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IPA CROSS BORDER PROJECT BETWEEN BOSNIA-AND-HERZEGOVINA&SERBIA

Support to the developpement of rural tourism destinations in Rajac and Vranica mountains



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ASSESSMENT OF TOURISM POTENTIAL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF KRESEVO



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INTRODUCTION

This present study is an integral part of the rural development project entitled “Support to the development of rural tourism destination in Rajac and Vranica mountains ” set up within the framework of the IPA cross-border project between Bosnia-and-Herzegovina and Serbia. It aims at supporting and strengthening the professionalization and competitiveness of rural tourism in Bosnia-and-Herzegovina with a particular focus on mountain border areas. The project is supported by the European Union.

To define the strategic orientations for the implementation of this rural development project, international Caritas Belgium, in association with local Caritas in Bosnia Herzegovina wished to commit the realization of a study of the tourist potential of the Kresevo municipality, in the Canton of Central Bosnia.

It is to indicate that the main ambition or at least the major purpose of the present work is to make visible and to become known the existing elements, in order to select some major points that will enable to accompany the territory in the implementation of an expanding economic alternative of development for the populations.

Already present in Fojnica (neighboring municipality to Kresevo) through development projects focused on agriculture and rural tourism, and further to its experience in the area, Caritas found convenient and strategic to broaden its actions in the very close districts to create a good coordination between its various initiatives, an effective monitoring of target populations and the constitution of a packaging at the level of the tourist offer. The objective here is to create a complementarity between both municipalities and subsequently promote the dissemination of tourists in the space through more opportunities and motives for visit and for stay.

The study was realized on March and April, more precisely from March 14th to April 25th. His author, Edouard KOPWA MBAYA, already present in the country still for field work study within the framework of a convention between University of Angers (France) and Caritas, is a holder of a Master's degree in sustainable development of tourism and leisure activities, specialized in project management and development consulting. He already made similar studies as well in France (diagnosis of the initiatives of durability in tourism at the region level, for the ‘Société Publique Régionale’ des Pays de la Loire); as in Bosnia and

Herzegovina (study having contributed to the creation of the cheese road in the mountainous area of Vlasica. This made for international Caritas Belgium ' "Mission Balkan " in partnership with Caritas Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Within the framework of this mission, he privileged a participative approach by going to meet numerous actors and local inhabitants to collect information and points of view; and an approach ground, by going through several villages and by visiting some specific sites.

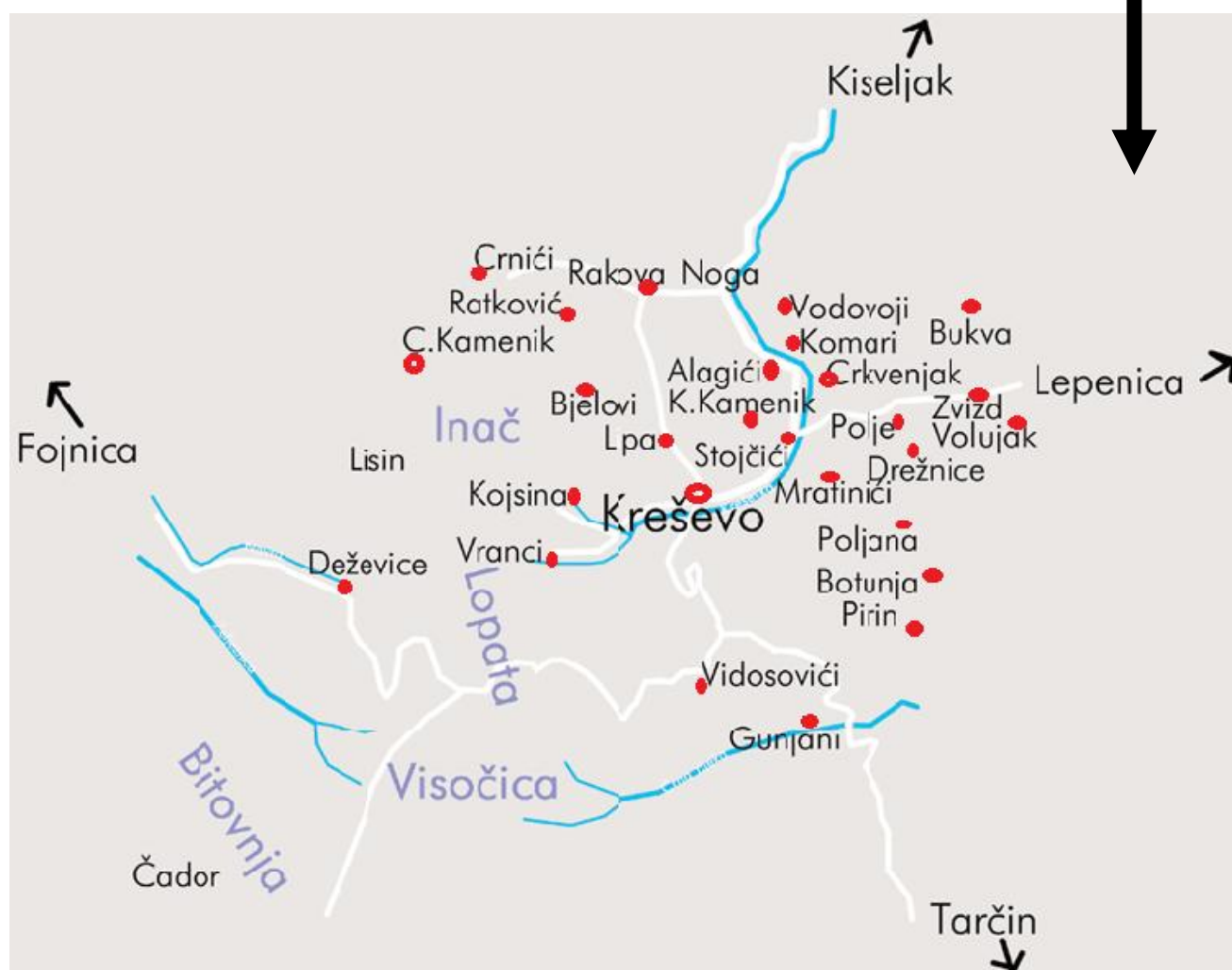
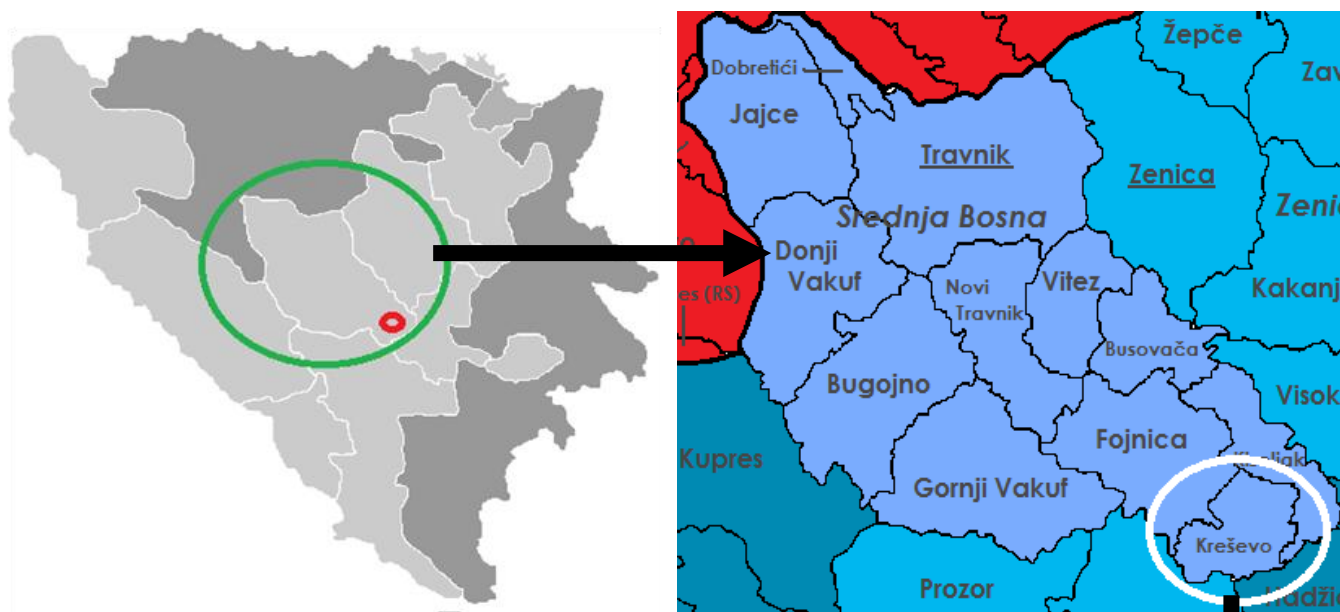
At different level, the daily work particularly received the collaboration of Alterural, an association specializes in rural tourism in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Three various phases mark the realization of this study:

First of all, it is question of evaluating the current situation of the tourist potential of the municipality Kresevo. This inventory is organized around points such as the offer, the demand, the marketing or still the trends.

The second phase puts in relationship the collected data and allows to appreciate and to acquire a global vision of the tourist potential of the village.

Finally, the third, the phase of analysis, allows establishing the strengths and the weaknesses of the territory, as well as the opportunities and the threats, all this in the optics to fix afterward some strategic lines of action.



Ilust. 1 General view of the municipality of Kreshevo

I- Territory

➤ Presentation

The Municipality Kresevo situated in a region of low mountain range (650m height) on the west of Sarajevo, in the Canton of Central Bosnia. It extends over a surface about 150 km² and is followed by the Kresevice River. It groups within it 27 villages, the set limited by the municipalities of Kiseljak, Fojnica, Hadžjići and Konjic.

The main characteristics of this territory are the following ones:

- A climate in the moderate variances influenced by the height and the rivers,
- A set of high hills, of mountain and of crests which form a whole,
- A rural living environment where we note the ascendancy of the nature.

➤ Road network

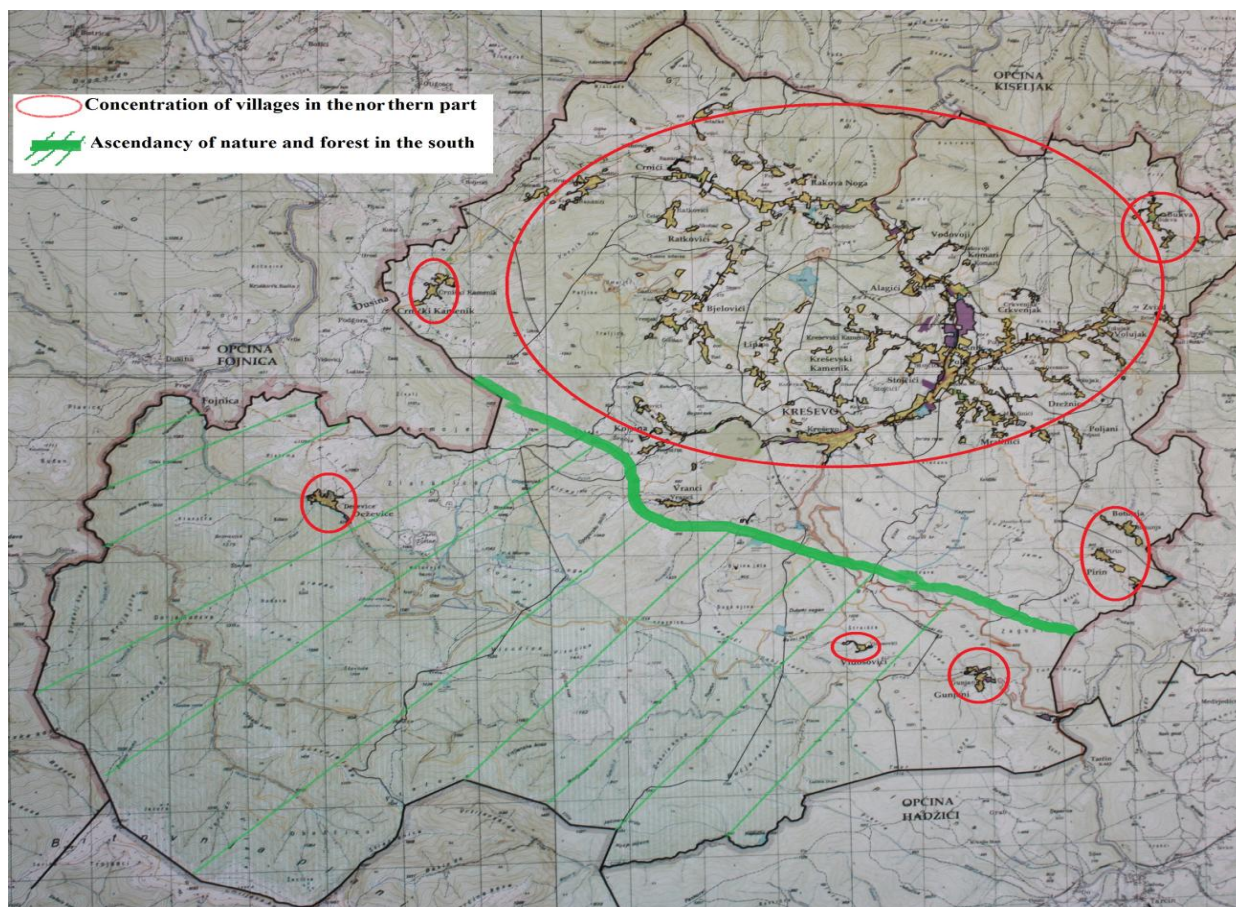
The municipality is situated outside the main trunk roads of the region. However, the access is facilitated by secondary roads. The municipality is well accessible from the bordering municipalities.

The internal communication network is not dense. The various villages are connected to the municipal capital by very narrow fitted out and feasible ways for the greater part.

➤ Natural environment

The municipality is characterized by a succession of mountains. The natural environment is important and much dominated by forest. Near 2/3 of the territory is dominated by the meadow, the woody and treelike forest. This plant place setting is omnipresent in the south part whereas in the north part, we note a big concentration of village. The fauna is represented by bears, wolves, wild boar, buck, deer, hare and some bird.

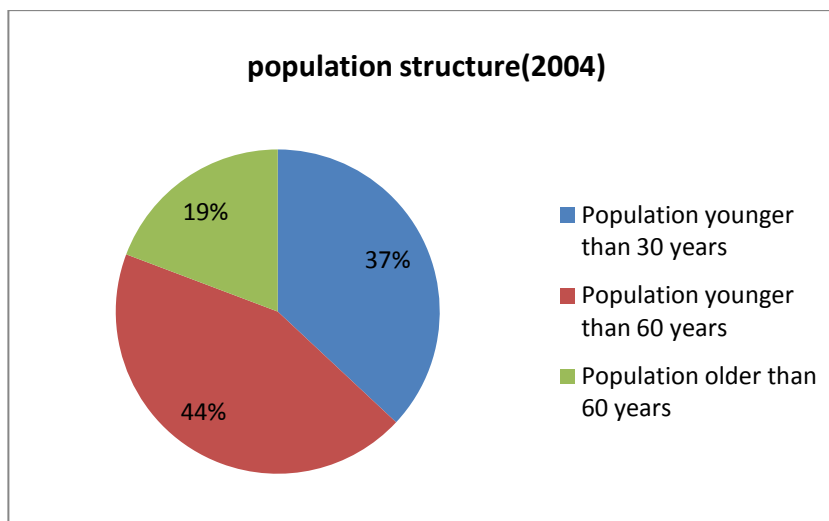
Numerous rivers like the Kreševčica and several small streams irrigate the region and are rich in fishes. Here, the water is soft and of very good quality. It would also detain therapeutic virtues.



Ilust. 2 land occupancy

➤ Population

On 1991, during the last national official census, the municipality counted 6700 inhabitants left between the ethnic groups Croats 65,38%, Muslims 21,28%, Yugoslavs 8,79%, Serbs 1,04%, others 3,51%. Since then, it is to note that this population underwent numerous movements further to the events of 1992-1995, what had for major consequence a certain local ethnic reorganization. According to the data of the municipal administration, in 2004, we counted 4680 inhabitants. It emanates from another local source than in 2009, this population knew a light growth and would reach the number 5624 persons among whom 80% of Croats and 20 % of Bosniaks.



source: data from the city hall

The population structure in 2004 shows that the dominant group is the one situated between 30 and 60 years. This may be considering as the active population. The coat least than 30 years is also important, what shows that contrary to the other municipalities, Kreševo finds the means to maintain its youth on spot. This is more verifying by the low percentage of those who are most than 60 years. We thus note certain dynamism in the municipality.

Important: Certainly, it will be very important to analyze the updated statistic that is not yet available. This may surely give the real present situation of the situation and enable to answer some concerning youth principally, since there are many who prefer to leave for big town in order to have better live. Also the update statistic can afford to appreciate the layer with which to work as part of tourism projects and also in the development of leisure activities.

➤ **Economy**

Economy of the municipality bases mainly on the industrial and commercial activities. Indeed, for numerous decades, Kreševo knew always how to take an advantage of its mining activities to attract numerous other small, average and big companies. Most of the time, they represented the activities of metals' processing, of workshop of metal industry and forge, and as well the activities connected to the processing of metals and metallic products. Long time ago, Kreševo was one important center of production of silver and lead (Pb) in the whole Bosnia and Herzegovina. Aware of the years 1980 and 1990, companies have not adapted to the contexts of crisis from the inside and also from outside

Today, the present factories are specialized in the engineering and the construction, the manufacturing of the PVC, the manufacturing of the foam, the conditioning of the spring water. In it is added the wood industry, which intervenes at the same time in the primary processing of the wood, and also in the manufacturing of finished products.

The business trade is practiced by small and mid-sized stores and shops mainly present in the city of Kreševo than in villages. There are especially shops and minimarkets of foodstuffs.

All these activities occupy a large important part of the population and it is supported at the level of the municipal administration that the local unemployment rate is one of the lowest of the country (approximately 12 % of the local working population) in comparison with the national average which would reach 43 %.

Here are some well known factories in Kreševo:

- Caltex: production of sponge;
- STAMAL: production of dry mortar;
- STEEL LTD: Factory forgings and forged tools;
- MIS Stanic: production of meat and meat products,
- EPS Laštro: production of polystyrene;
- Milicevic Ltd: production of plaster;

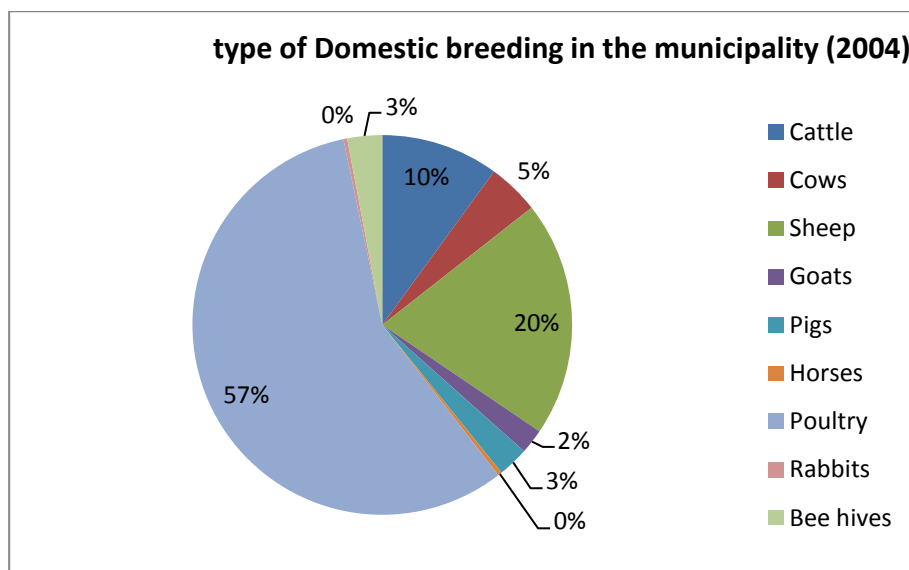
The activities of the primary sector are represented by agriculture. It occupies however only a limited part of the population. The dominant practices concern the small family exploitations, directed mainly to the satisfaction of the personal needs. Numerous are the ones who possess a garden or a kitchen garden. The main cultures are cereal, leguminous and fodder. The collection of the wild products is also part the activities practiced. There is one agricultural cooperative "Visočica" Kreševo which activities concern producing crops and buying to market purpose.

The crafts sector is not more really exercised in the municipality and this seems not to represent an interest for the population. Before, Kreševo was well known for the skill of its artisans and blacksmith.

As regards the traditional techniques, it is not also common to see them but some can be observed in the agricultural practices, the processing and the preservation of products and cooking.

The small breeding is also applied in the family frame. Here, the number of beast's held by family varies between 1 and 5.

The following graph gives us an idea of the composition and the percentage of animals bred in the entire municipality in 2004.



Source: data from the archive of the City hall.

Already some time ago (not really precise) that the municipal administration wants to turn to the tourism. At the moment, it does not still give to itself all the necessary means to realize this desire.

In the local strategic plan, the tourism appears in a general way without constituting a major strategic axis. Moreover within the institution, the sector of tourism is walnut in a multitude of activity of the department of the economy, the reconstruction, the social welfare and the exiles.

In 2008, the municipality realized a CD-ROM presenting in a general way the various local tourist facets. Questions still remain present in what concerned the objective and the ambition of this support, its Delivery area, the target and today the impact that it had.

In the framework of the European Commission/Council of Europe Joint Programme on the Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH), Regional Program for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South East Europe 2003 – 2008, The historic urban center of Kreševo was the object of a renovation of its ancients houses.

II- Evolution of social and economic life with a regard on tourism

Period	Economic and social facts	Activities in touch with tourism
year 1380-1700	Numerous deposits of ores are discovered and in exploitation. The city becomes one city for precious stone searcher. A set of activity is created and the business develops. The Catholic institution is established and we note the construction of the Franciscan monastery, same as the numerous churches and several sites of prayer.	No activity is to put in the tourism account.
year 1880	The municipality acquires a position privileged in the extraction and the processing of the iron. Jobs are specialized in blacksmith. The business develops. The catholic priests, besides the mission administer health care. Kreševo also becomes as the place of cure through its numerous springs natural water and rivers. The agriculture production is mainly for the house hold need	The movement of the populations does no more concern only the domain of work and trade but also that of the health. Kreševo becomes as a spiritual thermal center of cure.
year 1900	Foundation of the first developer's cooperative of ores (Blacksmith cooperative) that will become later, after the second war, the Tools steel factory. It is the first employer of the municipality and constitutes the pillar of local development. The small business sector (crafts) develops as well as small shops. Still, the city continues to welcome persons in search of care. Still, agriculture remains within the family framework	Except the trade, health care only continue to arouse movements towards the city. We do not note any action with tourism neither on behalf of premises nor on behalf of foreigners.
year 1960-1980	Other companies are founded. A company specialized in barite has the monopoly in supplying at the national level. The wooden industry also becomes operational as well the textile factory. All these structures occupy the local hand work. Agriculture is not improving since people prefer to work in company. Production is still directed to the family needs	We do not note the presence of some structured tourist offer. Within the framework of journey of affair, people take advantage to visit the city. An offer of restoration is set up to satisfy in the first place the needs of the local workers and few visitors.
year 1980-2000	The country knows an economic and political crisis which hardly affects the municipality. Privatization lost of markets and other problem decreased activities. Several companies file for bankruptcy. This does not change radically the local context. New companies are opened in other domain. The economic activity remains supported by companies and businesses which continue to employ the great majority of the population. The agricultural activity remains the affair of the family circle with however trends to the marketing of by-products as cheese, honey, the natural drinks.	The tourist activity remains far from the local culture. We note little of tilting to this sector. Only the catering domain is little forward. Accommodation offer is very weak. The rural tourism is non-existent.

Tab 1 Evolution of social economic activities

In spite of the average level of statistics, the question of human development and good way of living remains a preoccupation for numerous persons within the municipality. Several families are still hard struck by the poverty and the difficulties being able to assume a decent rhythm of life. It is also evident that this standard of living and its quality remain very affected by the general economic context of the country which crosses difficult moments.

This situation represents of this fact a concern to which it is required to answer. To do it, it is important and necessary to investigate new business sectors, this in the optics to widen the range of the existing jobs, to improve them and so doing to guarantee the local development. In this context, the tourist activity can turn out interesting and constitute an alternative as far as she can offer new revenue streams to numerous persons.

III- OBJECTIVE

This study aims at estimating the tourist potential of the Municipality Kreševo in view of establishing a diagnosis of the current situation of this business sector and identifies strategic tracks of action.

The document cannot claim to draw up an exhaustive and complete portrait, but it rather intends to supply enough information for the strategic decision-making within the framework of the implementation of the project in which it is a part.

IV- METHODOLOGY

This inventory of the tourist potential of the Municipality of Kreševo articulates around four mains trunk roads: the offer, the demand, the marketing and the trends. The present data here arise at the same time:

→ **Of the observation of ground through an immersion in the municipality:**

Several descents were made on the field to seize the present realities. Over this various field trips, numerous actors in the diverse functions were met, many villages gone through, plenty of sites and buildings visited. The various index forms of grounds conceived beforehand

served as working guide, as well as the numerous taken photos. Much information has been recorded.

This phase of investigation and assessment was very important since it allowed soaking in the local context while keeping a certain distance, to grasp the current reality.

Of conversations or exchanges

The meeting with different actors on the territory gave rise every time to conversations concerning the question of the local tourism. Important information was collected.

It is to note that the chosen persons or those who showed themselves arranged in our approach are rather representative of the structure of the local population.

→ Researches from documentaries

Documentaries data were collected via internet and some brochures. Some archives of the municipality were also very useful for us.

ANALYSIS OF THE TOURIST STATE IN THE MUNICIPALITY

I- Organization of tourist activity

There is no structure of tourist information in Kreševo. For this competence, the municipality depends on the cantonal office of Travnik. The municipality tells to have never directed its actions plan to the tourism sector with cause in the first place of opportunities of employment offered by companies and then because of the absence of a tourist culture in the local habits. The tourism has never constituted an interest for the population. Today the authorities show a certain ambition and want to integrate it into its economic fabric. Regrettably, the absence of means (economic, human, technical...) render at the moment all run-up at the stage of the will and of some initiatives still far from impulsing a real dynamics.

The absence of organization also justifies the fuzziness that is noticed on the field:

- Difficulty to identify the real actors, who act in tourism,
- Very scattered actions and difficulty to recognize them,
- Lack of strategy, orientation and coordination.

Some actors and their activities

Actors	Some activities to be put in the account of tourism
Institution: Municipality of Kresevo Cantonal office of tourism (Travnik)	Collect information Support some cultural and sport events Try to keep the environment lively Print and edit brochure and some booklet where the municipality is advertise, Assure the promotion on line,
Associations	Animation of local life, Organize activities and events (sport, literature, parade...) Create some infrastructure (trekking and cycling trail) Leisure
Accommodation providers	Provide lodging facilities to visitors
Catering providers	Provide food and some animation
Handicraft and Agro tourism	Valorization local skills and tradition, Make the hinterland and culture well known,

Tab 2 Actors and activities

I.1- Touristic offer

- **Accommodation**

Of the entire municipality, it is noted the existence of no hotel structure. The offer in trade accommodation results from structures of catering which make it a continuation of their main activity. The total accommodation facilities in the whole of this territory are situated between 30 and 50 beds. Alternative offers in the classic hotel business are also absent. Here people had no thought that a room at the inhabitant, host's house or quite other not classic offer could come true and constitute a way of diversifying the returned or of having it of additional. Two current projects for the opening of one guest houses and one rural chalet were identified.

- **Restoration**

The sector of catering is represented by restaurants, bars and small cafés. Restaurants for the quasi-totality are of the modern type with a varied offer where we find at the same time regional and international dishes. There is no restaurant specialized in the local products. However, some dishes take support on the very present fish in rivers and private ponds.

Bars and cafés offer a range varied of fresh and warm drinks.

In the municipality, we count four main restaurants-bars and about ten café-bar. Their total reception facilities (terrace and hall) rising about 600 seats.

It is very difficult to meet here tables d'hôte or alternative offers of restoration taking support on the rural context. This domain is much unexplored and may be only two or three family's try to venture there, but in a very isolated and very punctual way.



Some offers of rooms and restaurant in Kreševo.

	Rooms	Seats
Restaurant Ribnjak	2 apartments,	95(hall and terrace)
Restaurant Stari ribar	2 singles and 8 doubles rooms	95(hall and terrace)
Restaurant Banja	1 apartment and 9 doubles rooms	
Mountain Lodge godet Lopata		

Tab 3 Offer of rooms and seats



Ilust 3 offers of catering and accomodation in all the municipality

- **Touristic attractions**

In general, there is no large-scale attraction in the municipality. Elements on which people make reference when speaking about the village are mainly the city center with its ancient houses, which was the subject of a National Heritage classification. The nature, in its general

aspect and without some specificity is also positioned as attraction quite as well maintained villages. But, the one which we can more mention is the Franciscan monastery with its museum and its bookshop.



Ilust 4 Old bridge in Vrancí and Franciscan Monastery in Kreševo

We can also mention the cave Oberska located about Vrancí village, at approximately 2 km from the center of Kreševo. This cave still bears traces of the past mining.

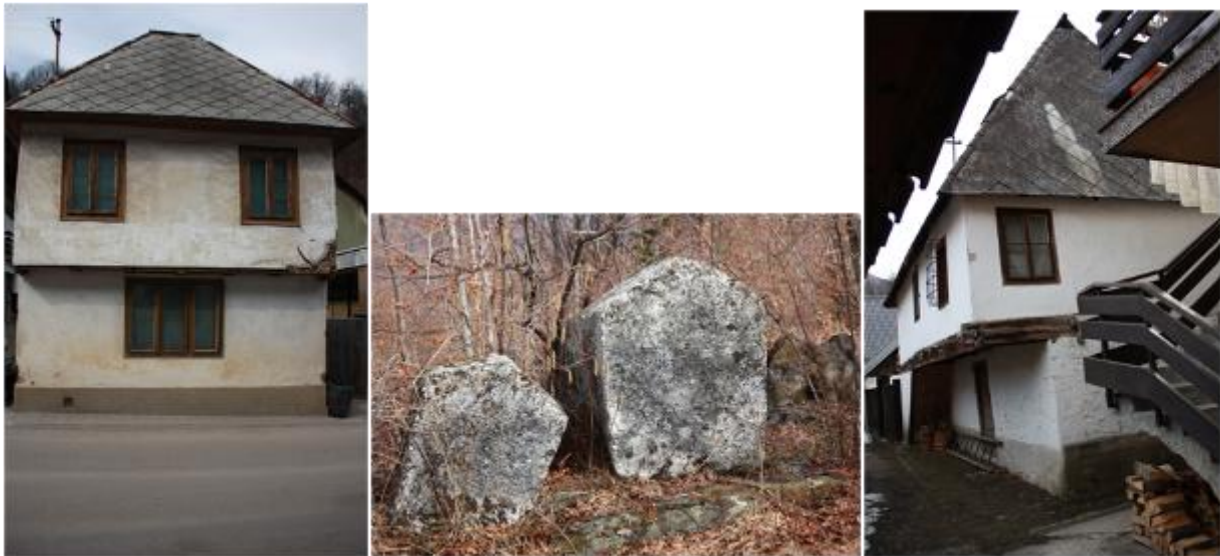
- **Leisure activities**

The city of Kreševo possesses some playing areas: tennis court, swimming pool, mini-gymnasium and soccer field; moreover, a local team competes for the national tournaments.

- Fishing: one can fish trout and other species in one of the rivers flowing in the municipalities. The fishing season extends from 1st of March to the 30th of September.
- Hunting: the municipality is blessed with forest that contains many small and big animals. Hunting is practice according to season. There is a hunting club framing the activity
- Hiking: a local association works to create trails and to organize outings and hiking sessions
- Cycling and motor cross: local is trying to integrate these activities in the local life. Event is organize yearly, every ending June
- Skiing: during winter, there is a possibility of skiing mostly in the area of Rakova Noga
- Picking and collecting: this activity is practice mostly in forest. There is no information concerning its practice.

- **Culture and heritage**

The territory possesses a built cultural heritage and some vestiges of the former civilizations (Ottoman period in particular). Historic Urban Area of Kreševo, the city center, was classified as national heritage. The basic feature of Kreševo that distinguishes it from other Bosnian settlements is that its mediaeval layout has survived.



Ilust.5 Ottoman houses and tombstone

The religious vestiges are also prominent in the main city and some villages, this testifies of the strong presence of the Franciscans as time goes by. The dominant building is no doubt the monastery which possesses a museum and a library where are preserved numerous works among which some manuscripts of local famous personalities.

Cultural events are punctually organized to value the local identity.

- The NAPREDAK cultural activities base on folklore, orchestra, parade and dances, and usually take place during the month of May. It is an event that usually gathered many people coming not only from the local municipality and its neighboring, but also from big cities and from some country abroad. No estimation has been made concerning the number of participants. But what we retain, it is generally an important moment that brings animation in the municipality.
- The mineral fair which is unique in Bosnia. It is organized by the association Kresevo Citrine. Exhibitors usually come from Bosnia, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Czech

Republic and Austria. This fair is held yearly during the month of October and it is occasion to present minerals, fossils and rocks.

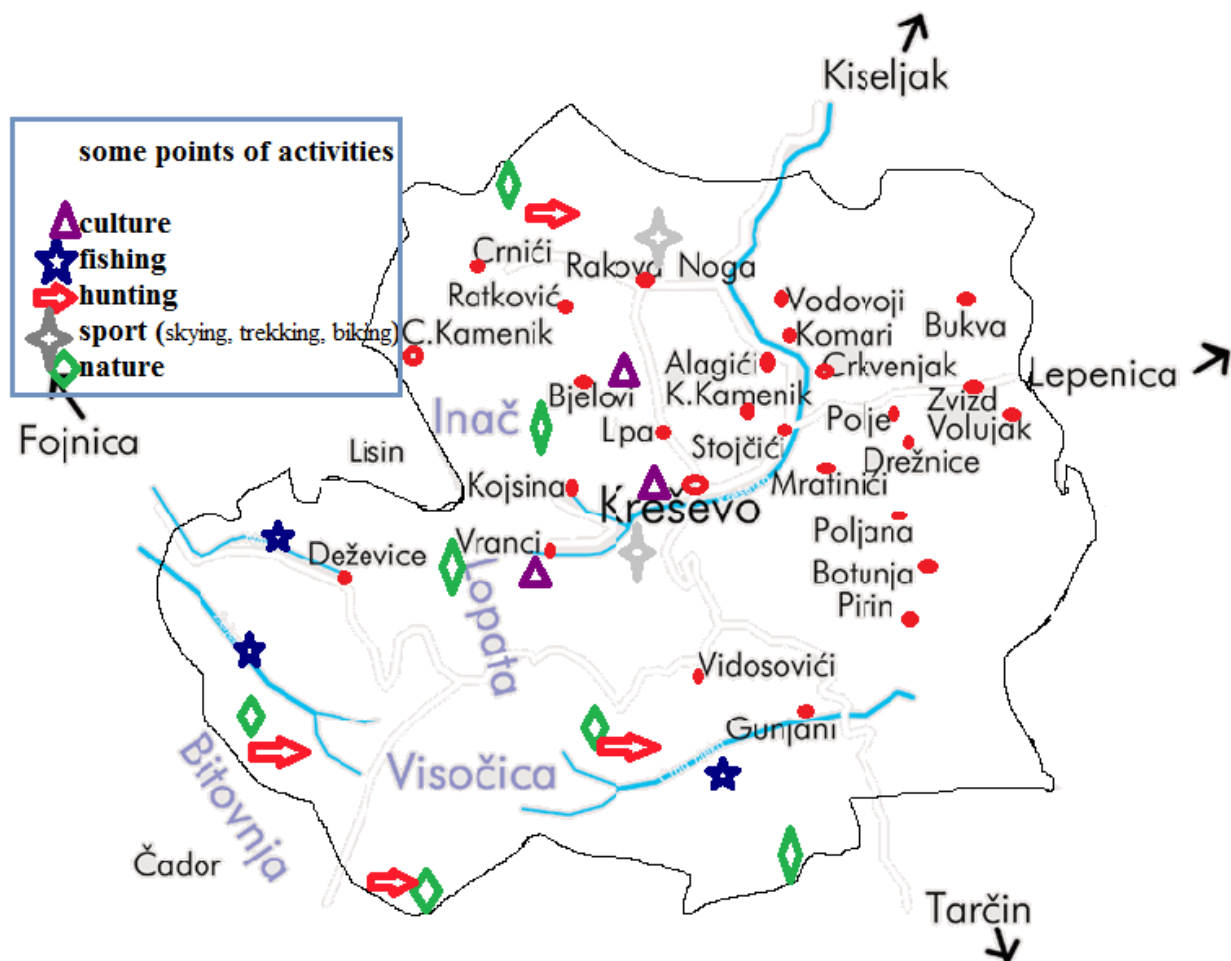
- There is also the motto cross event that happened ending June,
- Hiking Exits organize by the mountaineering club most often in July,
- The competition in literature organizes by the private foundation Fra Grga Martić,
- Sport activities during the holidays supported by the municipality and companies or others organize by the existing club,
- The fishing season extends from March to September,
- Some art exhibition,

Of all these events, it is difficult to give an estimation concerning the participation of the public. No study was ever made for that purpose. It's the same of the impact and the economic fallout which it engenders for the municipality. It would thus be necessary to lead a relevant.

Previously, the mining extraction made the fame of this village. Several human activities took support and there, although the relics are in disappearance, this extraction and this work of ore remain another important testimony for the municipality.

In the domain of art and craft, blacksmith exercised their skill in the creation of egg shod by small pieces of horseshoes. This egg decorating technique is a very local tradition. Nowadays, it has decline and there are very few people who still practice it. Egg shoeing is one souvenir somebody can take from Kreševo.





Ilust.6 Areas where activities are possible

I.2- The marketing

Every structure existing is responsible for the marketing of its offer.

The price policy is defined in an individual way but with glance on what is practiced at the competitor's. The instruments of communication are mainly the internet, the brochures and some notebooks of information published by the cantonal institution of tourism. The communication serves exclusively to let the village and some products given to the consumer known. The distribution is made on the spot or by the means of telephone (rather rare).

Communication of the territory in a general is assured by the cantonal office of tourism. This body also accuses some difficulties, what makes the municipality not very visible and practically underestimated in the tourist frame. Within the city hall, there is no communication policy. Just some actions are to be put in this account as the publishing of a

video CD presenting briefly some local facets or another internet page which regrettably does not allow seizing the offer of this destination.

I.3- Training

There is no structure of training in the tourism, hotel business or catering. The work skill and technique is generally acquired on the ground, in the exercise of the job.

I.4- The existing cooperation and the potential partnerships

It gets out of the field an absence of cooperation between the various actors occurring in the tourist activity. The different people, association or club act in an independent way, without giving an overall view of the qualities of the municipality. This way of behaving is strengthened by the absence of a coordinating structure or/and staff who can establish connections between the various operators.

Several potential partnerships are possible to be knotted between actors according to their activities. Well, at the moment, all are not showing ambition and do not allow to seize the vision of their commitment. But, the initiatives which are already committed can serve as starting point.

potential partnerships	Examples collectives action
Municipality – Association	Organization of the events Structuring of activities in connection with the tourism distribution and mutualization of the skills, conservation and valuation of the patrimony strategic orientation of the local tourist policy
Municipality – actors of hotel restaurant sector	Visibility of the offer quality of the service to supply to visitors and customers, strategic orientation of the local tourist policy collects, analysis and publishing and exchange of information
Association – association	Mutualization of skills and competences Provision of the information general Reflection concerning the development of tourism
Cantonal Office of tourism – Local actors	Communication and promotion of the offer and the destination,
Local actors and external organization	Training(Formation); capitalization of local assets, skills and know how; support in the reflections concerning the strategic orientations of the local tourist policy Provision of the information; promotion of the offer Expertise in tourism and in environmental subject

Tab. 4 Potential partnerships

Caritas actions in Kreševo

It has been already about two years since Caritas made a commitment in the municipality of Kresevo within the framework of the actions of support to the agricultural and tourist activities. The first led actions were first of all to investigate the zone and to identify of potential projects. An important work was realized. To handle a little more concrete, as shows in the board below, several supports and accompaniments were already hired.

Beneficiaries	Town	Actions
Jossip TROGRLIĆ	Kojsina	Construction of fish pool and renovation of house
Stjepan Biletić	Polje Kreševo	Support to the activity of Egg shoe (craft)
Vinco MARIĆ	Vranci	Renovation of house
P.D Bitovnja	Mountaineering club	Financing of trails marking panels. Installation of climbing wall and purchasing of equipment.

As imediate on coming action, there is the signposting over 30 km of road from local net which is scheduled for summer to come.



Ilust.7 map of the hiking paths

Still in the domain of Caritas actions, there is also a projet concerning the rehabilitation of one blacksmith workshop. This activity which was very important in the past and which marked this municipality deserves that vestiges are alive. It is in this optics, and especially to perpetuate these heritages, to make it accessible and known for the public that Caritas made a commitment to invest in a workshop that will present the frame and the working conditions such formerly in the former time.

II- The demand

The tourist demand of KreŠevo is very low. The information that were collected from the operators of restaurants, bars and associations show that the persons on passage in the village come mainly from the capital Sarajevo, the nearby municipalities (Kiseljak, Fojnica) and of some other nearby cities of the country.

Considering the importance of companies, the main motive for visit is directed to the business.

There is no figure concerning the number of visitors or tourists having stayed there. In the majority of the cases, we rather have to deal with tourists.

The city also attracts some persons during the cultural and sports events that is organized by the town or which are the work of associations.

III- The competition (competitors)

The board below tries to place the municipality of KreŠevo with regard to those that are directly nearby it and that constitute certainly rival markets.

Domain	Fojnica	Hadžići	Kiseljak	Konjic	Some points of differentiations with Kreševo
General features	good climatic condition, height ideal, presence of a well known lake (Prokoško lake), small waterfalls. Forest rich in several animals and plants species. Cultural heritage, Franciscan monastery with it museum and its library, the mosque Atik. Some cultural events	Village rich in forest. Situation in the Canton of Sarajevo, close relation of the assets that offers the capital. Mountains convenient to the winter sport (mount Igman, Bjelasnica, savnici) Cellar of megara with its historic vestiges	Moderate continental climate, villages surrounded by mountains (Jasikovica, Grascica, Berbernsa). Presence of numerous mineral springs, bits and natural space. Situation on the main truck road.	Mountainous city densely covered with vegetation. Numerous streams as the river Neretva important place of rafting. A natural lake (Boračko) and an artificial lake (Jablaničko jezero). The old town is pleasant, with nice and welcoming population.	+ Very important natural environment, possibility of development of identical practice. - situation outside the main highways, the accessibility difficult to certain sites no dissuasive measure to keep and protect the environmental
Some economic activities	Some companies and businesses, Agriculture(Farming) main activity of the households,important production of charcoal	Companies and businesses. Practice of agriculture (farming) and breeding	Exploitation of the mineral water and the dough, Presence of several industries, begun and businesses		+ Good setting-up of companies with varied activities, industrial activity can serve as support for the tourism activities – Low agricultural activities, Absence of culture and tourist practice from the population, the decline of the small business sector(crafts)
Some tourist practices	Leader in health tourism, city of balneology in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Practice of the ski, the hunting and the fishing. Practice of hiking. Resting and leisure	Rich forest that allows hunting, practice of the fishing. Practice of the hiking, marked out routes, excursion, picnic	Tourism of mountain, fishing, hunting. Important activities of business..	Rafting, kayak, fishing, hunting. Practice of hiking, biking with marked out routes,	+Capacity to be able to take advantage on the environment, cultural and sports asset, - weak practice of leisure, no very well structured activity, no point of tourist information, infrastructure to be developed, does not take advantage of the mining activities which made its fame

Touristic offer	Presence of hotel structures, restaurant and café-bar Some leisure facilities	Park of Hotel facilities and of restaurant well supplied (near hundred of bed and seats), of numerous peripheral offers of leisure activities	No tourist information, several hotels and of restaurants (hotels, motels, restoring, (cafés) - bars	Presence of a tourist office Several hotel well structures and restaurant. Offer of leisure activities	- very low offer in tourist services lack of accommodation offers of leisure not visible
Rural tourism	Some offers of rural tourism (accommodation(hosting), restoration(catering)), selling of farm produces	Moutain Bjelašnica with gastronomic specialties around the cheese and the cream, some offers of accommodation (chalet, bungalow)	Absence of offer in the field of the rural tourism	Crafts, Offer of rural tourism accommodation and catering, some projects of development in rural tourism	+beginning of an awareness in rural tourism, some interests for the activity - absence of tourist culture and almost absence of offer of rural tourism

Tab 5 state of Kreševo compared to neighboring

IV- Tendencies

Today, we can only speak about future tourist trends able of being developed in the municipality since there is no concrete offer and not even information concerning tourists coming in. These trends can relate:

To the interest always increasing which the consumers carry in the questions connected to the environment and to the health;

To the urban clientele which looks for pleasant spaces near not to have to leave for a very long time;

At a need of peace, rest and a protected environment that goes increasing;

In the satisfaction of the amusement, of the entertainment, of the nature and of the activities of well-being which relate to it;

To Holidays nature;

All this knowing that tourists are in search of the best report value / cost

V- About Environment

Numerous villages in the municipality are characterized by their state of cleanliness, peace and resting area. Effectively, some villages made the respect of the nature a principle of life and every inhabitant hitch to make his internal and external living environment pleasant. The conservation of groundwater's and small brooks as well as green spaces or small flowery gardens gives a beautiful brightness to the nature. It is said for example about the village of Vrancî that the inhabitants, during summer period clean up to pebbles in brooks to maintain the gleaming of the water and its bed. The used means are for the measure of



the local context. No anarchy throwing of garbage, sign of raising sensitization, no confusion of waters, landscaped integration of the housing environment, preservation of the plant place setting.

Although of a rather satisfactory balance assessment, the environmental protection arouses in certain parts of the municipality some concerns. Indeed, the search for the means to satisfy vital needs entails the cutting of trees for the production of charcoal. This cutting is made without any directive, without any plan or follow-up and it is not automatically followed by a replacement. Several ovens of production of coal are spread in the nature so creating a break in the harmony of the landscape. This irrational use of natural resources and incorrect management of the forest can become a real problem to the environment if nothing is done. The pouring of the waste openly in the nature is also disturbing. The pollution that these acts can lead to is not only visual, but also can eventually have negative consequences on the environment.



Pouring of waste openly in the nature

Any operation of the nature in tourist purposes thus has to lead all the local actors to consider the requirements which apply in respect and environmental conservation as well as the living environment. Because, to be able to constitute a commercial product and be capable of satisfying the expectations of the potential consumer all the spaces of Kreševo have to be the

object of an arrangement, directives of well defined exploitations and of a permanent control of the measures to be set up. The arrangement of the environment must be able to supply frames of relaxation, rest, sports leisure activities, but also be of use to the raising awareness and if possible for the education.

In this context, the municipality implemented some actions to clean up the environment. These are very isolated at the moment and the level of impact remains low. In spite of the willingness to undertake more important works, lack of means especially financial one handicap enormously the initiatives in favor of the environment. Moreover, the municipality appeals, via one local web site, to any financial support for the rehabilitation and the management of the discharges of waste.

In other hand, the lack of means is also the motive which is mostly moved forward to prove from time to time ' with good reason as it is sometimes going to grant, but also with restraint ' certain laxness of the authorities and lack of application of environmental policy. In a lot of case, a total confidence is granted to associations as hunting club which has to watch the type and the caliber of game shoots down. But this remains problematic as far as the auto control is not the matter most evidence in the current context of the country. It's the same of the cutting of trees which is practiced in free access. The type of animals is not clearly defined and known by the public not to be touched, nor the species of trees or protected plants.

Then any risk regarding the development of tourism activities?

We have not learned about a study concerning the impact of human actions and behaviors against nature, or even one that may cause the strong presence of companies.

Economic activities for the greater part feed on the environment. So that it responds to different requests, it is important to ensure its preservation. Today, green landscapes and spaces not occupied by human made believe that everything is completed. In fact, it may soon be question of the tree that hides the forest.

The tourist activities quite as those the other sectors have to harmonize with environmental requirements, well studied and established on the scale of the municipality.

About Kreševo, companies are key point of the local economy. They can also serve tourism development in the sense that they can contribute:

- to the creation of thematic activities (visits of companies, open days...),
- to take advantage of their reputation and also provide support through communication,
- to provide a type of consumer has high purchasing power for tourist activity.

To date, it seems that tourism has more to gain from the presence of businesses that also will benefit logically from a dynamic local tourism. Although this symbiosis safe must be possible in consideration of available resources, this will involve, for example, for companies to pay attention to their negative impacts on the environment through a system in place, and constituted a resource for tourism. The converse is obviously valid.

What representation to retain of kresevo?

In a general way, three distinctive elements emerge when it comes to characterize Kresevo.

In a first point of view, the municipality is illustrated by the strong presence of nature, the preserved heritages and especially the quality of cleanliness, of calm and maintenance of some of its village. It represents an area of rest, communion with nature and also of spirituality. Religious buildings, in case the Franciscan monastery reinforce this image.

From another point of view, the local uniqueness lies in the ability to attract new companies. Although outside the major communication networks and population density, many investors are choosing to come up there. There are thus a confidence and a positive regard, as a sense of opportunities to be size.

In a third perception, the history of the municipality which was illustrated through mining extraction still continues up to this day. Minerals and the event which is organized around continue to give certain notoriety to the locality.

I- Forces and weaknesses

Domain	Forces	Weaknesses
the territory and actors	<p>Protected ancient architecture, classification of the city center as national heritage.</p> <p>Protected nature and varied landscape, very good frame of relaxation and of rest; good quality of waters.</p> <p>Convenient environment for the leisure activities of fishing, hunting and the sports leisure activities (trekking, hikes, bike...)</p> <p>Position of the municipality outside the main trunk roads what gets the retreat, the peace and a certain break</p> <p>very beautiful small villages, well maintained and well integrated into the landscape with requirements of respect for the nature</p>	<p>Absence of tourist culture, difficult mobilization of the population for the agro touristic activities</p> <p>Not very well maintained heritage, Pollution of certain spaces further to uncontrolled dump sites,</p> <p>Incapacity of infrastructure of communication and those existing are not of very good quality,</p> <p>Lack of information and communication concerning the territory</p> <p>No coordination between actors, absence of collaboration between them, lack of visibility, no local global project.</p> <p>Lack of professionalism; absence of frame and opportunity of training</p> <p>bad and sometimes non-existent road marking, no marking of ways, no indication on sites to be visited or welcoming sites,</p> <p>Sites not easy to value during winter season</p>
Touristic offer	<p>An existing heritage with character to be valued and possibility of developing a tourist offer, rich, varied, and complementary cultural and nature activities,</p> <p>Possibility of developing several forms of accommodation and catering (Holiday cottages, rooms and table d'hôte)</p> <p>A panel of existing activities: Bathing, natural activities, hiking fishing, hunting</p>	<p>Absence of flagship products susceptible to give a brand image to the territory, No site, or products trigger of attendance and stay</p> <p>Very weak offer of welcome and of tourist activities; absence of offer linking agriculture and tourism,</p> <p>cultural events of low impact and without great fame, absence of animation in villages,</p>

II- Opportunities and threats

Opportunities	Threats
<p>The destination Bosnia is more and more known and the national market is growing. Indicators and projection of attendance positive,</p> <p>Interest and commitment of institutions, NGO and associations to work in the village,</p> <p>Creation of cooperation between tourist providers.</p> <p>Bigger use of the local products</p> <p>existing of dynamic industrial and commercial activities, being able to serve as propellant element,</p> <p>Several possibilities of being able to position the territory in the future through a modern project, and better integrated into its environment.</p>	<p>A territory away from the big tourist national flows</p> <p>Territory underestimated in the tourist frame(executive) difficult identification in a canton where all the municipalities have possibilities of developing identical tourist products,</p> <p>The lack of human and especially a financial resources, conjugated to the economic crisis handicap several initiatives and the capacity of investment of operators</p> <p>past events still harm the destination of Bosnia and Herzegovina generally, and of the small villages as Kreševo</p> <p>Absence of infrastructure to answer the tourist demands particularly in villages</p> <p>The connection of the municipality to big cities can constitute a handicap because of its situation outside the main highways</p> <p>Requirement in environmental protection</p> <p>Phenomenon of rural exodus capable of damaging the stability of the population</p> <p>Absence of public investment in the tourist domain,</p> <p>Necessity to develop a set of offer and of activities to make the space tourist</p>

SOME STRATEGIC TRACTS OF ORIENTATION

Numerous questions spring at the time of approaching this stage of strategic tracks of orientation aiming at the development of the tourist activity in the municipality of Kreševo:

- How to integrate the tourist activity into the local mentalities and make so that the populations find a potential sector capable there of bringing them one more in their income,
- How of taking advantage of economic activities already existence on the territory to develop peripheral activities connected to the tourism;
- How capitalize the cultural and natural heritage and create the membership of the population especially young people around the tourism;
- What support (accompaniment) brought, with whom to work and from what?

It is not so an evident steps to bring all the answers possible for these questions only within the framework of this study. All the same, three strategic tracks of orientation ensue from the diagnosis which was realized.

tracks of orientation	Objectives	Actions
Valuation of the local heritage; information and promotion of the territory	Make known the tourist potential of the territory to cause it frequentation	<p>Presence in the tourist local events, publishing of brochures and other information media speaking only about the municipality</p> <p>Communication and promotion of the territory and its offer on the Internet. Put forward the assets of the municipality</p> <p>Development of identical products of the territory (crafts, blacksmith, green tourism centered on discovery of the nature and the heritage)</p> <p>Support to animations and local events to attract a nearby public and / or distant</p>
Creation and development of tourist infrastructure	Develop tourist products from the existing assets and position on the market	<p>Development of the agricultural welcome</p> <p>Support to the creation and/or for the improvement of the offers of agro touristic welcome (accommodation and catering suiting to the environment)</p> <p>Create a complementarities between leisure activities, discovery and consumption of local products: example of a hiking path through the villages and sites</p> <p>Help to the processing of the local products in tourist products</p>
Linking actors; strengthening capacities and competences	Generate interest in the touristic activity and provide means for its realization	<p>Creation of a network of the professionals and the actors of the tourism, linking craftsmen, and actors of the agro tourism with the aim of the creation of a tourist road allowing a good distribution of the offer and its consumption in the space</p> <p>Training of actors</p>

Details about actions and eventual partnership

	Actions	Partnership	Details
1	Presence in the local tourist events, Publishing of brochures and other information media speaking only about the municipality, Support to animations and local events	Local council Office of tourism cultural and recreational associations communication agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify and choose the most speaking local features from one or combination of sectors like agriculture, nature, patrimony, culture, industry. - Conceive and realize good documents that speaks about the municipality by leaning on these features and offers -Present and publish the information in public place (town hall, office of tourism, local travel agencies...) -Being present on the internet through a personal web site -participate in local show, fair... -promote events organize in the municipality trough internet, radio, leaflet... -organize manifestation that put forward the local potential or, rely on the existing event to do it (cultural or sport)
	Communication and promotion of the territory and its offers on the Internet. Put forward the assets of the municipality	Local council Local associations Communication service or agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conceive good advertising message plus pictures or even video, -Position the territory on the popular web site and/or a personal web site -Use the social net work -Actualize all already available information, make it look more attractive and more functional
	Development of identical products of the territory (crafts, blacksmith, green tourism centered on discovery of the nature and the heritage)	Local producer in craft, agriculture, industry, association, actors of tourism,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify the most relevant local products according to the domain (craft, agriculture, culture, nature...) -Choose the one that can give and represent a local image, and speak widely about it. -assist the revitalization of old mining sites and activities link to it for tourist purpose
2	-Development of the agricultural welcome -Support to the creation and\or for the improvement of the offers of agro touristic welcome	Hiking association Local council – town planning Local population in village Famers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Think on the creation of hiking or bike trail between neighboring villages offering agricultural and cultural products -Accompany and help those who are interested in the domain to open “Chambre or table d’hôte”, home stay, B&B or other commodities,

	-Create a complementarities between leisure activities, discovery and consumption of local products	Actors in leisure activities Producers Providers of conveniences	-Reinforce the quality of the existing hiking infrastructure (new trails, connection, markings, panels and signaling system...) -lead a reflection on other activities in order to have coherency in the actions -organize visits to important places during events -improve the signage to the sites and on site
	Help to the processing of the local products in tourist products	Farmers and other producers	-Support and help the processing of local agricultural or craft products to tourist product (production of jam, honey, cheese, eggshoes...)
3	Creation of a network of the professionals and the actors of the tourism	All providers of tourist offer	-reflection and consultation with providers already installed and operational -accompany and assist in the establishment of a local tourism body with its missions
	Linking craftsmen, and actors of the agro tourism with the aim of the creation of a tourist road allowing a good distribution of the offer and its consumption in the space	Craftsmen, farmers, producers association,	-Establish with actors a shape of discovering of the natural heritage being able at the same time to serve as educational tools to the preservation of the environment.
	Training of actors	Agriculture providers Accommodation and food providers Members of leisure association	Choose some specific topic to enable the providers to have some professional attitude (welcome technique, how to arrange place, to provide meal...) Training on processing and packaging of agriculture product Training on the organization and management of the agro tourism activity Training on some hygiene topic

Example of an action plan concerning a specific action:

Identify and choose the most speaking local feature from one or combination of domains as agriculture, nature, patrimony, culture, industry.

Steps	Period (in weeks)								What can be done	Result
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Contact with the council	*								Approach the council and agree for the organization of a meeting. This can be done in an official way, letter and official person representing the project.	The contact is establish A meeting date and time is fix
Meeting with members of the council	*	*							Presenting the project in general and the specific action or lines. Agreed on what to do, on how and with whom to do it, also about the methodology	The project is well understood and the council agrees on what to do as local administration. Those who may be part of a sort of brain team are selected (representatives of the local life) A day and time is fixed for the meeting with local representatives,
Preparation of the meeting with the representatives of local life		*	*						Conceive invitation letter also giving a brief knowledge of the topic. Prepare a specific thinking question (example: what do like more in your municipality and what do you not like or even bother you? What say about you outside? Which words or short sentence can talk largely about the place...?)	Invitation letter is send to all those who have been selected. The necessary material for the meeting is ready, as well as the place.
Meeting with the representatives of local life				*					Conduct of the meeting, all participants are aware of expectations, appointing groups of ideas Collect all the ideas and together select the most relevant ones. There can first, second and even third or four selection or still in the assembly they can see how to compose something from different ideas.	The main word or short phrase that represents the whole municipality is retained. All the participant are ok for it
Work with the communication agent					*	*			Work on the design	The symbol is ready to be use in communication documents and tools

CONCLUSION

This study of the tourist potential has allowed us to raise the characteristic elements of the Municipality Kresevo. This territory presents assets connected as well to its natural and physical environment as patrimonial and cultural. The development opportunities of a tourist activity are existing and capable of being seized.

Any time the diagnosis that we have also demonstrated the brakes and threats which can oppose to this development. Strategic tracks of orientation appeared following this analysis. The setting-up of the tourism in the locality will pass certainly by the valuation of the present assets, the creation of infrastructures, the commitment and the mobilization of actors. This development can of this fact take support on functions as the welcome, the animation, the leisure activities and the promotion, all this in a sustainable optics.

Of course, the development of the tourist activity will be made only in harmony with the development of agriculture, handicrafts and any recreational activity. The task seems big but not impossible.

The work ahead will require the involvement of all stakeholders in the field. It is obvious that the municipality administration remains the leading player to boost local dynamics in this sector. Therefore, it is very important to bring to its attention the results of this study. It would thus be appropriate to convene as soon as the good internal appropriation of the document is achieved, one or more meetings (according to the report to be realized) with the various local stakeholders. These meetings will be reporting to the work done. They pass by:

- Prior preparation of the project team, if possible the realization of a media presentation (power point) adapted to the public,
- Facilitating understanding through an explanation of important points.

In order that this study is an immediate working tool, it would also be desirable to go through

- An incitement to translate the document into local languages for better ownership of the study,
- Advice and guidance in the selection of priority actions,
- An opening to all reflexive and critical analysis to insure the good implementation of the chosen orientations.

Many web sites have been consulted during this study.

Most of the map use has been downloaded on line through these links before adapting to the study:

- http://s252.photobucket.com/albums/hh13/tomba17_photos/Etnicke%20Zemljovide/Opcine%20etnicka%20naselja/?action=view¤t=Kresevo.gif&newest=1
- http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archivo:BH_cantons_%26_regions.png
- <http://www.kresevo.net/>

ANNEX

- 1- Information concerning some people met on the field**
- 2- Local statistic of the municipality 2004**
- 3- Index card recapitulative of the local tourist offer**

People met on the field

Name	Structures or place	activities
Josip Buljan	Council of Kreševo	Administration of the local affair
Manager	Restaurant Ribnjak	Restaurant and some rooms
Josip Trogrlić family	Fishing pool + open air restaurant	Fish farming and host table
Zoran Šimić	Mountaineering club P.D Bitovnja	Organise hiking activities, creation and marking of trails
Elite of kreševo		
Local population	Deževica	Agriculture
Manager	Restaurant Stari ribar	Restaurant and some rooms
Mr. Anto Buzuk	Association	President of Association for protection of cultural, historical and natural values "Kreševo

Annex 1- Local statistic of the municipality 2004

villages	Population	Population younger than 30 years	Population younger than 60 years	Population older than 60 years	Domestic household	Combine	Tractor	Other	Cattle	Cows	Sheep
Alagići	214	91	94	29	73		6		18	16	0
Bjelovići	174	60	87	27	70	1	13	15	48	30	400
Botunja	138	44	73	21	38		4		21	21	41
Bukva	97	46	27	24	37		3		30	27	300
Crkvenjak	45	11	28	6	19		3	4	11	11	33
Crnicki kamenik	100	50	41	9	25		11	2	35	20	0
Crnići	349	155	140	54	110		18	17	107	61	240
Deževica	81	7	29	45	43		1	3	6	6	0
Drežnice	54	24	20	10	17		5		13	9	35
Gunjani	98	27	56	15	28		4		20	16	130
Kojsina	177	60	69	48	57		10	5	30	25	25
Komari	69	22	38	9	19		6	5	12	11	
Kreševo	975	357	480	138	363		3	5	3	2	
Kreševski kamenik	146	61	48	37	69	1	4	3	19	16	30
Lipa	88	32	30	26	28		3	2	13	9	40
Mratinići	347	143	126	78	89		12	11	45	40	300
Pirin											
Poljani	23	4	10	9	8				4	4	
Polje	243	89	94	60	79		3	1	11	9	
Rakova noga	225	93	86	46	84		5	7	36	33	8
Ratkovići	41	15	9	17	17		3	1	6	6	10
Stojčići	160	53	77	30	44	1	4	3	17	11	35
Vidosovići	39	11	24	4	6			3	2	2	70
Vodovoji	45	20	20	5	13		3	2	4	4	30
Volujak	238	65	105	68	84		8	10	18	18	180
Vranci	72	21	22	29	32		1				
Zvzd	36	13	18	5	18		1	1	3	3	6
Resnik	215	105	78	32	62		6	4	7	7	
Troska	191	51	120	20	61						
Total	4680	1730	2049	901	1593	3	140	104	956	417	1913

Villages	Goats	Pigs	Horses	Poultry	Rabbits	Bee hives	Asphalt	Water supply line	Canalization	Stream	Mail, telegraph
Alagići	10	0	1	190	10		yes		no	yes	yes
Bjelovići	10	20	0	150	10	20	yes		no	yes	yes
Botunja	0	0	3	100			no		no	yes	yes
Bukva	20	6	5	100					no	yes	yes
Crkvenjak	0	4	0	190		10	no		no	yes	yes
Crnicki kamenik	0	0	0	100					no	yes	yes
Crnići	21	28	3	320		31	yes		no	yes	yes
Deževce	15	0	0	20			yes		no	yes	yes
Drežnice	20	0	1	50			no		no	yes	yes
Gunjani	0	0	3	200		30			no	yes	yes
Kojsina	7	33	1	100		10	yes		no	yes	yes
Komari	0	0	0	50			yes		no	yes	yes
Kreševo	50	30	0	2450	10	6	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Kreševski kamenik	6	7	1	50		60	yes		no	yes	yes
Lipa	8	20	0	100		3	yes		no	yes	yes
Mratinići	10	6	4	600		15	yes		no	yes	yes
Pirin	0										yes
Poljani	0	0	2	15			yes		no	yes	yes
Polje	0	0	1	50			yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Rakova noga	3	0	0	50		25	yes		no	yes	yes
Ratkovići	3	5	0	20			no		no	yes	yes
Stojčiči	0	4	1	135		3	yes		no	yes	yes
Vidosovići	0	0	3	20			no		no	yes	
Vodovoji	0	15	0	50			yes		no	yes	yes
Volujak	3	60	4	210		65	yes		no	yes	yes
Vranci	9	5	0	100		5	yes		no	yes	yes
Zvzd	6	5	1	30					no	yes	yes
Resnik	0	0	0					yes	yes	yes	yes
Troska	0	0	0				yes	yes		yes	yes
Total	201	248	34	5450	30	283					

Annex 2- INDEX CARD RECAPITULATIVE FOR THE INVENTORY OF THE LOCAL TOURIST OFFER

DOMAINE	DESCRIPTION
Industrial / commercial activities	Presence of many factories, shops, mini market, foodstuff...
House	No data about houses
Spaces of leisure activities	Not really identify but it seem exist
Forests	Important part of the municipality is forest
Landscapes / protected spaces	Many landscape, existence of a protected zone
Farmlands, among which: - Lands with cultures - Pastures - Part of lands dedicated to the biological culture	17% of the territory is use for agriculture
Flora: Varieties of rare plants	Not identify, no information
Fauna: Rare animal species	Not identify, no information
Natural sites presenting a particular interest (Natural curiosities, waterfalls, ancient trees...)	many rivers and natural site but without major or particular interest
Protected zones	One protected zone

POPULATION, ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, BUSINESSES AND SERVICES

DOMAINE	DESCRIPTION
POPULATION	
Number of inhabitants	4680 (2004) data from the council
Demographic structure	[0 – 30 years] 37%]30 – 60 years]44% and >60 years 19%
WORKING POPULATION	
Total by sector: employed in agriculture sector - Full-time: -part time: Employed on the small business crafts sector employed in trade employee in others services	No specific data per sector but about 85% of the population is occupied.
employed in tourism - full-time: - part time:	No data
Unemployment rate	about 12% of unemployed

DOMAINE	DESCRIPTION
COMMERCE / SERVICES	General commerce with variety of item sold.
Bakeries	Yes, do exist
Grocer's shops	From the factories
Supermarkets	Mini market
Cooperatives	One cooperative in the domain of agriculture
Farms practising direct selling	Not identify
Car rental	Not identify
Rent / maintenance of bicycles	Not identify
Rent / maintenance sporting articles	Not identify
Buses,	Yes, local transportation, mainly pupils
taxis	Not specific for the municipality
Youth houses	Not identify
doctors, dentist pharmacies	Do exist but no information about number

ACCESS ROADS, TRANSPORT, TRAVELS

DOMAINE	DESCRIPTION
ROAD NETWORK	
Connections with main roads	Yes
Local road network	All the villages are connected to the capital of the municipality. local roads are very narrow and not always in good state
LOCAL COLLECTIVE TRANSPORT	
stops	Stops for buses
Routes	
Schedules	No information about this
Price lists	
BICYCLE PATHS	
Pedestrian zones	
- Restricted zones in automobiles	Not identify
- Pedestrian paths	Not identify
State of roads / streets	Good state in certain part and hardly practicable in other part
ROAD MARKING	
- Road marking of the public places	
- Paintings(boards) / information terminals	One information board in kresevo with town plan
- Town plans	
- Walking map	
CAR PARK	No precise information
Total number of places	
Number of places reserved for cars	

CULTURE, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

DOMAINE	DESCRIPTION
HISTORY	
Particular historic events	
Famous people (person)	Fra Grga Martić
Links with foreign countries	No particular twinning
RELIGION (%)	Catholics 80%, Muslims 20% (2004)
Architecture, Town planning, Built	Old and modern architecture
Architectural tissue	Old and modern
Embellishment	In some villages
Sights, integration of the built in the landscape	Good integration in some villages, some cases of people out of the line
Green spaces,	Yes but not public green spaces
CULTURAL SPECIFICITIES	
local culinary specialties	Most regional culinary specialties
Customs, folklore	Regional one
Cultural, folk associations	Nepradac, Foundation Fra Grga Martić (literature, art)
Parties	
Market	Yes. Saturday is the day market
Premises products	Mineral,
Particular events	NAPREDAK cultural activities base on folklore, orchestra, parade and dances Citrin (international festival of mineral)
Local personalities	Fra Grga Martić
Legends, sayings, tales	Many says and tales. -People say Kreševo was the cradle of medicine in BiH and those Franciscan Priests from the town were the father of medicine. the priest who printed the first medieval book was born in Kreševo
ENTERTAINMENTS	
Music	No specific local music
Libraries	Yes at the Franciscan monastery
Dances	Yes
Discotheques	Surely exist but we have not identify
Evenings, local meetings	No information
Projections	No information, not found
Cultural heritage, Curiosities	
Church	Yes, the Franciscan monastery and many churches all over the municipality
Ruins	Yes but not valorise
Castle	Not identify
Historic buildings	house in the centre of Kreševo; the Franciscan monastery
Historic places	The centre of Kresevo built during Ottoman period
Monuments	Fra Grga Martić monument, - Old house from Ottoman period
MUSEUMS / EXHIBITIONS	
Name:	Franciscan museum
Exhibition space	Not identify
Exhibition of:	Not identify
Conducted tours	Not identify
Attendance (number of visitors)	Not identify
Organize visits/ specific attractions	No organise visit

Where?	
When?	
With whom?	

LEISURE ACTIVITIES-SPORT

DOMAINE	DESCRIPTION	
EQUIPMENTS of Sport and Leisure Activities	Existing	In project
Playing fields for children	Do exist but in a small scale	
Escalation(Climbing)	Not identify	
Mini golf	no	
Outdoor tennis / of table	One tennis court	
Other	Swimming pool	
WINTER SPORTS	Do exist but not very develop	
Sledging strips		
Ski runs		
Ski lifts	Private ski lift	
Ice rinks	no	
HEALTH / CURE / REST		
Centre of cure	No	
Establishments of physiotherapy	No	
Beauty salons	yes	
Fitness centre	Not identify	
Other		
OTHER EQUIPMENTS		
Leisure centre and amusement parks (ha)	No	
Zoo, wildlife parks	No	
Natural reserves (ha)	No	
Gaming rooms, casinos	No	
Equipments for other activities and plays		

ACCOMMODATION, CATERING

Domain	Description
Accommodation	
Total capacity Number of establishments Number of beds	30 to 50 rooms in all the municipality
Classified according to the size: - Less than 5 beds - From 5 to 9 beds - From 10 to 19 beds	Number of establishments 1 2
Distribution following the type of accommodation - Hotels - Inns - Pensions - Hotels without restoring	Number of establishments It is mostly restaurant that provide rooms Some few offers of rooms

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homes of rest, holidays, centres of training courses - Vacation centres, Villas, apartments - Rooms at the inhabitant - Youth refuges / inns - Holidays in the farm - camping, caravanning 		
% Of establishments benefiting from an ecological label	No	
catering	Number of establishments	Number of seats
Inns	No	
Restaurants of specialities	No	
Restaurants	Four big restaurants	About 600 seats
Restaurants and cafés	Yes	
Wine bars	no	
Restaurants offering one local food	Most of the restaurants are generalist	
Tearooms, cafés	Most of the bar also offer coffee	
Cafeterias	no	
Ice-cream makers	Not identify	
Bars, discotheques	no	
Refreshment rooms / snack-bars	Mostly cafe bar	
Specialities		

FAIRS, CHOWS, CONFERENCES

DOMAINE	DESCRIPTION	
Fairs, Congress, Conferences, Seminars	Average number a year	Number of visitor
Fairs, Shows	Not identify	No data about the number of visitor
Congress / conferences	no	
Seminaries / studios	no	
Big sportive events	Moto cross event, hiking, football tournament during summer	
Exhibitions	International exhibition of mineral	
Other demonstrations	Not identify	