and education	33	0	22,484
4.	Higher education	2	14	11,686
	TOTAL	135	157	77,882

The number of children/pupils/students that have attended for the last seven years prechools, primary and secondary schools and university in the Tuzla Canton is displayed in the figure.



Taking into account previously analysed data, it can be concluded that in the last seven years there has been a slight increase in the number of children attending preschools (from 1,604 to 2,014 which is 410 children more). However, only 8% of children in the Tuzla Canton attends preschools, which is extremely low and does not satisfy the real needs of the population.

The number of pupils attending primary education decreases every year, and thus, the

number of primary school pupils decreased in the last seven years by 21.21%, i.e. 10,759 pupils less.

The data for secondary education show that there has been an increase in the number of students in the last three years by 15.6%. It should be borne in mind that according to the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of the Tuzla Canton in the next three years a decrease of the number of students is to be expected to a level of 16,500 students. A total of 23.18% of students enrolls grammar schools, 21.01% enrolls vocational schools and 54.94% enrolls technical and related schools. Although the labour market requires vocational occupations, a significant growth in the number of student enrollment is not recorded and that should be changed in the future.

When it comes to higher education, the data show a significant trend of decrease in the number of students at the University of Tuzla, that in the academic 2013/14 year recorded a drop in 19% in comparison to 2011/12 and is the lowest recorded number of students for the last seven years.

All levels of education in the Tuzla Canton record a slight increase of employees. The reason for this lies in a significant change of curricula in preschool and primary education, which requires greater number of the teaching staff, while at higher education institutions there has been a change in the norm of teaching hours and inclusion of a number of external experts in the teaching process.

The situation in infrastructure and equipped facilities of preschool objects in the Tuzla Canton are at a satisfactory level and meets the standards for this level of education. On the other hand, the state of objects and equipped facilities in primary, secondary and higher education are not satisfactory and needs additional investment to improve the quality of education.

Namely, the physical access for children with special needs is available only in 50% of primary schools, and the energy efficiency audit is conducted in 13.63% of primary schools in the Tuzla Canton. Due to old and worn woodwork and old roofs in primary schools a lot of heat is lost and at the same time pose a threat to students' safety. Specialised classrooms and gyms are not equipped at the satisfactory level. There is a lack of modern equipment for achieving better conditions for realisation of the teaching process.

All secondary schools in the Tuzla Canton suffer from outdated and inadequate computer equipment, and the need for modernisation of the specialised classroom for informatics is emphasised. The physical access for children with special needs is available in 58% of secondary schools, while the energy efficiency audit is performed in 50% of secondary schools in the Tuzla Canton. The level of school teaching aids meets the minimum standards. Currently, schools invest in equipment of classrooms and specialised classrooms in accordance with their capabilities, which does not satisfy the requirements for realisation of the teaching process.

At the University of Tuzla a number of faculties perform their teaching process in many objects, and the teaching process of subjects in specific research fields, that are taught at several programmes and faculties, is performed in unique areas that are intended for it, but which are located in different objects. As a result, there is a need for construction of the Campus of the University of Tuzla, which would provide better conditions for students and the teaching staff.

Education is a key link in raising capacity and awareness of a local community when it comes to catastrophe caused by natural and other dangers. In addition to the programme of mine awareness that was conducted in primary and secondary education system for a period of time, no level of education has created a programme on protection and rescue in terms of disasters caused by natural hazards.

When it comes to recognition of qualifications of higher level, there are no data on the number of recognised qualifications at the Cantonal level that would provide for a reliable estimate of the return of expatriate population who acquired their higher education diploma abroad.

On the other hand, emigration and departure of young educated people is considered to be useful for the countries of emigration due to: remittances from skilled labour force in exile, selective immigration policy in the host country can increase the attractiveness of the migration of highly qualified individuals, which in return increases the private return to education, especially to higher education (due to reduced offer in the domestic labour market), and encourages further investment in education at home. The migration of highly qualified work force may favour the growth through

technology transfer, trade and foreign direct investment between the home and immigrant countries (the network effect).

In the Tuzla Canton education of adults is conducted in accordance with the Law on Adult Education in the Tuzla Canton. In the Canton all primary schools can organise primary education of adults. Education and training of adults can also be performed in technical and vocational schools, schools for education of adults, institutions for education, housing and care of persons with physical and mental disabilities. In the Tuzla Canton education of adults is performed in 19 public and 3 private institutions. Students primarily opt for the following occupational families: mechanical, electrical engineering, transportation, geodesy and construction; catering and tourism; economy, law, administration and trade; geology, mining and metalurgy; health care; textile and leather industry; forestry and wood processing; agriculture and food processing.

Science

The development of science in the Tuzla Canton does not take the place and importance that it is entitled to. Namely, the Tuzla Canton Budget allocations are minimal for the development of science and in 2013 amounted to KM 123,220 (0.05% of the Tuzla Canton Budget), and which is 53.14% less in comparison to allocations from 2008. A significant portion of these funds relates to the co-funding of defense of doctoral and master thesis, while the financing of scientific research and research and development projects gained its importance only in 2012 and 2013 when more than 50% of these funds were allocated to the financing of science.

The largest portion of the existing research and development infrastructure is located at the University of Tuzla, where mainly almost all scientific research work is performed. Universities of the Tuzla Canton record a trend in increase of master's degrees and PhDs, which represent the base for development of science in the area. The largest number of master's degrees and PhDs were inaugurated in the period from 2007-2013 at the Faculty of Medicine (239 master of arts and 117 PhDs), then at the Faculty of Mining-Geology-Construction (136 master of arts and 46 PhDs) and at the Faculty of Philosophy (1163 master of arts and 8 PhDs). However, the lack of a legislative framework within which science would develop represents one of the key developmental challenges in the area.

According to the data of the Association of the Tuzla Canton Innovators, in the Canton in the period of 1993-2014, only 22 authorised innovations were registered, out of which 8 is protected by the Institute for Intellectual Property of BH, while 9 innovations are protected by patent. Although there is a number of private scientific research and research and development institutes is present in the area, their capacities are insufficient for a progress to be made in the development of scientific and research department, especially in the area of innovations. The basic problem is the slowness of the existing institutions in modernisation and training for work in the scientific and research sector, which is a very complex and demanding job.

The most important problems in the education and science sector in the Tuzla Canton are: the decrease in number of students, insufficient investments in construction and reconstruction of primary education objects, the lack of and poorly equipped gyms, poorly equipped classrooms for practical teaching process, education and enrollment policy in secondary schools and faculties is not in accordance with the needs of the labour market, the absence of the Law on Scientific and Research Work, insufficient investment in the construction of the Campus of the University of Tuzla, underrepresented or topics related to protection and rescue in terms of disasters caused by natural and other hazards in the educational programmes and insufficient investments in the development of scientific and research work.

Culture and cultural-historic heritage

In the Tuzla Canton, in the field of culture, there are 9 cantonal public institutions that are financed from cantonal and municipal budgets that are their co-founders. In 2013 they received KM 2,617,622,00, and the average amount of finances that they received in the past seven years was around KM 2,500,000,00 per year. In addition to the cantonal public institutions, cultural events are organised in 16 other institutions of culture, with a total area of 5,969 m² and 94 employees.

During the calendar year, in the Canton, mainly traditionally, cultural events from all walks of creativity are held, and which are regularly financially supported from the Tuzla Canton Budget and which in 2013 amounted to KM 87,407, which is 80.7% less than in 2007 when KM 452,884,15 were allocated from the Tuzla Canton Budget.

In relation to cultural and historical heritage, in the area under the jurisdiction of *Public Institution for Protection and Usage of Cultural and Historical and Natural heriatge of the Tuzla Canton* (the City of Tuzla and 12 municipalities), around 1,150 units of cultural and historcial heritage were registered. It was divided into several categories and those are: architectural heritage, folk heritage, cultural and historical heritage, natural heritage, as well as monuments of People's Liberation Fight. The lowest level of protection are BiH national monuments and there are 39 of them in the Canton, while around 220 units are on the provisional lists and lists of petition to the BiH national monuments. Through elaborates of cultural and historical and natural heritage of certain municipalities the Institution recorded over 500 units, and through other means of registration in the Canton were 400 units recorded.

The lack of financial resources, but also the lack of care and insufficient awareness of the population in the Tuzla Canton led the field of traditional musical heritage to the edge of survival. It is necessary to protect intellectually traditional musical expressions and in that way make the basis for further development and promotion of this form of cultural heritage in the Tuzla Canton.

The problem of development in the field of culture in the Tuzla Canton reflects in the following: the reduction of financial liabilities and rights of the founders of cultural institutions to meet the needs for basic function; long-term continuity in the lack of human resources (recruitment of the required professional profile) and material strengthening; lack of conditions for professional training and development of employees in cultural institutions (different profiles); the impossibility of adequate technical equipment and monitoring the level of development of equipment (libraries, museums, theaters, galleries, etc.), the lack of conditions for adapting the latest developments of the market transformation of cultural institutions and "selling" their services.

Sport

In the Canton there are over 900 sports clubs, organisations and associations, of which slightly more than 300 active with about 20,000 involved young athletes. The most common sports are: athletics, handball, basketball, volleyball, swimming, martial arts, football, sitting volleyball, wheelchair basketball, bowling and fishing sports. However, the data on the exact number and type of sports clubs in the Tuzla Canton is not available due to the lack of the Register of sports clubs which should have been established in accordance with the Law on Sport of the Tuzla Canton.

The most successful sports in the Tuzla Canton are²: martial arts (first and foremost, carate), then swimming, while sports such as team sports and athletics are far below former levels in this part of Bosnia and Hrezegovina.

² A thorough and expert analysis of the most successful sports in the Tuzla Canton has not been conducted and this claim refers to the evaluation of the Ministry of education, science, culture and sports of the Tuzla Canton.

The state of sports infrastructure in the Tuzla Canton, in all areas of sport, in most cases does not meet international and European standards, which reflects negatively on the participation of sports clubs in international competitions. There is a lack of sports halls, gymnasiums and high-quality outdoor sports and recreational infrastructure and complex.

Due to the absence of institutions that keep records of "free time" institutions and facilities, accurate data in this field are unavailable. However, examining the review of non-systematic collected data on institutions of culture, sports and tourism facilities, it can be concluded that such institutions are present with noticeably higher concentration in urban centers. Their further development and increase in the number undoubtedly would contribute to improvement of the quality of life, and could serve as a tourist potential.

The most significant development challenges in the field of sports are: fragmentation of organisation and lack of connection of sports organisations, federations and associations in the Tuzla Canton; insufficient funding for the development of sport; absence of a single state legislation and fragmentation of normative regulation of relations in the sport - from the entities down; the absence of a planned approach to the development of mass sports in primary and secondary schools; undefined public and private interest in the founding rights.

Health protection

There are 13 health care centers with 168 local ambulances and 228 family medicine teams in the Tuzla Canton.

The secondary health care in the Tuzla Canton is carried out partly in health centers that provide specialised consultative, diagnostic, dental and laboratory services, in private practices of specialised medicine and in the Public Health Institution University Clinical Center Tuzla and the Public Health Institution General Hospital "Mustafa Beganović" Gračanica. The Public Health Institution University Clinical Center Tuzla and the Public Health Institution General Hospital Gračanica also provide part of the tertiary health care through the following groups of activity: diagnostics, hospital care, consultative and specialist health care and other services.

	EU	FBH	TC	ZDC	CS
Number of citizens per doctor of medicine	369	517	467	636	1,135
Number of citizens per dentist	1,985	3,941	7,576	8,305	2,767
Number of beds per 1,000 inhabitants	6.6	3.7	3.56	2.86	5.31

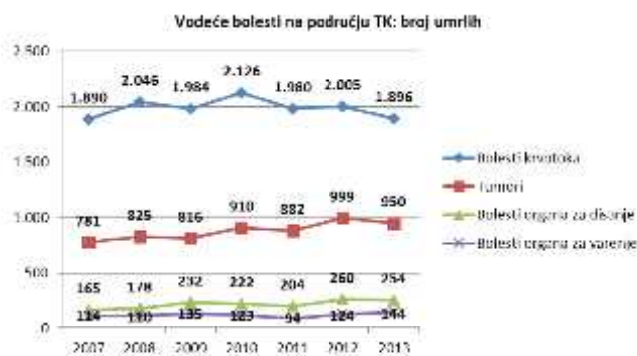
The number of health workers in the Tuzla Canton is constantly increasing, and compared to 2007 it increased by 11.43%. Total hospital capacities in the Tuzla Canton amount to 1,700 beds, out of which: capacities of the Public Health Institution University Clinical Center Tuzla - 1,342 hospital beds, the Public Health Institution General Hospital in Gračanica - 107 beds, the Infirmary of Public Health Institution Health Center Gradačac - 10 beds, the Public Health Institution Clinical Center for Medical Rehabilitation and Spa Treatment Ilidža Gradačac - 150 beds, and the BH Heart Center BH a specialised hospital in private ownership - 91 beds.

Although the above medical institutions dispose of a number of high-quality and modern medical equipment, there is the problem of dilapidated and obsolete equipment. The amortization degree of medical and other equipment is at a critical level of 68.51%, while the level of depreciation of facilities of health at the level of 37.10%.

The priority in the coming period for further improvement and development of health care in the Canton area is the construction of an integrated health information system, equipping the emergency room in the University Clinical Center Tuzla, as well as furnishing adequate equipment for anesthesia, performing surgery, interventional disciplines and three dialysis centers in the Tuzla Canton.

If we look at the pharmaceutical industry, in the Tuzla Canton there is a total of 117 pharmacies, of which 102 are private-owned, evenly distributed throughout the Canton area so that the coverage of the population with pharmacy services is satisfactory. Also, there are headquarters of domestic pharmaceutical companies which make the power of the pharmaceutical activities of the Canton.

If we look at the leading causes of death in the Tuzla Canton, according to the Ministry of Health of the Tuzla Canton, circulatory diseases stand out of which 1,896 people died in 2013. Although the declining trend of deaths is recorded due to this disease, yet it is a leading disease with fatal outcomes. Tumors are the next leading cause of mortality of patients. In the area of Tuzla Canton in the period of 2007-2014 a total of 7,480 new cases of malignant neoplasms have been registered according to reports on ill-deceased from malignant neoplasms. On average, in each of these years there were 935 new cases registered. The registered leading group of malignant neoplasms include digestive organs, lungs and chest, breast, skin and female reproductive organs, and accounted to 76.14% of the total number of registered malignant neoplasms in the Tuzla Canton. Unlike vascular diseases, the number of dead from this disease in the Tuzla Canton is constantly increasing.



The implementation of prevention programmes for the early detection of disease, as well as awareness of the importance of caring for health, are still at a low level. In the future it is necessary to put more effort and financial resources in order to raise prevention and early detection.

The right to health insurance in 2013 in the Tuzla Canton achieved 449,618 insured people, which represents 94.2% of the total population of the Canton. In the Tuzla Canton all children have the right and opportunity for health insurance that they generate until they are 26 years old if they are regular students.

The right to health insurance in 2013 in the Tuzla Canton achieved 449,618 insured

The most significant development problems in the field of health are: the lack of material and technical equipment of medical institutions; low awareness of health and under-developed programme of preventive actions in the health care system, a high level of mortality from cardiovascular diseases and malignant diseases, the lack of health information system.

Social protection

There are 13 centers for social work in the Tuzla Canton (one in the City and one in each municipality). Observing realised cases in centers of social work, as well as the number of interventions of social protection in the period from 2007-2013, it can be seen that the number of cases in the Tuzla Canton does not have identified trend, but that that number is different every year, which is a reflection of the rate of unemployment and economic situation in the Canton and state, and has a direct influence on the material status of families and individuals, as well as on the number of submitted applications for certain forms of assistance in the field of social protection.

The number of professional staff in the centers for social work is not in accordance with the relevant standards in the field of social protection. Thus, according to the standards established in the Tuzla Canton the number of professional staff (social workers and law graduates) was as follows: one social

worker per 10,000 inhabitants, and one lawyer per four social workers. Therefore, in the coming period it is necessary to take steps to improve the human resources capacity of the social welfare centers with qualified staff.

The analysis of the object of public social infrastructure has established that the energy audit has not been carried out in any of the facility, while in only 36.8% of the facilities physical access for people with disabilities is enabled.

The analysis of paid benefits and assistance from the Tuzla Canton and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Budget for the period of 2007-2013, it was found that the number of benefits and help has no observed trends and that the same depends on the size of the city or municipality, or the population of a town or municipality, as well as the type of paid compensation and assistance. In the future it is necessary to take certain measures regarding the payment of benefits and help cover those financial compensation and aid that are prescribed by law and which are not being paid.

The most significant development problems in the area of social protection are: insufficient number of employees in the social welfare centers and inadequate personnel structure; the lack of physical access for people with special needs in most of institutions of social protection; the lack of funds in the Budget of the Tuzla Canton for the payment of financial compensation and assistance required by law.

The natural and other hazards risk reduction

At the level of Canton the Cantonal Civil Protection Headquarters was founded and which has a Commander, a Chief, 14 members and the person responsible for the administrative, financial and technical affairs. Civil protection units of general and specialised purposes are not founded at the level of the Canton.

To improve the system of civil protection in the Canton, it is necessary in municipalities with up to 10,000 inhabitants to form units of general purpose for at least the size of the squad, and in larger municipalities and cities on every additional 20,000 inhabitants it is necessary to organise one additional squad. Since in the municipalities of Banovići, Dobož Istok, Gradačac, Kladanj, Lukavac, Sapna and Teočak the services for protection and rescue are not formed, it is necessary to consider the needs and real possibilities in accordance with the Assessment of vulnerability of natural and other disasters in these municipalities, as well as to initiate their formation.

The Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection had not continuously carried out the raising of awareness of citizens on the issue of disaster risk reduction, in order to build the capacity of local communities and educate the entire population in matters of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and disaster response. The Administration also had not built the capacity for preparation/implementation of projects in the field of protection and rescue, which would apply for EU funding (for example, the EU Civil Protection Mechanism - DG ECHO).

Professional fire brigades were formed in the municipalities of Banovići, Gračanica, Kalesija, Lukavac, Srebrenik and the City of Tuzla. Volunteer fire companies have been established in the municipalities of Čelić, Kladanj, Lukavac and the City of Tuzla. In the municipality of Gradačac the Fire Unit was formed and registered as an association. In the municipality of Živinice fire protection affairs are performed by the Industrial Fire Department of the Coal Mine Đurđevik. The following municipalities have no own fire protection units: Dobož Istok, Sapna and Teočak.

When it comes to equipment, it is important to stress that none of the Fire Units meet the requirements prescribed by the Rules on the minimum technical equipment and terms of the use of this equipment and funds for professional and other fire-fighting units. In addition to this it is necessary to provide personal and collective protective equipment for firefighters who must comply

with the requirements and conditions prescribed by orders and decrees of the Federation. The number of professional firefighters in the Tuzla Canton is 121 which is in the budget, with a population of 477,278 equal to 0.25 firefighters per thousand people. Most municipalities do not have the required number of firefighters to meet the formation of the budget, which was implemented in the Assessment of Fire Vulnerability of the Tuzla Canton.

The most significant development problems in the field of civil protection are: incomplete establishment of a comprehensive and integrated system of protection and rescue from natural and other hazards; insufficient supply of subjects for protection and rescue necessary material and technical means; insufficient training of members of all protection and rescue; lack of preventive care; insufficient number of and insufficient training and technical equipment of the subjects of fire protection; education of the population in the field of fire protection and insufficient coordination with other segments of society in terms of developing a comprehensive/integrated approach to protection and rescue system.

The risk of natural disaster

The state of endangerment of the Tuzla Canton with landslides increased with natural disaster that hit the Canton in May 2014, which additionally alarmed the need for rehabilitation and prevention of the emergence of new landslides in the Canton area. As a result of this natural disaster, 5,587 landslides were registered in the Tuzla Canton.

So far, in the last 10 years, the intensity of floods in the Tuzla Canton ranged from the moderate intensity, when a smaller area of agricultural and other land was flooded, as well as a smaller number of houses and other objects, until catastrophic floods, which in June 2001 and 2010 and May 2014 flooded more acres of agricultural and other land, many hundreds of residential, utility, business, commerce and infrastructural facilities of all kind, in the City of Tuzla and in 12 municipalities in the Canton. In May 2014, there were a simultaneous minor spills – torrential and larger watercourses (rivers Spreča, Oskova, Gostelja, Turija, Jala, Šibošnica, Tinja, Drinjača, Gribaja and Drijenča), which caused: damage/destruction of plantations on an area of 11,314,05 ha, the damage of 1,801 residential and 428 utility facilities, the destruction of 35 residential and 494 utility facilities, the death of 193 piece of various animals. A total of 6,321 people were evacuated, and 82 people were infected/injured due to the consequences of the natural disaster. The preliminary evaluation show that the damages caused by floods and landslides amounted to KM 519,373,500, which exceeded the financial possibilities of the City of Tuzla, municipalities and the Canton.³

The floods are possible in the City of Tuzla and all the 12 municipalities of the Tuzla Canton, and the most vulnerable municipalities are Živinice, Lukavac, Gračanica, Dobož Istok, Kalesija and Srebrenik.

In the period from 2001-2012 a shorter or longer periods of drought have been repeatedly registered. The most intensive drought periods are registered in the Summer of 2000, 2002 and 2003 and also in 2011 and 2012, when long periods of time (about 70 days) without rainfall were recorded, accompanied by a very high air temperatures (over 40°C). Drastical reduction of the amount of water in the HA "Modrac" in the dry season can have very serious consequences for the supply of heavy industry with process water.

As highlighted earlier, the area around the Tuzla Canton is subject to seismic activity. The area of Lukavac is somewhat more vulnerable than other parts of the Canton with the maximum expected

³ The Report – The information on floods and landslides in the Tuzla Canton for the period May – August 2014 and bad weather with heavy rainfall, strong winds and hail, the Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection, 3 September 2014, Tuzla.

intensity of earthquakes of 6.5 to 7 degrees on the Mercalli scale while on the north and northeast of Lukavac can be expected earthquakes of intensity 7 to 7.5 on the Mercalli scale (it is also the most vulnerable area in the Tuzla Canton).

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the most significant natural hazards in the Tuzla Canton are: landslides, floods, droughts and earthquakes.

The situation with crime and offenses

The situation with crime in the Tuzla Canton is characterised by the trend of reducing the number of offenses which was present since 2011. Observing the data for the period 2009-2013 the following was recorded: 14.3% less offenses in 2012 in comparison to 2011, while 6.4% less offenses in 2013 in comparison to 2012. The number of juvenile offenders in the Tuzla Canton is decreasing and in 2013 the number of juvenile offenders decreased by 36% compared to 2009.

During the period from 2009 to 2012, there was an evident trend of growth of the total number of recorded offenses in the area of disturbance of public peace and order, and in 2013 it was recorded a decrease of violations by 14.3% compared to 2012. Also, the number of perpetrators of violations grew until 2012, while in 2013 it was recorded a drop in the number of offenders in relation to 2012 by 16.7%.

In the structure of crime in the Tuzla Canton a leading position is occupied in the field of property crimes (67.9% in 2013). In addition to property crimes, a significant portion of crimes was recorded in the following: crime against public order and legal transactions (6.8%), criminal offenses against life and body (5.7%), offenses against human health (3.4%), etc.

In the structure of offenses in the area of Tuzla Canton the most common are offenses particularly insolent behavior (32.1%) and beating, harassment or physical assault (24.9%). Fouls hail have been decreasing from 33.2% in 2010 to 24.9% in 2013. The decreasing trend was recorded with offenses involving firearms.

Road traffic safety

The situation in the road traffic safety during the period 2009-2013 was characterised by a trend of decrease in traffic accidents, and, therefore, in 2013 occurred 2,631 traffic accidents or 4.8% less than in 2009.

The highest number of accidents, a total of 20,002 accidents occurred on the streets in residential areas, where 53 persons died and 561 face ended with difficult and 3,710 with minor injuries. The most common cause of these accidents is the human factor (unadjusted driving speed – 12,949, alcohol consumption by the driver – 2,519, bad road conditions - 404, the lack of traffic signals - 89, etc.).

The most significant development problems in the field of security are: decrease of resolution of criminal acts by an unknown perpetrator, increase of the share of crimes against property in the total number of criminal acts, drug addiction, organised and economic crime, domestic violence, particularly impertinent behavior, multiple perpetrators of violations.

Mine risk

The suspected area under mines in the Tuzla Canton is 86,766,468 m², or 3.28% of the total area of the Canton.

In the period from 1992 to 1995, through specialised units of the Civil Protection for the destruction of UXO in the area of Tuzla Canton over 105,000 pieces of various dangerous substances were

neutralised. In the period since the war to date more than 300,000 pieces of UXO were neutralised. In the period from 1997 to 2014 in the Tuzla Canton a total of 14903.671 m² were decontaminated from mines.

Although significant results in the demining process were achieved, particularly in the municipalities of Gradačac, Kalesija and Lukavac, there are still significant areas of agricultural and forest land "contaminated" with mines and as such unavailable for use. It is obvious that the tasks set out in the document "The BiH Mine Action Strategy" for the period 2009-2019 whose main goal is to completely eliminate suspicious areas of the I and II category until 2019, and "to eliminate" the III category through the prevention of traffic restrictions will not be realised, but a new document with significantly dislocated implementation deadline will have to be brought.

According to the information that the Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection Tuzla disposes of, since the signing of the Dayton Agreement, until the end of 2014, over 200 mine accidents in the Tuzla Canton happened, in which 119 were killed, and 133 people ended with minor and heavy injuries. All civilian accidents occurred in marked areas, and those are the most common reasons that lead to accidents, failure to comply with mine warnings and aware entering the suspicious areas for hunting or cutting wood.

The most significant development problems in the field of demining are: low interest of the authorities for the timely provision of planned financial resources at all levels; Visible trend of decreased interest of foreign donors for providing funds for opening new seats on a world scale; Demining process has been slow; Lack of awareness of the population about the dangers of mines and unexploded ordnance.

Sensitive/vulnerable groups

A decrease in the number of children without parental care was recorded in the Tuzla Canton. Thus, 123 children were registered without parental care in 2007, while their number in 2013 was reduced to 95. When it comes to members of other categories, i.e. categories of educationally neglected and uncared of children, categories of children whose development was disturbed by family problems and a category of children with mental and physical disabilities, their number increased from 2007 to 2013.

When it comes to veterans, their number from year to year in the reporting period had a tendency to rise or fall, depending on the category and level of disability. In this context, the number of disabled war veterans (WV) belonging to II to VIII category recorded a constant decrease, while the number of WV in I, IX and X category varies from year to year, without the expressed trend in rise or fall. Variations in the number of WV in these three categories depend on the number of new users who earned this right and of the results of the conducted audit of exercised rights of disabled war veterans.

The number of civilian victims of war in the Tuzla Canton in the period from 2007 to 2013 was constantly changing. The lowest number was recorded in 2007 and it amounted to 307 civilian victims of war, and that number in 2008 sharply increased to 5,274 civilian victims of war. The reason for this increase is the fact that the citizens are potential beneficiaries of this right progressively acquainted with the positive provisions of the regulations that govern this matter and on the basis of these findings submitted requests for exercising the right authorities. As a result, the number of civilian victims of war (CVW) has continued to grow and in 2009 reached the level of 6,308 registered CVW. In the coming years the number of civilian victims of war recorded a decreasing trend except in 2011 when it slightly increased compared to 2010. In 2013, there were 2,954 civilian victims of war and it is the smallest number of users in the reporting period except the initial 2007.

In the area of Tuzla Canton in December 2013 a total of 67,669 pensioners was registered, which is 1.5% more than the previous year, which represents 17.4% of the total number of pensioners in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The ratio of employees to pensioners in the Tuzla Canton in 2013 was 1:1.2, which is less than the average of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina where the ration was 1:1.3 for the same year.

The amount of average pension in the Tuzla Canton in the period from 2007 to 2013 depended on the height of the coefficient for the calculation of pensions. Thus, for example family pensions grew from year to year, and only in 2013 decreased to KM 314,00 compared to KM 315,00 as it was in 2012. The old-age pension had a tendency to increase from 2007 to 2010, when its growth stopped at the level of KM 408,00. After that, in 2011 and 2012 again slightly increased, and it again fell to an average amount of KM 427,00 in 2013. The disability pension in the period 2009-2013 had no significant deviations from the average of KM 315,00.

In the area of Tuzla Canton there are currently nine collective centers housing 1,427 people. The largest number of people is located in a collective center Tuzla-Mihatovići (491), and the least in the collective center Kalesija-Jegin lug (12). In the period from 2007 to 2013 in the Tuzla Canton there was a trend of reducing the number of people in collective centers, mostly due to the fact that the people in collective centers returned to their pre-war places of residence or have built residential objects in a new place of residence. Since the standard of living and accommodation in collective centers are heavy and inadequate, it is necessary in the coming period to provide other forms of accommodation for persons who are in them, and work on the final closure of these centers.

The largest number of returnee families in the Tuzla Canton was recorded in 2007 and it was 170, while the number in 2008 amounted to 142 returnee families. In 2010, the number of returnee families (123) slightly increased compared to 2009 (112), and since 2010 the number has a trend of decline, so that in the last reporting year, 2013, that number stood at 25 returnee families.

The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport makes a special effort to include as many Romanies students into all levels of education. This Ministry in 2007 hired a clerk for the Romanies issues, which contributed to increasing the coverage of Romanies children in education and school attendance, as well as education in higher grades.

In the reporting period from 2007 to 2014, the number of Romanies children enrolled in preschools ranged in level from 18 in the academic 2007/08 year to 22 in the academic 2013/14 year, while the highest number recorded in the academic 2010/11 and 2012/13 year and amounted to 36 Romanies children. In the academic 2013/14 year primary school attended 816 Romanies children, while in the same year the number of Romanies children who attended high school was 79. The number of Romanies students enrolled in higher education in the Canton is extremely small, and the highest level reached was in the academic 2011/12 and 2012/2013 years when 5 Romanies children attended faculty, while in 2013/2014, only one member of the Romanies population enrolled in higher education institutions in the Tuzla Canton. It is evident that Romanies women are much less involved in the education system, as evidenced by the data on their presence in the system of primary education.

In recent years the number of Romanies children leaving primary education significantly increased. In the school 2007/08 year there were 3.62% of Romanies children who left primary education, while in the 2011/12 this percentage increased to 8.57%. The reasons can be found in the increasingly difficult social and economic situation of this population.

The most significant development problems of vulnerable groups are: a large number of vulnerable groups both juveniles and adults; a large number of interventions in the field of social protection;

inadequate living conditions in collective centers; lack of a unified system of registration of persons with disabilities; lack of strategic goals aimed at young people; coverage of the Romanies population in higher education; abandonment of primary and secondary education by the Romanies pupils.

Civil society (non-governmental organisations)

In Tuzla Canton there are registered 2,502 associations of which the most common are those that operate in the field of sport (37.7%), protection of human rights (9.4%), culture (8.7%), and associations of war (8, 1%). Over 95% of associations have been registered at the Cantonal Ministry, while the rest are registered at higher levels of government. Most associations are based in major urban centers, and most of them work in the City of Tuzla, which is the administrative seat of the Canton (42.9%).

The Tuzla Canton is the center of powerful non-governmental organizations, whose activities and donations, particularly from international sources significantly contribute to the development of the community of Canton. Volunteer organizations are of great importance when it comes to the capacity of local communities to resist and respond effectively to the disaster. However, most of these and other organisations are not sufficiently involved in solving the issues of protection and rescue, especially when it comes to natural hazards.

The most significant development problems of the area of civil society are: the reduction of funds for financing non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the lack of strategy of development of the NGO sector and the mechanisms of communication and cooperation, lack of a comprehensive database on non-governmental organisations, a large number of inactive non-governmental organizations, non-governmental organisations are not recognised as active participants and equal partners of governments in development projects, lack of involvement of civil society in addressing the issues of protection and rescue, under-financing of projects of the international community, under-developed institutional forms of cooperation with NGOs, lack of mutual coordination and cooperation within the NGO/non-existence of a functioning network of NGOs, poor visibility of the effects of the work of NGOs in public.

1.1.8. The state of public infrastructure and other services

Transport infrastructure

This segment of the infrastructure in the Canton consists of the road network with a length of 1,993 km, railway network length of 187 km, and Tuzla International Airport. Certain modes of transport (road, rail) are relatively developed, while a strategic partner for the development of air transport is in the process of search, with particular emphasis on the development of cargo transportation. With the planned construction of motorways, with the necessary reconstruction and modernisation of the main and regional roads and electrification of railway lines, the Canton will improve transport infrastructure that connects it with the immediate and distant neighbours. It can be said that the Canton has a relatively good road and railway communication with the port of Brčko, which is located in the northeastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the right bank of the Sava River Waterway. The port Brčko is connected with the European railway network, Tuzla-Vinkovci road. With the Brčko-Banovići railway, the port of Brčko has established a direct rail link with the Tuzla economic basin.

Road transport is the most common type of mass and individual transport in the Canton, and the jurisdiction over the management of public roads is divided into three levels, i.e. between the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Tuzla Canton, the City of Tuzla and 12 municipalities. The Public Institution “Roads of the FBiH” manages main roads, the Public Institution “Direction of Regional Roads of the Tuzla Canton” manages regional roads, and municipalities and the City of Tuzla

manage local streets and roads. The road network is relatively developed, and insufficient involvement of higher level roads currently represents one of the limiting factors of development (17.07% regional and 15.60 main roads). Main roads connect the Canton with border crossings and European corridors and with European road E-73 (future motorway Vc), motorway A-3, as well as European road E-70 (Ljubljana-Zagreb-Beograd). The total funding from the Cantonal Budget was invested in construction and rehabilitation of road infrastructure under the jurisdiction of the Canton for the period of 2007-2013 and at average amounted to KM 7,876,435 per year.

The structure of road network in the Tuzla Canton (km)



Railway transport is represented mainly in the form of freight transport, while its share in the transport of passengers is negligible small. This confirms the fact that the transport of passengers performed only on the section Tuzla-Doboj, while the other sections (Živinice - Zvornik and Brčko - Banovići) carried only freight transport. The railway network is not electrified, and in the context of the whole network there is also 51 cellular structure. In addition to the above route, in the area of the municipality of Banovići there is also a tourist narrow-gauge railway with the Museum of mining and railways.

The development of *air traffic* in the Canton area is on the rise. The establishment of the Public Enterprise "Tuzla International Airport" created the basic conditions for the development of air traffic. The airport has a total of 160 ha, including the maneuvering area and has all the necessary equipment for the reception and maintenance of aircraft, passenger terminal, runway in the length of 2,484 m, taxiways, and other related infrastructure. The airport has provided technical conditions for meeting ICAO standards, and since 2009 has a certificate for public use in international air transport, issued for unlimited duration. So far, the work focuses on the transport of passengers and after the intense activity in 2015, the airport was granted a license for cargo traffic. With the establishment of cooperation with low-cost airlines, the aim is to achieve continuity in the performance of passenger traffic during the year. In the period 2013-2014 a total of 102,422 passengers and 60 tons of cargo was transported. The main obstacles to achieving full economic viability lies in financial insolvency and the state of part of the infrastructure.

Road transport of goods and passengers in general has a positive growth trend, so that in the period of 2010-2013, the number of tonne kilometers increased by 74.67%, while the total number of passengers increased for 72.84%, while the number of passengers only in urban and suburban transport steadily declines (for the past 5 years it decreased of about 64.88%). In 2014, the taxi industry has performed 353 taxi transports with 527 taxis and 550 employees, which indicates that this mode of transport has an important place in the field of passenger transport.

The electricity generation and power distribution networks

Currently, the base of the functioning and development of the power sector in the Canton makes the only cogeneration plant in Bosnia and Herzegovina - Thermal power plant "Tuzla" (715 MW) and

"Power" Tuzla, as a branch of the Public Enterprise Electricity power industry of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a small hydro power plant "Modrac" (1.9 MW) and "Snježnica" (0.4 MW), and the Public Enterprise "Power Transmission of Bosnia and Herzegovina" directly governs the part of the transmission network. Certain amounts of energy are supplied and the company "GIKIL", and a small number of photovoltaic power plants with total installed capacity 0,284 MW. The average annual production of electricity in the "Thermal Power Plant Tuzla" in 2014 amounted to 3,696 GWh. Blocks 1 and 2 are permanently put out of service, and in the postwar period a repair and modernisation of Unit 3 (100 MW) and Unit 4 (200 MW) was carried out, the revitalisation of Unit 5 (200 MW), and the revitalisation and power increase of Unit 6 to 230 MW, which has extended the lifetime of the blocks for the next 15 years. The Thermal Power Plant "Tuzla", in addition to the production of electricity for the electric system, produces and delivers thermal energy for district heating of urban areas of Tuzla and Lukavac, steam for the industry, as well as industrial water in the immediate area of the Canton. In the initial stage of the construction is the replacement cycle of cogeneration Unit 7 in the Thermal Power Plant "Tuzla", and the construction of the Thermal Power Plant "Banovići" with a capacity of 350 MW, which will ensure the continuation of production of brown coal mine "Banovići".

Primarily because it was dimensioned to pre-war levels of consumption, the electricity transmission network is used with about 50% compared to its current capacity. One of the major Cantonal problems is the power supply of the City of Tuzla, which currently is conducted through only two nodes: TS Center Tuzla and TPP Tuzla (with 35 kV of power transformer used primarily to supply their own consumption). The distribution of electricity operated by the Branch "Electro Distribution" Tuzla includes the area around the Canton, including the City of Tuzla and all 12 municipalities, and takes place over the voltage levels of 10 kV and 35 kV.

The total number of customers in the Canton at all voltage levels, in 2013 was 180,071, and the total realised spending amounted to 1,082 GWh. The number of customers in the last five years grew at both voltage levels and at the high voltage of 5.5% per year, and at the low 1.12% (household) or 2.32% (other consumption). As the ratio of production of energy and the consumption of customers in this area take 12:1, it is evident that the Canton with its energy resources far exceeds their own needs, and that in the long-term there are sufficient quantities to enter the neighbouring markets. The thing that could perhaps be affected in the coming period follows from the fact that the ratio of electricity produced from renewable and fossil fuel use is 1: 516, respectively, that is in 2013 the share of renewable energy in total electricity production accounted to only 0.2%, which is far from the desired participation (9.5% at national level).

Telecommunication

Telecommunication services in the Canton offer mainly three major operators, "BH Telecom" Ltd., "M: tel" a.d. and the Public Enterprise "Croatian Telecom Ltd. Mostar". In the submitted and collected data for the period 2007-2013, there are evident trends of the continuous decline in the number of fixed lines, while the coverage of the Canton mobile network signal and the number of mobile network users continuously grows. The coverage of the Canton signal mobile network in 2013 amounted to approximately 98.98% (for BH Telecom) and 72% (M: tel). At the same time it is also possible to identify the increase of the number of Internet users, so that it can be said that the development of telecommunications infrastructure monitors customer demands and changes and trends in the market. On the other hand, from publicly available information of the operator can be observed that the level of coverage of the Canton with services of advanced wireless technologies and mobile access to high speed internet (3G, UMTS, HSPA, WCDMA) is relatively small. The exact figures for this type of service is not available, but from the available map coverage is evident that the coverage of the territory of the Canton is well below 90% (the level of coverage at the state level), and that the service is concentrated mainly in the areas around the major urban centers (Tuzla, Lukavac, Banovići, Živinice).

TV and radio broadcasters in the Tuzla Canton

The area of Tuzla Canton is covered by the signal of three public services (BHT, FTV, RTRS), three TV stations in the public domain (Public Radio and Television of the Tuzla Canton, Public Institution RTV Živinice, TV 7) and one private broadcaster of a TV signal via terrestrial broadcasting (TV Slon). A total of nine public and private companies that broadcast the TV signal through cable distribution operates in the Canton. Aside from the public broadcasters that broadcast a radio signal, in the Canton operates a total of 16 local radio stations registered in the territory of municipalities (8 public and 8 private enterprises), and 9 providers of audiovisual media services and radio media services.

Communal infrastructure

As there are no laws on communal economy at the state level, or the Federation, the establishment of communal policy is the responsibility of the cantons. In the Tuzla Canton, this area is regulated by the Law on utility, after which currently operates a total of 16 public utility companies. Utility companies in practice monitor and manage water supply systems and sanitation, but the pricing of water supply and wastewater disposal is in the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities. One of the main causes of hardship and a position of insolvency that almost all the companies mentioned are in, is the existence of diverse approaches to solving various issues in this area, particularly with regard to determining the cost of utilities, and the method of more efficient collection of utilities. This situation threatens the preservation and readiness of infrastructure systems managed by these companies in carrying out activities for which they are established.

Water supply

Although there is no balance of water usage for the whole basin, it is estimated that the current deficit of available water resources for the population and industry of the Tuzla Canton is 700 l/s, and projections of relevant institutions show that by 2025 the deficit will continue, but will be reduced to about 500 l/s. The situation is further exacerbated by the trends of reduction of available water, so that, for example due to the continuous introduction of suspended materials, primarily coal dust (about 160 t/day), projected net capacity of Lake Lukavac of 88 Mm³ decreased to 67.2 Mm³. It also contributes to the lack of technology, and lately also drinking water, but at the same time significantly also leads to a deterioration in water quality. Insufficient development and obsolescence of the existing network of water supply, and insufficient capacity and quality of water sources and groundwater bodies, as a consequence of the fact that the average water consumption in the Canton is around 90 l/capita/day (EU 100-250 l/capita/day, BiH 120 l/capita/day), for which of the existing water resources should draw 547 liters/capita/day, which indicates the really big losses in the entire process of abstraction, treatment and distribution of water. The current price of water (not affected, not supplied) does not stimulate savings (rational usage) water.

Water intake for water supply is made primarily from underground water resources, through the spring, but a part of the water is provided from the accumulation of Lukavac. At the moment there is no single source for cadastral area of the Canton. The average coverage of the population to public water supply in municipalities is quite low and uneven (average of 49.1%, while the general BiH average is 55-60%, and the FBiH 60%), and the losses in the system are on average around 40%, which indicates outdated and non-functional networks. The average rate of collection service delivery of water is about 75%. Considering the length of the constructed water supply network (335 km of primary and secondary network of 1,529 km), in the last six years is evident the trend in the spread and for the secondary network of 6.3% (average 1.05% per year), and for the primary network a total of 11.5% (an average of 1.9% per year). On the other hand, about half of the population (51%) is supplied from the local water supply and individual wells. For most of the local water supply is characteristic that water acts are not obtained, or approval for construction and use, nor did the same decision of the city/municipality entrust the management and use of the legal entity in accordance with the regulations of the Public Utilities Act. Monitoring and control of the quality of drinking water in public water supply is carried out by the operator of water supply and the relevant

institutions, and as far as public fountains and springs in the Canton are considered, there is currently no system of continuous monitoring of drinking water quality. Water supply of business entities is provided in two ways, from the public water supply system and water system built for their own purposes. The abstraction of water for technological processes is conducted principally from Lake Lukavac, where the supply is for larger production facilities. The system of measuring and balancing the water volumes abstracted water catchments in public water supply systems (municipal and local water utilities), as well as the measurement of water consumption for all other types/categories of consumers (industry, etc.) has not been established, so it is not possible to perform an analysis of available water resources and needs, planning and rationalisation of water use. There is a lack of funds for investment in water infrastructure, a lack of planning documents in the area of water supply, for the area of municipalities it leads to the fact that the investment in the expansion and reconstruction of the network is usually implemented ad hoc.

Waste water collection

The collection, drainage and treatment of waste water is characterised by very low coverage of the population (only about 25%), and a small number of plants for waste water treatment. The total length of sewage network is 417 km, and the length of the primary collector is 76 km. In each of the municipalities the construction of sewage systems does not follow the expansion of water supply system, and most of the municipal sewage systems have no obtained water acts or urban and construction documents. In the decentralised settlements, there is no reliable data on local sewage systems, as well as with local water supply, and they are even not entrusted to the management and use of the legal entity in accordance with the regulations of the Public Utilities Act. Installations for the treatment of urban waste water are only in Gradačac, Srebrenik and Živinice, where mechanically or mechanical and biological treatment of waste water is done. The total capacity of these plants is 67,000 population equivalent (PE), as compared to the actual pollution load in the amount of approximately 1,000,000 PE shows that only about 7% of the waste water from the village is treated.

Protection from water

On the whole area of the Canton there are only individual and partial regulation and protection water constructions that cannot provide adequate protection. Evaluations show that the technical part of the system for protection of floods consists of regulated watercourses in the length of around 28 km, and around 7.6 km of constructed river dikes (4.6 km of supporting walls and 2.99 km of embankments). The territory of Modrac Basin Reservoirs accounts for about 60% of Spreča River basin, and this accumulation controls about 60% of water basin and in that way significantly influences the water regime in the basin. In the floodplain of Spreča, upstream of the Modrac accumulation, the most endangered are agricultural areas, as well as Živinice, and earlier floods, as well as the ones from 2014, clearly show that downstream area is significantly endangered, predominantly because watercourses for rivers Jala and Spreča have not been constructed. In addition to Modrac accumulation, in the Canton there are accumulations intended primarily for defense from floods and those are "Hazna" and "Vidara" in Gradačac, but also other artificial accumulations used in similar manner, e.g. "Bistarac" in Lukavac, "Višća I and II" in Živinice, several lakes in Banovići formed after mining works, then a dam on the river Oskova in Mačkovac and a small accumulation on the river Drinjača in Kladanj. Preliminary evaluation of flood risk in the Federation of BiH also showed that flooded areas of the Canton are estimated to 5,500ha. Along the river Tinja, the problem of flooding the area around the river and especially the urban part of Srebrenik is present for a longer period of time. Due to torrential character of all watercourses in the Canton, insufficient number of accumulations that can slow down torrents, and the fact that natural watercourses have a small bandwidth as a result of many natural and anthropogenic factors, for the necessary work of cleaning the riverbeds in the Canton, the estimated value of necessary financial aids ranges from KM 5 to 10 million. Although such a measure does not provide permanent protection from floods, it can significantly decrease the damages. Besides, uncoordinated and incomplete process of demining of parts of riverbeds and certain coastal areas limits the possibility of undertaking any measures, and

forest cutting and transport of wood add to appearance of torrents and the change of water regime in a multiple ways. Devastation of enormous forest areas leads to even larger problem of sudden swelling in the basin, and due to illegal construction on the water property the access to riverbeds is disabled for cleaning/landscaping of coasts.

The supply of heat energy

Modern heating systems in the world and the neighbourhood tend to develop hot network closer to customers, which provides for the reduction of losses in the distribution network and the possibility of larger savings in the delivery of thermal energy. The Tuzla Canton is in a favourable situation compared to other cantons and because the Thermal Power Plant "Tuzla" is in the immediate vicinity of major urban and commercial center. The planned development and upgrading of the electricity generation sector, as well as sufficient reserves of energy (mainly coal), point to the fact that in the foreseeable future there is sufficient potential for expansion of district heating, primarily in parts of consumers such as households and businesses, but the opportunities for agriculture and other economic activities should not be neglected. This will overcome one of the biggest problems in the use of energy and fuel (natural resources), and that a large number of individual furnaces, especially in major urban centers. At Cantonal level there is no single methodology or data collection system of district heating as well as technical infrastructure, and some data own municipalities that have established public companies. The total surface area heated by district heating system in the Canton (town of Tuzla and Lukavac and Gračanica) is 1,792,640 m². The average cost of space heating in the Canton ranges from 1.80 to 3.00 KM/m², and the collection of services ranges from 70-90%. In the future in the energy sector are planned renovation and expansion of the capacity of power plants (primarily Tuzla), as well as expansion of the central heating system of the City of Tuzla and Lukavac, but also the beginning of heating of the municipality of Živinice. Some of the basic development problems in this area are: lack of funds for modernisation of the district heating network (15-20 years old), low level of population coverage provided with district heating, the system of calculating the energy consumption for users (still per surface area and not per energy consumed), and the lack of a system for collecting data on district heating.

The public lighting

The total population coverage of public lighting in the Canton area (except for the municipalities of Banovići and Sapna) is 57%, and the upward trend in recent years is on average 10% per year. As in other areas of infrastructure here is also noticeable uneven level of population coverage within the entire territory of the Canton, so that this percentage ranges from a low of 35% (the municipality of Teočak) to satisfactory 95% (the municipality of Gradačac). The average annual total amount of allocated funds in the construction and maintenance of street lighting in the area of all the municipalities has the trend of continuous decline in recent years, while the average annual amount of appropriations for the operation of public lighting increased, which certainly indicates the need of optimizing the observed network, primarily in the direction of reducing the cost of energy consumed.

Assets owned by the Tuzla Canton

The Office for General Affairs of the Cantonal Authority keeps the Register of Property of the Tuzla Canton, as a kind of additional records of immovable property which is registered in the land register as a property of the Canton, as well as assets listed in records and other additional records as potential assets of the Canton, but which is not yet introduced in the land register. According to this Registry, the Land Registry has registered only 10 properties, mostly offices and buildings with the land, and they are located in the City of Tuzla and the municipality of Banovići. These assets are mainly used for accommodation and work of the Cantonal authorities and public institutions. As for the other assets listed in the accounting records as cantonal assets, it is not yet registered in the land registry, and those are locations that mainly serve for accommodation and work of cantonal authorities and other institutions, or by the decisions of the competent authority were given the temporary use of other, first of all municipal bodies and institutions. There is a total of 8 of such

properties. In the context of unregistered property also 57 residential units are kept. The existing assets of the Tuzla Canton now by number, surface and status, has the potential to acquire a particularly significant level of income that would significantly affect the revenue that would contribute to the development of Canton. The only piece of property that has such potential is a part of immovable property, which would provide for the operation and business of Tuzla International Airport.

The state of administrative services and human resources in the Cantonal administration

The number of administrative and law and other procedures has been growing steadily. Their number in 2013 was 147,972, of which 68.41% (101,225) are resolved. The number of transferred administrative procedures from 2013 to the following year amounted to 5,908. The reason for the insufficient level of solved procedures lies in the fact that the Office for General Affairs of the cantonal authorities (who recorded the highest turnover of items) for "a number of solved cases" takes data only on cases where there is evidence that they are discharged and archived. The real condition of solved cases is not known because the Cantonal ministries and administrative authorities do not deliver immediately all completed cases to be archived in the central archive. The study on rates of satisfaction of users of administrative services has not been done.

The legislative power is exercised by the Parliament of Tuzla Canton. The Parliament of the Canton confirms the appointment and dismissal of the Government of Tuzla Canton. The Government has 13 members, consisting of the Prime Minister and 12 ministers. Cantonal authorities, administrative organisations and other cantonal authorities make the 12 ministries, 3 administration (of which two solo), 5 administrative organisations (of which three solo), 4 offices, 1 special body (Cantonal Attorney's Office), 1 specialized organisations (the Cantonal Privatisation Agency) and one regulatory body (the Commission for Concessions). In these organs in the mid-2014 there were employed 2,323 workers, including authorised officials. The largest number of workers is employed in the Ministry of Interior, which employs 78.77% of the total number of workers employed in the cantonal ministries and administrative bodies. Overall staff in the cantonal ministries and administrative bodies is 89.42%. When it comes to gender equality in employment, the situation is somewhat different and may be characterised as unfavourable, since only 26.03% of employees are women. If we exclude police officers, then the structure of employees receives more favourable gender balance, where the percentage of employed women is 44.5%.

1.1.9. The state of the environment

Water, forest resources, land and mineral wealth make the Tuzla Canton relatively rich in natural resources, which are also the comparative advantages of the Canton in relation to the environment. In addition to the significant share of agricultural land, additional advantages lie in the resources used in a series of energy-raw material industries, coal production and thermal energy, chemical industry, plastics and building materials, as well as the natural beauty that is insufficiently used for tourist purposes. In addition, this area also has a significant potential that lie in unconventional sources (geothermal and solar energy, wind energy, etc.), which is also under-used, and can be one of the pillars of economic development in the future.

Air

The most significant pressure on air quality in the Canton is due to emissions from the energy sector, businesses, the heating of residential, office and public space, as well as emissions from traffic, from landfills and emissions from agricultural activities. In addition, the air quality is influenced by other factors such as unsuitable terrain configuration and location of major pollutants, poor road infrastructure and air-meteorological conditions (wind, temperature inversion, etc.).

The energy sector is one of the most important carriers of economic activity and greatly influences the quality of air in the Canton, primarily due to the type and quality of fuel, and still insufficiently effective system for limiting emissions into the air. The investments in the past few years achieved significant technological, environmental and economic effects but emissions have not yet been reduced to the level of European standards. Strong pressures on the quality of air from *the industry* come primarily from the basic industries (manufacturing soda, coke, cement, production of salt water and chlorine, etc.), where the trend of increasing the number of such facilities can be seen. At excessive pressure on the air quality in this sector, in addition to the above mentioned factors are the use of obsolete technology, inadequate installation site (often very close or even in the settlements), and lack of funding for environmentally friendly technologies. On the other hand, what can be recognised as a positive trend is a continuous increase of the number of plants and factories, which have already obtained or are in the process of obtaining environmental permits, which indicates that the emissions are to be brought in regulations defined borders.

Furthermore, high concentrations of pollutants in the air that are significantly increasing in the period of the heating season, show that *the building sector* is one of the major air pollutants, primarily due to the construction characteristics of outdated and energy inefficient buildings, and because of these same ways of heating facilities and types of energy (coal). The relatively low rate of population coverage network of district heating results in a large number of individual furnaces, with insufficient thermal insulation of buildings contributes to the low level of efficiency in the use of thermal energy. The increased pressure on air quality comes from the transport sector, which is mainly due to the sharp increase in the number of vehicles in traffic, the condition of transport infrastructure, the age of the vehicle fleet and inadequate vehicle maintenance. Incurred liability for the increase in greenhouse gas emissions also contribute to *landfill waste* where the quantity of gas depends on the composition and age of waste.

Areas where the air quality is most vulnerable are certainly larger economic and urban centers, Tuzla, Lukavac and Živinice. The competent ministry monitors the air quality, but as the amount of measurement equipment is insufficient (5 stationary and one mobile station), the quality parameters are monitored in only one small part of the Canton (the City of Tuzla, about 11% of the territory). In order to influence faster and more effective impact on improving air quality in the future, it is necessary to extend the existing monitoring of the air quality to other pollutants as well, and to commit the industry to a consistent application of existing laws which oblige them to regular monitoring and reporting of emissions.

Water resources

With a length of 147.3 km and a catchment area of 1,932 km², Spreča is the largest tributary of the river Bosna, and a river basin of Spreča is the most important water resource in the Canton (includes 8 municipalities). In only Modrac accumulation, which is a part of Spreča's river basin, in 110 settlements live about 130,000 people (directly by the accumulation around 25,000 inhabitants). In addition to the aforementioned basin, in the Canton of significant water resources there is a river basin of Tinja belonging to the immediate Sava River basin, as well as a river basin of Drinjača belonging to a sub-basin of the Drina River, and in the territory of the Canton stretches in the municipality Kladanj.

Speaking of the quality of water, the situation in the Canton is generally speaking unsatisfactory, and a heavy chemical and microbiological contamination of Spreča, its confluents and the accumulation of Modrac as one of the largest BH accumulations, is confirmed by the analysis of the relevant agencies. Decades of aggressive industrialisation and neglect seriously degraded variety of flora and fauna of the river and its coast. One important aspect of the current state is the current organisation of BH water management, where the key problem is that the system of unique river basin

management has not been established yet, the Spreča river included. With these aspects, lately significance gained problems related to water protection (floods), that more often with enormous material damages, directly endanger both human lives and limit economic development. In that segment, a passive approach dominates characterised mostly by construction of objects for protection, while significantly less attention is paid to active measures, e.g. drainage control, regulation, slowing watercourses or reduction of a catchment runoff. Inadequate wastewater treatment in the Canton is also recognised as one of the largest environmental problems. Complete and unified data on monitoring of biological and chemical characteristics of water quality do not exist, or the system of their monitoring, but, according to the current distribution of responsibilities, federal institutions monitor the process. The number of monitoring locations is only 20 which is still insufficient, both from the aspect of coverage of watercourses in the Canton and from the aspect of parameters that are followed. Based on the current monitoring, it is concluded that all the watercourses are in far worse condition in relation to legally proposed quality and because of that in almost all quality indicators correspond to III-IV category/class of water, and occasionally could be categorised as watercourses "without class". The Modrac accumulation, especially in shallow areas, does not even meet II category of water quality. Spreča, unfortunately, became an open collector for all waste water from 13 municipalities of the basin, but what is most worrying is the fact that the current amount of water in river basins may accept only a minor part of the total pollution daily entries (total capacity of rivers in the Spreča river basin compared to the balance of pollution load is about 7%).

In addition to the energy sector and the economy, other major sources of water pollution are agricultural activities, cultivation and harvesting, as well as rural areas without sewage systems. On the other hand, the poor quality of the water used by farmers to irrigate crops, so that it limits both themselves and processors, making it impossible for them to deal with the production of organic food, as well as all profitable economic activity. Unfortunately, a very small number of farmers know and apply the standards of type Global GAP, HACCP, etc., so excessive and unnecessary intake of substances that pollute the soil, and therefore water, is obvious. Besides the already mentioned pressures and problems related to the water sector, it is necessary to pay attention to the problem of solid waste disposal, as well as the "pollution" of waterways with mines that are still present on the territory of the Canton. Also, attention should be paid to the many other factors that affect water quality, such as transport, forest management, or the lack of planning and implementing measures to reduce water pollution.

The use, protection and management of land

Due to the natural characteristics, as well as inadequate use and management of land, the Canton is faced with the physical loss of land, about 20,000 ha (7% of the territory), and the destruction of soil structure and reduction of the possibility of using the land for the development needs of the economy or for improving the quality of life of the population. The highest terrain and environmental degradation are caused by exploitation of primary energy, particularly surface mining of coal, slag and ash dumps, as well as the construction of water accumulations. According to data collected during the preparation of the Spatial plan for the Tuzla Canton, it is evident that the degree of loss of soil ranges from 0.4% (Srebrenik) to 20% (Teočak), but in absolute terms of the surface, in the Canton leading municipalities are Lukavac, Banovići and Gradačac. As in the Canton, still, there is no functioning system for monitoring the potential loss of land, more precise data are available only for the loss of land related to the work of surface mines, and they amounted to 1.25% of the territory of the Canton. Losses of land in this way are considered to be temporary, indicating that the recultivation of the land that can re-organize in agricultural, forestry and manufacturing production. As for the "wear area" (the ratio of the surface area of the construction which are used or planned for construction and the entire area of the municipality), it shows that this parameter is essential for the further development of the Canton ranging from 9.29% (municipality Srebrenik) to 22.68% (municipalities Lukavac), and it is estimated that the average level of the Canton is 14.82%, which

again clearly indicates where in the future planning period can be expected pressures that may limit mentioned development⁴. The current land degradation is significantly reflected in the existence of a landslide. In the Canton area after the recent natural disasters were registered over 5,500 landslides and rockslides, of which only in Tuzla over 1,900. In municipalities with a larger number of landslides, the urban and economic structure is threatened, and landslides had considerable financial consequences and even loss of life.

As the biggest causes of soil contamination were identified inadequately disposed waste from industry and households, waste water from septic tanks, overflows and direct spills into the soil, the existence of minefields, inappropriate and uncontrolled use of chemicals in farming. Looking at the total balance of land in the Canton, due to the lack of data it is impossible to give a relevant assessment of soil contamination, but it is certain that this area represents a risky area, primarily due to the high concentration of industry, and as for example the acidification and contamination of soils, it can be indirectly concluded that inadequate agricultural practices, polluted streams and air pollution contribute to increased soil acidity and occasional measurements and soil analysis carried out in recent years generally show that the average pollution of the soil under crops and pastures is with around 1.1 kg/ha/year phosphorus, and with 10.2 kg nitrogen/ha/year, but there are no recorded excessive pollution with heavy metals.

The protection and management of forests

The Public Enterprise Forests of the Tuzla Canton Ltd. Kladanj manages with forest resources, and forest areas are spatially divided between 4 forest management areas (FMA) which have forest management plans with different validity periods - from 2015 (FMA Vlaseničko) to 2023 (FMA Konjuh). Dominant tree species are deciduous species, and timber reserves are the largest in the FMA Konjuh (40.23% of the total wood stocks). As this area is largely a protected area, in the next planning period will be necessary to pay special attention to controlling and limiting the occurrence of illegal logging. In addition, the existing Law on Forests stipulates the establishment of security services within the Cantonal Administration Forestry, but it still was not done, so the Tuzla Canton is the only canton in the Federation of BiH where the security service is established within the framework of forest users. Furthermore, although there is a legal obligation, the lack of the Forestry Development Programme has resulted in unplanned and unsustainable forest management, so it is necessary to urgently begin the adoption and implementation of the Programme of Forestry Development in the Tuzla Canton.

The presence of minefields in the Canton poses a constant threat, according to the records of BH MAC, mined areas in all categories of state forests amounted to 10,071.14 ha or 14% of the total area of forest land, which is a significant problem in the overall forest management. According to the relevant ministry, it has been disturbed normal state of health of forests, and some of the main causes of forest health disorders are dry year with extremely high temperatures and fires. Looking at the current state of the forest, it is evident that considerable attention in the coming period should be paid to the consistent implementation of the general measures of protection (from illegal logging, fires, impacts of climate change, insects and animals, pathogens, and a suite of other factors - abiotic, anthropogenic, etc.).

Waste management

Following the principles of regional approach to waste management in BiH, the Cantonal Plan of waste management has been adopted in the Canton, and it is based on the establishment of integral concept of waste management. According to the available data, in 2013, the average production of communal waste was 323 kg/apartment/year, which is slightly below the BiH average (340

4 The Tuzla Canton Spatial Plan for the period of 2005-2025

kg/apartment/year). In total values, annual quantity of produced communal waste (57%) indicates to the need for improvement of utility companies capacities, but also the need for improvement of overall system of communal waste collection, as well as the need to change awareness and habits of inhabitants and legal subjects. The service of waste collection in the Tuzla Canton are organised at the level of municipality and according to the available data, a total of 15 utility companies (13 public and 2 private) deals with collection and transportation of waste. Machines for collection and disposal of waste are mostly outdated and with limited performance abilities, and in majority of municipalities waste is collected once per week. Enormous communal waste is not collected and transported in an organised way in almost half of the municipalities in the Canton, and in majority of municipalities the collection of communal waste is not organised and selected (only 17% is sorted). According to the data available for 12 municipalities, the percentage of coverage of inhabitants with organised transportation of communal waste grew from 31% to 53% during the period of 2007-2013, that is from 61% to 80% (legal subjects) and grew at an average rate of 2.7% annually. The disposal of waste in the Canton is based on the disposal of waste in municipal landfills, and they are mostly open type and most often do not meet the requirements of sanitary landfills, or are properly prepared for the purpose (except for "Desetine" landfill in Tuzla). Although a significant amount of money was spent and project documentation was developed for the establishment of regional landfill in Lukavac, its construction never happened, primarily because of the opposition of local residents who live or are near the planned site.

The level of development and the structure of the economy resulted in significant amounts of *industrial waste* in the Canton. Non-hazardous industrial waste is mostly produced by the work of the highest plants and facilities and there is also hazardous industrial waste, and although there are no reliable data, its annual quantities are estimated at about 1,600 t⁵. Disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous industrial waste is, therefore, emerging as a priority in the future development of the Canton. In respect of waste generated *from agricultural and livestock activities*, the estimated annual amount of waste from agriculture (crop production) and forestry ranges from 29,533 to 29,611 t/year.⁶ In addition, livestock production the largest amount of waste is generated in the form of manure, or but also significant quantities are generated from breeding chickens. As for the dead animals, estimates are that the quantity of this waste is about 1,411 t/year, and at the same time generates and 98.5 t/year of slaughterhouse waste. Large quantities of such waste not only necessitate its removal, but also the development of methods for using such waste as raw material. As for the other categories of waste, hazardous and non-hazardous *medical waste* is submitted to the management of legal entities authorised for this type of work.

Natural heritage

Although before the last war there were several, in the Canton today there is only one protected area and it is a part of the area of the mountain Konjuh, a special tourist value also represented by specific areas such as areas of Majevisa, Ilinčica, Soko grad, Stari grad Srebrenik and others. The Protected landscape Konjuh recognised rare plant species some of which are on the Red List of endangered wild species and subspecies of plants, animals and fungi. According to the classification of protected areas, in the category of protected and for conservation of natural feature of important landscapes would still include about 25 sites in the Canton area, and about 15 landscape and park areas (mostly urban parks and natural areas).

The relevant ministry in their databases do not have data on green areas as there is no legal obligation for their mapping, and from the available data it can be estimated that only surfaces of recreational areas amounted to 479.45 ha. In most municipalities, utility companies, in addition to

5 The Federal Office for Statistics; 2012

6 The Federal Office for Statistics, "The Tuzla Canton – the quantity of waste", Memo No. 03-32.9-1104/14.

their basic function, are responsible for the maintenance of green areas, while citizens are required by law to hold their private properties.

Ecosystems and biodiversity

Generally, for the area of Tuzla Canton can be said that although there is no system of monitoring and there is no enough relevant and accurate information on the state of biodiversity, based on research conducted in the framework of the development of the Strategy and Action Plan for the protection of biodiversity BiH, it can be concluded that this area is rich in this sense. Flora, fauna and fungi of the Canton are one of the most diverse in Europe, a high level of endemic and relict gives it a character at the level of global biodiversity. Unfortunately, in this area are noted the trends of biodiversity loss and geological diversity at all levels. These issues should be added to the excessive and indiscriminate cutting of valuable economic forest, quarries, conversion of watercourses in hydro power plants, excessive hunting and fishing, cross-border pollution of the atmosphere, increasing the number of invasive species of plants and animals, and problems related to the transport of genetically modified organisms and genetically modified food. The Tuzla Canton territory inhabited valuable species of mammals, birds, insects, reptiles and fish. The richness of species diversity is further remarkable for the presence of endangered, protected and endemic species, especially in mountain and canyon areas of the Tuzla Canton and in the underworld. In order to protect such diversity the list of endangered, protected and endemic species of Tuzla Canton is made. In order to achieve development and ensure the well-being of the citizens living in the Tuzla Canton is necessary and effective long-term protection of nature in accordance with international regulations, and according to the forms that will be conducted by local needs, taking into account all the specifics of the structure of biological and geomorphological diversity.

Energy efficiency and renewable energy

The energy sector is one of sectors with largest influence on environment, both in the sense of natural resources usage and in the sense of increased level of degradation of environment. The main energy source in the Tuzla canton are coal, wood and in smaller amounts hydroenergy, as well as oil that is imported, while gas is not used. The usage of other sources of energy, especially electricity, such as oil, gas, wind energy, solar energy, biomass, have been so far poorly represented. The share of renewable sources of energy on the total energy production is negligible (about 0.2%). Except for small hydro plants in Modrac and Snježnica accumulations, since 2012 in Kalesija started to work the first solar plant in BiH with the strenght of 0.13 MW, and the current total installed capacity of solar plants in the Canton is around 0.285MW. There is still no creation of the balance of energy needs as one of primary tools for the management of energy usage at the Cantonal level, although it would enable more precise evaluations of the needs of users for electricity, oil products and solid fuels (expressed based on previous indicators and trends in energy consumption). The creation of such a document would at the same time also contribute to planning and managing of environment. *Commercial subjects* will have to pay significant efforts to a change os behaviour and management of business, which will demand intense involvement in intorduction of the energy management system according to the standards of the field, as well as involvement of trained energy managers. Beside the mentioned sectors, recent sturdies sow that the building sector accounted for 57% in the total energy consumption (less than 40% in the EU)., which indicates the existance of large number of energy inefficient objects, and the consequence of which is a significant share of energy costs in overall budgets at all levels of authority (public objects), industry and population. In addition to that, significant measures for optimisation of energy usage can be taken on the field of provision of public services that local authorities are responsible for, such as public transport and public lightning, and attention should be paid also to companies that belong to a group of important users, and which almost never apply measures of rationalisation in consumption.

Some of the positive examples are still happening in the Canton area, but here we must mention the preparation and the start of implementation of measures SEAP (Sustainable Energy Action Plan

development), made for the City of Tuzla and the Municipality of Gračanica, and the initiative to establish an information system for energy management (EMIS) in the Tuzla Canton. To actively promote energy efficiency, renewable energy and sustainable energy management in public buildings and municipal systems, 12 mayors of municipalities and the City of Tuzla, and the Prime Minister on behalf of the Tuzla Canton, have signed the Energy Charter, pledging to promote sustainable energy future in their municipalities and the entire Canton. At the same time, Policy Statements on energy efficiency were also made, and one of their goals is to introduce energy management. The results of these and other initiatives, as well as previous studies and surveys, show that the principles and measures of energy efficiency is extremely reasonably implemented in all the above-mentioned sectors.

The impact of the environment on human health

Air pollution is increasingly seen as a significant risk to public health. Monitoring of the air quality is the responsibility of the relevant ministry. Information on the individual parameters of air quality for the part of canton are followed and developed on a daily basis, but also annually. The most significant pressures on air quality are result from combustion of fossil fuels (primarily coal) which increases the eye, skin and lungs damage. Due to the connection of air pollution and lung cancer International Agency for Cancer Research listed air pollution in the group 1 in the Register of Cancerogens. There are no exact data on environment influence on public health in the Canton because there is no organised system of monitoring of environment pollution by all segments, therefore, influence of individual segments can be only indirectly evaluated based on single research conducted by health or other institution, that is by other subjects or individuals. The research conducted by health institutions of the Federation of BiH show that the largest public health problems are incomplete surveillance over water supply object (especially local aquaducts), inadequate water and food control, inadequate monitoring of air quality and inadequate waste disposal, especially dangerous waste. As aforementioned, hygienic and sanitary state of water objects and the system of public health control of drinking water have a lot to improve, primarily because the registered health services follow only certain parameters on water quality (physical and chemical and microbiological), and, therefor, adequate opinion on its overall quality and influence on public health cannot be given.

1.2. The review of internal and external factors

The first synthesis of the results and conclusions of the socio-economic analysis is presented by SWOT analysis and subsequent matrix. SWOT analysis differentiates strengths and weaknesses of the internal factors, i.e. those elements that are influenced by the cantonal actors, while opportunities and threats are external elements that come from the environment, to which cantonal actors adapt.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Canton is rich with ores and minerals (coal, rock salt, quartz sand, etc); • A favourable geostrategic position of the Tuzla Canton (closeness to the EU borders and connection to the river port Brčko, International Airport Tuzla, a border with the Republic of Serbia, and the access to transport corridors towards the Central Europe, Turkey and the Middle East); • Production in the following sectors: mining and quarrying, the processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficiently researched and known exploitative reserves of mineral resources; • Leaving the village and settling in urban zones; • Expressed interest of the youth and educated to leave the Canton and the State; • Inefficient agricultural production to the fragmentation of agricultural farms and unsettled proeprty rights; • The fall in total revenues from the

<p>industry, production and distribution of electricity, construction, and transport and storage exceeds the needs of the Canton and provides export of goods (LQ>1);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant number of companies in the processing industry; • A significant number of employees in companies with a high share in the processing industry; • Cost-competitive workforce; • The existence of qualified professionals in education, health and public services; • The existence of the University of Tuzla and the American University in BiH with headquarters in Tuzla; • The diversity of secondary and higher education; • The development of health infrastructure (satisfying number of Health Centers and local ambulances, University-Clinical Center, General Hospital Gračanica, Heart Center BiH, pharmaceutical companies, etc); • The existence of trained and professional health workers and family medicine teams; • Informatisation of the health system in the Tuzla Canton; • The introduction of private health practice in the health system; • The existence of centers for social care in the City of Tuzla and all the municipalities in the Tuzla Canton; • The existence of social institutions with specialised programmes of psycho-social services (reception center “Duje” Dobojski Istok, Tuzla Retirement Home, the Home for children without parents, Krops Smoluća, disciplinary center for juveniles, the SOS children's village, etc.); • A significant number of sports organisations and clubs; • The existence of a significant number of cultural centers and libraries in the Tuzla Canton; • The established headquarters of civil protection in all the municipalities and at the Cantonal level; • The staffing of the police force • The development, diversity and ability of the NGO sector to apply to international projects; 	<p>sale of companies from the Tuzla Canton;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insolvency of the Tuzla Canton Budget with accumulated liabilities of more than 40% of the average of the Tuzla Canton Budget; • The Tuzla Canton Budget continuously achieves less revenues and receipts than they had been annually planned; • Continuous deficit of the Tuzla Canton Budget; • The high share of “the black market” labour; • Disturbing trend increase in the unemployed with higher education; • Insufficient investments in the construction of the Tuzla University Campus and the restoration/renovation of the existing educational infrastructure at all levels of education; • Insufficient number of scientific and research centers and education centers for acquisition of practical skills in accordance with the labour market needs; • Outdated existing and lack of modern medical diagnostic equipment; • Outdated object of health protection and insufficient investments in health infrastructure; • Drain of medical and other professionals from the Canton; • The lack of funds in the Tuzla Canton Budget for payment of all benefits and assistance prescribed by law; • The number of pensioners compared to the number of employees in the Tuzla Canton surpasses the FBiH average; • The increase of pensioners and older persons in the state of social need; • The decrease of funds in the Tuzla Canton Budget for sports and culture; • The lack of sports fields and objects (in-doors swimming pools, modern stadiums, sports halls, etc.) and underdeveloped sports infrastructure in comparison to European standards; • The low level of trained and technically equipped subject for protection and rescue, as well as fire protection; • A large number of untreated
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of a number of civil society organisations (NGO); • The existence of electronic register of administrative procedures at the level of the Tuzla Canton; • Satisfying qualification of employees in the Cantonal ministries and administrative bodies compared to the qualification of employees in the FBiH and the EU; • The existence and developmental potentials of International Airport Tuzla that is governed by the Tuzla Canton; • The Tuzla Canton's energy capacities surpasses the needs of the Canton for electricity; • The established market and presence of companies in the waste collection sector; • The existence of qualified and organisational base for planning and application of energy efficiency measures (projects, analyses, studies, certification), primarily in public lightning and building sectors; 	<p>landslides in the Tuzla Canton;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of modern technical equipment used by the police force; • The amount of funds allocated for co-financing Int. Community projects is insufficient; • The reduction of the Budget funds for civil society organisation; • Underdeveloped the Tuzla Canton management function; • The existence of certain overlap of jurisdiction between ministries; • The level of development and the structure of road and railway infrastructure do not allow a higher degree of integration of transport infrastructure of the Tuzla Canton with other systems within BiH and the environment (the state and structure of the railway network unadjusted for modern trains, roads of higher rank); • Inadequate strategic and planned documents in public infrastructure sectors; • Insufficient capacities and absence of functional system for quality monitoring (contamination) of water, air, land; • The absence of a register of pollutions (water, air, land);
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p>	<p>THREATS</p>
<p>Ñ The processes of integration into the EU and other international institutions and groupings (CEFTA, NATO, WTO, etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase of the number of programmes, projects and activities aimed at strengthening the role of women in society (employment, education, politics, etc.); • The existence of EU funds and international development agencies and institutions; • The construction of power plants (Block 7 of the TPP Tuzla, TPP Banovići); • Self-employment and employment through the development of all forms of enterprise (commercial, social, woman, youth); • The initiative for the primary education at the local level and higher education at the federal level; • Computerization of the health system in the Tuzla Canton; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure to natural disasters (floods, landslides, drought, etc.); • The slow recovery from the economic crisis; • The slowness in the process of integration of BiH into the EU and other international institutions and groupings; • The projection of a drop in revenues in the Budget Tuzla Canton for the next three years; • The unfavorable business image of BiH due to the extreme corruption and crime; • The legal uncertainty for businesses; • Overproduction of staff in BiH despite the large number of unemployed persons with the same qualifications; • The impossibility of monitoring the quality of education in private schools and universities;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of private medical practice in the health care system; • The possibility of public-private partnerships; • The possibility of opening shelters for care of the elderly; • A new cycle of funding NGO projects from the IPA 2 that is realised at the same period as the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy; • The existence of a Federal strategy and action plans aimed at social development and social inclusion; • The development of state administration carried out by UNDP BiH; • Programmes of professional training of employees of public administration carried out by the Directorate for European Integration and Civil Service Agency of FBiH; • The establishment of air cargo transport and finding strategic partners; • Reforms in the energy sector and liberalization of the market of electricity supply; • International commitments and domestic legislation for the introduction and implementation of standards in the field of use and protection of natural resources (conventions, bilateral agreements, etc.); • The introduction of a system of primary selection of waste; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poor economic situation and low income of the population; • The disincentive legal framework for the development of sport and culture at the federal level; • The presence of organised crime in BiH; • Unstable political situation in BiH and the Canton; • Ineffective communication of higher levels of government with the Canton in terms of social development; • The Tuzla Canton remained outside the main road corridors; • The low level of investment in the maintenance and development of infrastructure and railways in general; • Failure to meet international commitments and deadlines in the field of environmental protection; • There are no plans for water management at the level of the Canton/sub-basin;
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1.3. Strategic focus

The success of the Tuzla Canton will be measured with the ability to overcome the weaknesses and threats of faster growth, but also to seize the development potentials that undoubtedly exist. In this regard, the following strategic and long-term commitment of the Tuzla Canton, or **strategic foci** have been proposed:

1. **Updated and highly developed economy of the Tuzla Canton will be based on key potential growth which is reflected in the wealth of natural resources, labour force competitiveness and tradition of industrial production and high quality traffic connections with developed markets.**

All analyses show that in the Tuzla Canton there are key elements necessary for growth and development, namely: the wealth of natural resources, cost-competitive and skilled workforce, inexpensive source of energy and traditions, especially the manufacturing industry. However, without major investment or a large number of relatively small investments in the Tuzla Canton, one cannot expect a significant improvement in the poor state of the economy and society. Activities and very strong involvement of all structures in the Tuzla Canton in the future must be focused on creating conditions for development and attracting investments. The process of transition and restructuring of economy in the Tuzla Canton is still not completed and there is enough space for foreign and

domestic investors to gain interest in business ventures in the Canton. In order to realise its investment potential and in order to attract investors, it is essential to strengthen institutions to attract investment, financially and administratively encourage investors to develop a sufficient number of industrial and commercial zones and technology parks and business incubators in the area around the Tuzla Canton. This segment is very important because in the Canton area for many years operate entities from the manufacturing industry as a result of the process of transition and restructuring of the economy of the Tuzla Canton. A significant investment activity is present in the areas of wood and metal processing industries, agricultural production and food industry, chemical industry and the plastics industry and tools. Businesses in these sectors employ the largest number of skilled labour, which has enough potential and a sign of domestic and foreign investors that their investments are directed towards the Tuzla Canton. In addition, a significant portion of businesses is export-oriented.

Furthermore, a significant impact on the economic development of the Tuzla Canton has good transport links with markets that have the potential to absorb the products and services resulting from the Canton. Activities in the future are aimed at modernising and improving transport networks and connections of the Tuzla Canton with the EU markets, Central and Eastern Europe, Turkey and the Middle East. Here is primarily thought of started projects in road and air traffic, which are not yet at the stage of construction but which will certainly contribute to the positive business trend in the Tuzla Canton.

Finally, this strategic focus and activities that will result from it should contribute significantly to the resolution of the most important and the most pressing problem in the Tuzla Canton, i.e. the problem of unemployment.

2. To provide a quality human resource development through reform and improvement of education in the development of the labour market, the increase of employment and retention of young people in the area of the Tuzla Canton.

The high-quality human resource development will be provided through the reform of formal and informal education systems, optimising the teaching process and the promotion and value of informal education. It is also necessary to take advantage of the availability of development funds and the existence of two universities in the Tuzla Canton and the construction of the University Campus to improve the system of higher education.

For the development of the labour market and the increase of employment it is necessary to clearly define which professions are scarce and to determine trends of future demand for certain professions (particularly in the area of application and the development of new information and communication technologies), and build a system so that human resources at the Tuzla Canton are directed to educational institutions providing education for these occupations in short supply. The implementation of the programme for young people, investing in scientific research centers and equipping of existing classrooms and workshops for practical training, the establishment of training centers for practical training, to enable the acquisition of practical skills that will be in line with the needs of the labour market and contribute to the development of lifelong learning system. To develop long-term programmes that will stimulate young people to stay and establish families.

3. To improve the quality of life and raise the level of social security of citizens by improving social infrastructure, by strengthening institutional capacity and with the establishment of a more efficient delivery of public services.

Improving the quality of life and level of social security will be ensured by improving the social infrastructure which entails investment in the purchase of modern medical diagnostic equipment, renovation and reconstruction of health and social care, reconstruction of existing and construction of new sports infrastructure. In the context of raising the level of social and material security it is necessary to take advantage of funding opportunities from the development funds (mainly from the EU IPA2 programme schedule) and reduce to a minimum the vulnerability of the population and economic entities with floods, landslides and mines.

Strengthening the institutional capacity in order to improve quality of life and social security involves personnel and material strengthening of the social welfare centers, the increase of the level of training and technical equipment of the subjects of protection and rescue, fire protection and police forces. Given that the age structure of employees in the cantonal authorities is unfavourable, it is necessary to develop programmes that will stimulate future employment of young workers and, thus, strengthen the institutional capacities of these entities. It is also necessary to take advantage of the possibilities offered by programmes of professional training of employees of public administration and, thus, further strengthen the institutional capacity of cantonal administrative bodies, especially in the field of development and preparation of projects financed from the EU funds.

Improving the quality of life will be further achieved through the establishment of more efficient delivery of public services through reform, computerisation and optimisation of civil protection, police forces and health systems. It is also necessary to create a social map of the population of the Tuzla Canton that will serve as a basis for planning a more efficient system of social protection.

4. The construction of new and modernisation of the existing public infrastructure, primarily in the water and energy sectors, in order to satisfy the needs of inhabitants and industry, and add to the environment protection.

The construction of new and modernisation of existing public infrastructure must be accompanied by the growing needs of the population and economy of the larger scope of services that are currently in use, but also to meet new requirements that arise as a result of climate change and changes in the economic environment. This is primarily related to the sectors of water and energy, without neglecting other segments or infrastructure. Recent floods and landslides have emphasized the need to establish a functioning infrastructure for the protection of water, which will be able to prevent the emergence of new damage to the population and economy. In relation to the amount of available drinking water, projections show that the current existing problem of deficit will exist in the future, which largely contributes to significant losses in the outdated water supply networks, irrational organization of operators of water supply and all the poor quality of available water supplies. The rationalisation of the management of water supply infrastructure, protection of existing water sources, rehabilitation and revitalisation of Lake Modrac as a significant resource of industrial and drinking water, and further research in order to secure new water resources should be the focus of future action. Moreover, as currently only about half of the population is covered by the organized system of water supply, it is essential to expand the existing networks and functionally link local water supply to existing systems. In the area of wastewater collection efforts should be aimed at increasing water supply coverage of the population (currently only about half of the population), and the establishment of a functioning infrastructure for the collection, drainage and treatment of industrial and municipal wastewater.

Considering the fact that one of the pillars of the development of the Canton is the energy sector, the backbone of action in this area in the coming period should be the optimisation of energy usage at the more intensive use of renewable energy sources and that consistent application of the principles of energy efficiency. Besides, the infrastructure needs to be modernised and adapted to the

announced liberalisation of the electricity market, as well as the transition of the transmission and distribution networks to new voltage levels. In order to reduce the share of individual combustion chambers and, thus, contribute to sustainable use of natural resources and reduce environmental pollution, it is necessary to increase the coverage of the population with the organised system of heat energy supply, but also to provide more uniform coverage of the territory of the Canton with the district heating systems.

5. The establishment of a functional system of environmental protection which would ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, monitoring and improvement of the environment and improving the quality of life of citizens.

The current system and practice of environmental protection in the Canton area is characterised by continuous degradation of the quality of key environmental parameters, increasing the negative impact on the health of the population, the increasing restrictions on access to natural resources (drinking water, land and forests), and all the extensive damage caused by climate change. In this sense, it is necessary to improve the functionality of the system of environmental protection, mainly through the completion of the planning process in this area, establishing a system of continuous monitoring of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, improvement of infrastructure and organisation of waste management, and ensuring consistent implementation of regulations in this area. In addition, the obvious competitive advantage of the Canton, such as leadership positions in the Federation in the field of energy efficiency and the Canton's position as a reference center of non-governmental organizations dealing with environmental protection, should be used to contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for more intensive application of standards and modern technologies, and, thus, in that way to fulfill international obligations of BiH.

1.4. The vision of development

The vision of development of strategy is an effort, the long-term intent, course of action and desirable future state of the Tuzla Canton. The basis of the vision of development of the Tuzla Canton represents the vision of the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy 2008-2013. This ensures the continuity of the desired image of the future of the Tuzla Canton while updating and appreciation of current relationships and changes in the environment.

In this sense, the vision of development of the Tuzla Canton is presented as:

The Tuzla Canton – open, economically attractive and socially dynamic European region, which in a recognisable manner ensures the link of industrial tradition, sustainable development and quality of life for its citizens and people who live, work and invest in it.

1.5. Strategic objectives

The strategic objective is the highest level that affects the overall direction of community development and a clear direction of travel in the long term. The strategic platform of the development of the Tuzla Canton is based on five strategic objectives, ensuring synergies between economic and social development and environmental protection and infrastructure development.

Based on the assumptions of development defined by the first strategic focus, that is by the fact that it is necessary to use the wealth of natural resources, a competitive workforce and tradition of industrial production in order to ensure the economic development of the Tuzla Canton, **the strategic objective 1** is formulated, and which reads:

To ensure stability and prosperity of development of the Tuzla Canton industry.

Indicators for monitoring progress and indicators by which the impact of the strategic objective will be recorded are:

- GDP per capita;
- The number of companies per 1,000 residents;
- The number of employed.

Creating conditions for the development of human resources through improvement of education, increase of employment and preservation of young people represent initial assumptions for the formulation of **the strategic objective 2**, which reads as follows:

To establish efficient systems of managing the development of human potential and labour market in order to increase employment.

Indicators for monitoring progress and indicators by which the impact of the strategic objective will be recorded are:

- The rate of unemployment;
- The percentage of inclusion of vulnerable groups into the regular education system.⁷

The third strategic foci that refers to improvement of life and better social inclusion of citizens, gives a frame for the definition of **strategic objective 3**, which says:

To improve the quality of life, security and social inclusion of citizens and make the social protection policy fair and efficient.

The third strategic focus that relates to improving the quality of life and greater social inclusion of citizens, provides a framework for defining **the strategic goal 3**, which reads:

- The index of development of the Tuzla Canton;
- The coverage of population with health insurance;
- Social transfers per capita.

The fourth strategic focus that takes into account the construction of new and modernisation of the existing public infrastructure represents initial assumptions for the formulation of **the strategic objective 4** as follows:

To modernise and make economical sustainable public infrastructure, particularly transport, water and energy.

Indicators for monitoring progress and indicators by which the impact of the strategic objective will be recorded are:

- The percentage of population covered by contemporary utilities;
- The number of passenger and goods transport realized in the Canton.

The intentions of the fifth strategic focus are related to the improvement of the environment through **the strategic objective 5**, which reads as follows:

To establish functional system of environment protection and sustainable management of natural resources.

⁷ Vulnerable categories are members of the Romanies and invalids.

Indicators for monitoring progress and indicators by which the impact of the strategic objective will be recorded are:

- Coverage of municipalities with the systematic monitoring of the state of the environment;
- Coverage of household waste removal services;
- The amount of financial support to the implementation of measures in the field of energy efficiency.

The impact of the above strategic objectives in the development of the Tuzla Canton will be accompanied by relevant indicators. These indicators are the starting point in 2014 or 2013. Based on the baseline will be followed by the development and progress of the Tuzla Canton in the coming years. The table with macro indicators of development, which contains the baseline for the strategic objectives, is in Appendix 2 of the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy.

1.6. The priorities of development

Development priorities represent a further elaboration of the development vision and strategic objectives. They essentially include wanted changes which are consequences of a series of specific actions aimed at achieving a particular strategic objective.

The first strategic objective, which is primarily linked to the economic development sector, but which has strong connections with the other two sectors, is represented through priorities that will be put in focus in the following planning period. The priorities are:

- 1. To develop the economy of the Tuzla Canton through new investments and encouragement of enterprise sector;**
- 2. To strengthen the competitiveness of the agricultural sector;**
- 3. To improve the transport network and the connection of the Tuzla Canton with developed markets.**

The second strategic objective is primarily tied to the education sector and enlargement of employment and is represented with the following priorities through:

- 1. To improve the quality of education and scientific and research work;**
- 2. To strengthen and develop inclusive programmes of employment.**

The third strategic objective, which considers social infrastructure, is defined through the following priorities:

- 1. To promote and develop sports and cultural activities;**
- 2. To improve social and health care;**
- 3. To improve the safety of citizens against natural and other hazards.**

The fourth strategic objective, takes into account the development of infrastructure and is represented through the following priorities:

- 1. The construction of new and modern existing water infrastructure to meet the needs of the population and the economy, and contribute to the safety of citizens and environment protection;**
- 2. To optimise and adjust to the needs of the citizens and the economy the infrastructure of heat energy supply;**
- 3. To modernise transport infrastructure and provide functional, economically and environmentally sustainable connection with the environment.**

The fifth strategic objective, is primarily connected to the environment protection and consists of the following priorities:

1. **To establish functional system of monitoring environmental parameters to ensure the monitoring and improvement of the environment;**
2. **To protect environment with the reduction of pressure and the establishment of sustainable management of natural resources;**
3. **To establish a functional system of waste management to protect the environment and public health.**
4. **To intensify the implementation of the principles and energy efficiency measures.**

The impact of these priorities on strategic objectives and ultimately the development of Tuzla Canton will be accompanied by relevant indicators. These indicators are the starting point in any of the years from the period of 2009 to 2014. The fulfillment of certain priorities in the coming years will be followed on the baseline grounds. The table of sectoral development indicators, which contains the baseline for the priority, is in the Appendix 3 of the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy.

1.7. The connection with strategic objectives, development directions, plans and laws of higher level

In the below represented links and references of strategic objectives in comparison to strategic and planning documents of higher order, it is important to emphasise that the BiH Development Strategy, whose time frame (2010-2014) formally expired, has still been considered, primarily due to the fact that then set goals are still current, and especially due to the low level of their realisation, it is to be expected that strategic trends will at large lean to the previous ones while developing new Strategy. Similar trends apply to the Employment Strategy and the FBiH Employment Strategy.

Strategic objective 1:

To ensure stability and prosperity of the Tuzla Canton industry development.

The strategic objective 1 and the set priorities find their grounds and are in accordance with strategic objectives, development trends, plans and higher levels of law in: Strateški cilj 1 i postavljeni prioriteti svoje uporište nalaze i usklađeni su sa strateškim ciljevima, pravcima razvoja, planovima i zakonima viših nivoa i to:

- New investments and incentives to development of entrepreneurship as one of priorities within this objective, their grounds find in: **the BiH Development Strategy**, primarily within: *Strategic objective 2/Competitiveness; Strategic objective 3/Employment; and Strategic Objective 5/the EU integrations*; **the FBiH Development Strategy** corresponds with: *Strategic objective 2/Competitiveness and Strategic objective 4/Employment; the FBiH Employment Strategy* within *Strategic objective 1/Stimulate growth, employment and improvement of work place quality*; **the Tourism Development Strategy** within *Longterm set economic goals: economic/enterprise and manufacture, as well as the production of local products*; **the EU Strategic Objectives** presented in the *2020 European Growth and Development Strategy*, related to *Strategic objective 2/Sustainable, efficient and competitive economy*, as well as **the EU Employment Strategy** related to *Strategic guideline 17/Implementation of employment-full employment policy*.
- Strengthening the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, as the next priority that contributes to achieving the strategic objective, reflects in **the BiH Development Strategy**, in

the context of: *Strategic Objectives 2/Competitiveness, 4/Sustainable Development, and 5/the EU integration*; **the Federation of BiH Development Strategy**, which is particularly associated with *Strategic Objective 2/Competitiveness and 5/Sustainable Development*; **the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture FBiH**, where it absolutely corresponds to *the Strategic objectives as a whole*, but most directly with *Strategic Objective 1/the Development of agriculture and related sectors*; to **the Federal Environmental Strategy** within the framework of the *Strategic Objective 5.1/Create the basis for a harmonious and balanced spatial development*; but looking at *the EU's strategic orientations of the European strategy for growth and development*, the priority is related to the *Strategic direction 2/Sustainable, efficient and competitive economy*.

- The improvement of transport networks and connections with developed markets find their ground in **the BiH Development Strategy**, in the context of: *Strategic Objectives 2/Competitiveness and 4/Sustainable Development*; **the FBiH Development Strategy**, where the connection are to be found in: *Strategic Objective 2/Competitiveness and 4/Sustainable growth and development*; **the General BiH Transport Policy**, in relation to the *Strategic objective 7/Ensure the development of transport in the function of the European integration of BiH*; and **the Programme for the development of roads in FBiH**, where planned road corridors are also proposed by measures within this objective.

Strategic objective 2:

To establish effective management systems of human resources and labour market development, in order to increase employment.

Priorities defined within this strategic objective find their guidelines in:

- The improvement of quality of education and scientific and research work can be linked to: **the BiH Development Strategy** and with *Strategic objective 2/Competitiveness and 4/Employment*; **the Strategic directions of development of education in BiH** within *Strategic direction 4.1./the Development of the education sector*; **the EU strategic commitments** and primarily for *Strategic direction 2/Sustainable growth*.
- Strengthening and development of inclusive programmes for employment should be observed within the context: overall **Strategy of BiH Social Inclusion**, which is also development of *Strategic objective 6 of the BiH Development Strategy*, that is within its *Strategic objectives 1/Social politics in employment function, 3/Improve education, and 6/Improve the positions of persons with disabilities*; **the FBiH Development Strategy**, and within *Strategic objective 6/Social inclusion*; **the FBiH Employment Strategy**, within *Strategic objective 2/Ensure inclusive labour market through prevention of longterm unemployment*; *the EU strategic commitments in the European Growth and Development Strategy*, where this priority is linked to *Strategic objective 2/Sustainable, efficient and competitive economy and 3/Inclusve growth, as well as in the EU Employment Strategy* related to *Strategic guideline 17/Implementation of employment-policy*.

- **Strategic objective 3:**

To improve the quality of life, safety and social inclusion of citizens and make social protection policy fair and effective.

Priorities and their related measures and activities within this sector objective find their ground in:

- The priority To encourage and develop sports and cultural activities is linked to: **the FBiH Development Strategy** within *the Strategic objective 6/Social inclusion*; **the Strategy for development of sport in BiH**, Activity 6.2.4/Improvement of sport infrastructure; and for *the EU strategic commitments* represented in **the European Growth and Development Strategy – Strategic direction 3/Inclusive growth**.
- Improvement of social and health protection finds links in: **the BiH Development Strategy**, within *Strategic objective 6/Social inclusion*; **the BiH Development Strategy**, within *Strategic objective 6/Social inclusion – the Improvement of position of families with children*; **the Strategy of BiH Social Inclusion**, in all its priorities, and especially within *Sub-objectives 1/Social policy in employment function, 2/the Improvement of families with children, and 4/Improve health protection*; **the Strategic plan for development of health care** in the FBiH, within *Strategic objectives 5/Strengthening of primary health care oriented towards family and community; and 8/Strengthening of human resources in the health protection system; and in the Law on Health Care of FBiH as a whole*.
- The improvement of the security of citizens from natural and other hazards is covered primarily by: **the Law on Internal Affairs of FBiH** and **the Law on Police Officers of FBiH**, but also **the Law on Fire Protection and Fire Fighting of FBiH**, and **the Law on Protection and Rescue of People and Material Goods from Natural and Other Hazards of the FBiH**; **the BiH Anti-Mines Action Strategy** (*Strategic objective 1./To provide conditions for continuous and efficient enforcement of human demining operations*); and **the Water Management Strategy of the FBiH**, within *Strategic objective 9/Risk-reduction in extreme hydrological phenomena*.

Strategic objective 4:

To modernise and make economically sustainable public infrastructure, particularly transport, water and energy.

The priorities defined within the framework of this strategic objective find their links in:

- The construction of new and modernization of existing water infrastructure is linked to: **the Water Management Strategy of the FBiH** which in all its aspects defines development of municipal infrastructure, primarily in relation to the *Strategic objectives 5./Efficient institutional organization and administration, 6./The increase also covers improvement of public water supply, 7./Provision of conditions for sustainable use of water in areas whose development depends on market interest, 8./Achieving and maintaining good status of surface and groundwater for the protection of aquatic flora and fauna and needs of water users, and 9./Reducing the risk at extreme hydrological phenomena*; **the Law on Nature Protection of the FBiH** and **the Law on FBiH Water**; **the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the FBiH** in the part related to the *Strategic objective 3/Sustainable management of natural resources and adaptation of agriculture to climate change; and the relationship with the EU strategic commitments expressed in the European strategy for growth and development* can be found within the *Strategic direction 2/Sustainable growth*.
- Optimising and adjustment of heat energy supply support: **NEAP (Environmental Action Plan BiH)** in its basic principles: *the Integration of environmental policy into sectoral policies*; and *the Existing inter-state obligations*, primarily in relation to **the Treaty establishing the Energy Community**; **the FBiH Environmental Protection Strategy** in the

context of *Strategic objectives 6.3/Improving energy use, 6.1/the Limitation of emissions, and 6.2/Air quality management*. On the other hand, the priority is tied to the achievement of the objectives of **the Strategy for Development of FBiH** in the part of the *Strategic Objective 4./Sustainable growth and development*.

- Modernization and security of functionality, and economically and environmentally sustainable connection with the environment are supported through: **the BiH Development Strategy**, in the context of: *Strategic objective 2/Competitiveness and the Strategic objective 4/Sustainable Development*; **the FBiH Development Strategy**, through the *Strategic objectives 2/Competitiveness and 4/Sustainable growth and development*; **the BiH general transport policy**, in the framework of the *Strategic objective 7/To ensure the development of transport functioning as the European connection of Bosnia and Herzegovina*; and **the Programme of development of the FBiH roads**, where road corridors are planned with proposed measures within this objective.

Strategic objective 5:

To improve the quality of life, safety and social inclusion of citizens and make social protection policy fair and effective.

All priorities, measures and activities for planning, strategic and legal frameworks of higher levels are associated as follows:

- The establishment of a functional system of monitoring environmental parameters and sustainable management of natural resources are supported through: **NEAP (Environmental Action Plan BiH)** in his *Basic principles of environmental management*, and primarily *the Integration of environmental policy into sectoral policies, and the Changing behavior in production and consumption*; **the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity of BiH**, primarily *Strategic objectives A/Affect the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, B/Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; and C/Improve the status of biological diversity through the conservation of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, which are the targets taken from the Global Strategy of Biodiversity at the Global Level (UN)*; **the Strategy for environmental management in the FBiH** of *Strategic objectives 1.1/Improvement of the legal framework for approaching EU standards, 2.1/Decentralized and efficient environmental administration; and 4.1/Protection of biodiversity and geological diversity*. For similar principles this priority is also linked in relation **to the Ordinance on the establishment and management with information system for nature protection and monitoring of the FBiH**.
- The environment protection by reducing the pressure and the establishment of sustainable management of natural resources, is linked to **the FBiH Development Strategy** within the *Strategic objective 4/Sustainable growth*; **the FBiH Water Management Strategy** with the *Strategic objective 8/Achieving and maintaining good status of surface water and groundwater*; **the FBiH Environmental Protection Strategy** in the context of the *Strategic objectives 4.2/Sustainable use of natural resources and 5.2/Minimizing and eliminating the risk to human health, biodiversity, natural and architectural heritage, as well as other sub-objectives*; **The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity** in the *Strategic objective B/Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use of natural resources*; and **the FBiH Agricultural Development Strategy** through *the Strategic objective 3/Sustainable management of natural resources and adaptation of agriculture to climate change*.

- The establishment of a functioning system of waste management, in addition to the general development strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of BiH, is treated in the context of: **the FBiH Waste Management Plan**, in its entire scope, principles and objectives, especially in 4.2.1/Prevention of waste generation; 4.2.2/Reducing the amount of waste produced; and 4.2.3/Recycling. In a similar way this issue is also treated within the framework of **the Law on Waste Management**. **The Environmental Strategy** is linked primarily to *the Strategic Objective 4.8/Waste Management*. **The FBiH Development Strategy** within the framework of *the Strategic Objective 4/Sustainable Growth and Development*, a connection with this priority is realized in the segments related to *the Development, harmonisation and development of strategic and planning documents*. **The FBiH Spatial Plan** supports this priority via *the Overall objective 3/Spatial planning solutions provide sustainable development to real physical and economic opportunities*.
- The intensification of the implementation of the principles and energy efficiency measures, is supported by the: **NEAP (Environmental Action Plan BiH)**, in *the Basic principles of environmental management – the Changing behavior in production and consumption*; but also through any other set goals, and in the part of *the Existing interstate obligations of BiH* taken in this case by signing **the Energy Community Contract**. At the FBiH level, the priority is related primarily to **the FBiH Environmental Protection Strategy**, and within *the Strategic objectives 6.3/Improving energy use, 6.1/Limitation of emissions; and 6.2/Air quality management*; and **the FBiH Development Strategy**, in *the Strategic objective 4/Sustainable growth and development in the areas of the Use of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, and to stimulate the development of renewable energy and rational use of natural resources*. Also, priority corresponds to *the Strategic objectives 2/Competitiveness and 4/Employment*.

2. THE PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

The programme framework consists of the display of measures which are planned in the next five years, of the indicative and financial framework for the implementation of measures, and the institutional and organisational framework for the implementation of the strategy and plan for monitoring, reporting, evaluation and audit strategy.

2.1. Strategic objectives measures

Measures represent a bridge through which the strategic action is transferred to the sphere of operational activities. The measure represents a set of related projects and activities that contribute to defined priorities and strategic objectives. Measures for each of the strategic objectives are given below.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.

TO ENSURE STABILITY AND PROSPERITY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TUZLA CANTON ECONOMY.

PRIORITY 1: To develop the Tuzla Canton economy through realisation of new investments and encouragement of enterprise sector.

PRIORITY MEASURE 1

- 1.1.1. Financial, institutional and legal support to small and medium companies and trades.*
- 1.1.2. Strengthening the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises and trades.*
- 1.1.3. Business Start-Up Youth Fund.*
- 1.1.4. The support to new investments in the industrial production.*
- 1.1.5. The development of business infrastructure in the Tuzla Canton.*
- 1.1.5. The development of business infrastructure in the Tuzla Canton.*
- 1.1.6. The development of touristic offer in the Tuzla Canton.*

PRIORITY 2: To strengthen the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.

PRIORITY MEASURE 2

- 1.2.1. The protection and regulation of agricultural land, consolidation of land holdings, and the establishment of sustainable land management.*
- 1.2.2. Direct payments to farmers in crop production.*
- 1.2.3. Direct payments to farmers in the field of animal production.*
- 1.2.4. The development of rural areas.*
- 1.2.5. General services in agriculture.*

PRIORITY 3: To improve the transport network and the connection of the Tuzla Canton with developed markets.

PRIORITY MEASURE 3

- 1.3.1. Tuzla International Airport - the establishment of a regional cargo center with Airpark-I phase.*
- 1.3.2. The construction of the motorway Orašje-Tuzla-Žepče as the so-called Y leg of the Corridor Vc.*

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	1. To ensure stability and prosperity of development of economy in the Tuzla Canton.
PRIORITY	1.1. To develop the economy of the Tuzla Canton through realisation of new investments and encouragement of enterprise sector.
MEASURE	1.1.1. Financial, institutional and legal support to small and medium companies and trades.
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To create adequate instruments of financial, institutional and legal support to development of enterprise in the Tuzla Canton through guarantee fund, register of para-fiscal levies and legal assistance and support for entrepreneurs in order to provide timely legal protection.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>1.1.1.1. Guarantee fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project management; • Consultative assistance for entrepreneurs; • Promotion of the project; • Constant increase of the fund; <p>1.1.1.2. Register of para-fiscal levies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology development and establishment of cooperation with other institutions; • Advocating for the register establishment; • Creating folders of fiscal charges; • Promotion of the register and professional meetings. <p>1.1.1.3. Legal assistance.</p> <p>The establishment of teams that would provide free legal assistance to craftsmen and small enterprises on the field and, thus, protect the same from degradation, unfair competition, monopoly position, the black market, reduce costs of registration and preparation of legal representation, quality control (reduction of the negative impact of inspection supervision) and the like.</p>
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least KM 2,5 million for operational functioning of guarantee fund; • Established register of para-fiscal levies and achieved concrete positive influence on 15 para-fiscal levies; • 100 SMC and/or achieved free legal assistance.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	To contribute to the economic development of the Tuzla Canton through enabling conditions for job creation, safer operations and increase the entrepreneurial spirit in the Tuzla Canton.
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value of financial assets of the guarantee fund; • The number of registers for economic development; • The number of SMEs/trades with achieved free legal assistance.
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton;</u> • <u>The Association for development NERDA;</u> • The Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Crafts of the Tuzla Canton; • The Association for development of entrepreneurship and

⁸ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	trade.		
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMEs in the Tuzla Canton; • Craftsmen; • The Association of Entrepreneurs. 		
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>KM 1,594,000</td> <td>Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 94% • USAID 3% • Other 3% </td> </tr> </table>	KM 1,594,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 94% • USAID 3% • Other 3%
KM 1,594,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 94% • USAID 3% • Other 3% 		
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>1. To develop the economy of Tuzla Canton through new investments and encouraging enterprise sector.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>1.1. To develop the economy of Tuzla Canton through new investments and encouraging enterprise sector.</i>
MEASURE	<i>1.1.2. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs and craftsmen.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Building a competitive SMEs by increasing the competitiveness of SMEs and craft undertakings based on knowledge, bringing innovation to the products, the introduction of ISO standards, standards of energy efficiency, security of CE mark for products of the Canton, the introduction of software solutions for business improvement and encouraging the transfer of knowledge and technology, support the development of companies through mechanisms of concession and public-private partnerships, the acquisition of key skills and competencies, improving vocational education for deficit activities, preservation of old and traditional crafts, promotion of entrepreneurship in the Tuzla Canton, representation of SMEs and crafts, raising the entrepreneurial spirit of the Tuzla Canton especially among young people, promotion of good examples of entrepreneurial ventures and the like.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p><i>The measure includes:</i></p> <p><i>1.1.2.1. The introduction of standards and software solutions to increase business efficiency.</i></p> <p><i>1.1.2.2. Retraining, additional training and specialization of SMEs and craftsmen.</i></p> <p><i>1.1.2.3. Support for projects aimed at raising the entrepreneurial spirit of the Tuzla Canton.</i></p> <p><i>1.1.2.4. The formation of crafts (craft, trade and catering) cooperatives or clusters.</i></p> <p><i>Each of these activities involves the implementation of the following actions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a programme implementing financial incentives for the introduction of standards and software solutions to increase the efficiency of business operations;; • Creating a programme of retraining, additional training and specialization of SMEs and craftsmen; • Creating a programme grants for projects aimed at raising the entrepreneurial spirit of the Tuzla Canton;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a programme forming craft (craft, trade and catering) cooperatives or clusters; • Development and adoption of procedures and criteria for the implementation of procedures for public calls / tenders; • Implementation of procedures for issuing public calls / tenders for selection of beneficiaries of funds; • The selection of the beneficiary and the conclusion of agreements on the use of funds; • Operational activities on the payment of funds; • Supervision of the use of funds; • Analysis of the effects of incentives; <p><i>1.1.2.5. The support of development of companies through mechanisms of concession and public-private partnerships.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating an information-analytical basis for decision-making in the management of public resources (map of inactive real estate database investments - capital investments from the state budget, and the like); • Defining specific projects for concessions and public-private partnership under the criteria of efficiency; • Public offer concrete projects according to criteria of profitability; • Selection of project proposals;; • Encouraging the private sector to public-private partnership (development of business-motivational assumptions involving the private sector in public-private financing and raising the attractiveness of specific programs for private investors); • Contracting of rights and obligations between municipalities and private entities of the Tuzla Canton (method of distribution of profit and risk-taking business); • Identifying and removing key barriers and risks in the implementation of the programme of public-private partnerships; • Monitoring;
<p>RESULT</p>	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 25 users MSP/craftsmen enable introduction/renewal of ISO/IEC standards, energy standards, ensuring the CE mark and software solutions for business improvement, • at least 10 users MSP/craftsmen provide a subsidy for the cost of re-training/re-training/specialization of SMEs and crafts, • at least 10 associations/foundations provide a subsidy costs for projects that aim to raise the entrepreneurial spirit of the Tuzla Canton, • formed at least 2 craft cooperatives or clusters; • enable the participation and promotion of SME/crafts fair at least 2/similar events, • established between 30 and 50 programmes of public-private partnerships,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assigned at least 3 unused building owned by the Tuzla Canton, SMEs and/or craftsmen.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The realisation will contribute to the increase of competitiveness, efficiency and increase in the number of newly employed in SMEs and crafts in the Tuzla Canton.
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of SMEs/craftsmen introduced with the business standards; The number of prequalified/additionally qualified persons;; The number of associations, SMEs, craftsmen; The number of established programmes of public-private partnerships.
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton;</u> The Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Crafts of Tuzla Canton; University of Tuzla (Faculty of Economics).
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small and medium enterprises in the Tuzla Canton; Craftsmen; Municipal administration and utility companies.
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 1,030,000 Source: the Government of Tuzla Canton 100%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTAION OF MEASURE	2017 - 2020

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>1. To ensure the stability and prosperity of economic development of Tuzla Canton.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>1.1. To develop the economy of Tuzla Canton through new investments and encouraging enterprise sector.</i>
MEASURE	<i>1.1.3. Business Start-up Youth Fund</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To contribute to the economic development of the Tuzla Canton through provision of the conditions for self-employment of young people and raising the spirit of entrepreneurship in the Tuzla Canton.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<i>The measure includes the establishment of credit and guarantee lines of business ventures for beginners and young people from the Tuzla Canton, as well as the implementation of the programme of improving entrepreneurial skills (through training, mentoring programmes, consultation meetings, etc.) in young people on the basis of which conditions are created for self-employment and launch business ventures.</i>
RESULT	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a credit guarantee line of business start-up ventures for young people from the Tuzla Canton, To provide financial (grant and subsidized loan funds) funds for starting a business enterprise for at least 20 young people, with

⁹ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a 100% guarantee and subsidized interest rate 0%, To improve entrepreneurial skills and provide mentoring support for at least 200 young people from the area of Tuzla Canton, To establish a mentor in the field of entrepreneurship, with at least 10 mentors, experts from practice. 				
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The realisation will contribute to improvement of the entrepreneurial skills and knowledge, as well as the entrepreneurial spirit in young people from the Tuzla Canton, create an adequate instrument to support the development of youth entrepreneurship in the Tuzla Canton and, thus, provide support for self-employment of young people from the area of Tuzla Canton and support the survival of their business enterprise.				
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of running business ventures; The number of trained beginners in business. 				
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton;</u> 				
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people aged 18 to 35; 				
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>KM 448,000</td> <td>Sources: the Government of Tuzla Canton 90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Other (donations) 10%</td> </tr> </table>	KM 448,000	Sources: the Government of Tuzla Canton 90%		Other (donations) 10%
KM 448,000	Sources: the Government of Tuzla Canton 90%				
	Other (donations) 10%				
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020				

STRATEŠKI CILJ	<i>1. To ensure the stability and prosperity of economic development of the Tuzla Canton.</i>
PRIORITET	<i>1.1. To develop the economy of the Tuzla Canton through new investments and encouraging enterprise sector.</i>
MJERA	<i>1.1.4. The support for new investments in industrial production.</i>
CILJ MJERE	To contribute to the economic development of the Tuzla Canton through the development of competitiveness and increasing new investments in companies in the industry.
SADRŽAJ MJERE	<p><i>The measure involves co-financing of new investments in the industry and will be implemented through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishing criteria and conditions for the public call, implementation of a public call and make a decision on co-financing of companies that meet the criteria and conditions, monitoring control over the expenditure of funds dedicated and effects achieved.

¹⁰ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

REZULTAT	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> supported at least 50 companies that implement new investments in the industry, provided employment for at least 150 people in the field of industrial production. 	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The new capital investments provide for the development and strengthening of the economic sector in the Tuzla Canton, higher employment and increased access to the foreign markets, better selling prices etc.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of supported business organisations; The number of newly employed in the industrial production. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ¹¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining of Tuzla Canton.</u> 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies in the field of industrial production. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 10,000,000	Sources: the Government of Tuzla Canton 50% Beneficiaries 50%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTAION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>1. To ensure the stability and prosperity of economic development of Tuzla Canton.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>1.1. To develop the economy of Tuzla Canton through new investments and encouraging enterprise sector.</i>
MEASURE	<i>1.1.5. The development of business infrastructure in Tuzla Canton.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Creating a favorable business environment for the development of business and trade by putting the business infrastructure of the development of the Canton.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p><i>1.1.5.1. The establishment of Centers to support entrepreneurship with business incubators with the capacity expansion of the existing technology park.</i></p> <p><i>1.1.5.2. The establishment of functional business zone "North Kreka" Tuzla.</i></p> <p>The development of business infrastructure in the Tuzla Canton implies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring financial resources; Preparation of technical documentation; The implementation of the public procurement procedure; Performing works and installation of equipment; Ñ Training of employees; Ñ Maintainance. <p><i>1.1.5.3. The establishment of Centers to support entrepreneurship with</i></p>

¹¹ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<p><i>business incubators with the capacity expansion of the existing Technology Center MTTC.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivating the existing founders and partners of service users Technology Center MTTC. • Securing funds. • Recruitment of new employees. • Training of existing employees to acquire new skills.
RESULT	<p>By 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • established and operating two new Support Center for Entrepreneurship with business incubators; • significantly improve the capacity of the existing technological park-BIT Center Tuzla. <p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the operational and functional business zone "North Kreka" Tuzla for 30-odd SMEs, • significantly improve the capacity of the existing Centre of advanced technologies MTTC Gračanica.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	Faster economic development of the Tuzla Canton through a number of newly employed people with commercial actors which simplified operations and for which there is developed physical and institutional structure for the development of entrepreneurship.
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of functional objects of business infrastructure; • The number of companies in a newly built business infrastructure.
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION¹²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Association for development NERDA in cooperation with the City of Tuzla and municipalities of Srebrenik and Kalesija.</u> • <u>Founders and new investors center of advanced technology MTTC Gračanica.</u>
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and medium-sized enterprises; • University of Tuzla.
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	<p>KM 3,383,151</p> <p>Sources: the Government of Tuzla Canton 14% 14% Funds and donations (EU, international agencies, etc.) 45% The City of Tuzla and municipalities of Srebrenik and Kalesija 38% Private sources 3%.</p>
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>1. To ensure the stability and prosperity of economic development of the Tuzla Canton.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>1.1. To develop the economy of Tuzla Canton through new investments and encouraging enterprise sector.</i>
MEASURE	<i>1.1.6. The development of the tourist offer in the area of Tuzla</i>

¹² In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	Canton.	
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Holiday positioning and market recognition of the Tuzla Canton as a tourist destination.	
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<i>This measure improves the tourism offer of the Tuzla Canton through:</i>	
REZULTAT	<p>By 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analysed the competitiveness of the tourist offer of the Tuzla Canton, established at least 5 new distinctive and high quality tourism products of the Tuzla Canton, formation of a commission to review the authenticity of products produced in the old traditional way, and at least 5 certified products produced on the old and traditional ways. <p>By 2020 revitalized complex of Old Town (Stari Grad) in Srebrenik through the construction of at least 3 objects of tourist infrastructure (information center, sanitation facilities, parking, etc.).</p>	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	Faster economic development of the Tuzla Canton through increased competitiveness of tourism and activities related to tourism.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of new touristic products, The number of tourist infrastructure objects; The number of analysis and evaluations of the originality of products; 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ¹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Transport of Tuzla Canton;</u> Tourist Board of the Tuzla Canton; University of Tuzla. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population, tourists, travelers, craftsmen and others. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 1,070,000	Sources: The Government of Tuzla Canton 8% The Municipality of Srebrenik 46% The Government of the FBiH 46%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>1. To ensure the stability and prosperity of economic development of the Tuzla Canton.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>1.2. To strengthen the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.</i>
MEASURE	<i>1.2.1. The protection and regulation of agricultural land consolidation of land holdings, and the establishment of sustainable land management.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Increasing the level of use of arable land, consolidation of land holdings, protection and improvement of soil fertility and the establishment of sustainable land management.

¹³ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of projects of protection and regulation of agricultural land; • Implementation of measures of land consolidation and land consolidation; • The establishment of land records, harmonization of cadastre and land registry; • Establishment of monitoring of agricultural land; • Establishment of an information system for land management.
RESULT	The increased volume of agricultural production, increased level of utilisation of arable land, increased soil fertility, improved the existing and established the missing mechanisms for sustainable land management.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The increase in the volume of agricultural production by increasing the quality of soil and increase its utilisation, and the establishment of sustainable land management, which promotes the use of agricultural land in a way that will not jeopardize the needs of future generations, due to its uncontrolled exploitation.
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of completed projects and the protection of agricultural land; • The number of households using incentives for the consolidation of holdings; • The number of measures implemented by the establishment of land records, harmonization of cadastre and land registry; • The area in hectares of agricultural land on which monitoring is implemented.
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ¹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton;</u> • Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; • Municipalities of Tuzla Canton.
USERS	Agricultural holdings registered in the Register of Agricultural Producers and the Register of clients.
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 5,000,000 Sources: The Government of Tuzla Canton 100%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTAION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>1. To ensure the stability and prosperity of economic development of the Tuzla Canton.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>1.2. To strengthen the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.</i>
MEASURE	<i>1.2.2. Direct payments to farmers in crop production.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Increasing the volume of crop production, support the stability of the income of agricultural holdings and reducing differences in business conditions compared to producers from the region.
THE CONTENT OF	Direct payments in plant production (crop production, vegetable and

14 In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

MEASURE	fruit crops, production of seeds, planting material production, mushroom production).		
RESULT	Increased volume of crop production, competitiveness and incomes of agricultural holdings.		
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	Increasing the volume of agricultural crop production to achieve self-sufficiency, which implies a stable supply of agricultural products in terms of price, quality and health safety, and strengthening economic stability of agricultural holdings and improving the living standards of its members.		
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of farms which are entitled to financial support; • The volume of production that are encouraged; • The amount of realised financial support. 		
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ¹⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton;</u> • Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; • Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton. 		
USERS	Agricultural holdings registered in the Register of Agricultural Producers and the Register of clients.		
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 30,000,000	Sources: The Government of Tuzla Canton	50%
		The Government of the FBiH	50%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>1. To ensure the stability and prosperity of economic development of the Tuzla Canton.</i>		
PRIORITY	<i>1.2. To strengthen the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.</i>		
MEASURE	<i>1.2.3. Direct payments to farmers in the field of animal production.</i>		
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The increase in production volume, support the stability of the income of agricultural holdings and reducing differences in business conditions compared to producers from the region.		
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	Direct payments to the field of animal production (milk production, sheep and goat breeding, pig breeding, fattening cattle, fattening pigs, breeding of heifers, cow-calf system, poultry farming, horse breeding, honey production, fish production).		
RESULT	Increased volume of animal production, competitiveness and incomes of agricultural holdings.		
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The increase in the volume of agricultural production to achieve self-sufficiency, which implies a stable supply of agricultural products in terms of price, quality and health safety, and strengthening economic stability of agricultural holdings and improving the living standards of its members.		

¹⁵ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of farms which are entitled to financial support;; • The amount of production that is encouraged;; • The amount of realized financial support.
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ¹⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton;</u> • Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; • Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton.
USERS	Agricultural holdings registered in the Register of Agricultural Producers and the Register of clients.
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 50,000,000 Sources: The Government of Tuzla Canton 24% The Government of the FBiH 76%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTAION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>1. To ensure the stability and prosperity of economic development of the Tuzla Canton.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>1.2. To strengthen the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.</i>
MEASURE	<i>1.2.4. The development of rural areas.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Improving technological, strategic and human resources, with the aim of increasing productivity and product quality, and competitiveness, protection of natural resources, diversification of rural economy, improving the sustainability of rural communities, ensuring stable agricultural income, development and conservation of rural areas, finding favourable conditions for resolving work - the legal status of farmers.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	Investments in infrastructure and equipment on farms, support the formation of producer groups (formation of clusters), investment in infrastructure and equipment for the processing and marketing of agricultural, support of organic production, support for the protection and strengthening of indigenous genetic resources, agri-environmental measures and measures to mitigate climate change, promotion of cooperation among agricultural producers, services for the rural population, promotion of small scale processing, marketing of local products and services, the establishment and development of the LEADERpartnership, the creation of favourable conditions for solving the employment status of agricultural producers.
RESULT	Increased competitiveness of agricultural producers, and hence income increased productivity and quality of agricultural products, the marketing promotion of products and services, efficient use of natural resources, promoted the development and conservation of rural and environmental resources, diversification of economic activities on farms.

¹⁶ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The increased volume of production, competitiveness of agricultural producers and their income, promoted the development and preservation of rural areas, the increased level of protection, development, improvement and use of environmental resources, the shut down depopulation of rural areas.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of supported agricultural farms; • The number of agricultural producers with solved employment-legal status; • The amount of implemented financial support. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION¹⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton</u>; • Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry;; • Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton; • A network for the development of typical products with 9 members (NGOs) and 6 partners (cooperatives and public institutions); • The Institute of Agriculture of Tuzla Canton;; • Tourist Board of the Tuzla Canton; • University of Tuzla (Faculties of Technology and Economics); • BOSPER. 	
USERS	Agricultural holdings registered in the Register of Agricultural Producers and the Register of clients.	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 40,000,000	Sources: The Government of Tuzla Canton 34% The Government of the FBiH 66%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>1. To ensure the stability and prosperity of economic development of the Tuzla Canton.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>1.2. To strengthen the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.</i>
MEASURE	<i>1.2.5. General services in agriculture.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Creating better living conditions for the rural population and diversification of economic activities in rural areas, in order to build long-term sustainable food production system.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	The support for the publicity and information activities (fairs agri-food products, professional and scientific consultation, etc.), the support of primary agricultural production insurance and risk management, the support of breeding and selection of work in livestock production, the support and professional activities in plant production (gene bank seed) programme of phytosanitary measures and the IPS, the system of quality control and health safety of products, advisory services in agriculture, the support to education, research, development and analysis, technical and administrative support, the support for pension and health insurance for farmers.

17 In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

RESULT	Increased competitiveness of agricultural producers and their income, increasing the level of knowledge and skills of farmers, promotion of local agri-food products in the domestic and foreign markets, improving the genetic potential of livestock, improving the quality of seeds and planting materials, improved quality and health safety of agri-food products, secured economic survival of farms in the event of major natural disasters, stopped migration of the population from rural areas to cities.	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The increased volume of production, while improving the quality and health safety of products, increased competitiveness of agricultural producers and their income, promoted the development and preservation of rural areas, the increased level of protection, development, improvement and use of environmental resources, provided adequate conditions for the life of farmers in rural areas.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of supported projects; • The number of supported demands; • The number of farms in a selective programme; • The number of implemented programmes. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION¹⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton;</u> • Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry;; • Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton. 	
USERS	Agricultural holdings registered in the Register of Agricultural Producers and the Register of clients.	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 5,000,000	Sources: The Government of Tuzla Canton 50% The Government of the FBiH 50%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTAION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>1. To ensure the stability and prosperity of economic development of the Tuzla Canton.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>1.3. To improve the transport network and the connection of the Tuzla Canton with developed markets.</i>
MEASURE	<i>1.3.1. Tuzla International Airport - the establishment of a regional cargo center with stage I-Airpark.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To contribute to the economic development of the Tuzla Canton as well as complete BiH. To improve business of Tuzla International Airport and increase the volume of goods and passenger transport in the area of the Tuzla Canton and beyond.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	Equipping Tuzla International Airport and the establishment of a regional cargo center with Airpark includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and putting into operation the missing airport

¹⁸ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<p>equipment and equipment for the reception of a cargo plane to Tuzla International Airport (specialised equipment for handling cargo aircraft: special loaders, forklifts with special connector and adequate payload, aircraft pallet, ULD containers and associated equipment for the handling of cargo, passenger carts to transport air freight pallets and ULD containers, truck-icing and anti-icing of aircraft, etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements of airport infrastructure for more efficient and simpler handling of goods during loading and after unloading from the aircraft and the receipt and dispatch of passengers; • The introduction of new services, air cargo transportation with Tuzla International Airport and improvement of existing services levels by the end of 2016; • Trained and licensed employees of Tuzla International Airport for the needs of aircraft at the airport. <p><i>For all these activities it is necessary to allocate approximately KM 68 million. This strategy provides for the measure "phase of establishing a regional cargo center with airpark," which is estimated at 5% of the total cost of the project, i.e. about KM 3,4 million.</i></p>
RESULT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the volume of air cargo transportation and increasing the number of passengers from Tuzla International Airport; • Increase annual revenue PE " Tuzla International Airport "; • PE "Tuzla International Airport" achieved a positive operating result in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020..
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	<p>A significant impact on the economic development of the Tuzla Canton have good transport links with markets that have the potential to absorb the products and services resulting from the Canton. Activities aimed at modernising and improving the integration of the Tuzla Canton to the EU markets, Central and Eastern Europe, Turkey and the Middle East is of crucial importance for the further development of the area. The strategic guidelines of the Government of Tuzla Canton is to develop the airport in the direction of the future cargo center and increase the number of passengers.</p>
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of passengers at Tuzla International Airport; • The amount of goods transported to Tuzla International Airport;; • The number of trained and licensed staff PE Tuzla International Airport for the needs of aircraft from the airport; • Financial result of operations (balance sheet and income statement) for 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020..
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION¹⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Government of Tuzla Canton via Ministry of trade, tourism and transportation of Tuzla Canton;</u> • PE Tuzla International Airport.
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PE Tuzla International Airport personnel and management;

19 In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of the Tuzla Canton, the region of northeast BiH, as well as a complete BiH; • Business entities from the Tuzla Canton and beyond who have the need for air cargo transport of perishable goods and goods that can afford the cost of transportation flights.
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 3,440,000 Sources: The Government of Tuzla Canton 50% Other sources (the EU and international organisations) 50%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>1. To ensure stability and prosperity of the development of the economy of the Tuzla Canton.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>1.3. To improve traffic network and connection of the Tuzla Canton with developed networks.</i>
MEASURE	<i>1.3.2. The construction of Orašje-Tuzla-Žepče motorway as the so-called Y branch of corridor Vc.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To contribute to the economic development of the Tuzla Canton as well as complete BiH. To improve business operations in the Tuzla Canton, to increase the volume of goods and passengers transportation in the Tuzla canton, and to make the Canton more economically prosperous and acceptable for new investments.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>In order to achieve a specific result, the measure includes a number of related and interconnected actions in this matter that within each of these groups the following activities will be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the investment-technical documentation; • Public procurement of works on construction and reconstruction of roads towards implementing projects; • Works on the supervision of the highway. <p><u><i>For all of these activities on the planned route is necessary to allocate about KM 815 million. This strategy provides for the measures "Phase I Construction of Orašje-Tuzla-Žepče Motorway" which is estimated at 5% of the total cost of the project, i.e. about KM 40 million. The amount is planned to continue work on completing the investment and technical documentation.</i></u></p>
RESULT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging in construction activity for a longer period of time and a large number of construction workers, as well as the capacity of supporting activities which are directly or indirectly associated with the construction of the motorway; • Increase the volume of traffic in passenger and freight traffic; • Reducing the travel time of goods and passengers; • Reduction in transport costs and increasing competitiveness.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	A significant impact on the economic development of the Tuzla Canton has good transport links with markets that have the potential to absorb the products and services resulting from the Canton. Activities aimed at

	<p>modernising and improving transport networks and connections of the Tuzla Canton with the EU markets, Central and Eastern Europe, Turkey and the Middle East is of crucial importance for the further development of the area. The Orašje - Tuzla motorway passes through the territory of the municipalities of Orašje, Brčko, Čelić, Srebrenik and Tuzla, i.e. through the two cantons the Posavina and the Tuzla Canton and Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Tuzla - Žepče - connection to corridor Vc motorway passes through the municipality of Tuzla, Lukavac, Banovići, Zavidovići and Žepče, which will result in a significant increase in the economic development of the local communities and the region as a whole.</p>	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The degree of drafting of project documentation for the road connecting to Corridor Vc on the section Tuzla-Žepče; • The degree of drafting of project documentation for the road connecting at the section Tuzla-Orašje; • The length in km of the Tuzla – Orašje road. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION²⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Government of Tuzla Canton through the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Transport of Tuzla Canton;</u> • The Council of Ministers of BiH; • The Government of the FBiH; • PE “Motorways of FBiH”. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of the Tuzla Canton, northeastern region of BiH, and a whole BiH; • Business subjects from the Tuzla Canton and wider that have the need to use roads of highest level – motorways. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	<p>KM 40,750,000 KM</p>	<p>Sources: The Council of Ministers of BiH, The Government of the FBiH, PE “Motorways of FBiH” and the EU and international organisations 100%</p>
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	<p>2016 - 2020</p>	

²⁰ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

TO ESTABLISH EFFICIENT SYSTEMS OF MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND LABOUR MARKET DEVELOPMENT, IN ORDER TO PRODUCE EMPLOYMENT.

PRIORITY 1: To improve the quality of education and scientific and research work.

MEASURES OF PRIORITY 1

2.1.1. The improvement of educational infrastructure.

2.1.2. The improvement of the quality of educational programme in the Tuzla Canton.

2.1.3. The support of development of scientific and research capacities in the Tuzla Canton.

PRIORITY 2: To strengthen and develop inclusive programmes of employment.

MEASURES OF PRIORITY 2

2.2.1. The support of employment of marginalised groups of citizens.

2.2.2. The support of employment people registered in the Employment services in the Tuzla Canton.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	2. To establish efficient systems of managing human resources and labour markets development, in order to increase employment.
PRIORITY	2.1. To improve the quality of education and scientific and research work.
MEASURE	2.1.1. The improvement of educational infrastructure.
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To ensure conditions for the quality development of education in the Tuzla Canton.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>This measure implies enforcement of activities aimed at construction and renewal of educational infrastructure, which represents the basis of quality development of all levels of education in the Tuzla Canton. The following activities are planned within this measure:</p> <p><i>2.1.1.1. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the ground floor and mechanical workshops in the Public Institution Mixed Secondary School Čelić.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of the public procurement • Works of reconstruction and rehabilitation • Commissioning <p><i>2.1.1.2. The construction of local school in Devetak.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing funding • The construction of project documentation • The implementation of the public procurement • Works of reconstruction and rehabilitation • Commissioning <p><i>2.1.1.3. The Construction, renovation, furnishing and landscaping at the University Campus in Tuzla.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adoption of necessary decisions on the assignment of space to build a university campus and a decision on the funding model that will involve co-financing from the Budget of the Tuzla Canton and the Budget of the FBiH • The creation of an initial feasibility study of the project of building the necessary capacity. • The construction of project documentation • The development of action plans for the construction of facilities and infrastructure in the campus. • The construction of buildings and infrastructure facilities in accordance with the adopted action plan.
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstructed and rehabilitated ground and mechanical engineering workshops in PI Mixed Secondary School Čelić; • Built and functional local school Devetaku; • Developed design documentation for the campus of the University of Tuzla; • reconstructed at least 3 teaching facilities.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	Knowledge, especially applied knowledge gained in conditions compatible with European standards at all levels of education will contribute to the competitiveness of the Tuzla Canton as a future European region.
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The degree of planned project documentation for the University Campus in Tuzla; • The number of constructed, reconstructed and repaired structures of education.

RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION²¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of education, science, culture and sports of Tuzla Canton;</u> • University of Tuzla; • PI Mixed Secondary School Čelić; 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students of the University of Tuzla. • The teaching and non-teaching staff of the University of Tuzla. • Pupils, parents and teachers of the local school in Devetak and PI Mixed Secondary School Čelić • Business subjects. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 8,182,240	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 55% • The Government of the FBiH 20% • University of Tuzla 25 %
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2017 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>2. To establish efficient systems of managing human resources and labour market development, in order to increase employment.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>2.1. To improve the quality of education and scientific and research work.</i>
MEASURE	<i>2.1.2. To improve the quality of programme of education in the Tuzla Canton.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The implementation of educational programmes (in accordance with the concept of lifelong learning) in order to acquire and develop the knowledge, skills and competence profile of the educational programme that are applicable in practice and which contribute to strengthening the competitiveness of the workforce and increasing the number of employees in companies in the Tuzla Canton.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	This measure includes support to strengthening of educational programmes, particularly oriented to lifelong learning and support to pupils finishing primary school in their further professional orientation. The following activities are part of these measures: <p><i>2.1.2.1. Creating lifelong learning in order to strengthen the competitiveness of the workforce and increasing the number of employees in companies in the Tuzla Canton.</i></p> <p><i>2.1.2.2. The implementation of lifelong learning programs in order to strengthen the competitiveness of the workforce and increasing the number of employees in companies in the Tuzla Canton.</i></p> The previous two activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing training programmes; • Identify the preferred/preferred educational programmes offered to meet the needs of employers; • Motivate and engage students in educational programmes; • Motivate and engage students in educational programmes;

²¹ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiating the introduction of educational programmes in the curricula of the Faculty for the purpose of approaching the needs of the business sector and effectiveness in the implementation of the Bologna principles in higher education. <p>2.1.2.3. <i>Vocational guidance for children in the final grades of primary school.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of individual crafts of final grades of primary schools by successful entrepreneurs and, in that way affect the future selection of student interest;
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5 new educational programmes for lifelong learning created; At least 200 participants successfully completed the training programme; At least 2 new educational programme introduced in the curriculum of the faculty; At least 400 presentations from vocational students in the final grades of primary school organised.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	<p>Establishing stronger links between higher education and the economy, which would significantly contribute to strengthening the market competitiveness of enterprises from the Tuzla Canton. Higher interest of primary school enrollment programme for scarce craft occupations allowing them upon graduation to obtain employment, and thus the survival and stay of young people in the area of the Tuzla Canton.</p>
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of innovative curricula for lifelong learning; The number of students attending the new lifelong learning programmes; The number of students attending the new lifelong learning programs; The number of students who attended the presentation of crafts.
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION²²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ministry of education, science, culture and sports of Tuzla Canton;</u> <u>The Faculty of Economics of the University of Tuzla;</u> The Chamber of Crafts of the Tuzla Canton; Professional and general associations; Professional and general associations; Primary schools in the area of the Tuzla Canton; Pedagogical Institute of the Tuzla Canton;
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students; The citizens of the Tuzla Canton; Entrepreneurs; Investitors; Pupils in the final grades of primary schools;

²² In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 142,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 75% • Ministry of Education and Science of the FBiH, Ministry of Development, Entrepreneurship and Craft of the FBiH 25%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2017 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>2. To establish efficient systems of managing human resources and labour market development, in order to increase employment.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>2.1. To improve the quality of education and scientific and research work.</i>
MEASURE	<i>2.1.3. The support of development of scientific and research capacities in the Tuzla Canton.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To create preconditions for quality development of scientific research, and which is in a function of economic development of the Tuzla Canton.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>This measure includes support to strengthen scientific research capacity that would be in the development of the economy of the Tuzla Canton. The following activities are part of these measures:</p> <p><i>2.1.3.1. The establishment of the Centre for Social Research and Evaluation Programme at the University of Tuzla.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making a decision on the establishment of the Center; • The allocation of funds for the work of the Centre; <p><i>2.1.3.2. The development of scientific capacity of novices in science and faculties to participate in international scientific research projects.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The invitation to scientific diaspora through the BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees to participate in lectures and mentoring of doctoral candidates; • The involvement of the scientific diaspora in the implementation of the third cycle of studies on modular basis; • The collection of data for reporting to calls for international research projects (e.g. HORIZON2020).
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the framework established by the Centre for Social Research and Evaluation Programme carried out at least 5 scientific research and at least 10 programmes evaluated; • A total of 18 representatives of scientific diaspora recruited to participate in the third cycle of studies; • Funded monthly stay of 12 candidates at the home institution for representatives of scientific diaspora with the aim of the research; • Co-funded expenses for preparation of 3 research projects with UNTZ as a partner.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	Improved existing concept of doctoral studies modeled on the leading EU/USA universities, method of lecturing, transfer of scientific

	<p>knowledge and trends, method of development of research capacities of the third cycle candidates.</p> <p>Developed capacities of young researchers for active participation in research networks (e.g. ERA NET, COST, etc.) and transfer of the best practice to future students. The development of the holdings of competent young scientists can develop in later stages of programmes to support the transfer of research into the economic and social development. Indirectly, it is expected to develop sufficient capacity of young scientists would in part been hinder further exodus of young people.</p>	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of scientific and research projects; • The number of evaluated programmes within the Center for Social Research and Evaluation; • The number of scientific diaspora who participate in the third cycle and conduct research. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ²³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of education, science, culture and sports of Tuzla Canton;</u> • <u>University of Tuzla.</u> 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students of the third cycle at the Faculties of the UNTZ • Representative of scientific diaspora (professors active at the EU/USA universities) • Faculties of the University of Tuzla; • Entrepreneurs; • Investors. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 203,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 32% • Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH 60% • USAID 8%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTAION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>2. To establish efficient systems of managing human resources and labour market development, in order to increase employment.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>2.2. To strengthen and develop inclusive programmes of employment.</i>
MEASURE	<i>2.2.1. The support of employment of marginalised groups.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The increase of sustainable employment and work engagement of marginalised groups, social reintegration and fitting them in the regular course of development and progress of society as a whole.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>This measure includes support of employment of the Romanies, veteran population and hard-to-employ people. The following activities are part of these measures:</p> <p><i>2.2.1.1. The allocation of interest-free loans for self-employment (own business) and employment of veterans.</i></p>

²³ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating the target population in the district able to take up economic activities (all branches of agriculture, small industry and service sectors); • Assistance in finding methods and development of preliminary projects business plans. <p><i>2.2.1.2. The programme of employment and self-employment of the Romanies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of funds for the implementation of the Programme of the Tuzla Canton Budget; • The development of the Programme for employment and self-employment of the Romanies by the Public Service Employment of the Tuzla Canton and the Federal Employment Bureau; • The delivery of the Programme by the Department, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Return; • The consent of the Government of Tuzla Canton to implement the Programme by the Ministry. <p><i>2.2.1.3. Co-financing employment of hard to employ people-voucher for a job 2015.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of funds for the implementation of the Programme of the Federal Employment Bureau; • The development and implementation of the Programme by the Public Service Employment of the Tuzla Canton and the Federal Employment Service.
RESULT	<p>By 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 20 Romanies employed; • At least 50 people aged 40+ who are registered at the Employment Service for a period of 6 months; <p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 30,000 of soldiers and members of their families completed the training for development of their own business; • At least 1,000 members of army and their family members employed.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	<p>The employment and self-employment of marginalised groups will primarily contribute to the development of the Tuzla Canton and above all will ensure the economic stability of the target group, which ultimately leads to a favourable business climate in the Tuzla Canton, but also more stable family, social, economic and political situation in the Tuzla Canton.</p>
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of employees and self-employed persons belonging to vulnerable groups (demobilised soldiers and members of their families, the Romanies, unemployed persons over 40 years of age); • The number of demobilised soldiers and members of their families who have completed training on the topic of starting their own business;
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION²⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Employment Service of the FBiH;</u> • <u>PI Employment Service of the Tuzla Canton;</u> • Ministry of Veterans' Affairs of the Tuzla Canton.

USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working-age unemployed persons who are registered as unemployed, regardless of work experience and education level; The unemployed veterans and their family members;; The unemployed Romanies. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 5,448,172	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Tuzla Canton 85% The Employment Service of the FBiH 15%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTAION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>2. To establish efficient systems of managing human resources and labour market development, in order to increase employment.</i>
PRIORITY	2.2. To strengthen and develop inclusive programmes of employment.
MEASURE	2.2.2. The support of employment of people registered at the Employment Service of the Tuzla Canton.
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The increase of sustainable employment and work engagement of persons registered at the Employment Service of the Tuzla Canton.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>This maesure implise the support of employment and self-employment of young, obtaining the first work experience, etc. The following activities are part of this measure:</p> <p>2.2.2.1. <i>Strengthening the competitiveness at the labour market – the Firts work experience.</i></p> <p>2.2.2.2. <i>Co-funding of seasonal/periodic employment and employment – the Opportunity for all.</i></p> <p>2.2.2.3. <i>The Programme of co-funding of self-employment START UP.</i></p> <p>2.2.2.4. <i>The Programme of public works.</i></p> <p>2.2.2.5. <i>The Programme of preparation for work (training, professional training and development).</i></p> <p>2.2.2.6. <i>The Programme of co-funding of self-employment and employment in the field of agriculture.</i></p> <p>It is necessary to conduct the follwoing tasks for these activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preparation of programme and facilitation of public procurment of the Tuzla Canton and the Employment Service of the FBiH; The conclusion of contracts with unemployed; The employment of registered unemployed people.
RESULT	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2,470 people registered at the Employmenet Service employed; At least 125 people started training, professional training and development.
DEVELOPMENT	The employment and self-employment of unemployed persons

24 In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

PERFORMANCE	registered with the Employment Service of the Tuzla Canton will primarily contribute to the development of the Tuzla Canton and above all will ensure the economic stability of this population, which ultimately leads to a favourable business climate in the Tuzla Canton, but also more stable family, social, economic and political situation in the Tuzla Canton.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of employed and self-employed registered with the Employment Service of the Tuzla Canton; • The number of people who completed training, professional training and development. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION²⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Employment Service of the FBiH ;</u> • <u>The Employment Service of the Tuzla Canton.</u> 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed people registered at the The Employment Service of the Tuzla Canton 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 6,280,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Employment Service of the FBiH 100%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTAION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020	

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE, SECURITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION OF CITIZENS AND TO MAKE SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY FAIR AND EFFECTIVE.

PRIORITY 1: To encourage and develop sport and cultural activities.

MEASURES OF PRIORITY 1

3.1.1. The improvement of sport infrastructure.

3.1.2. The improvement of public infrastructure in the field of culture.

PRIORITY 2: To improve social and health protection.

MEASURES OF PRIORITY 2

3.2.1. The improvement of social protection.

3.2.2. The improvement of the quality of emergency service in the Tuzla Canton.

3.2.3. The prevention and control of infectious and leading causes of diseases.

PRIORITY 3: To improve the security of citizens from natural and other hazards.

MEASURES OF PRIORITY 3

3.3.1. The strengthening of civil protection capacity in the Tuzla Canton.

3.3.2. The support of prevention and rehabilitation of damages caused by natural and other hazards.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	3. To improve the quality of life, security and social inclusion of citizens and to make social protection policy fair and effective.	
PRIORITY	3.1. To encourage and develop sport and cultural activities.	
MEASURE	3.1.1. The improvement of sport infrastructure.	
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To create preconditions for the quality development of sport activities in the Tuzla Canton.	
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>The following activities are part of this measure:</p> <p>3.1.1.1. <i>The construction of sports hall the Primary School “Hamdija Kreševljaković” Gradačac.</i></p> <p>3.1.1.2. <i>The construction of sports hall in Kladanj, Kalesija, Brijesnica, Teočak and Čelić.</i></p> <p>Each of the previous actions implicits enforcement of the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The securing of funding, • The development of project documentation, • The implementation of the public procurement procedure, • The execution of tasks, • Commission. 	
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed and functional sports hall the Primary School“Hamdija Kreševljaković” Gradačac; • Constructed 5 sports halls (in Kladanj, Kalesija, Brijesnica, Teočak and Čelić). 	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	Enabled cultural, economic and sports events in the Tuzla Canton. Improved working conditions for sports clubs and associations and the strengthening of professional sport in the Tuzla Canton.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of constructed and functional sports halls 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ²⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Municipalities of: Kladanj, Gradačac, Kalesija, Doboј Istok, Teočak and Čelić;</u> 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports clubs; • Qualified athletes; • Citizens; • Pupils; • Entrepreneurs; 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 11,291,417	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 10% • Others (municipalities, the Government of the FBiH, donators) 90%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTAION OF MEASURE	2017 - 2020	

²⁶ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	3. To improve the quality of life, security and social inclusion of citizens and to make social protection policy fair and effective.	
PRIORITY	3.1. To encourage and develop sport and cultural activities.	
MEASURE	3.1.2. The improvement of public infrastructure in the field of culture.	
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To create preconditions for the quality development of cultural activities in the Tuzla canton.	
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>The following activities are part of this measure:</p> <p>3.1.2.1. <i>The completion of the Economic, cultural and sport center "Bazen" Gračanica;</i></p> <p>which implies the following actions to be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The securing of financial funding; • The development of project documentation; • The implementation of the public procurement procedure, • The execution of tasks, <p>Ń Commission.</p>	
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <p>3.1.2.2. Constructed and functional the Economic, cultural and sport center "Bazen" Gračanica;</p>	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	Improved conditions for cultural, economic and traditional events in the Tuzla Canton.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of constructed cultural objects; 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ²⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Municipality of Gračanica.</u> 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens; • Cultural and artistic associations; • Entrepreneurs; 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 2,000,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 10% • Others (municipalities, the Government of the FBiH, donors) 90%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2018 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	3. To improve the quality of life, security and social inclusion of citizens and to make social protection policy fair and effective.	
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²⁷ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

PRIORITY	3.2. To improve social and health protection.	
MEASURE	3.2.1. The improvement of social protection.	
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To improve social protection of persons in the state of social need and preconditions for the quality integration of these persons into a wider social community.	
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>This measure implies the construction of the Center for Autism that will enable early detection of autism in children and appropriate treatment and therapy. The following activities are part of this measure:</p> <p><i>3.2.1.1. The construction of a reference center for autism.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of funds and a site for the construction of the Center, • Obtaining the necessary permits and approvals and the construction and equipping of the Centre, • The admission and treatment of children suffering from autism. 	
RESULT	By 2020 a reference center for autism constructed and used by at least 10 persons with autism.	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The Center for Autism will enable early detection of autism in children, appropriate treatment and therapy, as well as the possibility of family members to leave their children for some time in the Center in order for both children and their family members to lead normal lives.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of users of the Center for Autism. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION²⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Municipality of Tuzla;</u> • <u>Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Return of Tuzla Canton;</u> • HO "Hilswerk" Austria. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons suffering from autism and their family members; 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 1,180,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 50% • The City of Tuzla 30% • Donators 20%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2018 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	3. To improve the quality of life, security and social inclusion of citizens and to make social protection policy fair and effective.	
PRIORITY	3.2. To improve social and health protection.	
MEASURE	3.2.2. The improvement of the quality of emergency services in the Tuzla Canton.	
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To improve the quality and efficiency of emergency services in the Tuzla	

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	Canton.	
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>The following activities are part of this measure:</p> <p><i>3.2.2.1. The reform of the emergency service;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of the Institute for Emergency Service of the Tuzla Canton; • The provision of space; • The provision of equipment; • The staff training; • The establishment of educational center. <p><i>3.2.2.2. The equipment of the Center of Emergency Service at the University Clinical Center Tuzla;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The procurement of adequate medical equipment;; • The education of the appropriate medical personnel, 	
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 150 educated persons in an established and equipped Institute of Emergency Service of the Tuzla Canton; • Fully equipped and trained Emergency Center of the PHI UCC Tuzla. 	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The strengthened capacity of health institutions to quickly and efficiently take care of emergencies in the health sector, both in normal circumstances and in cases of disasters and emergencies.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of persons trained in the Institute Emergency Service; • The number of equipped and trained emergency centers . 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ²⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Health of Tuzla Canton;</u> • Health services in the primary health care; • Health Insurance; • PHI UCC Tuzla. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of the Tuzla Canton 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 40,000,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton and other donators 100%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTAION OF MEASURE	2017 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>3. To improve the quality of life, security and social inclusion of citizens and to make social protection policy fair and effective.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>3.2. To improve social and health protection.</i>
MEASURE	<i>3.2.3. The prevention and control of infectious and leading causes of diseases in the Tuzla Canton.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To build the capacity of health institutions to respond effectively to the

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	presence of severe infectious diseases and work preventively to reduce the number of patients of the leading causes of disease.	
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>The measure involves the establishment of laboratories for the diagnosis of hazards of infectious disease and support the establishment of a programme of prevention of major diseases.</p> <p>The following activities are part of this measure:</p> <p><i>3.2.3.1. The establishment of BSL III laboratories;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furnishing and procurement of equipment; • The implementation of established procedures at the UCC Tuzla; • The staff training. <p><i>3.2.3.2. The prevention and suppression of the leading causes of disease;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The procurement of adequate medical equipment; • The education of the appropriate number of medical personnel. 	
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The established BSL III laboratory, • The established programmes for prevention of five leading causes of disease. 	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The excluded possibility of spread of severe infectious disease, the established surveillance/system of control over possible disease sources and the reduction of number of leading causes of disease.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of established BSL III laboratories, • The number of programmes of prevention of leading causes of disease. The number of early diagnosed cases of disease out of five leading causes of disease; 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION³⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Health of Tuzla Canton;</u> • <u>Public Health Institute of the Tuzla Canton;</u> • PHI UCC Tuzla; • Health institutions in the Tuzla Canton; • Associations of patients. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of the Tuzla Canton; • Risk-population groups. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 3,000,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton and other donators 100%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>3. To improve the quality of life, security and social inclusion of citizens and to make social protection policy fair and effective.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>3.3. To improve the security of citizens from natural and other hazards.</i>
MEASURE	<i>3.3.1. The strengthening of civil protection capacity in the Tuzla</i>

³⁰ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	Canton.
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To develop capacities of civil protection of the Tuzla Canton in order to efficiently respond to consequences of natural and other hazards and reduce the risk of catastrophe.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>The measure implies equipment and education of cantonal rescue services and improvement of the system of informing citizens in the field of protection and rescue. The following activities are part of this measure:</p> <p><i>3.3.1.1. Equipping and training of the cantonal protection and rescue services;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping the cantonal services; • Training of protection and rescue services; <p><i>3.3.1.2. Raising awareness on the issues of disaster risk reduction by implementing regular training services of the Civil Protection and education of the population on the measures of protection and rescue.</i></p> <p><i>3.3.1.3. To strengthen the overall system of disaster risk reduction through support of involving non-governmental organizations, the business sector and scientific institutions in building capacity in prevention, preparedness and response to disasters.</i></p> <p><i>3.3.1.4. Developing education programs (using the principle of "teacher training" in order to enable continuous knowledge transfer to all other participants in protection and rescue system - firefighters, mountain rescue service units of Protection and Security in businesses, health care institutions, non-governmental sector).</i></p>
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully equipped and trained service of protection and rescue of the Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection, • Developed web contents from the field of protection and rescue from natural and other hazards. • Developed programme of education on the topic of catastrophe risk reduction. • At least 50 non-governmental organisations, business subjects and scientific institutions educated in the catastrophe risk reduction field, • At least 10 members of civil protection who successfully completed the "teacher training" programme.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The improved capacity of community to counter harmful effects of natural and other hazards.
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of equipped and trained civil protection services; • The number of non-governmental organisations, business subjects and scientific institutions educated in the catastrophe risk reduction field. • The number of members of civil protection who successfully completed the "teacher training" programme.
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection of the Tuzla Canton.</u>

IMPLEMENTATION³¹		
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population of Tuzla Canton. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 250,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The earmarked special fee for protection and rescue 100%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTAION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>3. To improve the quality of life, security and social inclusion of citizens and to make social protection policy fair and effective.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>3.2. To improve the security of citizens from natural and other hazards.</i>
MEASURE	<i>3.3.2. The support of prevention and rehabilitation of dmages caused by natural and other hazards.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To construct capacities of community to respond efficiently to consequences of natural and other hazards and reduce the risk of development of catastrophe.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>The measure implies rehabilitation of a part of damages caused by natural and other hazards and preventive action to reduce the risk of natural and other hazards. The following activities are part of this measure:</p> <p><i>3.3.2.1. Rehabilitation of a part of damages cause ba natural and other hazards.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The allocation of funds availabe to the Tuzla canton will be conducted in accordance with the Decision on procedure and criteria for granting assistance to municipalities of the Tuzla Canton from the funds of the special fee for protection from natural and other hazards and the Decision on procedure and criteria for awarding one-time cash assistance to municipalities of the Tuzla Canton for removal of damages caused by natural and other hazards. <p><i>3.3.2.2. Preventive measures for protection and rescue.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-financing of preventive measures for protection and rescue that will be carried out by municipalities, i.e. measures to prevent the occurrence of disasters caused by natural and other disasters.
RESULT	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completely implemented approved funds for damage rehabilitation, Completely implemented approved funds for prevention measures of protection and rescue.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	Improved capacities of a community to counter harmful effects of natural and other hazards.

³¹ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The degree (number) of rehabilitated costs in relation to the total number (amount) of estimated damage • The degree of realisation of funding for rehabilitation of damages and preventive measures for the protection and rescue. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection of the Tuzla Canton;</u> • Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton; 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of the Tuzla canton; • Business subjects. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 570,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The earmarked special fee for protection and rescue 100%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 - 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

TO MODERNISE AND MAKE ECONOMICALLY VIABLE PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE, PRIMARILY TRANSPORT, WATER AND ENERGY.

PRIORITY 1: The construction of new and modernisation of the existing water infrastructure in order to meet the needs of citizens and economy, and contribute to the security of citizens and environment protection.

MEASURE OF PRIORITY 1

4.1.1. The construction, modernisation and improvement of economic viability of municipal and local water supply systems.

4.1.2. The construction, modernisation and legalisation of municipal and local sewage systems, according to the priorities of local self-governments.

4.1.3. The construction of the plant for municipal wastewater treatment, according to the priorities of local self-governments.

4.1.4. The technical documentation and regulation of II categories watercourses, according to the priorities of local self-governments

4.1.5. The rehabilitation of the dam Modrac, Phase IV.

PRIORITY 2: To optimise and adapt the heat energy supply infrastructure to the needs of population and economy.

MEASURE OF PRIORITY 2

4.2.1. The establishment of the heat energy supply infrastructure in a part of the Municipality of Živinice.

4.2.2. The expansion of the heat energy supply network to the Municipality of Gračanica.

PRIORITY 3: To modernise transport infrastructure and provide functional, economically and environmentally sustainable connection with the environment.

MEASURE OF PRIORITY 3

4.3.1. The construction and reconstruction of the road network in the area of Tuzla Canton, according to the priorities of local self-government.

4.3.2. The construction of roads to connect the Tuzla Canton with the main road corridors.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>4. To modernise and make economically viable public infrastructure, primarily transport, water and energy.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>4.1. The construction of new and modernisation of the existing water infrastructure in order to meet the needs of citizens and economy, and contribute to the security of citizens and environment protection.</i>
MEASURE	<i>4.1.1. Construction, modernisation and improvement of economic viability of municipal and local water supply systems.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To modernise and make economically viable the existing municipal and local systems of water supply in order to meet the needs of the population and business subjects.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>In order to achieve a specific result, the measure includes a number of related and interconnected actions as follows:</p> <p><i>4.1.1.1. The construction of new and modernisation of the existing municipal and local systems of water supply.</i></p> <p>Which implies the implementation of the following groups of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination of projects to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton, according to units of local self-governance, and based on completed project documentations; • The public procurement of the construction and reconstruction of municipal and local water supply systems; • The execution and supervision of works; • To obtain a water permit for all public water supply systems whose construction and reconstruction is financed or co-financed from the Budget. <p><i>4.1.1.2. The development of the study on the reduction of losses and plan for the repair of secondary water networks.</i></p> <p><i>4.1.1.3. The financial and institutional strengthening of utility companies to improve the economic viability of the system and operators of water supply.</i></p> <p>And in this context it is necessary to conduct the following groups of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The procurement and distribution of equipment for water loss detection within water systems, according to priorities of the Plan; • The utility companies staff training for detection of losses in water systems; • The identification and rehabilitation of critical points of losses according to priorities of the Plan;
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The length of secondary public water supply extended by minimum 300 km; • The average losses in the systems of public water supply of the Tuzla Canton reduced from 40% to 35%; • A total of 100% of systems of public water supply of the Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is funded or co-funded from the Budget with allocated water permits.

DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The conduction of the measure would lead to the increase of the number of people who have the access to continuous and healthy water supply, and utility companies would improve thier business with the decrease in losses and fulfillment of legal obligations.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The length of secondary public water supply network; • The percentage of reduction of average losses in systems of public water supply of the Tuzla Canton; • The percentage of systems of public water supply of the Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is funded or co-funded from the Budget with allocated water permits. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton</u>; • <u>Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton</u>; • Utility companies. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility companies, • Business subjects, • The population. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 11,550,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton (the earmarked funds) 50% • Budgets of Units of Local Self-Governance (funds users) 32% • Utility companies 3% • The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 15%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 – 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>4. To modernise and make economically viable public infrastructure, primarily transport, water and energy.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>4.1. The construction of new and modernisation of the existing water infrastructure in order to meet the needs of citizens and economy, and contribute to the security of citizens and environment protection.</i>
MEASURE	<i>4.1.2. Construction, modernisation and legalisation of municipal and local sewage systems, according to the priorities of local self-governements.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	To expand and/or modernise and harmonise functioning of the existing municipal and local sewage systems with local regulations and international standards.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	The implementation of this measure implies the following group of activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination of projects to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton according to priorities of units of local self-governance, and on the basis of completed project documentation; • The public procurment of the construction and reconstruction of municipal and local sewage systems;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The execution and supervision of works; • To obtain water permits for all systems of public sewage whose construction and reconstruction is financed from the Budget. 		
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The length of secondary closed sewage network expanded by a minimum of 80 km; • A total of 100% of the systems of public sewage in the Tuzla Canton is funded or co-funded from the Budget with allocated water permits. 		
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The coverage of the sewage systems increased, and the inhabitants connected to public sewage systems that meet the prescribed conditions of sanitation and wastewater.		
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The length of secondary closed sewage network; • The percentage of the systems of public sewage in the Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is funded or co-funded from the Budget with allocated water permits. 		
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ³²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton</u>; • <u>Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton</u>; • Utility companies. 		
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility companies, • Business subjects, • The population. 		
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>KM 10,300,000</td> <td> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton (the earmarked funds) 50% • Budgets of Units of Local Self-Governance (funds users) 50% </td> </tr> </table>	KM 10,300,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton (the earmarked funds) 50% • Budgets of Units of Local Self-Governance (funds users) 50%
KM 10,300,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton (the earmarked funds) 50% • Budgets of Units of Local Self-Governance (funds users) 50% 		
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 – 2020		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>4. To modernise and make economically viable public infrastructure, primarily transport, water and energy.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>4.1. The construction of new and modernisation of the existing water infrastructure in order to meet the needs of citizens and economy, and contribute to the security of citizens and environment protection.</i>
MEASURE	<i>4.1.3. The construction of the plant for municipal wastewater treatment, according to the priorities of local self-governments.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The increase includes population with the treatment of waste water through plants which operate in accordance with the regulations and international standards, contribute to environmental protection and public health.

³² In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>For the realization of these measures will be necessary to carry out the following groups of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination of projects to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of the Tuzla Canton according to priorities of units of local self-governance, and on the basis of completed project documentation; • The public procurement and construction of plants for treatment of municipal wastewater; • To obtain water permits for all plants for treatment of wastewater which are funded or co-funded from the Budget. 		
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of a plant for treatment of wastewater from settlements increased by a minimum of 45,000 ES; • A total of 100% of plants for treatment of wastewater of the Tuzla Canton whose construction or reconstruction is funded or co-funded from the Budget with allocated water permit. 		
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	<p>The purification of municipal wastewater prior to its discharge into surface water as receivers, reducing the pressure of pollution on water resources, reduces the pressure of pollution on water resources, and ultimately the risk to public health.</p>		
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of facilities for treating wastewater from settlements; • The percentage of facilities for wastewater in the Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is financed or co-financed from the Budget with obtained water licenses. 		
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION³³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton;</u> • <u>Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton;</u> • Utility companies.. 		
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility companies, • Business subjects, • The population. 		
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>KM 5,000,000</td> <td> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton (the earmarked funds) 50% • Budgets of Units of Local Self-Governance (funds users) 50% </td> </tr> </table>	KM 5,000,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton (the earmarked funds) 50% • Budgets of Units of Local Self-Governance (funds users) 50%
KM 5,000,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton (the earmarked funds) 50% • Budgets of Units of Local Self-Governance (funds users) 50% 		
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 – 2020		

³³ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	4. To modernise and make economically viable public infrastructure, primarily transport, water and energy.	
PRIORITY	4.1. The construction of new and modernisation of the existing water infrastructure in order to meet the needs of citizens and economy, and contribute to the security of citizens and environment protection.	
MEASURE	4.1.4. Technical documentation and regulation of II categories watercourses, according to the priorities of local self-governments.	
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Increased number of residential and business objects protected from floods range of appearance 1/100.	
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>For the realization of these measures will be necessary to carry out the following groups of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination of projects to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton according to completed project documentation, and in accordance with the Plan of flood protection; • The public procurement and execution of works of watercourse regulation; • To obtain water permits for all water protecting objects, whose construction is funded or co-funded from the Budget. 	
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total length of water protecting objects extended for 10%; • A total of 100% water protecting objects of the Tuzla Canton whose construction or reconstruction is funded or co-funded from the Budget with obtained water permits. 	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The construction of water protecting objects reduces the risk of flooding due to water overflow and eventual flood damages.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total length of water protecting objects, • The percentage of water protecting objects in the Tuzla Canton whose construction or reconstruction is funded or co-funded from the Budget with obtained water permits. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION³⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton</u>; • Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business subjects, • The population. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 10,000,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton (the earmarked funds) 50% • Budgets of Units of Local Self-Governance (funds users) 50%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 – 2020	

³⁴ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	4. To modernise and make economically viable public infrastructure, primarily transport, water and energy.	
PRIORITY	4.1. The construction of new and modernisation of the existing water infrastructure in order to meet the needs of citizens and economy, and contribute to the security of citizens and environment protection.	
MEASURE	4.1.5. The rehabilitation of the dam Modrac, Phase IV.	
THE AIM OF MEASURE	By performing the necessary work establish full functionality of the object dam Modrac, in terms of stability and security.	
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	The implementation of these measures involves the following groups of activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public procurement of works and supervision of the phase IV rehabilitation of dam Modrac by the Directorate of the European Union Javna; • The execution and supervision of works on the phase IV rehabilitation of the dam Modrac. 	
RESULT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities planned for implementation projects realised by 100%. 	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	Since the storage lake is the largest and most important multi-purpose water resource in BiH, its rehabilitation will establish full functionality of the object and, thus, the long-term protection of this resource of technical and drinking water for the population and economy of the Tuzla Canton.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of realisation of works provided for implementing the project; 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ³⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton</u>; • Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH, • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of the FBiH</u>; • PE "Spreča" Ltd. Tuzla. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business subjects; • The population. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 2,000,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU Fund IPA II 100%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 – 2017	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	4. To modernise and make economically viable public infrastructure, primarily transport, water and energy.	
PRIORITY	4.2. To optimise and adapt the heat energy supply infrastructure to	

³⁵ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<i>the needs of population and economy.</i>	
MEASURE	<i>4.2.1. The establishment of the heat energy supply infrastructure in a part of the Municipality of Živinice.</i>	
THE AIM OF MEASURE	By performing the necessary papers to run phased implementation of projects in order to provide the necessary heat to the residents and businesses of the municipality Živinice.	
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>In order to achieve a specific result, the measure includes several related and unrelated groups of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public procurement of works for the implementation of the construction of district heating for the municipality of Živinice; • The execution and supervision of works of construction of the main hot water pipeline length of 10.5 km and capacity of 45 MWt; • The execution and supervision of works of secondary distribution network in the municipality of Živinice. 	
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works envisaged by the implementing project of building the main heating pipe TE Tuzla-the Municipality of Živinice implemented by 100%; • The works envisaged by the project of construction of secondary network in the Municipality of Živinice implemented with 100%. 	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	Providing thermal energy from the district heating system will ensure the improvement of the quality of life of the population and supply part of the business entities in the Municipality of Živinice with sufficient quantities of this fuel.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of implemented works envisaged by the implementing project of construction of the main heating pipe TE Tuzla-the Municipality of Živinice; • The percentage of implemented works envisaged by the implementing project of construction of the secondary network in the Municipality of Živinice. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION³⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Municipality of Živinice;</u> • PE Electricity Power Industry BiH; • Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton; 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population; • Users of public facilities; • Businesses subjects of the Municipality of Živinice. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 17,500,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PE Electricity Power Industry BiH 66% • The Government of Tuzla Canton 24% • The Municipality of Živinice 8 % • EU Funds 2%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF	2016 – 2020	

³⁶ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

MEASURE			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	4. To modernise and make economically viable public infrastructure, primarily transport, water and energy.		
PRIORITY	4.2. To optimise and adapt the heat energy supply infrastructure to the needs of population and economy.		
MEASURE	4.2.2. The expansion of the heat energy supply network to the Municipality of Gračanica.		
THE AIM OF MEASURE	By performing the necessary work increase the capacity of heat energy supply system in the municipality of Gračanica.		
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	In order to achieve a specific result, the measure includes several related and unrelated groups of activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public procurement of thermal stations and related equipment for the heating network of the Municipality of Gračanica; • The public procurement of works on installation of heat substations within the district heating network in the Municipality of Gračanica; • Works on installation of the substations in the Municipality of Gračanica. 		
RESULT	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works envisaged by the implementing project to increase secondary network (installation of heat substations) implemented by 100%. 		
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The increase of capacity of the district heating system in Gračanica will ensure improvement of the quality of life of the population and improve the supply of part of businesses to sufficient quantities of this fuel.		
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of realisation of works envisaged by the implementing project to increase secondary network (installation of heat substations) in the Municipality of Gračanica. 		
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ³⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>the Municipality of Gračanica</u>; • Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton. 		
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population; • Users of public facilities; • Businesses subjects of the Municipality of Gračanica. 		
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">KM 300,000</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 10% • The Municipality of Gračanica 50% • Others 40%. </td> </tr> </table>	KM 300,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 10% • The Municipality of Gračanica 50% • Others 40%.
KM 300,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 10% • The Municipality of Gračanica 50% • Others 40%. 		
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF	2018 – 2020		

³⁷ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

MEASURE	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	4. To modernise and make economically viable public infrastructure, primarily transport, water and energy.
PRIORITY	4.3. To modernise transport infrastructure and provide functional, economically and environmentally sustainable connection with the environment.
MEASURE	4.3.1. The construction and reconstruction of the road network in the area of Tuzla Canton, according to the priorities of local self-government.
THE AIM OF MEASURE	By performing the necessary work increase the capacity of the road network and allow better flow of passengers and goods.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>In order to achieve a specific result, the measure includes a number of related and interconnected actions as follows:</p> <p>4.3.1.1. <i>The reconstruction of the road Kobilici-Međeda.</i></p> <p>4.3.1.2. <i>The reconstruction and expansion of the main local road in the municipality Teočak.</i></p> <p>4.3.1.3. <i>The construction of roads in Zone B in the Municipality of Banovići.</i></p> <p>Where within each of the activities the following groups of activities will be conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The completion of the investment-technical documentation; • The public procurement of works on construction and reconstruction of roads according to implementing projects; • Works on the control on and the construction and reconstruction of roads.
RESULT	<p>By 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works envisaged by the implementing project of the reconstruction of the road Kobilici-Međeda implemented with 100%. <p>By 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works envisaged with the implementing project of the construction of roads in Zone B i the Municipality of Banovići implmented with 100%. <p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works envisaged with the implementing project of the re construction of the main local road in the Municipality of Teočak implemented with 100%.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The reconstruction of roads in these municipalities will ensure better connectivity of the northeastern part of the Canton with the environment and help the increase of the volume of passenger and freight transport and improve safety of traffic and citizens.
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of realisation of works envisaged by the implementing project of road reconstruction Kobilici-Međeda; • The percentage of realisation of works envisaged by the implementing project of the reconstruction of the main local road in the Municipality of Teočak; • The percentage of realisation of works envisaged by the implementing project of construction of roads in Zone B in the Municipality of Banovići.

RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION³⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Road Directorate of the Tuzla Canton;</u> • <u>The Municipalities of Sapna, Teočak and Banovići.</u> 		
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population, • Users of public facilities; • Business subjects of the Municipalities Sapna, Teočak and Banovići; • Cultural and artistic associations; • Visitors/Tourists. 		
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>KM 1,500,000</td> <td>Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities and others 100% </td> </tr> </table>	KM 1,500,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities and others 100%
KM 1,500,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities and others 100% 		
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 – 2020		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>4. To modernise and make economically viable public infrastructure, primarily transport, water and energy.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>4.3. To modernise transport infrastructure and provide functional, economically and environmentally sustainable connection with the environment.</i>
MEASURE	<i>4.3.2. The construction of roads to connect the Tuzla Canton with the main road corridors.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	By performing the necessary work to ensure better connection of the municipalities of Tuzla Canton (primarily Tuzla and Banovići) with the main road corridors.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>In order to achieve a specific result, the measure includes a number of related and interconnected actions as follows:</p> <p><i>4.3.2.1. The construction of regional road Tuzla – Dokanj (I, II and III phase).</i></p> <p><i>4.3.2.2. The improvement of regional road for connection of the Municipality of Banovići to the road Tuzla-Žepče.</i></p> <p>Where within each of the activity the following activities will be conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The completion of the investment-technical documentation; • The public procurement of works on construction and equipping of roads according to the implementing projects; • Works and supervision of the construction and equipping of roads.
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works envisaged by the execution project of construction of a road Tuzla-Dokanj (I, II and III phase) implemented by 100%;

³⁸ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The works envisaged by the execution project of a road for connection to the road Tuzla-Žepče in the Municipality Banovići realised by 100%. 		
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The construction of the roads that connect the municipalities of Tuzla Canton (primarily Tuzla and Banovići) with the main road corridors (primarily Vc), will provide for a better connection of these municipalities with the environment and, thereby, enable an increase in the volume of passenger and freight transport and contribute to faster development of the Canton.		
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of realisation of works envisaged by the implementing project of construction of road Tuzla-Dokanj (I, II and III phase) Z; The percentage of realisation of planned implementing projects of the road for connection to the road Tuzla-Žepče in the Municipality of Banovići. 		
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION³⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Transport of Tuzla Canton;</u> <u>Road Directorate of the Tuzla Canton;</u> The Municipalities of Tuzla and Banovići. 		
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population, Business subjects of the Tuzla Canton, Potential investors and other business subjects outside the Tuzla Canton, Other users of transport infrastructure. 		
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>KM 4,800,000</td> <td>Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Directorate of the Tuzla Canton 100% </td> </tr> </table>	KM 4,800,000	Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Directorate of the Tuzla Canton 100%
KM 4,800,000	Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Directorate of the Tuzla Canton 100% 		
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2017 – 2020		

³⁹ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5

TO ESTABLISH FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

PRIORITY 1: To establish a functional system of monitoring environmental parameters to ensure the monitoring and improvement of the environment.

MEASURE OF PRIORITY 1

5.1.1. The expansion of the existing system of monitoring air, water and land in the Tuzla Canton.

5.1.2. The inventory and establishment of a monitoring system for biological and geological diversity in the Tuzla Canton.

5.1.3. The creation of the missing strategic planning documents of importance for the environmental sector.

PRIORITY 2: To protect the environment by reducing the pressures and the establishment of sustainable management of natural resources.

MEASURE OF PRIORITY 2

5.2.1. The development of a study and implementation of source protection measures in municipal and local water supply systems.

5.2.2. The improvement of soil quality by restoring the functions of degraded land.

5.2.3. The analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture, development and implementation of the Programme of measures to manage pollution from agricultural activities.

5.2.4. The establishment of regular monitoring and improving the health of forests and forest lands.

PRIORITY 3: To establish a functional waste management system in order to protect the environment and public health.

MEASURE OF PRIORITY 3

5.3.1. The creation of the missing and harmonisation of the existing strategic planning documents for waste management.

5.3.2. The development of infrastructure for sorting and collection of recyclable waste.

PRIORITY 4: To intensify the implementation of principles and measures of energy efficiency.

MEASURE OF PRIORITY 4

5.4.1. *The increase of the energy efficiency of public buildings in the area of the Tuzla Canton.*

5.4.2. *The Programme of co-funding of the measures of energy efficiency and the usage of renewable energy.*

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	5. To establish a functional monitoring system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resources management.
PRIORITY	5.1. To establish a functional system of monitoring environmental parameters to ensure the monitoring and improvement of the environment.
MEASURE	5.1.1. The expansion of the existing system of monitoring air, water and land in the Tuzla Canton.
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The improvement of the currently existing part of system of monitoring (air, water, soil) and contribute to the quality and scope of environmental monitoring.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>In order to achieve the set objective, this measure encompasses many related and interconnected actions and those are:</p> <p>5.1.1.1. <i>The improvement of the existing system for the air quality monitoring.</i></p> <p>5.1.1.2. <i>The establishment of a systemic monitoring of surface waters II category in the Tuzla Canton and connection with the system of the Agency for the Sava River Basin;</i></p> <p>5.1.1.3. <i>The establishment of systemic monitoring of the state of soil in cooperation with the Institute for Agropedology of the FBiH.</i></p> <p>Where within each of these the following groups of similar activities will be conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A completion of investment and technical documentation; • The public procurement of the necessary equipment and works for installation of equipment and training of staff, separately for each parameter (air, water, soil), and according to the implementing projects and current standards for the following of individual parameters; • The execution of works on installation of equipment and training of staff for each of the above mentioned parameter; • Institutional connection within the existing system for the Tuzla Canton and with relevant institutions and systems of higher level.
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The equipment and works envisaged by the investment and technical documentation for each of the parameters (air, water, soil) are 100% realised; • Completed reports on air, water and soil monitoring for 202.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The updating and modernisation of the existing system of monitoring environmental parameters will establish an integrated system of environmental monitoring at least at the basic level, which will strengthen the capacity for preventive action in the environmental protection and disaster occurrence, and further protect the health of citizens and contribute to the development of tourism.

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of implementation of works and provision of equipment provided by the investment and technical documentation, separately for each of the parameters (air, water, soil); • Reports on the monitoring of air, water and soil in 2020. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ⁴⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton;</u> • Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton; • Agency for the Sava River Basin; • Agricultural Institute of the Tuzla Canton. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ministries and institutions of the Tuzla Canton, • The population and business subjects of the Tuzla Canton. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 1,275,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 27% • Agency for the Sava River Basin 45% • The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 22% • Others (loan funds/the EU Funds) 6%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 – 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>5. To establish a functional monitoring system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resources management.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>5.1. To establish a functional system of monitoring environmental parameters to ensure the monitoring and improvement of the environment.</i>
MEASURE	<i>5.1.2. The inventory and establishment of a monitoring system for biological and geological diversity in the Tuzla Canton.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Creating the initial inventory and categorisation of habitats and biodiversity component create a basis for monitoring the biological and geological diversity integrate the existing system of environmental monitoring.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	In order to achieve a specific result, the measure includes several related and unrelated groups of activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of species of flora, fauna and fungi, as well as the identification of habitat types; • The implementation / establishment of monitoring of biological and geological diversity.
RESULT	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed inventory of flora, fauna and fungi and the Distribution map of ecosystem;

⁴⁰ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted decision on the appointment of enforcement monitoring. • Completed report on the monitoring of biological and geological diversity in the Tuzla Canton. 		
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	By establishing a monitoring system for biological and geological diversity and its integration into the existing system of other environmental parameters, it will finally establish an integrated system of monitoring of key environmental parameters, which will contribute to the prevention, and crisis action in environmental protection, and further protect the health of citizens and contribute to the development of tourism deals.		
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of flora, fauna and fungi and the Distribution map of ecosystems; • Decision on the appointment of enforcement monitoring; • Reports on the monitoring of biological and geological diversity for 2020. 		
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION⁴¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton.</u> 		
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ministries and institutions of the Tuzla Canton, • The population and business subjects of the Tuzla Canton. 		
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">KM 1,600,000</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 20% • The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 60% • Others (the EU Funds) 20% </td> </tr> </table>	KM 1,600,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 20% • The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 60% • Others (the EU Funds) 20%
KM 1,600,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 20% • The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 60% • Others (the EU Funds) 20% 		
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2018 – 2020		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>5. To establish a functional monitoring system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resources management.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>5.1. To establish a functional system of monitoring environmental parameters to ensure the monitoring and improvement of the environment.</i>
MEASURE	<i>5.1.3. The creation of the missing strategic planning documents of importance for the environmental sector.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Creating the missing strategic planning documents now significantly improve the existing regulatory framework for environmental protection in the Tuzla Canton.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>In order to achieve a specific result, the measure includes several related and unrelated groups of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public procurement of technical support for the development of an action plan for environmental protection

⁴¹ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<p>(LEAP) in 5 municipalities (Teočak, Sapna, Čelić, Kalesija, Banovići);</p> <p>Ń The development and adoption of LEAP in each of the 5 municipalities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of the Cadastre of polluters in the area of the Tuzla Canton and liaison with appropriate base at the FBiH level; • Creating a strategic environmental impact assessment (SEA) for all spatial planning documents of the Tuzla Canton. 	
RESULT	<p>By 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed the Cadastre of polluters in the area of Tuzla Canton, • Developed the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for all spatial planning documents of the Tuzla Canton; • In all 5 municipalities LEAPs adopted and their implementation started. 	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	<p>With the development and subsequent launch of the LEAP at the municipal level, and making strategic environmental impact assessment (SEA) for all spatial planning documents of the Tuzla Canton, current and future processes of implementation of all measures and plans in this area will significantly improve. This will also contribute to more efficient protection of the environment, but also the protection of public health and economic development, especially in the tourism sector.</p>	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cadastre of polluters in the area of Tuzla; • The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for all spatial planning documents of the Tuzla Canton; • A local action plan for each of the municipalities (Teočak, Sapna, Čelić, Kalesija, Banovići). 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION⁴²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton;</u> • <u>The Municipalities of Teočak, Sapna, Čelić, Kalesija, Banovići;</u> 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ministries and institutions of the Tuzla Canton; • The population and businesses subjects from the Tuzla Canton. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 320,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 60% • The Municipalities of Teočak, Sapna, Čelić, Kalesija, Banovići 20% • The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 20%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 – 2018	

⁴² In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	5. To establish a functional monitoring system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resources management.
PRIORITY	5.2. To protect the environment by reducing the pressures and the establishment of sustainable management of natural resources.
MEASURE	5.2.1 The development of a study and implementation of source protection measures in municipal and local water supply systems.
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Increase the number of sources in municipal and local water supply systems with established sanitary protection zones, in order to protect water resources and the health of the population.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>In order to achieve a specific result, the measure includes several related and unrelated groups of activities:</p> <p>5.2.1.1. <i>To harmonise the existing draft and adopt the missing Elaborate on source protection in accordance with applicable regulations and according to priorities of Units of Local Self-Governance.</i></p> <p>5.2.1.2. <i>To conduct technical protection measures of sources according to priorities of Units of Local Self-Governance in accordance with performed studies, and the Law on FBiH Water and by-laws.</i></p> <p>The above mentioned activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination of projects to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton by local governments for the development of the Elaborate on sanitary protection zones of wells; • The public procurement of the service of development for the Study; • The development of the Elaborate on sanitary protection zones of wells; • The adoption of the Decision on sanitary protection zones by the competent authority in accordance with the Law on Water of the Tuzla Canton; <p>Ñ The implementation of measures to protect water sources in accordance with the Decision;</p>
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each source in municipal and local water utilities that have been requested and approved funding made the Elaborate on sanitary protection zones and adopted decisions on sanitary protection zones; • The protection measures implemented by 25% of sources for which decisions were taken.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The implementation of technical measures on the basis of studies made will further increase the safety of public health and protection of underground water resources.
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Elaborate on sanitary protection zones and adopted decisions on sanitary protection zones for each well; • the Decision on sanitary protection zones issued by the competent authority in accordance with the Water Act for each source; • The percentage of sources for which those Decisions were

	taken and protective measures implemented.	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ⁴³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton;</u> • The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population and businesses subjects from the Tuzla Canton. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 1,000,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 50% • The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton 50%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2017 – 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>5. To establish a functional monitoring system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resources management.</i>	
PRIORITY	<i>5.2. To protect the environment by reducing the pressures and the establishment of sustainable management of natural resources.</i>	
MEASURE	<i>5.2.2 The improvement of soil quality by restoring the functions of degraded land.</i>	
THE AIM OF MEASURE	Resolving a long-standing problem of the lack of data on the annual amount of the lost ground and clear plans for the rehabilitation of degraded soil in the territory of Tuzla Canton.	
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>In order for the long-standing problem of lack of data on the annual amount of the lost ground and clear plans for the rehabilitation of degraded soils to be finally resolved, the measure includes several related and unrelated groups of activities, namely:</p> <p><i>5.2.2.1. To create a map of the value in use of land in the Tuzla Canton and plan mitigation or elimination of damage and restore function in damaged soil.</i></p> <p><i>5.2.2.2. The operationalisation of prepared plans to improve the quality of the land and restore the function of degraded land.</i></p> <p><i>5.2.2.3. The development of the Cadastre of landslides in the Tuzla Canton.</i></p> <p><i>5.2.2.4. The development of plan of rehabilitation and prevention of landslides.</i></p> <p>The above activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public procurement of services for preparing Maps of use value of land and plan of rehabilitation or elimination of defects in the Tuzla Canton; • The development of a map of usage value of land in the Tuzla Canton; 	

⁴³ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a plan for rehabilitation or elimination of damages, that is to return the damaged soil into its function; • The adoption of Decision on priorities for rehabilitation for the planning period to 2020; • The implementation of the plan of improving the quality of the land and restore the function of degraded land by the priorities of the decisions made.. 	
RESULT	<p>By 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed the Map of usage value of land and the Plan of rehabilitation or elimination of damages; • The development of the Cadastre of landslides of the Tuzla Canton and the Plan of rehabilitation. <p>By 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 100% sites rehabilitated that are defined by the Decision on priorities for rehabilitation for the planning period to 2020. 	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The implementation of technical measures on the basis of the plans of the rehabilitation will further increase the area of land that can be put into function of development of the Tuzla Canton and significantly strengthen capacities for disaster risk reduction caused by natural hazards.	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Map of usage value of land and Plan of rehabilitation of damage, that is restoration of the function of damaged soil;; • The Cadastre of landslides and the Plan of landslide stabilization; • The percentage of rehabilitated sites defined by the Decision on the priorities for the rehabilitation of the planning period to 2020. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION⁴⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton;</u> • <u>The Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection;</u> • Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton; • The Institute of Agriculture of the Tuzla Canton; • The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population and businesses subjects from the Tuzla Canton. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 2,725,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 50% • The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 45% • The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton 5%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 – 2020	

44 In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>5. To establish a functional monitoring system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resources management.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>5.2. To protect the environment by reducing the pressures and the establishment of sustainable management of natural resources.</i>
MEASURE	<i>5.2.3. The analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture, development and implementation of the Programme of measures to manage pollution from agricultural activities.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The reduction of soil pollution contributes to the quality of agricultural products, and protection of the environment and human health.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>The implementation of these measures involves several related and unrelated groups of activities, namely:</p> <p><i>5.2.3.1. The analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture, including the calculation of indicators on the consumption of fertilizers and pesticides, and the development of an appropriate programme of measures to manage pollution from agricultural activities.</i></p> <p><i>5.2.3.2. The financial support to businessmen for implementation of cleaner production projects.</i></p> <p>The above activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public procurement for creation of the Analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture; • The creation of the Analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture including the calculation of indicators on the consumption of fertilizers and pesticides; • The creation of the Programme of measures for the management of pollution from agricultural activities; • The creation and implementation of the programme of support to farmers for the implementation of cleaner production projects.
RESULT	<p>By 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed Analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture, including the consumption of fertilizers and pesticides; • Completed Programme of measures for the management of pollution from agricultural activities. <p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported minimum 50 projects of cleaner production in agriculture.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	As agriculture is recognised as one of the most significant sources of pollution of land, a current manufacturing practice does not reduce but on the contrary increases the already existing pollution, and this puts additional constraints to agricultural producers when leaving a demanding market. The implementation of the measures will reduce the burden of pollution of land, reduce the risk of disasters and enable intensive development of agricultural production.

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture, including the consumption of fertilizers and pesticides, • The Programme of measures for the management of pollution from agricultural activities, • The number of cleaner production projects in agriculture supported within the programme of support to farmers. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ⁴⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton;</u> • The Institute of Agriculture of the Tuzla Canton. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural producers and associations, • Relevant ministries of the Government of Tuzla Canton, • The population and businesses subjects from the Tuzla Canton. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 300,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 100% (the earmarked funds)
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2017 – 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>5. To establish a functional monitoring system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resources management.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>5.2. To protect the environment by reducing the pressures and the establishment of sustainable management of natural resources.</i>
MEASURE	<i>5.2.4. The establishment of regular monitoring and improving the health of forests and forest lands.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The establishment of an inventory of forests and forest land enables a systematic and regular monitoring of forest health.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>The medical condition and dynamics of the devastation of forests and forest land could be regularly and systematically monitored, and, thus, it is necessary to conduct several related actions, as follows:</p> <p><i>5.2.4.1. The inventory of forests and forest land in order to establish a database in GIS and purchase the necessary software.</i></p> <p><i>5.2.4.2. The monitoring of the health status of the devastation of forests and forest lands (using GIS base).</i></p> <p><i>5.2.4.3. The technical equipping pf security services for adequate monitoring of the health status of forests and alert system and the fight against fire.</i></p> <p><i>5.2.4.4. The implementation of measures and activities for maintaining FSC certification and recertification.</i></p> <p><i>5.2.4.5. The co-funding of projects relating to the sustainable management of forests.</i></p>

45 In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<p>The above activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a diagnosis and prognosis service in the Cantonal Administration of Forestry for monitoring of forest health; • The procurement of software and creation of the Inventory of forests and forest land by the new administration; • The creation of Forestry Development Programme for the Tuzla Canton. • Defined Plan and priorities for equipping security services for the period to 2020; • The technical equipment for security services to adequately monitor and maintain the health of forests in accordance with the developed plan; • The implementation of the operational plan of measures for monitoring the health situation and the devastation of forests and forest lands; • The implementation of measures for recertification by FSC certificate; • The co-funding of projects relating to the sustainable management of forests. 	
RESULT	<p>By 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of Inventory of forests and forest land and the Forestry Development Programme for the Tuzla Canton. • Developed Plan and executed technical equipment of the Guard service in accordance with the Priorities for the planning period up to 2020. <p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed Reports on the health status and condition of the devastation of forests and forest lands in 2019 and 2020. 	
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	<p>Slowing or stopping the process of devastation of forests as a result of organised monitoring will contribute to mitigating the effects of natural hazards, but also to strengthen the raw material base for economic activity.</p>	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Inventory of forests and forest land (including the GIS base); • the Forestry Development Programme for the Tuzla Canton; • Plan and degree of implementation of equipment of the Guard service; • Reports on the health status and condition of the devastation of forests and forest lands in 2019 and 2020. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION⁴⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Cantonal Administration for Forestry;</u> • Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Tuzla Canton. 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population and business subject of the Tuzla Canton. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 1,620,000	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 10%

⁴⁶ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PE “The Tuzla Canton Forests“ (“Šume TK“) 50% • Other sources 40%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 – 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>5. To establish a functional monitoring system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resources management.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>5.3. To establish a functional waste management system in order to protect the environment and public health.</i>
MEASURE	<i>5.3.1. The creation of the missing and harmonisation of the existing strategic planning documents for waste management.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The creation of new and harmonisation of existing strategic planning documents will significantly improve the currently existing regulatory framework for environmental protection in the Tuzla Canton.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	For the realisation of these measures it will be necessary to carry out the following groups of interrelated activities: <i>5.3.1.1. The creation of a programme of increase coverage of the population by organised collection and separation of waste.</i> <i>5.3.1.2. To implement amendments to the Spatial Plan of the Tuzla Canton in order to provide a functional and economically viable waste management infrastructure deployment.</i>
RESULT	By 2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted amendments to the Spatial Plan of the Tuzla Canton that relate to waste management. By 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed Programme of increase coverage of the population by organised collection and separation of waste.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	As the percentage of separately collected components of municipal waste in the Tuzla Canton is very low, and there is no organised system or developed infrastructure for sorting and separation of the commercial part of the waste, producing the missing and harmonisation of existing plans and programmes create conditions for intensification of this type of data collection and subsequent processing municipal waste, which would reduce the risk of danger of spreading infectious diseases, contribute to protecting the health of the population, but also open possibility of additional employment.
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spatial plan of the Tuzla Canton amended in the part related to waste management; • The Programme of increase coverage of the population by organised collection and separation of waste.
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ⁴⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton.</u>

47 In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population; • Business subjects from the Tuzla Canton connected to waste collection and treatment activities; • Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton; • Other business subjects. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 150,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 100%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2017 – 2019	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>5. To establish a functional monitoring system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resources management.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>5.3. To establish a functional waste management system in order to protect the environment and public health.</i>
MEASURE	<i>5.3.2. The development of infrastructure for sorting and collection of recyclable waste.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The increase of the coverage of municipalities infrastructure for sorting and treatment of recyclable waste.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>This measure to be fully implemented, it will be necessary to implement the following groups of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a programme and Operational plan for the expansion of infrastructure for separate collection of recyclable waste; • To implement a programme to support the expansion of infrastructure for separate collection of recyclable waste in the area of Tuzla Canton (recycling yards, green islands, centers for sorting and recycling of municipal waste).
RESULT	<p>By 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed the Programme and Operational plan for the expansion of infrastructure for separate collection of recyclable waste. <p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 95% of municipalities of the Tuzla Canton covered with the system of separated collection of recyclable waste.
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	As the percentage of separately collected components of municipal waste in the Tuzla Canton is very low, a system and infrastructure for sorting and separation of the commercial part of the waste is very underdeveloped (5 of 13 municipalities), production of the missing and harmonisation of existing plans and programmes create conditions for intensification of such ways of collecting and later processing of municipal waste, which would reduce the risk of danger of spreading infectious diseases, contribute to protecting the health of the population, but also open possibility of additional employment.

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Programme and Operational plan for the expansion of infrastructure for separate collection of recyclable waste; The Percentage of coverage of the Tuzla Canton infrastructure for separated collection of recyclable waste. 	
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ⁴⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton.</u> 	
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population; Business subjects from the Tuzla Canton connected to waste collection and separation activities; Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton; Other business subjects. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 380,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Tuzla Canton 50% The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton 30% The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 20%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2017 – 2020	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<i>5. To establish a functional monitoring system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resources management.</i>
PRIORITY	<i>5.4. To intensify the implementation of principles and measures of energy efficiency.</i>
MEASURE	<i>5.4.1. The increase of the energy efficiency of public buildings in the area of the Tuzla Canton.</i>
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The implementation of technical measures of energy efficiency in 18 public buildings in the Tuzla Canton reduce energy consumption and emissions by 40%.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>For the implementation of these measures, it will be necessary to implement the following groups of activities:</p> <p><i>5.4.1.1. The increase of energy efficiency at min. 18 public buildings in the area of Tuzla Canton.</i></p> <p><i>5.4.1.2. The introduction of institutions and training of energy managers in budgetary institutions.</i></p> <p>The above activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of the study on completed energy revision and necessary measures for 18 public objects in the Tuzla Canton; Execution of recommended energy efficiency measures in 15 public objects in the Tuzla Canton (thermal isolation, change of

⁴⁸ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

	<p>doors and windows, change of lightning...);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education of energy managers for users of public facilities. 		
RESULT	<p>By 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed 18 elaborates on conducted energy audit and the necessary measures. <p>By 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on the implementation of measures envisaged by elaborates realised 100%; • Min. 200 employees of public institutions, institutions and companies completed training for energy managers. 		
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	<p>The implementation of EE measures in 18 public buildings will reduce the consumption of heat and electricity by 40%, which will contribute to the reduction of budgetary allocations and allow redirection of the remaining funds for development purposes. Reducing energy consumption will contribute to the rationalisation of the exploitation of natural resources and reduction of CO2 emissions will contribute to reducing pressures on the environment (air). The involvement of local business entities will contribute to the implementation of measures and employment, but also to the additional charge of the budget on tax and other allocations.</p>		
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of prepared studies on completed energy audits, with proposed measures; • The degree of implementation of work on the implementation of the measures envisaged by elaborates; • The number of employees of public facilities that have completed training for energy managers. 		
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION⁴⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton</u>; • Ministry of education, science, culture and sport of Tuzla Canton; • The users of public facilities in the Tuzla Canton. 		
USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrators and users of public facilities in the Tuzla Canton; • The Government of Tuzla Canton; • Business subjects; • The population. 		
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">KM 3,640,000</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 50% • The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 20% • Others (international agencies,...) 30% </td> </tr> </table>	KM 3,640,000	<p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 50% • The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 20% • Others (international agencies,...) 30%
KM 3,640,000	<p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 50% • The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 20% • Others (international agencies,...) 30% 		
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2016 – 2019		

⁴⁹ In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	5. To establish a functional monitoring system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resources management.
PRIORITY	5.4. To intensify the implementation of principles and measures of energy efficiency.
MEASURE	5.4.2. The Programme of co-funding of the measures of energy efficiency and the usage of renewable energy.
THE AIM OF MEASURE	The implementation of measures of energy efficiency in businesses and households will reduce energy consumption by min. 20%.
THE CONTENT OF MEASURE	<p>For the implementation of these measures, it will be necessary to realize the following groups of activities:</p> <p><i>5.4.2.1. The financial support for projects in the field of EE and RES.</i></p> <p><i>5.4.2.2. Introduce a system of incentives and disincentives to increase energy efficiency in homes and businesses, as well as stimulating replacement of imported fossil fuels to domestic fuels from renewable sources.</i></p> <p>The above activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating criteria, scope and implementation plan to support the households in the purchase of energy-efficient household appliances/devices; • Signing agreements with businesses that distribute energy-efficient household appliances/devices; • Creating criteria, scope and implementation plan of providing support to businesses in the implementation of energy efficiency measures; • The implementation of support programmes.
RESULT	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min. 2,500 (500/year) households realised funds from the support programs; • Min. 100 (20/year) business subjects realised funds from the support programs;
DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE	The implementation of EE measures in homes and businesses, power consumption means users will be reduced by an average of 20%, which will contribute to the rationalization of the exploitation of natural resources and reduction of CO ₂ emissions will contribute to reducing pressures on the environment (air) and the negative impact of climate change . The involvement of local business entities to contribute to the implementation of measures and employment, but also the additional charge of the budget on tax and other allocations.
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE REALISATION OF A MEASURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of households that implemented funds from the programme of support; • The number of business subjects that implemented funds from the programme of support.
RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ⁵⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton.</u>

USERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business subjects encompassed by the support programme; • Households encompassed by the support programme; • Other business subjects; • The population. 	
INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND SOURCES	KM 750,000	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Tuzla Canton 50% • The Environmental Fund of the FBiH 25% • Others (international agencies,...) 25%
THE PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE	2018 – 2020	

50 In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or is underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

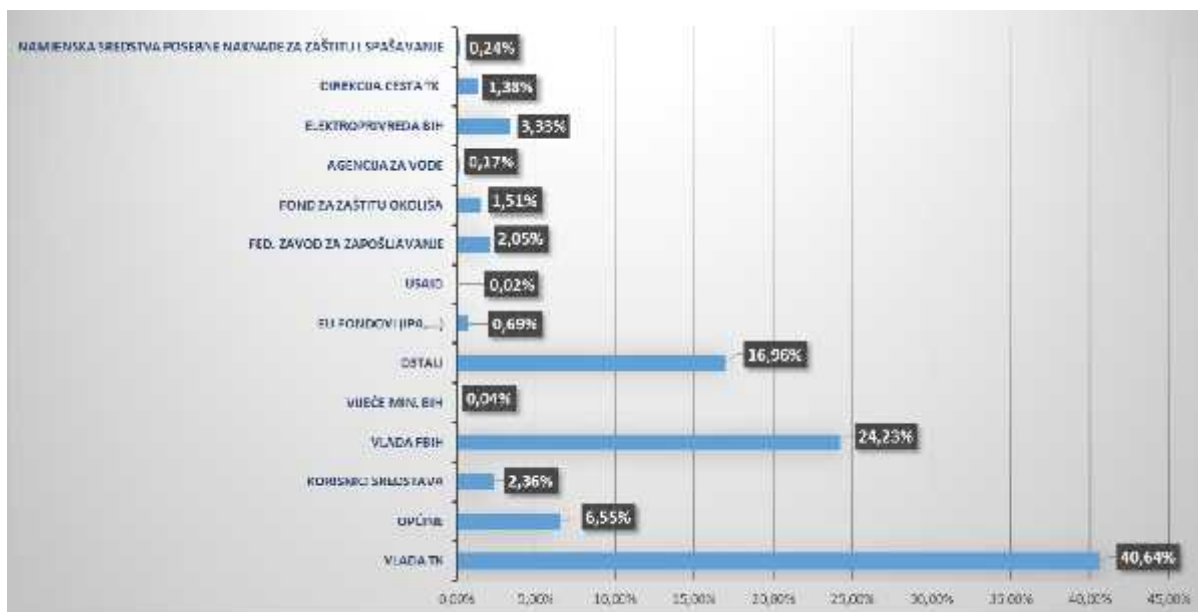
2.2. The indicative financial framework and timetable

The indicative financial framework is calculated based on estimates that were available to the Cantonal Development Committee and based on testing of similar projects, activities and measures in other cantons and countries. It is possible to see that the greatest financial measures are envisaged under the strategic objective of focusing on economic development, which in turn contributes most to the agriculture sector and the construction of transport infrastructure.

After examining the structure of the sector in planned funding for the measures envisaged by the Strategy, the dominance of the economic development sector is noticeable while the other two sectors are approximately the same. Thus, it provided for the economic development sector 55% of financial resources, for social development 23%, and for the protection of the environment and public infrastructure 22% of the funds.



Total planned funds for realization of the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy were at a level of KM 346,971,980, for a total of 45 measures in all sectors. Participation by year, from 2016 to 2020 was 16%, 17%, 22%, 23% and 23%, respectively. For all the measures envisaged the source of funding is known with the participation of each of the sources of financing according to the following structures: assets of Tuzla Canton (approximately 40%), followed by funds of the FBiH Government (approximately 24%), other sources (about 17%), municipalities and cities (approx 6%), users of funds (2%) and other sources (the Council of Ministers of BiH, funds for environmental protection, water agencies, donors and others.) with about 11%.



Most of the measures will be implemented through the complete period of implementation of the strategy, i.e. from 2016 to 2020.

Based on the analysis of trends and developments in the financial budget of Tuzla Canton, it is realistic to expect that in the first years of implementation of the strategy the activities with earmarked funds will be financed. On the other hand, the expected stabilisation of the Tuzla Canton Budget after 2018, allows the planning of financial resources for other development activities envisaged in the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy. The total planned amount for the implementation of the Strategy from the Budget of the Canton is at the level of about KM 141 million for all 5 years or an average of 28 million per year. This amount is acceptable in terms of the Budget of the Canton because it represents, on average, about 10% of the average annual Tuzla Canton Budget.

Measures in terms of strategic objectives, that is according to development sectors, are shown below.

Measures	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	The amount in KM
Measures of strategic objective 1 (economic development)						1 91,71515 1
<i>1.1.1. Financial, institutional and legal support to small and medium-sized companies.</i>						1,594,000
<i>1.1.2. The strengthening of competitiveness of small and medium-sized companies and entrepreneurs.</i>						1,030,000
<i>1.1.3. Business Start-Up Youth Fund.</i>						448,000
<i>1.1.4. The support to new investments in the industrial production.</i>						10,000,000
<i>1.1.5. The development of business infrastructure in the Tuzla Canton.</i>						3,383,151
<i>1.1.6. The development of touristic offer in the Tuzla Canton.</i>						1,070,000
<i>1.2.1. The protection and cultivation of agricultural land, consolidation of land holdings and the establishment of sustainable land management.</i>						5,000,000
<i>1.2.2. Direct payments to farmers in crop production.</i>						30,000,000
<i>1.2.3. Direct payments to farmers in the field of animal production.</i>						50,000,000
<i>1.2.4. The development of rural areas.</i>						40,000,000
<i>1.2.5. General services in agriculture.</i>						5,000,000
<i>1.3.1. Tuzla International Airport - the establishment of a regional cargo center with Airpark-I phase.</i>						3,440,000
<i>1.3.2. „The construction of the highway Orašje-Tuzla-Žepče" as the so-called Y branch of the Corridor Vc.”</i>						40,750,000
Measures of strategic objective 2 (social development)						78,546,829
<i>2.1.1. The improvement of educational infrastructure.</i>						8,182,240
<i>2.1.2. The improvement of the quality of education programs in the Tuzla</i>						142,000

Measures	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	The amount in KM
<i>Canton.</i>						
<i>2.1.3. The support to the development of scientific research capacity in the area of the Tuzla Canton.</i>						203,000
<i>2.2.1. The support to the employment of marginalised population groups.</i>						5,448,172
<i>2.2.2. The support to persons registered with the Employment Service of the Tuzla Canton.</i>						6,280,000
<i>3.1.1. The improvement of sports infrastructure.</i>						11,291,417
<i>3.1.2. The improvement of public infrastructure in the field of culture.</i>						2,000,000
<i>3.2.1. The improvement of social protection.</i>						1,180,000
<i>3.2.2. The improvement of the quality of emergency medical services in the area of the Tuzla Canton.</i>						40,000,000
<i>3.2.3. The prevention and control of infectious and the leading cause of diseases in the Tuzla Canton.</i>						3,000,000
<i>3.3.1. The strengthening the capacity of civil protection in the Tuzla Canton.</i>						250,000
<i>3.3.2. The support to prevention and rehabilitation of damages caused by natural or other hazards.</i>						570,000
Measures of strategic objective 3 (the environment protection and public infrastructure)						76,710,000
<i>4.1.1. The construction, modernisation and improvement of the economic viability of municipal and local water supply systems.</i>						11,550,000
<i>4.1.2. The construction, modernisation and legalization of municipal and local sewage systems, according to the priorities of local governments.</i>						10,300,000
<i>4.1.3. The construction of the plant for municipal wastewater treatment, according to the priorities of local governments.</i>						5,000,000
<i>4.1.4. The development of technical documentation and regulation of watercourses of the II categories, according to the priorities of local</i>						10,000,000

Measures	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	The amount in KM
governments.						
4.1.5. The rehabilitation of the dam Modrac, Phase IV.						2,000,000
4.2.1. The construction of the heating system in a part of the municipality of Živinice.						17,500,000
4.2.2. The network expansion in the thermal energy supply of the municipality of Gračanica.						300,000
4.3.1. The construction and reconstruction of the road network in the area of Tuzla Canton, according to the priorities of local governments.						1,500,000
4.3.2. The construction of roads to connect the Tuzla Canton with the main road corridors.						4,800,000
5.1.1. The expansion of the existing system of monitoring air, water and land in the Tuzla Canton.						1,275,000
5.1.2. The inventory and establishment of a monitoring system for biological and geological diversity in the Tuzla Canton.						1,600,000
5.1.3. The creation of the missing strategic planning documents of importance for the environmental sector.						320,000
5.2.1. The development of a study and implementation of source protection measures in municipal and local water supply systems.						1,000,000
5.2.2. The improvement of soil quality by restoring degraded land features.						2,725,000
5.2.3. The Analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture, development and implementation of the Programme of measures to manage pollution from agricultural activities.						300,000
5.2.4. The establishment of regular monitoring and improving the health of forests and forest lands.						1,620,000
5.3.1. The development of the missing and harmonisation of the existing strategic planning documents for waste management.						150,000

Measures	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	The amount in KM
5.3.2. <i>The development of infrastructure for sorting and collection of recyclable waste.</i>						380,000
5.4.1. <i>The increase of the energy efficiency of public buildings in the area of Tuzla Canton.</i>						3,640,000
5.4.2. <i>The Programme of co-financing of the measures of energy efficiency and renewable energy.</i>						750,000
TOTAL KM	54,553,742	58,454,741	76,096,613	79,474,067	78,392,817	346,971,980
%	16%	17%	22%	23%	23%	100%

2.3. The institutional and organisational framework for the implementation of the strategy

The system for development planning and management development represents an integrated and coordinated process for sustainable, economic, social, environmental and spatial adjustment, based on the Constitution and the laws, needs and interests of citizens and society. It implies the existence of adequate financial resources, and requires an appropriate legal, institutional and methodological framework that would ensure effective and coordinated planning and implementation of socio-economic development priorities in the Tuzla Canton.

During the process of developing the strategy, an analysis was conducted and a study on the analysis of capacity for planning and managing the development of Tuzla Canton was prepared. The strengths and weaknesses of the functioning of the existing system are identified, with the specific facts of the current situation which encompassed the existing human, material and financial resources, institutional framework under which it carries out functions of planning and development of the Canton, coordination between ministries and professional services, as well as coordination with other levels of government.

Disadvantages of managing the development of Tuzla Canton can be overcome by strengthening the existing Department for Development within the Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton, as well as an effective and functioning mechanism for the planning and management of development and international cooperation. When it comes to the development needs and priorities of the Tuzla Canton, this mechanism is the optimal model of institutional capacity for future development of Tuzla Canton. In addition, it is necessary to ensure the involvement of all relevant ministries in the individual development processes. This will allow the appointment of at least one associate in individual ministries responsible for the development of individual segments, who will be involved in the preparation and implementation of development programs, measures and projects.

In addition to institutional strengthening, it is necessary to plan a material-technical and personnel strengthening of developmental mechanisms at the cantonal level, and raise the level of knowledge, skills and capacities of employees who will be engaged in the planning and development management of the Canton.

Based on the identified missing operational capacity of the Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton, it is necessary to strengthen the existing capacity by filling vacant managerial positions of civil servants in the field of development and further development of capacity building for the department in line with development needs and deficiencies of human resources. In this segment, the enhancement of human resources for the needs of the implementation of international cooperation is planned.

This Department should be strengthened with the capacity to assume coordination of development planning, monitoring and reporting at the level of Tuzla Canton, in which to perform the following tasks:

- the coordination of integrated and sectoral strategies in the Tuzla Canton;
- programming on the basis of an integrated and sectoral strategies and alignment of the annual programme of work of cantonal ministries;
- defining incentive mechanisms for financing development priorities identified in the integrated and sectoral strategies in cooperation with the competent cantonal ministries;
- the implementation of monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the realisation of integrated and sectoral strategies according to established indicators of development and management

of a publicly available database for monitoring the realisation of integrated and sectoral strategies;

- ensuring the public in the processes of planning, programming and implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of integrated and sectoral strategies, with respect for the principle of gender equality;
- coordination of the participation of local governments in the process of creating an integrated and sectoral strategies, and implementation of development measures, programmes and projects;
- planning and implementation of programmes of international cooperation
- development and management with a database of business entities and other resources with relevant entities.

At the project level, the Department for development within the Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton coordinates the preparation of the project and remains a vital organisation for technical assistance for development partners in the preparation and implementation of the project. The Department for development of quality preparation project provides information about future financial possibilities for the projects supported by the project partners in the preparation of project documentation and applications and supports partners in the implementation of the project in technical and in terms of content. Development partners are all those partners, i.e. institutions that prepare and implement projects for the benefit of the Tuzla Canton,

This Department would be run by the Deputy Minister for Development, and would require at least 3 civil servants, of which 1 senior civil servant in the position of Assistant Minister for development, and 2 positions of civil servants for the purpose of development. In this way one of the key shortcomings of the existing capacity of the Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship for the planning and management of development would be overcome.

In addition, a key role in the implementation of the strategy will have other ministries, cantonal institutions and administrative bodies, as well as the municipalities of the Tuzla Canton. It should be noted that in addition to the Department for Development within the Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton, other stakeholders also prepare and implement measures and projects, and report on them systematically the Department of Development.

The role of stakeholders in the development planning and management of the Tuzla Canton

The Government of Tuzla Canton. In the framework of the system for managing the development, the Government of Tuzla Canton is responsible for: (i) the preparation of the development strategy, as well as other relevant policy documents; (ii) defining the modalities of management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of strategic documents; (iii) the adoption of the budget and public investment programmes, in line with the strategic development priorities; (iv) adoption of the annual work plan based on the work plans of the cantonal institutions under the strategic framework; (v) the adoption of regulatory and administrative framework to ensure effective implementation of strategic documents and development priorities; (vi) initiating partnerships between local institutions-higher, cantonal and local levels of government as well as international partners, to foster the implementation of development priorities; (vii) monitoring implementation of strategic documents and review processes; (viii) ensuring transparent and participatory development planning and management in the Canton.

The Cantonal ministries and institutions. Key features of the cantonal ministries (and related sectors), as well as other cantonal administrative bodies and cantonal administrative organisations

within the management system development include: (i) coordination and involvement in the process of developing integrated or sectoral cantonal strategies; (ii) coordinate with the appropriate local government units in the process of developing and implementing cantonal strategy; (iii) preparation of annual/multi-year work plan for the ministry based on the adoption of strategic documents (and their operational frameworks) that are directly related to the budget and programme of public investment of the Canton; (iv) ensuring the correctness of the implementation, monitoring and reporting in the implementation of measures/priorities identified in the annual work plan of the ministries/institutions, based on development objectives and indicators set out in the relevant strategic framework; (v) the use of an information system for public investment (PIMIS) in the preparation of the cantonal public investment programmes, based on specific priorities set within the relevant policy documents; (vi) the exchange of information and interaction with the Department for Development within the Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton in the process of annual planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and implementation of development priorities; (vii) ensuring the regular updating of databases relevant to development; (viii) development of project proposals and securing funding from external sources to the monitoring of projects within the competence of the relevant ministry.

Units of local self-governments within the Tuzla Canton. In accordance with the local development strategies and using the unit for planning and management at the local level, local governments participate in the system for management development as follows: (i) participation in the development of strategic documents of the Canton; (ii) coordinating the development and implementation of projects identified in the strategy of development of local self-government in cooperation with the competent institutions in the context of local self-government, cantonal institutions, neighboring local governments and socio-economic partners, which contribute to the realisation of development priorities; (iii) participation in the preparation of public investment programmes of the Canton, based on local priorities and those that have been identified within the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy; (iv) the provision of information and reports related to the annual implementation of local strategies; (v) participation in partnership bodies for development in the Tuzla Canton (e.g. The Cantonal Committee for Development and Partnership Group).

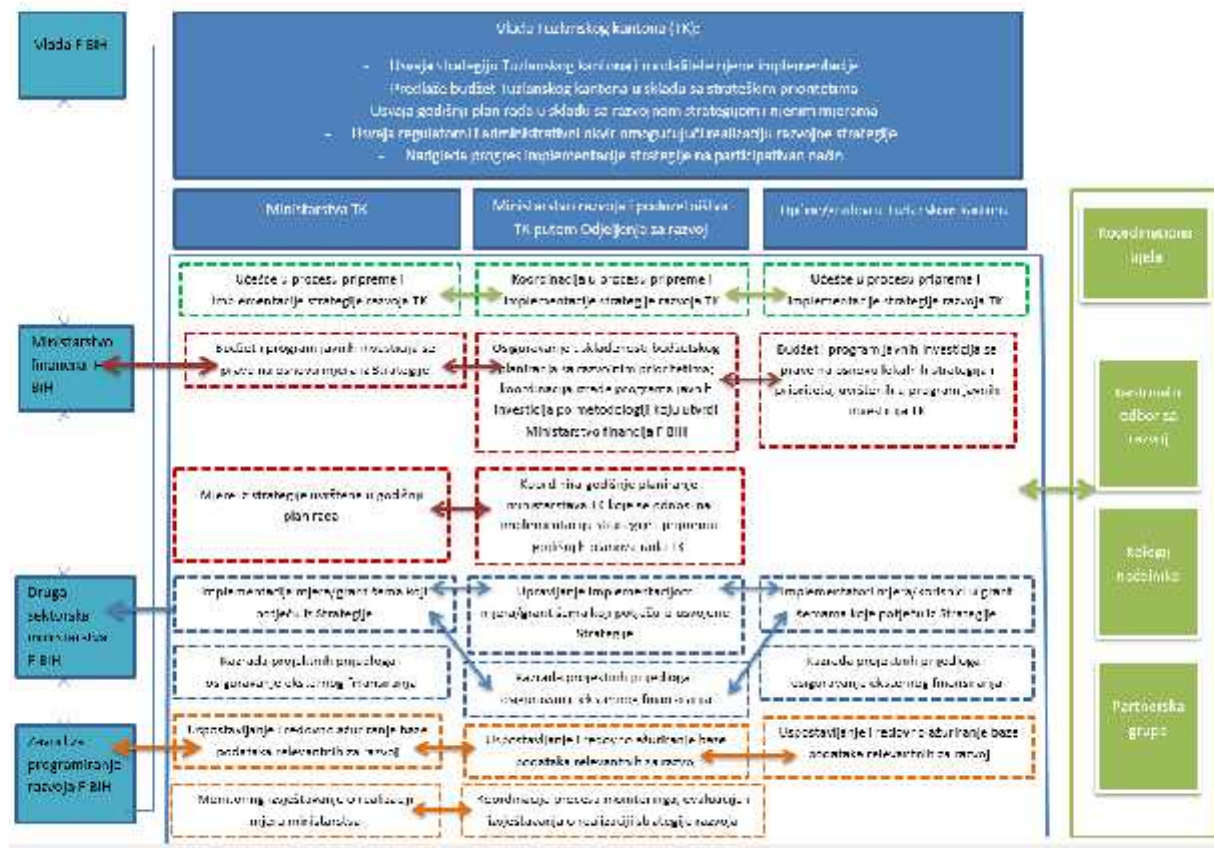
Other actors. Development agencies, employers' associations, Chambers of Commerce, and other stakeholders have the following functions in the system for management development in the Tuzla Canton: (i) support in the identification, development and implementation of projects that meet the developmental needs of the region, in partnership with local governments, cantonal authorities, the private sector and socio-economic stakeholders; (ii) supporting the development of business ideas and start-ups in the region, as well as support economic development and job creation; (iii) provide information and cooperate with the Department for Development within the Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton in relation to the annual implementation of priorities and projects that directly contribute to the implementation of the cantonal development strategies; (iv) participate in the partner bodies for the development of Tuzla Canton (e.g. the Cantonal Committee for Development and Partnership Group).

The Cantonal Development Committee. The Cantonal Development Committee is the key body in the strategy development, monitoring and auditing. It includes representatives of all ministries, socio-economic partners and NGOs. As such, the Cantonal Development Committee is responsible for: (i) the coordination of the planning process and ensure key strategic input through all phases of the planning process; (ii) technical assistance in the process of coordinating the preparation of three-year and annual plans of institutions towards the development priorities and measures set out in the framework of integrated development and sectoral strategies, and in accordance with the principle of '1+2'; (iii) technical assistance in the process of coordinating the development and implementation of

projects identified in the strategy development, in cooperation with relevant federal, cantonal ministries/institutions, neighbouring cantons and local governments within the canton, which contribute to the realisation of development priorities; (iv) an advisory role in the process of harmonisation of budgets and public investment programmes with the development priorities set out in the adopted strategic documents.

Partnership Group. The Partnership Group of cantons will be a consultative partnership body which ensures involvement and contribution of a wider range of stakeholders, not only in the strategic planning process, but also in monitoring the implementation process of the strategy. It can consist of representatives of cantonal and executive levels of government, the leadership of local governments, academia, the private sector and the media, and as such will be a mechanism for the development of partnerships in the framework of the Partnership Group. The main functions of this body in the process of development management will include: (i) regular meetings to ensure discussion in the process of implementing the strategy, discussions about the annual priorities and financial mechanisms, etc.; (ii) provide recommendations for the strategic priorities of the Tuzla Canton, which will be included in the processes of planning and development at the federal and state levels; (iii) discussions in connection with the development priorities and initiatives, which require joint action by the various cantonal and local institutions in accordance with the cantonal development strategies; (iv) discussions and recommendations for regional social, economic and environmental projects/priorities and resources; (v) serves as a participatory discussion platform for all stakeholders to share ideas and proposals for development, and linking the public, private and civil sectors in joint action.

The following scheme represents relations, connections and coordination of the process within the system for development management of the Tuzla Canton.



2.4. The plan for monitoring, reporting, evaluation and audit strategy

The actual results of development arising from the implementation of the development strategy, can be visible and measurable only if monitoring and evaluation of implementation strategies is carried out systematically. The system monitoring and evaluation (monitoring and evaluation) of implementation strategies measure the level of achievement of the set goals, giving also the ability to take timely measures aimed at possible adjustments, and assessing the overall success of the implementation strategy.

To achieve connectivity of development policies in the broader regional level and linking of ministries to implement the policy measures of the Strategy, the Department for Development within the Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton prepares an annual report on the state of implementation of the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy. The report containing the review of implemented projects, review of achieved indicators, assessment of changes in the situation as regards the initial situation, the financial report and comment on the implementation of the Strategy, and contains a maximum of 5 pages, it is necessary to represent each year to the Government of Tuzla Canton, the Tuzla Canton Assembly and the Chief of the College Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton.

The Prime Minister and the Government of Tuzla Canton, in the form of a short report of not more than 2 pages, receive information on the implementation of the Strategy every six months, thus, allowing a more active role in monitoring the implementation of the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy.

The Department of Development under the Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton is a key organ of the implementation of the Strategy, which with the ministries of the Government of Tuzla Canton, and appointed coordinators (associates) in front of government ministries of the Tuzla Canton coordinates the implementation of the strategy. The Cantonal Development Committee continues to function and is a key body which has an advisory role, as described in the previous chapter.

Monitoring means a system of collecting and processing data for comparison of the results achieved with the planned. To manage the implementation of the strategy as well as implementation of measures and projects, we must be able to measure the level of achievement of defined objectives and results in a certain period of time, for which we serve objectively verifiable indicators. The table in Annex 4 of the expected results and their indicators (the level of priority projects through to strategic objectives) may be useful for the development of the Department under the Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of the Tuzla Canton and other stakeholders involved in the process of monitoring implementation of the strategy.

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Members of the Cantonal Development Committee who took part in drafting the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy:

- Senad Ovčina, Coordinator of the Cantonal Committee for Development,
- Mirela Omerović, Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton,
- Adisa Gotovušić, Deputy Coordinator, Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton,
- Anto Iljkić, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Return of Tuzla Canton,
- Mersija Jahić, Assistant Minister for education and science, Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Tuzla Canton,
- Nenad Lukanović, Assistant Minister for transport, Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Transport of Tuzla Canton,
- Abdulah Hadživadić, Secretary, The Chamber of Commerce of Tuzla Canton,
- Enver Ćosićkić, Secretary of the Government of Tuzla Canton,
- Velida Mujkić, Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister,
- Anisa Mukić, Head of Department for the execution of Tuzla Canton Budget, Ministry of Finance of Tuzla Canton,
- Jela Lukić, Administrative Inspector, Ministry of Justice and Administration of Tuzla Canton,
- Emir Softić, Secretary, Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton,
- Fehrija Bajramović, Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining of Tuzla Canton
- Mirela Uljić, Head of Department for Development of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton,
- Mustafa Šahović, Ministry of Veterans' Affairs of Tuzla Canton,
- Safet Begić, sekretar, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Tuzla Canton,
- Devleta Čičkušić, sekretar, Ministry of Health of Tuzla Canton,
- Enisa Hasanagić, Assistant Secretary of the Assembly, the Assembly of Tuzla Canton,
- Nedret Kikanović, Chairman, the Cantonal Chamber of Commerce of Tuzla Canton,
- Amra Jaganjac, Project Manager, NERDA,
- Mehmed Krainović, Chief, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Department of Statistics in the Tuzla Canton,
- Muris Bulić, Consultant for monitoring, Centre for Civic Initiatives,
- Džemila Agić, Director, Centre for Ecology and Energy Tuzla.

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- Dragan Pelemiš, the Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection,
- Sahmir Sarajlić, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton.

We also thank all the members of the Development Partnership Group who through their active involvement contributed to the process of drafting the Tuzla Canton Development Strategy.⁵¹

51 A list of members of the partner group for development is available at:

<http://www.vladatk.kim.ba/vlada-tk/strategija-razvoja-tuzlanskog-kantona-za-period-2016-2020-godina>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – Operational/Action plan with a three-year financial framework

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION ⁵²
Measure of strategic objective 1 (economic development)				115,104,671	34,859,406	80,245,265	
<i>1.1.1. Financial, institutional and legal support to small and medium-size enterprises.</i>	307,000	307,000	326,667	940,667	884,227	56,440	<u>Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton</u> ; NERDA; The Chambers of Commerce of Tuzla Canton; the Association for entrepreneurship and craft development;
<i>1.1.1.1. Guarantee fund.</i>	260,000	260,000	260,000	780,000	780,000	-	
<i>1.1.1.2. The register of para-fiscal levies.</i>	47,000	47,000		94,000	88,360	5,640	
<i>1.1.1.3. Legal assistance.</i>			66,667	66,667	62,667	4,000	
<i>1.1.2. The strengthening of competitiveness of small and medium-size enterprises and entrepreneurs.</i>		225,000	235,000	460,000	460,000	-	<u>Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton</u> ; The Chambers of Commerce of Tuzla Canton; University of Tuzla (Faculty of Economics);
<i>1.1.2.1. The introduction of standards and software solutions for business efficiency enlargement.</i>		125,000	125,000	250,000	250,000	-	
<i>1.1.2.2. Retraining, additional training and specialization of SMEs and craftsmen.</i>		37,500	37,500	75,000	75,000	-	
<i>1.1.2.3. The support for projects aimed at raising the entrepreneurial spirit of the Tuzla Canton.</i>		62,500	62,500	125,000	125,000	-	

⁵² In the measures can be specified many stakeholders responsible for coordinating the implementation of the measures but the one that is located as the first and/or underlined represents the most responsible for the implementation of the measures.

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
<i>1.1.2.5. The support to the development of companies through mechanisms concessions and public-private partnerships</i>			10,000	10,000	10,000	-	
<i>1.1.3. Business Start-Youth Fund.</i>	89,600	89,600	89,600	268,800	241,920	26,880	<u>Ministry of Development and Entrepreneurship of Tuzla Canton;</u>
<i>1.1.4. The support for new investments in the industrial production</i>	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	<u>Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining of Tuzla Canton;</u>
<i>1.1.5. The development of business infrastructure in the Tuzla Canton.</i>	1,219,951	500,000	500,000	2,219,951	332,993	1,886,958	
<i>1.1.5.1. The establishment of Centers to support entrepreneurship with business incubators with the capacity for expansion of the existing technology park.</i>	1,108,521			1,108,521	166,278	942,243	<u>NERDA; The City of Tuzla; The Municipality of Srebrenik; The Municipality of Kalesija;</u>
<i>1.1.5.2. The establishment of functional business zone "Kreka North" Tuzla.</i>	111,430	500,000	500,000	1,111,430	166,715	944,716	<u>The founders and new investors of the Center of advanced technology MTTC Gračanica.</u>
<i>1.1.5.3. The establishment of Centers to support entrepreneurship with business incubators with the capacity expansion of the existing Technology Center MTTC.</i>	32,640	32,640	32,640	97,920	-	97,920	
<i>1.1.6. The development of the tourist offer in the area of Tuzla Canton.</i>	190,000	190,000	223,333	603,333	48,267	555,067	<u>Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Transport of Tuzla Canton; The The Tourist Board of Tuzla Canton;</u>
<i>1.1.6.1. The development and</i>					-	-	

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
<i>promotion of specific forms of tourism.</i>				-			
<i>1.1.6.2. The revitalisation of the complex Stari Grad Srebrenik.</i>	190,000	190,000	190,000	570,000	45,600	524,400	University of Tuzla;
<i>1.1.6.3. The preservation of old and artictic crafts for the purpose of development of tourism.</i>			33,333	33,333	2,667	30,667	
<i>1.2.1. The preservation of old and arts and crafts for the purpose of tourism development.</i>	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the FBiH; The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton;
<i>1.2.2. Direct payments to farmers in crop production.</i>	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	18,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the FBiH; The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton;
<i>1.2.3. Direct payments to farmers in the field of animal production.</i>	1,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000	7,200,000	22,800,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the FBiH; The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton;;

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
1.2.4. The development of rural areas.	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	24,000,000	8,160,000	15,840,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton
1.2.5. General services in agriculture.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton
1.3.1. Tuzla International Airport - the establishment of a regional cargo center with stage I-Airpark.	688,000	688,000	688,000	2,064,000	1,032,000	1,032,000	The Government of Tuzla Canton, Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Transport of Tuzla Canton; PE Tuzla International Airport
1.3.2. "The construction of the highway Orašje-Tuzla-Žepče" as tzv.Y branch Corridor Vc.	8,150,000	8,150,000	8,150,000	24,450,000	-	24,450,000	The Government of Tuzla Canton, Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Transport of Tuzla Canton; The Council of Ministers of BiH; the Government of the FBiH; PE "Autoceste FBiH"
Measures of strategic objective 2 and 3 (social development)				31,593,342	21,145,507	10,447,836	
2.1.1. The improvement of educational infrastructure.		1,801,000	1,824,333	3,625,333	1,993,933	1,631,400	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Tuzla Canton; University of Tuzla; PI MSS Čelić;
2.1.1.1. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of ground and mechanical engineering workshops in PI Mixed Secondary School Čelić.			23,333	23,333	23,333	-	
2.1.1.3. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of ground and mechanical engineering workshops		1,801,000	1,801,000	3,602,000	1,981,100	1,620,900	

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
<i>in Celic JU Mixed Secondary School.</i>							
<i>2.1.2. The improvement of the quality of education programs in the Tuzla Canton.</i>		1,750	35,083	36,833	27,625	9,208	<u>Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Tuzla Canton; Faculty of Economics of the University of Tuzla; The Chamber of Commerce of Tuzla Canton; Professional and other associations; Primary schools in the Tuzla Canton; Pedagogical Institute of Tuzla Canton;</u>
<i>2.1.2.1. Creating lifelong learning in order to strengthen the competitiveness of the workforce and increasing the number of employees in companies in the Tuzla Canton.</i>		1,750	1,750	3,500	2,625	875	
<i>2.1.2.3. Vocational guidance for children in the final grades of primary school.</i>			33,333	33,333	25,000	8,333	
<i>2.1.3. The support to the development of scientific research capacity in the area of Tuzla Canton.</i>	10,000	10,000	61,000	81,000	25,920	55,080	<u>Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Tuzla Canton; University of Tuzla.</u>
<i>2.1.3.1. The establishment of the Centre for Social Research and evaluation programme at the University in Tuzla</i>	10,000	10,000		20,000	-	20,000	
<i>2.1.3.2. The development of scientific research capacity and capacity recruits faculty to participate in international scientific research projects.</i>			61,000	61,000	21,350	39,650	
<i>2.2.1. The support to employment of marginalised groups.</i>	1,113,634	1,113,634	1,073,634	3,300,903	2,805,768	495,135	<u>Federal Employment</u>

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
<i>2.2.1.1. The allocation of interest-free loans for self-employment (own business) and employment of veterans.</i>	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,760,000	240,000	<u>Service; PI Employment Service of the Tuzla Canton; Ministry of Veterans' Affairs of Tuzla Canton;</u>
<i>2.2.1.2. The Programme for employment of the Romanies.</i>	40,000	40,000		80,000	-	80,000	
<i>2.2.1.3. Co-financing of employment of hard to employ people-voucher for a job 2015.</i>	73,634	73,634	73,634	220,903	-	220,903	
<i>2.2.2. The support to persons registered with the Employment Service for employment.</i>	1,336,000	1,336,000	1,336,000	4,008,000	-	4,008,000	<u>Federal Employment Service; PI Employment Service of Tuzla Canton.</u>
<i>2.2.2.1. The strengthening the competitiveness of the labour market - the first work experience.</i>	680,000	680,000	680,000	2,040,000	-	2,040,000	
<i>2.2.2.2. Co-funding of seasonal/periodic employment and employment - Opportunity for all</i>	116,000	116,000	116,000	348,000	-	348,000	
<i>2.2.2.3. The programme of co-funding the employment START UP.</i>	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000	-	600,000	
<i>2.2.2.4. The Programme of public works.</i>	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	-	300,000	
<i>2.2.2.5. The Programme of preparation for work (training, professional training and development).</i>	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000	-	120,000	
<i>2.2.2.6. The Programme of co-financing self-employment in agriculture.</i>	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000	-	600,000	

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
3.1.1. The improvement of sports infrastructure		288,200	3,667,739	3,955,939	395,594	3,560,345	The Municipalities of Kladanj, Gradačac, Kalesija, Doboј Istok, Teočak and Čelić;
3.1.1.1. The construction of the sports hall Primary School "Hamdija Kreševljaković" Gradačac.		288,200	288,200	576,400	57,640	518,760	
3.1.1.2. The construction of sports hall in Kladanj, Kalesija, Brijesnica, Teočak and Čelić.			3,379,539	3,379,539	337,954	3,041,585	
3.2.1. The improvement of social protection			393,333	393,333	196,667	196,667	The City of Tuzla; Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Return of Tuzla Canton; HO "Hilswerk" Austria.
3.2.2. The improvement of the quality of emergency medical services in the area of Tuzla Canton.		1,250,000	12,916,667	14,166,667	14,166,667	-	Ministry of Health of Tuzla Canton; Medical institutions of primary health care in the Tuzla Canton; Health Insurance; PHI UCC Tuzla.
3.2.2.1. The reform of emergency medical services.		1,250,000	1,250,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	
3.2.2.2. The furnishment of the Center of emergency services at the PHI UCC Tuzla.			11,666,667	11,666,667	11,666,667	-	
3.2.3. The prevention and control of infectious and leading cause of disease in the Tuzla Canton	400,000	400,000	733,333	1,533,333	1,533,333	-	Ministry of Health of Tuzla Canton; PHI UCC Tuzla; the Institute of Health Insurance of Tuzla Canton; Medical institutions of primary health care in the Tuzla Canton; Associations of patients.
3.2.3.1. The establishment of BSL III laboratory.			333,333	333,333	333,333	-	
3.2.3.2. The prevention and control	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
<i>of leading cause of disease.</i>							
<i>3.3.1. The strenghtening of the capacity of civil protection of the Tuzla Canton.</i>	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000	-	150,000	The Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection of Tuzla Canton;
<i>3.3.1.1. Equipping and training of cantonal protection and rescue services.</i>	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000	-	150,000	
<i>3.3.1.2. Raising awareness on the issues of disaster risk reduction by implementing regular training services of CP and education of the population on the measures of protection and rescue.</i>	0	0	0	0	-	0	
<i>3.3.1.3. To strengthen the overall system of disaster risk reduction through support involving non-governmental organizations, the business sector and scientific institutions in building capacity in prevention, preparedness and response to disasters.</i>	0	0	0	0	-	0	
<i>3.3.1.4. Developing education programmess (using the principle of "teacher training" in order to enable continuous knowledge transfer to all other participants in protection and rescue system - firefighters, mountain rescue service, units of PR in businesses, medical institutions,</i>	0	0	0	0	-	0	

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
NGOs)							
3.3.2. The support to prevention and rehabilitation of damages caused by natural or other hazards	114,000	114,000	114,000	342,000	-	342,000	The Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection of Tuzla Canton; The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton;
3.3.2.1. The rehabilitation of a part of the damages caused by the action of natural and other hazards.	68,000	68,000	68,000	204,000	-	204,000	
3.3.2.2. Preventive measures for protection and rescue.	46,000	46,000	46,000	138,000	-	138,000	
Measures of strategic objective 4 and 5 (the environment protection and public infrastructure)				42,407,083	16,646,854	25.760,229	
4.1.1. The construction, modernisation and improvement of the economic viability of municipal and local water supply systems.	2,060,000	2,060,000	2,476,667	6,596,667	3,298,333	3,298,333	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton; ; The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton; Utility companies.
4.1.1.1. The construction of new, expansion and modernisation of existing municipal and local water supply systems.	2,060,000	2,060,000	2,060,000	6,180,000	3,090,000	3,090,000	
4.1.1.2. The Study on the reduction of losses and plan for the repair of secondary water networks.			83,333	83,333	41,667	41,667	
4.1.1.3. Financial and institutional strengthening of utility companies to improve the economic viability of the system and operators of water supply.			333,333	333,333	166,667	166,667	

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
<i>4.1.2. The construction, modernisation and legalisation of municipal and local sewage systems, according to the priorities of local governments.</i>	2,060,000	2,060,000	2,060,000	6,180,000	3,090,000	3,090,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton; Utility companies; The Municipalities of the Tuzla.
<i>4.1.3. The construction of the plant for municipal wastewater treatment, according to the priorities of local governments.</i>	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton; The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton; Utility companies.
<i>4.1.4. Technical documentation and regulation of watercourses of the II categories, according to the priorities of local governments.</i>	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton; The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton
<i>4.1.5. Rehabilitation of the dam Modrac, Phase IV.</i>	1,000,000	1,000,000		2,000,000	-	2,000,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton; Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations; Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; PE "Spreča" Ltd. Tuzla.
<i>4.2.1. The expansion of the heating system to the Municipality of Živinice.</i>	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	10,500,000	2,520,000	7,980,000	The Municipality of Živinice; PE Electrical power industry BiH; Ministry of Physical

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
							Planning and Environmental Protection of the Tuzla Canton.
4.2.2. The network expansion of the thermal energy supply of the Municipality of Gračanica.			100,000	100,000	10,000	90,000	The Municipality of Gračanica; Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton
4.3.1. The construction and reconstruction of the road network in the area of Tuzla Canton, according to the priorities of local governments.	150,000	300,000	150,000	600,000	-	600,000	The Road Directorate of the Tuzla Canton; The Municipalities of Sapna, Teočak and Banovići
4.3.1.1. The reconstruction of the road Kobilici-Međađa.	150,000	150,000		300,000	-	300,000	
4.3.1. The construction of roads in Zone B in the Municipality of Banovići.		150,000	150,000	300,000	-	300,000	
4.3.2. The construction of roads to connect the Tuzla Canton with the main road corridors.		75,000	75,000	150,000	-	150,000	Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Transport of Tuzla Canton; The Road Directorate of the Tuzla Canton; The Municipalities of Tuzla and Banovići.
4.3.2.2. The improvement of the regional road for connection municipalities Banovići to a road Tuzla-Žepče.		75,000	75,000	150,000	-	150,000	
5.1.1. The expansion of the existing system of monitoring air, water and land in the Tuzla Canton.	93,750	318,750	318,750	731,250	197,438	533,813	Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
5.1.1.1. <i>The improvement of the existing system for monitoring air quality.</i>		50,000	50,000	100,000	27,000	73,000	and Water Management of Tuzla Canton; The Agency for the Sava River Basin; Agricultural Institute of Tuzla Canton.
5.1.1.2. <i>The establishment of the system of monitoring surface water category II in the Tuzla Canton and linking with the system of the Agency for the Sava River Basin.</i>		175,000	175,000	350,000	94,500	255,500	
5.1.1.3. <i>The establishment of systematic monitoring of land in cooperation with the Federal Office for Agropedology.</i>	93,750	93,750	93,750	281,250	75,938	205,313	
5.1.2. <i>The inventory and establishment of a monitoring system for biological and geological diversity in the Tuzla Canton.</i>			533,333	533,333	106,667	426,667	<u>Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton.</u>
5.1.3. <i>The creation of the missing strategic planning documents of importance for the environmental sector.</i>	106,667	106,667	106,667	320,000	192,000	128,000	<u>Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton; The Municipalities of Teočak, Sapna, Čelić, Kalesija, Banovići.</u>
5.2.1 <i>The development of a study and implementation of source protection measures in municipal and local water supply.</i>		250,000	416,667	666,667	333,333	333,333	<u>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton; The Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton;</u>
5.2.1.1. <i>To harmonise the existing draft and adopt the missing Elaborate on source protection in</i>		250,000	250,000	500,000	250,000	250,000	

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
<i>accordance with applicable regulations and priorities of ULSG.</i>							
<i>5.2.1.2. To conduct technical protection measures at source of ULSG priorities according to the performed studies, and FBiH Law on Water and by-laws.</i>			166,667	166,667	83,333	83,333	
<i>5.2.2 The improvement of soil quality by restoring degraded land features.</i>	100,000	112,500	845,833	1,058,333	529,167	529,167	
<i>5.2.2.1. To create a map of the value in use of land in the Tuzla Canton and plan mitigation or elimination of damage and restore function in damaged soil.</i>	25,000	25,000		50,000	25,000	25,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton; the Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection; Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton; The Agricultural Institute of the Tuzla Canton; the Municipalities of the Tuzla Canton.
<i>5.2.2.2. The operationalisation of prepared plans to improve the quality of the land and restore the function of degraded land.</i>			833,333	833,333	416,667	416,667	
<i>5.2.2.3. The development of the Cadastre of Landslide of the Tuzla Canton.</i>	75,000	75,000		150,000	75,000	75,000	
<i>5.2.2.4. The creation of a plan for rehabilitation and prevention of the occurrence of landslides.</i>		12,500	12,500	25,000	12,500	12,500	
<i>5.2.3. The Analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture, development and</i>		25,000	108,333	133,333	66,667	66,667	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
<i>implementation of the Programme of measures to manage pollution from agricultural activities.</i>							Canton; the Agricultural Institute of the Tuzla Canton.
<i>5.2.3.1. The Analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture, including the calculation of indicators on the consumption of fertilizers and pesticides, and the development of an appropriate programme of measures to manage pollution from agricultural activities.</i>		25,000	25,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	
<i>5.2.3.2. The financial support for businessmen for the implementation of cleaner production projects.</i>			83,333	83,333	41,667	41,667	
<i>5.2.4. The establishment of regular monitoring and improving of the health of forests and forest lands.</i>	510,000	672,500	212,500	1,395,000	139,500	1,255,500	The Cantonal Administration of Forestry; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Tuzla Canton.
<i>5.2.4.1. The inventory of forests and forest land in order to establish a database in GIS and purchase the necessary software.</i>		100,000	100,000	200,000	20,000	180,000	
<i>5.2.4.2. The monitoring of health status of the devastation of forests and forest lands (using GIS base).</i>			40,000	40,000	4,000	36,000	
<i>5.2.4.3. The technical equipping of security services for adequate monitoring of the health status of forests and alert system and the fight against fire (purchase of</i>	500,000	500,000		1,000,000	100,000	900,000	

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
<i>equipment for the maintenance of forest health, building observation posts, purchase of telecommunications equipment, purchase of fire engines).</i>							
<i>5.2.4.4. The implementation of measures and activities for maintaining FSC certification and recertification.</i>	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	3,000	27,000	
<i>5.2.4.5. The co-financing of projects relating to the sustainable management of forests.</i>		62,500	62,500	125,000	12,500	112,500	
<i>5.3.1. The creation of the missing and harmonisation of the existing strategic planning documents for waste management.</i>		10,000	75,000	85,000	85,000	-	
<i>5.3.1.1. The creation of a programme to increase the coverage of the population by organised collection and separation of waste.</i>			65,000	65,000	65,000	-	Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton;
<i>5.3.1.2. The implementation and amendments to the Spatial Plan of the Tuzla Canton in order to provide a functional and economically viable waste management infrastructure deployment.</i>		10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	-	
<i>5.3.2. The development of infrastructure for sorting and collection of recyclable waste.</i>		95,000	95,000	190,000	95,000	95,000	Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton;

Measures/Activities	2016	2017	2018	Total	The Government of Tuzla Canton	Other sources	RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION
<i>5.4.1. The increase of the energy efficiency of public buildings in the area of the Tuzla Canton.</i>	872,500	922,500	922,500	2,717,500	1,358,750	1,358,750	Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton, Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Tuzla Canton; Beneficiaries of public facilities of the Tuzla Canton.
<i>5.4.1.1. The increase of energy efficiency at min. 18 public buildings in the area of the Tuzla Canton.</i>	872,500	872,500	872,500	2,617,500	1,308,750	1,308,750	
<i>5.4.1.2. The introduction of institutions and training of energy managers in budgetary institutions.</i>		50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	
<i>5.4.2. The Programme of co-financing of the measures of energy efficiency and renewable energy.</i>			250,000	250,000	125,000	125,000	Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Tuzla Canton
<i>5.4.2.1. The financial support for projects in the field of EE and RSE.</i>			83,333	83,333	41,667	41,667	
<i>5.4.2.2. Introduce a system of incentives and disincentives to increase energy efficiency in homes and businesses, as well as stimulation of replacement of imported fossil fuels to domestic fuels from renewable sources.</i>			166,667	166,667	83,333	83,333	
TOTAL	54,553,742	58,454,741	76,096,613	189,039,817	72,651,767	116,388,050	

Appendix 2 – Macro indicators of development

NO.	BASIC INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT	indicator	Starting point			2015			2016			Comparative data 2014		
			2014			Total	M	F	Total	M	F	/FBiH/		
			Total	M	F							Total	Male	Female
	DEVELOPMENT INDEX (FBiH)	index	101,5								100			
	Population	number	477,278								2,337,200			
1	Employed citizens	number	80,727								435,113			
		%	44,92%											
2	Unemployed citizens	number	98,956								391,942	190,684	201,258	
		%	55,07%											
3	Gross domestic product	amount (KM)	2,620,858,000								16,800,000,000			
		per capita	5.253								7,188			
4	Investments in the territory of the canton (the principle of pure activity)	amount (KM)	434,652,000											
5	Number of companies / 1000 inhabitants	number	7,18											
6	Number of trades / 1,000 inhabitants	number	22,46											
7	Average net wages in KM	amount (KM)	738								835			
8	Number of primary school pupils / 1000 inhabitants	number	83,67											
9	Number of secondary school pupils / 1000 inhabitants	number	47,11											
10	Social transfers per capita	per capita	11,6											

		(KM)									
11	Number of doctors / 1000 inhabitants	ratio	2.14							1.93	
12	Amount of the budget for the priorities of the development strategy	amount									
ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS											
1	The share of realized capital investments in the budget	ratio	1.54%								
2	value of foreign direct investment in KM	amount (KM)	4,672,453								
3	Number of agricultural holdings / 1000 inhabitants	ratio	27.02							20.75	
4	Number of social welfare beneficiaries / 1000 inhabitants	ratio	131.74								
5	The health of insured person in the total population	ratio	94.20%							86.5%	
6	Number of active members in cultural institutions	number									
7	Number of active members in the population coverage of sports institutions	number									
8	Organised systems of water supply coverage	%	49.10%							60%	
9	The sewerage system coverage of household	%	24.70%							33%	

10	Solid waste removal services	%	53%						63%	
11	Participation of higher rank roads with a total length of road network	%	32.67%						37.9% (BiH)	
12	Percent inclusion of vulnerable groups into mainstream education	%								

Appendix 3 – Sectoral indicators of development

ECONOMIC SECTOR					
	Evaluation of expected outcomes with indicators	Baseline	Actual outcomes with indicators		
Priority	INDICATORS:	Average 2009-2013	2016	2017	2018
1.1. To develop the economy of Tuzla Canton through new investments and encouraging enterprise sector.	<i>The value of domestic and foreign investment.</i>	424,402.000 KM			
	<i>Number of supported enterprises / crafts.</i>	0			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the value of realised domestic and foreign investment by 10% compared to the average of 2009 to 2013. To increase the competitiveness and capacity of at least 700 companies / crafts. 				
Priority	INDICATORS:	Average 2009-2013	2016	2017	2018
1.2. To strengthen the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.	<i>Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture in new fixed assets, including investments of agricultural holdings (the principle of pure activity);</i>	34,494,000 KM			
	<i>The total harvested area of crops in ha.</i>	55,259 ha			
	<i>The total number of trees.</i>	4,275,409			
	<i>Number of livestock.</i>	279,362 ⁵³			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase investments in agriculture to the average of 2009 to 2013. Increase the level of agricultural production (harvested area, bearing trees, livestock) to at least 5% compared to the average of 2009 to 2013. 					
Priority	INDICATORS:	May 2013 – May 2014	2016	2017	2018
1.3. To improve the transport network and the connection of	<i>Number of transported passengers.</i>	102,422			
	<i>The amount of goods transported.</i>	60 tona			

⁵³ Poultry and hens are shown in thousands of throats.

the Tuzla Canton with developed markets.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:
	Increase the volume of passenger and freight traffic by 10% compared to 2013.	

SOCIAL SECTOR					
	Evaluation of expected outcomes with indicators	Baseline	Actual outcomes with indicators		
Priority	INDICATORS:	2013	2015	2016	2017
2.1. To improve the quality of education and scientific and research work.	<i>Percentage of students enrolled in secondary schools.</i>	21.01%			
	<i>Number of students / 1000 inhabitants</i>	25			
	<i>Number of conducted research work.</i>	0			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020 the number of students enrolled in vocational schools increased by 5% compared to 2014. By 2020 increase the number of students per 1,000 inhabitants in Tuzla Canton for at least 10% compared to 2014. By 2020 carried out at least 15 new research papers. 				
Priority	INDICATORS:	2013	2015	2016	2017
2.2. To strengthen and develop inclusive programmes of employment.	<i>Number of additionally employed vulnerable categories (veterans, the Romanians and hard-to-employ categories).</i>	0			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
	By 2020 additionally employed at least 1,500 members of vulnerable categories.				

Priority	INDICATORS:	2013	2015	2016	2017
3.1. To encourage and develop sports and cultural activities.	<i>The amount of funds from the Tuzla Canton Budget for sport and culture.</i>	761,810 KM			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
	By 2020 the level of funds increased by 20% from the Budget for sports and culture compared to 2014.				
Priority	INDICATORS:	2013	2015	2016	2017
3.2. To improve social and health protection.	<i>Number of deaths caused by leading diseases.</i>	3,244			
	<i>Number of additionally open institutions and centers for support of socially vulnerable categories.</i>	0			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, the number of patients and deaths from major diseases decreased by 15% compared to 2014. By 2020, an additional open at least one institution that provides support to socially vulnerable categories. 				
Priority	INDICATORS:	2013.	2015.	2016.	2017.
3.3. To improve the security of citizens from natural and other hazards.	<i>Number of additionally trained and equipped teams of civil protection.</i>	0			
	<i>Number of preventive measures for protection against natural and other hazards.</i>	0			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, an additional trained and fully equipped at least 5 teams of civil protection. By 2020, at least 10 applied preventive measures for protection against natural and other hazards. 				

THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION SECTOR					
	Evaluation of expected outcomes with indicators	Baseline	Actual outcomes with indicators		
Priority	INDICATORS:	2014	2015	2016	2017
4.1. The construction of new and modernisation of existing water infrastructure to meet the needs of the population and the economy, and contribute to the security of citizens and the environment	<i>Percentage of population and legal entities connected to the public water supply systems.</i>	50%			
	<i>Percentage of population and legal entities connected to sewer systems.</i>	25%			
	<i>Percentage of population and legal entities connected to sewer systems.</i>	7%			
	<i>Increasing the share of Tuzla Canton surface protected from floods rank of 1/100.</i>	0%			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES: By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population and legal entities connected to the public water supply systems increased from 50% to 60%; Percentage of population and legal entities connected to sewer systems increased from 25% to 30%; Percentage of waste water from the village increased from 7% to 12%; Percentage of areas protected from floods rank of 1/100 increased by 5%; 	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
Priority	INDICATORS:	2014	2015	2016	2017
4.2. The infrastructure of the heating energy supply, optimise and adapt to the needs of the population and the economy.	Total surface area heated by the central heating system.	1,792,640 m ²			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES: By 2020, the total surface area heated by centralized heating systems increased by min. 15%.	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			

Priority	INDICATORS:	2014	2015	2016	2017
4.3. To modernise the transport infrastructure and provide functional, economically and environmentally sustainable to connect with the environment.	<i>The share of roads of higher rank (regional + trunk) with a total length of road network.</i>	32.67%			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The share of higher rank roads with a total length of road network increased by 15%. 				
Priority	INDICATORS:	2014	2015	2016	2017
5.1. To establish a functional system of monitoring environmental parameters to ensure the monitoring and improvement of the environment.	<i>The coverage of the population with the system of regular monitoring of basic parameters of the environment.</i>	11% ⁵⁴			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area in which lives min. 50% of the population covered by a system of regular monitoring of basic parameters of the environment. 				
Priority	INDICATORS:	2014	2015	2016	2017
5.2. To protect the environment by reducing the pressures and the establishment of sustainable management of natural resources.	<i>The number of sources that have been established for the new zone of sanitary protection.</i>	0			
	<i>The degree of loss, the degree of wear of soil and the amount of phosphorus and nitrogen to the cantonal level.</i>	7% (loss of land) 14.7% (waste of land) 1.1 kg/ha/year (Phosphorus) 10.2 kg/ha/year (Nitrogen)			

54 The given value is only used to monitor air quality parameters that are currently being carried out on the territory of the City of Tuzla.

	<i>The existence of a system of regular monitoring of forest health.</i>	0 %			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitary protection zones established for 10 new water sources. The degree of loss, the degree of wear of soil and the amount of phosphorus and nitrogen decreased by min. 30%. A system of regular monitoring of forest health. 				
Priority	INDICATORS:	2014.	2015.	2016.	2017.
<i>5.3. To establish a functional system of waste management to protect the environment and health of the population.</i>	<i>The ratio of collected and municipal waste.</i>	57%			
	<i>The quantities selectively collected municipal waste.</i>	17%			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ratio of collected and municipal waste grew by 80% min. Quantities of selectively collected municipal waste increased from 17% to 30%. 				
Priority	INDICATORS:	2014.	2015.	2016.	2017.
<i>5.4. To intensify the implementation of the principles and measures of energy efficiency.</i>	<i>Percentage reduction in the consumption of heat and electricity in 18 identified public facilities</i>	0%			
	<i>Percentage reduction in the consumption of heat and electricity in 18 identified public facilities.</i>	0%			
	EXPECTED OUTCOMES:	CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT:			
	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consumption of heat and electricity in 18 identified public buildings decreased by an average of 40%. The consumption of heat and electricity in the supported households and businesses fell by an average of 20%. 				

Appendix 4 - Assessment of expected results with indicators

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Strategic objective 1: To ensure stability and prosperity development of the economy in the Tuzla Canton.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ñ GDP per capita; Ñ Number of companies per 1,000 inhabitants; Ñ Number of employed;
Priority: 1.1. To develop the economy of the Tuzla Canton by implementation of new investments and encouragement of entrepreneurship sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ñ Increase the value of realised domestic and foreign investments for 10% compared to the average 2009-2013. Ñ Increase competitiveness and capacities for at least 700 companies/crafts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ñ Value of realised domestic and foreign investments. Ñ Number of supported companies/crafts.
1.1.1. Financial, institutional and legal support to SMEs and crafts.	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least KM 2.5 million operational for functioning of the Guarantee fund; • established register of para-fiscal levies and realised concrete positive influence on 15 arafiscal obligations; • 100 SMEs and/or crafts realised free legal assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of financial funds of the Guarantee fund; • Number of registers for the economy development; • Number of SMEs/crafts with realised free legal assistance;
1.1.2. Strengthening of SMEs and craftsmen.	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for at least 25 users SMEs/craftsmen enable introduction/renovation of ISO/IEC standards, energy standards, CE signs insurance and software solutions for business improvement, • for at least 10 users SMEs/craftsmen enable subsidy costs for retraining / additional training / specialization of SMEs and crafts, • at least 10 associations/foundations provide a subsidy costs for projects that aim to raise the entrepreneurial spirit of the Tuzla Canton, • at least 2 craft cooperatives or clusters formed; • enable the participation and promotion of SME/crafts fair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SMEs/craftsmen with implemented business standards; • Number of prequalified persons; • Number of supported associations, SMEs, craftsmen; • Number of established programmes of public-private partnership;

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
	at least 2/similar events, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • established between 30 and 50 program of public-private partnerships, • given least 3 unused building owned by the Tuzla Canton, SMEs and / or craftsmen. 	
1.1.3. Business Start-Up Youth Fund.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a credit guarantee line of business start-up ventures young people from the Tuzla Canton, • at least 20 young people provide financial (grant and subsidised loan funds) funds for starting a business enterprise, with a 100% guarantee and subsidized interest rate 0%, • ensure self-employment for at least 20 young people from the area of Tuzla Canton, • improve entrepreneurial skills and provide mentoring support for at least 200 young people from the area of Tuzla Canton, • establish a mentor in the field of entrepreneurship, with at least 10 mentors, experts from practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of initiated business ventures; • Number of educated beginners in business;
1.1.4. The support to new investments in the industry production.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supported by at least 50 companies that implement new investments in the industry, • provided employment for at least 150 people in the field of industrial production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of supported business subjects; • Number of new employees in the industry production;
1.1.5. The development of business infrastructure in the Tuzla Canton.	By 2016: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • established and operating two new Support Center for Entrepreneurship with business incubators; • significantly improve the capacity of the existing technological park-BIT Center Tuzla. By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • established the operational and functional business zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of functional objects of the business infrastructure; • Number of companies in the newly built business infrastructure;

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
	<p>"North Kreka" Tuzla for 30-odd SMEs,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significantly improve the capacity of the existing Centre of advanced technologies MTTC Gračanica. 	
<p>1.1.6. The development of tourist offer in the Tuzla Canton.</p>	<p>By 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analysed the competitiveness of the tourist offer of the Tuzla Canton, • established at least 5 new distinctive and high quality tourism products of the Tuzla Canton, • formation of a commission to review the authenticity of products produced in the old traditional way, and • at least 5 certified products produced on the old and traditional ways. <p>By 2020 revitalised complex of Stari Grad in Srebrenik through the construction of at least 3 objects of tourist infrastructure (info center, sanitary facilities, parking, etc.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new tourist products; • Number of objects from the tourist infrastructure; • Number of analysis and evaluations of the originality of products;
<p>Priority 1.2. Strengthen the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.</p>	<p>Ñ <i>To increase investment in agriculture in annual average 2009 to 2013.</i></p> <p>Ñ <i>To increase the level of agricultural production (harvested area, bearing trees, livestock) to at least 5% compared to the average of 2009 to 2013.</i></p>	<p>Ñ <i>Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture in new fixed assets, including investments of agricultural holdings (the principle of pure activity);</i></p> <p>Ñ <i>The total harvested area of crops in ha;</i></p> <p>Ñ <i>The total number of trees;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of livestock;</i>
<p>1.2.1. The protection and regulation of agricultural land consolidation of land holdings, and the establishment of sustainable land management .</p>	<p>The increased volume of agricultural production, increased level of utilisation of arable land, increased soil fertility, improved the existing and established the missing mechanisms for sustainable land management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of completed projects and the protection of agricultural land; • The number of households using incentives for the consolidation of holdings; • Number of measures implemented by the establishment of land records, harmonisation of cadastre and land registry; • Area in hectares of agricultural land on which the

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
		monitoring is implemente;
1.2.2. Direct payments to farmers in crop production.	The increased volume of crop production, competitiveness and incomes of agricultural holdings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of farms which are entitled to financial support; • The volume of production that are encouraged; • The amount of realised financial support;
1.2.3. Direct payments to farmers in the field of animal production.	The increased volume of animal production, competitiveness and incomes of agricultural holdings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of farms which are entitled to financial support; • The volume of production that are encouraged; • The amount of realised financial support
1.2.4. The development of rural areas.	The increased competitiveness of agricultural producers, and hence income increased productivity and quality of agricultural products, the marketing promotion of products and services, efficient use of natural resources, promoted the development and conservation of rural and environmental resources, diversification of economic activities on farms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of supported agricultural holdings; • The number of farmers who settled legal status; • The amount of realised financial support;
1.2.5. General services in agriculture.	The increased competitiveness of agricultural producers and their income, increasing the level of knowledge and skills of farmers, promotion of local agri-food products in the domestic and foreign markets, improving the genetic potential of livestock, improving the quality of seeds and planting materials, improved quality and health safety of agri-food products, secured economic survival of farms in the event of major natural disasters, stopped migration of the population from rural areas to cities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of supported projects; • The number of farms in the selection programme; • The number of implemented programmes;
Prioritet 1.3. To improve the transport network and the connection of the Tuzla Canton with developed markets.	<i>To increase the volume of freight and passenger traffic by 10% compared to 2013.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ñ <i>The number of passengers;</i> Ñ <i>The amount of transported goods;</i>
1.3.1. Tuzla International Airport - the establishment of a regional cargo center with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase of the volume of air cargo transportation and increasing the number of passengers from the Tuzla International Airport; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of flights and the line at the Tuzla International Airport; • The number of airport services provided by PE Tuzla

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
stage I-Airpark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increase annual revenue PE "Tuzla International Airport"; PE "Tuzla International Airport" achieved a positive operating result in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. 	<p>International Airport;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of trained and licensed staff JP Tuzla International Airport for the needs of aircraft from the airport; The financial result of operations (balance sheet and income statement) for 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020;
1.3.2. The construction of the motorway Orašje–Tuzla–Žepče as the so-called Y leg of the corridor Vc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The engagement in construction activity for a longer period of time and a large number of construction workers as well as the capacity of supporting activities which are directly or indirectly associated with the construction of the motorway. The increase of the volume of traffic in passenger and freight traffic. The reduction of the travel time of passengers and goods. The reduction in transport costs and increasing competitiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The degree of creation of project documentation for the road connecting to Corridor Vc on the section Tuzla-Žepče.; The degree of creation of project documentation for the road connecting the section Tuzla-Orašje; The length in km of the constructed motorway Tuzla - Orašje;
Strategic Objective 2: To establish effective management systems, human resources development and the labour market, in order to increase employment.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of unemployment; The percentage of inclusion of vulnerable groups into the regular education system;
Priority: 2.1. To improve the quality of education and scientific research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ń Up to 2020 the number of students enrolled in secondary vocational schools increased by 5% compared to 2014. Ń Up to 2020 increase the number of students per 1,000 inhabitants in the Tuzla Canton for at least 10% compared to 2014. Ń By 2020 carried out at least 15 new research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ń <i>The percentage of students enrolled in secondary vocational schools;</i> Ń <i>The number of students per 1,000 inhabitants of the Tuzla canton;</i> Ń <i>The number of research papers;</i>
2.1.1. The improvement of educational infrastructure.	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstructed and rehabilitated ground and mechanical engineering workshops PI MSS Čelić; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The degree of completion of project documentation for the Campus of the University of Tuzla; The number of constructed, reconstructed and

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built and functional regional school in Devetak; • Made design documentation for the Campus of the University of Tuzla; • At least 3 educational facilities reconstructed 	repaired structures of education;
2.1.2. The improvement of the quality of education programs on the Tuzla Canton.	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created at least 5 new educational programmes for lifelong learning; • At least 200 participants successfully completed the new lifelong learning programs; • At least 2 new educational program introduced in the curriculum of the faculty; • Organised at least 400 presentations from vocational students in the final grades of primary school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of innovative curricula for lifelong learning; • The number of students attending the new lifelong learning programs; • The number of programs introduced in the curriculum of the faculty; • The number of students who attended the presentation of crafts;
2.1.3. The support of the development of scientific research capacity in the area of the Tuzla Canton.	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the framework established by the Centre for Social Research and evaluation programme carried out at least 5 scientific research and evaluated at least 10 of the program. • Recruited 18 representatives of scientific diaspora to participate in the third cycle of studies; • Funded a month stay 12 candidates from the home institution representatives of scientific diaspora with the aim of the research; • Co-financed preparation costs for 3 research projects in which the UNTZ is a partner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of scientific studies and research projects; • The number of evaluated programs within the Centre for Social Research and Evaluation; • The number of representatives of scientific diaspora to participate in the third cycle of study and implementation of research;
Priority: 2.2. To strengthen and develop inclusive employment programmes.	Ñ Up to 2020 additionally employ at least 1,500 members of vulnerable groups.	Ñ <i>The number of additional employees vulnerable categories (veterans' population, the Romanies and difficult to employ categories of the population);</i>
2.2.1. The support of employment of marginalised	<p>By 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed at least 20 Romanies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of employees at least 1,000 of veterans and members of their families.

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employed at least 500 persons aged 40+ that are registered within the Employment Service, for a period of 6 months. <p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 30,000 demobilized soldiers and their family members took the training course on the topic of starting your own business, Employed at least 1,000 veterans or members of their families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of employees and self-employed persons belonging to vulnerable groups (demobilized soldiers and members of their families, the Romanies, unemployed persons over 40 years of age); The number of demobilised soldiers and members of their families who have completed training on the topic of starting their own business;
Strategic 3bjective 3: To improve the quality of life, safety and social inclusion of citizens and make social protection policy fair and effective.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ñ <i>Development Index of the Tuzla Canton;</i> Ñ <i>The coverage of population with health insurance;</i> Ñ <i>Social transfers per capita;</i>
Priority: 3.1. To encourage and develop sports and cultural events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ñ By 2020 for 20% increased the level of support from the Budget for sport and culture in compariosn to 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ñ <i>The amount of support from the Budget for sport and culture;</i>
3.1.1. The improvement of sports infrastructure.	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built and functional sports hall i the Elementary school "Hamdija Kreševljaković" Gradačac, Build 5 sports hall (in Kladanj, Kalesija, Brijesnica, Teočak and Čelić), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of constructed and functional sports hall and halls
3.1.2. The improvement of public infrastructure in the field of culture.	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed and functional CCSC "Bazen" Gračanica, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of constructed objects of culture
Priority: 3.2. To improve social and health protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ñ Up to 2020 the number of deaths from major diseases decreased by 15% compared to 2014. Ñ Up to 2020 at least one additional open institution or center of support for socially vulnerable categories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ñ <i>The number of deaths from major diseases;</i> Ñ <i>The number of additionally open of institutes or centers to support socially vulnerable categories;</i>
3.2.1. The improvement of social protection.	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed a reference center for autism used by at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of users of the Center for autisam;

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
	least 10 persons with autism.	
3.2.2. The improvement of the quality of emergency medical service in the Tuzla Canton.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 150 people educated in a formed and equipped Institute for emergency medical service in the Tuzla Canton, Fully equipped and trained Center of the emergency medical service at the PHI UCC Tuzla. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of people educated in a formed and equipped Institute of emergency medical service; The number of equipped and trained centers of emergency medical service;
3.2.3. The control and suppression of infectious and leading causes of diseases in the Tuzla Canton.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established BSL III laboratory, Established control programmes for five leading causes of disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of established BSL III laboratories; The number of control programmes of leading causes of disease;
Priority: 3.3. To improve the safety of citizens against natural and other hazards.	<p>Ñ By 2020 g. additionally trained and fully equipped at least 5 teams of civil protection.</p> <p>Ñ By 2020 applied at least 10 preventive measures for protection against natural and other hazards.</p>	<p>Ñ <i>The number of additional trained and equipped teams of civil protection;</i></p> <p>Ñ <i>The number of preventive measures for protection against natural and other hazards;</i></p>
3.3.1. The strengthening of the civil protection capacity in the Tuzla Canton.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully equipped and trained protection and rescue services at the Cantonal Administration of Civil Protection, Completed web contents in the field of protection and rescue from natural and other hazards Completed programme of education on catastrophe risk reduction, At least 50 NGOs, business subjects and scientific institutions educated on catastrophe risk reduction, At least 10 members of the Civil Protection successfully completed “teacher training” programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of equipped and trained civil protection services; The number of web content made in the field of protection and rescue from natural and other disasters; The number of education programs on the subject of disaster risk reduction; The number of non-governmental organizations, businesses and scientific institutions that are educated on the subject of disaster risk reduction; The number of members of the Civil Protection successfully completed “teacher training” programme;
3.3.2. The support to prevention and rehabilitation of damages influenced by	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully realised allocated funds for damage rehabilitation, Fully realised allocated funds for protection and rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The degree (number) of rehabilitated costs in relation to the total number (amount) of estimated damage; The degree of realisation of funding for rehabilitation

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
<i>natural and other hazards.</i>	preventive measures.	of damages and preventive measures for the protection and rescue;
<i>Strategic objective 4: To modernise and make economically sustainable public infrastructure, primarily transport, water and energy.</i>		Ñ The percentage of population covered by contemporary utilities; Ñ The number of passenger and goods transport realized in Canton.
<i>Priority: 4.1. The construction of new and modernisation of existing water infrastructure to meet the needs of the population and the economy, and contribute to the security of citizens and the environment.</i>	Ñ The percentage of population and legal entities connected to the public water supply systems increased from 50% to 60%; Ñ The percentage of population and legal entities connected to sewer systems increased from 25% to 30%; Ñ The percentage of waste water from the village increased from 7% to 12%; • The percentage of areas protected from floods rank of 1/100 increased by 5%;	Ñ The percentage of population and legal entities connected to the public water supply systems; Ñ The percentage of population and legal entities connected to sewer systems; Ñ The percentage of waste water from the village; Ñ The increase of the share of Tuzla Canton surface protected from floods rank of 1/100;
<i>4.1.1. The construction, modernisation and improvement of the economic viability of municipal and local water supply systems.</i>	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The length of the secondary network of public water supply increased by min. 300 km; Average losses in public water supply systems in Tuzla Canton reduced from 40% to 35% ; A total of 100% of the public water supply system Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is financed or co-financed from the budget with obtained water licenses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The length of the secondary network of public water supply; The percentage reduction in average losses in public water supply systems Tuzla Canton; The percentage of public water supply system Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is financed or co-financed from the budget with the obtained water licenses.
<i>4.1.2. The construction, modernisation and legalization of municipal and local sewage systems, according to the priorities of local governments.</i>	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The length of the secondary sewage network increased by min. 80 km. A total of 100% of the public sewage the Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is financed or co-financed from the budget and with obtained water permits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The length of the secondary sewage network; The percentage of public sewer system in the Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is financed or co-financed from the budget with obtained water licenses.

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
4.1.3. The construction of the plant for municipal wastewater treatment, according to the priorities of local governments.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity of facilities for treating wastewater from settlements increased by 45,000 min ES; A total of 100% of facilities for waste water in the Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is financed or co-financed from the budget with obtained water licences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity of facilities for treating wastewater from settlements; The percentage of facilities for waste water in the Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is financed or co-financed from the budget with obtained water licenses.
4.1.4. The technical documentation and regulation of watercourses II. categories, according to the priorities of local governments	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length of water protection facilities increased by 10%; A total of 100% protection facilities in the Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is financed or co-financed from the budget with obtained water licenses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length of water protection facilities, The percentage of protection facilities in the Tuzla Canton whose construction and reconstruction is financed or co-financed from the budget with obtained water licenses.
4.1.5. The rehabilitation of the dam Modrac, Phase IV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities planned for implementation projects realised by 100%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The realisation of works provided for implementing the project,
Priority: 4.2. The infrastructure of heat energy supply, optimise and adapt to the needs of the population and the economy.	<i>The total surface area heated by centralized heating systems increased by min. 15%.</i>	<i>The total surface area heated by the central heating system.</i>
4.2.1. The expansion of the heating system to a part of the Municipality of Živinice.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The works envisaged implementing the project of building the motorway hot-water-TE Tuzla the Municipality of Živinice implemented by 100%; Works envisaged by execution project of the construction of the secondary network in the municipality of Živinice implemented by 100%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The realisation of works provided for implementing the project of construction of the main hot water line TE Tuzla-Živinice, The realisation of works provided for implementing the project of construction of the secondary network in the municipality of Živinice,
4.2.2. The network expansion of thermal energy supply of Gračanica.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The works envisaged by implementing a project to increase secondary network (installation of heat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The realisation of works envisaged by implementing a project to increase secondary network (installation of heat substations) in the municipality of Gračanica.

Strategic objective/Priority/Measure	Result/Outcome	Indicators
	substations) implemented by 100%.	
Priority: 4.3. Modernize the transport infrastructure and provide functional, economically and environmentally sustainable to connect with the environment.	The share of higher rank roads with a total length of road network increased by 15%.	<i>The share of higher rank roads with a total length of road network.</i>
4.3.1. The construction and reconstruction of the road network in the area of Tuzla Canton, according to the priorities of local governments.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works envisaged implementing projects for road reconstruction Kobilici-Međeđa realised with 100%, • Works provided for implementing the project of reconstruction of the main local road in the municipality Teočak realised with 100%, • Works provided for implementing the project of building roads in Zone B in the municipality of Banovići realised with 100%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The realisation of the works implementing the project of reconstruction of a road Kobilici-Međeđa, • The realisation of works provided for implementing the project of reconstruction of the main local road in the municipality Teočak, • The realisation of the works implementing the project of building roads in Zone B in the municipality of Banovići.
4.3.2. The construction of roads to connect Tuzla Canton with the main road corridors.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works envisaged by the execution project of the construction of a road Tuzla-Dokanj (I, II and III phase) implemented by 100%, • Works provided for implementing the project for the road connection to the road Tuzla-Žepče in the municipality Banovići realized by 100%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The realisation of works provided for implementing the project of construction of road Tuzla-Dokanj (I, II and III phase), • The realisation of works provided for implementing the project for the road connection to the road Tuzla-Žepče in the municipality Banovići.
Strategic objective 5: To establish functional system of the environment protection and sustainable natural resource management.		
Priority: 5.1. To establish a functional system of monitoring environmental parameters to ensure the monitoring and improvement	The area where min. 50% of the population lives who is covered by a system of regular monitoring of basic parameters of the environment.	<i>The coverage of the population system of regular monitoring of basic parameters of the environment.</i>

Strategic objective/Priority/Measure of the environment.	Result/Outcome	Indicators
5.1.1. The expansion of the existing system of monitoring air, water and land in Tuzla Canton.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The equipment and works envisaged by investment-technical documentation for each of the parameters (air, water, land) realised by 100% , Reports on the monitoring of air, water and land in 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of implementation of works and provision of equipment provided investment and technical documentation, separately for each of the parameters (air, water, soil), Reports on monitoring air, water and land in 2020.
5.1.2. The inventory and establishment of a monitoring system for biological and geological diversity in the Tuzla Canton.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inventory of flora, fauna and fungi and distribution map of ecosystems, The adopted decision on the appointment of enforcement monitoring. A report on the monitoring of biological and geological diversity in Tuzla Canton. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inventory of flora, fauna and fungi and distribution map of ecosystems, The Decision on the appointment of enforcement monitoring, Reports on the monitoring of biological and geological diversity for 2020.
5.1.3. The creation of the missing strategic planning documents of importance for the environmental sector.	By 2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The completed cadastre of polluters in the area of Tuzla Canton, Made Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for all spatial planning documents of the Tuzla Canton, In all 5 municipalities LEAPs adopted and started their implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cadastre of polluters in the area of Tuzla Canton, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for all spatial planning documents of the Tuzla Canton, Local action plan for each of the municipalities (Teočak, Sapna, Čelić, Kalesija, Banovići).
Priority: 5.2. To protect the environment by reducing the pressures and the establishment of sustainable management of natural resources.	<p>Ń Sanitary protection zones established for 10 new water sources.</p> <p>Ń The degree of loss, the degree of wear of soil and the amount of phosphorus and nitrogen decreased by min. 30%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A system of regular monitoring of forest health. 	<p>Ń <i>The number of sources for which they have established a new zone of sanitary protection;</i></p> <p>Ń <i>The degree of loss, the degree of wear of soil and the amount of phosphorus and nitrogen at the level of the Canton;</i></p> <p>Ń <i>The existence of a system of regular monitoring of forest health;</i></p>
5.2.1 The development of a study and implementation of source protection measures in	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each source in municipal and local water utilities that have been requested and approved funding made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Study of sanitary protection zones for each source, The Decision on sanitary protection zones issued by

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
<i>municipal and local water supply systems.</i>	Elaborate on sanitary protection zones and adopted decisions on sanitary protection zones, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection measures carried out for 25% of sources for which the decisions were made 	the competent authority in accordance with the water Act for a particular source, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of sources for which those Decisions were taken and implemented protection measures
<i>5.2.2 The improvement of the soil quality by restoring degraded land features.</i>	By 2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A completed Map on use value of land and plan remediation or removal of defects, • The creation of the Cadastre of landslides in the Tuzla Canton and plan for the repair, By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 100% remedied location defined by the Decision on the priorities for the rehabilitation of the planning period to 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Map on the value in use of land and plan remediation of damage, and restore the function of damaged floors, • The Cadastre of landslides and landslide stabilisation plan, • The percentage of rehabilitated sites defined by the Decision on the priorities for the rehabilitation of the planning period to 2020.
<i>5.2.3. The analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture, development and implementation of the Programme of measures to manage pollution from agricultural activities.</i>	By 2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A completed analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture, including the consumption of fertilizers and pesticides, • A completed programme management measures pollution from agricultural activities. By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported min. 50 projects of cleaner production in agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Analysis of the current state of management practices in agriculture, including the consumption of fertilizers and pesticides, • The Programme of management of the measures pollution from agricultural activities, • The number of cleaner production projects in agriculture supported within the programme of support to farmers.
<i>5.2.4. The establishment of regular monitoring and improving the health of forests and forest lands.</i>	By 2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A completed inventory of forests and forest land and forestry development programme for the Tuzla Canton, • A plan and executed technical equipment guard service in accordance with the Priorities for the planning period up to 2020, By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on Health status and condition of the devastation of forests and forest lands for 2019 and 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inventory of forests and forest lands (including database in GIS) • Forestry Development Program for the Tuzla Canton, • The Plan and the degree of realisation of furnishing security services, • Reports on the health status and condition of the devastation of forests and forest lands for 2019 and 2020.

Strategic objective/Priority/Measure	Result/Outcome	Indicators
Priority: 5.3. The establish a functional system of waste management to protect the environment and public health.	Ñ The ratio of collected and municipal waste grew by 80% min. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantities of selectively collected municipal waste increased from 17% to 30%. 	Ñ <i>The ratio of collected and municipal waste;</i> Ñ <i>Quantities of selectively collected municipal waste;</i>
5.3.1. The creation of the missing and harmonisation of the existing strategic planning documents for waste management.	By 2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted amendments to the Spatial Plan of the Tuzla Canton with the included amendments relating to waste management. By 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A completed programme to increase the coverage of the population by organised collection and separation of waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Spatial plan of the Tuzla Canton amended in the part related to waste management. The Programme to increase the coverage of the population by organised collection and separation of waste,
5.3.2. The development of infrastructure for sorting and collection of recyclable waste.	By 2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Completed Programme and Operational Plan expansion of infrastructure for separate collection and treatment of municipal waste. By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 95% of municipalities in the Tuzla Canton covered by separate collection of recyclable waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Programme and Operational Plan for expansion of infrastructure for separate collection and treatment of municipal waste, The percentage coverage of the municipalities of the Tuzla Canton infrastructure for separate collection of recyclable waste.
Priority: 5.4. To intensify the implementation of the principles and measures of energy efficiency.	Ñ The consumption of heat and electricity in 18 identified public buildings decreased by an average of 40%. Ñ The consumption of heat and electricity in the supported households and businesses fell by an average of 20%.	Ñ <i>The percentage of reduction in the consumption of heat and electricity in 18 identified public facilities;</i> Ñ <i>The percentage of reduction in the consumption of heat and electricity users of the support;</i>
5.4.1. The increase of the energy efficiency of public buildings in the area of the Tuzla Canton.	By 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed 18 studies on performed energy audits, with proposed measures. By 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work on the implementation of measures envisaged elaborates realised with 100%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of prepared studies on completed energy audits, with proposed measures, The degree of implementation of work on the implementation of the measures envisaged elaborates, The number of employees of public facilities that have

<i>Strategic objective/Priority/Measure</i>	<i>Result/Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min. 200 employees of public institutions, institutions and companies completed training for energy managers. 	completed training for energy managers.
5.4.2. The Programme of co-financing of the measures of energy efficiency and renewable energy.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min. 5,000 (1,000/year.) households realised funds from the support programs, Min. 5,000 (1,000/year.) business subjects realised funds from the support programs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of households that have implemented resources from support programmes, The number of firms that have implemented resources from support programmes.

I hereby confirm that this is a true and correct translation of the original document written in the Bosnian language.

No. 0011/2016

Tuzla, November 2nd, 2016

Court Interpreter for the English language
Selma Kešetović