

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AGRARIAN REFORM AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

THEMATIC DIALOG REPORT

Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Participatory Land use Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina:
An Integrated Approach in the Preparation and Management of
Rural Development Strategies**

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ACRONYMS

AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zoning
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CAP	Cantonal Administration Project
EEZ	Economic-Ecologic Zoning
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBIH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GIS	Geographic Information System
LUT	Land Utilization Types
MIFI	Municipal Infrastructure Finance and Implementation Programme
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
NTD	Negotiated Territorial Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PLUD	Participatory Land Use Development
RMAP	Rights-based Municipal Development Programme
RS	Republika Srpska
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH) is one of the States that emerged from the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia. The war that lasted from April 1992 to November 1995 deeply affected life and particularly the socio-economic structure of the country.

Dayton Peace Accord signed in 1995 created very complex administrative organization of the country, which is comprised of two Entities and an autonomous District. More over, the absence of some key institutions and key laws at the State level hampers the Country progress in general.

As the smallest administrative units in both Entities, municipalities face with many socio-economic and organizational problems, ranging from the source of financing to the material consequences of the conflict (destruction of infrastructures, mine contamination) and demographic issues (number, structure and distribution of population). Due to this frontline position, and given their proximity to the ordinary citizen, the role of the municipalities in the context of rural development is constantly increasing.

One of the main problems in all municipalities of BIH is the very low level of citizens' participation in the planning and decision-making process. Moreover, municipalities in BIH, particularly rural ones, encounter two very important issues regarding local development planning: the lack of updated data and the scarcity of human resources and capability.

One of the most significant project for development of rural areas is the "*Inventory of Post War Situation of Land Resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina*" project, implemented by FAO with funding from the Italian Cooperation. The Project introduced new methodologies and approaches for rural development, linking the technical aspects of planning and the socio-economic conditions of rural areas. The Project has been implemented in two phases. In the first phase, the Project produced a database on soil, terrain and climate stored in a Geographic Information System (GIS). A land evaluation system based on a suitability rank was created according to the Agro-Ecological Zoning (AEZ) methodology of FAO. In the second phase, a land evaluation system at local level has been introduced through a development of the AEZ, called Economic-Ecologic Zoning (EEZ). The Participatory Land Use Development approach (PLUD) was introduced at local level, based on the concepts of the Negotiated Territorial Development. The technical part of the Project was carried out in partnership with three local technical institutions. The Project has been endorsed by Entities' Ministries. More information about the Project can be found on the website www.plud.ba

The introduction of new principles, methodologies and approaches in planning is a big challenge, especially in Countries in process of transition as BIH is.

New techniques, approaches and methodologies should be presented to everyone dealing with planning, particularly to the government officials and law makers. The lack of an umbrella institution that would suggest measures and strategies of development in BIH is apparent. The system of authorities and tasks should be better defined from the State to the local community level. There is a strong need for the establishment of a sustainable and organized system of rural planning, for which a clear definition of the role of the parties in the system is required. It is essential to establish Units for land and rural development within the Ministries of agriculture, which should cooperate with the Country's technical institutions. GIS is an important tool for easier decision making and the definition of development plans, and its use needs to be more developed in the future.

Protocols should be created in order to ensure an easier access to environmental and socio-economic information, which should be available to all the interested parties dealing with planning, particularly government institutions, NGOs and associations as well as individuals.

New systems and technologies should be used to support the farmers to change their production patterns in order to increase the income and to become competitive not only in BIH, but in the entire region, also in the perspective of the future accession of the Country to the EU. In the context of a broader rural development, non-farm activities should also be promoted.

PLUD methodology demonstrated to be an efficient tool for better community problem solving and program implementation, in a more efficient, economical and sustainable way, applicable at the level of municipalities in BIH.

The process of participation plays a crucial role in reconstruction and community strengthening. This process helps people to organize themselves within a municipality or a territory by increasing the awareness of the problems they deal with on daily basis. By defining the common interest, the municipalities begin to think out of their own territory and most of the strategies are directed towards a mini regional development. The local level realized the importance of its role, the connection on the basis of interest, as well as the meaning of going forward together. Connecting on the basis of interest creates partnerships, particularly between the municipal administration and the stakeholders within a municipality or a region. This is important for project funding, because investors and donors are more attracted by projects which result from the cooperation among different social actors.

The process of participation is also very important for post-conflict management, and it is particularly significant for the areas most stricken by the war, where ethnic tensions are still present. In those areas, it is particularly appropriate in the process of community reconstruction and for strengthening the relations among the local population.

The process of privatization and leasing of State land is one of the main issues in the country. In this case, the process of participation can contribute to a better development of the situation, meaning that the cooperation of different stakeholders in this process can help in solving issues and reaching consensus. The interest and attention of the institutional decision makers have also to be pursued, in order to attain their endorsement to the planning process and their collaboration in the implementation of the relevant projects. One of the most important tasks has to do with educating the stakeholders, as well as with building the capability of those who will be in charge of the process, the municipal administrations in the first place.

Following the achievements of the project *“Inventory of Post-War situation of Land Resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina”*, BIH has been selected to be presented as one of the case studies at the *“International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD): New challenges and options for revitalizing rural communities”* which will be held in Brazil on 7-10 March 2006.

In order to support the debate of the Conference, a roundtable discussion took place on 16 December 2005 in Sarajevo. This Thematic Dialog Report is a result of the discussions conducted during the roundtable.

Participatory Land use Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: An Integrated Approach in the Preparation and Management of Rural Development Strategies

I. Introduction

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH) is one of the states that emerged from the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia. According to the Dayton Peace Accord signed in 1995, BIH consists of two Entities, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Republika Srpska (RS). In addition, the District of Brčko was established as a single administrative unit of local self-government, under the sovereignty of BIH. FBiH is divided into ten Cantons. The lowest administrative units in both Entities are the municipalities. There are total of 143 municipalities; out of it 80 in FBiH and 63 in RS.

One of the main problems in all municipalities of BIH is the very low level of citizens' participation in the planning and decision-making process. Introduction of new principles, methodologies and approaches in planning is a big challenge, especially in transition Countries like BIH.

In the recent period international support has been more and more directed towards capacity and awareness building in order to create the conditions for an increment of the involvement of the population in planning and decision-making process.

Several projects have been implemented in this regard such as among the others the FAO project *"Inventory of Post War Situation of Land Resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina"*, the OSCE projects *"Municipal Infrastructure Finance and Implementation Programme"* (MIFI) and *"Cantonal Administration Project"* (CAP) and the UNDP project *"Rights-based Municipal Development Programme"* (RMAP).

The FAO Project *"Inventory of Post War Situation of Land Resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina"*, implemented in two phases, started in 2000 with the initial objective to create an inventory that would reflect the current state of land resources in BIH. In the first phase, the Project produced a countrywide database on soil, terrain and climate stored in a Geographic Information System (GIS). A land evaluation system based on a suitability scale has been created following the Agro-Ecological Zoning (AEZ) methodology of FAO. In the second phase, a land evaluation system at local level has been introduced through a development of the AEZ, called Economic-Ecologic Zoning (EEZ). The Participatory Land Use Development approach (PLUD) was introduced at local level, based on the concepts of the Negotiated Territorial Development.

In 1999, the OSCE launched the *"Municipal Infrastructure Finance and Implementation Programme"* aimed at improving citizen participation in the decision-making process, accountability of elected officials, gender equality and transparent accounting practices. Based on its achievements, MIFI was followed by the *"Cantonal Administration Project"* (CAP), aimed at improving public management, promoting administrative and legislative reform and developing human resources and public finance.

The *"Rights-based Municipal Development Programme"* of UNDP began in 2004, and it is carried out jointly by the BIH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees and UNDP. RMAP combines human rights and development analyses for assessing the development situation at municipal level as guidance in identifying priorities and crucial municipal development interventions. The process is guided by human rights principles of non-discrimination, inclusion and equality, participation and accountability, focusing on capacity building of local officials, business sector, NGOs and citizens for inclusive development.

The Centre for Promotion of Civil Society, supported by Soros organization, actively works for promoting the involvement of citizens in the planning and decision-making process. This centre has a well developed network of offices and collaborates with authorities at different levels and with the NGO sector.

Following the achievements of the project *“Inventory of Post-War situation of Land Resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina”*, BIH has been selected to be presented as one of the case studies at the *“International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD): New challenges and options for revitalizing rural communities”* which will be held in Brazil on 7-10 March 2006.

In order to support the debate of the Conference, a roundtable discussion took place on 16 December 2005 in Sarajevo with representatives from municipalities, State and Entity Governments, national technical institutes and FAO (see Annex). The Thematic Dialog Report is a result of the discussions conducted during this roundtable.

II. Initial diagnostic of the problem

The war that lasted from April 1992 to November 1995 deeply affected life and particularly the socio-economic structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to that, Dayton Peace Accord created a very complex administrative set-up of the Country. The current Entities have different administrative organizations. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is divided into Cantons which, furthermore, consist of municipalities. The Entity of Republika Srpska has a simpler organization and consists only of municipalities.

As a result of this complex administrative organization, there are 14 governments (State, Entities, Brčko District, Cantons), and there is very little or no coordination between them.

It should be emphasized that the country lacks of some key institutions at State level, such as the Ministry of Agriculture. The lack of key laws at State level is therefore obvious, hampering the country's progress in general.

Each Entity has a Ministry dealing with agriculture, forest and water. The Brčko District has a similar Department, while in the Cantons the matter goes under either a specific Ministry or the Ministry for Economy.

The main legislation dealing with land issues refers to the two laws on agricultural land of the Entities. In the Federation, the law was issued in 1998. A new law is being discussed, but is still pending. In the RS, the law has been issued in 2004, but went immediately under criticism and it is currently under revision.

Both laws are extremely loaded with norms and regulations, providing strict control to the land utilization. The Federal Law is focused on the agricultural aspects, taking into considerations particularly the protection of the agricultural land, which is classified according to its actual use and the quality of the soil following a national version of the land capability classification. The Law of RS provides a lot of norms about ownership and leasing of the land. These norms affect seriously the land market, making it difficult if not impossible a transparent transfer of property.

As the smallest administrative units, the municipalities are immediately affected by any structural and economic change on the territory. The Dayton Peace Accord did not take into account the borders of municipalities that existed at the time. Therefore, many changes were made in the municipalities regarding size, number of inhabitants, economic situation, etc. Beyond that, a few new municipalities were established during the war.

In both Entities the Municipalities face with many socio-economic and organizational problems, ranging from the source of financing to the material consequences of the conflict (destruction of infrastructures, mine contamination) and demographic issues (number, structure and distribution of population). Due to this frontline position, and given their proximity to the ordinary citizen, their role in the context of rural development is constantly increasing. The reconstruction of municipalities that were affected by the war is a slow process. Mine fields are still a great danger, as well as a constraint to the regional development.

Even though the war ended in 1995, a great number of municipalities still deal with many displaced persons and refugees. This fact has created tensions within the population of the municipalities, and has contributed to a passive attitude of many people regarding joining the process of development and decision making. Temporary inhabitants of a territory neither have a feeling for that municipality nor do they wish to make any changes. Generally, they are not interested in participation and decision making in any aspects of life. Ethnic tensions, as well as problems with the return of inhabitants prevent the development of certain territories.

A great part of population do not foresee great positive changes on the territory in the near future, so they mostly have a passive attitude towards the events and changes on the territory they live in. The main reason is that the population of BIH lived in socialist system for a long time, so they are not used to being included in planning and decision making. They are mostly used to expect that the municipality or some other authority makes decisions and plans. The general passivity of the population is also partly conditioned by the fact that a great amount of humanitarian aid was distributed after the war, so that the people became used to it.

Although it could be an important development force, the NGO sector in BIH is not yet well developed, and its role is not taken seriously in many municipalities. Actually, no cooperation between municipal administrations and the NGO sector is a frequent phenomenon. Moreover, financial constraints also limit the relations between the public and the NGO sectors.

The laws on agricultural land give to the municipalities, together with other governing bodies, the task of planning the use of the land, according to master plans that should be prepared at Entity or Canton level. Both laws, in the absence of such plans, entitle the municipalities to take their own decisions of those matters, although in RS they have to be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Using various methodologies and approaches, a great number of municipalities created their own development plans and strategies, although often relying on external expertise rather than making use of local knowledge, and always with no consultation process.

Municipalities in BIH, particularly rural ones, encounter two very important issues regarding local development planning: the lack of updated data and the scarcity of human resources and capability. Staff is often not much motivated.

The common problem of almost all municipalities is the lack of an adequate land registry system, or a land database, as well as other relevant planning data. The lack of information on population is another important issue. The current available data are based either on assessments or on data collected before the war. Most of the municipalities do not have sufficient number of trained personnel, or no such personnel at all. Many rural municipalities lack, or have undeveloped agricultural departments, as well as extension services.

Other factors also condition the development of the rural sector in BIH, such as land fragmentation, lack of agricultural mechanization, outdated production technologies, farms' size. These issues would also be better tackled with an increase of land management capability at local level.

III. Concrete modality of the intervention carried out

In order to involve the local population in the planning and decision-making process of rural areas, different projects have been implemented at various levels in BIH. These projects are mainly oriented towards promotion of participatory process and strengthening of public administration.

One of the most significant project for development of rural areas is the “*Inventory of Post War Situation of Land Resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina*” project, implemented by FAO with funding from the Italian Cooperation for an overall amount of about 3.4 million USD. The project is now in its third phase, and has been dealing with rural development for more than five years. The Project introduced new methodologies and approaches for rural development, linking the technical aspects of planning and the socio-economic conditions of rural areas. This can be considered as one of the main advantages of the Project in comparison with other similar projects implemented in BIH.

The Project has completed the first two phases. The first phase was implemented countrywide, while the second phase was carried out at municipality level (six pilot areas). The Project has been endorsed by Entities’ Ministries. The technical part of the Project was carried out in partnership with three local institutions, the Federal Agropedology Institute of Sarajevo, the Agricultural Institute of Banja Luka and the Agronomy Institute of Mostar

Starting in 2000, the initial objective of the Project was to create an inventory that would reflect the current state of the land resources of BIH.

Existing information on land resources was dispersed and maintained by different institutions, and not updated for about 15 years. Some of the information was kept classified such as the soil map of BIH. No collaboration or contact existed between the three local institutions mentioned above. They had outdated equipment and scarce capacity of using modern technologies. The use of Geographic Information System (GIS), remote sensing and computerized databases was practically unknown. Also, their premises were still considerably damaged since the end of the war. Both Entity Ministries did not have a specific department or unit for follow-up and coordination of rural planning and development activities.

In the first phase, the Project produced a database on soil, terrain and climate stored in a GIS. A land evaluation system based on a suitability scale has been created following the Agro-Ecological Zoning (AEZ) methodology of FAO. The resulting databases and maps were distributed to the Entities Ministries of agriculture as a tool for investigation and planning.

The local technical institutions have been provided with training, equipment and personnel support, and collaboration between them was established. During the first phase, they acquired significant knowledge in using of new tools and methodologies for rural development.

The second phase of the Project started in 2002. The main goal was to develop and implement a methodology aimed at improving the capacity of local administrative units to deal with land resources management. A land evaluation system at local level has been introduced through a development of the AEZ, called Economic-Ecologic Zoning (EEZ), which allows introducing considerations on the social and economic status of a territory. These technical aspects have been linked to a methodology, called Negotiated Territorial Development (NTD), developed by FAO for involving the interested population or stakeholders of a certain area in the discussion about its economic and social development. The process has resulted into the definition of a Participatory Land Use Development (PLUD) methodology, designed and adjusted to match the specific reality of BIH.

PLUD is a bottom-up approach with focus on planning at local level based on knowledge and consensus among the stakeholders. Its main goal is to improve land resources management by local users, based on dialog between all parties involved. Involvement of different stakeholders in the process of planning, especially local people is crucial from two main reasons: nobody knows a

territory like the people that live and work there, and any change on the territory directly affects the people living there. Taking this into consideration, PLUD methodology pays specific attention to the stakeholders' analysis. During the process stakeholders are organized into working groups. EEZ is used as a discussion tool during the process. Based on a consensus, actions to be taken for land use development are identified. Building of local community and making a partnership between stakeholders are among the most important factors for the sustainability of the process.

Land use planning based on PLUD methodology has been implemented in six pilot areas: Stolac, Sanski Most, Prnjavor, Bratunac, Srebrenica and Milići. For these municipalities GIS databases and EEZ were prepared as planning tools.

The participatory process was well accepted and welcomed by all municipal authorities. The achievements are different in these six pilot areas due to different existing socio-economic situation. However, the participatory process was recognized as an useful tool for establishing better relationships and partnerships between municipality administrations and local stakeholders.

At the completion of the second phase of the Project, the three technical institutions had achieved the capability to perform the technical part of the work on their own, according to the methodology requirements. Moreover, they established better links with the Ministries and achieved a stronger legal status. On the other hand the municipalities, as final users of the Project's outputs, were able to set up better connections with the national technical institutions.

In 2004 the Project issued two publications: the guidelines for Participatory Land Use Development in the municipalities of BIH and a technical manual about specific agrarian land use types (LUT).

As part of the third phase of the project, in 2005 and 2006, a series of workshops have been organized to train government, municipality and NGO staff in the concepts and the use of the methodology, in order to ensure the sustainability of the project results.

Independently from the project, both Ministries of Agriculture of the Entities recently decided to create units for land and rural development in order to follow up and coordinate rural development and land resources management.

IV. Lessons learned

The planning of rural areas is not an easy task. Until now, the Government did not develop a shared methodology for the development of the rural areas. Both the legislative and the human capacity aspects have not been given adequate attention in any of the strategies prepared so far. Most of the existing plans and strategies are focused on the development of urban areas rather than paying attention to the development of villages.

Promoting rural development involves different aspects: data collection and processing (GIS and databases), creation of development plans and programs, implementation of projects and monitoring of the entire system.

Connecting the technical aspect of planning with the PLUD methodology, the project introduced into the reality of BIH up-to-date planning methods that take into consideration the requirements of a modern market economy.

These new techniques, approaches and methodologies should be presented to everyone dealing with planning, particularly to the government officials and law makers, in order to have their application legally regulated.

The lack of an umbrella institution that would suggest measures and strategies of development in BIH is apparent. The system of authorities and tasks should be better defined from the State to the local community level.

There is a strong need for the establishment of a sustainable and organized system of rural planning, for which a clear definition of the role of the parties in the system is required.

It is essential that the planned Units for land and rural development within the Ministries of agriculture are actually established and become operational. They should cooperate with the Country's technical institutions.

Technical equipment and personnel capability to apply new methodologies in the existing Ministries is at a very low level. It is necessary to reinforce these institutions both with equipment and with training for personnel in order to apply new systems and methodologies. Municipalities too should establish properly staffed departments, which main task would be of being in contact with technical institutions, following field changes, as well as providing data for the parties interested in planning. Rural development in BIH will not take off if the municipalities are not in condition to apply modern methodologies and use new technology. The current laws related to agriculture and rural development are not consistent and do not solve the problems in an adequate way. Existing laws of land, forests, spatial plans and others have to be reviewed at State and Entity level.

Some laws are presently in the phase of preparation, which is a convenient moment for new methods and modern approaches to be incorporated into new laws and regulations. It is necessary to define the obligation of the planning of rural areas. Since spatial planners observe the land only through urban development, Agro-ecological zoning as obligatory for land plans preparation need to be introduced by regulatory rules. Agro-ecological zoning can be defined within the Law on Agricultural Land in both Entities.

GIS is an important tool for easier decision making and the definition of development plans, and its use needs to be more developed in the future. It is impossible to develop a sustainable development strategy without a good assessment of land resources.

Since the country as a whole is in the process of reconstruction, and it still depends on donations, the technical system provides a quick promotion of the territory and enables the acquisition of resources for reconstruction and development, and it attracts investors.

Protocols should be created in order to ensure an easier access to environmental and socio-economic information, which should be available to all the interested parties dealing with planning, particularly government institutions, NGOs and associations as well as individuals. The Internet offers a great opportunity in that sense.

New systems and technologies should be used to support the farmers to change their production patterns in order to increase the income and to become competitive not only in BIH, but in the entire region, also in the perspective of the future accession of the Country to the EU. In the context of a broader rural development, non-farm activities should also be promoted.

The technical aspect of planning should be linked with the socio-economic situation of the area of interest. It is essential that the recommended technical solutions for the development of a territory are properly defined and adjusted to the socio-economic situation.

PLUD methodology demonstrated to be an efficient tool for better community problem solving and program implementation, in a more efficient, economical and sustainable way, applicable at the level of municipalities in BIH.

To start a participation process is not easy, particularly in a country that goes through a great number of problems and where the consequences of the war, as well as the practices of the old socialist system are still felt in all spheres of life.

The process of participation plays a crucial role in reconstruction and community strengthening. This process helps people to organize themselves within a municipality or a territory by increasing the awareness of the problems they deal with on a daily basis. As things change in the field, so changes the awareness of people. By defining the common interest, the municipalities begin to think out of their own territory and most of the strategies are directed towards a mini regional development. The local level realized the importance of its role, the connection on the basis of interest, as well as the meaning of going forward together. Connecting on the basis of interest creates partnerships, particularly between the municipal administration and the stakeholders within a municipality or a region. This is important for project funding, because investors and donors are more attracted by projects which result from the cooperation among different social actors.

The participation process unfolds differently, depending on the situation in every municipality. The main problem with the participated planning is a scarce awareness of the benefits that such a process can bring. Although people's response to participation in creating development strategies is satisfactory, ways have to be identified through which the attention and interest of the population can be attracted and maintained. Moreover, the goal of the participatory process should be clearly understood by the stakeholders, and the final outcome should be as concrete as possible.

The interest and attention of the institutional decision makers have also to be pursued, in order to attain their endorsement to the planning process and their collaboration in the implementation of the relevant projects.

One of the most important tasks has to do with educating the stakeholders, as well as with building the capability of those who will be in charge of the process, the municipal administrations in the first place. The education should aim at preparing the stakeholders for taking part in the process, in order to be able to better promote their ideas.

At the State level, it is necessary to prepare a development strategy for the rural areas, and on the basis of this strategy, local action plans for development should be developed. The three technical institutions involved in the FAO Project, are now provided with computer equipment, software and laboratory, while their personnel is trained to apply the mentioned methodologies. These technical institutions are capable of performing the technical part of the work on their own.

The cooperation of the Ministries of agriculture with the technical institutions set a new basis for similar projects in the future.

The preparation of any strategy, particularly the strategy of development of rural areas on the state level should have the media attention in order to inform and involve the public as much as possible.

V. Possibilities for future cooperation

Although the war ended ten years ago, its aftermath is still obvious in all spheres of life. BIH undergoes great changes that affect everyday life of the population.

The process of participation is also very important for post-conflict management, and it is particularly significant for the areas most stricken by the war, where ethnic tensions are still present. In those areas, it is particularly appropriate in the process of community reconstruction and for strengthening the relations among the local population. The process of participation can gather local population both within one municipality and within the region, in order to solve the problems together. Although the

goal of the process of participation is to prepare the development plan and to support the implementation of the follow-up projects it is also a powerful tool for the establishment of new relations between the different components of a post-conflict society. Rural areas in BIH have a great development potential. In order to concretize it, it is necessary to define development projects that will lay the ground for more employment particularly among the returnees and refugees.

In this context, it should be stressed that the economy is the essence of connecting the stakeholders. Hence, it is important to organize the people within one community in order to have them focused on market oriented activities. The opening of new market opportunities and the growth of the income will be a powerful instrument to be used in the resolution of the conflicts.

The process of privatization and leasing of State land is one of the main issues in the country. However, due to bad organization for its implementation and the uncertainty of the legal framework, the process of privatization does not have the expected results. The discontent with the process of privatization, as well as with its results, is increasingly present among the population of BIH. In this case, the process of participation can contribute to a better development of the situation, meaning that the cooperation of different stakeholders in this process can help in solving issues and reaching consensus.

ANNEX

**List of Participants at the ICARRD Thematic Dialog Round Table in Sarajevo
16 December 2005**

ORGANIZATION	NAME	E-MAIL ADDRESS
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