

Završni radovi III ciklusa studija odbranjeni u školskoj 2017/2018. godini

Redni broj	Autor	Naziv teme završnog rada	Mentor	Godina odbrane	Summary
1.	Bećirović Dženan	Ekonomsko vrednovanje funkcija šumskih ekosistema na području Kantona Sarajevo	Sabina Delić	2018	<p>This paper deals with economic valuation of forest ecosystem services at the territory of Canton Sarajevo in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Main goal of the paper is to contribute to sustainable use of forest resources in Canton Sarajevo by analysing and determining economic value of forest ecosystem services. Analysis of information on values of forest ecosystem services is based upon method of paired comparison that enabled economic valuation of provisioning, regulating and cultural services of forest ecosystems. Theoretical framework of the paper is based on <i>Total Economic Value – TEV</i> concept and the concept of <i>Ecosystem Services</i>. Surveys among citizens of Canton Sarajevo was conducted in period August to September 2017, and in total 417 respondents have correctly fulfilled the questionnaire. The questionnaire had sets of questions related to basic socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents and respondent's perception of term "ecosystem services". Besides, it contained questions on contribution of forest ecosystems to human wellbeing in Canton Sarajevo as well as questions related to economic valuation of forest ecosystem services. The valuation set is represented by questions divided into three categories. The private goods category had four items whit known economic value. The public goods category was represented by items related to provisioning, regulating and cultural forest ecosystems services. The third type of items was sums of money starting at 1 up to 850 BAM. Collected data were sorted and filtered and afterward processed by method of frequency analysis, cross-tabulation, non-parametric tests and binary logistic regression. Results were structured in seven subchapters based upon structure of questionnaire and collected data. The analysis of basic socio-demographic characteristics of respondents revealed that in average sociodemographic data from the sample adequately represent the population characteristics of the citizens of Canton Sarajevo. Most of the interviewed respondents are not familiar with the term "ecosystem services" and consider it as appropriate framework for understanding how forest and other natural resources contribute to human wellbeing. In average, most of respondents assert that forest resources have important contribution to quality of living in Canton Sarajevo. The regulating ecosystem services (e.g. climate regulation, water regulation and purification and biodiversity conservation) are considered as most important type of services provided by forest in Canton Sarajevo. On average, this type of ecosystem services are also mostly valued and calculated willingness to pay of the respondents was in interval from 545,25 to 791,46 BAM. Provisioning services (e.g. provision of industrial wood, firewood and non-wood forest products) are next, based upon importance, while economic valuation revealed that average willingness to pay was in interval from 311,67 to 708,67 BAM. Cultural ecosystem services (e.g. continuous education on sustainable forest management and different forms of touristic activities) have had the lowest rates of importance as well as respondents' willingness to pay that was in interval from 121,24 to 691,72 BAM. Based upon importance and economic value of forest ecosystem services, list of forest policy instruments was created. Policy instruments were divided into two categories – general and specific forest policy instruments. The general forest policy instruments (e.g. consistent Law implementation, financial support of ecosystem services provision and improvement of informational means) are directed toward all forest ecosystem services and have a role to improve overall condition of forest resources. On the other side, specific forest policy instruments are directed toward groups of forest ecosystem services (e.g. provisioning, regulating and cultural). One can conclude that economic valuation of forest ecosystem services needs to be incorporated in forest management activities and planning process in Canton Sarajevo. Furthermore, the term "ecosystem services" as broadly accepted concept for defining contribution of nature to humans, needs to be adequately included in legal framework of forestry and other forest related sectors. Identified and analysed attitudes of citizens toward forest ecosystem services can be basis for creation of innovative and transparent PES mechanisms based on participation of all stakeholders.</p>
2.	Hadžidervišagić Dino	Pejzažno-arhitektonska i istorijska analiza Banjskog parka Ilidža kod Sarajeva - koncept razvoja	1. Mihailo Grbić 2. Neđad Bašić	2018	<p>Modern urban approaches strive towards to a more correct organization of space for meeting the needs of people. In this sense, the preservation of the park heritage, ie the cultural and historical heritage, is of particular interest to both the local population and the wider community. The spa park Ilidža near Sarajevo is one of the oldest parks in Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to its origin, development and its cultural and historical significance.</p> <p>The first part of the methodological process within the theoretical research included the collection, analysis and systematization of written and graphic archival material relevant to the research problem, which is <i>historically comparative method</i> compared to the present state and appearance of the park for the purpose of finding similarities and differences between the originally designed solution, ie. the former concept of the park and the present state. As part of the field survey, a <i>comparative-morphological method</i> identifies the represented plant taxons within the Spa</p>

				<p>Park, which are recorded, analyzed and systematized. <i>The valorization of the aesthetic-health condition of the inventive dendrological content</i> was carried out by analyzing the following parameters of the tree: rotting, broken branches, drywall, cut branches, rating of decorative and vitality. <i>The historical valorization of the Spa Park Ilidža</i> was done according to the methodology proposed by WALERZAK (2014). <i>The method of field survey</i> conducted surveys among park users through a specially designed questionnaire, respecting basic principles such as simplicity, comprehensibility and a short period of time for answering the question. <i>The statistical method</i> of descriptive analysis, the results of the research were processed, presented and graphically presented.</p> <p>For the historic development of the Spa park Ilidža is particularly important the Austro-Hungarian period as it represents a milestone in the development of public green spaces. During the Austro-Hungarian authority, the construction and development of Banje Ilidža started to intensify. In 1892, Cyril Ivekovic and Matija Ribaric developed the Situation Plan of the Spa Complex with the layout of architectural objects, trails and park surfaces. Most of the spa facilities were built up to 1895, and the most important ones: hotels „Hungaria“, „Austria“, „Bosna“, spa restaurant, Stara (The Old spa) and Nova Banja (New spa), railway station, zoo, lakes, pavilions, covered promenades, as well as many other auxiliary facilities. Special attention was paid to the circular pertern flower, geometric shape, between the hotel „Hungaria“ and „Austria“, which was designed by architect Carl Panek. The southern part of the park is conceived in a landscape (romantic) style.</p> <p>The Spa Park of Ilidža is protected by the <i>Law on the Proclamation of the Natural Monument „Vrelo Bosne“ (Zakon o proglašenju Spomenika prirode „Vrelo Bosne“)</i>. The protected area of the Spa Park was declared III category – Nature Monument and located in the Second Protected Zone, with measures of protection that include primarily the preservation and protection of the original state. 130</p> <p>The survey research was used to determine the attitudes of the respondents and to collect data on the satisfaction of individual contents in the park, the return of certain historical elements and additional legal protection, as well as the motives for coming to the park. Survey of park visitors was done by random selection. A particularly important set of questions that has been conducted by the survey is related to the respondents' attitudes towards restoring the original look of parts of the park, some of the historical elements that existed in the park, as well as the attitudes of the respondents regarding additional legal protection. Most respondents (70.7%) believe that some parts of the park should return their original appearance. Negative attitude has 11% of the respondents, while 18.3% of the respondents do not know if some parts of the park should return their original appearance. The attitude of most respondents (72.8%) is positive in relation to the <i>return of some historical elements – pavilions, old bench, etc.</i> Of the total number of respondents, 15.9% think that historical elements should not be returned, while 11.4% of respondents do not know if some historical elements need to be returned to Spa park. The attitude of the majority of respondents (90.2%) is that the Spa park should be additionally legally protected, while 4.1% of the respondents consider it unnecessary, while 5.7% do not have a clear attitude towards the additional legal protection of the park. The historical valorization of the Spa Park Ilidža covered the analysis of a number of parameters, which is a prerequisite for every renewal and protection. There is no unique model of valuation, but different methods of valorisation of park surfaces are used. Conducted by historical valorization, it was noted that the Ilidža Spa Park belongs to the category of green areas that are close to decaying with preserved values. According to the categorization, the park is sufficiently preserved with recognizable elements and structure, as well as the whole composition, and as such requires the implementation of measures for its full revalorization.</p> <p>With taxonomic identification of trees, it was established that the Spa park Ilidža forms 68 different taxa, and 1,824 trees are registered with the inventory of numerous conditions. The aesthetic-health analysis of the state of all trees determined that 142 trees can no longer be rehabilitated and do park composition because of the existence of rot, major damage, low decoration and vitality or complete dryness, and these trees are no longer used in further analysis. The analysis of 1,682 trees found that the gymnosperms made up 13.1%, and the angiosperms were 86.9% of the trees. The gymnosperms are represented with 11 species and three cultivars (three indigenous species), with a total of 220 specimens. The angiosperms has 45 species and nine cultivars (25 autochthonous species), with a total of 1,462 specimens.</p> <p>The total area of the Spa Park under the bushes is 4,227 m<sup>2</sup>, and 46 taxon shrubs (24 species, 20 cultivars and 2 varieties) are recorded. Conifers species are represented with 18 taxa (3 species and 15 cultivars) sporadically distributed on a total area of 168 m<sup>2</sup> (4%). Deciduous types consist of 28 taxa (21 species, 5 cultivars and 2 varieties) with total area of 4,059 m<sup>2</sup> (96%). From the deciduous taxa, only 4 are evergreen, and 2 are semi-evergreen. 131</p> <p>The total area of flower beds is 224 m<sup>2</sup>. There is no sheer decorative herbs, and only seasonal flowers are represented, planted on four green plates around the fountain in the form of eight elongated flower beds, measuring 16x2 m.</p>
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