

**Interreg
Danube Region**



Co-funded by
the European Union


DANUBE WOOD(s)ROUTE

Regional Action Plan

Canton Sarajevo

Activity 1.3

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES	4
ABBREVIATIONS	5
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1. General information about Partner SERDA.....	5
1.2. Overall and specific objectives of the Regional Action Plan Sarajevo Canton by partner SERDA.....	7
2. SARAJEVO CANTON CONTEXT	9
2.1. Natural and cultural assets Sarajevo Canton	9
Proposal for the Danube Wood Cultural Route	20
2.2. Social and economic conditions of Sarajevo Canton	24
2.3. Forestry sector Sarajevo Canton	33
2.4. Summary	35
2.5. Challenges and opportunities	36
3. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK	40
Implementation: 2026 etc according budget and other strategic documents relevant institutions who adopted Strategy Danube Wood Cultural Route and including in strategy, plan, programme, and budget	40
4. ACTIONABLE MEASURES	57
4.1. Action 1 two-day interactive workshop.....	57
4.1.1. Relevance of the measure	57
4.1.2. Nature of the action	57
4.1.3. Activities performed under the Action	57

4.1.4.	Potential Danube Wood(s) Cultural Route points involved	58
4.1.5.	Stakeholders involved	58
4.1.6.	Timeframe	58
4.1.7.	Indicative costs	58
4.1.8.	Output and result indicators	58
4.2.	Action 2 one-day workshops/winter/summer school craft skills and telling story about family, craft, arts, skills and history.....	59
4.2.1.	Relevance of the measure	59
4.2.2.	Nature of the action	59
4.2.3.	Activities performed under the Action	60
4.2.4.	Potential Danube Wood(s) Cultural Route points involved	60
4.2.5.	Stakeholders involved	60
4.2.6.	Timeframe	60
4.2.7.	Indicative costs	60
4.2.8.	Output and result indicators	61
5.	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING SYSTEM	62
5.1.	Monitoring framework	62
5.2.	Evaluation plan.....	62
5.3.	Action indicators	62
6.	POTENTIAL FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES – OUTSIDE THE DW PROJECT	63
7.	CONCLUSION.....	64
	LIST OF SOURCES	67

List of figures and tables

TABLE 1 SERDA PARTNER IN PROJECT	5
TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF THE ANALYSIS SARAJEVO CANTON PROPOSALS FOR THE DANUBE WOOD CULTURAL ROUTE DWCR	20
TABLE 3 NATURAL VALUES ARGUMENTS OF RELEVANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF BIODIVERSITY ECOLOGY FOR THE DANUBE WOOD CULTURAL ROUTE DWCR	21
TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF CULTURAL VALUES ARGUMENTS FOR RELEVANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE FOR THE DANUBE WOOD CULTURAL ROUT DWCR.....	22
TABLE 5 CANTON SARAJEVO.....	32
TABLE 6 FOREST SECTOR CANTON SARAJEVO AND FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	34
TABLE 7 SWOT ANALYSES CANTON SARAJEVO	38
TABLE 8 CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS SARAJEVO CANTON	39
TABLE 9 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF THE SARAJEVO CANTON RAP	53
TABLE 10 ACTIONABLE MEASURES ADDRESSING THE IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES (SARAJEVO RAP).....	54
TABLE 11 MAPPING OF STRATEGIC ACTION TO SARAJEVO'S ACTIONABLE MEASURES	55
TABLE 12 ACTION INDICATORS.....	63
FIGURE 1 INSTITUTIONAL CAPITAL FOR NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE SARAJEVO CANTON	23
FIGURE 2 CANTON SARAJEVO LOCATION AND TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION	24
FIGURE 3 LOCATION FORESTRY ENTERPRISES IN FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.....	34
FIGURE 4 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR REGIONAL ACTION PLAN	41
FIGURE 5 SARAJEVO CANTON IN (STRATEGY) DANUBE WOOD(S) CULTURAL ROUT OR CANTON SARAJEVO ON DWCR.....	42
FIGURE 6 SARAJEVO CANTON IN DWR - EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	65

Abbreviations

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CS	Canton Sarajevo
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Federation	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GDP	Gross domestic product
PA	Protected area
RS	Republic Srpska

1. Introduction

1.1. General information about Partner SERDA

The introductory remarks provide basic information about the project, SERDA as a partner in the project, the subject of this activity, the methodology for the development of the Regional Action Plan, the content, and the next steps.

Table 1 SERDA partner in Project

PROJECT	Danube Wood(s) Route
PARTNER ORGANISATION CONCERNED	SERDA
COUNTRY	Canton Sarajevo, Federation BiH, Bosnia and Herzegovina
NUTS2 REGION	
CONTACT PERSON	Saneta Trnka
E-MAIL ADDRESS	saneta@serda.ba

SERDA is one of the partners in the implementation of the Danube Wood(s) Route project for the Danube Macro Region. The project is co-financed by the European Union. The project is implemented in the period 01.01.2024 - 30.06.2026. Its budget is EUR 2,919,087.50 (Interreg Funds: EUR 2,335,270.00). Danube Wood(s). The project is implemented within the framework of the INTERREG program for the Danube region. The aim of the project "Danube Wood(s) Route" is to change and improve the framework conditions for sustainable regional development based on

the sustainable valorisation of natural and cultural resources in a multi-stakeholder process. Transnational cooperation between different Danube countries on the Project includes activities such as: development of new ecotourism products and services; listing and mapping of natural and cultural heritage related to forests and timber to raise awareness of the common property of the Danube region; the development of a joint strategy as well as specific tools to foster sustainable regional development in combination with several regional action plans. All activities will result in the launch of the EGTC Danube Forest Cultural Route. This will provide a continuous platform for mutual learning, understanding, transnational cooperation and the basis for linking regional development.

The partners came together to develop the Danube Wood(s) Cultural Route. The Danube region boasts one of the richest forest holdings in Europe, including vast areas of pristine forests. These forests are home to endangered species and provide valuable ecosystem services that have been maintained by local communities for centuries. The region's diverse wood cultural heritage is a key resource for the sustainable development of green tourism. Despite its potential, wood's cultural heritage and traditions are underutilized in tourism, with issues such as the destruction of wooden artifacts, the replacement of traditional buildings, and the weakening of traditional crafts. There is a lack of green business initiatives and sustainable local value chains that could promote a "wood civilization" and improve ecotourism. Young people and potential investors do not recognize the value and opportunities in woodworking and green tourism. Forest biodiversity is also under threat due to insufficient use of traditional tree species.

The main expected results of this 30-month international project are shaped as follows. The main goal is to ensure the long-term sustainable use and valorisation of forest resources (natural) and wood heritage (cultural) of the Danube region. These resources will be used to develop innovative services and products for sustainable ecotourism, creating a cultural route of the Danube forests based on traditional knowledge. The aim of this initiative is to boost rural development in the region. The aim of the project is to develop a strategic framework, improve capacity building and increase visibility to facilitate the establishment and promotion of the Danube Forest Cultural Route.

SERDA Agency for Regional Development of the Sarajevo Macro-Region is one of the partners in the implementation of the Project. The Office for Regional Development, which was established in 2001, represented the administrative and legal framework for the realization of initial activities on the realization of the concept of economic reintegration and development of the Sarajevo Economic Region. In May 2003, the Office grew into the Sarajevo Regional Development Agency (SERDA). There are five sectors within SERDA: Sector for EU Projects and International Cooperation, Business Development Sector, Regional Development Management Sector, Local Development Management Sector, Financial, Legal Affairs and Human Resources Sector. SERDA has 35 founders. The Sarajevo macro-region covers an area of 8,699.9 km². SERDA, together with the founders, is working on the realization of the vision, which is shaped as follows: The Sarajevo

Macro-Region is an economic region that, through sustainable economic development, will provide its citizens with a better and more promising life and that will be an example of a dynamic development region in all aspects of business, educational, cultural and sports life. The Sarajevo Macro-Region and its development agency SERDA is a leader in the process of integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the European Union. SERDA has respectable experience in the implementation of international projects, especially projects that focus on tourism, natural, cultural, and other values of the area with full respect for environmental, social, and economic sustainability and harmonization for approaches in the European Union. Many projects support the implementation of the development strategy of the Danube Macro-Region. SERDA, as a partner in the implementation of international projects, is a kind of channel through which the participation of the public, private and civil sectors of local self-government units, cantons, entities, and the state in international projects is ensured, as well as the transfer of knowledge, skills and other resources from the international scientific and research area in solving the problems of the public, private and civil sectors of the Sarajevo Canton. In other words, SERDA appears as a hub in which coordination, cooperation and competence of research and other streams along the vertical and horizontal are ensured. A total of 25 international projects are underway. In recent years, almost thirty projects have been completed, and in the period from 2001 or 2003, there are over a hundred international projects that have dealt with different dimensions of regional, urban, and local economic development. In doing so, it is especially important to emphasize the continuity in the research of certain important topics, their complementarity and synergy of results. In this context, some ongoing and completed projects are listed in the basic to illustrate the connection, synergy and orientation of the founders and the Agency on coordination and cooperation. SERDA has participated independently and/or in cooperation with the academic community in several CBC projects that focused on tourism, natural and cultural values of the area, cross-border cooperation. As particularly important projects for the Danube Woods Route 2024-2026 project, in which SERDA participated with the Sarajevo Canton, the Sarajevo Institute of Economics and other participants, we single out the Tourism Development Strategy in the Sarajevo Canton until 2030 and the Culture Development Strategy in the Sarajevo Canton.

1.2. Overall and specific objectives of the Regional Action Plan Sarajevo Canton by partner SERDA

Canton Sarajevo adopted the Strategy development 2021-2027, and other relevant urban, environmental documents. City Sarajevo and cantons municipalities Stari Grad, Centar, Novo Sarajevo, Novi Grad, Ilidža, Vogošća, Hadžići, Ilijaš and Trnovo adopted strategy development 2021-2027 too. Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has strategy development for the same

period. On the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted document about implementation SDG social development goals 2015-2030 and about accession Bosnia and Herzegovina in European Union.

All other strategies, action plans, budgets and other document must be harmonized with the adopted strategies BiH, FBiH, Canton, City, municipalities for period 2021-2027, which are prepared and adopted in accordance with the prescribed methodology and law.

This also applies to the Strategy and Regional Action Plan that is being prepared within this project. Compliance with values, methodologies and adopted strategies is a prerequisite for the success of the project and its implementation.

Environmental, social, economic sustainable development, human development are objective Regional Action Plan Sarajevo Canton. Protection and valorisation natural, cultural and other values of recent protected areas of Canton Sarajevo in context education and research as part of the Danube Wood Cultural Route is specific objectives. The second objectives are the expansion of spaces and sites relevant to ecology, biodiversity, culture, and history in the conservation regime.

The overarching goal of the project is to ensure the ecological, social and economic sustainable use natural and cultural heritage of protected areas of the Canton Sarajevo for education and research as part of The Danube Woods Cultural route of Danube macro regions.

The analysis in the Canton Sarajevo RAP was focusing for protecting and sustainably utilising natural and cultural resources for education and research:

- first, on the protected natural areas of Sarajevo Canton (PA Bijambare, PA Skakavac, PA Vrelo Bosne, PA Trebević, PA Benbaša), and
- second, on the mountains Bjelašnica and Igman, and
- third, in The Museum of Sarajevo and the National Museum

The RAP Canton Sarajevo put focus on education and research in protected areas of Canton Sarajevo as part of the Danube Wood(s) Cultural Route (Danube macro region EU).

The RAP plays a crucial role in valorisation and empowering human and institutional capital Public Institution for Protected Natural Areas of Sarajevo Canton, Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, and other stakeholders in Canton Sarajevo, City Sarajevo, municipalities Stari grad, Centar, Novo Sarajevo, Novi Grad, Ilidža, Vogošća, Ilijaš, Trnovo from public, civil and private sector.

Innovation and sustainability objectives of the Danube Wood Cultural Route are new approach and tools for education and research about natural, biodiversity, cultural and historic heritage Canton Sarajevo concentrate in protected areas and specific areas of mountains Bjelašnica and Igman.

Education and research about natural and cultural values Sarajevo forest are central point to the RAP's implementation. By integrating wood heritage and sustainable forestry education into

school and university curriculums and vocational training, the RAP ensures that future generations recognize the importance of preserving forest-related cultural assets.

The Regional Action Plan is a vital tool for positioning protected areas Bijambare, Skakavac, Vrelo Bosne, Trebević, and Bentnaša, and maintains Bjelašnica and Igman on the Danube Wood Cultural Route in context education and research.

2. Sarajevo Canton Context

This part consist overview of first, natural and cultural heritage of protected areas of Canton Sarajevo; second, social and economic of Canton Sarajevo; third, forestry and woodworking, fourthly, challenges and opportunities; fifth, challenges and opportunities; sixth, summary.

2.1. Natural and cultural assets Sarajevo Canton

Natural and cultural assets Sarajevo Canton, are based on Strategy development Sarajevo Canton 2021-2027, other documents Institute for planning development, Institute for protect natural, cultural and historic heritage, Institution for natural protected areas, etc.

The area of Sarajevo Canton has a rich and valuable cultural, historical, and natural heritage, which is continuously researched and recorded, separately or for the needs of targeted spatial planning documentation, all with the aim of its more efficient and purposeful protection and preservation. Based on the legal acts passed so far on declaring the area protected in the Sarajevo Canton, the protection covers about 3,119.1 ha. Protected areas in Canton Sarajevo are: Bijambare, Skakavac, Vrelo Bosne, Trebević and Benbaša. This is a big shift compared to the previous situation, which not only achieves a percentage increase in the area under legal protection, but also an understanding of the importance of protecting such integrally valorized areas. The proclamation of protected areas of natural heritage Trebević and Bentbaša increased the percentage of protected areas that cover the surface of Sarajevo Canton. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022) (Strateška platforma, 2022) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , Strategije, 2025)

According to the diversity of natural values (flora and fauna, landscape, hydrological, geological, and other heritage), and according to the results of previous research, it can be said that Sarajevo Canton is one of the areas with a high percentage of biodiversity. To preserve biodiversity and prevent thinning or complete extinction of species, it is necessary to make an inventory of rare and endangered species of flora, fauna, and fungi for the area of Sarajevo Canton. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 57-58)

The Canton Sarajevo has a remarkable value natural, cultural, and historical heritage for local, regional, national, and global development. Natural and cultural heritage, fauna, flora, forest areas, waterfalls, caves, geomorphological value, herbal and animal species, water resources, and other values Canton Sarajevo has great potential for education and research in the context of strengthening human capital, social capital, science, and research, implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and accession to European Union. (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025) (Strateška platforma, 2022) (Strategija razvoja do 2027, 2022)

Sarajevo Canton is in the southeastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina and is one of the ten cantons in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It covers an area of 1,277.3 km², which is 4.9% of the territory of Federation BH, with 420,496 inhabitants, or 19.2% of the population in Federation BH. It is in the Dinarides massif, at the contact of two large natural-geographical units: the Danube and the Adriatic Sea. In the traffic-geographical sense, this position has a special significance, it is intersected by vital communication links, above all the north-south direction. In this direction, which goes through the valleys of the rivers Bosnia and Neretva, the Canton relates to the Central European and Mediterranean macro-region. From the geomorphological aspect, Sarajevo Canton is a distinct mountainous area, where 78% of the area is in the region above 700 m above sea level. v., the mountainous region from 550 to 700 m belongs to 13%, while the lowland region belongs to only 9% of the territory. The Canton's terrain is oriented towards the north in the percentage of 34.1%, and towards the south with 32.7%. 12.5% of the terrain is facing east and 11.9% facing west. The flat parts of the Canton occupy 8.8% of the area. The area of Sarajevo Canton is characterized by two climate types. Up to 600 m above sea level, the continental climate is present, while above that altitude, the continental-mountainous and alpine type of climate stands out. Within climate valorisation, certain parts of the Canton are suitable for certain activities, e.g. mountainous areas for winter recreation or lowland areas for summer recreation, etc. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 21)

The area of Sarajevo Canton is hilly and mountainous, which creates natural conditions for the occurrence and development of modern exogenous phenomena such as unstable terrains and landslides. The formation of landslides and unstable terrains is caused, in addition to the configuration of the terrain, mostly by unplanned construction of facilities on conditionally stable and unstable terrain and groundwater. There are over 1,300 landslides in the Canton, of which about 200 have been repaired. Landslides have a high frequency of occurrence on natural slopes and artificial slopes. They are formed mainly in eluvial-diluvial coverings, and in more complex landslides the substrate (basic rock mass) is also affected by slipping. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 22)

The area of Sarajevo Canton is known for some natural mineral raw materials and their exploitation since pre-Roman times. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 22)

The most important and most valuable natural resource of the Sarajevo Canton is the drinking water of the Sarajevo field. The second most important are the thermal mineral waters of Ilidža and Blažuj and the thermal waters of Butmir, which should be used without compromising their quality. In the same sense, drinking groundwater should be used, considering the impact on thermo-mineral waters and vice versa. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 22)

Canton Sarajevo (SERDA partner) recommends for including in DWR protected areas: PA Bijambare, PA Skakavac, PA Vrelo Bosne, PA Trebević, PA Benbaša, and areas of maintains Bjelašnica and Igman as part education and research route through Danube forests in Danube Macro region EU. This proposal is based on the exceptional natural, cultural, and other values of the proposed sites. Earlier in the year SERDA submitted a detailed overview of natural and cultural assets to leader partner, which was accepted.

That is why the focus here is on the natural and cultural values of protected natural areas of Canton Sarajevo. SERDA provided more detailed information to the leader partner earlier in the year about natural and cultural assets of Canton Sarajevo, which was accepted.

Natural and cultural assets PA Bijambare eighth caves

The protected landscape “Bijambare” is located on the northeastern slopes of the Sarajevo Canton, near the Nišićka plateau. To the west and north there are undulating mountain meadows, and to the south and east there are large and dense forests, mostly coniferous. Rocky limestone ridges also appear in several places, which give the whole landscape the characteristics of a unique natural complex. The area is characterized by great biodiversity. 133 different living communities have been identified, and their structure consists of over 800 species of higher plants. It is especially rich in species that belong to the group of medicinal flora, medicinal, edible, aromatic and vitamin plants. Also, various honey plants are represented. Numerous representatives of the fauna are also present – mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, insects and other groups of animals at a lower stage of development. Since it is located in the karst region, this area is rich in karst phenomena, such as karst abysses, sinkholes and caves. The Bijambare area offers visitors a number of facilities. It is equipped with mountain furniture for staying in nature, relaxation and rest for the whole family, and a playground for children (Wooden City). It has bicycle, educational and forest trails. A big attraction is the tourist train that runs from the entrance to the center of the nucleus. In the area of Bijambare, an Educational-Information Center has been built, which is an unavoidable tourist point where information services are provided to visitors and various types of education and presentations are organized. The protected landscape covers an area of 497 hectares and consists of three protection zones. The first protection zone has 137, the second 308, and the third 52 hectares. (PA Bijambare, 2025)

The characteristic **fauna of forests** includes wild boar, deer, roe deer, foxes, and various bird species. Due to an excessive wildlife population, forest management faces growing challenges,

while hunting and the spread of invasive species, along with the loss of natural forests, further threaten biodiversity. (PA Bijmabare, 2025)

Forested areas provide habitat for wildlife and a variety of natural resources, such as timber, firewood, medicinal herbs, fungi, and game. Forest management, firewood harvesting, and biomass production are important economic activities. However, forest fires, excessive timber harvesting, pollution, and the decline of biodiversity could endanger the long-term sustainability of these resources. (PA Bijmabare, 2025)

Natural and cultural assets of PA Skakavac one of the highest waterfalls in the Balkans.

The area of Skakavac is equipped with mountain furniture for staying in nature, rest and relaxation of the whole family. It provides excellent conditions for hiking, mountain biking and various types of extreme sports. The biggest attraction is one of the largest waterfalls in the Balkans, 98 meters high. (PA Skakavac, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

FLORA PA Skakavac

The area of Skakavac is equipped with mountain furniture for staying in nature, relaxation and recreation for the whole family. It provides excellent conditions for hiking, mountain biking and various types of extreme sports. The biggest attraction is one of the largest waterfalls in the Balkans, 98 meters high. Due to the relatively pronounced heterogeneity of this area in terms of geological background, soil types, land relief, hydrographic network, as well as other factors, this area is characterized by a very vast biological diversity. About 1,500 higher plants have been found in this area, as well as a high percentage of endemic species. About 100 species of Dinaric, 120 species of Balkan, 40 species of southeast European spread are listed. The presence of a number of interesting and rare plant species that have significant ecological, phytosociological and plant geographical diagnostic value has also been confirmed. This area is dominated by spruce – fir forests, Abieti-Piceetum illyricum and beech-fir forests with spruce, Abieti-Fagetum illyricum. Thermophilic forests and thickets of black hornbeam and autumn sedge, Seslerio autumnalis-Ostryetum carpinifoliae, and black hornbeam and black ash Orno-Ostryetum carpinifolia have been developed on steep slopes of the terrain, on shallow carbonate soils, in the immediate vicinity of the waterfall. Below the waterfall, these forests and bushes on the gentle slopes of the terrain turn into thermophilic forests of Seslerio autumnalis-Fagetum moesiaceae. On the rocks in vicinity of the waterfall is vegetation rich in endemic and relict species such as Edrianthus jugoslavicus, Crepis cinarica, Dianthus kitaibelii, Sesleria angustifolia, Daphne alpina, Atamatha cretensis, Moehringia bavarica, Potentilla persicina and others which develop on the rocks around the waterfall. The wider area of the Skakavac waterfall is very rich in medicinal and honey-bearing flora and in this area there are several hundred medicinal, aromatic and vitamin plants, among which stands out the herb Gentiana asclepiadea, decoration of mesophilic forests

and shrubs, with tremendous healing power but also endangered, *Anemone hepatica*, increasingly endangered species of thermophilic forests, bushes, and many others. The area is characterized by a great wealth of fungal species, most of which are edible and medicinal species such as *Hygrophorus marzuolus*, *Tricholoma georgii*, *Morchela conica*, *Cantherulus eybarius*, *Macrolepiota procera*. Among the edible fungal species, there are also poisonous ones that can be found, *Amanita* sp, *Clitocibe* sp, *Boletus satanas*. (PA Skakavac, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

FAUNA PA Skakavac

The Skakavac area is characterized by exceptional faunal diversity, and many representatives of the animal world have found refuge here. The main wild animals which live in this area are deer, wild boar, bear, rabbit, hazel, wolf, fox, wild cat, badger, marten, and many species of birds, some of which, based on the proposal of the "Red List" of endangered birds Bosnia and Herzegovina, fall into the category of endangered species. (PA Skakavac, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

GEOMORPHOLOGICAL VALUE PA Skakavac

Many geomorphological phenomena have been recorded in the wider area of the Skakavac waterfall, such as rocks, caves, cliffs, canyons and karst configurations. Almost all the mountains around Sarajevo are mostly built of limestone and volcanic sedimentary formations. It was stated that the Skakavac waterfall was cut into limestones and dolomites, through which sediments of earlier flysch were collected. In the narrower area of Skakavac, sedimentary rocks of the Lower and Middle Triassic and Jurassic Cretaceous flysch, a small part of Quaternary nature, silt, deluvium, alluvial sediments are represented. On the left side of Perački potok in the area of Bukovik and Bijela Ravni, younger Ladino sediments are represented, while on the right side there are limestones in large blocks. Orographically, this space is very heterogeneous. It consists of numerous peaks, valleys, canyons, gorges, cuts and sinkholes, while there are very few flat terrains. Of the gorges and canyons, the most important are the gorges of Babino potok, Stublinski potok, Perački potok, Sušica stream, Jasikovac stream and other mostly shorter watercourses. The rocks are dominated by Skakavac, Crvene stijene, Uževica, Kečina stijena, Sušica, Bijela stijena, Vranjska stijena, Kozjača, while the caves are Kečina pećina, which is difficult to access, and the cave below Uževica. These geomorphological phenomena have not only a high indicator value in the categorization of specific biotopes, but also contribute to the attractiveness of this area. (PA Skakavac, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

HYDROPHOLOGICAL VALUE PA Skakavac

The observed area is also very specific from the hydrological aspect in terms of numerous springs, streams, small rivers and abysses. The hydrographic backbone of the entire area is Perački potok, whose valley divides the scope into two parts. The most upstream in the range is Babin potok, which, after the inflow of the right tributary of Lješnica, grows into Perački potok. Its

right tributaries are Sušica, Jasikovački potok, and Jasikovica, and its left tributary Miljevački potok, Sejinovački potok and Skakavac stream. Downstream from the village of Perca, Perački potok crosses the river Vogošća. Certainly the greatest value to this area is given by the Skakavac waterfall, which is 98 m high, and is one of the largest waterfalls in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Observed from the hydrogeological aspect, this area is specific for the accumulations of tufa, which is located along the riverbed of the Skakavac stream, which indicates that in the geological past a much larger amount of water flowed through the valley of the stream than now. In addition to these watercourses, there are also numerous springs, where we should mention the spring Bukovik, springs below Bukovik, springs below Vranjska stijena, springs below Stublin, Peračko spring, Skakavac spring. (PA Skakavac, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025)

CULTURAL-HISTORICAL HERITAGE PA Skakavac

There are no recorded cultural and historical monuments or valuable buildings of architectural heritage within the included territory. At the end of 2008, a significant site of stećak tombstones was discovered at the Babin potok site, which dates from the 13th and 14th centuries. (PA Skakavac, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025)

Natural and cultural assets of PA Vrelo Bosna

The area of Vrelo Bosne is the spring part of the river Bosna, located southwest of the city of Sarajevo, below the slopes of the mountains Igman and Bjelašnica. The area of Vrelo Bosne has always been considered as an integral part of the area Ilidža - Vrelo Bosne - Stojčevac, because with its natural and cultural-historical values this area was always linked. According to the created values, this area represents a whole especially from the aspect of tourism, spa treatment and recreation. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

Ilidža Spa includes buildings starting from the old railway station, the facilities of the Spa and Hotel, newly built hotels and pavilions. Credits for the first construction in Ilidža (and the first construction in this style) belong to the engineer Matija Ribarić, who as a "district surveyor" on the orders of the National Government made a plan and brought to life the new Ilidža. Within this area, hotel "Bosna" stands out. It is a monumental version of the "Swiss style" in Bosnia. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

Vrutci This area is a significant archaeological site. In the second half of the 9th or in the first decades of the 10th century, a church dedicated to St. Stephen, the first martyr, was built on this site. The building is pre-Romanesque, and the dating is based on the findings of parts of church furniture. The property, together with the church, was donated to the Bosnian bishop during the

founding of the Diocese in the second half of the 11th century. The church is mentioned in the charter of Bela IV from 1244. Over the centuries, it was rebuilt once and demolished in the early 14th century. A necropolis of about 80 stećak tombstones was formed in and around its ruins. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025)

The bridge at Plandište (The Roman bridge) This bridge is usually referred to as the bridge at Plandište, the bridge in the field, and the name Roman bridge is often mentioned. In old documents from the Middle Ages it is mentioned as "Bosna basi kuprisi" ("bridge at the spring of Bosnia"). The name Roman bridge is primarily based on masonry details from Roman buildings found on the bridge. These details are probably from Roman tombstones, which were often used as building material. The bridge is one of a number of examples of creative inventiveness and architectural diversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina and as such is a protected cultural monument. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

The Great and Small Alleys were formed in the period of 1893, when 3,000 chestnut and plane trees were planted (3.5 km long), and the famous Ilidža Park was arranged. In addition to the construction of a number of facilities, horticulture has enhanced the wild beauty of the environment, which still represents a significant horticultural and environmental value. Due to its natural beauty, the spring is arranged as well as the spa complex, so that the shores were built, a large number of bridges were built to bridge backwaters, ponds and restaurants. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025)

HERBAL AND ANIMAL SPECIES PA Vrelo Bosne

The wider area of Vrelo Bosne is characterized by great heterogeneity of vegetation cover. Over 26 different plant communities have found their habitat in this area (partly with human help). In the whole mosaic, primary ecosystems (edges of Igman) intersect, with meadow or secondary ecosystems, and tertiary ones presented with arable land and park space. As a result of previous research in the wider area of Vrelo Bosne, a large variety of shrubs and trees, as well as herbaceous plants, has been registered. In previous research, special attention has been paid to determining the number of honey and medicinal plants, which are very common in this area due to favorable conditions. The composition of trees is dominated by cultivated and planted species in parks and alleys, however, there are also segments with wild species. In such a small area, there is aquatic flora which alternates with coastal and typical terrestrial flora, thus creating an example of a small botanical garden. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025)

The number of animals registered in this area (in the aquatic and terrestrial environment) is accompanied by a high diversity of plant cover. According to current data, 20 species of mammals have been identified, which are partly related to the slopes of Igman. The fish is dominated by an indigenous species of brown trout, which is more related to the area of Little Bosnia to Plandište, and next to them is California trout and grayling, which are non-native, but

have adapted well to this part of the watercourse. Endemic species of shrimps (two) and insects (three) are present in the composition of invertebrates found in aquatic ecosystems, which are related to water by their larval period, and as adults they live on coastal vegetation. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

WATER RESOURCES PA Vrelo Bosne

The area of Vrelo Bosne is the area where “Bačevo”, the main source of drinking water for the city of Sarajevo, is located. The catchment area of the spring is represented by the mountains Igman and Bjelašnica. In this area, water occurs in the form of: hot springs, surface watercourses, and groundwater, thermal, thermo-mineral and cold waters. At Vrelo Bosne, there are six springs and numerous streams, which merge into a single watercourse, marked as Little Bosnia. The watercourses VečERICA and StojčEVac also contributed to the hydrological diversity of the wider area of Vrelo Bosne. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025)

NATURAL, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL VALUES PA Vrelo Bosne

The first data about Ilidža (municipality to which the area belongs administratively) dates back to the neolithic, and according to the degree of population it is the oldest settlement in the central part of Bosnia. In Roman times, Ilidža was called Lužani. No significant development of this area was recorded in this period. Also, in Ottoman times, the development of this area was very slow. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

The name Ilidža itself is of Turkish origin and means a spa. In Turkish times, in the area of the spring of Bosnia, fairs or excursions were organized, and a bridge was built on Plandište “Roman Bridge”, a stone bridge on the Railway, and a large inn (Karavan-saraj) in which the municipality of Ilidža is now located. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

The current physiognomy and appearance of the area of Ilidža together with Vrelo Bosne was given during the Austro-Hungarian rule. The turning point in the development of the spa Ilidža and the rest of the area happened back in 1885, when the Provincial Government took over the authority over the spa, contributing to the development of the spa complex and the wider surroundings of Ilidža together with Vrelo Bosne. At that time, according to the literature, recreational sports were recorded in the area of Vrelo Bosne and its surroundings: hunting, fishing, horseback riding, boating, excursions, hiking. At this time, the hotels “Hungarija” (later Hercegovina), “Austria” (later Serbia), “Bosna”, a large number of villas in Velika Aleja, as well as the alley itself were built. According to the records in the London newspapers, this area was said to be the most beautiful place in the world, with an invigorating air, an enchanting climate, with a landscape that could infuse a poetic mood even in the soul of a London worker. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. ,

<https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) For the past 50 years, this area has been a picnic spot for the citizens of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina and beyond. The tourist area, which consisted of hotels and lower catering facilities, surrounded by landscaped parks, continued into the stop for carriages and the entrance to the Great Alley (the famous alley). (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

Given the importance of this area, it is extremely important to protect natural resources (flora, fauna and watercourses), cultural and historical heritage, excursion and tourist potential, but especially the protection of water sources, which will surely remain primary for the city. (PA Vrelo Bosne, 2025)

Natural and cultural assets of PA Trebević

Trebević has long been the main picnic spot for citizens of Sarajevo. Favorable geographical position, altitude, mild climate and natural beauty have been implanted in the hearts of nature lovers since the time of Austro-Hungary, which recognized the potential of the area and began to modify it into a picnic area. The trend of Trebević's development continued until the World War 2, when it stopped abruptly, and continued after 1945, especially after the construction of the Trebević cable car. Since 1954, Trebević has had a certain character of legal protection in the park-forest category. With the Sarajevo neighborhoods on its slopes, it represents a unique harmony of the urban and the natural. The entire area is characterized by great diversity in biological, pedological and geological terms, but also in other professional disciplines. (PA Trebević, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

FLORA PA Trebević

In the area of Trebević there is a characteristic vegetation of the Dinarides, which is dominated by thermophilic beech forests, meadowsweet and black hornbeam forests, fir and spruce forests, beech and spruce forests, and vegetation complexes of black hornbeam forests. Within the stands of these forests, there is a community of Pančić spruce. 99 plant species and 14 species of fungi have been recorded in this area. Three of the plant species are on the Red List of the Federation of BiH: Pančić spruce – *Picea omorika*, early purple orchid – *Orchis maculata* and light-leaved widow – *Scabiosa leucophylla*. Of the mushrooms on the Red List is the blagva or Caesar's mushroom – *Amanita caesarea*. (PA Trebević, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

FAUNA PA Trebević

The area of Trebević is extremely rich in bird species. Dense and mixed forest and the availability of water and food make it ideal for inhabiting many species. 26 bird species were recorded. The area of Trebević is also inhabited by different species of larger and smaller mammals. The Red List of Endangered Species of the Federation of BiH includes the white-breasted hedgehog –

Erinaceus concolor, the wolf – Canis lupus and the brown bear – Ursus arctos. We should also mention the fox – Vulpes vulpes, roe deer – Capreolus capreolus, rabbit – Lepus europaeus, badger – Meles meles. Of the reptiles, the Bosnian carp (Viper ursinii) is on the Red List. There is a large population of vipers – Vipera ammodytes, which is especially spread in rocky areas and on cliffs. Of the lizards, the green lizard Lacerta viridis and the wall lizard Lacerta muralis were spotted on Trebević. (PA Trebević, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025)

CULTURAL-HISTORICAL HERITAGE PA Trebević

The exact origin of the name of the mountain Trebević is unknown, but it is assumed that in the area of this mountain there was once an altar dedicated to one of the Slavic gods, probably Perun, so the word “trebevište” (from trijebiti) remained. However, there are indications that the ritual of sacrifice dates back to the Illyrian era, when animals were sacrificed in numerous sinkholes near the top of the mountain. During the old century, the slopes of this mountain were inhabited by the Illyrians, who also founded a settlement in the area of today's Debelo brdo. After the ancient period, the importance of Trebević declined in the middle ages, while during the Ottoman rule it grew thanks to increased urbanization on its northern slopes. During the Austro-Hungarian rule, the importance of Trebević grew rapidly, primarily from the military aspect, because the entire city could be seen from its slopes. Due to that, fortifications were built on certain elevations, the remains of which can be seen to this day. In addition to the military, the importance of Trebević as a picnic area is growing, and then its slopes begin to be forested, and trails for hikers are arranged for the purpose of recreational tourism. During the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the importance of Trebević as a picnic area grew with the establishment of the first mountaineering associations in Sarajevo, and the first mountain lodges were built in its area. After World War 2, the reconstruction of existing and new tourist capacities began. For easier access, a cable car was built from the city center to the Vidikovac area. New promenades were built, as well as mountain lodges and resorts that were destroyed in the 1992-1995 war. Trebević hosted bobsled and sledgers during the XIV Winter Olympic Games, which took place in Sarajevo in 1984, so it remained inscribed in the books of the International Olympic Committee as a sports facility. The cultural and historical heritage of the protected landscape “Trebević” includes the astronomical observatory Čolina Kapa, in fact the Bistrik Tower fortress where the observatory building was added, and the remains of the Draguljac fortress and the Austro-Hungarian waterworks Bistrica – Hrid. (PA Trebević, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

Natural and cultural assets of PA Bentbaša

It is impossible to draw the border between Bentbaša and Sarajevo, the real, material, as well as the invisible, in memory. The reason is extremely simple: that limit does not exist! Sarajevo and Bentbaša are inseparable things, completely fused and grown into each other. When you say

Bentbaša, you mean Sarajevo and vice versa. From the very beginning, they pull each other as a harmonious family, in sevdalinke and pop songs, in oral and contemporary stories. (PA Bentbaša, 2025) Bentbaša is a unique combination of natural and cultural-historical values. Among the cultural and historical values, these stand out, the Kozija ćuprija, the beginning as well as the beginning and the end of Sarajevo. (PA Bentbaša, 2025) The richness of nature of this area, which attracts a large number of people, is reflected in the resources of quality drinking water, thermal waters, forests, agricultural potentials, attractive locations for tourism and recreation, as well as many cultural and historical heritage. (PA Bentbaša, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

NATURAL AND CULTURAL-HISTORICAL VALUES PA Bentbaša

Geomorphological diversity is proved by the Miljacka valley with the most diverse (polymorphic) forms of karst relief; karst, fluvio karst, slope, fluvial and fossil-tertiary relief, then Toplik cave, rocks and plateau of Jekovac with cave, Babin zub and steep slopes of typical karst terrain below Bijela tabija, cave below Šehova korija, Orlovo krilo, and confluence and valley of Mošćanica (part that is within coverage). (PA Bentbaša, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

Hydrological diversity is confirmed by the Miljacka and Mošćanica watercourses, the Kori spring and the Abu Hayat spring. (PA Bentbaša, 2025)

The cultural and historical values of this protected area include Isa-beg's tekke, Sheh's choir with dervish nišan tombstones and Kozija ćuprija. (PA Bentbaša, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

The area of Sheh's choir, approximately one kilometer east of the former Mevlevi tekke on Bentbasa (destroyed in 1957), with its proximity and natural ambient values favored the Mevlevi dervishes to perform Sufi meditations. According to tradition, zikr was performed in a cave at the foot of Sheh's bark. Historian Muhamed Hadžijahić states that dervishes conducted erbein in the cave, which is a 40-day isolation. The very meaning of the toponym Sheh's choir (sheikh-ar. – elder, spiritual leader, in this context refers to the champion of one order; koru-tur. – meadow, grove, grove, guarded rural forest), translated by Sheh's forest, documents that the area belonged to dervishes. (PA Bentbaša, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

Among Sarajevo's bridges, Kozija ćuprija stands out, with its elegance of form, craftsmanship and detail of the way it blended into the nature from which it seems to grow. This old single-arched stone bridge, a pearl of oriental architecture, was built of local white stone and tufa, with preserved steps (stone fence) and two facilitating openings that are part of the architectural solution, but also the stylistic determinant of the bridge that dates to the XVI century, when the most beautiful bridges in Bosnia and Herzegovina were built. It is named after the old wooden bridge on which it was built. In the immediate vicinity of the bridge, there were stables and a

smithy “in front of which there are always carts and horses”, and there was also a famous roadside tavern. This is the area where the caravans stopped before entering Sarajevo, welcomed dignitaries, and saw off the pilgrims. It was also a place for Teferic Sarajevans. (PA Bentbaša, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

Kozija ćuprija, one of the most valuable cultural monuments in the protected area, is in harmony with the existing extremely important and valuable vegetation. This building of extraordinary landscape architecture with its immediate surroundings should be treated as a single entity with its maximum protection, as well as the protection of indigenous and rare species and landscapes. (PA Bentbaša, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

Proposal for the Danube Wood Cultural Route

The following table contains a summary of the relevant dimensions of the protected natural areas of Canton Sarajevo (ecology, biodiversity, forests and wood, culture, tourist info, available, visitor management, participants) for including in DWCR.

Table 2 Summary of the analysis Sarajevo Canton proposals for the Danube Wood Cultural Route DWCR

Location / PA	Dimensions of relevance			Tourist info/ available	Visitor management	Management	Other participants
	Ecology Biodiversity	Forests and wood	Cultural				
Bijambare	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Public Institution for Protected Natural Areas	Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Physical Planning, Communal Economy, Environmental Protection, Ministry of Culture and Sports, Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage. Institute for Development Planning of the Canton of Canton,
Skakavac	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Vrelo Bosne	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Trebević	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Bentbaša	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Mountain Igman-Bjelašnica	✓	✓				Public Enterprise Sarajevo šume, ZO184, Faculty of Forestry	The Mountaineering Association, University, EIS, SERDA, local communities, City of Sarajevo,
Wilson's Promenade and Museum	✓	✓	✓			National Museum, Museum Sarajevo, PUC Park	

ZANAT	✓	ZANAT, Employers' Association, Chambers	Tourist Board(s),
ŠIPAD			

A summary of the natural and cultural values of the proposed sites for inclusion in the cultural route through the forests of the Danube macro-region is given in the following tables. The first table refers to biodiversity, and the second to cultural and historical heritage. In the previously submitted documents within the project, a detailed elaboration of the stated values and/or references is given, due to which it is necessary to include the mentioned locality in the CDWS.

Table 3 Natural Values Arguments of Relevance in the context of biodiversity ecology for the Danube Wood Cultural Route DWCR

Locality	ha	
Areas in the protection regime		Argumentation relevance in the context of ecology / biodiversity
Bijambare	497	8 caves, numerous sinkholes, sinkholes, bays, limestone reefs (especially in the W and NW parts). Bjelila and Brodić streams, Studenac and Yanukovac springs. Peat bog on very acidic substrates, vegetation is dominated by mosses of the genus <i>Sphagnum</i> , about 133 different living communities, 128 rare plant species, about 40 vulnerable plant species, ecosystems of meadow communities, 800 higher plants, the presence of bats and birds. Arthropods, mammals, amphibians and reptiles.
Skakavac	1.431	1,500 higher plants, including several hundred species of edible medicinal, aromatic and vitamin-rich plants. Diverse fauna with many endemic species characteristic of the Dinaric region, the Balkans and Southeast Europe. One of the highest waterfalls in the Balkans (height 98 m), mountain Ozren, Perački potok, gorges formed by the streams Perački, Babin, Stublinski, Sušica and Jasikovica, mountain peaks among which the peak of Bukovik (1532 m), ridges, sinkholes stand out. Rich in geography and biodiversity.
Vrelo Bosne	603	A large alley of plane trees and chestnuts, park areas around Banja Ilidža and Stojčevac, 131 species of trees, 500 herbaceous plants, over 50 species of medicinal and honeysuckle plants, more than 20 species of fungi and lichens, 102 species of microphytes, 19 species of mammals and 64 species of birds, about 20 species of mammals and 64 species of birds, endemic species of shrimps from the order Amphipoda
Trebević	400	99 plant species, 14 species of fungi, 26 species of birds
Bentbaša	161	160 plant species, 134 species of butterflies. Pronounced physical-geographical and biological characteristics, including the bed and canyon of the Miljacka River, the valleys of its tributaries Lapišnica and Moščanica, numerous springs, wells, caves and unique relief forms such as the Babin Zub rock. Endemic and relict refuge of tertiary flora and fauna.
Other areas		
Mountains Igman-Bjelašnica		Ravna Vala, <i>Piceetum montanum illyricum inversum</i> , Bosnian pine, forested mostly with beech, without trees above 1500 meters long forest, part of the Dinaric Alps, etc.
Wilson's Promenade		480 linden and chestnut trees, new species of birds that have inhabited the Miljacka River due to climate change, a botanical garden, museum collections and exhibitions of great

and the National Museum	value, etc
ZANAT, Šipad	A story about craftsmanship, people and a great society in the time from Austria-Hungary to the year 2025, workshop, lecture, trade (Wooden art objects for use)

Detailed elaboration in the previously submitted documents (early this year)

Table 4 Summary of Cultural Values arguments for relevance in the context of cultural heritage for the Danube Wood Cultural Rout DWCR

Locality	Relevance arguments in the context of cultural heritage
Areas in the protection regime	
PA Bijambare	The necropolis of Mramorje tombstones (medieval tombstones typical of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the surrounding countries) – a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina since 2008. Gornja Bijambarska Cave – a cave site from the Palaeolithic era in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
PA Skakavac	At the end of 2008, a significant site of tombstones was discovered at the site of Babin potok, dating back to the 13th and 14th centuries, etc
PA Vrelo Bosne	Roman period – transitional period, Ilidža Spa, Vrutci, Stojčevac area, Roman Bridge, Great Alley and Small Alley, villas and hotels from the Austro-Hungarian period
PA Trebević	Iliri - archaeological remains at the site of Debelo brdo, remains from the Ottoman period, remains of the fortress Draguljac, fortifications from the Austro-Hungarian period, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, ZO184 - remains of a bobsleigh track from the Winter Olympics held in 1984, 1992-1995, astronomical observatory Čolina kapa - Bistrička kula, Bistrica - Hrid, viewpoints, mountain lodges, Austro-Hungarian water supply system
PA Bentbaša	Roman, Ottoman period – the howl of Isa-beg Ishaković (natural-architectural ensemble), the Kozija čuprija Bridge, the Šehova Korija, the Mevlevi tekke, , the Second World War - wine cellars, the remains of the former railway line, the period of socialist Yugoslavia and the modern period - the Dariva promenade, bicycle paths, a children's playground, the Ambassador's Alley. The area is in the immediate vicinity of the Inat House and the Town Hall (Austro-Hungarian period), and the white, yellow and red fortresses (Ottoman period).
Other	
Mountains Igman-Bjelašnica	ZO184, World War II 1941-1945, War 1992-1995, etc.
Wilson's Promenade and Museums	planted during the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the National Museum in 1888 (1850), the Ars Aevi Bridge, other museums, Renzo Piao, the Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the University of Sarajevo, the National and University Library, etc.
ZANAT	workshop around the 1880s - Budapest in 1896, Vienna in 1898, Paris in 1900, ... UNESCO Census 2018 - Milan 2025
ŠIPAD	German industrialist from Brandenburg, Otto Steinbeis in 1892, 1900 (about 2,800 workers), 1940, 1948, 1980s (84,500 employees), the largest European exporter of furniture to the USA and Australia, joint

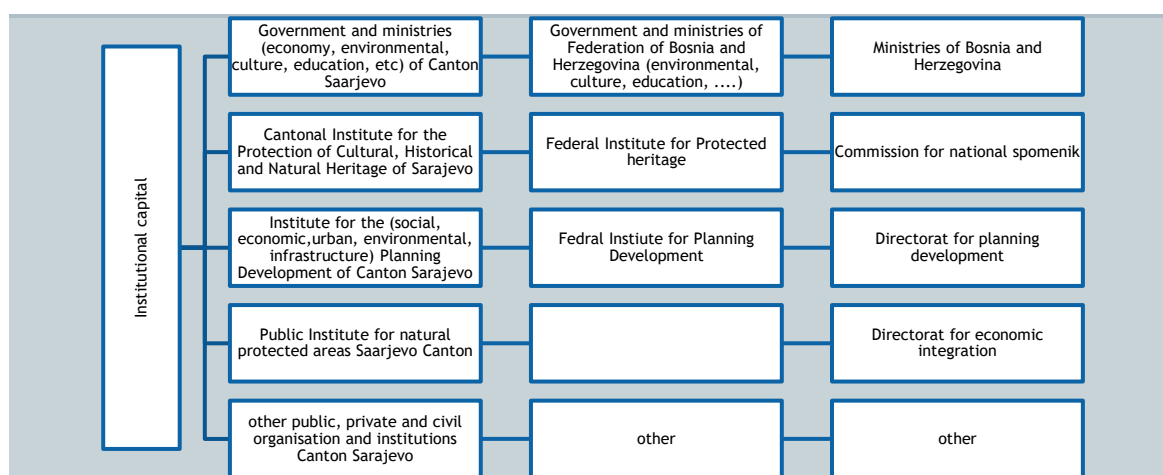
stock company in 1999, etc

The proposed sites of specially protected natural areas of Sarajevo Canton (Skakavac, Bijambare, Vrelo Bosne, Trebević, Bentbaša) are relevant for inclusion in the DWR due to their natural and cultural values.

Human and institutional capital of Canton Sarajevo for natural and cultural and historic assets and for social, economic, environmental, and urban planning development

The institutional capacity relevant for research, education and interpretation of natural, cultural heritage Canton Sarajevo consist of Cantonal Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Sarajevo, Cantonal Public Institution for Protected Natural Areas, Institute for Development Planning of the Sarajevo Canton, National Museum, Museum of Sarajevo, and other museums, University, and other. (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja , 2025)

Figure 1 Institutional capital for natural and cultural heritage Sarajevo Canton



Numerous experts from various fields have contributed to the work of the Institute for protected of heritage and institute for planning of development¹. The Institutes are institution that stands on solid foundations built on the competences of its employees and their decades-long work on protecting the natural, cultural and historic heritage of Sarajevo, and as such is one of the guarantors of its preservation, which makes us particularly proud, and planning of economic, urban development of Sarajevo Canton and Sarajevo City and Sarajevo's municipalities with strong cooperation with entities and state and EU and global level.

¹ with international academic, research and project experiences (Technical University Wien, Sorbonne Paris, ETH Ciri, La Sapience Rome, other institutions from USA, Italy, Germany, France, Austria, UK, Slovenia, etc)

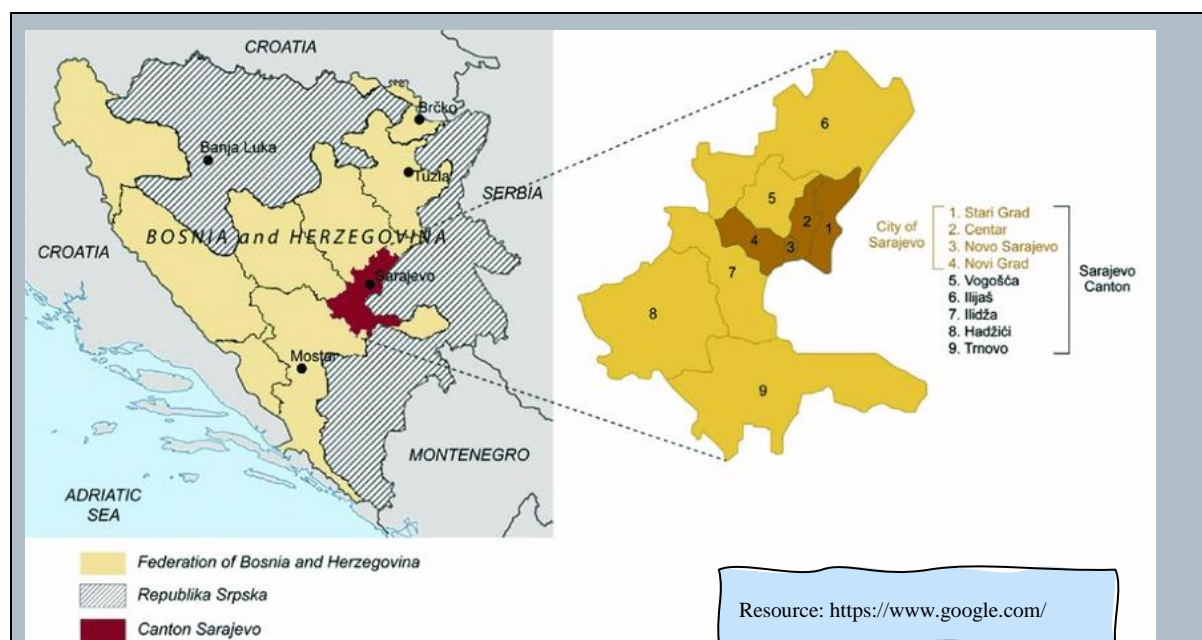
The Canton Sarajevo shapes its social, economic, urban development in accordance with the philosophy of sustainable development goals and with the requirements of the process of accession the European Union. Important determinant of the social, economic, urban development of Sarajevo Canton is the implementation of the SDG 2015-2030 and accession to EU. In this context natural and cultural assets there are crucial role. Natural and cultural assets of Canton Sarajevo are very important and very sensitive. All activities related to the natural and cultural assets of protected areas must be realized with full responsibility for protection and sustainability.

2.2. Social and economic conditions of Sarajevo Canton

Social and economic conditions of Sarajevo Canton based on documents Strategy Development Sarajevo Canton 2021-2027, Development Rapport for 2021, Development Rapport for 2022, Development Rapport for 2023, Urban plan, other documents Institute for planning Sarajevo Canton, Institute for protect natural, cultural, and historic heritage Sarajevo Canton, Institute for statistics of Federation BiH, etc.

The Sarajevo Canton occupies a central position in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is a space where East and West, North and South meet, layers of history and diversity of different cultures and their spiritual and material sediments permeate. The territory of the Canton includes the municipalities of Centar Sarajevo, Hadžići, Ilidža, Ilijaš, Novi Grad Sarajevo, Novo Sarajevo, Stari Grad Sarajevo, Trnovo and Vogošća. In the Sarajevo Canton, the municipalities of Centar, Novi Grad, Novo Sarajevo and Stari Grad make up the City of Sarajevo. Sarajevo City is the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, entity and canton.

Figure 2 Canton Sarajevo location and territorial organisation



In the area of Sarajevo there are objects or remains of objects of special importance, natural sights and rarities, valuable forest and non-forest ecosystems or individual objects which in combination with especially valuable waters and watercourses, objects of cultural and historical significance, geomorphological and hydrological monuments, sports and recreational and sports areas, thermal spas, give a certain area the character of an attractive object of natural heritage. Natural features give the space the character of authenticity, representativeness, diversity, integrity, landscape-spatial values that have great scientific, educational, cultural-educational, social, economic, developmental, ecological significance and function. The favorable geographical position of Sarajevo is determined by the combined action of natural elements and social factors. The natural factor had a dominant influence on this area being a confluence of roads with alternating changes in the importance of certain directions depending on current social events. Corridor Vc is the main factor in the integration of Sarajevo Canton and Bosnia and Herzegovina into European transport routes in the north and with the sea in the south. Sarajevo is connected to the whole world by air. The geopolitical position of Sarajevo is determined by the position of Sarajevo and its role as the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sarajevo is an administrative political, economic, financial, educational-scientific-research, health center, the center of cultural life of the state, and Olympic city. It is the seat of the most important international institutions and organizations operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sarajevo Canton was proclaimed a European region in 2006, which returns it to the ranks of European capitals and promotes it as a

place of comfortable living and lucrative business². (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 10-18) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>, 2025)

The history of Sarajevo is more than 4.5 millennia long. Life in the Sarajevo area has been going on continuously since the Neolithic. The urbanization of the Sarajevo valley began at the time of Roman domination in the first century AD. In the middle of the 13th century, a significant administrative, trade, traffic and craft seat of the parish of Vrhbosna, ie the medieval Bosnian state, was formed in the area of today's Sarajevo. In the middle of the 15th century, a few necessary and sufficient conditions were acquired for the transformation of the then settlement structure into an urban settlement. The date of the founding of Sarajevo is February 1462, when important objects of urban identity with Isabeg's vakufnam were given to the common good. The name Sarajevo was first mentioned in 1477 in a vakufna written in Arabic, vakufna of the then governor of the Bosnian Sandzak Ajas-beg, and in our language this name first appears in 1507 in a letter from the Bosnian governor Firduz-beg to the people of Dubrovnik. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 19) (Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, 2025)

Sarajevo Canton with an area of 1,277.3 km² is one of the smaller cantons in the Federation (26,109.7 km²), occupying only five percent of the territory of the Federation. 420,496 people live in Sarajevo Canton, which represents about one-fifth of the Federation. Sarajevo Canton with an average population density of 329.2 inhabitants/km² is the most densely populated canton of the Federation. All parameters of vital statistics of Sarajevo Canton are higher than the parameters of the Federation. Sarajevo Canton has 37,423 primary school students³ or one-fifth of the total number of primary school students in the Federation. 14,127 students attend secondary schools or one-fifth of the Federation. 25,997 students are enrolled in the Sarajevo Canton, which or almost half of the total number of students in the Federation. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 20)

There were 152,394 employees in the Sarajevo Canton⁴, which is the highest concentration, almost a third of jobs in the Federation. The employment rate of the total population of Sarajevo Canton is 36% and is higher than in the Federation 24%. In the same period, there were 58,746 unemployed in the Sarajevo Canton, which is about almost one-fifth of the unemployed in entity FBiH. The administrative unemployment rate in Sarajevo Canton is 28% and is lower than the unemployment rate of the FBiH 37%. The gross domestic product⁵ in the Sarajevo Canton is around 7.5 billion BAM, which is one-third of the GDP achieved in the entity FBiH. The average realized gross domestic product per capita in the Sarajevo Canton is about 9.000 EUR and is about seven thousand BAM higher than at the level of the FBiH (about 5.000 EUR). Approximately one third of the total investments in the FBiH were realized in the Sarajevo⁶. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 20)

² see: <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/strategija>

³ 2023/2024 school year 38.393 primary school students <https://fzs.ba/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/kanton-sarajevo.pdf>

⁴ 159.636 employees in u Canton Sarajevo 2023 <https://fzs.ba/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/kanton-sarajevo.pdf>

⁵ 2019 (Canton Sarajevo, 2022) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , Strategije, 2025)

⁶ 2019 (Canton Sarajevo, 2022) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , Strategije, 2025)

According to the development index prepared and published by the Federal Institute for Development Programming, Sarajevo Canton was ranked as the first of ten cantons in Federation. Most municipalities in Sarajevo Canton are classified in the first group according to the level of development. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 20)

Imports in the Sarajevo Canton is more than one-third 35.2% of the total imports of the entity. In the same period, the total export of goods and services from the Sarajevo Canton is less than one-fifth of the total exports of the Federation⁷. The degree of coverage of imports by exports in the Sarajevo Canton is 29% and is lower than the achieved level in the Federation (55.0%). (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 21)

About 670 thousand⁸ tourists stayed in the Sarajevo Canton⁹, which represents 54.4% of the total number of tourists who visited the Federation¹⁰. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 21)

According to the above indicators, Sarajevo Canton in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is proving to be a significant area of concentration of economic potentials (population, employment, unemployment), as well as the effects of development (employment rate, volume of foreign trade). The largest gross domestic product per capita in the Federation of B&H is realized in the Sarajevo Canton. It is the largest educational, health and tourist center in the Federation of B&H. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 21)

The population represents a demographic framework for the formation of a workforce that initiates and directs all activities in space. All changes and disturbances in demographic development (population movements, natural movements, migrations, and demographic structures) will affect the dynamics and direction of socio-economic development. Likewise, changes in the structural features of socio-economic development will largely determine further trends in population development, especially in the development of demographic structures. Sarajevo Canton records somewhat different demographic trends compared to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Federation. The population of Sarajevo Canton is constantly growing. In 2019, there were 420,496 inhabitants in Sarajevo Canton¹¹. The growth rate in the period from 2014 to 2019 was 0.3% on average per year. However, it should be noted that negative growth rates in the area of Sarajevo Canton were achieved in the municipalities of Stari Grad, Centar, Novo Sarajevo and Trnovo, while in all other municipalities there was an increase in population in the observed period. The highest concentration of inhabitants is in the municipality of Novi Grad with 29% share in the total population of the Canton, followed by the municipalities of Ilidža with 17%, Novo Sarajevo with 15%, Center with 13%, etc. The least population lives in the municipality of Trnovo 1,316 or only 0.3% of the total population of Sarajevo Canton. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 22-23)

⁷ Import 1.981 milion KM, export 6.852 milion KM, import - export -5.023 milion KM, import/export % 26,7 <https://hzs.ba>

⁸ 2019 (Canton Sarajevo, 2022) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja, Strategije, 2025)

⁹ 2023 716.293 tourists (120.545 domestic) Night 1.432.133 domestic 194.609

¹⁰ About 720.000 tourists in Canton Sarajevo 2023 <https://fzs.ba/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/kanton-sarajevo.pdf>

¹¹ 420.287 population on 30/06/2023, trade 38.781 employees, 16.624 administration <https://fzs.ba/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/kanton-sarajevo.pdf>

With the increase in the number of inhabitants in the period 2014-2019. year, the population density in Sarajevo Canton also increased (from 324.7 inhabitants/km² to 329.2 inhabitants/km²). The population density in the City of Sarajevo is particularly high (1,942.6 inhabitants/km² in 2019). The most densely populated municipality in Sarajevo Canton is Novo Sarajevo. The population density in this municipality in 2019 was 6,472.4 inhabitants/km², which is almost 20 times higher than the average population density of Sarajevo Canton. The population density is the lowest in the municipality of Trnova and amounted to 3.9 inhabitants/km² in 2019. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 23)

The age structure of the population in 2019 indicates that Sarajevo Canton has a relatively old population. According to the data of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, the number of able-bodied populations in Sarajevo Canton has decreased in the last 5 years by about 9 thousand. On the other hand, the population over the age of 65 has increased significantly. In Sarajevo Canton, the number of young people decreases on average annually at a rate of 0.2%. A smaller share of young people will adversely affect the inflow of population into the labour force, which will be reflected in a smaller workforce and a decline in the general rate of active population. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 24)

Population growth is a combined result of positive natural growth and a positive migration balance. Migrations are the most complex component of population development, especially in large cities, because they affect population development to a much greater extent than natural increase. Mechanical movement of the population, along with natural movement, is an integral part of the total movement of the population and indicates the spatial mobility of the population. The largest positive migration balance was recorded in the municipalities of Novi Grad, Ilidža and Vogošća, and the negative migration balance was recorded in the municipalities of Stari Grad, Centar and Novo Sarajevo. While internal migration is extremely positive, the balance of external migration in the observed period was negative. Such migrations point to the extreme attractiveness of the Sarajevo Canton, but also to the pressure on the infrastructure of the Canton, given that they are concentrated in the municipalities of Novi Grad, Ilidža and Vogošća. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 25)

Holistic approach to development implies that development is observed in the interaction of all aspects - economic, social, environmental, spatial. Situational analysis in the field of social development begins with a presentation of the situation in the field of education. At the very beginning of the analysis, a still low level of education of the population was noted compared to the countries of the region. A positive trend was pointed out when it comes to the coverage of children with preschool education. The number of preschool institutions in Sarajevo Canton has increased. Sarajevo Canton has launched a project to co-finance the stay of children in private preschool institutions. The average number of students per class in Sarajevo Canton is in line with the EU average (22 students per class). The number of students per teacher in Sarajevo Canton is 14. The number of schools for special primary education has been reduced, while the

number of classes has increased.. Computer equipment and internet access in schools have improved. Unlike the number of children in primary schools, the number of secondary school students in Sarajevo Canton is declining. The average number of students per school is also declining. The number of higher education institutions and the number of students in Sarajevo Canton is constantly declining. A decrease in the number of students was also recorded at the University of Sarajevo and at private higher education institutions. The Sarajevo Canton has adopted a regulatory framework in the field of adult education. According to the Labor Force Survey, at the BH level, only tenth of persons are involved in some form of adult education on an annual basis. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 43-44)

Sarajevo Canton is an educational¹², research and scientific centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Due to insufficient support for research and development, only one third of the laboratories in Sarajevo Canton are functional for the type of purpose and fully serve their purpose. The professional staff in education is quite uneven. Initial teacher education is diverse and still primarily focused on acquiring theoretical knowledge. The unattractiveness of the teaching profession is characteristic, which results in low-quality students opting for this vocation. Professional development of teachers is often not in line with the real needs of teachers and there is a lack of Standards for the teaching profession with insufficiently paid teaching staff. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 43-44)

Culture is a social force that generates general social dynamism and creativity and therefore plays an important role in defining and playing a role in the values of a society. Culture is a quality of life and a means of overall sustainable development. The analysis of the situation in the field of culture indicated that the capacities of culture are not evenly distributed in Sarajevo Canton. The highest concentration of cultural facilities is in the city centre, so that the population of municipalities has different opportunities to access cultural facilities. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 48)

Although Sarajevo Canton shows significant comparative advantages in the field of cultural and creative industries, it was concluded that the strength of the creative industry has not yet been recognized, which is gaining more and more importance in the world today, and where culture has special significance. The European Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Comprehensive Development, within the framework of strategic initiatives on which it is based, also attaches significant importance to the development and empowerment of creative industries as an important segment of the innovative European economy. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 48-49)

GDP/pc in Sarajevo Canton is 1.7 times higher than at the level of the Federation. The average GDP per capita in Sarajevo Canton was about 8,5 thousand EUR, and in the Federation about five thousand EUR. According to the data of the Federal Bureau of Statistics of B&H, share of Sarajevo Canton in the total exports of entity is about 35%. Slightly higher export growth rates (9.2%)

¹² 2023/2024 elementary school pupils 38.393; 3.148 teacher; secondary school 15.008; professors 1688; students 25.041
<https://fzs.ba/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/kanton-sarajevo.pdf>

compared to imports (5.7%) resulted in higher coverage of imports by exports. About 74% of exports and 93% of imports of goods relate to the manufacturing industry. The low coverage of imports by exports is the result of several factors. First, the economy of Sarajevo Canton is much more concentrated on services than the rest of the country. The process of deindustrialization of Sarajevo Canton in the last two decades is evident. In addition, the international competitiveness of domestic producers is low¹³. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 25-26)

A review by sector shows that the largest exports were realized in the sector of various finished products, with a share of 32% in total exports, and products classified by material. It is important to point out that exports in the food sector decreased compared to the previous year, while the rate of increase in imports in this sector in the same period was significantly lower. In the beverage and tobacco sector, exports decreased by 20.4%, while imports increased by about 8.9% compared to previous year. Exports also increased in the sectors of mineral fuels, lubricants and related products, products classified by material (25%), and machinery and transport equipment (16%), while exports decreased and in the sectors of miscellaneous manufactured goods (18%), inedible raw materials other than fuels (16%) and chemical products (6%). The leading partners in Sarajevo Canton's foreign trade are Croatia, Germany and Serbia. In the total export of Sarajevo Canton, exports to Croatia amounted to 12%, to Germany 201%, and to Serbia 12%. The largest imports were from Croatia 21%, then from Serbia 11%, and from China 9%.¹⁴ (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 27)

The number of administratively registered unemployed in the observed period¹⁵ decreased by 17.7%, while the number of employed increased by 21.0%. Although still significantly below the satisfactory level, indicators of labour force activity (74%) as well as employment measured in relation to the total population (36%) or labour force (54%) significantly improved in the analysed period. In the structure of employees, the majority about 54% are men. However, it should be noted that this ratio has improved in favour of women. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 27-29)

Sarajevo Canton shows comparative advantages mainly in the service sector. Observed by activities, the largest number of employees was recorded in trade. The area of public administration and defence, the area of compulsory social security, also has a significant share, but with a tendency to decrease. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022)

Employment growth is mainly concentrated in activities such as trade, tourism and hospitality, IT, and knowledge intensive export-oriented services, and (to a lesser extent) in certain segments of the manufacturing industry. Employment was only reduced in mining and quarrying, as well as production and supply of electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 27-29)

¹³ data for 2019, Institute for planning development

¹⁴ data for 2019, Institute for planning development

¹⁵ 2914-2019

According to the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the group of countries whose economies are based on efficiency. This means that in the coming period it is necessary to work on business sophistication and innovation as the foundations of our country's competitiveness, but also sustainable growth and development. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 33)

Entrepreneurial infrastructure and support institutions the backbone of the existing institutional framework in the context of the economic sector and economic development are the Ministry of Economy of Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo Regional Development Agency (SERDA), Sarajevo Canton Chamber of Commerce and Sarajevo Canton Chamber of Crafts. The Ministry of Economy of Sarajevo Canton is an institution that performs administrative and professional tasks related to the field of economy, water management, agriculture, forestry and hunting, veterinary medicine, industry and energy, crafts, use of natural resources, cantonal tourism and tourist resources, trade, and catering. SERDA implements projects and activities aimed at developing economic activities in the region, creating incentives for a favourable business environment, developing human resources, and strengthening the competitiveness of the region. The role of this agency is especially important in the context of the implementation of projects financed from international and EU funds. The Chamber of Commerce of Sarajevo Canton represents the interests of its members before the competent state bodies, especially in the preparation of economic legislation, in adopting measures and mechanisms of economic system and economic policy and in determining macro-development policy, and provides various services to its members (business information, expert advice, presentations, promotions, presentations abroad, organized appearances at exhibitions and fairs, etc.), professional training, etc. To support the work of crafts, the Chamber of Crafts of Sarajevo Canton was established, which represents and protects the interests of craftsmen, keeps records of craftsmen, and provides services to craftsmen, professional training for craftsmen and the like. Entrepreneurial, incubation, technological and development centers also provide special business support; however, this type of business support is still not sufficiently developed in the Sarajevo Canton in relation to the concentration of business activities and needs. Although the IT sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in Sarajevo Canton, there is still no technology park or respectable incubator and/or accelerator. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 33)

One of the fastest growing sectors in Bosnia and Hercegovina and Sarajevo Canton is the IT sector. The last few years have seen a steady increase in the number of registered businesses and employees. It is the only sector in Sarajevo Canton where the demand for labour is higher than the supply, and the existing IT experts are the guarantor of exceptional business results and high quality products and services that meet the sophisticated markets of the EU and the USA. Namely, most IT companies are export-oriented and export their products or develop software for foreign clients. Although the development potential of this sector is unquestionable, an important prerequisite for its effectiveness is the provision of the necessary staff in terms of both quantity and quality. In order to ensure the required number of programmers annually, the

existing capacities of higher education institutions need to be increased by over 70%. Also, the space for investing in the development of technology parks, business centers of the IT industry, IT hubs, etc. is recognized. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 38)

Trade is the first activity in the Sarajevo Canton in terms of number of employees, operating income and net profit, with the largest expenditures for public needs in the name of taxes and contributions. Business entities in the field of trade have the largest share of one-third in the total number of business entities in the Sarajevo Canton. Since trade is the most important activity in the Sarajevo Canton in terms of the number of employees and net profit. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 38)

Sarajevo Canton is one of the most important tourist destinations in the country. Its natural and cultural-historical, but also other values contribute to this. Given about 90% of domestic tourists pointed out natural attractions as key to choosing a tourist destination for vacation in BiH, it is necessary to work harder on the quality of the environment in Sarajevo Canton, promote its natural and cultural values and further preserve ecosystems and cultural and historical heritage. Special attention should be paid to improving cooperation with neighbouring regions to create a unique tourism product for various specific types of tourism for which the Sarajevo Canton has the capacity and potential. Sarajevo Canton and the capital of BiH are visited by tourists because of their natural beauty and cultural sights, and attractive location for various types of tourism. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 38-39)

Table 5 Canton Sarajevo¹⁶

	Sarajevo Canton	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo Canton / Federation BiH %
Km2	1.277,3	26.110,1	4,9
Population	420.287	2.150.054	19,5
Density	329	82	398
Population < 15 years	65.623	292.573	22
Population 15-65 years	277.742	1.475.596	19
Population 65 + years	76.792	381.855	20
Employees	159.636	535.650	30
Unemployment	53.062	271.094	20
Tourists	717.362	1.262.158	57
Import (million KM)	6.852	19.733	35
Export (million KM)	1.829	11.164	16
Import/Export %	27	57	47
Elementary school students	38.393	166.817	23
Secondary school students	15.008	70.356	21
University students	25.041	51.940	48

Resource: https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/sites/zpr.ks.gov.ba/files/2024-11/izvjestaj_o_razvoju_ks_2023.pdf (Zavod za planiranje razvoja K. , Izvještaj o razvoju Kantona Sarajevo 2023. godine, 2024) (Canton Sarajevo, 2022) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja S. , 2024) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja C. , Izvještaj o razvoju za 2022, 2023) (Zavod za planiranje razvoja C. , Izvještaj o razvoju za 2021, 2022)

Compliance with spatial-planning administration The Spatial Plan of Sarajevo Canton for the period from 2003 to 2023 was adopted in 2006, as well as Amendments to the Spatial Plan of

¹⁶ adopted in the end 2024

Sarajevo Canton for the period from 2003 to 2023. Phase A and Amendments to the Spatial Plan of Sarajevo Canton for the period from 2003 to 2023 Phase B. The Spatial Plan of the Sarajevo Canton for the period from 2003 to 2023 defined the following goals of spatial development:

General goals of spatial development Canton Sarajevo are: Human development is basic orientation; Respect for human rights; **Promoting the special quality of the environment and preserving the recognizable environment**; Availability of material resources and energy; **Access to culture, education**, knowledge, health and social protection; **Involving residents in the planning process**; Forming a new approach to the structure of consumption; **Profiling the space of Sarajevo Canton as an environment of profitable (sustainable and highly profitable) business**; **Creating an environment of comfortable living**; Profiling of Sarajevo Canton as a regional and European metropolis; Improving the development and integrative functions of Sarajevo Canton; Assuming faster development of demographic, cultural, economic and social development of this metropolitan area in relation to BH as a whole; Alignment of the policy of rational use of space with the expected change in the structure of activities; **Sustainable development based on environmental compatibility from the economic, cultural, social and spatial aspects**; **Reduction of adverse environmental impacts**; four urban plans for next two decade are currently prepared in Sarajevo Canton. These are urban plans for the urban areas of Sarajevo, urban areas of Ilijaš, urban areas of Hadžići and urban areas of Trnovo. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 63-64)

2.3. Forestry sector Sarajevo Canton

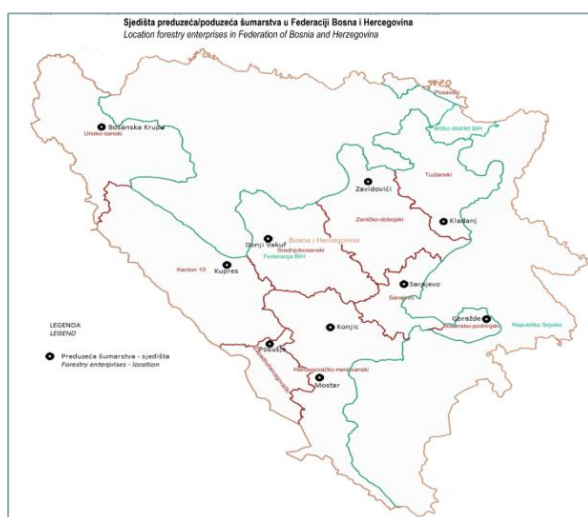
This section is based on Strategy Development Canton Sarajevo 2021-2027, other documents Planning Institute Sarajevo Canton, Statistics Institute FBiH, etc.

Forests, as one of the most valuable resources of Sarajevo Canton, should be given special attention due to the evident degradation as well as the growing need to use all forest functions. Despite the events in the previous period, which in some cases had a negative impact on the forest ecosystems of Sarajevo Canton, the forests still retained their natural structure. Careful management and professional management of such forests could and should ensure longevity. It is very important to ensure a stable legal framework by adopting the Federation Law on Forests and to take concrete activities to improve the organization of forest management to sustainably use resources, preserve the natural structure, protect the environment and more. Considering the large surface representation of different types of forests, growing forms of forests, their spatial distribution, stock, quality, etc. It can be concluded that they represent a valuable natural renewable resource in Sarajevo Canton. In addition to the hitherto protected areas in the SC area, there are other forest areas that can and should be protected. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 57-58)

In the forestry sector, the problem of illegal activities is highlighted, which is why it is necessary to improve inspections in the implementation of the Sarajevo Canton Forest Act, establish

transparent forest management and application of world standards in forestry and regular renewal of forest resources and urban and suburban greenery. Forest areas are significant, i.e. the largest in the total area of the Canton. They enable the development of forestry with rational use, economic functions, development of polyvalent forest functions, development of rural ecotourism, collection of medicinal plants and forest fruits, and use of biomass for energy production, especially for the development of sports and recreation. It is also important to note that the development documents do not pay enough attention to rural development in general, and thus to the development of rural tourism, which is a fast-growing specific branch of tourism. The development of rural tourism can revitalize rural areas and improve the quality of life. This type of tourism enables the extension of the tourist season. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 39-40)

Figure 3 Location forestry enterprises in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina



Resource: <https://fzs.ba/index.php/publikacije/godisnji-bilteni/sumarstvo/>

Table 6 Forest sector Canton Sarajevo and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

	Canton Sarajevo	Federation BiH	Canton Sarajevo/ Federation BiH %
Total forest land ha	68.094	1.518.466	0,5
Mine areas ha	8.325	124.795	6,7
Total wood stocks state-owned forest m3	12.152.001	183.005.467	6,6
Annual volume increases state-owned forest m3	253.037	4.327.493	0,6
Annual site conditions for wood cutting state-owned forests m3	218.397	3.013.971	7,2
Total cut wood mass m3	179.490	2.317.498	7,7
Total cut wood mass state forests m3	173.498	2.189.309	7,9
Total cut wood mass private forests m3	5.992	128.189	4,7
Damages to forests ha	124	17.496	0,7
Fire (damages) ha	123	13.858	0,9
Mine areas / total forest %	12,2	8,2	149
State forest / Total cut wood %	96,7	94,5	102
Fire/damages to forests %	99,2	79,2	79,8

Resource: <https://fzs.ba/index.php/publikacije/godisnji-bilteni/sumarstvo/>

Employees in forestry enterprises by months average 5.245 (2023) and has trend decreasing 2019-2023 in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing generate 0,6% employment, 0,1% investment, 0,6% export, 1,8% imports of Canton Sarajevo. Accordingly, forestry explains for less than one percent of employment, investments, exports, and imports of Sarajevo Canton.

2.4. Summary

Sarajevo Canton is a political, administrative, economic, educational, cultural, research and scientific centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina. International and European institutions and organisation, embassies and diplomatic consular posts are based in Sarajevo.

Biodiversity and natural resources in Canton Sarajevo forested areas are very important. Forests play an essential role in preserving biodiversity, hosting many species, including protected, rare, and endemic ones. Several of the canton's Sarajevo forests are under special protection as protected area Bijambare, Protected area Skakavac, Protected area Vrelo Bosne, Protected area Trebević and Protected area Benbaša. There is a need and initiatives have been launched to protect other areas as Ravna Vala, Klokočevica, Studen potok, Megara etc.

According to the diversity of natural values (flora and fauna, landscape, hydrological, geological, and other heritage), and according to the results of previous research, it can be said that Sarajevo Canton is one of the areas with a high percentage of biodiversity. The Canton Sarajevo has a remarkable value natural, cultural, and historical heritage for local, regional, national, and global development. Natural and cultural heritage, fauna, flora, forest areas, waterfalls, caves, geomorphological value, herbal and animal species, water resources, and other values Canton Sarajevo has great potential for education and research in the context of strengthening human

capital, social capital, science, and research, implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and accession to European Union. In the area of Sarajevo there are objects or remains of objects of special importance, natural sights and rarities, valuable forest and non-forest ecosystems or individual objects which in combination with especially valuable waters and watercourses, objects of cultural and historical significance, geomorphological and hydrological monuments, sports and recreational and sports areas, thermal spas, give a certain area the character of an attractive object of natural heritage. Natural features give the space the character of authenticity, representativeness, diversity, integrity, landscape-spatial values that have great scientific, educational, cultural-educational, social, economic, developmental, ecological significance and function.

Although Sarajevo Canton shows significant comparative advantages in the field of cultural and creative industries, it was concluded that the strength of the creative industry has not yet been recognized, which is gaining more and more importance in the world today, and where culture has special significance.

Sarajevo Canton shows comparative advantages mainly in the service sector.

Observed by activities, the largest number of employees was recorded in trade. Employment is mainly concentrated in activities such as trade, tourism and hospitality, IT and knowledge intensive export-oriented services, and (to a lesser extent) in certain segments of the manufacturing industry. One of the fastest growing sectors in B&H and Sarajevo Canton is the IT sector. Trade is the first activity in the Sarajevo Canton in terms of number of employees, operating income and net profit, with the largest expenditures for public needs in the name of taxes and contributions.

Sarajevo Canton is one of the most important tourist destinations in the country. Its natural and cultural-historical, but also other values contribute to this. Tourism is very important for the economic development of Sarajevo Canton, but there is a problem of low utilization of tourist capacities, insufficient investment in tourist infrastructure and tourism promotion, and preservation of natural and cultural-historical heritage, which rests on tourism in Sarajevo Canton. About 90% of domestic tourists pointed out natural attractions as key to choosing a tourist destination for vacation in BH, it is necessary to work harder on the quality of the environment in Sarajevo Canton, promote its natural and cultural values and further preserve ecosystems and cultural and historical heritage. Special attention should be paid to improving cooperation with neighbouring regions in order to create a unique tourism product for various specific types of tourism for which the Sarajevo Canton has the capacity and potential. Sarajevo Canton and the capital of B&H are visited by tourists not only because of their natural beauty and cultural sights, but also because Sarajevo Canton is an attractive location for various types of tourism.

Forest areas are significant, i.e. the largest in the total area of the Canton. They enable the development of forestry with rational use, economic functions, development of polyvalent forest

functions, development of rural ecotourism, collection of medicinal plants and forest fruits, and use of biomass for energy production, especially for the development of sports and recreation. It is also important to note that the development documents do not pay enough attention to rural development in general, and thus to the development of rural tourism, which is a fast-growing specific branch of tourism. The development of rural tourism can revitalize rural areas and improve the quality of life.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing generate 0,6% employment, 0,1% investment, 0,6% export, 1,8% imports of Canton Sarajevo. Accordingly, forestry explains for less than one percent of employment, investments, exports, and imports of Sarajevo Canton.

2.5. Challenges and opportunities

This section based in first path on the official and adopted Development Strategy Sarajevo Canton 2021-2027, and second part based on the workshops, consultations, interviews, filed research etc.

Highlighting the perspective competitive advantages on the one hand and the most critical problems on the other hand, in this part of the document the key focuses of the Strategy are given, ie strategic focuses are defined. Based on the internal quantitative and qualitative analysis of the current situation in Sarajevo Canton, identified internal strengths and weaknesses (related to resources, organization or performance), as well as opportunities and threats in the immediate and wider environment of the Canton, general conclusions related to economic and social the development of the Canton, public administration, infrastructure and the state of the environment, arise several key strategic challenges that the SC will simply have to face in the coming years. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 77)

According to Strategy Development Canton Sarajevo 2021-2027, these are the challenges in period to 2027 for Canton Sarajevo (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 77-78)

- How to accelerate the creation of new jobs in Sarajevo Canton?
- How to secure better paid jobs?
- How to improve the satisfaction of social needs and increase social inclusion?
- How to ensure a healthy environment and use available resources in a cost-effective and sustainable way?
- How to improve public infrastructure?
- How to restructure the public sector, improve accountability and efficiency in the field of public finances?

These strategic challenges are the basis for defining the strategic focuses of the Development Strategy of Sarajevo Canton 2021-2027. The strategic focus is based on the unique internal forces available to the Sarajevo Canton, as well as the key shortcomings and challenges that need to be addressed in the next few years. In addition to the findings of the SWOT analysis, attention was paid to the focus of European development documents, development, and sectoral strategic documents of higher levels of government, primarily compliance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) and Sustainable Development Goals. (SDGs), which Bosnia and Herzegovina together with other countries signed in September 2015, and with the FB&H Development Strategy 2021-2027. (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 77)

The identified strategic challenges are focused on the quality of life of SC citizens as basic strategic focuses. By joining the strategic strengths and weaknesses of the opportunities and threats operating in the environment of SC, we come to the final version of the strategic focus:

- Functioning of the employment system and competitiveness of the economy
- Availability, quality and sustainability of public services (health, education, social policies, culture and sports)
- Environment and public infrastructure in the function of sustainable development and raising the quality of people's lives
- Efficiency and accountability within the public sector (Canton Sarajevo, 2022, str. 77-78)

The following tables summarises SWOT analysis, and the challenges and opportunities identified on workshops, consultations, interviews and filed by SERDA.

First step was identification of internal strengths and weaknesses and external opportunities and risks natural protected areas of Canton Sarajevo (PA Bijambare, PA Skakavac, PS Vrelo Bosne, PA Trebević and PA Benbaša), and areas of (Olympic) mountains Bjelašnica and Igman, and so-called cultural district about National Museum Bosnia and Herzegovina and promenade Vilsonovo along the Miljacka River, near to universities, schools, museums, parliament. and other contents.

Table 7 SWOT analyses Canton Sarajevo

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
Natural values at identified locations are relevant in local, regional, and European contexts	Incomplete and untimely flow of data and information on the state and use of natural values
There is a manager, an institution with responsibilities and resources (there is institutional capital)	Insufficient coordination along the vertical and horizontally
There's a human capital	The existing human capital is not sufficient in quantity and quality to expand the offer in terms of time, number of visitors, communication
All localities are known outside the area of CS, BiH	Locations are not integrated into the system (Natural Value Package of the Canton of Sarajevo)
All localities are available	The areas of the Sarajevo Canton in the protection regime are not sufficient in the context of EU standards and norms
OPURTUNITIES	RISKS

Interest and resources in the process of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that have been made available	Crises (political, security, economic, financial, social, ...) or poly crises
The interest and resources that the EU makes available to Member States in the accession process	Conflict of public, social and private interest
Consensus in BiH on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals	Climate Change, Natural Disasters
Consensus in the Federation of BiH on Sustainable Development and the Importance of Natural Resources of Biodiversity	Human behaviour and activities in protected natural areas and/or contact areas
Inclusion of these locations in the Danube Forest Strategy	

Table 8 Challenges and actions Sarajevo Canton

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS
The need to increase the area in the protection regime	In accordance with the law and strategic documents, increase the area of Sarajevo Canton in the protection regime
The need to ensure the coordination of all relevant institutions, organizations of all three sectors (public, private, civil)	Appoint a coordinator of all institutions and organizations relevant to protected natural areas
The need to connect these locations to the system (offer package)	Form a "cluster" of protected natural areas or some other form that would maximize the effects of inclusion in the CDWS project
The need to strengthen human capital	Continuous education in the field of natural resources protection with the opening of space for volunteering without compromising quality
The need to ensure visibility in the regional and EU context, but not to jeopardise reception capacities and natural values	Support to researchers, research institutions in the process of research and presentation of research results on the natural values of Sarajevo Canton at relevant international scientific conferences and in internationally relevant journals (especially joint research with internationally relevant authors) Special attention paid to young researchers (high school, all levels of university education) (possibly elementary school)

Therefore, the answer to the first challenge of the need to increase the area in the protection regime could be the opening of the process in accordance with the law and strategic documents to open the process of placing new spaces/sites in the protection regime.

The second challenge, which is shaped as the need to ensure the coordination of all relevant institutions and organizations of all three sectors (public, private and civil), could be answered by appointing a coordinator at the level of the Sarajevo Canton.

The formation of the so-called clusters of protected areas could be the answer to the third challenge.

Continuous education in the field of natural resources protection with the opening of space for volunteering without compromising quality would be a response to the fourth challenge, which is shaped as the need for continuous strengthening of human capital in protected areas and

institutions related to nature protection and its sustainable use for the purpose of education, research and raising the quality of life.

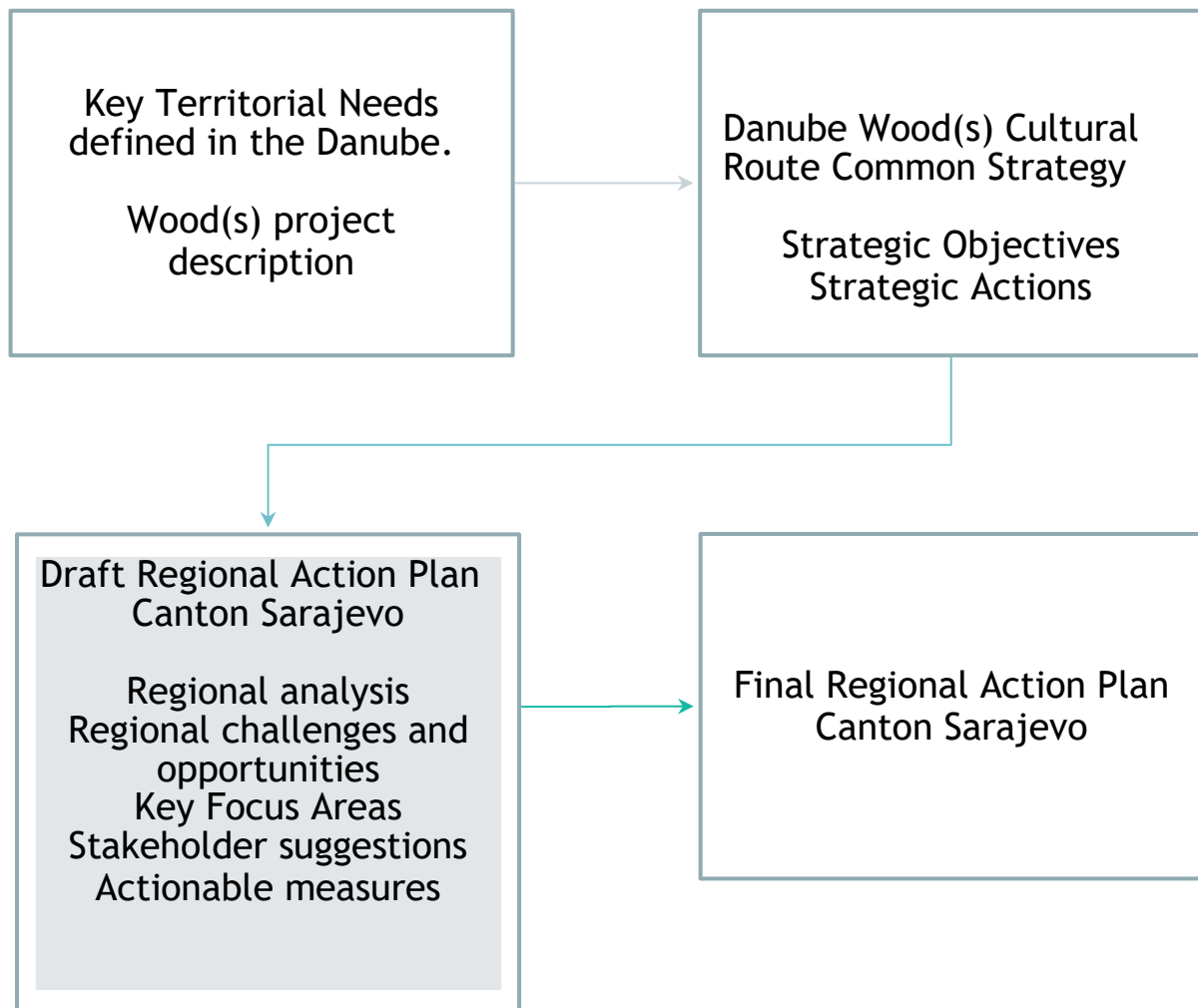
And finally, to the fifth challenge, the need to ensure visibility in the regional and EU context, but not to jeopardize the capacities for reception, i.e. natural values, the answer could be to support researchers, research institutions in the process of research and presentation of research results on the natural values of Sarajevo Canton at relevant international scientific conferences and in internationally relevant journals (especially joint research with internationally relevant journals). Special attention paid to young researchers (high school, all levels of university education) (possibly primary school)



3. Strategic framework

The Danube Wood(s) RAPs have a well-defined methodological approach with the following stages:

Figure 4 Strategic framework for Regional Action Plan



The next section is a structured elaboration of the Regional Action Plan Sarajevo Canton in Danube Wood Cultural Route which were selected based on stakeholder suggestions for short-term feasibility and maximising long-term effect from including Sarajevo Canton in Danube Wood Cultural Route (description, participants, time, estimation costs, outputs, results, etc).

Strategic Goal: Sarajevo Canton is focal point for education and research in fields natural and cultural heritage, ecology, biodiversity, and forest of protected areas (first, Bentbaša and Skakavac; second, Bijamabare, Vrelo Bosne, Trebević and new protected areas) on the Danube Wodd Cultural Route of Danube Macro region as specific sustainable eco-tourism according to implementation sustainable development goals, increasing education and knowledge as component human capital, and connecting Danube Macro region especially in education and research. Actionable realisation this strategic goal inclusion of the protected natural areas of the Sarajevo Canton in the DWR as a space for education and research of natural and cultural heritage could be systematiser as following action: first, Raising the capacity of protected areas for educational and research tourism; second, Increasing the space in the nature conservation regime, and third, Developing complementary and innovative content.

Figure 5 Sarajevo Canton in (Strategy) Danube Wood(s) Cultural Rout or Canton Sarajevo on DWCR

Strategic Goal	Sarajevo Canton is focal point for education and research in fields natural and cultural heritage, ecology, biodiversity, and forest of protected areas (first, Bentbaša and Skakavac; second, Bijamabare, Vrelo Bosne, Trebević and new protected areas) on the Danube Wodd Cultural Route of Danube Macro region as specific sustainable eco-tourism according to implementation sustainable development goals, increasing education and knowledge as component human capital, and connecting Danube Macro region especially in education and research.		
Priority	1. Raising the capacity of protected areas for education and research tourism	2. Increasing the space in the protected regime	3. Developing complementary and innovative contents
Measure	1.1. Centre for education and research and other activities (Skakavac, Benbaša)	2.1. Redefining the boundaries of protected areas Bentbaša, Skakavac	3.1. Danube Macro region summer school (wood... ecology, biodiversity, cultural heritage, sustainable, management of protected areas, knowledge, and skills for sustainability, etc)
	1.2. New education and research trails (Skakavac, Benbaša)	2.2. New protected areas (Klokočevica, Studen potok, Megara, Prašuma, etc)	3.2. Danube Macro region fond for research (scholarship) protected areas (natura, culture, management, other)
	1.3. Signage, visibility etc (Skakavac, Benbaša)		
	1.4. Increasing human capital of Public Institution for protected natural areas		
Strategic project	Centre for education and research Skakavac, Centre for education and research Benbaša, etc	Project Redefining the boundaries PA Skakavac; Project Redefining the boundaries PA Bentbaša, etc.	Summer school; Workshop; Scholarship; Roundtable; etc.
Leader	Public Institution for protected natural areas	Canton Sarajevo (Ministry)	SERDA
Cooperation	Canton Sarajevo, Sarajevo City, municipalities, Federation of	Canton Sarajevo, Sarajevo City, municipalities, Federation of	Universities, Danube Macro region, EU projects, Sarajevo

	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bosnia and Herzegovina, institutions and organizations for natural and cultural heritage, ecology, biodiversity, forest, tourism, education, research, universities, researcher	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bosnia and Herzegovina, institutions and organizations for natural and cultural heritage, ecology, biodiversity, forest, tourism, education, research, universities, researcher	Canton, etc.
Estimate costs ¹⁷	1,5 million EUR for center 0,3 million EUR per year for 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. Budget of municipalities, city, canton, entity, state; international projects (EU, other)	0,15 million EUR per year Budget of Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo City, municipality	0,05 million EUR per year EU Projects, Danube Macro region
Outputs and results	Number of students (domestic and international) in protected areas 100 per year Number of domestic and international researchers in protected areas 50 per year Number of domestic and international projects 5 per year	New protected areas 1 per year Increasing % of Sarajevo Canton in protected regime	Number of summer school one per year Number of scholarships 5 per year
Impact for development	Integration, increasing human capital, increasing knowledge about natural and cultural values of protected areas, implementation of sustainable development goals and supported process Bosnia and Herzegovina EU accession, etc.		
Note	SERDA was send photo documentation (situation 2025 years), maps and other relevant strategic document to Leader partner of Activity 1.3. early this year		

RAISING THE CAPACITY OF PROTECTED AREAS SARAJEVO CANTON FOR EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH TOURISM

Effectively and successfully including natural protected areas Sarajevo Canton (PA Bijambare, PA Skakavac, PA Vrelo Bosne, PA Trebević and PA Bentbaša) as part of Danube Wood Cultural Route (Danube Wood Strategy, Danube macro region) including following.

Centre for education and research in PA Bentbaša and PA Skakavac

The construction of infrastructure for educational and research tourism within protected areas in accordance with the law (centre for researchers, centre for education, space for nature

¹⁷ consultation July 30, 2025. Public Institution for protected natural areas Sarajevo Canton and SERDA and documentations, projects, etc.

supervisors, associates, mentors and other persons necessary for working with students and researchers) as a priority, Bentbaša, Skakavac, but also the continuation of the initiated activities in the PA Vrelo Bosne, Trebević, Bijambare is a prerequisite for raising the capacity of existing protected areas, priority Bentbaša and Skakavac for educational and research tourism in accordance with the philosophy of sustainable development and conventions, resolutions, laws and other documents that protect nature and heritage, i.e. the realization of the full valorisation of the natural and cultural values of the Sarajevo Canton based on the inclusion of protected natural areas of the Sarajevo Canton in the DWR as a space for education and research of natural and cultural heritage.

The key activities under providing infrastructure for education and research within the proposed sites Bentbaša, Skakavac, etc. are:

- Preparation of project and technical documentation for the construction of infrastructure facilities intended for education and research (visitor centers, research stations, outdoor classrooms and other accompanying facilities);
- Identification and planning of infrastructure sites in accordance with spatial planning documentation and conservation conditions;
- Construction works and equipping of educational and research facilities within protected areas, priority at the sites of Bentbaša and Skakavac, but also Trebević, Vrelo Bosne and Bijambare;
- Establishment and/or strengthening of accommodation facilities for researchers, supervisors, educators and other participants in education and research programmes in protected areas;
- Development of cooperation programs with universities and research institutions (e.g. organization of field classes, summer schools, camps and multidisciplinary research projects);
- Training and strengthening the capacity of employees of protected areas to work with target groups (students, researchers, educators);
- Procurement of didactic equipment and development of educational content in accordance with the principles of interpretation of natural and cultural heritage;
- Establishment of a system for the evaluation and monitoring of educational research activities and their contribution to the sustainable management of protected areas.

Design of new educational/research trails in the PA Bentbaša and PA Skakavac

The design of new educational/research trails in the area of the Bentbaša and Skakavac, which would connect very valuable natural and cultural heritage, while raising the quality of the existing trails, would have an effect on the capacity of the existing protected areas, preferably Bentbaša and Skakavac for educational and research tourism in accordance with the philosophy of sustainable development and conventions, resolutions, laws and other documents that protect nature and heritage and create preconditions for full valorization. The inclusion of protected natural areas of Sarajevo Canton in DWR as a space for education and research of natural and cultural heritage has been identified.

The activities under this measure are:

- Defining and cartographic marking of new educational/research trails within the Bentbaša and Skakavac ZPs, with a focus on connecting sites of high natural, cultural, historical and landscape value (e.g. Šehova korija – Vrelo Abu Hayat – Kozija ćuprija; Kozija ćuprija– Popov gaj; Bentbaša - Bijela tabija – Žuta tabija; etc.);
- Opening of space in wine cellars - rocks on Bentbaša as part of the educational and research concept;
- Designing a circular educational trail in the wider area of the Skakavac Nature Park: from the Ravne site, through the Via Ferrata Bijele stijene, then towards the necropolis of the Donji Močioni tombstones, further towards Bukovik, with a return descent to the source of the Skakavac waterfall;
- Arrangement of the mentioned route with additional signage and information boards on biological and geological diversity, as well as on cultural and historical heritage (e.g. necropolises of tombstones, traditional use of space);
- Development of the concept of thematic trails (biodiversity, geodiversity, cultural heritage trails) with integrated interpretive content;
- Improvement of existing trails through the renovation of accompanying infrastructure: signage, rest areas, educational boards, nature observation platforms;
- Development of digital guides and mobile applications for independent exploration of trails, with the possibility of connecting to the DWR database;
- Organization of pilot field workshops, educational walks and activities with target groups to test and promote new trails;
- Establishing cooperation with schools, universities and research institutions for the implementation of pathways in educational and scientific programs.

Signage (billboards or classic and digital form CRQ, promotion, visibility) for education and research in protected areas

Adequate signage (billboards or classic and digital form CRQ) of existing and new trails for the purposes of education and research includes the following activities, namely:

- Raising the quality of the existing and building new signage for the needs of education and research within protected areas - setting up informative and educational boards along the existing and newly defined educational and research trails at the sites of Bentbaša, Skakavac, Trebević, Vrelo Bosne and Bijambare, with content that includes data on biodiversity, geodiversity, cultural and historical heritage and the importance of nature conservation.
- Creation and implementation of digital content in the form of QR codes (CRQ) that lead to multimedia material (text, sound, video, maps, animations), adapted to different target groups (pupils, students, researchers, tourists);
- Development of a mobile application and an online platform for the interpretation of trails within the DWR concept, with interactive maps, educational quizzes and functionalities for collecting user feedback;
- Standardization of signage in accordance with the DWR visual identity and regulations on the management of protected natural areas;
- Involvement of the academic community and heritage interpretation experts in the development of educational content (especially within UNSA and the Rectors' Conference of BiH and DMR);
- Promotional activities to raise the visibility of signage and educational content through the media, educational institutions and digital channels.

Increasing human capital (number, knowledge and skills of employees) in the Public Institutions for Protected Natural Areas (presentation, mentoring, management, evaluation)

In order to valorise the inclusion of the Sarajevo Canton in the DWR, it is necessary to increase the number, knowledge and skills of employees in the Public Institution for Protected Natural Areas, especially employed in existing and potentially new protected areas in order to be able to respond to the needs of pupils, students and researchers from the EU, the Danube macro-region, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and especially the Sarajevo Canton. As is well known, human capital plays an important role in the process of valorisation of the natural and cultural capital of space. The focus is on redefining systematization in terms of increasing the number of jobs and job descriptions and job evaluation. In addition, it is necessary to ensure continuous LLL education of employees at the workplace, in other relevant institutions of the Canton of Canton, the Danube Macro region and in the EU (annually it is mandatory to spend 15-30 days on training for each employee). It is necessary to provide annually for 5-10 days (once or twice) a discussion on the natural and cultural values of the area and their interpretation at the level of all relevant CS organizations (Public Institution for Protected Natural Areas, Cantonal Institute for Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Institute for Development Planning of CS, UNSA faculties and institutes, UNESCO, secondary and primary schools, other interested parties).

Activities under this include the following:

- Analysis of the current state of human resources of the Public Institution for Protected Natural Areas of CS and identification of needs in relation to the functional requirements of the DWR;
- Redefining the systematization of jobs, including the introduction of new positions (e.g. educators, mentors for researchers, guides, organizers of educational programs, event and recording coordinators, field communicators, digital interpreters of natural and cultural heritage);
- Increasing the number of employees in existing and potentially new protected areas to ensure year-round availability of educational and research services;
- Development and implementation of continuous professional development programs (LLL) in the duration of 15-30 days per year per employee, through education in the institutions of Sarajevo Canton, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Danube Macroregion and the EU;
- Establishing a mentoring system for fieldwork with students and researchers (especially during summer schools, expeditions, outdoor classes and guided research);
- Organization and facilitation of public events in protected areas (e.g. open days, nature festivals, scientific workshops and presentations of research results);

- Establishment of annual interdisciplinary forums (5–10 days) for discussion on the interpretation of natural and cultural values, with the participation of the Public Institution, the Cantonal Institute, the Institute for Development Planning of Canton, faculties of UNSA, UNESCO, schools and other partners;
- Cooperation with educational institutions on the creation of "teaching in nature" programs, especially for primary and secondary schools of Sarajevo Canton.

To recognize and further motivate employees who are directly involved in the protection, management and interpretation of natural heritage, it is planned to introduce an annual award for the best nature supervisor at the level of Sarajevo Canton. The award would be awarded by the Sarajevo Canton Assembly at the proposal of an expert commission consisting of representatives of the Public Institution for Protected Natural Areas of Sarajevo Canton, line ministries, the academic community, and relevant non-governmental organizations. In addition to formal recognition, the award would also include financial support and visible media promotion of the work and contribution of the awarded supervisor. This measure would be implemented with the establishment of transparent criteria for the nomination and evaluation of candidates and would include all employees in the protected areas of the Sarajevo Canton (Bentbaša, Skakavac, Trebević, Vrelo Bosne, Bijambare), with the aim of encouraging professional development and strengthening motivation for field and educational work. The introduction of the award for the best nature supervisor directly contributes to strengthening the capacity of human resources in protected areas, as well as to the motivation of employees, and the promotion of their role in the system of research and sustainable management. This measure affirms professional excellence and contributes to the creation of a positive working atmosphere and a sense of social recognition, which is important for the successful implementation of the strategy of valorisation of protected areas within the DWR concept

Participants in Raising the capacity of protected areas for educational and research tourism:

- SERDA,
- Public Institute for natural protected areas Sarajevo Canton,
- Government of Canton Sarajevo,
- ministries Government of Sarajevo Canton¹⁸,
- Institute for protected natural, cultural, and historic heritage of Sarajevo Canton,
- Planning Development Institute Sarajevo Canton,
- "Sarajevo šume" -Cantonal public enterprise for the management of state forests
- University of Sarajevo (PMF, Forestry Faculty and other faculties),
- Institute for preuniversity education, schools (elementary and secondary),
- museums (National Museum Bosnia and Herzegovina etc),
- Sarajevo City,
- municipalities (Stari Grad, Centar Sarajevo, Novo Sarajevo, Ilidža, Vogošća, Ilijaš, Trnovo, Novi Grad Sarajevo),
- other public, private, and civil organisation and institutions
- UNESCO domestic and international organisations
- Federal institutions for environmental, education, research, EU projects
- National Commission for heritage Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Danube Macro region (universities, researchers, and research institutions, other)
- etc

Timeframe for Raising the capacity of protected areas for educational and research tourism:

Preparation: September 2025 - May 30, 2026

Implementation: 2026 etc according budget and other strategic documents relevant institutions who adopted Strategy Danube Wood Cultural Route and including in strategy, plan, programme, and budget

Output and result indicators Raising the capacity of protected areas for educational and research tourism:

- Number of students (domestic and international) in protected areas 100 per year
- Number of domestic and international researchers in protected areas 50 per year
- Number of domestic and international projects 5 per year

INCREASING THE SPACE IN THE NATURE CONSERVATION REGIME

¹⁸ Ministarstvo privrede – Uprava za šumarstvo, Direkcija za turizam, Sektor za prirodne resurse; Ministarstvo komunalne privrede, infrastrukture, prostornog uređenja, građenja i zaštite okoliša, Ministarstvo kulture i sporta, Ministarstvo za odgoj i obrazovanje, Ministarstvo za nauku, visoko obrazovanje i mlade, Ministarstvo financija,

Nature of the action is redefining the boundaries of protected areas Bentbaša and protected areas Skakavac, and complete activities for new protection areas as Megara, Klokočevica, Studeni potok, Ravna vala, etc.

Redefining the boundaries of protected areas Bentbaša, Skakavac - Field visits and talks with representatives of the Public Institution for Protected Natural Areas indicate the need to redefine the scope of protected areas. Redefining would minimize conflicts in space, enable more efficient management of space, raise the quality of space for research and education, positively affect the entire range of space performance and development effects at the project level, but also at the level of other strategic projects. Within this measure, the focus is on redefining the scope of the area of Bentbaša and Skakavac.

Complete activities for new protection areas as Megara, Klokočevica, Studeni potok, Ravna vala, etc This measure aims to continue and finalize the already started activities on the establishment of a protection regime for four spatially and functionally connected sites of exceptional natural and scientific value: the Megara cave, Klokočevica, the bed and valley of the Studeni potok and the Ravna vala rainforest.

Activities include: supplementation and finalization of expert bases and protection studies, implementation of legal procedures for acquiring the status of protected areas (e.g. nature park, natural monument, reserve), mapping of borders and zones, harmonization with spatial planning documentation, and designing basic management measures for the preservation of natural and cultural values. Special emphasis is placed on the introduction of these areas into educational and scientific flows within the DWCR framework.

This measure implies the redefinition of the boundaries of the Skakavac protected area in the direction of its spatial expansion, with the aim of including the necropolis of the Donji Močinci tombstones in the protection regime. The expansion would also include additional naturally and culturally valuable sites on the stretch Ravne – Bijele stijene – Donji Močinci – Bukovik – Skakavac spring, which would ensure the consistency of the spatial unit in terms of landscape preservation, geo and biodiversity and cultural and historical heritage.

The measure includes: the preparation of expert documentation (expert bases, studies and proposals for border changes), the implementation of the legal procedure for the adoption of the extension of the scope, and the marking and promotion of new borders in the field and in the planning documentation. This creates the preconditions for the integration of the additional values of the space into educational, tourism and research programs within the DWCR.

As part of this action, a comprehensive digital inventory is being developed to document woodworking heritage sites, encompassing historic sawmills, forest-based settlements, wood-related industries, and key locations of traditional craftsmanship. The database also emphasizes the cultural significance of wood applications across sectors such as furniture making, construction, shipbuilding, and musical-instrument production. To ensure broad accessibility, an

interactive online platform will be created and made available to the public. This platform—potentially managed by Danube Wood(s) Project partners, local municipalities, or regional tourism forums—will serve as a dynamic resource for visitors, researchers, and cultural institutions alike.

Potential Danube Wood(s) Cultural Route points involved:

- Protected Area Bijambare
- Protected Area Skakavac
- Protected Area Vrelo Bosne
- Protected Area Trebević
- Protected Area Bentbaša
- Mountain Bjelašnica
- Mountain Igman
- Vilsonovo Promenada
- National Museum Bosnia and Herzegovina and other museums
- and new protected areas (Klokočevica, Megara, Ravna vala, Studen potok, etc)

The action will engage a diverse set of stakeholders to ensure effective implementation and regional collaboration:

- SERDA,
- Public Institute for natural protected areas Sarajevo Canton,
- Government of Canton Sarajevo,
- ministries Government of Sarajevo Canton¹⁹,
- Institute for protected natural, cultural, and historic heritage of Sarajevo Canton,
- Planning Development Institute Sarajevo Canton,
- “Sarajevo šume” - Cantonal public enterprise for the management of state forests
- University of Sarajevo (PMF, Forestry Faculty and other faculties),
- Institute for preuniversity education, schools (elementary and secondary),
- museums (National Museum Bosnia and Herzegovina etc),
- Sarajevo City,
- municipalities (Stari Grad, Centar Sarajevo, Novo Sarajevo, Ilidža, Vogošća, Ilijaš, Trnovo, Novi Grad Sarajevo),
- other public, private, and civil organisation and institutions
- UNESCO domestic and international organisations
- Federal institutions for environmental, education, research, EU projects
- National Commission for heritage Bosnia and Herzegovina

¹⁹ Ministarstvo privrede – Uprava za šumarstvo, Direkcija za turizam, Sektor za prirodne resurse; Ministarstvo komunalne privrede, infrastrukture, prostornog uređenja, građenja i zaštite okoliša, Ministarstvo kulture i sporta, Ministarstvo za odgoj i obrazovanje, Ministarstvo za nauku, visoko obrazovanje i mlade, Ministarstvo financija,

Timeframe

Preparation: September 2025 - May 30, 2026

Implementation: 2026 etc according budget and other strategic documents relevant institutions who adopted Strategy Danube Wood Cultural Route and including in strategy, plan, programme, and budget

Output and result indicators:

- Number of new protected areas,

Table 9 Strategic Framework of the Sarajevo Canton RAP

Strategic Objectives	Danube Wood Cultural Route Strategic Actions	RAP Key Focus Area
<p>Key Territorial Need: Valorising cultural heritage related to wood through stakeholder engagement and knowledge-sharing.</p> <p>Danube Wood Cultural Route Strategy Objective: Protect and restore biodiversity and natural resources.</p>	<p>1) Promote conservation of historical wooden structures, traditional crafts, and forest-based cultural sites.</p> <p>2) Support reforestation and biodiversity conservation efforts to maintain forest ecosystems.</p> <p>3) Establish wood heritage centres, exhibitions, and museums to showcase traditional woodworking techniques and tools.</p> <p>4) Develop transnational partnerships for joint heritage conservation projects.</p>	<p>Preservation and Conservation of Local Wood Heritage</p>
<p>Key Territorial Need: Developing new ecotourism structures and services to drive sustainable regional growth.</p> <p>Danube Wood Cultural Route Strategy Objective: Develop sustainable tourism and create the cultural route.</p>	<p>5) Design and implement the Danube Wood Cultural Route, mapping heritage sites and defining tourist itineraries.</p> <p>6) Develop visitor infrastructure such as eco-lodges, information centres, and thematic walking trails.</p> <p>7) Create tourism packages combining forest-based experiences, cultural visits, and traditional woodworking workshops.</p> <p>8) Organize wood-themed cultural festivals and community events to attract visitors and promote local craftsmanship.</p>	
<p>Key Territorial Need: Encouraging innovation in ecotourism and sustainable use of wood resources.</p> <p>Danube Wood Cultural Route Strategy Objective: Develop a sustainable forest-based economy.</p>	<p>9) Promote sustainable forestry certification and responsible forest management practices.</p> <p>10) Encourage local entrepreneurship in wood-based industries, including eco-friendly furniture, bio-based materials, and traditional crafts.</p> <p>11) Support carbon trading and financial incentives for sustainable forest management.</p>	<p>Promotion of Wood-Based Ecotourism</p> <p>Sustainable Forestry and Wood-Based Economy Development</p>

	12) Foster research and innovation in wood-based construction, including promoting CLT (cross-laminated timber) technology.	Education and Awareness for Sustainable Forestry and Wood Heritage
Key Territorial Need: Enhancing the visibility of Danube forests and their cultural heritage. Danube Wood Cultural Route Strategy Objective: Raise awareness and build community engagement.	13) Introduce wood heritage and sustainable forestry education in schools and vocational training.	
	14) Organize community workshops and public awareness campaigns on biodiversity conservation and cultural heritage.	
	15) Develop digital platforms and multimedia content to promote the sustainable use of wood and traditional crafts.	
	16) Establish knowledge-sharing networks connecting academia, forestry professionals, and policymakers to integrate research into practical forestry solutions.	

Table 10 Actionable Measures Addressing the Identified Challenges (Sarajevo RAP)

No.	Actionable Measures	RAP Key Focus Areas
1.	Raising the capacity of protected areas for educational and research tourism	Promotion of Wood-Based Ecotourism
	a) Enhancing protected-area infrastructure and management capacity to facilitate education and research tourism, effectively including these sites in the Danube Wood Cultural Route.	
	b) Providing infrastructure for education and research at priority sites (Bentbaša, Skakavac; also Trebević, Vrelo Bosne, Bijambare).	
	c) Designing new educational and research trails in the Bentbaša and Skakavac protected areas.	
	d) Installing adequate signage (including digital QR-code information) on existing and new educational trails.	
2.	e) Strengthening human capital through training and capacity-building for the Protected Areas management institution.	Preservation and Conservation of Local Wood Heritage
	Increasing the space in the nature conservation regime	
	a) Expanding legally protected areas and strengthening conservation regimes to safeguard biodiversity and cultural values in the Canton.	
3.	b) Redefining and extending the boundaries of existing protected areas (e.g., Bentbaša, Skakavac).	Education and Awareness for Sustainable Forestry and Wood Heritage
	c) Initiating the designation of new protected areas (e.g., Megara, Klokočevica, Studeni potok, Ravna vala).	
	Developing complementary and innovative content	
	a) Creating new educational and interpretive content to increase public engagement with wood-related natural and cultural heritage.	
	b) Collaborating with local museums (Museum of Sarajevo, National Museum) to develop wood-heritage exhibitions and educational materials.	
	c) Organizing wood-themed workshops, lectures and events (highlighting traditional craftsmanship such as the ZANAT and Šipad woodcraft heritage).	

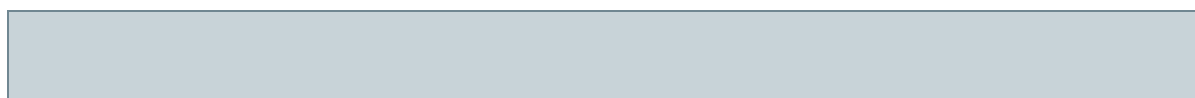
	d) Developing digital platforms and multimedia content (e.g., mobile apps, QR-guided tours) to promote sustainable forestry and wood culture.	
--	---	--

Table 11 Mapping of Strategic Action to Sarajevo's Actionable Measures

Strategic Actions (Danube Wood Cultural Route)	Actionable Measures (Sarajevo RAP)
1. Promote conservation of historical wooden structures, traditional crafts, and forest-based cultural sites.	3c) Organizing wood-themed workshops, lectures and events 3d) Developing digital platforms and multimedia content 3a) Creating new educational and interpretive content 3b) Collaborating with local museums (Museum of Sarajevo, National Museum) to develop wood-heritage exhibitions and educational materials.
2. Support reforestation and biodiversity conservation efforts to maintain forest ecosystems.	2a) Expanding legally protected areas and strengthening regimes 2b) Redefining and extending the boundaries of existing protected areas (e.g., Bentbaša, Skakavac). 2 c) Initiating the designation of new protected areas (e.g., Megara, Klokočevica, Studeni potok, Ravna vala).
3. Establish wood heritage centres, exhibitions, and museums to showcase traditional woodworking techniques and tools.	3b) Collaborating with local museums (Museum of Sarajevo, National Museum) to develop wood-heritage exhibitions and educational materials. 3c) Organizing wood-themed workshops, lectures and events (highlighting traditional craftsmanship such as the ZANAT and Šipad woodcraft heritage).
4. Develop transnational partnerships for joint heritage conservation projects.	3d) Developing digital platforms and multimedia content (e.g., mobile apps, QR-guided tours) to promote sustainable forestry and wood culture.
5. Design and implement the Danube Wood Cultural Route, mapping heritage sites and defining tourist itineraries.	1a) Enhancing protected-area infrastructure for education and tourism 1b) Infrastructure for education at priority sites 1c) Designing new educational and research trails in the Bentbaša and Skakavac protected areas.
6. Develop visitor infrastructure such as eco-lodges, information centres, and thematic walking trails.	1a) Enhancing protected-area infrastructure and management capacity to facilitate education and research tourism, effectively including these sites in the Danube Wood Cultural Route 1c) Designing new educational and research trails in the Bentbaša and Skakavac protected areas 1d) Installing adequate signage (including digital QR-code information) on existing and new educational trails.
7. Create tourism packages combining forest-based experiences, cultural visits, and traditional woodworking workshops.	1a) Enhancing protected-area infrastructure and management capacity to facilitate education and research tourism, effectively including these sites in the Danube Wood Cultural Route. 3c) Organizing wood-themed workshops, lectures and events (highlighting traditional craftsmanship such as the ZANAT and Šipad woodcraft heritage).
8. Organize wood-themed cultural festivals and community events to attract visitors and promote local craftsmanship.	3c) Organizing wood-themed workshops, lectures and events (highlighting traditional craftsmanship such as the ZANAT and Šipad woodcraft heritage).

9. Promote sustainable forestry certification and responsible forest management practices.	3a) Creating new educational and interpretive content to increase public engagement with wood-related natural and cultural heritage.
	3b) Collaborating with local museums (Museum of Sarajevo, National Museum) to develop wood-heritage exhibitions and educational materials.
	3c) Organizing wood-themed workshops, lectures and events (highlighting traditional craftsmanship such as the ZANAT and Šipad woodcraft heritage).
	3d) Developing digital platforms and multimedia content (e.g., mobile apps, QR-guided tours) to promote sustainable forestry and wood culture.
10. Encourage local entrepreneurship in wood-based industries, including eco-friendly furniture, bio-based materials, and traditional crafts.	3c) Organizing wood-themed workshops, lectures and events (highlighting traditional craftsmanship such as the ZANAT and Šipad woodcraft heritage).
	3d) Developing digital platforms and multimedia content (e.g., mobile apps, QR-guided tours) to promote sustainable forestry and wood culture.
11. Support carbon trading and financial incentives for sustainable forest management.	<i>(Not addressed in current RAP measures)</i>
12. Foster research and innovation in wood-based construction, including promoting CLT (cross-laminated timber) technology.	<i>(Not addressed in current RAP measures)</i>
13. Introduce wood heritage and sustainable forestry education in schools and vocational training.	3c) Organizing wood-themed workshops, lectures and events (highlighting traditional craftsmanship such as the ZANAT and Šipad woodcraft heritage).
14. Organize community workshops and public awareness campaigns on biodiversity conservation and cultural heritage.	3a) Educational content for public engagement
	3c) Organizing wood-themed workshops, lectures and events (highlighting traditional craftsmanship such as the ZANAT and Šipad woodcraft heritage).
15. Develop digital platforms and multimedia content to promote the sustainable use of wood and traditional crafts.	3d) Developing digital platforms and multimedia content (e.g., mobile apps, QR-guided tours) to promote sustainable forestry and wood culture.
16. Establish knowledge-sharing networks connecting academia, forestry professionals, and policymakers to integrate research into practical forestry solutions.	3e) Embedding forestry topics into education and training programs

Notes: Sarajevo's RAP focuses on integrating its protected areas (Bentbaša, Skakavac, Vrelo Bosne, Trebević, Bijambare) into the Danube Wood Cultural Route as living sites for education and research. Thus, many Strategic Actions related to forest-based tourism (e.g. visitor infrastructure) and education/awareness are addressed through **Action 1** and **Action 3**, which improve on-site infrastructure, interpretive content, and stakeholder capacity. Conservation-oriented Strategic Actions (e.g. expanding protected areas for biodiversity) are covered by **Action 2**. Some Strategic Actions are not explicitly covered by Sarajevo's RAP measures, reflecting the plan's emphasis on natural area management, eco-tourism and heritage education in the Sarajevo context.



4. Actionable measures

Actionable measures during the Project (till June 30, 2026).

The next section is a structured elaboration of the two actions, which were selected based on stakeholder suggestions for short-term feasibility and maximising long-term effect.

4.1. Action 1 two-day interactive workshop

INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP: SARAJEVO CANTON IS FOCAL POINT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN BIODIVERSITY, ECOLOGY, NATURAL AND CULTURAL VALUES OF PROTECTED AREAS ON DANUBE WOOD CULTURAL ROUTE FOR DANUBE MACRO REGION IN CONTEXT ECOLOGY, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC (TOURISM) SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT AND ACCESION EU

4.1.1. Relevance of the measure

Two-day interactive workshop is relevant to adopting and implementation of DWCR or for future project DWCT, for coordination and cooperation of relevant stakeholders, disseminations information's, better using of human and other capital, increasing visibility, and increasing of implementation sustainable development goals and fostering of process accession Bosnia and Herzegovina to EU.

4.1.2. Nature of the action

Natura of the action: two-day interactive workshop; selected participants (25-30); SERDA preparation and leadership; contents: interaction, presentation, discussions, conclusion; result: coordination and cooperation future activity about implementation DWCR

4.1.3. Activities performed under the Action

Activities performed under the two-day interactive workshops:

- Preparation of a set of questions and thematic units for interactive discussion of participants
- Formation of a group of participants
- Preparation of materials for the workshop
- Workshop in the form of interactive discussion and group work
- Discussion on the diameters of good practice and specific challenges
- A common definition of recommendations (coordination, cooperation, including, etc)
- Evaluation and preparation of a short report

4.1.4. Potential Danube Wood(s) Cultural Route points involved

Protected areas Benbaša and Protected areas Skakavac

4.1.5. Stakeholders involved

- SERDA (leader)
- Institute for natural protected areas (coleader)
- Government of Canton Sarajevo,
- ministries,
- Planning Development Institute,
- Institute for protected natural, cultural and historic heritage of Sarajevo Canton,
- University of Sarajevo (PMF, Forestry Faculty and other faculties),
- schools,
- museums,
- Sarajevo City,
- municipalities,
- other public, private, and civil organisation and institutions
- domestic and international organisations
- UNESCO
- Federal institutions for environmental, education, research, EU projects
- National Commission for national heritage Bosnia and Herzegovina
- universities, researchers and other institutions Danube Macro region
- etc.

4.1.6. Timeframe

- Preparation: September – October 2025
- Implementation: November - December 2025

4.1.7. Indicative costs

- room and equipment 500 EUR
- presentation 3.000 EUR
- visibility 500 EUR
- refreshment 500 EUR
- other costs 500 EUR
- total 5.000 EUR

4.1.8. Output and result indicators

Coordination and cooperation of actors in the field of tourism, protection of natural and cultural and historical heritage

Defined priorities and guidelines for future budgeting and project planning

Strengthening the role of nature supervisors as educators and guides

Initiating a continuing dialogue on the identified problems in the protected areas in which the project is being implemented.

Number of participants: 25-30

4.2. Action 2 one-day workshops/winter/summer school craft skills and telling story about family, craft, arts, skills and history

ONE-DAY WORKSHOPS/WINTER/SUMMER SCHOOL CRAFT SKILLS AND TELLING STORY ABOUT FAMILY, CRAFT, ARTS, SKILLS, AND HISTORY

4.2.1. Relevance of the measure

Measure is relevant to Danube Wood Cultural Rote according context education and research as example new approach to education and research in Sarajevo Canton.

4.2.2. Nature of the action

Natura of action:

one-day workshops/winter/summer school

invite and selected participants (10)

introduction about craft skills

telling story about family, education, skills, craft, arts in period Ottoman Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Kingdom Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia, to Bosnia and Herzegovina

4.2.3 Activities performed under the Action

Preparation - ZANAT

Inviting and selecting participants - SERDA

Presentation craft and arts skills - ZANAT

Telling story – ZANAT (about family, craft, Bosnia and Herzegovina, history, possibilities)

Reporting – SERDA

Other activities - SERDA

4.2.4. Potential Danube Wood(s) Cultural Route points involved

New approach (model) to education and research

National museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Arts Gallery of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Protected area Benbaša

4.2.5. Stakeholders involved

The action will engage a diverse set of stakeholders to ensure effective implementation and regional collaboration:

- SERDA
- ZANAT
- participants (students and researchers in the field of ecology, forestry, design, history, tourism. Artists, craftsmen and heritage experts, young people from local communities, persons with disabilities, Locals, women in the profession, Tourists & Visitors, etc.)

4.2.6. Timeframe

preparation: September – November 2025

implementation: December 2025 – February 2026

4.2.7. Indicative costs

Workshop	1.500 EUR (150 EUR per participant, 10 partitions)
Refreshing and visit	1.500 EUR
Other	1.500 EUR
Total	4.500 EUR

4.2.8. Output and result indicators

Number of participants: 10

Information about craft skills and possibilities in training

Delivery of inspirational and educative telling story

5. Implementation plan and monitoring system

5.1. Monitoring framework

To ensure the effectiveness of sustainable protect areas management and cultural heritage protection, it is essential to develop a comprehensive monitoring system. Appropriate indicators and metrics help objectively assess the progress and efficiency of Actionable measures.

5.2. Evaluation plan

To ensure the effectiveness of actions, a well-developed evaluation plan is essential, enabling the regular review and fine-tuning of outcomes:

- Prepare annual reports on the progress of strategic objectives for Government Sarajevo Canton
- Hold regular consultations with stakeholders to evaluate results and determine necessary adjustments.
- Involve independent experts to ensure the credibility of evaluations.
- Conduct impact assessments to analyse long-term sustainability and economic effects.

5.3. Action indicators

Table 12 Action indicators

Measure number	Indicator		How? (method)	Who? (PP or another acronym)
	Measurement unit	Value per year		
Action 1	Number of students (domestic and international) in protected areas	100	Invite school and university	SERDA
Action 1	Number of domestic and international researchers in protected areas	50	Invite universities, professor, students, researchers (domestic and international)	SERDA
Action 1	Number of domestic and international projects	10	Invite institutions and researchers, and ministries, and EU projects	SERDA
Action 2	Number of participants in guided tours	100	Invite schools and other.	SERDA

	and workshops			
Action 2	Number of new protected areas	1	Support stakeholders, advocate, promote, ...	SERDA
Action 2	Number of participants in research in protected areas	50	Invite, support, promote	SERDA
Action 2	Online platform for education and research in protected areas	1	Establish and promote	SERDA
Action 2	Number of students in protected areas	100	Invite and promote	SERDA

6. Potential funding opportunities – outside the DW project

Potential funding opportunities outside the DW project:

- Danube Region Programme and different EU programmes

This RAP Sarajevo Canton suitable for all projects which supported sustainable development goals, sustainable developments, natural and cultural heritage and new approaches for education and research.

- budget Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo City and local government.

This RAP Sarajevo Canton suitable for budgets Canton Sarajevo, Sarajevo City and local communities because supported implementation of Development Strategy Sarajevo Canton 2021-2027, Development Strategy Sarajevo City 2021-2027, and strategies development to 2027 local communities Stari Grad Sarajevo etc.

7. Conclusion

- Summary of key points

In the end, Sarajevo Canton has natural, cultural, and historic assets relevant to including in Danube Wood Cultural Route, Danube Strategy, and other documents Danube macro region.

Sarajevo Canton is social and economic conditioned for successful implementation of the idea Danube Wood Cultural Route.

Sarajevo Canton has human and institutional capital relevant for this project. The forestry sector generates less than one percent of employment, investment, exports and other of Sarajevo Canton.

Forests and protected natural areas of Cantona Sarajevo have great potential for the implementation SDG 2015-2030, for education, for research, for science, for improving the quality of health and life of residents.

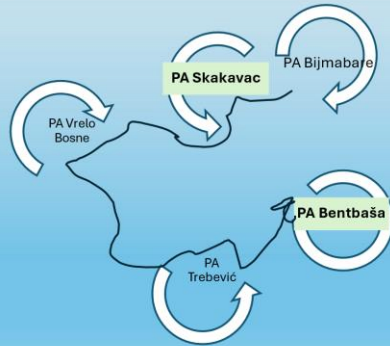
Sarajevo Canton advocates the full all consistent application of the philosophy sustainable development, implementation all sustainable development goals and sub goals, protection of natural and cultural values.

Natural protected areas Sarajevo Canton Bijambare, Skakavac, Vrelo Bosne, Trebević and Bentbaša, and new protected areas on mountains Bjelašnica and Igman have extraordinary natural, cultural, and historic values in context ecology, biodiversity, education, research. Sarajevo Canton proposes recent and new protected areas as part of the Danube Wood(s) Cultural Route. These protected areas could be framework for new concept education and training. This protected areas could be framework for holistic research nature, social, culture, etc.

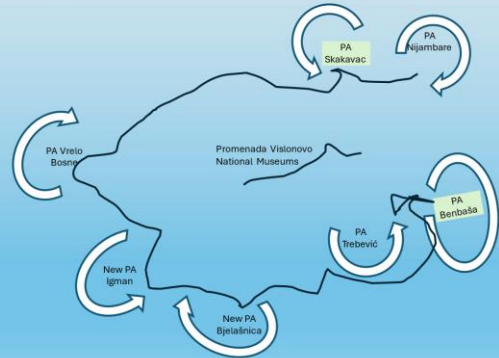
Figure 6 Sarajevo Canton in DWR - education and research

Sarajevo Canton and Danube Wood(s) Cultural Rout

Danube Wood(s) Cultural Route part Sarajevo Canton – First step



Danube Wood(s) Cultural Route part Sarajevo Canton – Second step



- Future directions and recommendations
 - comments
 - finalisation
 - consultation and workshops
 - presentation for Ministry, and cantonal institutions
 - estimation of benefits and costs from DW projects for Canton Sarajevo

Next steps: Workshop with stakeholders, Information for students, professors, researchers, assistants from Danube macro region and Europe, information, contribution in print and electronic media, notification on social networks, presentation in educational institutions, at other events, Use of digital and AI tools, platforms for education, Advocating and promoting new approaches to education and research, Implementation could be start with one student/researcher or one small group as soon as possible – the best case

It is proposed to include the protected natural areas of the Canton Sarajevo (first, Bentbaša, and Skakavac; second Bijambare, Trebević; third, Vrelo Bosne, next new future protected areas) in the Danube Wood(s) Cultural Route for education and research.



List of sources

- Canton Sarajevo. (2022). *Strategy Development 2021-2027*. Sarajevo. Dohvaćeno iz <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/startegija>
- Kanton Sarajevo. (2025). <https://vlada.ks.gov.ba/>.
- PA Bentbaša, J. (2025). <https://zppks.ba/en/homepage/>. Preuzeto 2025
- PA Bijmabare, J. (2025). *Zaštićena prirodna područja Kantona Sarajevo*. Preuzeto 2025 iz PA Bijambare: <https://zppks.ba/en/homepage/>
- PA Skakavac, J. (2025). <https://zppks.ba/en/homepage/>. Preuzeto 2025 iz JU za zaštićena prirodna područja Kantona Sarajevo.
- PA Trebević, J. (2025). <https://zppks.ba/en/homepage/>. Preuzeto 2025
- PA Vrelo Bosne, J. (2025). <https://zppks.ba/en/homepage/>. Preuzeto 2025
- Sarajevo, C. (2022). *Sarajevo Canton Development Strategy 2021-2027*. Sarajevo. Dohvaćeno iz chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgicfindmkaj/https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/sites/zpr.ks.gov.ba/files/2024-11/sarajevo_canton_development_strategy_2021-2027.06.07.pdf
- Strategija razvoja do 2027, K. (2022). Preuzeto 2025
- Strateška platforma, S. (2022). chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgicfindmkaj/https://istinomjer.ba/app/uploads/2022/08/strategija_razvoja_ks_2021-2027-_strateska_platforma_nacrt_prosirena_verzija_0.pdf. Preuzeto 2025
- Zavod za planiranje razvoja , K. (2025). <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/>. Preuzeto 2025
- Zavod za planiranje razvoja, C. (2022). *Izveštaj o razvoju za 2021*. Sarajevo.
- Zavod za planiranje razvoja, C. (2023). *Izveštaj o razvoju za 2022*. Sarajevo.
- Zavod za planiranje razvoja, K. (2024). *Izveštaj o razvoju Kantona Sarajevo 2023. godine*. Sarajevo. Dohvaćeno iz https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/sites/zpr.ks.gov.ba/files/2024-11/izvjestaj_o_razvoju_ks_2023.pdf
- Zavod za planiranje razvoja, K. (2025). *Strategije*. Dohvaćeno iz <https://zpr.ks.gov.ba/strategija>
- Zavod za planiranje razvoja, S. (2024). *Izveštaj o razvoju za 2023*. Sarajevo.
- Zavod za zaštitu kulturne prirodne istor. baštine, K. (2025). <https://www.spomenici-sa.ba/>. Preuzeto 2025

