

BIJELJINA & DOBOJ REGION



- 1 - Bijeljina
- 2 - Lopare
- 3 - Ugljevik
- 4 - Zvornik
- 5 - Kalesija
- 6 - Šekovići
- 7 - Vlasenica
- 8 - Bratunac
- 9 - Srebrenica
- 10 - Žepa
- 11 - Skelani



BIJELJINA & DOBOJ REGION



Geographical position

Bijeljina Region is located mainly in the vast flat plains that stretch from Hungary to the far northeast corner of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnian and Herzegovinian part of the plains is known as Semberija, and it runs along rivers Sava and Drina. The part of the Region surrounding Srebrenica is dominated by Sušica Mountain. Eastern suburbs of Doboj are, also, spread on the gentle hills, which extend to larger Central Bosnian mountain areas.

Bijeljina is the pivotal city of the Bijeljina Region and Doboj of the Doboj Region

Area: 8,852.52km²



Population

Preliminary results of 2013 census show 306,684 people are living in Bijeljina Region and 218,279 in Doboj Region.



Climate

This area is characterized by moderate continental climate. The warmest month is July with the average temperature of around 19°C and the highest temperature ever recorded was 38°C. Average temperature in January, the coldest month of the year, is around -1°C and the lowest temperature ever recorded was -22°C.



Accommodation



It is possible to find different options for private accommodation and accommodation in ethno villages in this area, but there are several bigger hotels in the region, also. In Bijeljina you can stay in Hotel Drina, in Zvornik in Hotel Majevisa, in Srebrenica in Hotel Misirlije and in Hotel Park in Doboj.

Spa Dvorovi, located in village Dvorovi 6km away from Bijeljina, offers accommodation as well as thermal water treatments.

Getting there



By air

The closest airport to Bijeljina is Sarajevo International Airport 125km away and Banja Luka Airport is 100km away from Doboj.

By rail

Doboj is the largest national railway junction and Railways Corporation of Republic of Srpska is located in Doboj.

By road

All main roads, both from Sarajevo and rest of the country and from Serbia are leading to Bijeljina. The smaller roads are connecting Bijeljina with the rest of the Region. All the roads are in good enough condition but there is a danger of snow closing some of the roads for shorter periods of time during the winter.

Buses from/to Sarajevo, East Sarajevo, Belgrade, Banja Luka and Tuzla are operating daily and most of the municipalities have their own smaller bus stations.



Bijeljina



Bijeljina, situated on the plains of Semberija, is the second largest city in Republic of Srpska and the fifth largest city in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is located 6km from the border with Serbia and 40km from the border with Croatia. The earliest confirmed traces of human life



in the area of today's Bijeljina date from the New Stone Age (5000-3000 BC). Characteristics of pottery, tools and weapons emphatically confirm

cultural connections of indigenous inhabitants of Semberija with the eolithic and Bronze Age cultures of Vučedol, Kostolac and Baden culture.

Zvornik



Zvornik is located south of Bijeljina on the border with Serbia. Directly across the Drina River, lies Serbian town Mali Zvornik ("little Zvornik"). Zvornik was first mentioned in 1410 as Zvonik ("bell tower"), but there are proofs of older inhabitants. The medieval fort known as Kula grad was built in the early 7th century and still stands on the Mlađevac mountainous range overlooking the Drina Valley. The town's geographic location has made it an important trade link between Bosnia and the east. The main road connecting Sarajevo and Belgrade runs through the city.

Žepa



Žepa is a small town in the municipality of Rogatica that has been inhabited since middle ages and mentioned for the first time during the Ottoman Empire. It is famous for several smaller necropolis of *stećci* (12th century tombstones) and Bridge over Žepa River. There is no information on who actually built the Bridge, but there are several legends stating that *stećci* were used as a building material. Bridge over Žepa River became known thanks to the story of the same name by Nobel Prize Winner Ivo Andrić.

Doboj



Doboj is one of the oldest and biggest towns in Republic of Srpska. It was first mentioned in 1415 in the letter from Dubrovnik sent to Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund. However, there are numerous artifacts that confirm that the area has been inhabited since early Stone Age and that the Roman Empire had an army camp and a settlement in the vicinity of the town dating from the 1st century BC. The Doboj Fortress, a royal Kotromanić Fortress, was first built in the early 13th century. As an important border fortress standing between Bosnian Kingdom and Hungary it was often



attacked and needed rebuilding and restoration. It was first expanded in 1415 and again in 1490, during the Ottoman rule.

Doboj has a very turbulent past. It was site of one of the largest Austro-Hungarian

concentration camps during the World War I, important site for the partisan resistance movement during World War II and systematic ethnic cleansing took place there during 1992-1995 war.



Potočari

During the 1992-1995 war, in July 1995, Srebrenica enclave (which included village of Potočari) was the site of a massacre in which 8,372 Bosniak men, women and children were murdered. The main Srebrenica Genocide Memorial and cemetery are located in Potočari.



Short Film "Mother" by Elmir Jukić



Mineral Springs



There are written proofs of Srebrenica mineral springs being known since year 220. Remains of the great Roman baths can be found at Gradina (Sase) near Srebrenica. There are 48 springs of Guber water in and around Srebrenica.



Hunting grounds

Extremely favorable configuration of the terrain and environmental conditions, diversity of flora and fauna, have contributed to the preservation and development of hunting grounds in the municipality of Srebrenica. Hunting Ground "Sušica" is full of brown bears, mountain goats, deers, wild pigs and other small game.

