

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338775850>

ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION SKILLS IN URBAN AGRICULTURE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Conference Paper · September 2019

CITATION

1

READS

100

6 authors, including:



Alen Mujčinović

University of Sarajevo

25 PUBLICATIONS 20 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



Sabrija Čadro

University of Sarajevo

58 PUBLICATIONS 198 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



Mirza Uzunović

University of Sarajevo

28 PUBLICATIONS 142 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



Merima Makaš

University of Sarajevo

11 PUBLICATIONS 4 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



„Primjena bioregulatora u savremenoj proizvodnji i skladištenju jabučastog voća" [View project](#)



Next Destination Balkans: Agricultural Landscapes Development (LANDS). Erasmus plus project-K2-Capacity Building, 2017-2020 [View project](#)

UDK 63/66 (058)0808.1/2

BH ISSN 0033-8583

RADOVI
POLJOPRIVREDNO-PREHRAMBENOG FAKULTETA
UNIVERZITETA U SARAJEVU



WORKS
OF THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
AND FOOD SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

Godina
Volume

LXIV

Broj
No.

69/2

Sarajevo, 2019.

Sabiha Aganović, Suvad Lelo, Nusret Drešković	65
Distribucija lokalnih populacija vrste <i>Columba domestica</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (Aves: Columbiformes: Columbidae) u Bosni i Hercegovini <i>Distribution of local populations of the species Columba domestica Linnaeus, 1758 (Aves: Columbiformes: Columbidae) in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	
Goran Vučković, Mirna Gavran, Maja Gregić, Pero Mijić, Ranko Gantner, Muhamed Brka, Vesna Gantner.....	77
Razvoj i odabir optimalnih statističkih modela za procjenu značajnosti utjecaja mikroklimatskih parametara na varijabilnost proizvodnih svojstava mliječnih krava <i>Development and selection of optimal statistical models to evaluate the effect of microclimate parameters on the variability of production traits in dairy cows</i>	
Asima Akagić, Sanja Oručević Žuljević, Azra Bašić, Amela Đuderija, Bilal Kadić, Adnan Karaman, Amela Lagumdžija, Amila Mulagić, Azra Vražalica	89
Utjecaj načina proizvodnje na kvalitet mariniranog bijelog luka (<i>Allium sativum</i> L.) <i>The impact of the production method on the quality of marinated garlic (Allium sativum L.)</i>	
Edin Rizvanović, Zlatan Sarić, Tarik Dizdarević, Smail Žilić	101
Uticaj starter kulture i temperature dogrijavanja na kvalitet kupreškog sira <i>The impact of the starter culture and scalding temperature to the quality of Kupres cheese</i>	
Dragan Dokić, Maja Gregić, Muhamed Brka, Vesna Gantner	114
Uloga međunarodne trgovine u stvaranju održivosti poljoprivredne proizvodnje – komparativni prikaz prostora bivše Jugoslavije <i>The role of international trade in the creation of the sustainability of agricultural production - comparative presentation of the former Yugoslavia</i>	
Alen Mujčinović, Sabrija Čadro, Mirza Uzunović, Merima Makaš, Petar Glamočlija, Pakeza Drkenda	122
Edukacijske poduzetničke vještine u urbanoj poljoprivredi Bosne i Hercegovine	

ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION SKILLS IN URBAN AGRICULTURE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Alen Mujčinović¹, Sabrija Čadro¹, Mirza Uzunović¹, Merima Makaš¹, Petar
Glamočlija¹, Pakeza Drkenda¹

Preliminary communication

Summary

Agriculture has always been an important element of the economic development of Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H). With noteworthy trend of urbanization, urban and peri-urban areas become more important and represent a huge opportunity for business development, production of high-value products, products for niches markets, development of short supply chains, *Alternative Food Networks*, and the provision of services connected with agriculture. Although it has been in some form a part of the long-time tradition, urban agriculture as a viable socio-economic initiative has only begun to expand recently in B&H. Currently, there are a few incentives to stimulate the development of this field of agriculture and they are mostly driven by foreign investment, so the foundation for future development is missing. Sustainable development of this sector is based on knowledge about key skills (hard and soft) necessary to successfully run such initiatives. The aim of this paper is to identify a set of entrepreneurial skills (soft and hard) that can help to perform, develop and upgrade this relatively new agro-business practice in B&H.

In order to achieve such aim, the questionnaires, previously developed and tested, in the *Training Needs Analysis* within the course of the Erasmus+ project *Urban Green Education for Enterprising Agricultural Innovation* were used. The four considered key stakeholder groups are Higher Education Institutes, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Public Authorities. The results showed that capacity for teamwork, communication, self-confidence from a group of soft skills are most important, while among the hard skills, plant production, communication and networking, and project planning are found to be the most important.

Keyword: *urban agriculture, entrepreneurial skills, education, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Acknowledgment: This paper is result of ongoing Erasmus +, Western Balkan Urban Agriculture Initiative, Erasmus + Programme - Strategic Partnership Project Nr: 586304-EPP-1-2017-BA-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

¹ Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences, University of Sarajevo, Zmaja od Bosne 8, 71 000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Corresponding author: Mujčinović Alen, a.mujcinovic@ppf.unsa.ba

INTRODUCTION

Urban agriculture (UA) development recently become a worldwide trend, but it started since the 1990s (Yang *et al.*, 2010). There is no common definition of a concept of urban agriculture, detailed definition provided by FAO defines UA as “a permanent and dynamic part of the urban socio-economic and ecological system, using typical urban resources, competing for land and water with other urban functions, influenced by urban policies and plans, and contributing to urban social and economic development” (FAO, 2007), while simplified definition would be “urban agriculture generally refers to food and fuel grown within a city or peri-urban area, produced directly for the market and/or household use.” (Smit *et al.*, 1996). The concept of UA gains noteworthy attention recently with population bloom and ongoing urbanization process and it can be regarded as a reaction to a crisis in the industrial food system. More than 50% of the world's population lives in cities (Martine, 2007), while it is predicted that agglomerations in cities will continue and in 2050 two thirds of the overall population will live urban (United Nations, 2014; 2015; Wiskerke, 2015). As the world's cities growing rapidly, farming in urban areas is going to play a bigger role. However, UA already supplies food to about one-quarter of the world's urban population (FAO, 2011). Gained attention resulted in the increasing number of studies investigating challenges, opportunities and potentials of urban agriculture concepts (Pearson *et al.*, 2010; Zasada, 2011; Ackerman, 2014; Lin *et al.*, 2015; Pulighe *et al.*, 2016). The UN's Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda explicitly name urban agriculture as an important building block for sustainable and resilient cities and agglomerations (United Nations, 2016; United Nations, 2017).

Agricultural production in cities is an activity with a long history in Bosnia and Herzegovina and it is integral to cultural landscapes and a long-standing traditional practice. “Modern” Urban agriculture in B&H took place in recent years, there are few incentives to stimulate the development of this field of agriculture. Mostly driven by foreign investment, but official data is missing.

UA development within the B&H requires a transition in attitude and behaviour of all involved actors especially people living in the cities and local policymakers; which can be promoted by enabling policies and conducive regulations. Furthermore, it is necessary to develop a well-performing pluralistic, participatory, bottom-up, and decentralized advisory system working as a training and learning tool and aiming also at organizing and empowering urban gardeners (El Bilali *et al.*, 2012). Consumer perception toward products of urban agriculture in B&H is also a field that needs special attention in the following period. It is well known that the population in B&H highly appreciate value-added products, such as organic and traditional products (Nikolić *et al.*, 2014, Mujčinović *et al.*, 2017). Also, same research identifies that consumers are environmentally conscious and if we take into the consideration positive effect of urban agricultural practice on the environment, it may be a good sign for a stronger development of this subsector in B&H. Governmental activities to support development of UA still lay on objectives defined in Midterm agricultural sector development

strategy in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the 2015-2020 period, Strategic plan for the development of agriculture and rural areas of Republic of Srpska, 2016-2020, and in Strategic Plan for Rural Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2018-2021, while there is no actual funding nor support programs. It remains to see what would be the path of development of urban agriculture, but its inevitable urbanization process will continue followed by new trends in the production of food in Bosnia and Herzegovina. UA can bring sustainable social, economic and environmental benefits, therefore, for ensuring its long-term development, legal, legislative and regulatory framework, as well as governance, should be improved (El Bilali *et al.*, 2012). In order to achieve this, it is necessary to support empowerment of skills that are necessary to be successful in this area. So, one of the key questions of UA future development is what kind of skills (soft and hard) are necessary to possess to start doing Urban agriculture? Therefore, the aim of this study is to identify a set of entrepreneurial skills (soft and hard) that can help to perform, develop and upgrade this relatively new agro-business practice in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This study is done as a part of the Erasmus + project named “Western Balkan Urban Agriculture Initiative”, Erasmus + Programme - Strategic Partnership Project Nr: 586304-EPP-1-2017-BA-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP with the objective to provide more information about necessary skills that should be highlighted and focused on during future Master program development, as well as to serve policymakers/decision-makers and other stakeholders involved in a development of Urban Agriculture in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Primary data for this study were collected using the questionnaire that had been developed, tested, in the Training Needs Analysis within the course of the Erasmus+ project URBAN GREEN TRAIN (Urban Green Education for Enterprising Agricultural Innovation). The survey was done among the key stakeholder groups of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Public Authorities (PAs). In total, 20 interviews were done, eleven PAs, six NGOs, three SMEs, while no HEIs survey interviews were done. So, it was not possible to create random sample which is main limitation of this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study identify that global interest in urban agriculture is also present in B&H, where 93,33% of respondents say they are interested in UA entrepreneurial education. These results are in line with previous findings from the URBAN GREEN TRAIN countries France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands with a summarizing interest share of 80% (Italy 93%, Germany 87%; The Netherlands 67%; and France 65%).

The non-formal life-long learning (LLL) and formal master university course are highlighted as the most suitable levels of education (see Figure 1). Contrarily, the Ph.D. course is named by less than 25%. Computer-supported training is third-highest graded, followed by technical/vocational school and formal bachelor educational programs. URBAN GREEN TRAIN's Training Needs Analysis shows a similar picture, in which LLL and technical/vocational schools result in certainly higher shares (58%; 51%) compared to university levels (< 40%). Some comments regarding the level and kind of education emphasize formal university education, but goes also behind by including informal LLL, practical skills, and offers for people with special needs; e. g. *“Ph.D. and Master for development of new products, training and webinars for continuous education”*, *“we think that the Master is needed but that other levels of education should not be excluded”*, *“we work with people with disabilities”*, *“education is at the same time a rehabilitation tool for social entrepreneurship for people with disabilities”*, *“possibility of scientific improvement, experimental work”*, and *“practical work”*.

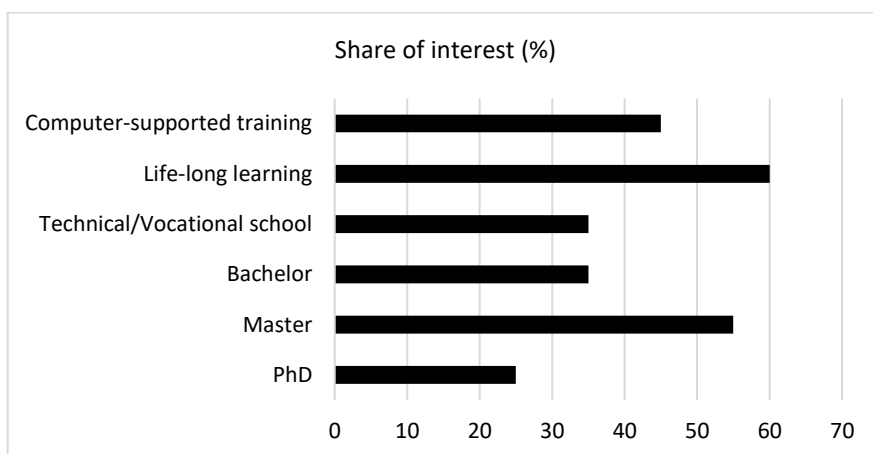


Figure 1. Which level and kind of education is from your point of view suitable for UA entrepreneurial education

More in detail, the importance of specific skills named “hard” and “soft” were also assessed and results were presented in next figure.

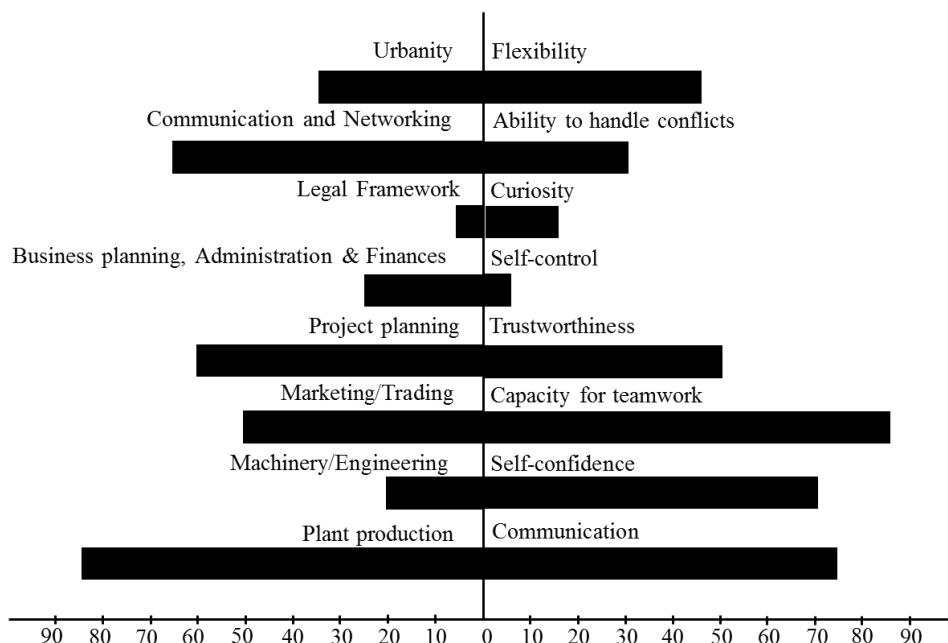


Figure 2. Required hard (left side) and soft (right side) skills for Urban agriculture entrepreneurial education

From the following figure, it can be seen that majority of respondents name capacity for teamwork, communication and self-confidence as a required soft skill for UA entrepreneurship and it clearly highlight the importance of working on these issues. In a group of highly-rated soft skills also belongs “*team management*”, “*creativity*” and “*trustworthiness*”, all emphasized as important by 50% and more respondents. Additional skills that are highlighted as important are “*innovation*”, “*ability to think in different directions*”, and “*desire for learning*”, while of the lowest importance are graded “*self-control*”, “*curiosity*” and “*ability to handle conflicts*”. Those answers may imply respondents believe that crucial elements in being successful urban agriculture entrepreneur lay in his ability to work in a team, communicate in an effective way as well as have self-confidence as this is a new, modern, innovative business practice in B&H society. Creativity and flexibility were also highly graded, which implies an awareness of the market situation and ever-present seek for market niches or desire to create unique and value-added products.































When it comes to hard skills, respondents identify “*Plant productions*” as the most important type of hard skills (85%). It is followed by “*Communication and Networking*” and “*Project planning*”. There is a slight difference compared to the result from the URBAN GREEN TRAIN findings, where in France, Germany, Italy, and The Netherlands plant production is also highlighted as the most important skill, but not followed by project planning. While results of URBAN GREEN TRAIN findings, as well as results from this study, identify communication/networking as the second most

important hard skill. The group of less important hard skills consists of “*Legal framework*”, “*Machinery/engineering*” and “*Business planning, administration and finances*”.




If we go more in detail, the following table identifies what respondents believe to be the most important elements (areas of study) of each above-identified hard skills.

For **plant production** hard skills, almost all elements are identified as important, crop production, plant nutrition and manure management, cultivation as well as ecology and resource management. Biology was the element identified as less important. For **machinery/engineering** hard skills there are several important elements named “Precision agriculture”, “Harvest technology”, “Greenhouse technology”, while less important were identified “Post-harvest technology/logistics”, “Planting, drilling and cultivation machinery”, “Tractor”. Interestingly, **marketing/trading** hard skills, all elements were identified as important. Lowest graded were “Market and trade mechanisms”, while highest-graded were “Sales and purchase organization, negotiation and contracts”, followed by “Quality management”, “Certification” and “Customer relations”. When it comes to **business and project planning, administration and finances**, there is a wide range of answers, from “Business and project planning” and “Project management” identified as important to “Documentation” and “Business administration” identified as less important. Hard skill **legal framework** consists of three elements, where “Subsidies” were graded as most important, followed by “Laws and Regulations”, while “Taxation” is identified as less important. It may imply that as a new business/agricultural model, people are not aware of the available subsidies nor about laws and regulations that are present in this field. Therefore, they are looking for that type of information. For taxation, they identify this element as less important probably as initially they are looking for urban agriculture as a hobby, to produce food for own use. Or it may imply they are aware of the current taxation system in agriculture and they do not believe some changes will happen regarding public policies that can stimulate doing urban agriculture as a profitable business. Interestingly, **communication and networking** were highly rated hard skills in B&H as well as in countries analyzed under URBAN GREEN TRAIN study. Both elements are important, while off the highest importance were identified public relations and advertisement which is normal for doing something brand new and not familiar on a market. While information technology - IT skills education is also identified as important and it is closely related to aforementioned, as respondents are aware of benefits that come with this type of knowledge and especially using them to develop urban agriculture business in the right direction. Similar results are observed with **urbanity** hard skills, where all elements were graded as important (more than 50%). Highest graded was “Urban demands and trends” and “Urban green”, while lowest graded in this group were “Urbanisation and urban sociology” and “Urban economy”, but both were identified as important by 50% of respondents.

Table 1. Importance of different elements (areas of study) for Urban agricultural entrepreneurial education

PLANT PRODUCTION									
Crop protection		Plant nutrition & manure management		Cultivation		Ecology & resource management		Biology	
MACHINERY/ENGINEERING									
Tractor, planting, drilling and cultivation machinery		Harvest technology		Precision agriculture		Irrigation		Post-harvest technology/logistics	
MARKETING/TRADING									
Sales & purchase organization, negotiations and contracts		Customer relations		Market and trade mechanisms		Quality management		Certification	
BUSINESS AND PROJECT PLANNING, ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCES									
Business and project planning		Project management		Business administration		Personnel management		Documentation	
LEGAL FRAMEWORK									
Laws and regulations				Taxation				Subsidies	
COMMUNICATION AND NETWORKING									
Public relations and advertisement						IT skills			
URBANITY									
Urbanization and urban sociology		Urban demands and trends		Urban economy		Urban planning		Urban prerequisites (pros and cons)	

Legend:

 - most important (>50% of respondents);  - important (30-50% of respondents);  - less important (<30% of respondents)

Further statements with regard to individual subjects name further issues of relevance for UA entrepreneurial education; sometimes these comments confirm subjects the survey asks for, but some comments introduce also new ideas and issues (BUGI report):

- *“knowledge of agrochemical operations”, “creating micro-gardens in small areas”, “production in greenhouses is characteristic for this area”, “variety of plants and animals”, “herbal production”, “beekeeping (school)”, “increasing the cultivation of vegetables in urban areas”, “plant protection with new system of herbicides”, “urban education should focus on horticulture, urban farming of poultry and livestock, where the potential for food production is high”, “pesticides consequences of improper use” (Plant production),*
- *“handling of agricultural mechanization”, “new technologies”, “precise farming enables each step to be made better and safer”, “harvesting technologies” (Machinery/Engineering),*
- *“knowledge of the market”, “marketing is a very important part”, “marketing strategies”, “specialized micro-enterprises”, “helps to promote the sustainable commercialization of commercial market gardening in urban areas” (Market/Trading),*
- *“project planning - is considered as the most important skill for the realization of urban agriculture”, “we believe that especially young people need to be able to write projects and apply them to different funds” (Project planning),*
- *“how a business is created and how it works”, “it helps in business planning, risk management, land access, land quality, water use, capital use, etc.” (Business Planning, Administration, and Finances),*
- *“political and institutional support facilitates the necessary legal measures for land security for urban agriculture” (Legal Framework),*
- *“direct contact with producers and customers” (Communication and Networking), and*
- *“urban agriculture mitigation of unemployment”, “the physical, social, economic characteristics of the respective cities”, “it contributes to the reduction of urban poverty, the creation of employment and food security, to stimulate the governance with the participation of the city and the improvement of urban management”, “urban planning”, “urban sociology”, “landscape architecture”, “urban spaces”, and “green spaces” (Urbanity).*

Furthermore, links between the topics are named *“we should cultivate for urban marketing agriculture”* and *“the most difficult skills to learn are: project planning, business planning, administration and finances, legal frameworks, and so on.”*

Moreover other comments emphasize the interdisciplinary and versatile character of UA: *“knowing everything listed is essential for successful commercial production”, “economic development is achieved through urban agriculture where residents gain the ability to cultivate and sell their food”, “urban agriculture is indispensable and*

applicable“, “...all are needed for [...] urban agriculture“, “urban education is interested in promoting partnership and collective action for the development of horticulture, training coordination and capacity building“, and “everything has to be taken into account to succeed and to have a good impact on Urban Agriculture in the designated place“.

CONCLUSION

Urbanization is a prominent trend while urban agriculture is necessary to mitigate the negative effects that come together with urbanizations, agglomerations, aging population, etc. Chance to offer something new to a large number of potential consumers as well as land-related constraints on the other side present development opportunity for urban agriculture business practice. The proximity of farms (and all benefits that come together) should be used as a key element in the further development of urban agriculture adjustment and growth strategies. What appears to be a prominent conclusion from this study is the variety and diversity of both hard and soft skills that are necessary to do urban agriculture. From a group of soft skills, it appears “*capacity fo teamwork*”, “*communication*”, “*self-confidence*” are highest-graded skills. It may be understood that respondents believe as it is new business practice, dealing with obstacles and issues that possibly arise from doing urban agriculture is easier to solve as a group, using existing competence of several people instead of individual appearance. Its followed by communication, also related to the application of new practice where sharing ideas, knowledge transfer, best practice examples used to be winning combination to achieve success. Self-confidence is another important skill that every entrepreneur should possess. Especially for a business such as agriculture, where you create something unique and different from present products on the market, where customers' reaction is potentially unknow and results can vary and clearly depend on a personal/team abilities. The second group of skills, hard skills are led by “*plant production*”, “*communication and networking*” and “*project planning*”. It is obvious communication and networking are again highlighted therefore further strategic programs should pay special attention to this type of soft skill and future educational/vocational programs. Plant production as a highest-graded soft skill may imply the desire of future urban agriculture entrepreneurs to get specific knowledge of how to grown best types of plants that are suitable for a specific location, weather conditions, etc. Project management is also graded as a very important element, which clearly implies that future entrepreneurs also should possess specific knowledge how to develop good urban agriculture projects in order to achieve success and contribute to the development of urban agriculture business practice in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LITERATURE

- Ackerman, K., Conard, M., Culligan, P., Plunz, R., Sutto, M. P., & Whittinghill, L. (2014): Sustainable food systems for future cities: The potential of urban agriculture. *The economic and social review*, 45(2, Summer), 189-206.
- FMPVŠ (2015): Srednjoročna strategija razvoja poljoprivrednog sektora u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine za period 2015. – 2019. Godina, Federalno Ministarstvo poljoprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva.
- FAO (2011): Farming in urban areas can boost food security. Green the cities through agriculture - World Environment Day. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2005/102877/index.html>
- El Bilali, H., Berjan, S., Vittuari, M., Despotović, A., Čadro, S. and Kulina, M. (2012): Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Legal Framework, Governance and Role of Extension Services. International Conference on Multifunctional Agriculture and Urban-Rural Relations. 1-4 April 2012; The Netherlands.
- Lin, B. B., Philpott, S. M., & Jha, S. (2015): The future of urban agriculture and biodiversity-ecosystem services: Challenges and next steps. *Basic and applied ecology*, 16(3), 189-201.
- Mujčinović, A., Nikolić, A., Uzunović, M. (2017): Small scale organic farmers - source of growth in the B&H agri-food sector, Strategies for the agri-food sector and rural areas – dilemmas of development, Multi-Annual Programme 2015-2019, str. 252., Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute Warsaw, Poland, ISBN 978-83-7658-690-
- Martine, G. (2007): State of world population. United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), New York, 99 p.
- MVTEO (2018): Strateški plan ruralnog razvoja BiH, za period 2018.-2021. godine – okvirni dokument, Ministarstvo vanjske trgovine i ekonomskih odnosa, Sektor za poljoprivredu, ishranu, šumarstvo i ruralni razvoj.
- Nikolić, A., Uzunović, M., Spaho, N., (2014): Lifestyle pattern underlying organic and traditional food consumption, *British Food Journal*, no. 116(11), pp. 1748-1766.
- Pearson, L. J., Pearson, L., & Pearson, C. J. (2010): Sustainable urban agriculture: stocktake and opportunities. *International journal of agricultural sustainability*, 8(1-2), 7-19.
- Pulighe, G., Fava, F., & Lupia, F. (2016): Insights and opportunities from mapping ecosystem services of urban green spaces and potentials in planning. *Ecosystem services*, 22, 1-10.
- Smit, J., Nasr, J., & Ratta, A. (1996): Urban agriculture: food, jobs and sustainable cities. New York, USA, 2, 35-37.
- United Nations (2014): World Urbanisation Prospects. The 2014 Revision. Highlights. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. ST/ESA/SER.A/352.

- United Nations (2015): World Population Prospects. The 2015 Revision. Key Findings and Advance Tables. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. ESA/WP.241.
- United Nations (2016): HABITAT III. New Urban Agenda. <http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/Habitat-III-New-Urban-Agenda-10-September-2016.pdf>.
- United Nations (2017): Sustainable Development Goals. 17 goals to transform our world. <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>.
- Wiskerke, J. S. C. (2015): Urban food systems. In: de Zeeuw, H. and Drechsel, P. (Eds.): Cities and Agriculture. Developing resilient urban food systems. RUAF Foundation and International Water Management Institute. Routledge, Abingdon and New York.
- Yang, Z., Cai, J., & Sliuzas, R. (2010): Agro-tourism enterprises as a form of multi-functional urban agriculture for peri-urban development in China. *Habitat International*, 34(4), 374-385.
- Zasada, I. (2011): Multifunctional peri-urban agriculture—A review of societal demands and the provision of goods and services by farming. *Land use policy*, 28(4), 639-648.

EDUKACIJSKE PODUZETNIČKE VJEŠTINE U URBANOJ POLJOPRIVREDI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

Sažetak

Poljoprivreda je oduvijek bila važan element ekonomskog razvoja Bosne i Hercegovine. Uz prisustvo značajnog trenda urbanizacije, urbane i peri-urbane sredine dobivaju na značaju i predstavljaju veliku priliku za poslovni razvoj, proizvodnju proizvoda sa dodatnom vrijednošću, proizvoda za tržišne niše, razvoj kratkih lanaca vrijednosti, “Alternative Food Networks”, kao i pružanje dodatnih usluga vezanih za poloprivredni sektor. Urbana poljoprivreda u Bosni i Hercegovini ima dugu tradiciju, međutim do značajnijeg razvoja kao prepoznate socio-ekonomske inicijative dolazi tek u zadnjih nekoliko godina. Trenutno je nekoliko inicijativa usmjereno ka razvoju ovog tipa poljoprivrede, uglavnom stranih investicija, što ukazuje na nedostatak temelja za daljnji razvoj. Održivi razvoj sektora se temelji na poznavanju ključnih vještina („hard“ i „soft“) neophodnih za uspješno bavljenje ovom poslovnom praksom. Cilj rada je identifikovati set poduzetničkih vještina (“soft” i “hard”) koji treba da omoguće bavljenje, razvoj i unapređenje ove relativno nove poslovne prakse u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Kako bi postigli navedeno, anketni upitnik, ranije razvijen i testiran u okviru programa “*Training Needs Analysis, Erasmus+ project Urban Green Education for Enterprising Agricultural Innovation*” je korišten. Posmatrane su četiri ključne zainteresirane strane, visokoškolske institucije, mala i srednja preduzeća, nevladine organizacije i vladine institucije. Rezultati su pokazali da su najznačajnije iz grupe “soft” vještina kapacitet za timski rad, komunikacija i samopouzdanje, dok u grupi “hard” vještina ispitanici smatraju da su najznačajnije vještine biljna proizvodnja, komunikacija i umrežavanje, te planiranje projekata.

Ključne riječi: *urbana poljoprivreda, poduzetničke vještine, edukacija, Bosna i Hercegovina*