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Centar za promociju civilnog društva
Civil Society Promotion Centre

PISMO GLAVA

Izdvajanja vladinog sektora za nevladin sektor u Bosni i Hercegovini za 2012. godinu

HEADS OR TAILS

Government Allocations for the Non-governmental Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2012

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Sadržaj

SKRAĆENICE

BDP	Bruto domaći proizvod
BiH	Bosna i Hercegovina
CSR	Centar za socijalni rad
CPCD	Centar za promociju civilnog društva
DB BiH	Distrikt Brčko Bosne i Hercegovine
EU	Europska Unija
FBiH	Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine
FOD BiH	Fond otvoreno društvo Bosne i Hercegovine
FSU u BiH	Fondacija za socijalno uključivanje u Bosni i Hercegovini
IBHI	Inicijativa za bolju i humaniju inkluziju
KM	Konvertibilna marka
mil	Milion
NVO	Nevladina organizacija
RS	Republika Srpska
SDC	Švicarska agencija za razvoj i saradnju
SSU	Strategija socijalnog uključivanja
UG	Udruženje građana

IZ GODINE U GODINU

Analiza "Pismo glava – izdvajanja vladinog sektora za nevladin sektor u Bosni i Hercegovini za 2012. godinu" pripremljena je u partnerstvu Fondacije za socijalno uključivanje u Bosni i Hercegovini (FSU u BiH) i Centra za promociju civilnog društva (CPCD). Time je uspješno nastavljena saradnja na sličnoj analizi za 2010. godinu. Takođe, treba imati u vidu da je slična istraživanja za 2007. i 2008. godinu sproveo IBHI (tada Nezavisni biro za humanitarna pitanja). Dakle, sa ovom analizom moguća je komparativna analiza kretanja izdvajanja vladinog sektora za nevladin sektor u petogodišnjem periodu, od 2007-2012. godine.

Zašto je to važno?

Nevladin sektor, kao i civilno društvo u cjelini su i dalje predmet različitih mistifikacija u BiH. Može se krenuti od njihovog "idealizovanja" do potpunog osporavanja, od ocjena o njihovoj pozitivnoj "političkoj" ulozi u demokratizaciji društva pa sve do negativnih ocjena njihovog djelovanja kao "stranih agenata". Kao i kod svih mistifikacija i ove prethodno pomenute se ne zasnivaju na činjenicama, te tako ostaju u "mraku" jednih ili drugih stereotipa. Nadamo se da će ova analiza činjenica baciti tračak svjetlosti u taj mistifikatorski mrak.

Šta analiza pokazuje?

Analiza, kao i sve prethodne, pokazuje da se iz domaćih budžeta za nevladin sektor izdvaja znatno više nego iz stranih donatorskih sredstava. Poseban problem je što nije moguće doći do konsolidovanih podataka o ukupnim izdvajanjima stranih donatora za nevladin sektor u BiH. Sve procjene govore da je to oko jedne trećine sredstava koje izdvajaju domaći budžeti i da se ta sredstva, iz godine u godinu, značajno smanjuju. Sve veći oslonac nevladinog sektora na domaće izvore finansiranja je pozitivan proces i vodi, uz sve probleme, njegovoj održivosti. U 2012. godini vladin sektor je za nevladine organizacije izdvojio **100.006.470,48 KM** što je manje nego što je bilo planirano (105.557.605,63 KM). Važnije je uočiti trend opadanja izdvajanja vladinog sektora za nevladin sektor u odnosu na 2008. godinu (118 miliona KM) i 2010. godinu (114 miliona KM). Ovaj trend je uočljiv i u FBiH i u RS-u. Razlozi za taj pad mogu se naći u ekonomskoj i fiskalnoj krizi u kojoj se od 2009. godine nalaze svi nivoi vlasti u BiH. Sa druge strane, pad izdvajanja za nevladin sektor (pad u 2012. godini u odnosu na 2008. godinu iznosi skoro 1/5 sredstava) znatno je veći nego pad javne potrošnje u BiH. Dakle, lakše je srezati izdvajanja za nevladin sektor nego za plate administracije što ukazuje na krhkost finansiranja iz domaćih budžeta. U tom opštem padu, suprotno svakoj logici, najviše su bile pogođene nevladine organizacije fokusirane na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu. Njihovo učešće u ukupnim sredstvima za nevladin sektor u odnosu na 2010. godinu (21,6%) se prepolovilo u 2012. godini i iznosi 11,5%, što je upravo suprotno od očekivanog. Naime, u uslovima ekonomske krize i njenih socijalnih posljedica, rasta siromaštva i socijalne isključenosti u BiH očekivan je bio suprotan trend.

Može li se ovoj analizi vjerovati?

Analiza je urađena statistički, profesionalno na reprezentativnom uzorku od 309 vladinih institucija (sva ministarstva na svim nivoima vlasti: BiH, entiteti, kantoni u FBiH, i sve opštine BiH). U anketi su učestvovale 303 institucije, što znači da je stopa odgovora bila 98,1% te su nalazi potpuno vjerodostojni. Dakle, ovdje je riječ o petogodišnjem iskustvu i stalnom unapređivanju metodologije, te stoga i potpunoj pouzdanosti nalaza analize.

Ninković – Papić Ranka

Ranka Ninković-Papić

Direktorica

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OSNOVNI NALAZI ISTRAŽIVANJA U 2012. GODINI I KOMPARATIVNA ANALIZA ZA PERIOD 2007-2012. GODINE

Ekonomski pokazatelji po administrativnim nivoima

Ciljnu populaciju, preciznije uzorak koji je zapravo cenzus ciljne populacije, čine institucije na nivou Bosne i Hercegovine (BiH), Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine (FBiH), Republike Srpske (RS) i odjeljenja Vlade Distrikta Brčko BiH (DB BiH). Ukupnu populaciju čini 309 vladinih institucija, od kojih 33% čine kantonalna ministarstva, 17,5% entitetska ministarstva, 3,2% državna ministarstva i 46,3% općine.[1] Populaciju koja je odgovorila i dala podatke na osnovu kojih je napravljena ova analiza, čine 303 vladine institucije sa različitih administrativnih nivoa. Od pomenute 303 institucije, 81 institucija je izjavila da nema nikakvih planiranih izdvajanja za nevladin sektor i zaista i nije imala izdvajanja u toku godine, dok su 2 institucije izjavile da nisu imale planiranih izdvajanja, ali su u toku godine posebnim procedurama ipak izvršile dodjelu nekih sredstava. Od entitetskih ministarstava koja nemaju nikakvih izdvajanja, najviše ih je iz FBiH (48,3%). Više je ministarstava u FBiH (2,3 puta) nego u RS-u koja ne izdvajaju nikakva sredstva za nevladin sektor, dok je ukupan broj ministarstava na nivou FBiH ovaj put u ciljnoj populaciji jednak broju ministarstava na nivou RS-a. Najveći dio institucija bez izdvajanja je na kantonalnom nivou (51,8%). Od kantonalnih ministarstava koja nemaju nikakvih izdvajanja, najviše ih je, kao i u 2010. godini, iz Hercegovačko-neretvanskog kantona (20,9%), a najmanje iz Bosansko-podrinjskog kantona i Kantona Sarajevo (po 4,7%), dok kod ostalih kantona procentualni udio ministarstava koja nemaju nikakvih izdvajanja za nevladin sektor varira između 7 i 14 procenata.

Dok je u 2010. godini postojao određeni broj institucija koje su imale planirana izdvajanja sredstava ali nisu imali evidenciju o planiranim sredstvima po različitim kategorijama UG/NVO-a, usljed čega ukupna izdvajanja nisu bila jednaka zbiru sredstava izdvojenih po kategorijama, to je u 2012. godini samo jedna institucija imala takvu situaciju. Međutim, promjenom u formulaciji pitanja o izdvajanjima u upitniku istraživanja za 2012. godinu, sada se može govoriti o ukupnim sredstvima koja su bila planirana, sredstvima koja su dodijeljena do momenta provođenja istraživanja (prikupljanja podataka ovog istraživanja) i sredstvima dodijeljenim do kraja godine, i to po kategorijama/vrstama UG/NVO-a.

Planirana versus realizovana sredstva za NVO sektor

Ukupna planirana sredstva institucija za nevladin sektor u 2012. godini iznosila su 105.557.605,63 KM. Planirana sredstva nisu realizovana.

U 2012. godini nevladinom sektoru je dodijeljeno **100.006.470,48 KM** (što je 0,39% BDP-a za 2011. godinu).[2] Svjetska ekonomska kriza koja je počela 2008. godine, odrazila se i na trendu izdvajanja vladinog sektora za nevladin sektor u BiH, te je smanjenje izdvajanja nastavljeno i u 2012. godini, i to za 7,5% (8.520.588,10 KM) u odnosu na 2010. godinu. Planirana sredstva su čak manja nego 2007. godine (za 1,6 miliona KM).

Iz naredne tabele (*Tabela 1)* se uporedbom budžeta vlada Bosne i Hercegovine, Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine, Republike Srpske i Distrikta Brčko BiH za 2012. godinu i planiranih sredstava budžeta za nevladin sektor dobijenih iz istraživanja ovih istih vlada, vidi da je najveći procentualni dio planiran u Vladi DB BiH (4,64%). Za razliku od 2010. godine kada vlade oba entiteta izdvajaju procentualno jednako (0,3%) od ukupnog njihovog budžeta, u 2012. godini Vlada FBiH izdvaja procetualno 1,6 puta više nego Vlada RS, koja izdvaja skoro isti procentualni dio kao i 2010. godine (0,28%). Najmanji dio od ukupnog budžeta za 2012. godinu za nevladin sektor izdvojila je Vlada BiH sa svega 0,05%, što je skoro 3 puta manje nego 2010. godine.

1 Cifre koje se dobiju analizama su uglavnom na više od 2 decimale. Usljed zaokruživanja na jednu ili dvije decimale, može doći do pojave ukupnog zbira blago različitog od 100 (recimo 99,9 ili 100,1). Međutim, kako se radi samo o posljedici zaokruživanja, to se ove devijacije smatraju istovjetnim sa 100.

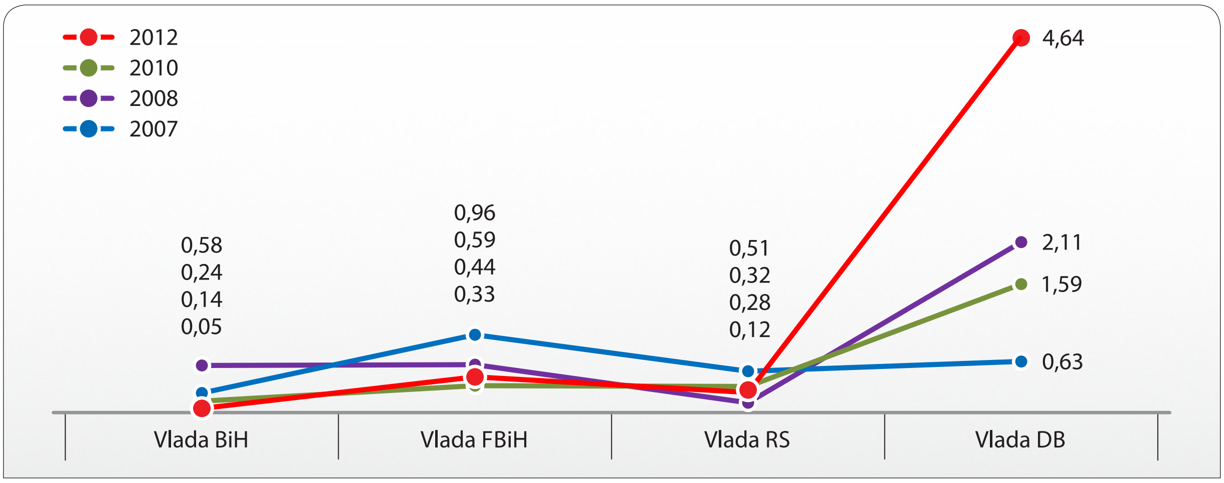
2 Procjena BDP-a za 2011. godinu iznosi 26.666 miliona KM. Podatak Agencije za statistiku BiH iz publikacije o ekonomskim statistikama, http://www.bhas.ba/?option=com_publikacija&id=2&lang=ba [očitano u januaru 2013.]

Tabela 1
Planirana sredstva vlada za UG/NVO-e u uporedbi sa ukupnim budžetima vlada BiH, FBiH, RS i DB BiH BiH u 2012. godini

Nivo vlade	Budžet za 2012. g.	Planirana sredstva po istraživanju u 2012. g.	Učešće planiranog budžeta u ukupnom budžetu vlada (u %)
Vlada BiH	1.394.928.000,00[3]	675.000,00	0,05
Vlada FBiH	1.923.744.269,00[4]	8.402.215,75	0,44
Vlada RS	1.825.000.000,00[5]	5.085.700,00	0,28
Vlada DB BiH	220.238.127,00[6]	10.208.131,64	4,64

Vlada BiH je nastavila trend smanjivanja, dok je Vlada DB BiH nastavila trend povećavanja planiranih sredstava za nevladin sektor. Vlada FBiH je povećala planirana sredstva, dok ih je Vlada RS neznatno smanjila u 2012. godini u odnosu na 2010. godinu. I dalje su planirana sredstva znatno manja od planiranih 2007. godine kod svih vlada osim Vlade DB BiH, koja je 2007. godine imala najmanja od svih planiranih izdvajanja.

Grafikon 1
Trend učešća planiranog budžeta u ukupnom budžetu vlada u periodu 2007-2012. godine (u %)



Ukupna planirana izdvajanja institucija u 2012. godini su u FBiH iznosila 61.450.004,32 KM, u RS-u 33.224.469,67 KM i u DB BiH 10.208.131,64 KM, odnosno, 58,2% od ukupno planiranog za izdvajanje je planirano u FBiH, 31,5% u RS i 9,7% u DB BiH. Preostalih 0,6% je planirano na nivou države BiH za izdvajanje za nevladin sektor. Dok je u RS planirano svega oko 0,5 miliona KM manje u odnosu na 2010. godinu (odnosno 1,3% od ukupnog planiranog za RS u 2012. godini), u FBiH je planirano 13.819.348,41 KM manje nego u 2010. godini (što je 22,5% od ukupnog planiranog za FBiH u 2012. godini). U DB BiH je planirano 6.966.231,64 KM više nego u 2010. godini (što predstavlja 68,2% od ukupnih izdvajanja za DB BiH u 2012. godinu), dok je u Vladi BiH manje za 1.244.000,00 KM (što je 184,3% od ukupno planiranih u Vladi BiH za 2012. godinu).

3 Vlada BiH, Ministarstvo finansija i trezora BiH, Zakon o budžetu institucija Bosne i Hercegovine i međunarodnim obavezama Bosne i Hercegovine za 2012. godinu, Tabela 1: Bilans prihoda po izvorima i namjenama, http://www.sllist.ba/glasnik/2012/broj42/Broj042.pdf

4 Vlada FBiH, Budžet Federacije BiH, Prijedlog budžeta Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine za 2012. godinu http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/bosanski/budzet/2012/zbirni-bos-srp.pdf

5 Vlada RS, Ministarstvo finansija RS, Budžet Republike Srpske za 2012. godinu, http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Aktivnosti/Documents/Budzet%202012.pdf

6 Vlada Brčko distrikta BiH, Važni akti, Budžet Brčko distrikta BiH za 2012. http://www.bdcentral.net/index.php/ba/vani-akti/budet-brko-distrikta-bih

Najveća planirana izdvajanja unutar jedne institucije po entitetima su bila 5.919.896,00 KM u FBiH, što je skoro polovina od najveće planirane vrijednosti u 2010. godini i 10% od ukupno planiranog unutar ovog entiteta, a 5.161.500,00 KM u RS-u, što je veće od najveće planirane vrijednosti u 2010. godini u RS-u i 16% od ukupno planiranog unutar ovog entiteta. U odnosu na 2010. godinu, najveća planirana vrijednost je u FBiH manja za 4 procentna poena, a u RS veća za 2 procentna poena. Ovaj put je najveće planirano izdvajanje u DB BiH 4.938.000,00 KM, što čini skoro 50% od ukupno planiranih sredstava u DB BiH.

Od ukupnog broja institucija u BiH, 66% su institucije FBiH koje izdvajaju ranije pomenutih 58,2% sredstava za FBiH, odnosno 27% su institucije RS-a koje izdvajaju ranije pomenutih 31,5% sredstava za RS. Ostalih 7% od ukupnog broja institucija u BiH su institucije sa državnog nivoa i DB BiH, koje izdvajaju preostalih 10,3% sredstava.

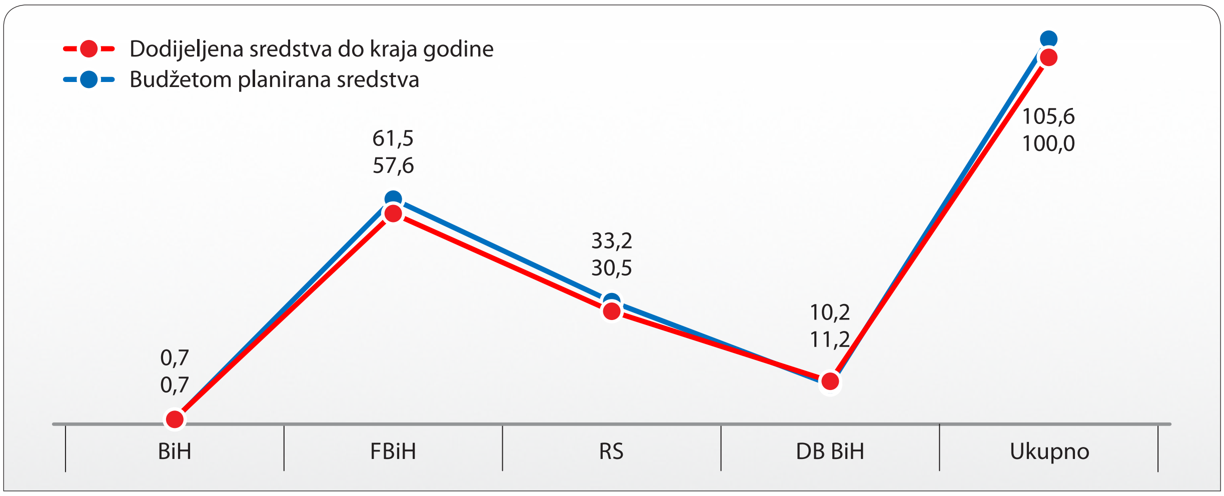
U momentu provođenja istraživanja već je bilo dodijeljeno 79.209.612,66 KM, što je 75% od ukupno planiranih sredstava, a do kraja godine je dodijeljeno **100.006.470,48 KM**, što predstavlja 94,7% od ukupno planiranih sredstava.

Ukupna dodijeljena sredstva institucija u 2012. godini u FBiH su iznosila **57.602.954,51 KM**, u RS-u **30.538.566,15 KM** i u DB BiH **11.189.949,15 KM**, odnosno, 57,6% od ukupno dodijeljenog je dodijeljeno u FBiH, 30,5% u RS-u i 11,2% u DB BiH. Preostalih 0,7% (**675.000,00 KM**) je za nevladin sektor dodijeljeno na nivou Vlade BiH.

Najveća dodijeljena sredstva unutar jedne institucije po entitetima su bila 5.919.896,00 KM u FBiH, što je 10% od ukupno dodijeljenog iznosa sredstava unutar FBiH, i 4.034.000,00 KM u RS-u, što je 13% od ukupno dodijeljenog iznosa sredstava unutar RS-a. Najveće izdvajanje u DB BiH je 4.938.000,00 KM, što čini 44% od ukupno dodijeljenih sredstava u DB BiH. Samo u RS-u najveći iznos dodijeljenih sredstava je za 3 procentna poena manji od najvećeg planiranog iznosa u tom entitetu.

Dakle, može se reći da su male razlike u planiranim i zaista dodijeljenim sredstvima u 2012. godini, kako ukupno, tako i na entitetskom i državnom nivou, pri čemu ministarstva BiH i institucije u DB BiH dodijele skoro cijeli iznos koji su i planirale budžetom.

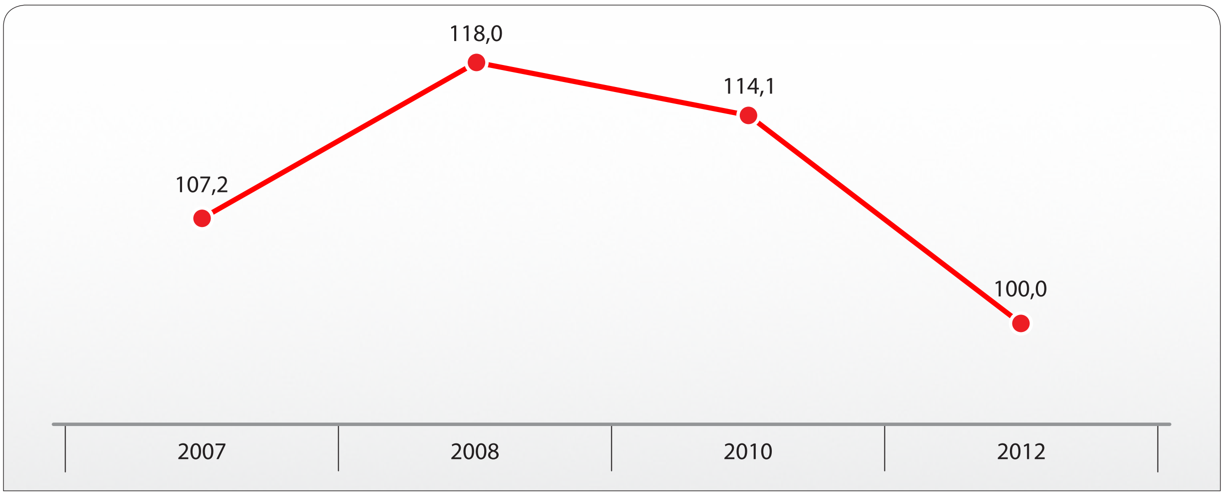
Grafikon 2
Ukupna izdvajanja vladinih institucija u 2012. godini (u mil KM)



Posmatrajući iznos dodijeljenih sredstava od 2007. do 2012. godine, vidi se blago povećanje u 2008. godini, nakon kojeg slijedi samo smanjenje dodijeljenih sredstava u 2010. i 2012. godini.

Grafikon 3

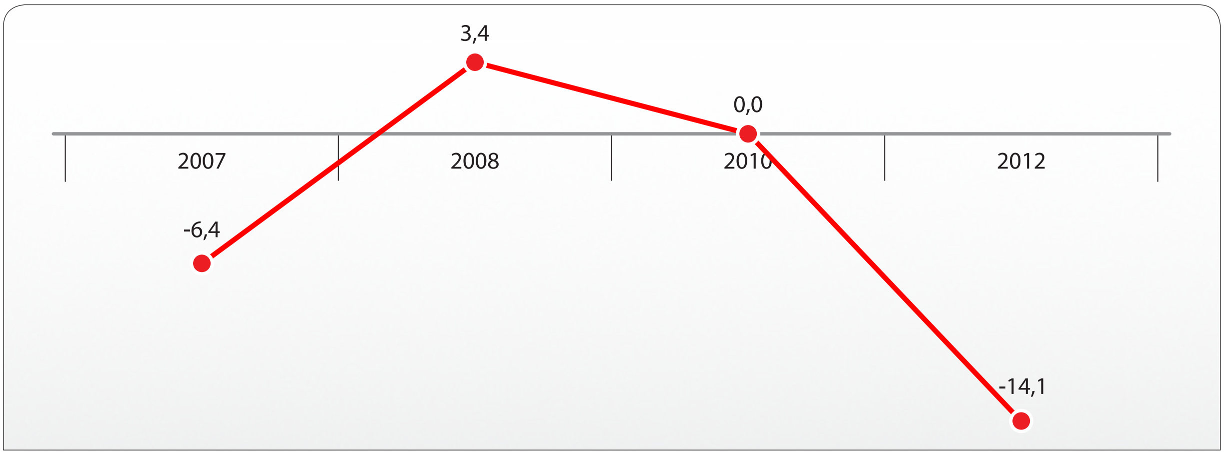
Ukupna sredstva izdvajanja vladinog sektora za nevladin sektor u periodu 2007-2012. godine (u mil KM)



Ako se uporede ukupno izdvojena sredstva u svakoj godini u periodu od 2007. do 2012. godine sa izdvajanjima u 2010. godini, onda se može vidjeti da su izdvajanja u 2012. godini smanjena za čak 14,1 procentni poen, dok su recimo izdvajanja u 2007. bila takođe manja, ali za 6,4 procentna poena, što je za 120% manje od promjene sa 2010. na 2012. godinu. Najveća izdvajanja zabilježena su u 2008. godini. Od 2008. godine izdvajanja vladinog sektora za nevladin sektor su opala za ukupno 17,5 procentnih poena, od čega u 2012. godini za 4,2 puta više nego u 2010. godini.

Grafikon 4

Razlike izdvajanja vladinog sektora za nevladin sektor u periodu 2007-2012. godine u odnosu na 2010. godinu (u procentnim poenima)



Neznatan broj institucija (5%) je do kraja godine dodijelio veća sredstva nego što je to bilo planirano koristeći se specifičnim i/ili internim procedurama odobravanja dodatnih sredstava izdvajanja, o kojima će nešto kasnije biti više riječi u dijelu o tenderskim procedurama. Najveći broj ovih institucija čine općine (73%), od čega su 59,4% općine iz RS, a najmanje kantonalna ministarstva (6,6%).[7]

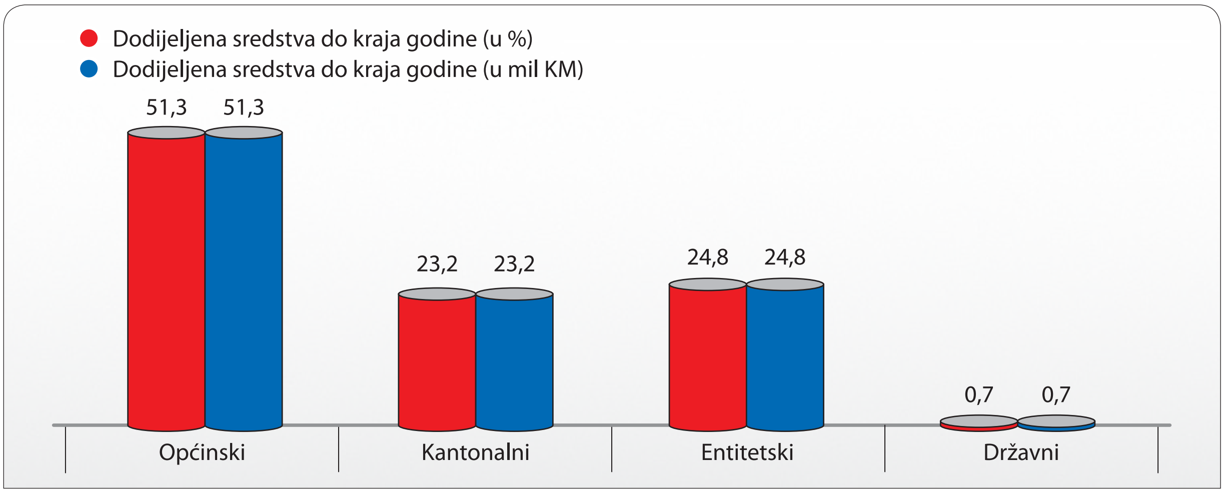
Posmatrano na administrativnim nivoima, najveća ukupna dodijeljena sredstva su bila na općinskim nivoima, iako su najveća pojedinačna izdvajanja imale institucije na kantonalnom nivou. Od svih institucija, 45,7% institucija općinskog nivoa izdvaja 51,3% od ukupno dodijeljenih sredstava, 32,2% institucija kantonalnog nivoa izdvaja 23,2% od ukupno dodijeljenih sredstava, 18,9% institucija

7 Veliki broj institucija kod kojih je postojao slučaj da je više sredstava dodijeljeno nego planirano su objasnile da sportske organizacije ne smatraju NVO-ima, te ih nisu planirali budžetom za nevladin sektor iako su im u toku godine dodjeljivali sredstva.

entitetskog nivoa izdvaja 24,8% od ukupno dodijeljenih sredstava, i 3,2% institucija državnog nivoa izdvaja 0,7% od ukupno dodijeljenih sredstava. Skoro isti omjer je bio u pogledu planiranih sredstava izdvajanja, s tim da je na entitetskom nivou više dodijeljeno nego planirano.

Grafikon 5

Ukupna dodijeljena sredstva vladinih institucija 2012. godine unutar administrativnih nivoa (u mil KM i u %)



Najveći dio dodijeljenih sredstava u FBiH izdvojile su institucije općinskog nivoa (45,3%), dok su na kantonalnom nivou dodijeljena malo manja sredstva (40,3%), a na entitetskom nivou 3 puta manja nego na općinskom nivou. U RS-u su čak 82,8% dodijeljenih sredstava dodijelile općine, a ostatak (17,2%) entitetska ministarstva.

Najveća izdvajanja među kantonima imaju Kanton Sarajevo sa 39,6% i Tuzlanski kanton sa 29,4% od ukupnih izdvajanja na kantonalnom nivou. Slijede ih Zeničko-dobojski i Unsko-sanski kanton sa 7,4% i 7,3% redom, od ukupnih izdvajanja na kantonalnom nivou, dok ostali kantoni imaju od 1,5% do 3,8% od ukupnih izdvajanja na kantonalnom nivou. Jedino u Tuzlanskom kantonu je došlo do povećanja i planiranih i dodijeljenih sredstava u odnosu na 2010. godinu, dok je u svim ostalim kantonima planirano i dodijeljeno manje nego 2010. godine. Najveća razlika u 2012. godini u ukupnom iznosu izdvajanja za nevladin sektor u odnosu na 2010. godinu je ponovo u Unsko-sanskom kantonu, ali u suprotnom smjeru u odnosu na promjenu sa 2008. na 2010. godinu. Sa 12,3 miliona KM izdvajanje Unsko-sanskog kantona je smanjeno na 1,7 miliona KM, što je za 7 puta manje nego 2010. godine. Izdvajanja Kantona 10 se nisu skoro nikako mijenjala u periodu od 2007. do 2012. godine.

Tabela 2

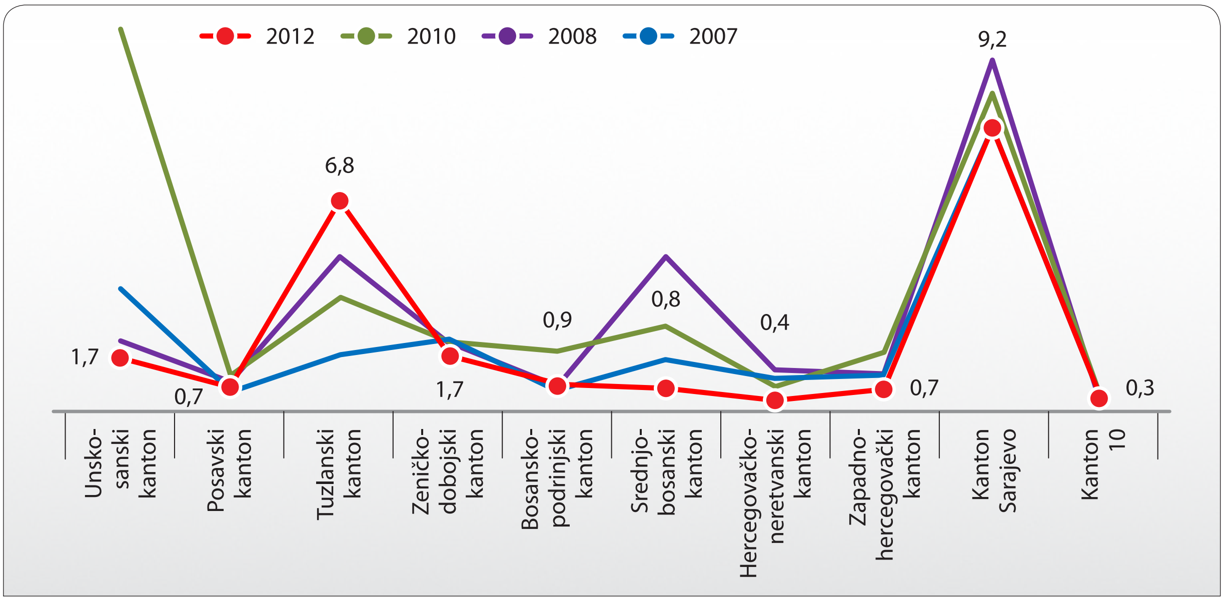
Ukupna izdvajanja na kantonalnom nivou uporedno 2007, 2008, 2010. i 2012. godine (u %)

Godina \ Kanton	K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8	K9	K10
2007.	17,3	2,7	8,0	10,2	3,1	7,1	4,4	4,9	40,7	1,8
2008.	7,2	3,0	16,4	7,2	2,6	16,4	4,3	3,9	37,5	1,3
2010.	33,0	2,9	9,9	5,9	5,1	7,2	2,1	5,1	27,6	1,1
2012.	7,3	3,1	29,4	7,4	3,8	3,3	1,6	3,1	39,6	1,5

K1	Unsko-sanski kanton	**K6**	Srednjobosanski kanton
K2	Posavski kanton	**K7**	Hercegovačko-neretvanski kanton
K3	Tuzlanski kanton	**K8**	Zapadnohercegovački kanton
K4	Zeničko-dobojski kanton	**K9**	Kanton Sarajevo
K5	Bosansko-podrinjski kanton	**K10**	Kanton 10

Grafikon 6

Ukupna izdvajanja na kantonalnom nivou uporedno 2007, 2008, 2010. i 2012. godine (u mil KM)



Maksimalna vrijednost koju izdvaja jedna od općina FBiH, odnosno općina RS, iznosi 5,5%, odnosno 14,3% od ukupnog iznosa sredstava koje izdvajaju općine FBiH, odnosno RS, redom. Dok je u FBiH ovaj udio umanjen za više od tri puta, u RS-u je samo blago smanjen u odnosu na 2010. godinu.

Ekonomski pokazatelji po kategorijama UG/NVO-a

Sredstva koja su planirana, odnosno dodijeljena, kategorizirali smo ponovo u iste skupine od interesa: sportska društva/organizacije, udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu, UG/NVO fokusirane na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu, i ostale tipove UG/NVO.

Ukupno 99,9% institucija imaju planiranu ukupnu raspodjelu sredstava po kategorijama u fazi samog planiranja ukupnog budžeta izdvajanja.

Od ukupno dodijeljenih sredstava nevladinom sektoru u 2012. godini, 38,9% je dodijeljeno sportskim organizacijama; 15,2% boračko-invalidskim udruženjima i srodnim organizacijama; 11,5% UG/NVO-ima koje se fokusiraju na pružanje socijalnih usluga/socijalne zaštite građana i 34,4% ostalim tipovima UG/NVO-a.

U odnosu na 2010. godinu udio za sportske organizacije je u 2012. godini blago porastao (za 4,6 procentnih poena), udio za boračko-invalidska udruženja je blago opao (za 0,8 procentnih poena), dok su se udio za UG/NVO-e koje se fokusiraju na pružanje socijalnih usluga/socijalne zaštite građana i udio za ostale tipove UG/NVO-a nešto značajnije promijenili. Tako, za ostale tipove UG/NVO-a se izdvaja 6,2 procentna poena više nego 2010. godine, dok za UG/NVO-e koji se fokusiraju na pružanje socijalnih usluga/socijalne zaštite se udio smanjio za 10,1 procentnih poena u odnosu na 2010. godinu.

Trend smanjenja udjela za sportske organizacije i ostale tipove UG/NVO-a iz prethodnih godina se promijenio u povećanje u 2012. godini, dok se trend povećanja udjela za boračko-invalidska udruženja i UG/NVO-e koji se fokusiraju na pružanje socijalnih usluga/socijalne zaštite iz prethodnih godina promijenio u smanjenje u 2012. godini.

Tabela 3
Ukupna izdvajanja sredstava po kategorijama uporedno 2007, 2008, 2010. i 2012. godine (u %)

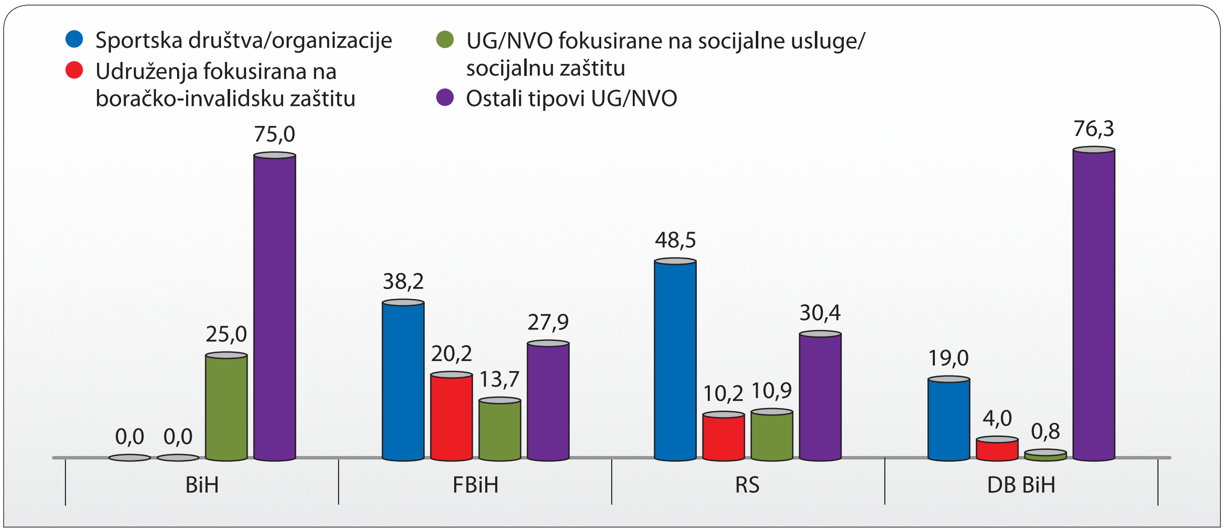
Kategorija UG/NVO \ Godina	2007.	2008.	2010.	2012.
Sportska društva/organizacije	44,1	37,1	34,3	38,9
Udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu	13,0	14,7	16,0	15,2
UG/NVO fokusirane na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu	-	13,6	21,6	11,5
Ostali tipovi UG/NVO	-	34,6	28,2	34,4

Ministarstva BiH ponovo izdvajaju sredstva samo za sportske organizacije (25%) i druge tipove UG/NVO koji ne uključuju udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu, kao i ona fokusirana na socijalne usluge/zaštitu (75%). Vlada DB BiH izdvaja svega 0,8% sredstava za UG/NVO fokusirane na socijalne usluge/zaštitu, dok 76,3% izdvaja za ostale tipove UG/NVO, koji ne uključuju udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu, kao i ona fokusirana na socijalne usluge/zaštitu. Institucije FBiH i RS izdvajaju sredstva za sve pomenute kategorije UG/NVO-a u određenim omjerima.

Unutar institucija FBiH i unutar institucija RS-a od ukupnih izdvojenih sredstava se najviše sredstava izdvaja za sportske organizacije, a najmanje za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu u RS-u, odnosno za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na socijalne usluge/zaštitu u FBiH. Na ostale tipove UG/NVO-a se odvaja oko 30% od dodijeljenih sredstava i od institucija FBiH i od institucija RS, a u DB BiH se na ostale tipove izdvaja 76,3% od ukupnih izdvajanja u DB BiH.

Najmanji udio u ukupnom broju posmatranih institucija čine institucije na državnom nivou kao i institucije u DB BiH, ali su njihova izdvajanja za sportske organizacije znatno veća nego izdvajanja institucija na entitetskom nivou. Međutim, njihova izdvajanja (samo institucija u DB BiH) za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu i socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu su znatno manja nego izdvajanja institucija na entitetskom nivou (dok izdvajanja za ove kategorije uopće nema u institucijama na državnom nivou).

Grafikon 7
Dodijeljena sredstva unutar entitetskog i državnog nivoa i po kategorijama (u %)



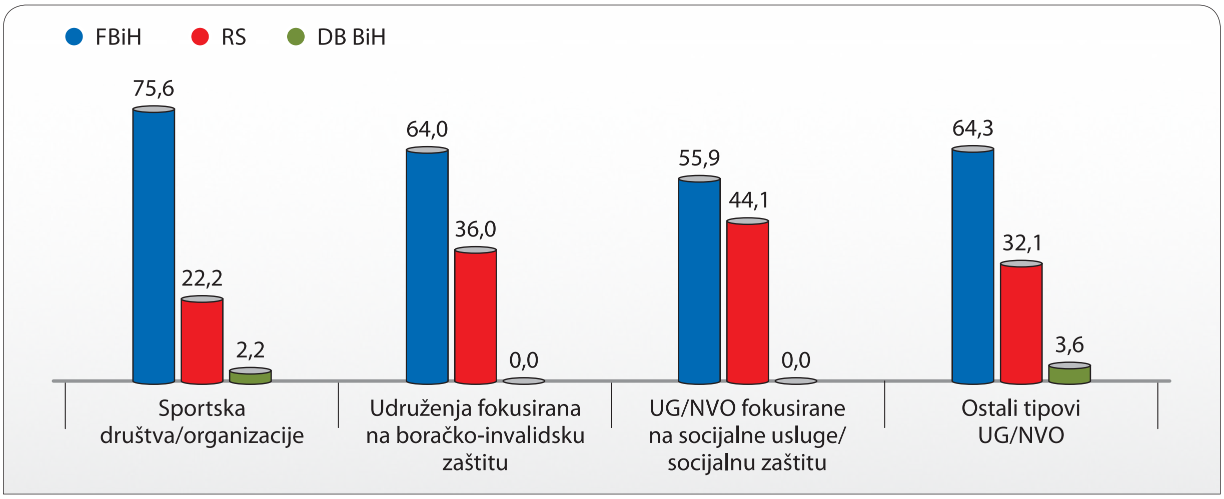
Za analizu je važno pokazati kako su pomenutih 38,9% od ukupnih sredstava dodijeljenih sportskim organizacijama, te 15,2% boračko-invalidskim udruženjima i srodnim organizacijama, 11,5% UG/NVO-ima koji se fokusiraju na pružanje socijalnih usluga/socijalne zaštite građana i 34,4% ostalim tipovima UG/NVO-a, dodijeljena unutar različitih posmatranih administrativnih nivoa.

Dakle, za 38,9% od ukupnih sredstava dodijeljenih sportskim organizacijama, 75,6% dodjeljuju institucije FBiH, 22,2% institucije RS i 2,2% institucije DB BiH. Analogno, za 15,2% od ukupnih sredstava dodijeljenih boračko-invalidskim udruženjima i srodnim organizacijama, 64% dodjeljuju institucije FBiH a 36% institucije RS-a, kao što za 11,5% od ukupnih sredstava dodijeljenih UG/NVO-ima koji se fokusiraju na pružanje socijalnih usluga/socijalne zaštite građana 55,9% dodjeljuju institucije FBiH i 44,1% institucije RS-a. Za 34,4% od ukupnih sredstava dodijeljenih ostalim tipovima UG/NVO-a 64,3% dodjeljuju institucije FBiH, 32,1% institucije RS-a i 3,6% institucije DB BiH.

Vidi se da su najveća izdvajanja za svaku od konkretno navedenih kategorija UG/NVO-a unutar institucija FBiH (između 55,9% za UG/NVO fokusirane na socijalne usluge/zaštitu i 75,6% za sportske organizacije), a najmanja unutar institucija DB BiH (između 0% za UG/NVO fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu i UG/NVO fokusirane na socijalne usluge/zaštitu i 3,6% za ostale tipove UG/NVO-a), dok su za sve kategorije izdvajanja u RS-u između 22,2% (za sportske organizacije) i 44,1% (za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na socijalne usluge/zaštitu).

Grafikon 8

Dodijeljena sredstva unutar kategorija po entitetskom nivou (u %)

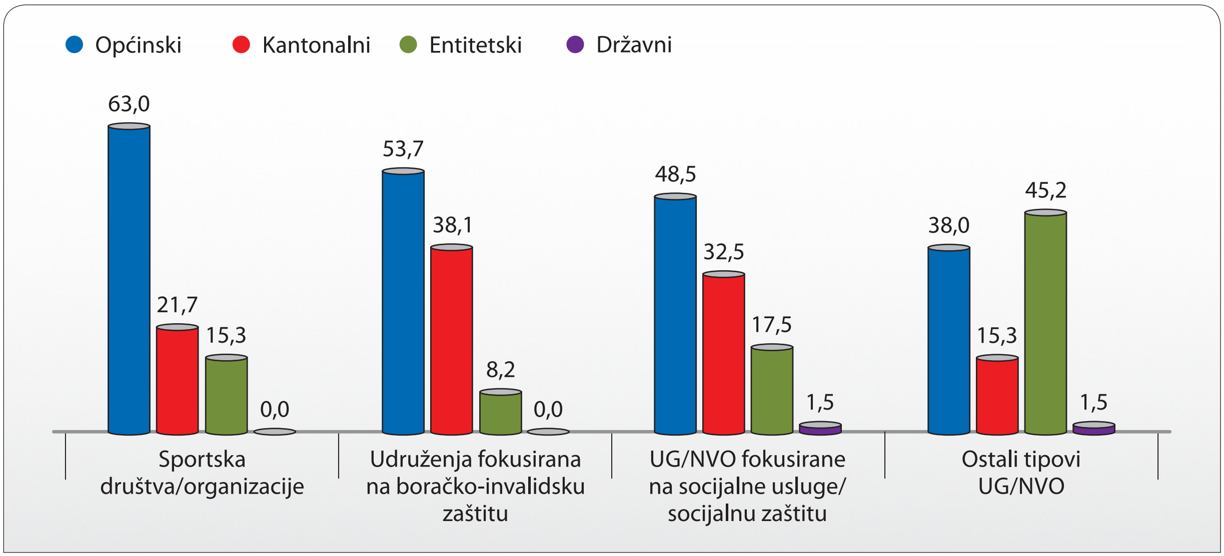


Za sve kategorije, osim za kategoriju ostalih tipova UG/NVO-a koje ne uključuju sportske organizacije, udruženja fokusirana na socijalne usluge i zaštitu i UG/NVO-e fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu, najveća izdvajanja sredstava su na općinskom nivou. Slijedi kantonalni nivo, a zatim entitetski i na kraju državni nivo. Kod ostalih tipova UG/NVO-a koja ne uključuju sportske organizacije, udruženja fokusirana na socijalne usluge i zaštitu i UG/NVO-e fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu, najveća izdvajanja su na entitetskom nivou, a zatim slijede na općinskom, pa kantonalnom i najmanje na državnom nivou.

Odnosno, od ranije pomenutih 38,9% od ukupnih sredstava dodijeljenih sportskim organizacijama, 63% dodjeljuju općine, 21,7% kantonalne institucije i 15,3% entitetske institucije, kao što od 15,2% od ukupnih sredstava dodijeljenih boračko-invalidskim udruženjima i srodnim organizacijama, 53,7% dodjeljuju općine, 38,1% kantonalne institucije i 8,2% entitetske institucije. Analogno, 11,5% od ukupnih sredstava dodijeljenih UG/NVO-ima koji se fokusiraju na pružanje socijalnih usluga/socijalne zaštite građana, 48,5% dodjeljuju općine, 32,5% kantonalne institucije, 17,5% entitetske institucije i 1,5% državne institucije, odnosno 34,4% od ukupnih sredstava dodijeljenih ostalim tipovima UG/NVO-a, 38% dodjeljuju općine, 15,3% kantonalne institucije, 45,2% entitetske institucije i 1,5% državne institucije.

Grafikon 9

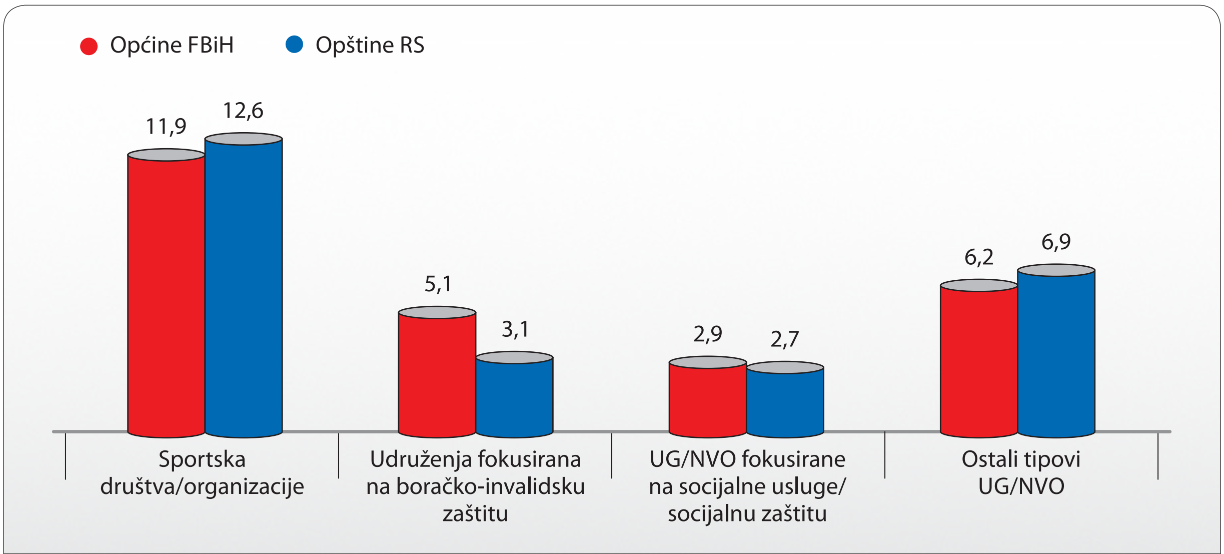
Učešća administrativnih nivoa po kategorijama UG/NVO-a (u %)



Omjer izdvajanja na općinskom nivou po kategorijama UG/NVO-a je sličan u FBiH i RS-u. Razlika je nešto veća u izdvajanjima za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu. Naime, općine FBiH izdvajaju 2 procentna poena više sredstava na pomenute UG/NVO-e nego općine RS-a. Za sportske organizacije i ostale tipove koji ne uključuju sportske organizacije, udruženja fokusirana na socijalne usluge i zaštitu i UG/NVO-e fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu, općine RS-a izdvajaju više sredstava nego općine FBiH, ali inače za UG/NVO-e koji su fokusirani na socijalne usluge i zaštitu i za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu, općine FBiH izdvajaju više sredstava od općina RS-a, iako u skoro istom omjeru. U odnosu na 2010. godinu, općine i FBiH i RS-a su za sve kategorije znatno smanjile izdvojena sredstva (za 13 do 35 procentnih poena). U odnosu na ukupni iznos izdvojen za sportske organizacije 11,9% sredstava je izdvojeno u općinama FBiH i 12,6% sredstava u općinama RS-a; za boračko-invalidske i srodne organizacije izdvojeno je 5,1% sredstava u općinama FBiH i 3,1% sredstava u općinama RS-a; za UG/NVO koje se fokusiraju na pružanje socijalnih usluga/socijalnu zaštitu građana izdvojeno je 2,9%, odnosno 2,7% sredstava u općinama FBiH, odnosno, općinama RS-a; i za ostale tipove UG/NVO-a izdvojeno je 6,2%, odnosno 6,9% sredstava u općinama FBiH, odnosno, općinama RS-a.

Grafikon 10

Izdvajanja sredstava po kategorijama UG/NVO-a i općinskom nivou (u %)



Od ukupnih izdvajanja za sportske organizacije na kantonalnom nivou najviše sredstava izdvajaju Kanton Sarajevo sa 51,4%, a zatim Tuzlanski kanton sa 20,3%. Izdvajanja ostalih kantona su pojedinačno ispod 10%. Najmanja izdvajanja za sportske organizacije ima Hercegovačko-neretvanski kanton sa 0,5% od ukupnih izdvajanja za sportske organizacije na kantonalnom nivou, dok Srednjobosanski i Kanton 10 nemaju izdvajanja za ove organizacije.

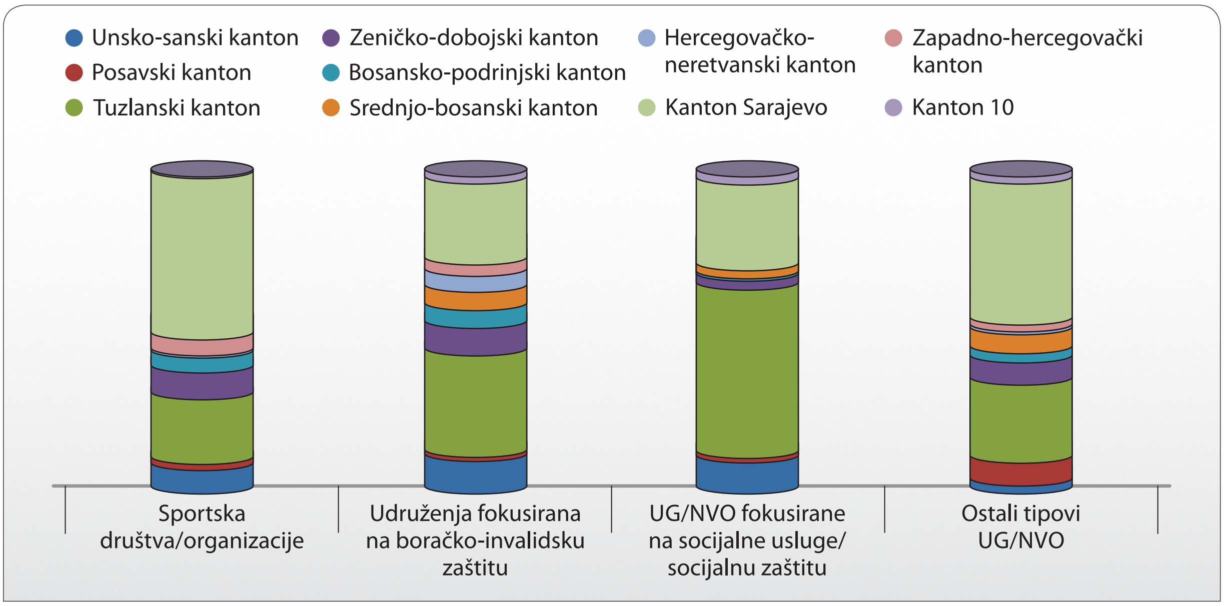
Od ukupnih izdvajanja za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu na kantonalnom nivou, za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu najviše izdvajanja imaju Tuzlanski kanton sa 31,6% i Kanton Sarajevo sa 25,6% od ukupnih izdvajanja za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu na kantonalnom nivou. Ostali kantoni izdvajaju pojedinačno manje od 10% od ukupnih izdvajanja za pomenuti tip UG/NVO-a na kantonalnom nivou, a najmanja izdvajanja imaju ponovo Posavski kanton i Kanton 10 sa po 1,6% i 2,2% redom, od ukupnih izdvajanja za pomenuti tip UG/NVO-a.

Za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu najviše sredstava izdvajaju Tuzlanski kanton sa 53,4%, a zatim Kanton Sarajevo sa 27,1%. Izdvajanja ostalih kantona su ponovo i za ovaj tip UG/NVO-a pojedinačno ispod 10%. Najmanja izdvajanja za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu ima Bosanskopodrinjski kanton sa 0,5% od ukupnih izdvajanja za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu na kantonalnom nivou, dok Hercegovačko-neretvanski i Zapadnohercegovački kanton nemaju izdvajanja za ove organizacije.

Na ostale tipove UG/NVO-a najviše izdvajaju Kanton Sarajevo sa 44,8% i Tuzlanski kanton sa 24,5% od ukupnih izdvajanja za UG/NVO-e ovog tipa. Ostali kantoni izdvajaju pojedinačno znatno manje od 10% od ukupnih izdvajanja za UG/NVO-e ovog tipa, pri čemu Hercegovačko-neretvanski izdvaja najmanje sredstava (0,5%) od ukupnih sredstava koji su izdvojeni za ostale tipove UG/NVO-a.

Grafikon 11

Izdvajanja kantona po kategorijama UG/NVO-a (u %)

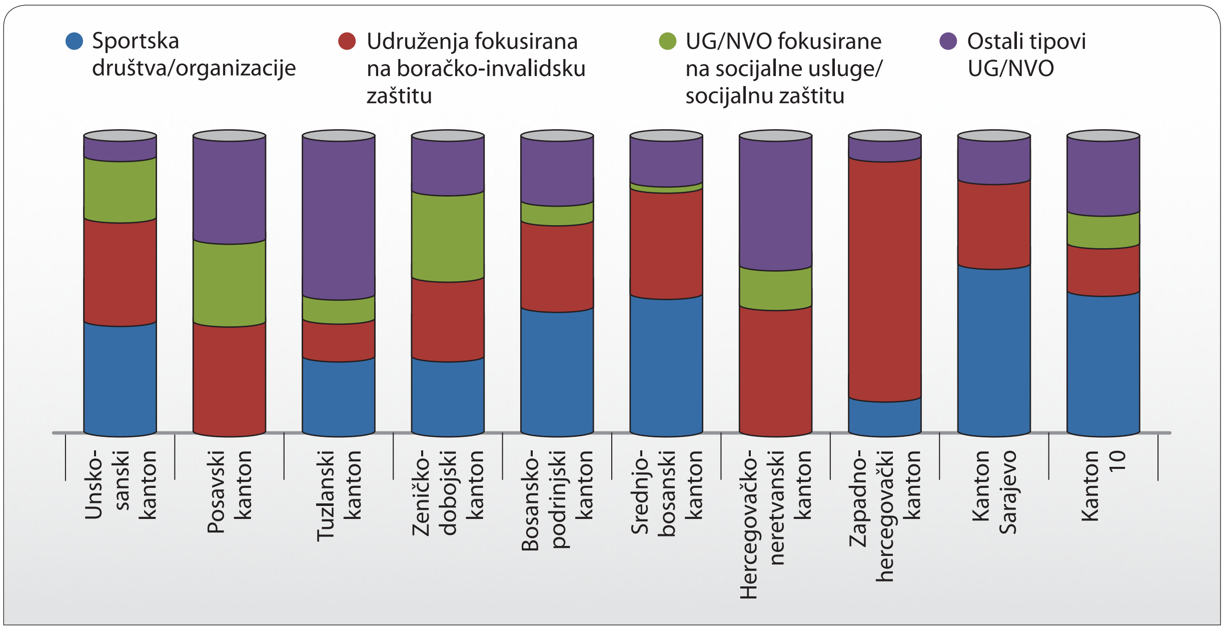


Posavski kanton i Hercegovačko-neretvanski kanton nemaju izdvajanja za sportske organizacije, dok Zapadnohercegovački kanton i Kanton Sarajevo nemaju izdvajanja za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na socijalne usluge/zaštitu. Zeničko-dobojski kanton i Posavski kanton imaju najviše izdvajanja za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na socijalne usluge/zaštitu, i to 29,2% i 28,1% redom od ukupnih izdvajanja tih kantona; Zapadnohercegovački kanton ima najviše izdvajanja za udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu, i to 81,4% od ukupnih izdvajanja ovog kantona; Kanton Sarajevo, Kanton 10 i Srednjobosanski kanton najviše izdvajanja imaju na sportske organizacije, i to 56,1%, 47,2% i 46% redom od ukupnih njihovih izdvajanja; Tuzlanski kanton i Hercegovačko-neretvanski kanton od ukupnih svojih izdvajanja najviše izdvajanja imaju na ostalim tipovima UG/NVO-a, i to 54,2% i 44,2% redom.

S druge strane, od ukupnih izdvajanja pojedinačno po kantonima, Srednjobosanski kanton, Bosanskopodrinjski kanton i Tuzlanski kanton imaju najmanja izdvajanja za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na socijalne usluge/zaštitu sa 1,9%, 6,6% i 7,8% redom; Tuzlanski kanton i Kanton 10 za udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu sa 13% i 16,1% redom; Hercegovačko-neretvanski kanton za sportske organizacije sa 0,4%; a Zapadnohercegovački i Unsko-sanski kanton najmanje za ostale tipove UG/NVO-a sa 7,1% u oba kantona.

Grafikon 12

Izdvajanja po kategorijama UG/NVO-a unutar kantona (u %)



U odnosu na 2010. godinu svi kantoni su imali značajne promjene u procentualnim izdvajanjima po svim različitim kategorijama UG/NVO-a.

Tenderske procedure

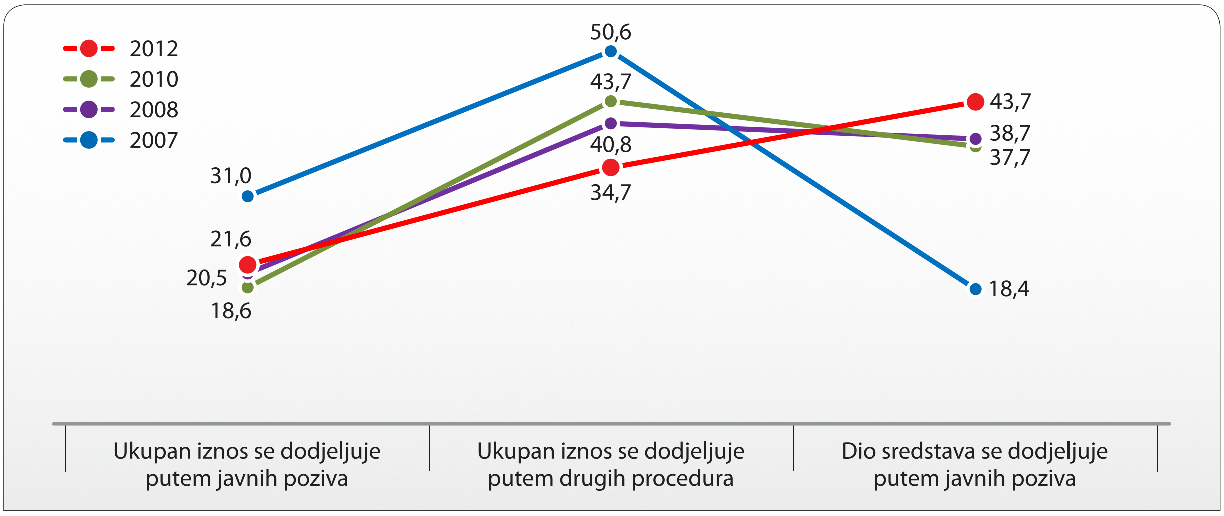
Ukupno 21,6% institucija dodjeljuju sredstva nevladinom sektoru isključivo putem javnih poziva, što je za nepuna 2 procentna poena više od broja institucija u 2010. godini; 34,7% ne upražnjava proceduru objavljivanja javnih poziva za dodjelu sredstava, što je za 9 procentnih poena manje institucija nego u 2010. godini; 43,7% institucija dodjeljuje samo dio sredstava namijenjenih nevladinom sektoru putem javnih poziva, što je za 6 procentnih poena više nego u 2010. godini.

Dakle, vidimo porast korištenja javnih poziva za dodjelu sredstava i da se najveća promjena desila u smanjenju korištenja drugih procedura u dodjeli sredstava. Ako se ukupna sredstva ili dio sredstava ne dodjeljuju putem javnih poziva, onda 47,7% institucija raspoređuje sredstva putem pripreme godišnjih programa, odnosno, u redovnom budžetskom proračunu.

U odnosu na cijeli period posmatranja vidljive su promjene trenda iz godine u godinu. Promjene u odnosima načina dodjele sredstava iz 2008. u 2010. godinu su neznatne i najveće na potpunom dodjeljivanju sredstava putem procedura koje se razlikuju od objavljivanja javnih poziva, dok su promjene iz 2010. u 2012. godinu značajnije i, ponovo, najveće na potpunom dodjeljivanju sredstava putem procedura koje se razlikuju od objavljivanja javnih poziva, kao što je već ranije pomenuto.

Grafikon 13

Procedure načina dodjeljivanja sredstava u periodu 2007-2012. godine (u %)

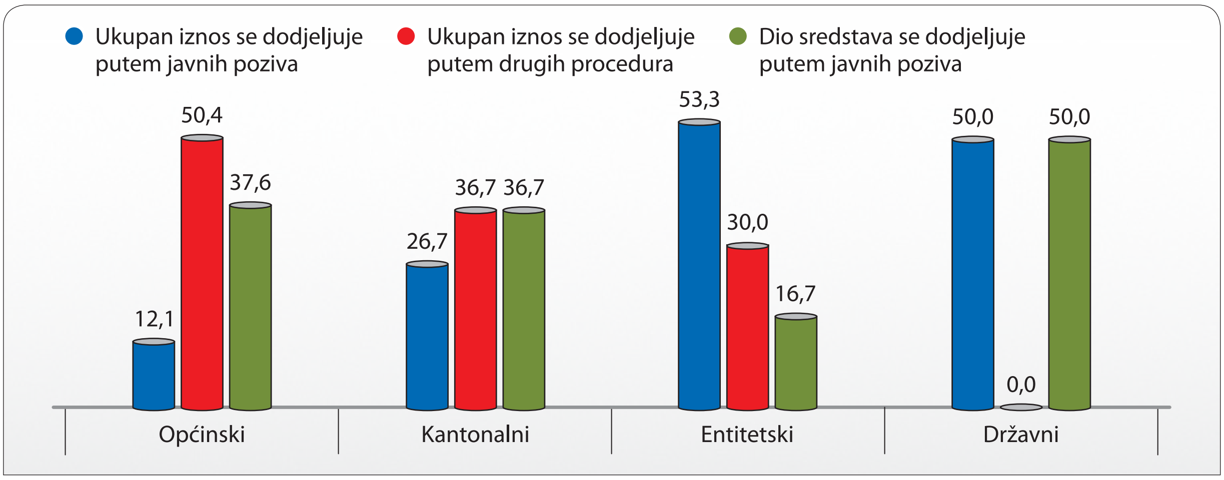


Ukupno 64.775.430,73 KM je dodijeljeno bez tenderskih procedura (npr. putem planiranih programa rada), što je procentualno 64,8% od iznosa ukupno dodijeljenih sredstava u 2012. godini, a to je dvostruko više nego u 2010. godini. S druge strane, 35.231.039,74 KM od ukupno izdvojenih sredstava je dodijeljeno tenderskim procedurama, što je dvostruko smanjenje u odnosu na 2010. godinu. Dakle, omjeri sredstava dodijeljenih putem tenderskih procedura i sredstava dodijeljenih bez tenderskih procedura su se zamijenili uz male promjene u samom iznosu (bez tenderskih procedura je dodijeljeno 36 miliona KM u 2010. godini, odnosno 65 miliona KM u 2012. godini, a tenderskim procedurama je dodijeljeno 78 miliona KM u 2010. godini, odnosno 35 miliona KM u 2012. godini).

Dok se na državnom nivou, kao i 2010. godine, tačno pola iznosa dodjeljuje putem javnog poziva, a druga polovina putem javnih i drugih procedura, na svim ostalim administrativnim nivoima su zastupljena sva tri vida dodjeljivanja sredstava, ali na svakom nivou je drugi način najzastupljeniji, kao što je slučaj bio i 2010. godine. Tako je na entitetskom nivou najzastupljeniji način dodjele sredstava (sa 53,3%) da se ukupan iznos dodijeli putem javnih poziva; na općinskom nivou, s druge strane, je najčešći slučaj (sa 50,4%) da se ukupan iznos dodjeljuje putem drugih procedura; na kantonalnom nivou se u procentualno jednakom omjeru (sa 36,7%) ukupan iznos dodjeljuje korištenjem drugih procedura mimo javnog poziva ili djelimično putem javnog poziva.

Grafikon 14

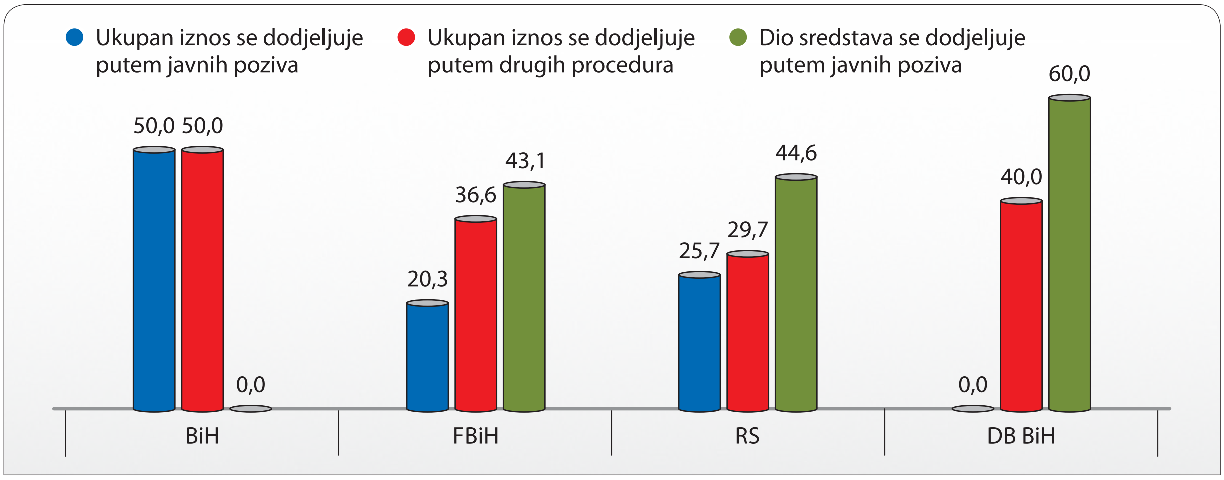
Načini raspodjele sredstava po administrativnim nivoima (u %)



Na entitetskom nivou se najviše sredstava dodjeljuje djelimično putem javnih poziva a djelimično putem drugih procedura, zatim nešto manje putem procedura osim javnog poziva i najmanje samo putem javnih poziva. Dok se u DB BiH sredstva ne dodjeljuju putem samo javnih poziva, a kako je već rečeno u ministarstvima BiH ili samo putem javnih poziva ili samo putem drugih procedura, institucije FBiH i RS najviše dodjeljuju sredstva djelimično putem javnog poziva a djelimično drugim procedurama (43,1% i 44,6% redom), dok najmanje samo putem javnih poziva (20,3% u FBiH, 25,7% u RS-u). U FBiH za 7 procentnih poena institucija više nego u RS-u sredstva dodjeljuju samo putem drugih procedura.

Grafikon 15

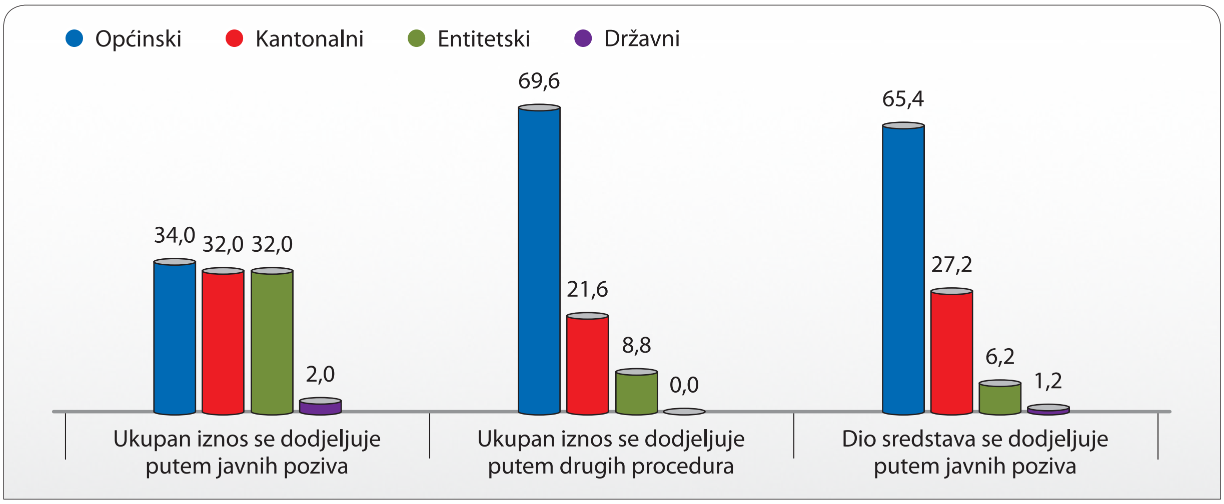
Načini raspodjele sredstava na entitetskom i državnom nivou (u %)



Od ukupnih sredstava koja se dodjeljuju putem javnih poziva, najmanji dio se dodijeli na državnom nivou (2%), dok se skoro podjednako dodjeljuje na ostalim nivoima (32%-34%). Kod isključivo drugih načina dodjeljivanja sredstava i dodjeljivanja djelimično putem javnih poziva, djelimično putem drugih procedura, od ukupnih sredstava najveći dio se dodijeli na općinskom nivou (69,6% i 65,4% redom), a najmanji na državnom nivou (0% i 1,2% redom), dok se preostalih 30% na kantonalnom, odnosno 33% na entitetskom nivou, dodijele isključivo putem drugih načina dodjeljivanja sredstava i dodjeljivanjem djelimično putem javnih poziva, djelimično putem drugih procedura, redom.

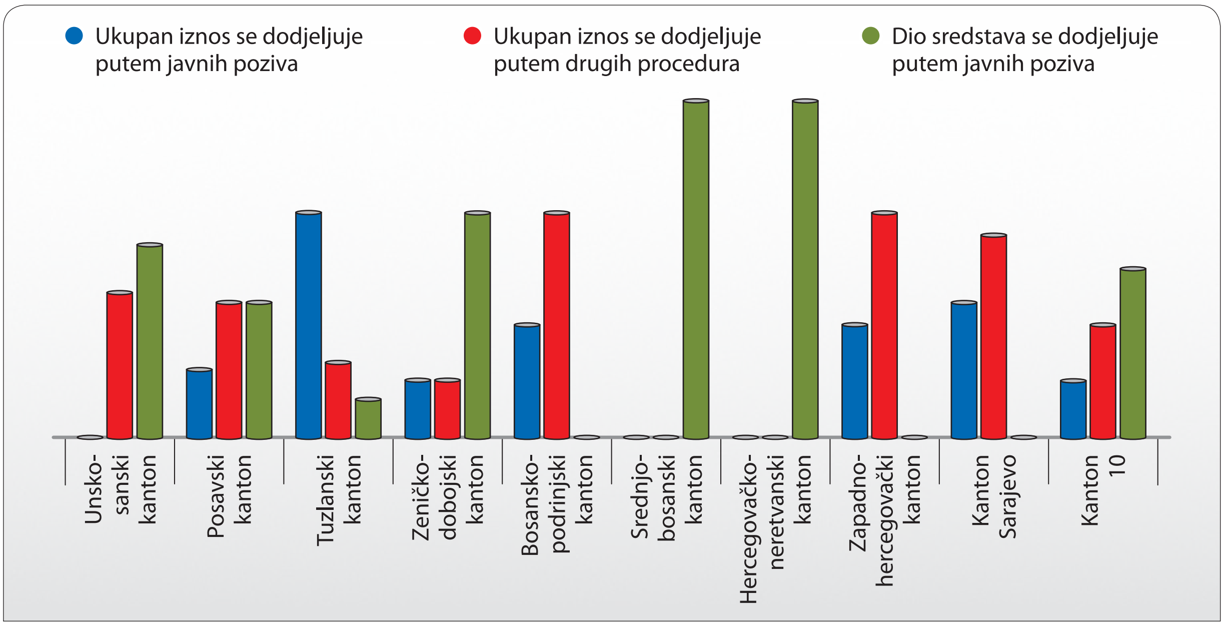
Grafikon 16

Učešće administrativnih nivoa po pojedinačnim načinima raspodjele sredstava (u %)



Na kantonalnom nivou, za razliku od 2010. godine kada su se sredstva najčešće dodjeljivala bez procedura javnog poziva, u 2012. se najčešće ukupna sredstva dodjeljuju djelimično putem javnih poziva. Ipak u nekoliko kantona to nije slučaj. Tako se u Bosansko-podrinjskom, Zapadnohercegovačkom, Kantonu Sarajevo i Unsko-sanskom kantonu sredstva najviše dodjeljuju putem procedura koje isključuju javne pozive, a samo u Tuzlanskom kantonu se sredstva najviše dodjeljuju isključivo putem javnih poziva.

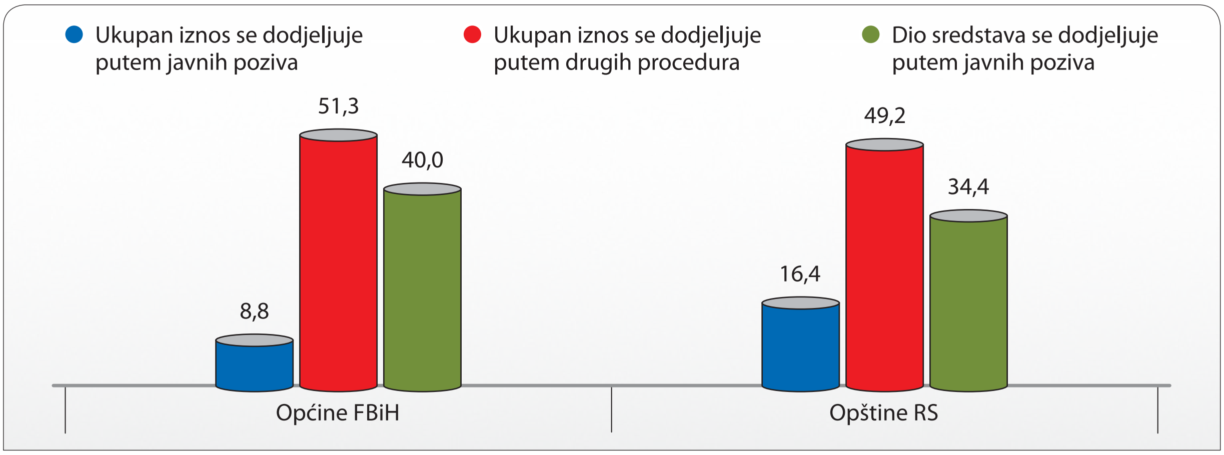
Grafikon 17
Učešće različitih načina raspodjele sredstava po kantonima (u %)



Od ukupno dodijeljenih sredstava putem javnog poziva, najviše se dodijelilo u Tuzlanskom kantonu (37,5%) i Kantonu Sarajevo (25%); od ukupno dodijeljenih sredstava putem drugih procedura najviše se dodijelilo u Srednjobosanskom kantonu (22,7%), te Zeničko-dobojskom i Unsko-sanskom kantonu (po 18,2%); a djelimično javnim pozivom djelimično drugim procedurama se najviše dodjeljivalo u Kantonu Sarajevo (27,3%) i Bosansko-podrinjskom kantonu (18,2%).

Unutar općina FBiH i RS-a sredstva se najmanje dodjeljuju samo putem javnih poziva, s tim da se u općinama RS-a skoro 2 puta više dodjeljuju na ovaj način nego u općinama FBiH, a najviše sredstava u općinama se dodjeljuje djelimično putem javnih poziva a djelimično putem drugih procedura, pri čemu u općinama FBiH samo oko 2 procentna poena više nego u općinama RS. Oko 50% sredstava se dodjeljuje samo putem drugih procedura ili samo putem javnih poziva u općinama oba entiteta.

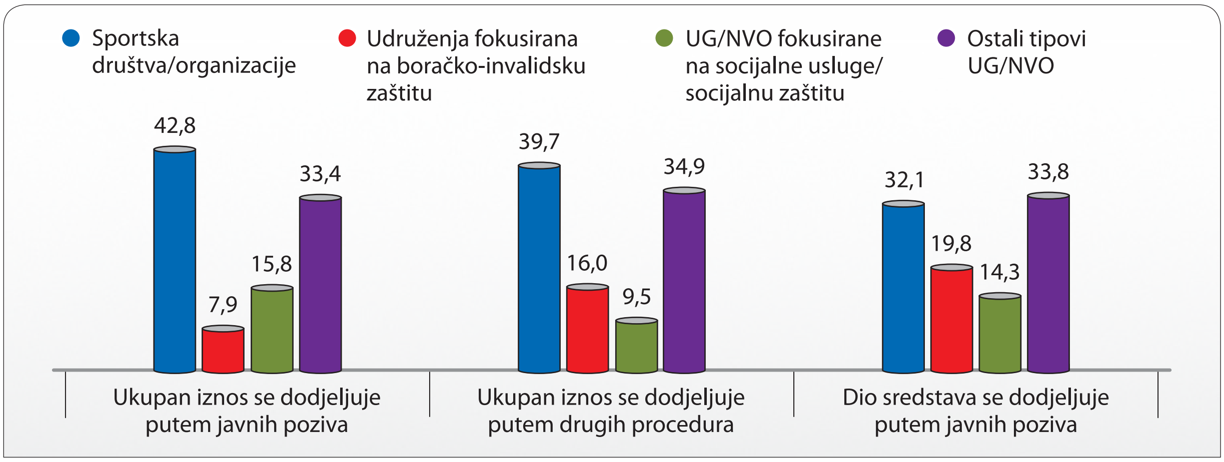
Grafikon 18
Zastupljenost korištenja procedura za dodjelu sredstava na općinskom nivou (u %)



U slučajevima kada se dio sredstava dodjeljuje putem javnih poziva, sredstva se najčešće (39,7%) dodjeljuju putem javnih poziva za sportske organizacije, što je sasvim suprotno situaciji u 2010. godini, potom za ostale tipove UG/NVO-e koje nisu sportske organizacije, nisu fokusirane na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu niti na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu (34,9%), pa za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu (16%) i najrjeđe za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu (9,5%). Bez obzira da li se cjelokupni iznos dodjeljuje putem javnih poziva ili putem drugih procedura bez javnih poziva, najviše se dodjeljuje ovim načinima takođe za sportske organizacije i ostale tipove UG/NVO-a. Dok se putem javnih poziva najmanje dodjeljuju sredstva za udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu, a skoro dvostruko više za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na socijalne usluge/zaštitu, putem drugih procedura se najmanje dodjeljuju sredstva za UG/NVO-e fokusirane na socijalne usluge/zaštitu, a nešto više za udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu, baš kao što je to slučaj i pri dodjeli djelimično putem javnog poziva.

Grafikon 19

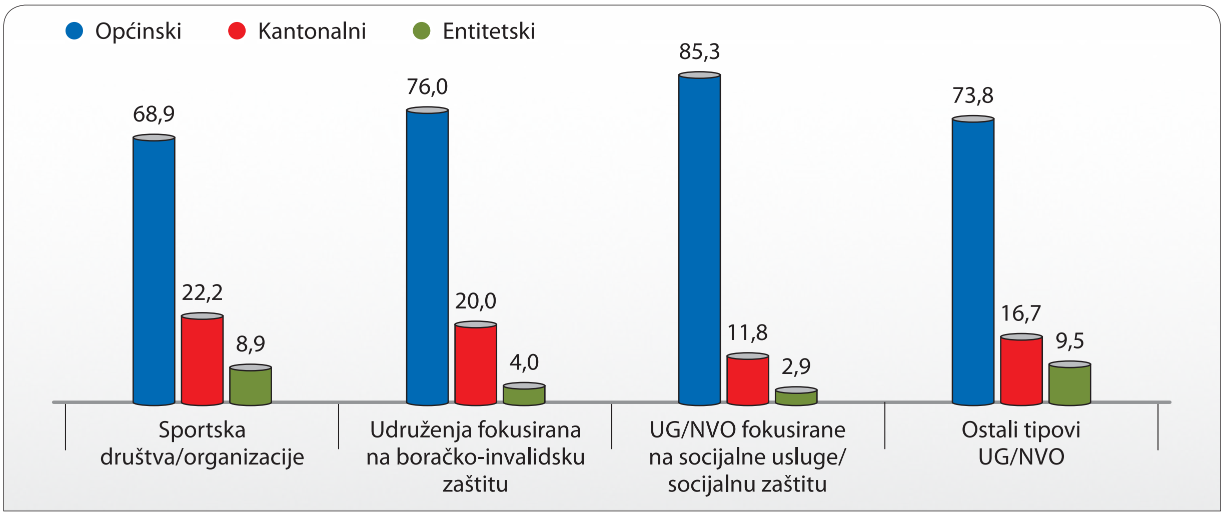
Učešće različitih kategorija UG/NVO-a unutar različitih načina raspodjele sredstava (u %)



Kao i u 2010. godini, u slučajevima bilo kojeg tipa UG/NVO-a, sredstva se najviše dodjeljuju djelimično javnim pozivima a djelimično drugim procedurama na općinskom nivou. Ponovo i u 2012. godini, kao i u 2010. godini, najviše je to slučaj kod UG/NVO-a koje se fokusiraju na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu (85,3%), iako sa neznatnim smanjenjem od 5 procentnih poena. Za razliku od 2010. godine, u 2012. godini i u slučaju UG/NVO-a koji se fokusiraju na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu, kao i u ostalim kategorijama, sredstva se najmanje dodjeljuju djelimično javnim pozivima a djelimično drugim procedurama na entitetskom nivou. Za svaki tip UG/NVO-a na kantonalnom nivou se dodjeljuje svega 7 do 15 procentualnih poena više nego na entitetskom nivou, što opet predstavlja znatno manje dodijeljenih sredstava ovim putem na općinskom nivou.

Grafikon 20

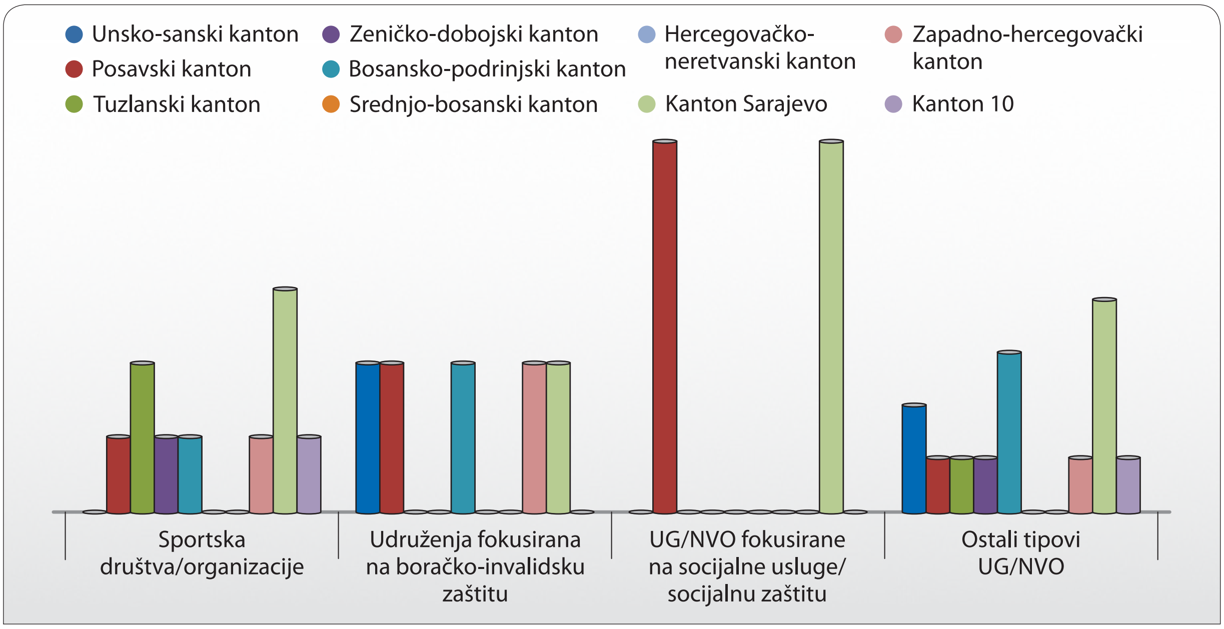
Zastupljenost korištenja procedure za dodjelu sredstava djelimično putem javnih poziva po administrativnim nivoima unutar kategorija UG/NVO-a (u %)



Za sve tipove UG/NVO-a, sredstva se najviše dodjeljuju djelimično javnim pozivima a djelimično drugim procedurama u Kantonu Sarajevo. Opet je to najčešći slučaj kod UG/NVO-a koje se fokusiraju na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu (50%), iako je u 2012. godini ova vrijednost prepolovljena u odnosu na 2010. godinu.

Grafikon 21

Zastupljenost korištenja procedure za dodjelu sredstava djelimično putem javnih poziva po kantonima unutar kategorija UG/NVO-a (u %)

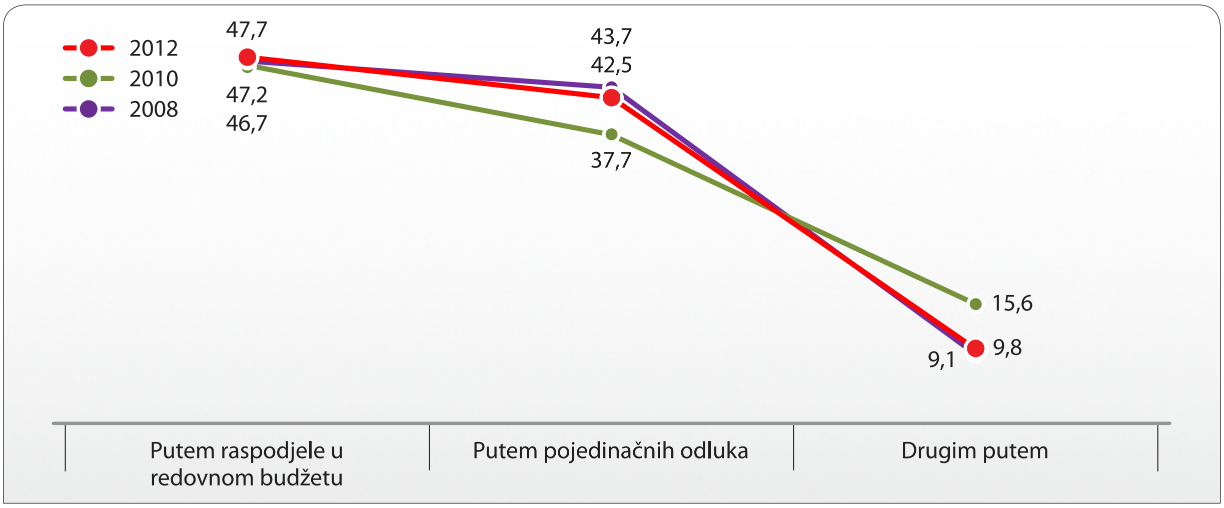


Ako se dio sredstava ili ukupna sredstva ne dodjeljuju putem javnih poziva, onda se u 47,7% slučajeva dodjeljuju putem raspodjele u redovnom budžetskom proračunu, u 42,5% slučajeva putem pojedinačnih odluka, a u 9,1% slučajeva drugim putevima. Najčešći drugi putevi su na osnovu naknadnih zahtijeva UG/NVO-a, koji se odobravaju raznim odlukama (načelnika, vijeća, odbora).

U 2012. godini je došlo do promjene trenda u slučaju kada se sredstva ne dodjeljuju u potpunosti ili djelimično putem javnih poziva. Dok se procenat raspodjele putem redovnog budžetskog proračuna neznatno povećao za 0,5 procentnih poena, procenat raspodjele putem pojedinačnih odluka se povećao za 4,8 procentnih poena, a drugim putem se smanjio za 5,5 procentnih poena.

Grafikon 22

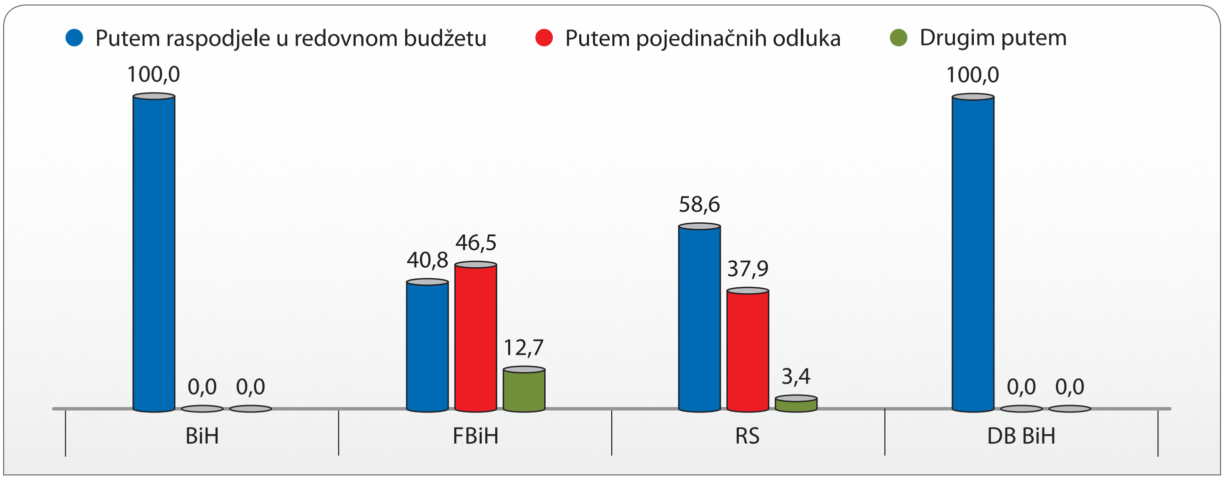
Dodjela sredstava ako se ne dodjeljuju djelimično ili u potpunosti javnim pozivima (u %)



Ako se dio sredstava ili ukupna sredstva ne dodjeljuju putem javnih poziva, na državnom nivou i u DB BiH se u potpunosti dodjeljuju putem raspodjele u redovnom budžetu. U FBiH i RS-u se najmanje dodjeljuje načinima koji nisu putem raspodjele u redovnom budžetu ili putem pojedinačnih odluka, dok u FBiH najviše putem pojedinačnih odluka (46,5%), a u RS-u najviše putem raspodjele u redovnom budžetu (58,6%).

Grafikon 23

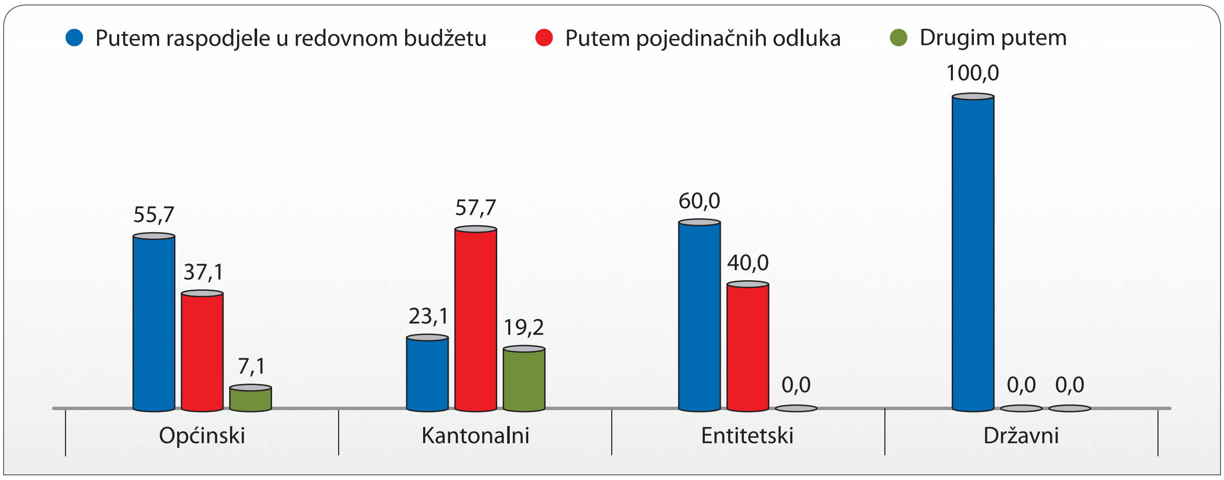
Dodjela sredstava ako se ne dodjeljuju djelimično ili u potpunosti javnim pozivima na entitetskom i državnom nivou (u %)



Ako se dio sredstava ili ukupna sredstva ne dodjeljuju putem javnih poziva, na općinskom, entitetskom i državnom nivou se najviše dodjeljuju putem raspodjele u redovnom budžetu (55,7%, 60% i 100%, redom), dok se na kantonalnom nivou najviše dodjeljuju putem pojedinačnih odluka (57,7%). Na svakom nivou se najmanje dodjeljuje načinima koji nisu putem raspodjele u redovnom budžetu i nisu putem pojedinačnih odluka, pri čemu se na kantonalnom nivou ovakvim putem dodjeljuje u 19,2% slučajeva, što je za 2,7 puta više nego na općinskom nivou.

Grafikon 24

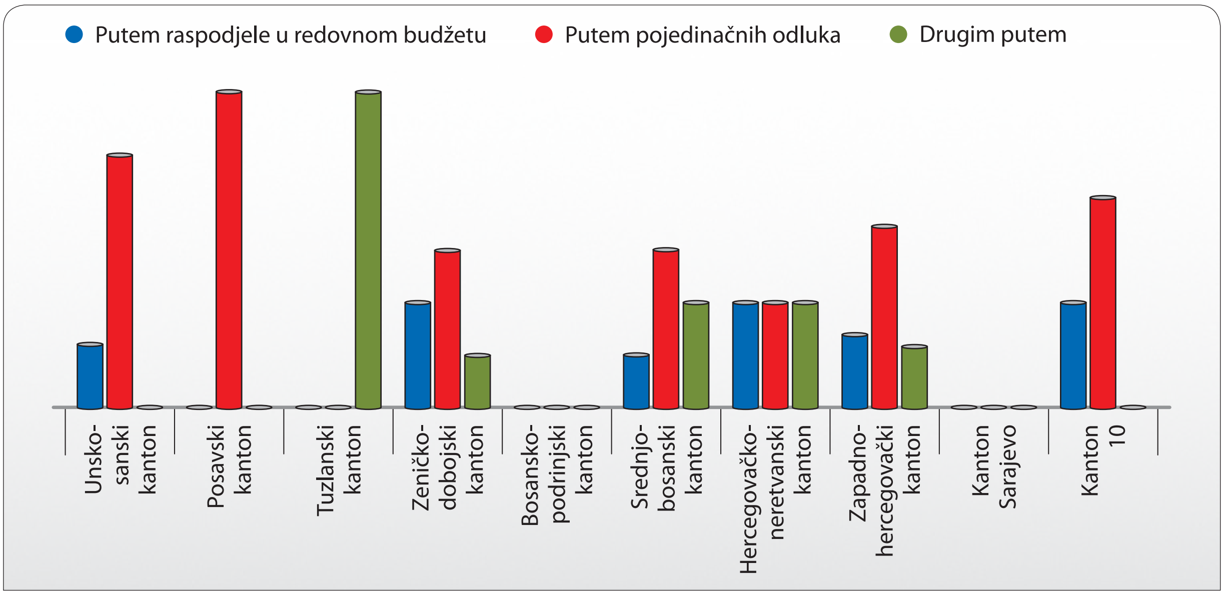
Dodjela sredstava ako se ne dodjeljuju djelimično ili u potpunosti javnim pozivima po administrativnim nivoima (u %)



Ako se dio sredstava ili ukupna sredstva ne dodjeljuju putem javnih poziva, u Tuzlanskom kantonu se sredstva dodjeljuju u 100% slučajeva načinima koji nisu putem raspodjele u redovnom budžetu i nisu putem pojedinačnih odluka, dok se u svim ostalim kantonima, izuzev u Bosansko-podrinjskom i Kantonu Sarajevo, u kojim nema slučajeva da se sredstva dodjeljuju bez javnih poziva, najviše dodjeljuje putem pojedinačnih odluka, pri čemu u Posavskom kantonu čak u 100% slučajeva, a u Unsko-sanskom kantonu u 80% slučajeva.

Grafikon 25

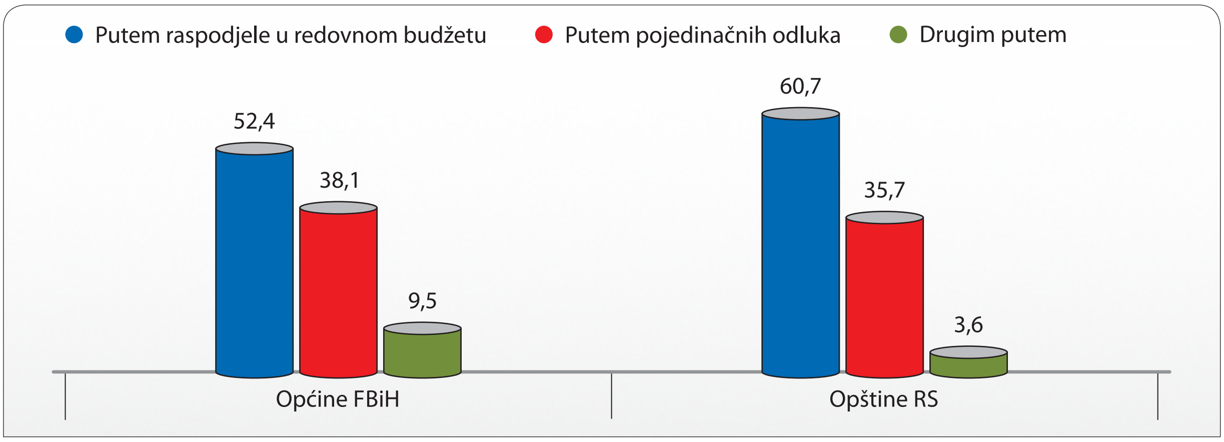
Dodjela sredstava ako se ne dodjeljuju djelimično ili u potpunosti javnim pozivima po kantonima (u %)



Ako se dio sredstava ili ukupna sredstva ne dodjeljuju putem javnih poziva, općine i FBiH i RS-a najviše dodjeljuju sredstva putem raspodjele u redovnom budžetu, pri čemu u općinama RS-a za 8,3 procentna poena više nego u općinama FBiH (52,4%). Najmanje se dodjeljuje načinima koji nisu putem raspodjele u redovnom budžetu i nisu putem pojedinačnih odluka, ali sada u općinama FBiH za 4,9 procentnih poena više nego u općinama RS-a (3,6%). Putem pojedinačnih odluka se za 2,4 procentna poena više dodjeljuje u općinama FBiH nego u općinama RS (35,7%).

Grafikon 26

Dodjela sredstava ako se ne dodjeljuju djelimično ili u potpunosti javnim pozivima na općinskom nivou (u %)



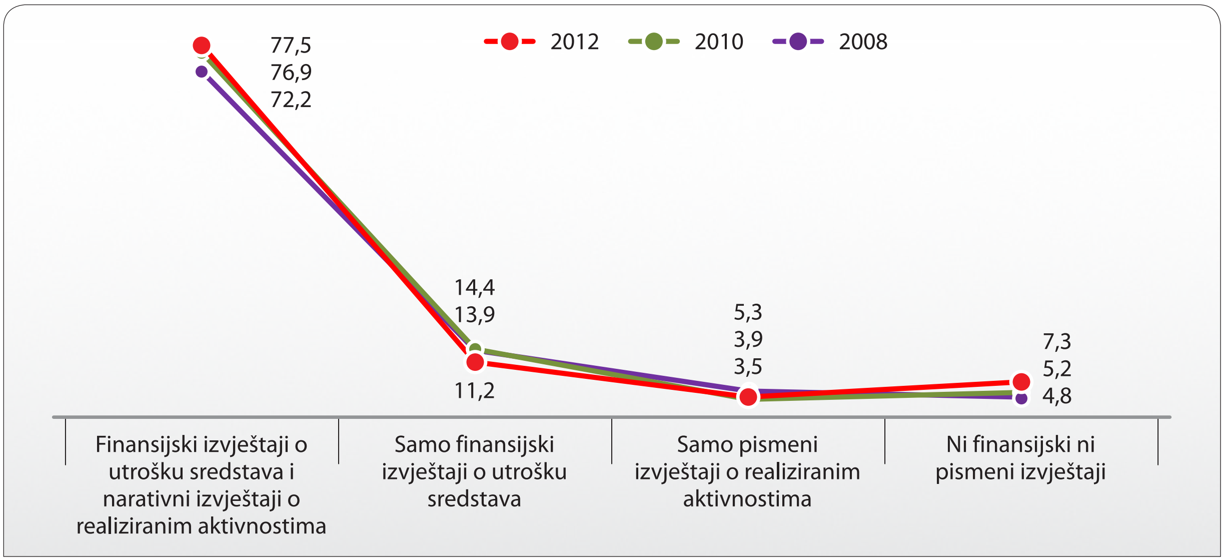
Obaveza podnošenja izvještaja

Od institucija koje imaju izdvajanja sredstava, 77,5% od UG/NVO-a zahtijevaju podnošenje i finansijskih i pismenih izvještaja dok 7,3% dodjeljuje sredstva bez obaveze podnošenja izvještaja. Ukupno 13,9% institucija zahtijeva podnošenje isključivo finansijskog izvještaja, a 3,9% isključivo pismenog izvještaja.

U odnosu na 2010. godinu, samo zahtjeva za podnošenje finansijskog izvještaja o utrošku sredstava je manje u 2012. godini, dok je generalno zahtjeva za podnošenje oba ili samo pismenog izvještaja o realiziranim aktivnostima više u 2012. godini. Razlika ponovo nije velika ali je ipak prisutna, što znači da je trend porasta zahtjeva za izvještavanje o utrošku dodijeljenih sredstava općenito u porastu.

Grafikon 27

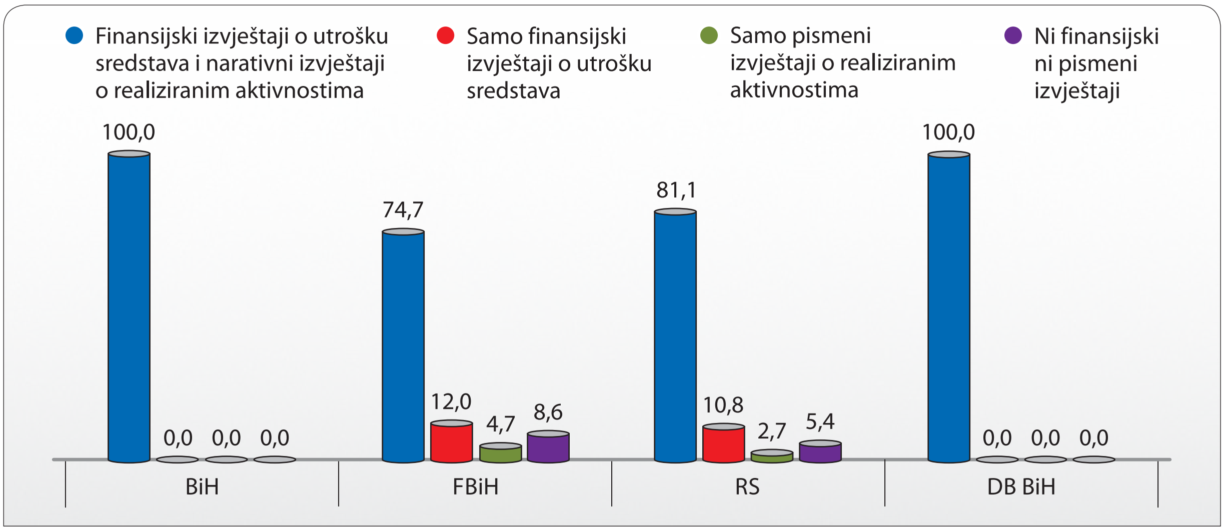
Obaveza podnošenja i finansijskih i pismenih izvještaja od strane UG/NVO-a (u %)



Na državnom nivou i u DB BiH sve institucije zahtijevaju dostavu i finansijskih izvještaja o utrošku sredstava i narativnih izvještaja o realiziranim aktivnostima, dok 90% entitetskih institucija, 76,6% kantonalnih, odnosno 74,8% općinskih institucija zahtijeva oba ova izvještaja. U FBiH i RS-u oba ova izvještaja zahtijeva 74,7% i 81,1% institucija, redom. Najmanje institucija zahtijeva samo pismene izvještaje o realiziranim aktivnostima, i to 5,8% institucija na općinskom nivou i 3,4% institucija na entitetskom nivou, pri čemu u FBiH 4,7% a u RS-u samo 2,7% institucija. Dvostruko više institucija ne zahtijeva nikakve izvještaje, odnosno trostruko više institucija u FBiH (12%) i četvorostruko više institucija u RS-u (10,8%) zahtijeva samo finansijski izvještaj o utrošku sredstava.

Grafikon 28

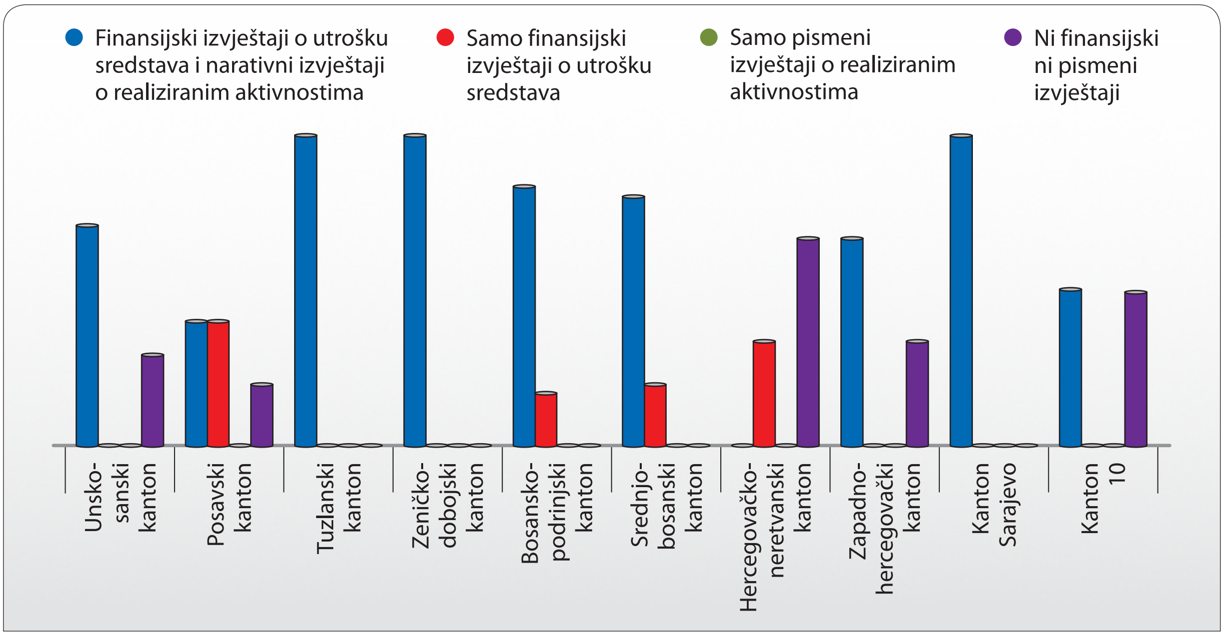
Obaveza podnošenja izvještaja od strane UG/NVO-a na entitetskom i državnom nivou (u %)



Osim u Hercegovačko-neretvanskom kantonu, u svim kantonima velika većina institucija (preko 40% u Posavskom kantonu i preko 50% inače) zahtijeva dostavu i finansijskih izvještaja o utrošku sredstava i narativnih izvještaja o realiziranim aktivnostima. U Hercegovačko-neretvanskom kantonu 66,7% institucija ne zahtijeva nikakve izvještaje, dok ostalih 33,3% institucija zahtijeva samo finansijske izvještaje o utrošku sredstava.

Grafikon 29

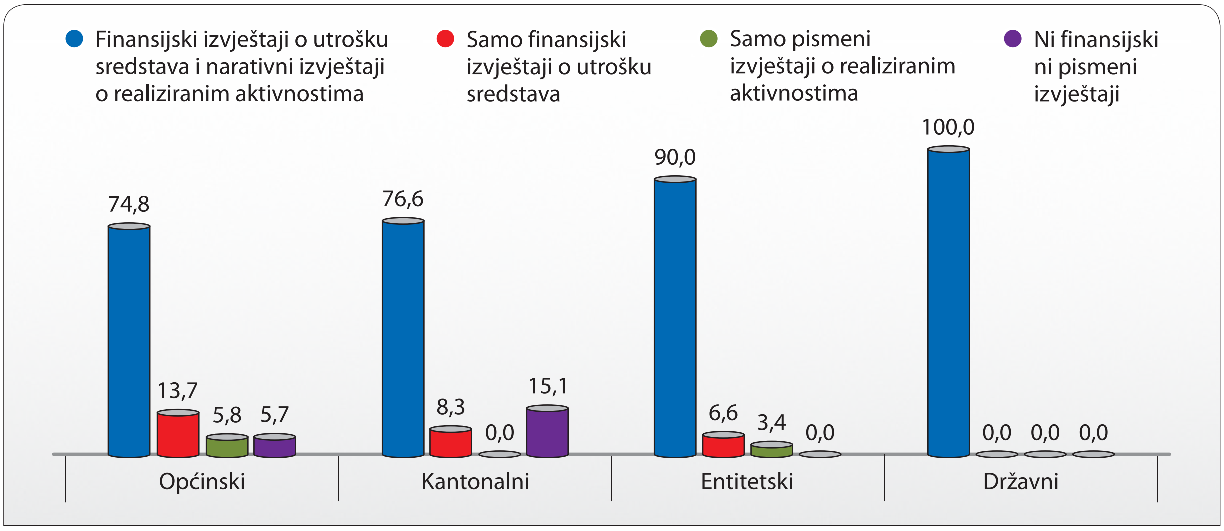
Obaveza podnošenja i finansijskih i pismenih izvještaja od strane UG/NVO-a po kantonima (u %)



Više od 70% općina u oba entiteta zahtijeva dostavu i finansijskih izvještaja o utrošku sredstava i narativnih izvještaja o realiziranim aktivnostima, pri čemu 6,9 procentnih poena više općina iz RS (78,7%) zahtijeva obje vrste izvještavanja. Manje od 7% općina u oba entiteta ne zahtijeva ni jednu vrstu izvještaja od institucija, pri čemu ih ne zahtijeva 1,5 procentnih poena manje općina u FBiH (5,1%) u odnosu na broj općina u RS-u.

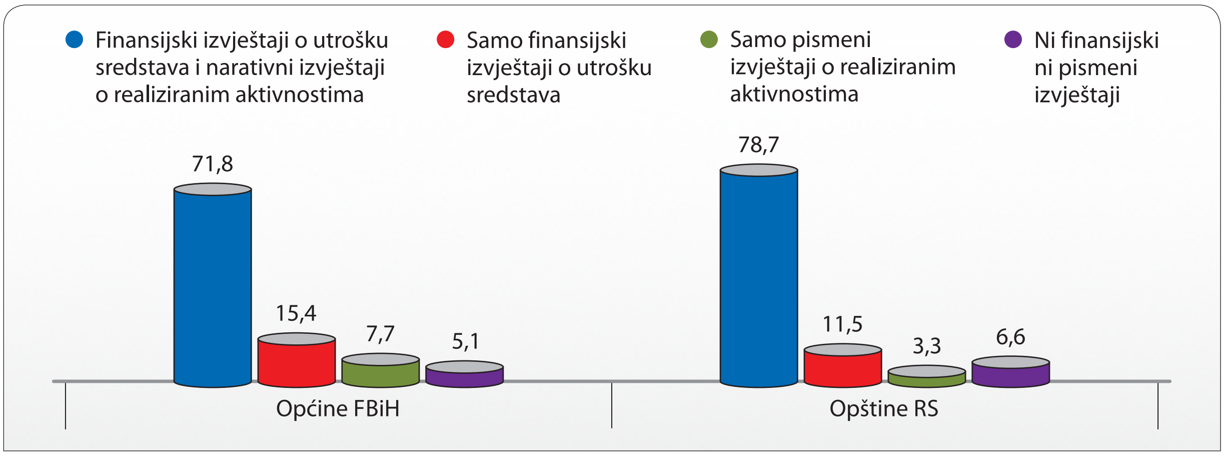
Grafikon 30

Obaveza podnošenja finansijskih i pismenih izvještaja od strane UG/NVO-a unutar administrativnih nivoa (u %)



Grafikon 31

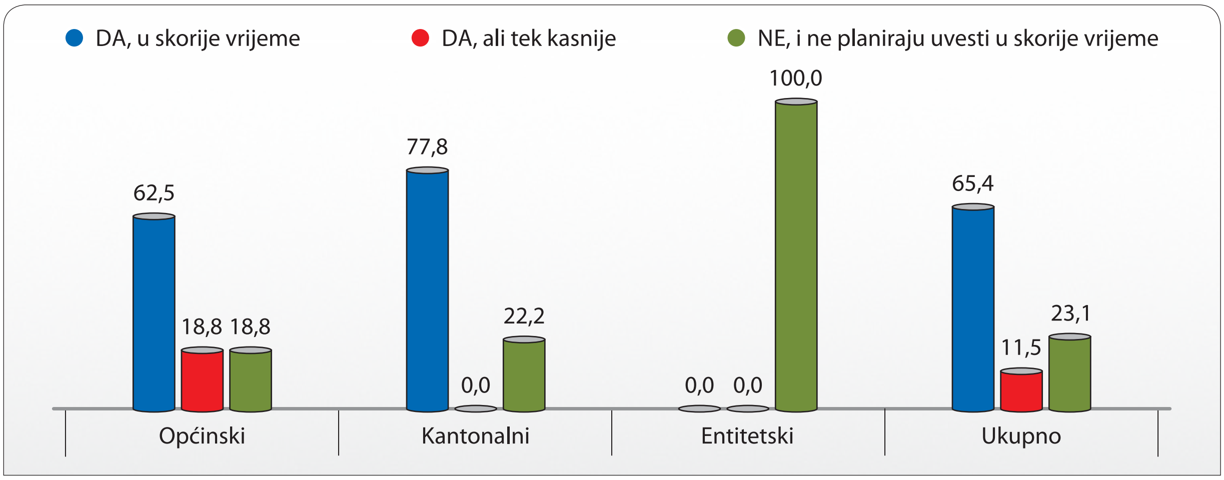
Obaveza podnošenja finansijskih i pismenih izvještaja od strane UG/NVO-a na općinskom nivou (u %)



Ukupno 76,9% institucija vlasti koje nemaju obavezu traženja finansijskog izvještaja planira uvesti obavezu ovog izvještavanja, odnosno, 65,4% u skorijoj budućnosti i 11,5% u toku 2013. godine. Dok 62,5% institucija na općinskom nivou i 77,8% kantonalnih ministarstava planiraju uvesti obavezu finansijskog izvještavanja u skorije vrijeme, a još dodatnih 18,8% općina tačno znaju da će uvesti finansijsko izvještavanje u 2013. godini, to sve entitetske institucije koje već ne traže finansijske izvještaje, ih i ne planiraju uvesti u skorije vrijeme.

Grafikon 32

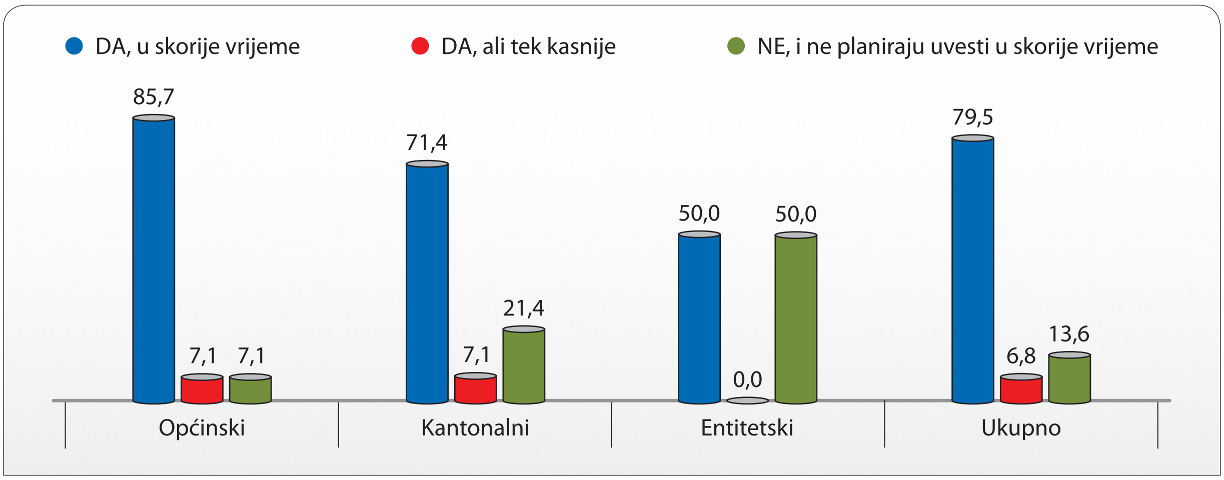
Obaveza podnošenja finansijskih izvještaja od strane UG/NVO-a unutar administrativnih nivoa (u %)



Ukupno 86,3% institucija vlasti koje nemaju obavezu podnošenja pismenog izvještaja o realizaciji aktivnosti planira uvesti obavezu ove vrste izvještavanja, 79,5% u skorijoj budućnosti i 6,8% u toku 2013. godine. Najviše općina planira uvesti obavezu pismenog izvještavanja o realizaciji aktivnosti u skorije vrijeme (85,7%), sa dodatnih 7,1% općina koje planiraju uvesti obavezu 2013. godine, kao i najveći broj kantonalnih ministarstava (71,4%) sa dodatnih takođe 7,1% institucija koje planiraju uvesti 2013. godine, dok pola entitetskih institucija planira uvesti podnošenje ovih izvještaja u skorije vrijeme, a druga polovina ih uopće ne planira uvesti u skorije vrijeme.

Grafikon 33

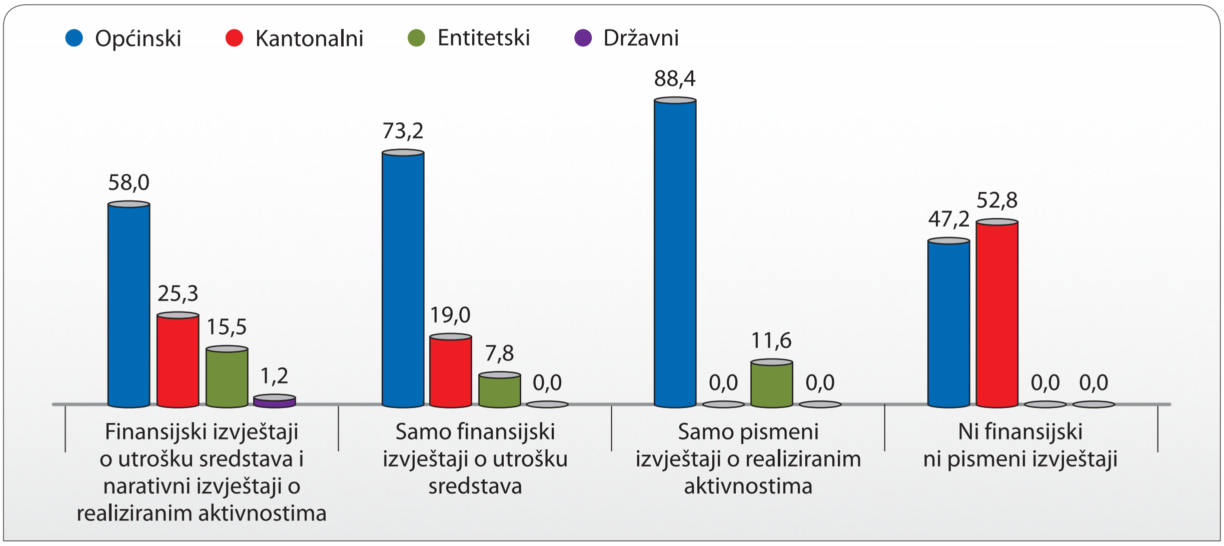
Obaveza podnošenja pismenih izvještaja od strane UG/NVO-a unutar administrativnih nivoa (u %)



Od svih obaveznih dostavljanja obje vrste izvještaja najviše je obaveza prema općinama (58%), a najmanje prema državnim institucijama (1,2%), što je u oba slučaja neznatno manje nego u 2010. godini. Najveća obaveza finansijskog izvještavanja (73,2%) je prema općinama, a najmanja (7,8%) prema entitetskim institucijama, dok nema uopće obaveze prema državnim institucijama. Isto tako, ne postoji obaveza pismenog izvještavanja o realizaciji aktivnosti prema državnim i kantonalnim institucijama, dok su ponovo najveće obaveze (88,4%) prema općinama, a ostalo (11,6%) prema kantonalnim institucijama. Od institucija koje ne zahtijevaju ni jednu vrstu izvještaja, u odnosu na 2010. godinu, smanjen je broj općina i povećan broj kantonalnih institucija za nešto više od 10 procentnih poena u oba slučaja.

Grafikon 34

Obaveza podnošenja izvještaja od strane UG/NVO-a po administrativnim nivoima (u %)

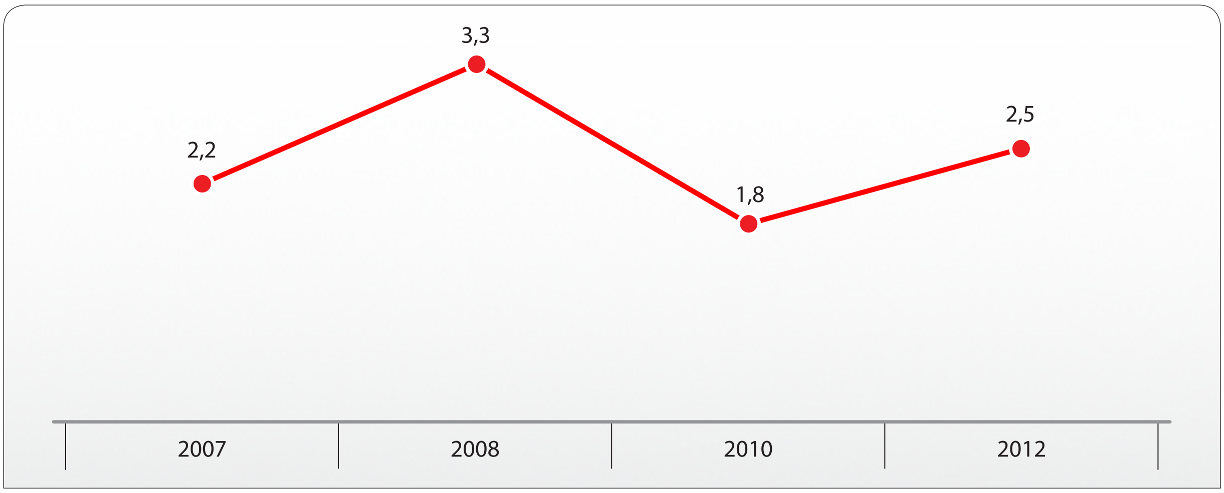


Od kantonalnih institucija koje ne zahtijevaju obavezno dostavljanje finansijskih izvještaja ili koje ne zahtijevaju nikakvu vrstu izvještaja, 22,2% ih i ne planira uvesti kao obavezne, dok od općina koje trenutno ne zahtijevaju obavezno dostavljanje finansijskih izvještaja ili ne zahtijevaju nikakvu vrstu izvještaja, 12,5% ih i ne planira uvesti kao obavezne.

Ukupno 2.462.322,51 KM je dodijeljeno bez ikakve obaveze podnošenja izvještaja, što je 2,5% ukupnog iznosa, za razliku od 1,8% koje je dodijeljeno bez obaveze podnošenja izvještaja u 2010. godini, 3,3% u 2008. godini, i 2,2% u 2007. godini. Trend dodjeljivanja sredstava za koje nije postojala obaveza izvještavanja o realizaciji i/ili utrošku kroz cjelokupni period posmatranja se mijenja (raste, opada, raste), ali je u tendenciji opadanja.

Grafikon 35

Dodijeljena sredstva bez obaveze ikakvog izvještavanja u odnosu na ukupni iznos u periodu 2007-2012. godine (u %)



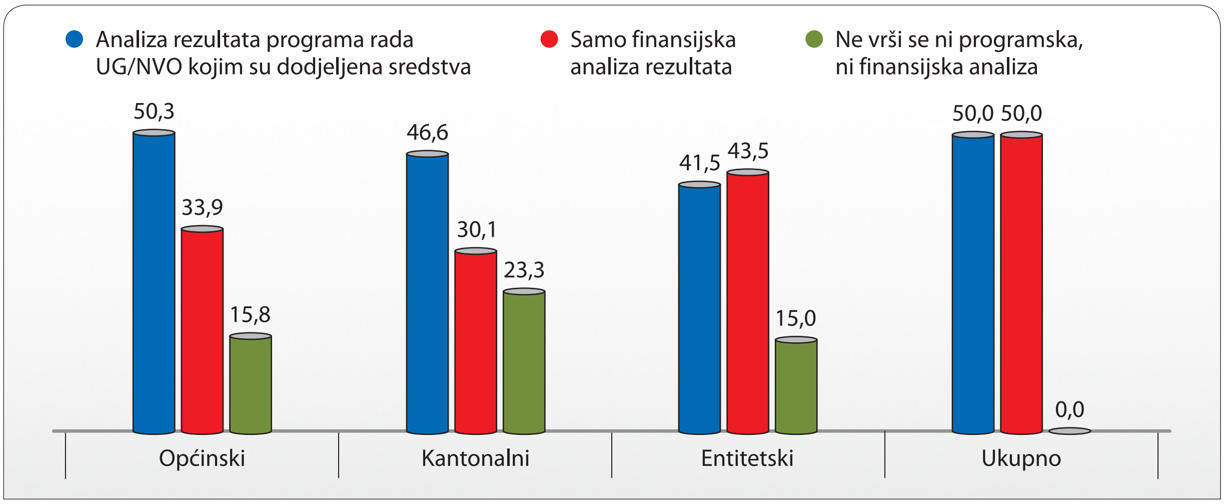
Analize programa rada UG/NVO

Ukupno 48% institucija provodi analizu rezultata rada UG/NVO-a kojima su dodijeljena sredstva, 34,5% provodi isključivo finansijsku analizu, dok 17,5% ne provodi ni analizu rezultata rada ni utroška sredstava. Ovaj odnos broja institucija koje provode, odnosno ne provode nikakvu analizu, je ostao isti kao i 2010. godine.

Najveći broj institucija unutar svakog administrativnog nivoa, osim unutar entitetskog nivoa, vrši analizu rezultata programa rada UG/NVO-a kojima su dodijeljena sredstva (46,6% na kantonalnom, 50,3% na općinskom, 50% na državnom nivou). Unutar entitetskog nivoa najviše se vrši finansijska analiza rezultata (43,5%), a zatim za 2 procentna poena manje institucija na ovom nivou vrši i analizu rezultata programa rada UG/NVO-a kojim su dodijeljena sredstva. Finansijsku analizu rezultata najvećim dijelom vrše državne institucije (50%).

Grafikon 36

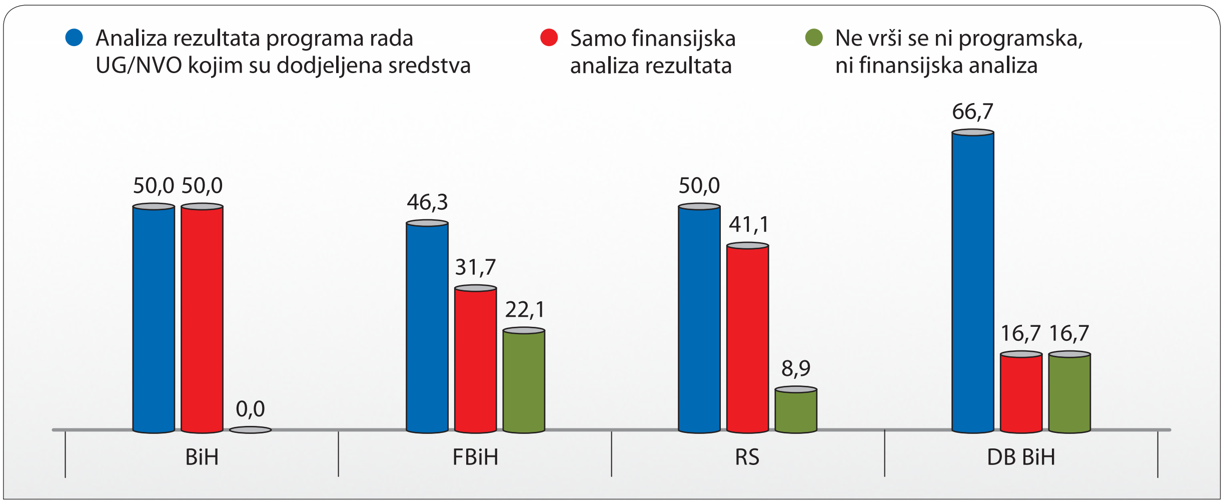
Analize koje institucije vrše unutar administrativnih nivoa (u %)



Od entetitskih institucija, najviše institucija iz DB BiH vrši analizu rezultata (66,7%), dok ostale institucije u DB BiH ili vrše samo finansijsku analizu ili ne vrše nikakvu. U institucijama RS-a se vrše neke analize u 91,1% slučajeva (u 50% analiza rezultata programa rada, u 41,1% finansijska analiza) dok u FBiH se neka od analiza vrši u 78% slučajeva (u 46,3% slučajeva analiza rezultata programa rada, u 31,7% finansijska analiza).

Grafikon 37

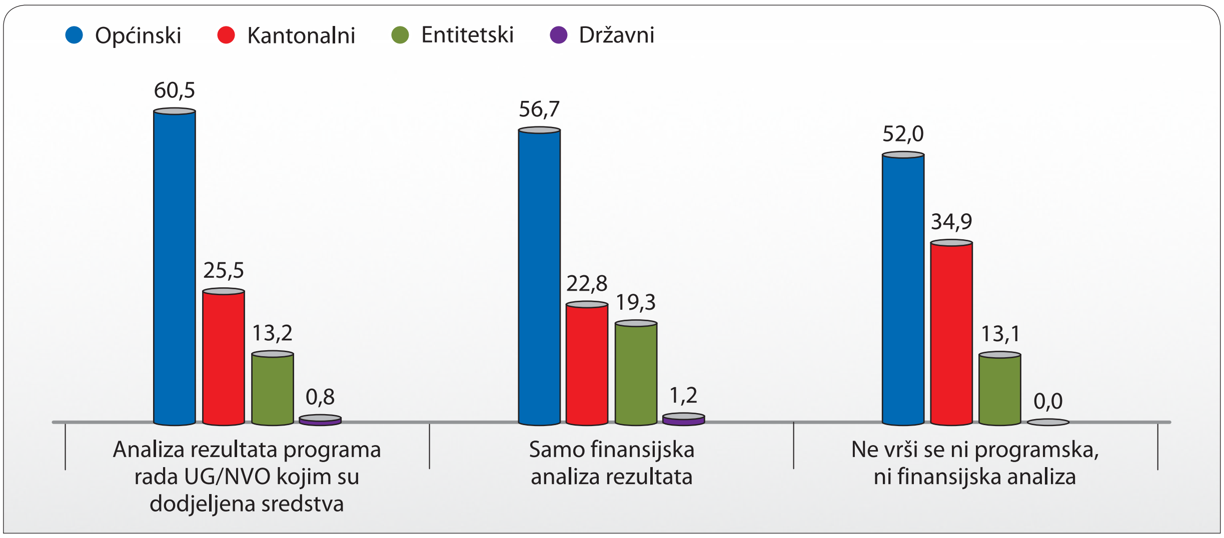
Analize koje institucije vrše na državnom i entitetskom nivou (u %)



Analiza rezultata rada UG/NVO-a kojima su dodijeljena sredstva, kao i sama finansijska analiza rezultata se najviše vrše po općinama (60,5% i 56,7% redom), a najmanje na državnom nivou (0,8% i 1,2% redom), kao što je to bilo i u 2010. godini, sa istim procentualnim učešćem. I sama distribucija, odnosno odnos po nivoima je, kao i 2010. godine, ostao jako sličan unutar svakog modaliteta: najviše općinskih institucija, pa zatim kantonalnih, pa entitetskih, pa tek onda državnih institucija vrši i analizu rezultata rada i finansijsku analizu. I kad ne rade ikakvu analizu, redoslijed učešća po nivoima je isti: najviše općinskih institucija (52%), zatim kantonalnih (34,9%) i najmanje entitetskih institucija (13,1%) ne vrši ni programsku ni finansijsku analizu rezultata UG/NVO-a.

Grafikon 38

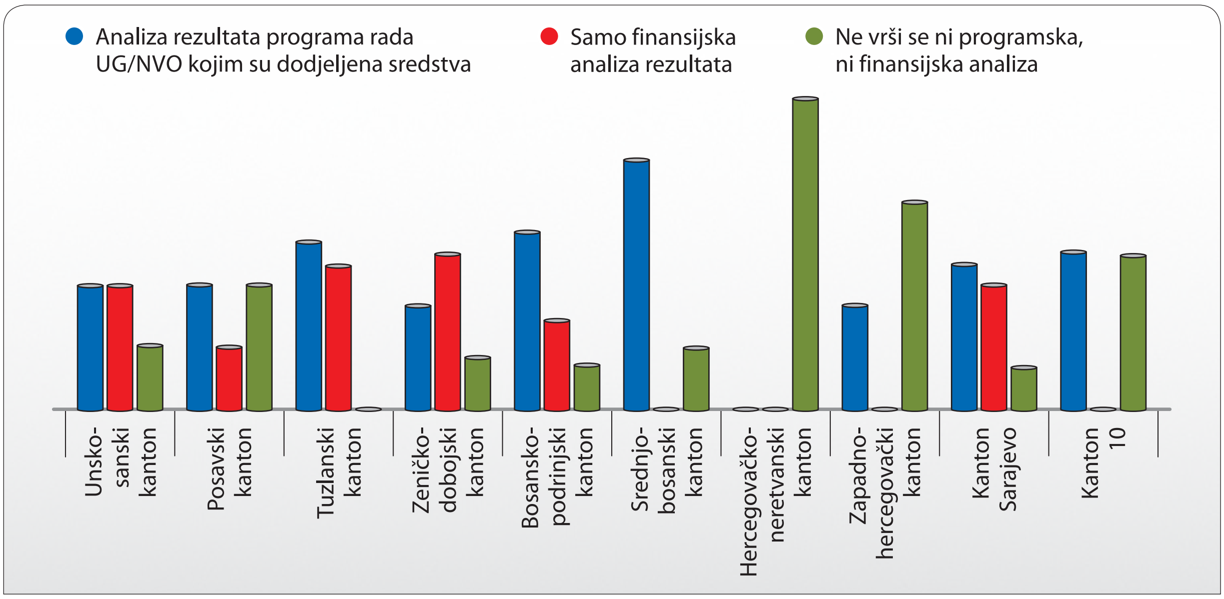
Analize koje institucije vrše po administrativnim nivoima (u %)



Za razliku od 2010. godine kada su u Hercegovačko-neretvanskom kantonu sve institucije vršile analizu rezultata rada UG/NVO-a, u 2012. godini institucije u Hercegovačko-neretvanskom kantonu ne vrše nikakvu analizu rezultata rada UG/NVO-a. U svim ostalim kantonima bar 30% institucija vrši analizu rezultata rada UG/NVO-a. Dok u 2010. godini u Zapadnohercegovačkom kantonu 50% institucija nije vršilo nikakve analize, a 50% je vršilo obje vrste analiza, u 2012. godini 66,7% institucija ovog kantona ne vrši analize, a ostalih 33,3% vrši analizu rezultata rada UG/NVO-a. Samo u Srednjobosanskom kantonu i Kantonu 10 se ne vrše finansijske analize rezultata. U ostalim kantonima bar 20% institucija vrši finansijsku analizu rezultata. Dok je 2010. godine osim u Hercegovačko-neretvanskom kantonu, najviše institucija Tuzlanskog kantona vršilo i analizu rezultata (50%) i finansijsku analizu (50%), u 2012. godini

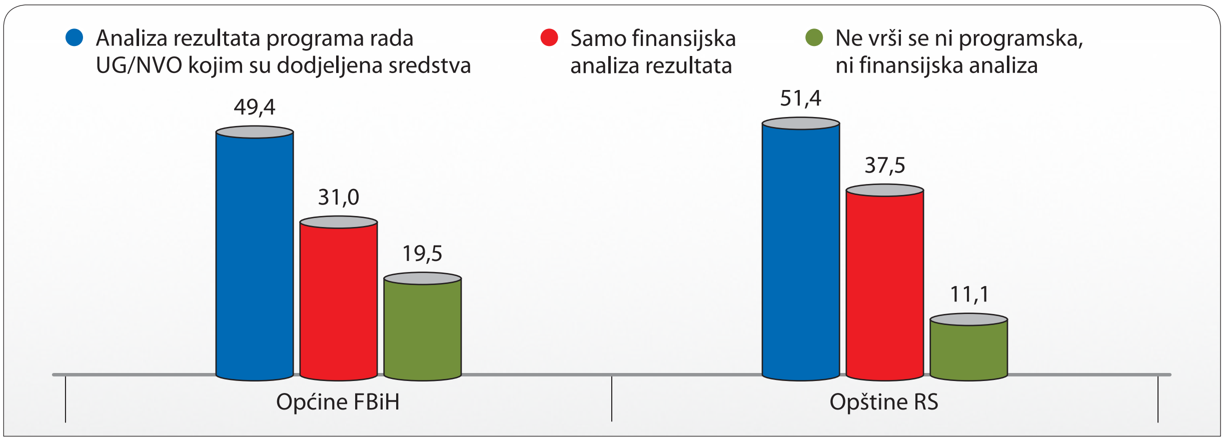
80,2% institucija u Srednjobosanskom kantonu vrše analizu rezultata rada UG/NVO, a 50% institucija u Zeničko-dobojskom kantonu vrši finansijsku analizu rezultata. Pored velikog broja institucija koje ne vrše nikakvu analizu u Hercegovačko-neretvanskom kantonu i Zapadnohercegovačkom kantonu, i u Kantonu Sarajevo skoro polovina broja institucija (49,5%) ne vrši nikakvu analizu rezultata UG/NVO-a.

Grafikon 39
Analize koje institucije vrše po kantonima (u %)



Oko 50% institucija u oba entiteta vrše analizu rezultata rada UG/NVO-a kojima dodjeljuje sredstva – 2 procentna poena više općina u RS-u, ali skoro dvostruko više općina u FBiH (19,5%) nego općina u RS (11,1%) ne vrši ni programsku ni finansijsku analizu. Ostala trećina općina vrši finansijsku analizu rezultata – 6,5 procentnih poena više općina u RS-u.

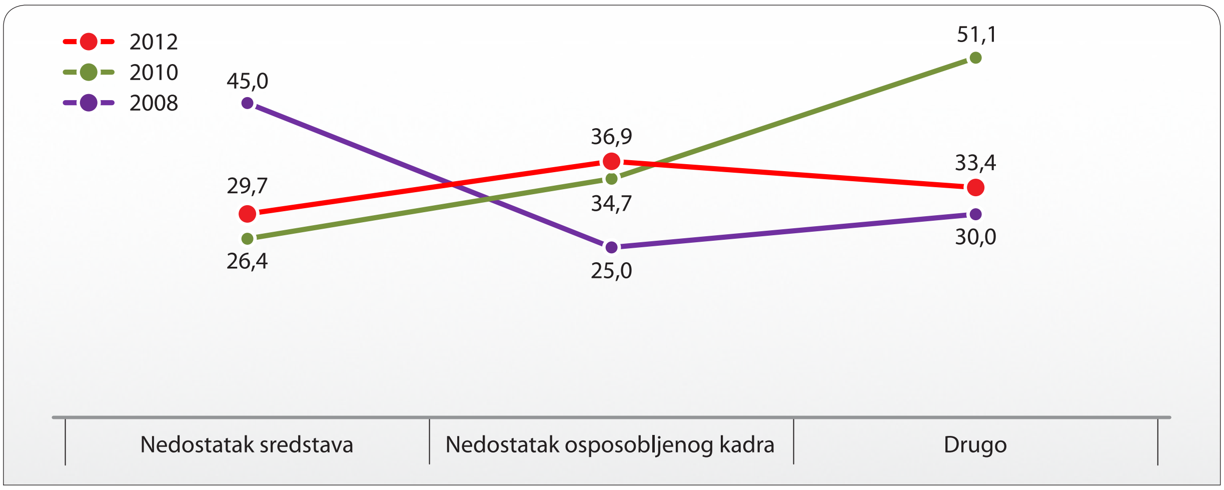
Grafikon 40
Analize koje institucije vrše na općinskom nivou (u %)



Glavni razlog za neprovođenje analiza je nedostatak osposobljenog kadra (36,9%), međutim za razliku od 2010. godine kada su bile značajne razlike u navedenim razlozima za neprovođenje analize, sada su svi razlozi skoro podjednako zastupljeni (oko 30%), iako je u najmanje slučajeva (29,7%) nedostatak sredstava naveden kao glavni razlog za neprovođenje analiza. U ostalim razlozima najznačajniji navedeni razlog je da se analiza vrši kod dodjele sredstava u smislu ocjene opravdanosti i korisnosti projekta (20%). Među ostalim razlozima za nevršenje detaljne analize implementiranih aktivnosti i utroška sredstava su, recimo, neznatan/mali iznos dodijeljenih sredstava nekom UG/NVO-u, nepostojanje određene osobe/pozicije za te aktivnosti, nepostojanje pravilnika niti zakonske regulative za aktivnosti analize, itd.

Grafikon 41

Razlozi neprovođenja analize rezultata u periodu 2008-2012. godine (u %)

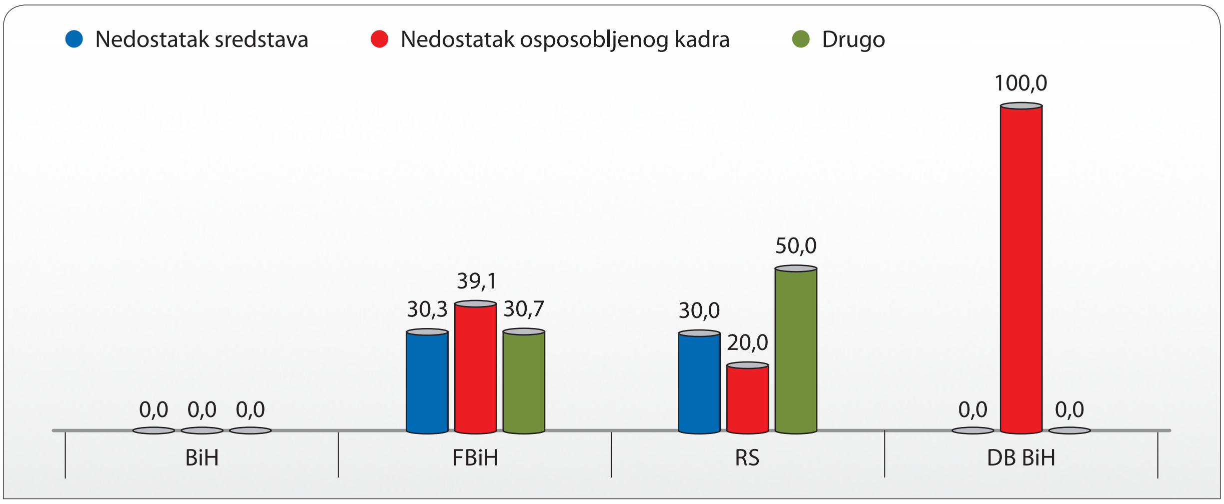


Neke institucije su istovremeno navodile više od jednog razloga za neprovođenje analize rezultata, 12,1% institucija su kao razloge istovremeno navele i nedostatak sredstava i nedostatak osposobljenog kadra, a 3,5% institucija je pored ta dva razloga navelo još i nešto treće kao razlog za neprovođenje analiza.

U DB BiH je glavni razlog za neprovođenje analiza rezultata nedostatak osposobljenog kadra (100%). Od institucija FBiH i RS-a po 30% institucija navodi nedostatak sredstava razlogom za neprovođenje analiza, u RS-u 20%, a u FBiH 39,1% institucija navodi nedostatak osposobljenog kadra kao razlog, dok ostalih 50% institucija u RS-u i 30,7% institucija u FBiH navode neke druge razloge za neprovođenje ni programskih ni finansijskih analiza rezultata.

Grafikon 42

Razlozi neprovođenja analize rezultata na državnom i entitetskom nivou (u %)



Dok za kantonalne institucije nedostatak osposobljenog kadra i nedostatak sredstava imaju isti značaj za neprovođenje programske ni finansijske analize (38%), za općinske i entitetske institucije nedostatak osposobljenog kadra i neki drugi razlozi imaju najveći značaj za neprovođenje analiza (oko 40%).

Sufinansiranje NVO projekata

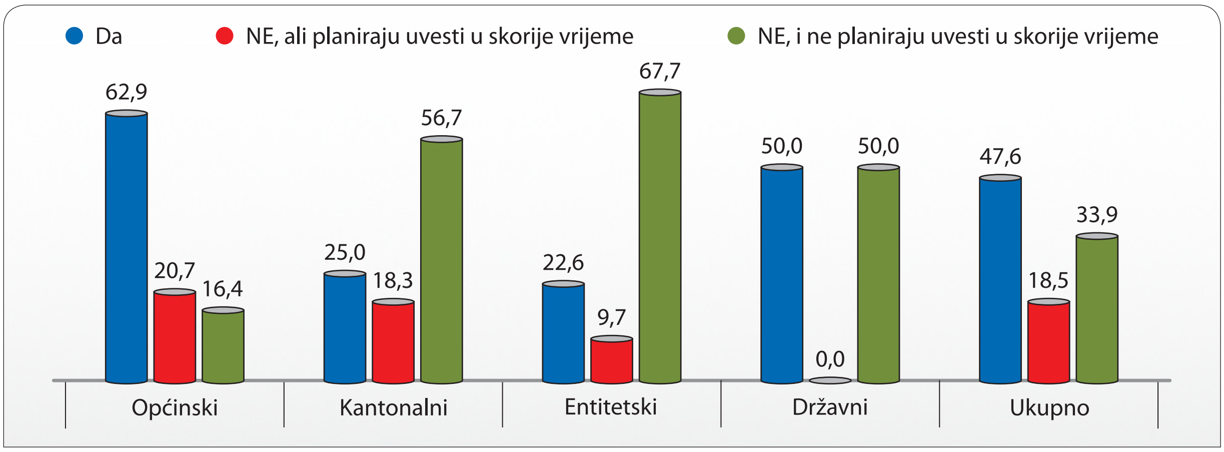
Ukupno 47,6% institucija su u 2012. godini imali iskustva u sufinansiranju NVO projekata po principu udruženih novčanih sredstava (u partnerstvu sa drugim institucijama BiH vlasti ili inostranim partnerima). Ta iskustva nema 18,5% institucija, ali ih planira uvesti, i to većina (74,4%) u 2013. godini. Ostalih 33,9% ne planiraju u skorije vrijeme imati sufinansiranja NVO projekata po principu udruženih novčanih sredstava (u partnerstvu sa drugim institucijama BiH vlasti ili inostranim partnerima).

Na općinskom nivou je najučestaliji slučaj (62,9%) sufinansiranja NVO projekata po principu udruženih novčanih sredstava, dok od ostatka institucija više od pola (20,7%) ih planira uvesti ovu praksu, a ostatak (16,4%) ne planira u skorije vrijeme. Na ostalim administrativnim nivoima (kantonalnom 56,7%, entitetskom 67,7% i državnom 50%) institucije najčešće nisu imale iskustva sa sufinansiranjem u 2012. godini i ne planiraju ga u skorije vrijeme.

Najviše iskustva u sufinansiranju NVO projekata imaju općine, ali u svakom administrativnom nivou ima institucija koje su već imale iskustva u sufinansiranju (25% kantonalnih, 22,6% entitetskih i 50% državnih institucija). Državne institucije koje nisu imale iskustva u sufinansiranju u 2012. godini, i ne planiraju uvesti sufinansiranje kao vid saradnje sa UG/NVO-ima u skorije vrijeme. Najmanje iskustva u sufinansiranju u 2012. godini imaju entitetske institucije, i 67,7% entitetskih institucija koje nisu imale iskustva u sufinansiranju u 2012. godini i ne planira ga uvesti u skorije vrijeme, dok ga samo 9,7% koje nisu imale iskustva u sufinansiranju planiraju uvesti u narednim godinama.

Grafikon 43

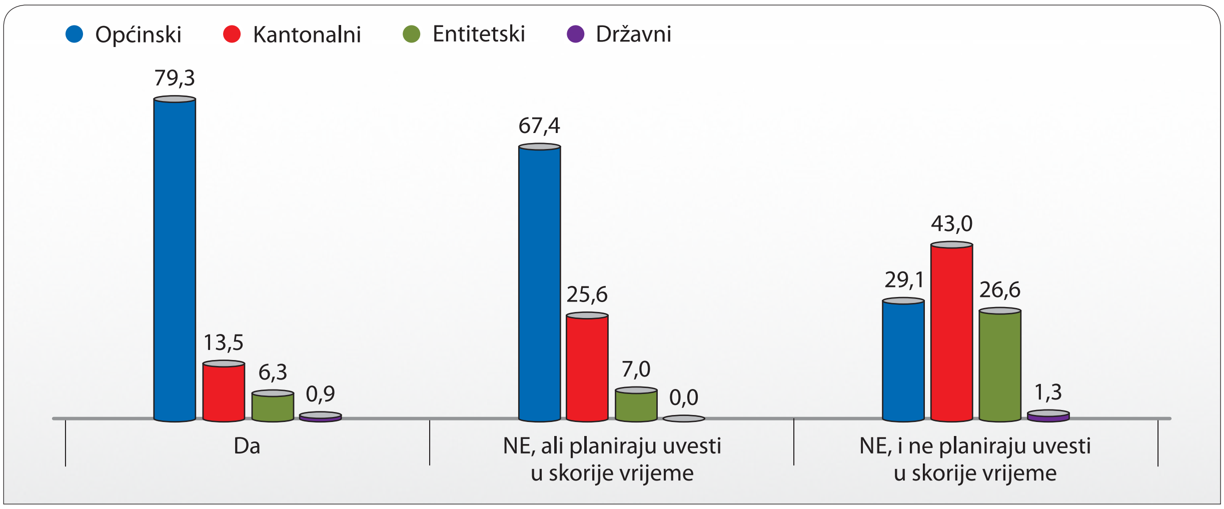
Sufinansiranje projekata unutar administrativnih nivoa (u %)



Kao i 2010. godine, od institucija koje su imale praksu u sufinansiranju u 2012. godini, ili je nisu imali, ali je planiraju uvesti, većinu čine općinske institucije - 79,3% ih već ima tu praksu, a 67,4% ih planira uvesti u toku 2013. godine. Od institucija koje ne planiraju u skorije vrijeme ulaziti u sufinansiranje je, kao i u 2010. godini, najviše kantonalnih ministarstava (43%).

Grafikon 44

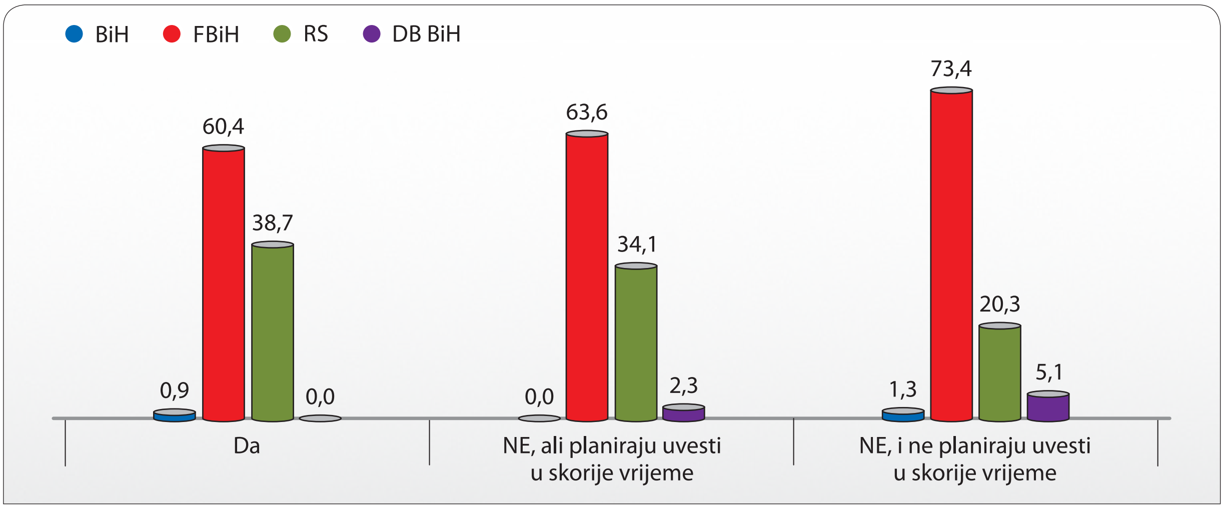
Sufinansiranje projekata po administrativnim nivoima (u %)



Inače, najviše institucija koje su imale iskustvo u sufinansiranju (60,4%) ili koje nisu imale iskustvo ali ga planiraju uvesti u skorije vrijeme (63,6%) ili koje ga nisu imale i ne planiraju uvesti (73,4%) je iz FBiH. Institucije Vlade BiH i DB BiH nisu imale sufinansiranja s drugim institucijama i ne planiraju ga uvesti u skorije vrijeme, te ostatak institucija koje su imale iskustva u partnerstvu ili nisu imale ali planiraju ili ne planiraju uvesti u praksu u skorije vrijeme su institucije RS-a.

Grafikon 45

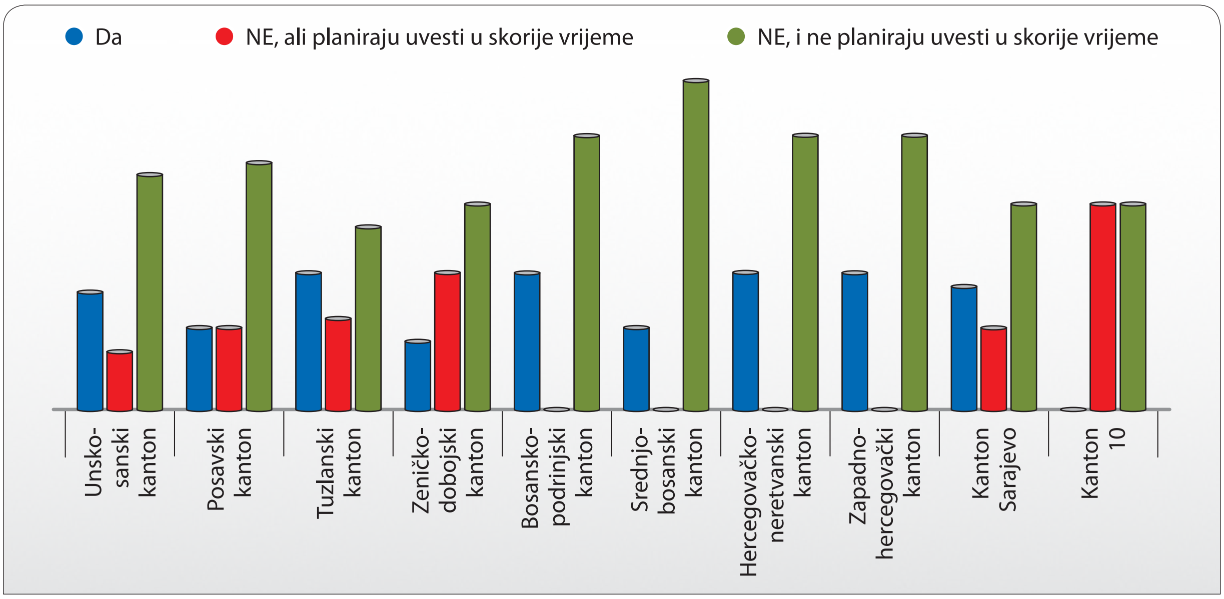
Sufinansiranje projekata na državnom i entitetskom nivou (u %)



U svim kantonima, osim u Tuzlanskom kantonu, više od 50% (u prosjeku preko 60%) institucija ne planira buduću saradnju u obliku sufinansiranja. U Tuzlanskom kantonu 44,4% institucija ne planira uvesti sufinansiranje kao vid podrške NVO-ima. U svim kantonima, osim u Kantonu 10, oko 30% institucija je imalo iskustva u sufinansiranju projekata NVO-a u 2012. godini. U Kantonu 10 50% institucija planira uvesti sufinansiranje, a 50% ne planira uvesti sufinansiranje projekata u skorije vrijeme.

Grafikon 46

Sufinansiranje projekata unutar kantona (u %)

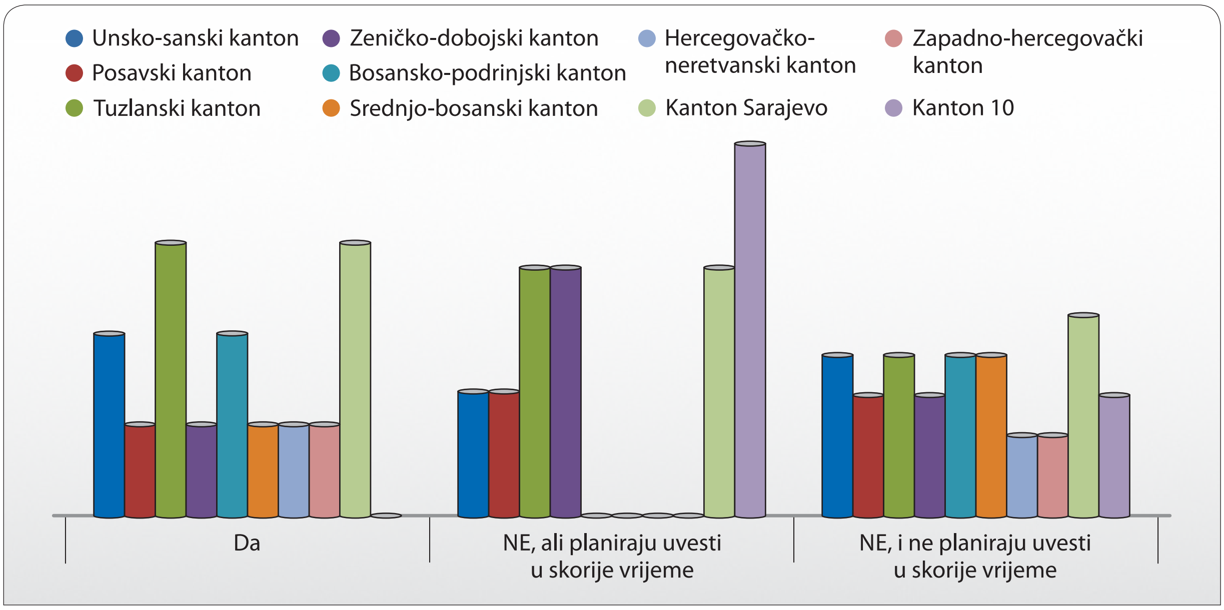


Od kantonalnih institucija koje su imale iskustva u sufinansiranju projekata NVO-a, po 20% institucija je iz Tuzlanskog kantona i Kantona Sarajevo, po 13,3% institucija je iz Unsko-sanskog i Bosansko-podrinjskog kantona, a ostale institucije koje su imale iskustva u sufinansiranju projekata NVO-a u 2012. godini su iz svih ostalih kantona, osim iz Kantona 10, u kojem nije bilo institucija koje su imale iskustva u sufinansiranju.

Od kantonalnih institucija koje nisu imale partnerstvo, ali planiraju ga uvesti u skorije vrijeme, najviše institucija je iz Kantona 10 (27,3%). Institucije iz Bosansko-podrinjskog, Srednjobosanskog, Hercegovačko-neretvanskog i Zapadnohercegovačkog kantona koje nisu imale iskustva u partnerstvu, ne planiraju ga ni uvesti u skorije vrijeme. Polovina institucija iz Posavskog kantona koje nisu imale partnerstvo u 2012. godini planira uvesti partnerstvo, a druga polovina ne planira uvesti u skorije vrijeme.

Grafikon 47

Sufinansiranje projekata po kantonima (u %)



PRILOG I. UZORAK I STOPE ODGOVORA

Uzorak sačinjavaju ministarstva i institucije na nivou Bosne i Hercegovine, Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine (FBiH) i Republike Srpske (RS), odjeljenja Vlade Distrikta Brčko BiH (DB BiH), kantonalna ministarstva i općine (FBiH i RS). Nije postojao preciziran kriterij za izbor institucija. U svrhu ovog anketnog istraživanja institucije vlasti nisu izabrane na osnovu njihovih resornih oblasti ili pretpostavki da u okviru te oblasti izdvajaju sredstva za nevladin sektor. Ukupna populacija je sačinjena od 309 vladinih institucija, koje po pretpostavci izdvajaju sredstva za nevladin sektor.

Prethodno navedenim institucijama je upućen upitnik u svrhu prikupljanja podataka o novčanim izdvajanjima za nevladin sektor (sportske organizacije; boračko-invalidske i druge srodne organizacije; UG/NVO-e fokusirane na pružanje socijalnih usluga/socijalnu zaštitu građana i ostale tipove UG/NVO-a).

Uzorak, kao i set odgovora, je podijeljen na 17 stratuma kako bi se uzele u obzir različite osnove za raspodjelu sredstava i dobili kvalitetniji podaci o izvorima i planiranju novčane raspodjele. Imajući u vidu da je uzorak reprezentativan ako ima dovoljan broj jedinica, primijenjena su neka dodatna pravila uzorkovanja i određeni stratumi koji moraju biti u potpunosti zastupljeni.

Tabela 4
Broj vladinih institucija uključenih u istraživanje i stope odgovora po stratumima, u 2012. godini (apsolutne vrijednosti i vrijednosti u procentima)

Stratum	Uzorak [odgovor]	Stopa odgovora (u %)
Ministarstva BiH	9[8]	88,9
Institucije Vlade DB BiH	12[11]	91,7
Ministarstva i institucije FBiH	16[15]	93,8
Ministarstva RS	16[16]	100
Unsko-sanski kanton	9[9]	100
Posavski kanton	9[9]	100
Tuzlanski kanton	12[12]	100
Zeničko-dobojski kanton	10[10]	100
Bosansko-podrinjski kanton	8[8]	100
Srednjobosanski kanton	8[8]	100
Hercegovačko-neretvanski kanton	11[11]	100
Zapadnohercegovački kanton	8[8]	100
Kanton Sarajevo	12[12]	100
Kanton 10	8[8]	100
Općine FBiH	80[78]	97,5
Opštine RS	63[63]	100
Dodatne institucije	18[17]	94,4
Ukupno	309[303]	98,1

Populaciju koja je odgovorila čine 303 vladine institucije sa različitih administrativnih nivoa. Od ove 303 institucije, 83 institucija su izjavile da nemaju nikakvih planiranih izdvajanja za nevladin sektor, dok su 2 od tih institucija izjavile da nisu imale planiranih izdvajanja, ali su u toku godine nekim posebnim procedurama ipak izvršile dodjelu određenih sredstava.

Nakon završetka prikupljanja podataka, na osnovu seta odgovora i uzoračke, odnosno, ciljne populacije, izračunati su konačni ponderi po svim stratumima, koji su iskorišteni u daljim analizama dobijenih rezultata. Ponderi se koriste za generaliziranje rezultata uzorka na nivo cijele populacije.[8]

Konačni ponder je vrijednost koja se dobija kao inverzna vrijednost vjerovatnoće uključenja neke jedinice u istraživanje, korigovana stopom neodgovora.

Iako izračunat na nivou stratuma, ponder vrijedi za svaku jedinicu unutar stratuma, što znači da svaka jedinica koja je odgovorila ima svoj ponder. Ovim ponderom se množe svi rezultati da bi se dobile procjene vrijednosti cijele populacije na osnovu vrijednosti iz seta jedinica koje su odgovorile.

Dakle, svaka jedinica koja je odgovorila predstavlja onoliko jedinica populacije koliki joj je ponder.

8 Ponderisanje je postupak dodjeljivanja odgovarajuće važnosti svim jedinicama istraživanja.

PRILOG II. METODOLOGIJA

Institucijama iz ciljnog uzorka je upućen upitnik uz objašnjenje svrhe istraživanja.

Ukoliko u roku od 3 sedmice nije dostavljen odgovor, institucije su kontaktirane telefonom i/ili e-mailom, te im je po potrebi dostavljena i pismena urgencija. Procedura je replicirana do trenutka postizanja najbolje stope odgovora po stratumima, koja ujedno zadovoljava i reprezentativnost na svim nivoima.

Period prikupljanja podataka je trajao od 01. novembra 2012. godine do 25. januara 2013. godine.

U toku unosa podataka vršene su i kontrole podataka u smislu ispravnosti i povezanosti datih podataka jednog obrasca. U slučaju nekonzistentnosti, institucije vlasti su kontaktirane kako bi se riješile te moguće nepravilnosti.

Upitnik za 2012. godinu je neznatno izmijenjen u odnosu na 2010. godinu s ciljem poboljšanja identifikacije ukupno planiranih i dodijeljenih sredstava, te planova vezanih za izvještavanje o dodijeljenim sredstvima, i s ciljem olakšanja popunjavanja i dobijanja preciznijih podataka pomoću uputa o skokovima na određena pitanja u zavisnosti od odgovora.

Izmjene u upitniku se odnose na slijedeće:

1. u pitanju o ukupnom iznosu napravljena je podjela na ukupno planirana sredstva (a), ukupna sredstva dodijeljena do momenta ispitivanja (b) i na ukupna sredstva koja će zaista biti dodijeljena do kraja godine (c);
2. u pitanju o raspodjeli sredstava po kategorijama, umjesto o raspodjeli ukupno planiranih sredstava pitanje je promijenjeno tako da se dobije informacija o raspodjeli ukupno dodijeljenih sredstava na kraju godine po kategorijama;
3. u pitanju o obavezi podnošenja izvještaja i pitanju o analizi istih uvedene su smjernice za kretanje na naredno pitanje u zavisnosti od odgovora;
4. u pitanjima o uvođenju obaveze izvještavanja mogući odgovori su promijenjeni tako da budu pokrivene opcije od interesa.

Potencijalni nedostaci u upitniku će se ispraviti za sljedeće/a istraživanje/a kako bi se prikupili još bolji i precizniji podaci i ispitanicima omogućilo još lakše i jednostavnije popunjavanje.

PRILOG III. UPITNIK

Anketa o izdvajanjima organa vlasti za organizacije civilnog društva u Bosni i Hercegovini za 2012. godinu

Naziv institucije ____

Na kojem je nivou institucija?

a) Opštinski/Općinski nivo ☐
b) Kantonalni nivo ☐
c) Entitetski nivo ☐
d) Državni nivo ☐

Mjesto:

____

1. Koliki je **ukupan iznos** koji je Vaša institucija:

a) **budžetom planirala** dodijeliti u 2012. godini udruženjima građana (UG) / nevladinim organizacijama (NVO)?

____

b) **dodijelila do ovog momenta 2012. godine** za UG/NVO?

____

c) će dodijeliti do kraja 2012. godine za UG/NVO?

____

2. Od ukupnog iznosa **dodijeljenog budžeta** koliki je dio dodijeljen za:
(pitanje se odnosi na ukupan iznos koji ste naveli pod pitanjem 1.c)

a) Sportska društva/organizacije ___________________________
b) Udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu ___________________________
c) UG/NVO fokusirane na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu ___________________________
d) Ostale tipove UG/NVO ___________________________

3. Da li je dodjela sredstava praćena procedurom javnog poziva sa ciljem odabira najadekvatnijih projekata?

a) Da, ukupan planirani iznos se dodjeljuje putem javnih poziva ☐ (*preći na pitanje 6.*)
b) Djelomično, dio sredstava se ne dodjeljuje putem javnih poziva ☐ (*preći na pitanje 4.*)
c) Ne, ukupan iznos se dodjeljuje putem drugih procedura ☐ (*preći na pitanje 5.*)

4. Molimo Vas navedite za koji od dole navedenih se koristi javni poziv za dodjelu sredstava:

a) Sportska društva/organizacije ☐
b) Udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu ☐
c) UG/NVO fokusirane na socijalne usluge/socijalnu zaštitu ☐
d) Ostale tipove UG/NVO ☐

5. Ako se ukupna sredstva ili dio sredstava ne dodjeljuje putem javnih poziva, da li se dodjeljuju:

a) Putem raspodjele u redovnom budžetskom proračunu ☐
b) Putem pojedinačnih odluka ☐

c) Drugo (*navesti*):

____

____

____

____

6. Da li su UG/NVO kojima su dodijeljena sredstva obavezne da po završetku perioda finansiranja dostave:

a) Finansijske izvještaje o utrošku sredstava i pismene izvještaje o realiziranim aktivnostima (preći na pitanje 9.) ☐
b) Samo finansijske izvještaje o utrošku sredstava (preći na pitanje 8.) ☐
c) Samo pismene izvještaje o realiziranim aktivnostima ☐
d) Nisu obavezne da dostave ni finansijske ni pismene izvještaje ☐

7. Ukoliko ne postoji obaveza za podnošenje **finansijskog izvještaja** o utrošku sredstava, da li je planirano uvođenje iste?

a) DA, u skorije vrijeme ☐
b) DA, ali tek ____________ godine ☐
c) NE, ne planiramo uvesti u skorije vrijeme ☐

8. Ukoliko ne postoji obaveza za podnošenje **pismenog izvještaja** o realizaciji, da li je planirano uvođenje iste?

a) DA, u skorije vrijeme ☐
b) DA, ali tek ____________ godine ☐
c) NE, ne planiramo uvesti u skorije vrijeme ☐

9. Da li Vaša institucija:

a) Vrši analizu rezultata programa rada UG/NVO kojim su dodijeljena sredstva (preći na pitanje 11.) ☐
b) Vrši finansijsku analizu rezultata (preći na pitanje 11.) ☐
c) Ne vrši ni programsku, ni finansijsku analizu ☐

10. Ukoliko se ne vrši programska ni finansijska analiza, da li je to zbog (*navesti sve razloge*):

a) Nedostatka sredstava ☐
b) Nedostatka osposobljenog kadra ☐
c) Drugo (*navesti*):

____

____

____

____

11. Da li ste u **2012. godini** imali iskustva u sufinansiranju NVO projekata po principu udruženih novčanih sredstava (**u partnerstvu sa drugim institucijama BiH vlasti ili inostranim partnerima**)?

a) DA ☐
b) NE, ali planiramo ____________ godine ☐
c) NE, i ne planiramo u skorije vrijeme ☐

PRILOG IV. TABELARNI PODACI

Tabela 5

Sredstva izdvojena za nevladin sektor u BiH u 2012. godini (apsolutne vrijednosti u KM)

Administrativni nivo	Budžetom planirana sredstva	Dodijeljena sredstva do kraja godine	Sportska društva/ organizacije	Udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu	UG/NVO-i fokusirani na socijalne usluge/ socijalnu zaštitu	Ostali tipovi UG/ NVO-a
Ministarstva BiH	675.000,00	675.000,00	0,00	0,00	168.750,00	506.250,00
	675.000,00	**675.000,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**168.750,00**	**506.250,00**
Odjeljenja Vlade DB BiH	10.208.131,64	11.189.949,82	2.122.036,36	442.293,82	87.272,73	8.538.346,91
Ministarstva FBiH	8.402.215,75	8.324.439,75	1.651.826,13	784.000,00	1.269.358,37	4.619.255,25
Ministarstva RS	5.085.700,00	5.262.600,00	2.186.403,32	12.896,36	655.000,00	2.408.300,32
	23.696.047,39	**24.776.989,57**	**5.960.265,82**	**1.239.190,18**	**2.011.631,10**	**15.565.902,48**
Unsko-Sanski kanton	1.691.250,00	1.685.212,00	630.250,00	590.000,00	345.962,00	119.000,00
Posavski kanton	711.734,47	711.734,47	178.720,00	92.250,00	55.283,00	385.481,47
Tuzlanski kanton	7.732.389,20	6.821.643,25	1.713.860,98	1.831.684,86	1.989.625,00	1.286.472,41
Zeničko-Dobojski kanton	1.808.145,00	1.712.855,00	710.930,00	507.620,00	113.000,00	381.305,00
Bosansko-podrinjski kanton	1.011.400,00	891.678,53	410.000,00	324.000,00	17.300,00	140.378,53
Srednjobosanski kanton	756.000,00	444.000,00	3.000,00	3.000,00	101.000,00	337.000,00
Hercegovačko-Neretvanski kanton	551.860,00	371.180,00	42.640,00	302.080,00	0,00	26.460,00
Zapadno-hercegovački kanton	728.750,00	728.750,00	408.750,00	210.000,00	0,00	110.000,00
Kanton Sarajevo	9.247.396,00	9.179.051,00	4.333.546,00	1.481.700,00	1.010.195,00	2.353.610,00
Kanton 10	343.400,00	343.400,00	0,00	127.464,00	96.500,00	119.436,00
	24.582.324,67	**22.889.504,25**	**8.431.696,98**	**5.469.798,86**	**3.728.865,00**	**5.259.143,41**
Općine FBiH	28.084.287,43	26.071.363,45	11.895.928,14	5.066.125,50	2.890.051,24	6.219.258,56
Opštine RS	28.138.769,67	25.275.966,15	12.638.335,47	3.090.591,11	2.675.037,98	6.872.001,59
	56.223.057,10	**51.347.329,60**	**24.534.263,61**	**8.156.716,61**	**5.565.089,22**	**13.091.260,16**
Dodatne institucije	381.176,47	317.647,06	0,00	317.647,06	0,00	0,00
	381.176,47	**317.647,06**	**0,00**	**317.647,06**	**0,00**	**0,00**
UKUPNO	**105.557.605,63**	**100.006.470,48**	**38.926.226,41**	**15.183.352,71**	**11.474.335,31**	**34.422.556,05**

Tabela 6

Sredstva izdvojena za nevladin sektor od strane anketiranih institucija BiH, FBiH, RS i DB BiH BiH u 2012. godini (apsolutne vrijednosti u KM)

Administrativni nivo	Budžetom planirana sredstva	Dodijeljena sredstva do kraja godine	Sportska društva/ organizacije	Udruženja fokusirana na boračko-invalidsku zaštitu	UG/NVO fokusirane na socijalne usluge/ socijalnu zaštitu	Ostali tipovi UG/ NVO
BiH	675.000,00	675.000,00	0,00	0,00	168.750,00	506.250,00
FBiH	61.450.004,32	57.602.954,51	21.979.451,26	11.637.571,42	7.888.274,61	16.097.657,23
RS	33.224.469,67	30.538.566,15	14.824.738,79	3.103.487,47	3.330.037,98	9.280.301,91
DB BiH	10.208.131,64	11.189.949,82	2.122.036,36	442.293,82	87.272,73	8.538.346,91

PRILOG V. SPISAK TABELA I GRAFIKONA U PUBLIKACIJI

Tabele

Grafikoni

FSU u BiH
ФСУ у БиХ
ZSU u BiH
SIF in BiH

Fondacija za socijalno uključivanje u Bosni i Hercegovini
Фондација за социјално укључивање у Босни и Херцеговини
Zaklada za socijalno uključivanje u Bosni i Hercegovini
Social Inclusion Foundation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

CPCD
Centar za promociju civilnog društva
Civil Society Promotion Centre

HEADS OR TAILS

Government Allocations for the Non-governmental Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2012

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Embassy of Switzerland
Swiss Cooperation Office Bosnia and Herzegovina

Open Society Fund Bosnia & Herzegovina
Fond otvoreno društvo Bosna i Hercegovina

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ACRONYMS

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CSW	Centre for Social Work
CSPC	Civil Society Promotion Centre
DB BiH	District Brčko of Bosnia and Herzegovina
EU	European Union
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
OSF BiH	Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina
SIF in BiH	Social Inclusion Foundation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
IBHI	Initiative for Better and Humane Inclusion
BAM	Bosnia and Herzegovina Convertible Mark
MM	Million
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
RS	Republika Srpska
SDC	Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development
SIS	Social Inclusion Strategy
CA	Civil Association

YEAR AFTER YEAR

The analysis "Heads or Tails – Government Allocations for the Non-governmental Sector in BiH for 2012" was prepared in partnership between the Social Inclusion Foundation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SIF in BiH) and the Civil Society Promotion Centre (CSPC). This successfully continued the cooperation from a similar analysis from 2010. It should also be noted that similar research was conducted in 2007 and 2008 by IBHI (then known as the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues). Therefore, with this analysis, a comparative analysis can be conducted of the trend in government allocations for the NGO sector in the five-year period from 2007-2012.

Why is it important?

The non-governmental sector and the civil society as a whole are still the object of various mystifications in BiH. They move from "idealisation" to complete impugnment, from positive assessments of their "political" role in the democratisation of society down to negative evaluations of their actions as "foreign agents". As with all mystifications, the ones mentioned are also not based on facts and, thus, remain in the "dark" of one type of stereotypes or the other. Hopefully, this analysis will shed a little ray of light on that darkness of mystification.

What does the analysis reveal?

This analysis, as all previous, shows that a lot more funds are allocated to the NGO sector from local budgets, than from foreign donor funds. The impossibility to reach any consolidated data on the total allocations of foreign donors for the NGO sector in BiH is a specific problem. All estimates indicate that this is around one third of funds allocated by local budgets and that, year after year, those funds are significantly reduced. The increasing reliance of the NGO sector on local sources of funding is a positive process which, in spite of all the problems, leads to its sustainability. In 2012, the governmental sector allocated **100,006,470.48 BAM** to NGOs, which is less than planned (105,557,605.63 BAM). More importantly, there is a decreasing trend in government allocations for the NGO sector in comparison with 2008 (118 million BAM) and 2010 (114 million BAM). This trend is visible both in FBiH and in RS. The reasons for this decrease can be found in the state of economic and fiscal crisis of all levels of government in BiH since 2009. On the other hand, the decrease of funding for the NGO sector (decrease by almost 1/5 of funds in 2012 in comparison to 2008) is much higher than the decrease of public expenditure in BiH. Hence, it is easier to cut down on allocations to the NGO sector, than on the salaries in administration, which demonstrates the frailness of funding from local budgets. Opposed to all logic, NGOs focused on social services/social protection were the ones most affected in this general decrease. Their participation in the overall funding for the NGO sector was halved in comparison to 2010 (21.6%) and is now 11.5%, contrary of what was expected. Namely, in the situation of economic crisis and its social consequences, such as the growth of poverty and social exclusion in BiH, the opposite trend was expected.

Is this analysis reliable?

The analysis was conducted statistically, professionally on a representative sample of 309 governmental institutions (all ministries in all levels of government: BiH, entities, cantons in FBiH and all municipalities in BiH). A total of 303 institutions participated in the survey, meaning that the response rate was 98.1% and the findings are fully authentic. Therefore, this analysis is the result of five years of experience and constant methodology advancement and is, consequently, completely reliable.

Ninković – Papić Ranka

Ranka Ninković-Papić

Director

Social Inclusion Foundation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SIF in BiH)

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY IN 2012 AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR THE PERIOD 2007-2012

Economic indicators according to administrative levels

The target population, more precisely, the sample which is in fact a census of the target population, is consisted of institutions at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), Republika Srpska (RS) and Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BD BiH). The total population amounts to 309 government institutions, of which 33% are cantonal ministries, 17.5% are entity-level ministries, 3.2% are state-level ministries and 46.3% are municipalities.[1] The population which has replied and provided information based on which this analysis was realised consists of 303 government institutions from different administrative levels. Out of the aforementioned 303 institutions, 81 institutions stated that they did not plan any allocations for the non-governmental sector and, indeed, made no allocations over the year, whereas 2 institutions stated that they did not plan any allocations but did allocate some funds during the year through special procedures. Most entity-level ministries that have no allocations are from FBiH (48.3%). There are more ministries in FBiH (2.3 times) than in RS that do not allocate any funds for the non-governmental sector, whereas, this time, the total number of ministries at the FBiH level in the target population equals the number of ministries at the RS level. Most institutions without allocations are at the cantonal level (51.8%). Out of the cantonal ministries that do not have any allocations, just as in 2010, most of them are from the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton (20.9%), and the least of them come from the Bosnian Podrinje Canton and Sarajevo Canton (4.7% from each), while the share of ministries without allocations for the non-governmental sector in other Cantons varies between 7% and 14%.

While there was a certain number of institutions in 2010 that had planned funds allocations, but did not keep record on planned funds by different categories of CAs/NGOs, causing total allocations to differ from the sum of funds allocated by categories, in 2012 this situation occurred in only one institution. However, by changing the formulation of questions regarding allocations in the questionnaire for this survey in 2012, now we can speak about the total planned funds, funds allocated up until the survey was conducted (collection of data for the survey) and funds allocated by the end of the year, by categories/types of CAs/NGOs.

Planned versus realised funding of the NGO sector

The total planned funds of institutions for the non-governmental sector in 2012 were 105,557,605.63 BAM. The planned funds were not realised.

A total of **100,006,470.48 BAM** was allocated to the non-governmental sector in 2012 (which is 0.39% of GDP for 2011).[2] The global economic crisis which started in 2008 was reflected in the trend of government allocations for the non-governmental sector in BiH, meaning that allocations continued to decrease in 2012 by 7.5% (8,520,588.10 BAM) compared to 2010. Even less funds were planned than in 2007 (by 1.6 million BAM).

By comparing budgets of governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska and District Brčko of BiH for 2012 with the planned budget funds for the non-governmental sector retrieved from the survey of those same governments, it can be seen from the following table (*Table 1)* that the biggest percentage was planned in the DB BiH Government (4.64%). Unlike 2010, when governments of both entities allocated the same percentage (0.3%) of their total budget, in 2012 the FBiH Government allocated in percentage 1.6 times more than the RS Government, which allocated the almost same percentage as in 2010 (0.28%). The smallest portion of the total budget for 2012 for the non-governmental sector was allocated by the BiH Government – only 0.05%, which is almost 3 times less than in 2010.

1 The numbers resulting from the analyses mostly have more than two decimal points. In order to round up the numbers to one or two decimal points, the total sum may be slightly different from 100 (for instance 99.9 or 100.1). However, since this is a consequence of rounding, these deviations are to be considered equal to 100.

2 Estimate of GDP for 2011 is 26.666 million BAM. Data of the Agency of Statistics of BiH from the publication on economic statistics, http://www.bhas.ba/?option=com_publikacija&id=2&lang=ba [site visited January, 2013.]

Table 1

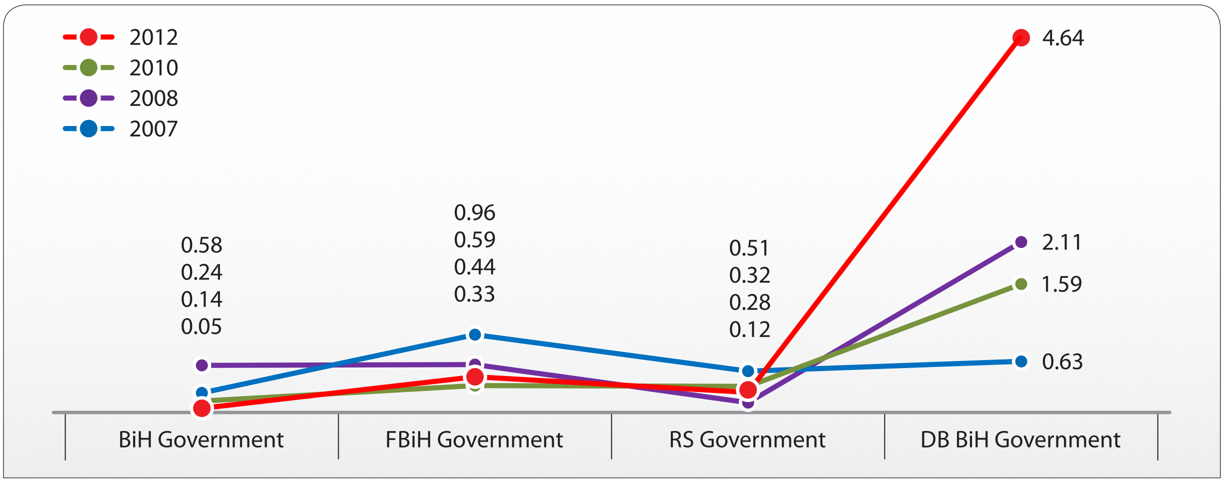
Planned government funds for CAs/NGOs compared to total budgets of the governments of BiH, FBiH, RS and DB BiH in 2012

Government level	2012 budget	Planned funds according to survey in 2012	Percentage of the planned budget in the total government budget (in %)
BiH Government	1,394,928,000.00[3]	675,000.00	0.05
FBiH Government	1,923,744,269.00[4]	8,402,215.75	0.44
RS Government	1,825,000,000.00[5]	5,085,700.00	0.28
DB BiH Government	220,238,127.00[6]	10,208,131.64	4.64

The BiH Government continued the downward trend, whereas the DB BiH Government continued the trend of increasing planned funds for the NGO sector. The FBiH Government has increased planned funds, whereas the RS Government has slightly reduced their funds in 2012, compared to 2010. Planned funds are still significantly lower than planned funds in 2007 in all governments except in BD BiH, which had the least planned funds in 2007.

Chart 1

Trend of participation of the planned budgets in the total government budgets in the period 2007-2012 (in %)



Total planned allocations of institutions in 2012 were: 61,450,004.32 BAM in FBiH, 33,224,469.67 BAM in RS and 10,208,131.64 BAM in DB BiH, meaning that 58.2% of the total planned allocations were planned in FBiH, 31.5% in RS and 9.7% in DB BiH. The remaining 0.6% was planned for allocation to the NGO sector at the state level of BiH. Whereas in RS only around 0.5 million BAM less was planned in comparison to 2010 (which is 1.3% of the total planned allocations for RS in 2012), 13,819,348.41 BAM less was planned in FBiH than in 2010 (which is 22.5% of the total planned allocations for FBiH in 2012). In DB BiH, 6,966,231.64 BAM more was planned than in 2010 (which is 68.2% of the total planned allocations for DB BiH in 2012), while 1,244,000.00 BAM less was planned in the BiH Government (which is 184.3% of the total planned allocations in the BiH Government for 2012).

3 BiH Government, BiH Ministry of finance and treasury, Law on the Budget of Bosnia and Herzegovina Institutions and International Commitments of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2012, Table 1: Balance of incomes by sources and applications, http://www.sllist.ba/glasnik/2012/broj42/Broj042.pdf

4 FBiH Government, Budget of the Federation of BiH, Budget proposal of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2012, http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/bosanski/budzet/2012/zbirni-bos-srp.pdf

5 RS Government, RS Ministry of Finance, Budget of Republika Srpska for 2012, http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Aktivnosti/Documents/Budzet%202012.pdf

6 Brčko District BiH Government, Important Acts, Budget of Brčko District BiH for 2012, http://www.bdcentral.net/index.php/ba/vani-akti/budet-brko-distrikta-bih

The largest planned allocations within a single institution by entities were 5,919,896.00 BAM in FBiH, which is almost half of the planned funds in 2010 and 10% of the total planned amount within this entity, and 5,161,500.00 BAM in RS, which is more than the largest planned funds in 2010 in RS and 16% of the total planned amount within this entity. Compared to 2010, the largest planned value in FBiH is smaller by 4 percentage points, and larger by 2 percentage points in RS. This time, the largest planned allocations were in DB BiH – 4,938,000.00 BAM, which is almost 50% of the total planned amount in DB BiH.

From the total number of institutions in BiH, 66% are FBiH institutions allocating the aforementioned 58.2% of funds for FBiH, 27% are RS institutions allocating the aforementioned 31.5% of funds for RS. The remaining 7% of the total number of institutions in BiH are institutions at the state and DB BiH level, and they allocate the remaining 10.3% of funds.

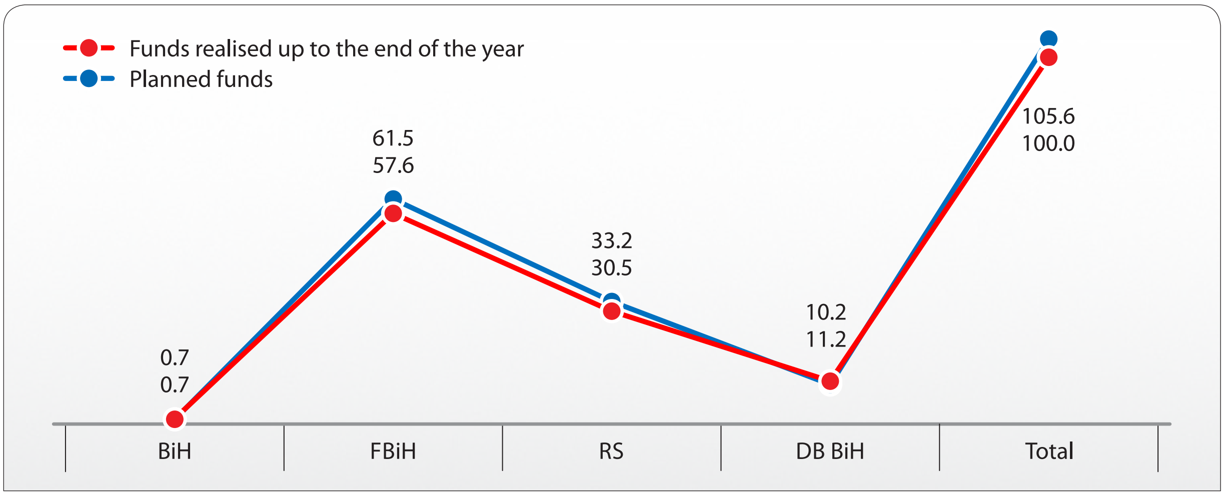
At the time when this survey was conducted 79,209,612.66 BAM was already allocated, which is 75% of the total planned funds, and by the end of the year **100,006,470.48 BAM** was allocated, which is 94.7% of the total planned funds.

The total allocated funds of institutions in u 2012 amounted to **57,602,954.51 BAM** in FBiH, **30,538,566.15 BAM** in RS and **11,189,949.15 BAM** in DB BiH, meaning that 57.6% of the total allocated amount was allocated in FBiH, 30.5% in RS and 11.2% in DB BiH. The remaining 0.7% (**675,000.00 BAM**) was allocated at the BiH state-level government for the NGO sector.

Largest allocated funds within one institution by entities were 5,919,896.00 BAM in FBiH, which is 10% of the total allocated amount of funds within FBiH, and 4,034,000.00 BAM in RS, which is 13% of the total allocated funds in RS. The largest allocation in DB BiH is 4,938,000.00 BAM, which is 44% of the total allocated funds in DB BiH. Just in RS, the largest allocated amount has dropped by 3 percentage points compared to the largest planned amount in that entity.

Therefore, it can be said that the differences between planned and allocated funds in 2012 are small, both in total and on the entity and state level, with BiH-level ministries and institutions in DB BiH allocating almost the entire amount planned in the budget.

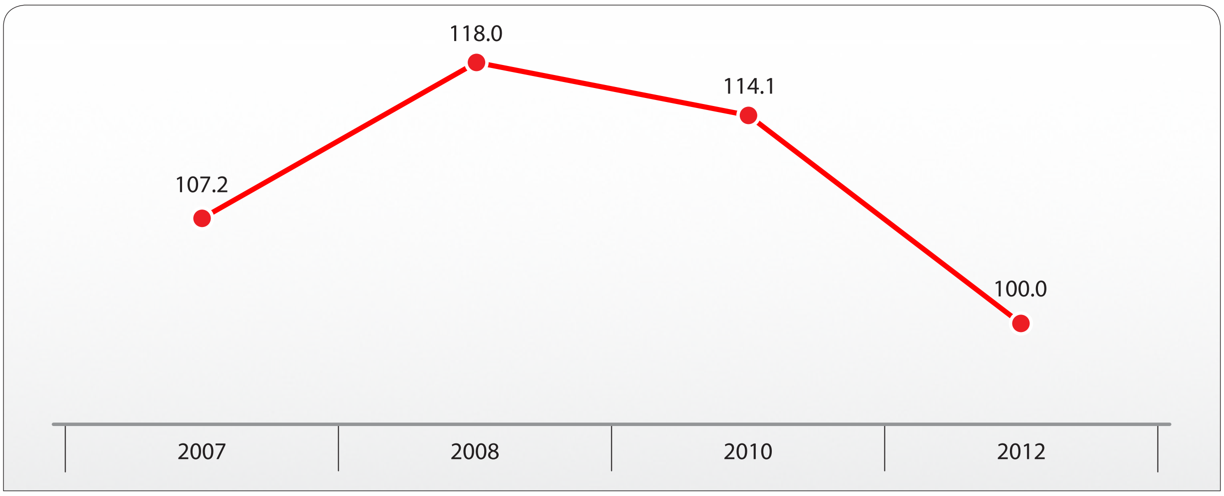
Chart 2
Total government allocations in 2012 (in MM BAM)



By observing the amount of allocated funds from 2007 to 2012, a mild increase is seen in 2008, after which only reductions of allocated funds followed in 2010 and 2012.

Chart 3

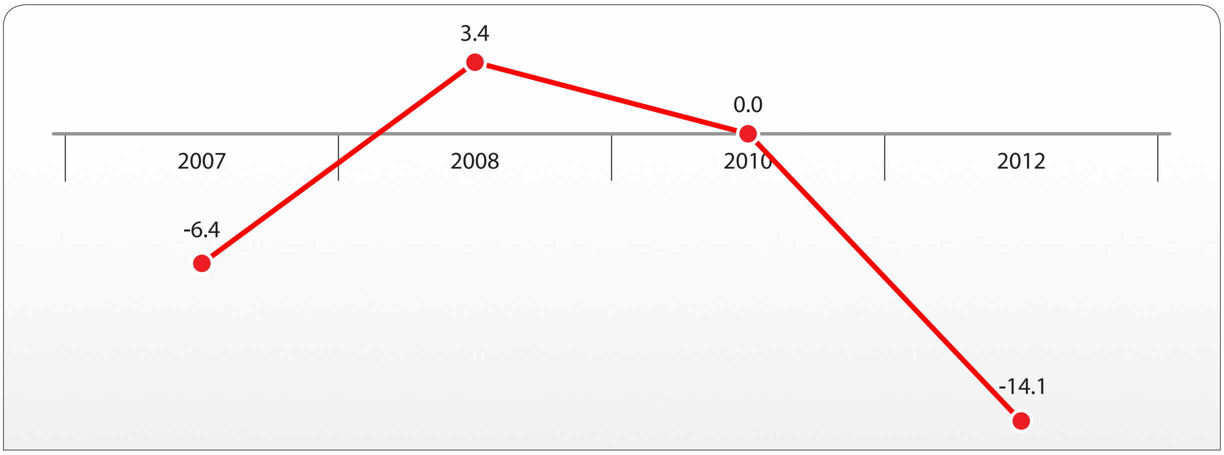
Total funds allocated by the government sector for the NGO sector in the period 2007-2012 (in MM BAM)



If we compare the total allocated funds in each year in the period from 2007 to 2012 with allocations in 2010, we can see that allocations in 2012 were decreased by as much as 14.1 percentage points, whereas, for example, allocations in 2007 were also decreased, but by 6.4 percentage points, which is 120% less than the drop from 2010 to 2012. Largest allocations were recorded in 2008. Since 2008, government allocations for the NGO sector dropped by a total of 17.5 percentage points, whereby 4.2 times more in 2012 than in 2010.

Chart 4

Differences in government allocations for the NGO sector in the 2007-2012 period compared to 2010 (in percentage points)



An insignificant number of institutions (5%) allocated more funds than was planned by the end of the year, by using specific and/or internal procedures for approving additional funds for allocation and this will be elaborated later on in the section on tender procedures. The largest number of such institutions is composed by municipalities (73%) - of which 59.4% are RS municipalities, whereas cantonal ministries compose the smallest number (6.6%).[7]

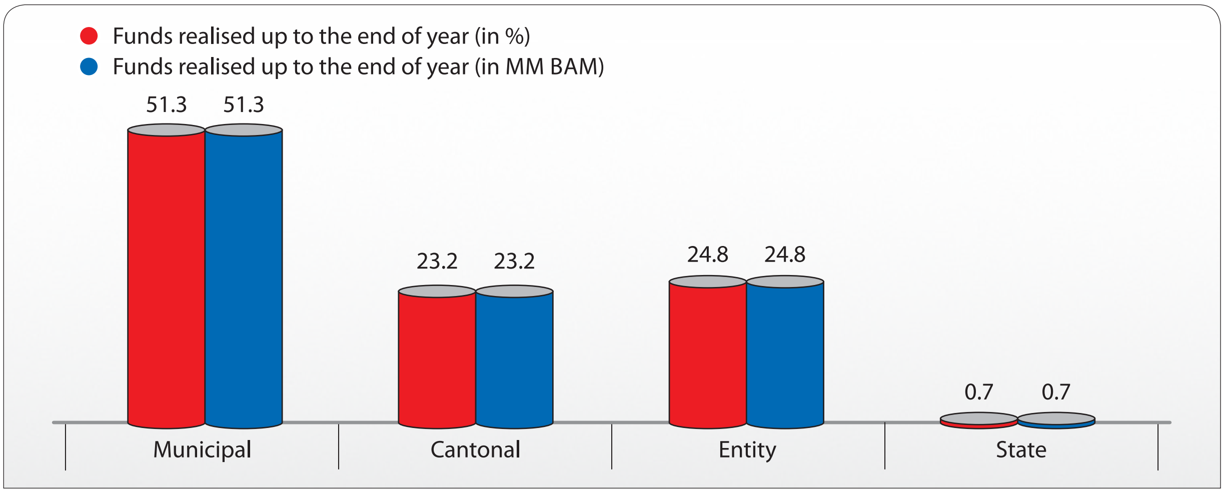
Observed at administration levels, the largest total allocated funds were at municipal levels, although institutions at the cantonal level had the largest individual allocations. Out of all institutions, 45.7% municipal level institutions allocated 51.3% of the total allocated funds, 32.2% cantonal level institutions allocated 23.2% of total allocated funds, 18.9% entity-level institutions allocated 24.8% of the total

7 A large number of institutions with the situation of more funds allocated than planned explained that sports organisations are not defined as NGOs, so they did not plan them in the budget for the NGO sector although they allocated funds to them during the year.

allocated funds and 3.2% of state-level institutions allocated 0.7% of the total allocated funds. The ratio was almost identical in regard to the planned funds for allocation, considering that more funds were allocated than planned at the entity level.

Chart 5

Total allocated funds of government institutions in 2012 within administration levels (in MM BAM and in %)



Most of the allocated funds in FBiH were allocated by municipal level institutions (45.3%), slightly fewer funds were allocated at the cantonal level (40.3%), and funds allocated at the entity level are 3 times smaller than at the municipal level. As much as 82.8% of allocated funds in RS were allocated by municipalities and the rest (17.2%) by entity ministries.

Largest allocations among cantons are in the Sarajevo Canton with 39.6% and the Tuzla Canton with 29.4% of the total allocation at the cantonal level. They are followed by the Zenica-Doboj and Una-Sana Cantons with 7.4% and 7.3% of the total cantonal level allocation, respectively, while other cantons range from 1.5% to 3.8% of the total cantonal level allocation. An increase in both planned and allocated funds compared to 2010 was recorded only in Tuzla Canton, while all other cantons planned and allocated fewer funds than in 2010. The largest difference in the total amount of allocations for the NGO sector 2012 compared to 2010 is, again, in the Una-Sana Canton. However, the difference turned an opposite direction than the difference between 2008 and 2010. From 12.3 million BAM, allocations of the Una-Sana Canton were reduced to just 1.7 million BAM, which is 7 times less than in 2010. Allocations of Canton 10 almost did not change at all in the period from 2007 to 2012.

Table 2

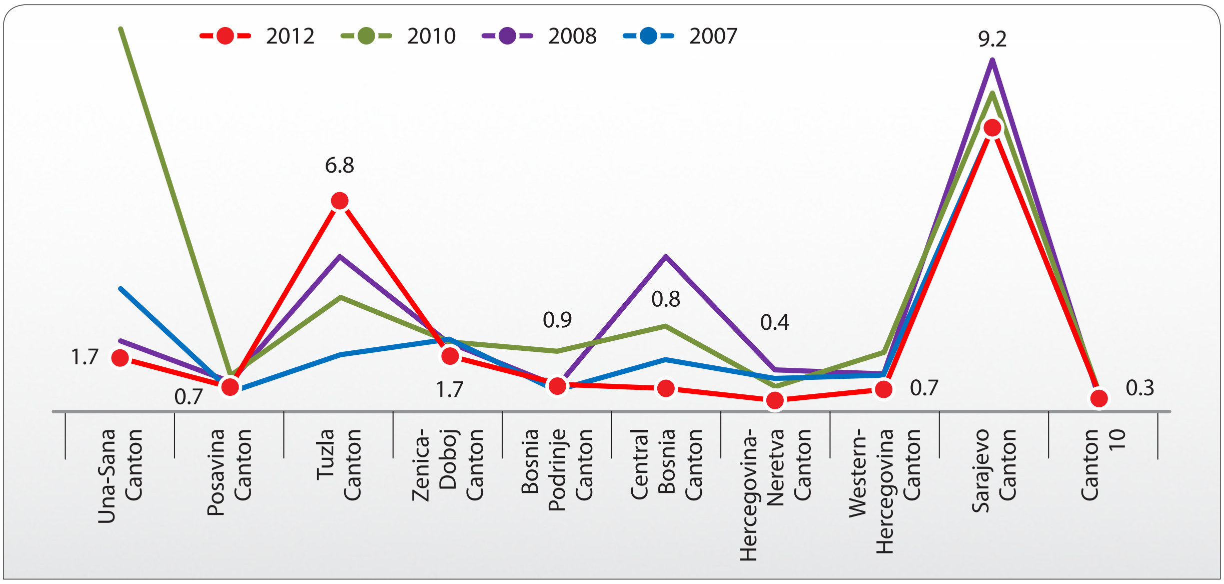
Total allocations at the cantonal level, comparatively: 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2012 (in %)

Year \ Canton	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
2007	17.3	2.7	8.0	10.2	3.1	7.1	4.4	4.9	40.7	1.8
2008	7.2	3.0	16.4	7.2	2.6	16.4	4.3	3.9	37.5	1.3
2010	33.0	2.9	9.9	5.9	5.1	7.2	2.1	5.1	27.6	1.1
2012	7.3	3.1	29.4	7.4	3.8	3.3	1.6	3.1	39.6	1.5

C1	Una-Sana Canton	**C6**	Central Bosnia Canton
C2	Posavina Canton	**C7**	Herzegovina-Neretva Canton
C3	Tuzla Canton	**C8**	West Herzegovina Canton
C4	Zenica-Doboj Canton	**C9**	Sarajevo Canton
C5	Bosnian Podrinje Canton	**C10**	Canton 10

Chart 6

Total allocations at the cantonal level, comparatively: 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2012 (in MM BAM)



The maximum value allocated by one of the FBiH municipalities, or RS municipalities, is 5.5%, or 14.3% of the total amount of funds allocated by FBiH or RS municipalities, respectively. While this share has decreased by more than three times in FBiH, in RS it has only slightly decreased since 2010.

Economic indicators by categories of CAs/NGOs

We categorized the planned or allocated funds in the same interest groups once again: sports associations/organisations, organisations focused on disabled veterans' protection, CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/social protection and other types of CAs/NGOs.

A total of 99.9% of institutions plan their total allocation of funds by categories in the very planning stage of the overall budget for allocations.

Of the total allocated funds to the NGO sector in 2012, 38.9% was allocated to sports organisations; 15.2% to disabled veterans' and similar organisations; 11.5% to CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/ social protection of citizens and 34.4% to other types of CAs/NGOs.

In relation to 2010, the share of funds for sports organisations mildly increased in 2012 (by 4.6 percentage points), the share for disabled veterans' organisations slightly dropped (by 0.8 percentage points), whereas the shares for CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/social protection of citizens and for other types of CAs/NGOs changed more significantly. Hence, 6.2 percentage points more is allocated to other types of CAs/NGOs than in 2010, whereas the share for CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/social protection was reduced by 10.1 percentage points since 2010.

The trend of reducing the share of funds for sports organisations and other types of CAs/NGOs from previous years has changed into an increase in 2012, whereas the trend of increasing the share of funds for disabled veterans' associations and CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/social protection from previous years changed into a decrease in 2012.

Table 3

Total allocations of funds by categories, comparatively: 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2012 (in %)

Category of CA/NGO \ Year	2007.	2008.	2010.	2012.
Sports associations/organisations	44.1	37.1	34.3	38.9
Organisations focused on disabled veterans' protection	13.0	14.7	16.0	15.2
CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/social protection	-	13.6	21.6	11.5
Other types of CAs/NGOs	-	34.6	28.2	34.4

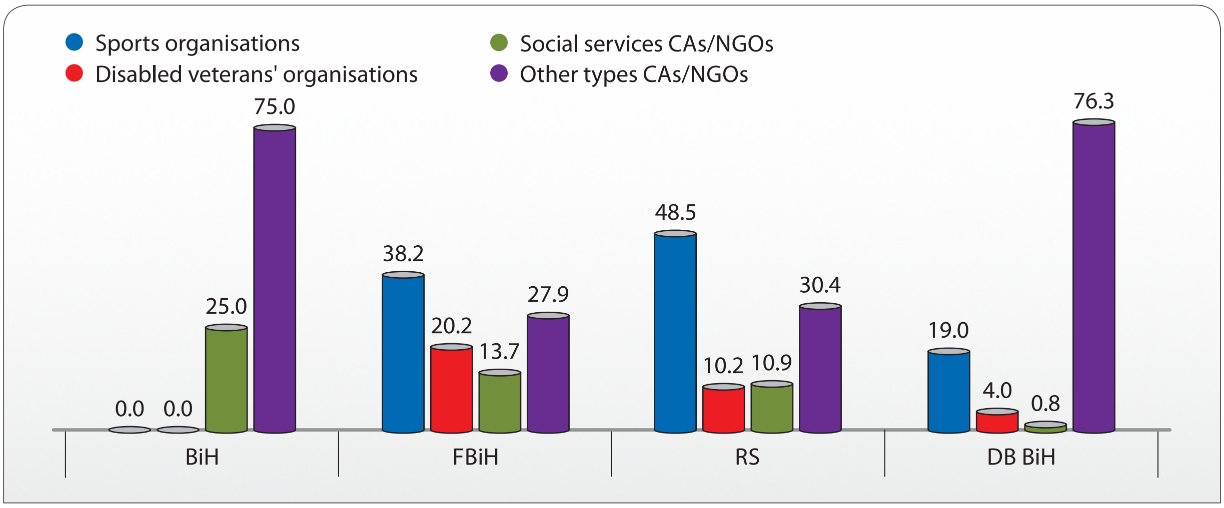
Once again, BiH-level ministries allocate funds only for sports organisations (25%) and other types of CAs/NGOs (75%), which do not include disabled veterans' organisations, or CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/ protection. The DB BiH Government allocates only 0.8% of funds to CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/ protection, whereas it allocates 76.3% to other types of CAs/NGOs, which do not include disabled veterans' organisations, or CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/protection. FBiH and RS institutions allocate funds for all of the aforementioned categories of CAs/NGOs in determined proportions.

Within FBiH and within RS institutions, most of the total allocated funds are allocated to sports organisations, and least to organisations focused on disabled veterans' protection in RS and to CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/ protection in FBiH. Around 30% of allocated funds are allocated to other types of CAs/NGOs both from FBiH and by RS institutions, and in DB BiH around 76.3% of the total allocation in DB BiH are allocated to other types of organisations.

The smallest share in the overall number of observed institutions is consisted of state-level and DB BiH institutions, but their allocations to sports organisations are much larger than the allocations of entity-level institutions. However, their allocations (only DB BiH institutions) to CAs/NGOs focused on disabled veterans' protection and social services/social protection are significantly smaller than the allocations of institutions at the entity level (whereas allocations for these categories do not even exist in state-level institutions).

Chart 7

Funds allocated within the entity and state level and by categories (in %)



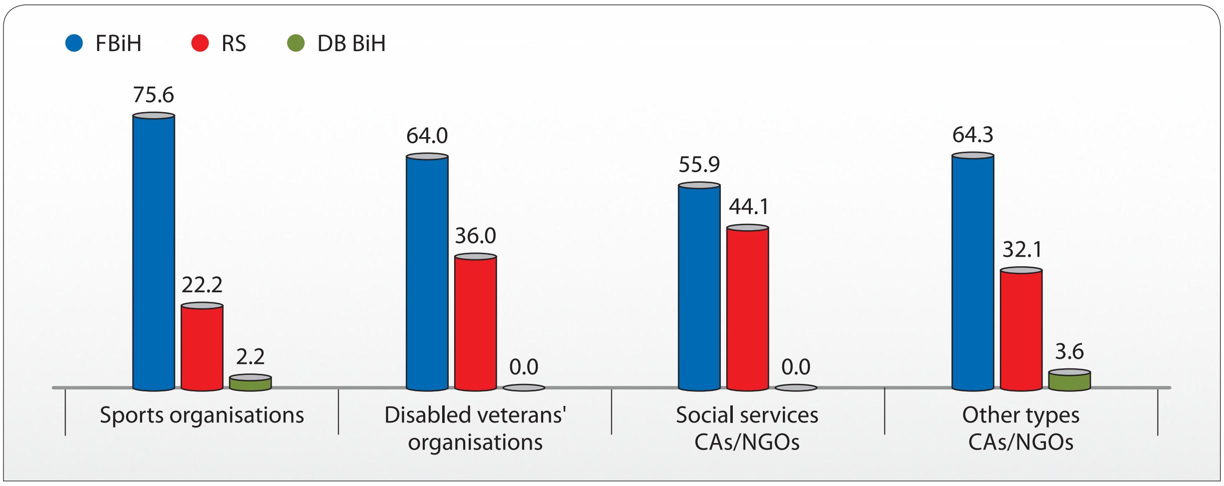
For this analysis, it is important to show that the aforementioned 38.9% of total funds which were allocated to sports organisations, 15.2% which were allocated to disabled veterans' associations and similar organisations, 11.5% to CAs/NGOs focused on providing social services/protection to citizens and 34.4% to other types of CAs/NGOs, were allocated within different observed administration levels.

Therefore, of the 38.9% of total funds allocated to sports organisations, 75.6% is allocated by FBiH institutions, 22.2% by RS institutions and 2.2% by DB BiH institutions. Analogous to that, of the 15.2% of total funds allocated to disabled veterans' associations and similar organisations, 64% is allocated by FBiH institutions and 36% by RS institutions, and of the 11.5% of total funds allocated to CAs/NGOs focused on providing social services/protection to citizens, 55.9% is allocated by FBiH institutions and 44.1% by RS institutions. Of the 34.4% of total funds allocated to other types of CAs/NGOs, 64.3% is allocated by FBiH institutions, 32.1% by RS institutions and 3.6% by DB BiH institutions.

Clearly, FBiH institutions allocated the largest funds for each of the specified categories of CAs/NGOs (between 55.9% to CAs/NGOs focused on social services/protection and 75.6% to sports organisations), and the smallest funds were allocated by DB BiH institutions (between 0% to CAs/NGOs focused on protection of disabled veterans and to CAs/NGOs focused on social services/protection; and 3.6% to other types of CAs/NGOs), whereas allocations from RS for all categories range between 22.2% (for sports organisations) and 44.1% (for CAs/NGOs focused on social services/protection).

Chart 8

Allocated funds within categories by entity level (in %)

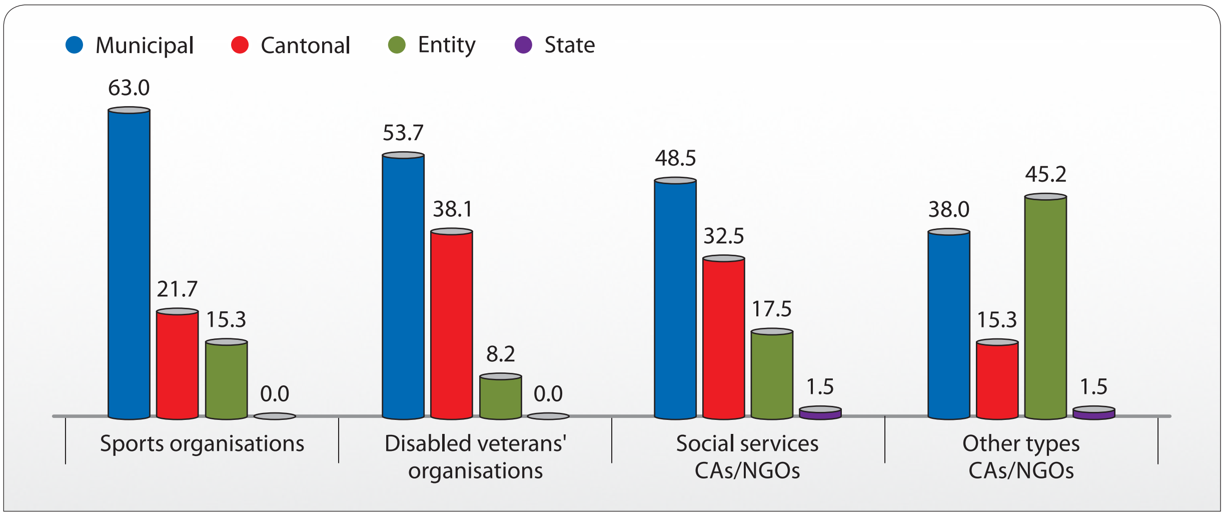


For all categories, except for other types of CAs/NGOs which do not include sports organisations, CAs/NGOs focused on providing social services/protection and CAs/NGOs focused on protection of disabled veterans, the largest allocations of funds are at the municipal level. They are followed by the cantonal level, then the entity level and, finally, the state level. For other types of CAs/NGOs which do not include sports organisations, CAs/NGOs focused on providing social services/protection and CAs/NGOs focused on protection of disabled veterans, the largest allocations are at the entity level, which is followed by the municipal, then cantonal and the smallest funds at the state level.

To be exact, of the aforementioned 38.9% of total funds allocated to sports organisations, 63% is allocated by municipalities, 21.7% by cantonal institutions and 15.3% by entity-level institutions, just as, of the 15.2% of total funds allocated to disabled veterans' associations and similar organisations, 53.7% is allocated by municipalities, 38.1% by cantonal institutions and 8.2% by entity institutions. Analogous to that, of the 11.5% of total funds allocated to CAs/NGOs focused on providing social services/protection to citizens, 48.5% is allocated by municipalities, 32.5% by cantonal institutions, 17.5% by entity institutions and 1.5% by state institutions. Of the 34.4% of total funds allocated to other types of CAs/NGOs, 38% is allocated by municipalities, 15.3% by cantonal institutions, 45.2% by entity institutions and 1.5% by state institutions.

Chart 9

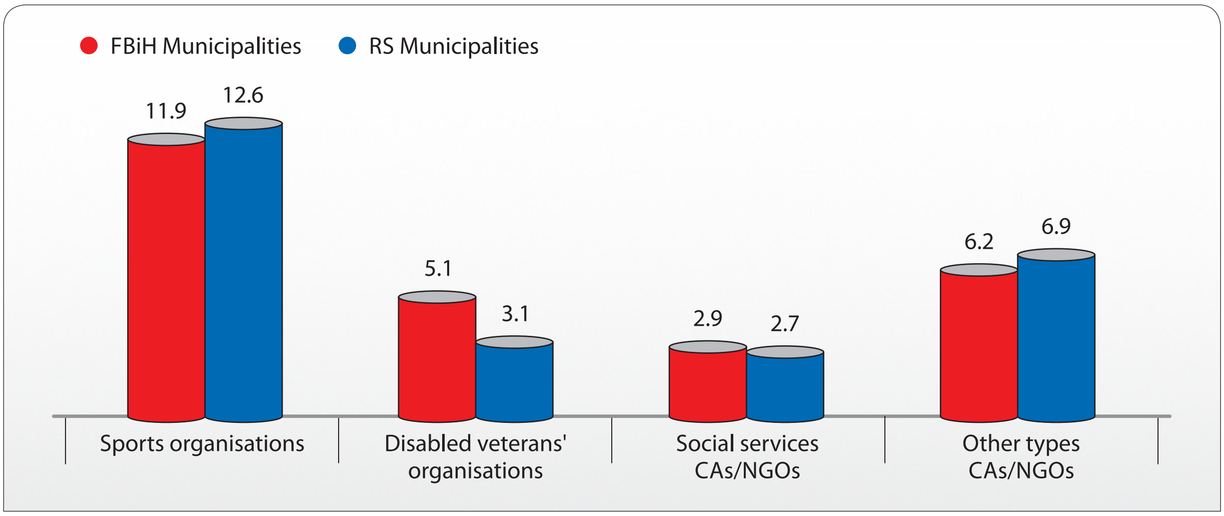
Participation of administration levels by categories of CAs/NGOs (in %)



The ratio of allocations at the municipal level by categories of CAs/NGOs is similar in FBiH and RS. The difference is somewhat bigger in allocations for CAs/NGOs focused on disabled veterans' protection. Namely, FBiH municipalities allocate 2 percentage points more to these CAs/NGOs than RS municipalities. For sports organisations and other types which do not include sports organisations, associations focused on social services and protection and CAs/NGOs focused on disabled veterans' protection, RS municipalities allocate more funds than FBiH municipalities, but for CAs/NGOs focused on social services and protection and CAs/NGOs focused on disabled veterans' protection, FBiH municipalities allocated more funds than RS municipalities, although in almost the same proportion. In relation to 2010, both FBiH and RS municipalities significantly reduced the allocated funds for almost all categories (by 13 to 35 percentage points). In relation to the total amount allocated to sports organisations, 11.9% of funds was allocated in FBiH municipalities and 12.6% in RS municipalities; for disabled veterans' and similar organisations 5.1%, of funds was allocated in FBiH municipalities and 3.1% in RS municipalities; for CAs/NGOs focused on providing social services/protection to citizens, 2.9% and 2.7% of funds were allocated in FBiH and RS municipalities, respectively; and for other types of CAs/NGOs, 6.2% and 6.9% of funds were allocated in FBiH municipalities and RS municipalities, respectively.

Chart 10

Allocations of funds by categories of CAs/NGOs and the municipal level (in %)



Out of the total allocation to sports organisations at the cantonal level, largest funds are allocated by the Sarajevo Canton with 51.4%, followed by Tuzla Canton with 20.3%. Allocations of other cantons are under 10% individually. The smallest allocations to sports organisations are in the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton with 0.5% of total allocations to sports organisations at the cantonal level, whereas the Middle Bosnia Canton and Canton 10 have no allocations for these organisations.

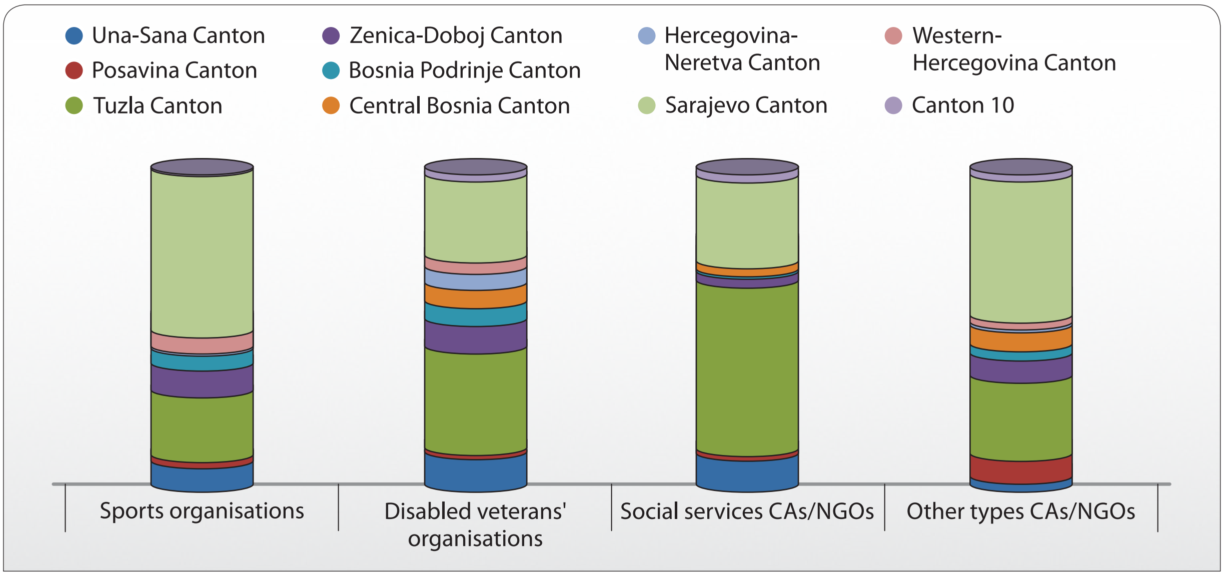
Of the total allocations to CAs/NGOs focused on disabled veterans' protection at the cantonal level, largest allocations for CAs/NGOs focused on disabled veterans' protection are in the Tuzla Canton with 31.6% and Sarajevo Canton with 25.6% of total allocations for CAs/NGOs focused on disabled veterans' protection at the cantonal level. Other cantons each allocate less than 10% of total allocations for the mentioned type of CAs/NGOs at the cantonal level, and the smallest allocations are, again, in the Posavina Canton and Canton 10 with 1.6% and 2.2% respectively, of the total allocations for this type of CAs/NGOs.

For CAs/NGOs focused on social services/protection, most funds are allocated by the Tuzla Canton with 53.4%, followed by Sarajevo Canton with 27.1%. Allocations of other cantons are, again, under 10% individually for this type of CAs/NGOs, too. The smallest allocations for CAs/NGOs focused on social services/protection are in the Bosnian Podrinje Canton with 0.5% of total allocations for CAs/NGOs focused on social services/protection at the cantonal level, while the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton and West Herzegovina Canton have no allocations for this type of CAs/NGOs.

To other types of CAs/NGOs most funds are allocated by the Sarajevo Canton with 44.8% and Tuzla Canton with 24.5% of the total allocation for this type of CAs/NGOs. Individually, other cantons allocate significantly less than 10% of the total allocation for this type of CAs/NGOs, with the smallest allocations coming from the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton (0.5%) of the total funds allocated for other types of CAs/NGOs.

Chart 11

Allocations of cantons by categories of CAs/NGOs (in %)

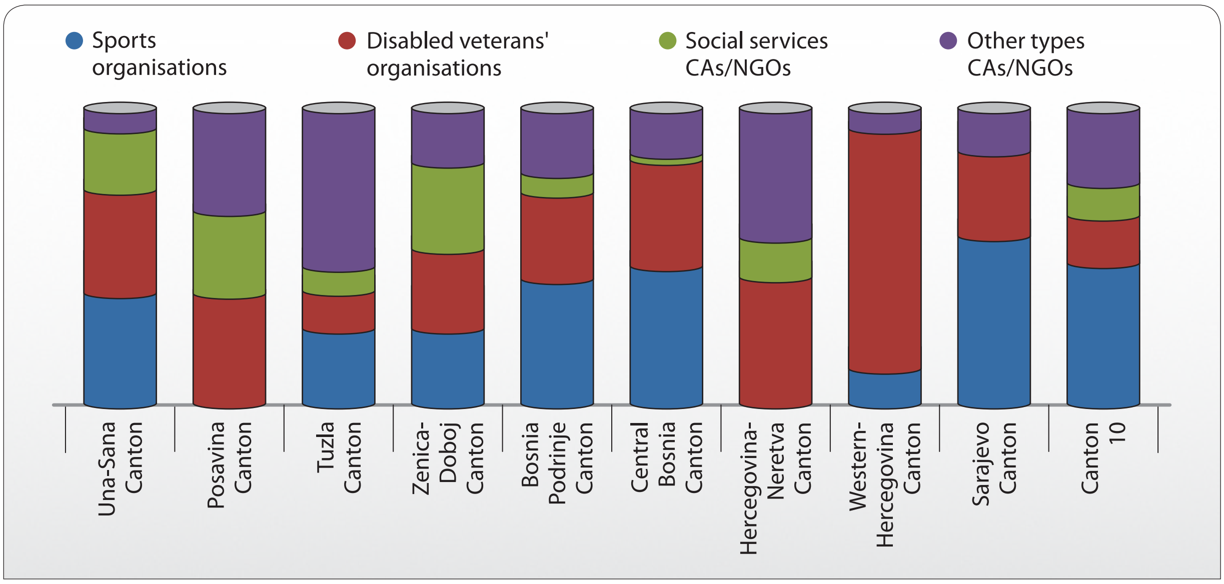


Posavina Canton and Herzegovina-Neretva Canton have no allocations for sports organisations, while West Herzegovina Canton and Sarajevo Canton have no allocations for CAs/NGOs focused on social services/protection. Zenica-Doboj Canton and Posavina Canton have the largest allocations for CAs/NGOs focused on social services/protection, with 29.2% and 28.1% respectively of the total allocations from those cantons, the West Herzegovina Canton has the largest allocation for organisations focused on disabled veterans' protection, with 81.4% of total allocations of this Canton; Canton Sarajevo, Canton 10 and Central Bosnia Canton have the largest allocations for sports organisations, with 56.1%, 47.2% and 46% of their total allocations, respectively; Tuzla Canton and Herzegovina-Neretva Canton allocate the largest part of their overall allocations to other types of CAs/NGOs, with 54.2% and 44.2% respectively.

On the other hand, out of the total allocations by cantons individually, the Central Bosnia Canton, Bosnian Podrinje Canton and Tuzla Canton have the least allocations for CAs/NGOs focused on social services/protection with 1.9%, 6.6% and 7.8% respectively; Tuzla Canton and Canton 10 for organisations focused on disabled veterans' protection with 13% and 16.1% respectively; Herzegovina-Neretva Canton for sports organisations with 0.4%; and West Herzegovina Canton and Una-Sana Canton have the least allocations for other types of CAs/NGOs with 7.1% in both cantons.

Chart 12

Allocations by categories of CAs/NGOs within Cantons (in %)



In relation to 2010, all cantons had significant changes in the percentage of allocations by all different categories of CAs/NGOs.

Tender procedures

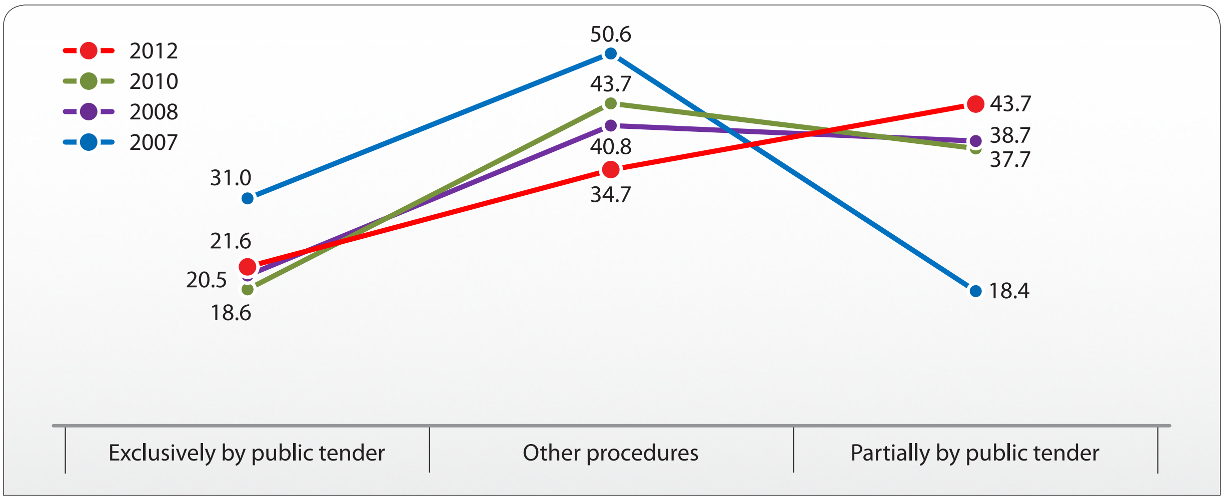
A total of 21.6% of institutions allocate funds to the NGO sector exclusively through public calls, which is by almost 2 percentage points more than the number of such institutions in 2010; 34.7% do not practice the procedure of publishing public calls for funding, which is by 9 percentage points less institutions than in 2010; 43.7% of institutions allocate only a portion of the funds meant for the NGO sector through public calls, which is by 6 percentage points more than in 2010.

Therefore, we can see an increase in the usage of public calls for funding and that the largest change occurred in the decrease of the usage of other procedures in funds allocation. If the total funds or portion of funds are not allocated through public calls, then 47.7% of institutions distribute funds through preparing annual programmes, or in the regular budget calculation.

In relation to the entire period observed, trend changes are visible year after year. Changes in the proportions of different funds allocation methods from 2008 to 2010 are insignificant and they are largest in regard to complete allocation of funds through procedures which are different from public calls, whereas changes from 2010 to 2012 are more significant and, again, largest in regard to full allocation of funds through procedures which are different from public calls, as mentioned earlier.

Chart 13

Procedures of fund allocations in the period 2007-2012 (in %)

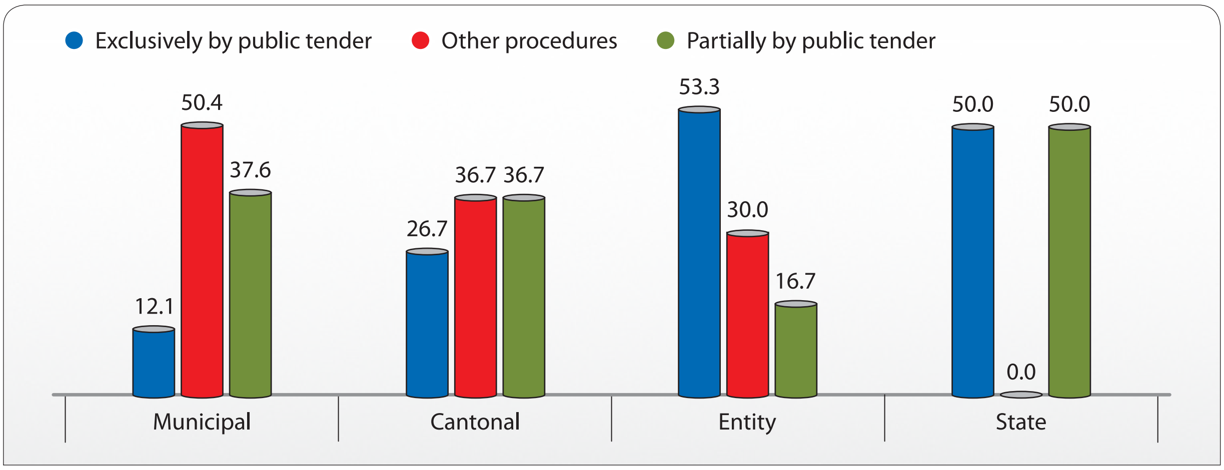


A total of 64,775,430.73 BAM was allocated without tender procedures (i.e. through planned work programmes), which is, percentage-wise, 64.8% of the total allocated funds in 2012, and that is twice as much as in 2010. On the other hand, 35,231,039.74 BAM of the total allocated funds was allocated through tender procedures, which is a twofold decrease in relation to 2010. Therefore, the proportions of funds allocated through tender procedures and funds allocated without tender procedures have reversed, with slight changes in the amounts (36 million BAM was allocated in 2010, and 65 million BAM in 2012 without tender procedures, whereas 78 million BAM was allocated in 2010 and 35 million BAM in 2012 through tender procedures).

While, just as in 2010, exactly one half of the total amount at the state level is allocated through public calls and the other half through public and other procedures, in all other administration levels all three types of fund allocations are present, with a different type of allocation dominating in every level, as was the case in 2010. So, the dominant type of fund allocations at the entity level (with 53.3%) is allocating the total amount through public calls; on the other hand, the most frequent method at the municipal level (with 50.4%) is allocating the total amount through other procedures; at the cantonal level, percentually the same amount (36.7%) of the total amount is allocated through using procedures other than public calls or partially through public calls.

Chart 14

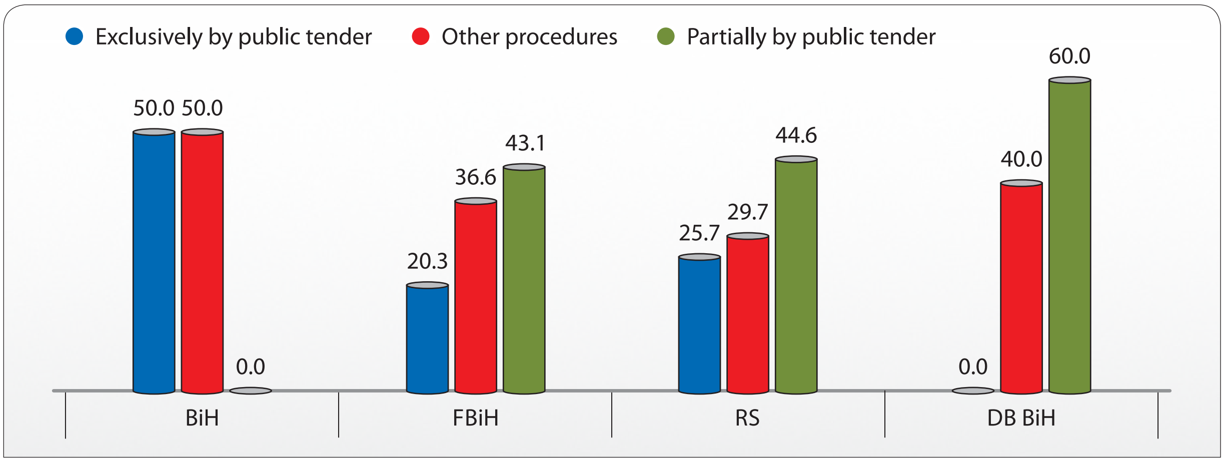
Methods of fund allocations by administration levels (in %)



At the entity level, most funds are allocated partially through public calls, and partially through other procedures, a smaller percentage through procedures other than public calls and the least through public tenders alone. While funds in DB BiH are not allocated through public tenders alone and, as already mentioned, in BiH ministries only through public tenders or only through other procedures, FBiH and RS institutions mostly allocate funds partially though public tenders and partially through other procedures (43.1% and 44.6% respectively), whereas least funds are allocated exclusively through public tenders (20.3% in FBiH, 25.7% in RS). More institutions (by 7 percentage points) allocate funds exclusively through other procedures in FBiH than in RS.

Chart 15

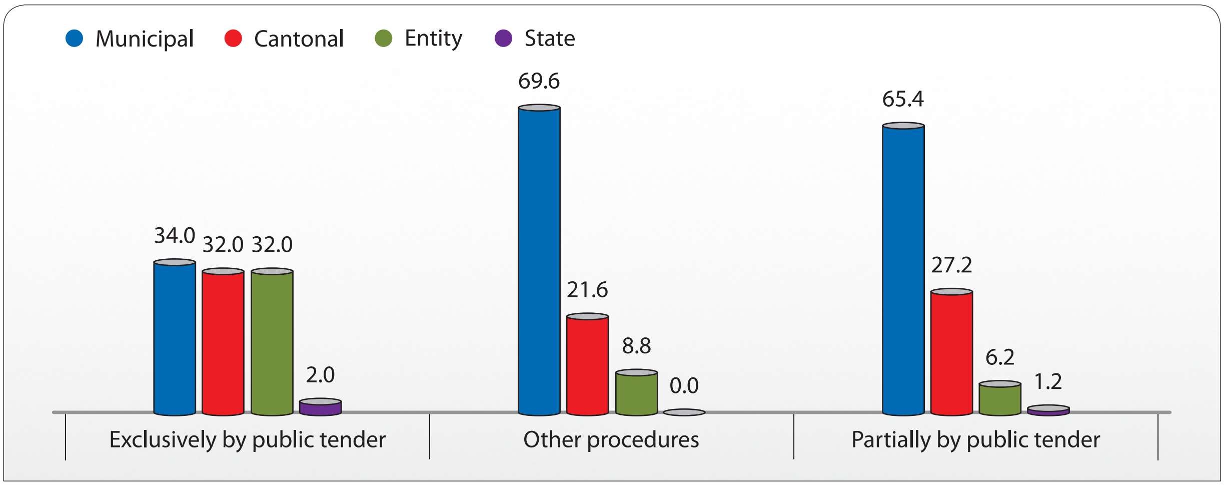
Methods of fund allocations at the entity and state level (in %)



Out of the total funds allocated through public tenders, the smallest share is allocated at the state level (2%), whereas allocations are almost equal at other levels (32%-34%). In regard to using exclusively other methods of fund allocations and allocations partially through public tenders and partially through other procedures, out of the overall funds, the largest share is allocated at the municipal level (69.6% and 65.4% respectively), and the smallest at the state level (0% and 1.2% respectively), whereas the remaining 30% at the cantonal and 33% at the entity level are allocated exclusively through other procedures of fund allocations and allocations partially through public tenders and partially through other procedures, respectively.

Chart 16

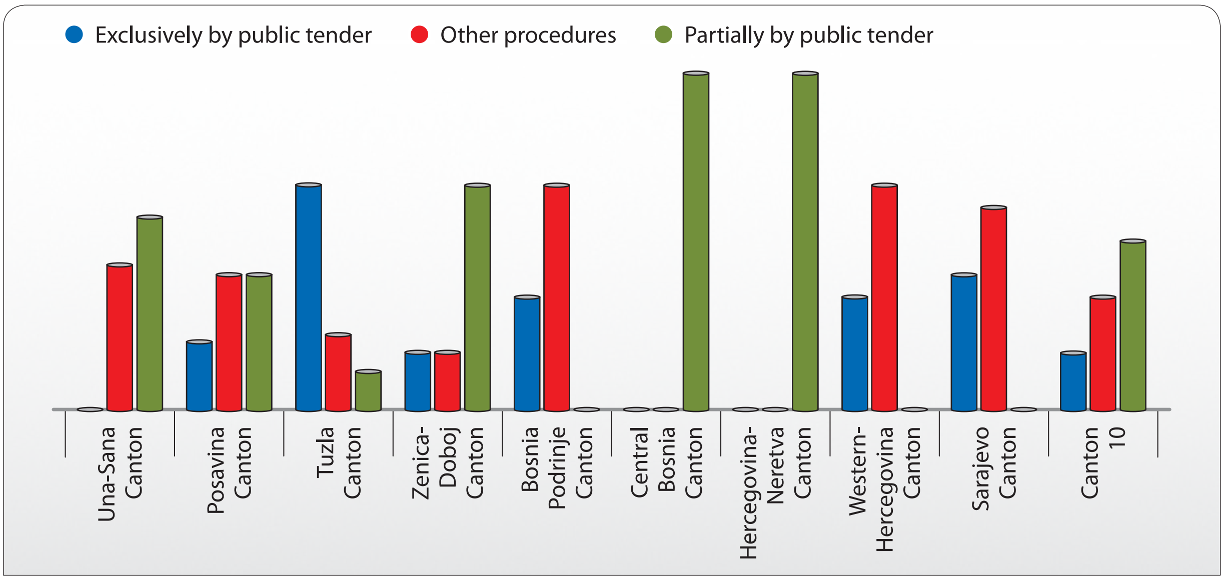
Participation of administration levels by individual fund allocation procedures (in %)



Unlike 2010, when funds were mostly allocated without public tender procedures, total funds at the cantonal level are most often allocated partially through public tenders. However, this is not the case in several cantons. In the Cantons of Bosnian Podrinje, West Herzegovina, Sarajevo and Una-Sana, funds are most often allocated through procedures excluding public tenders, and only in Tuzla Canton are funds predominantly allocated exclusively through public tenders.

Chart 17

Participation of different methods of fund allocations by cantons (in %)

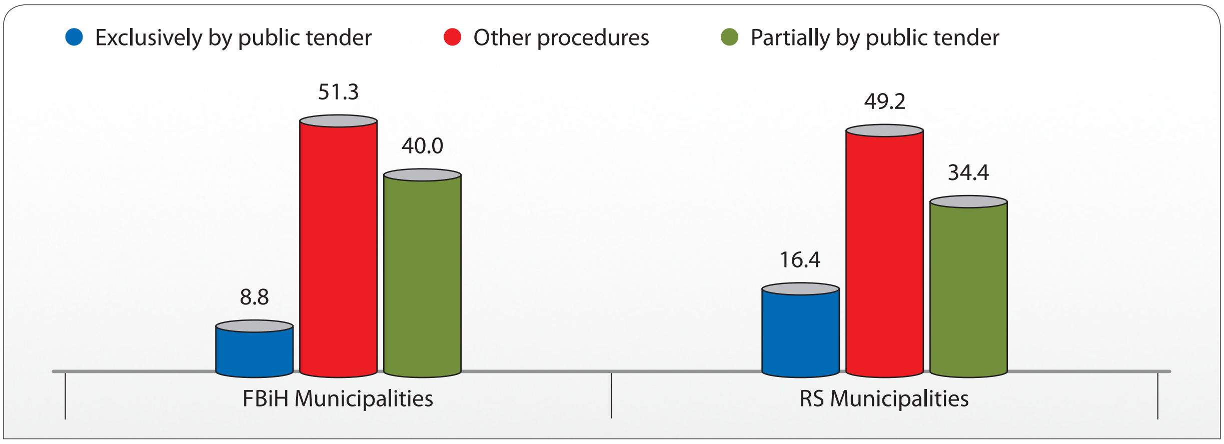


Out of the total allocated funds through public tenders, most funds were allocated in Tuzla Canton (37.5%) and Sarajevo Canton (25%); of the total allocated funds through other procedures, most funds were allocated in Central Bosnia Canton (22.7%), followed by Zenica-Doboj and Una-Sana Cantons (18.2% each); and most funds that were allocated partially through public tenders and partially through other procedures were from Sarajevo Canton (27.3%) and Bosnian Podrinje Canton (18.2%).

Within FBiH and RS municipalities, funds are least often allocated exclusively through public tenders, considering that RS municipalities allocate funds through this method twice as much as FBiH municipalities, whereas most funds in municipalities are allocated partially through public tenders and partially through other procedures, only around 2 percentage points more in FBiH municipalities than in RS municipalities. Around 50% of funds are allocated exclusively through other procedures or exclusively through public tenders in municipalities in both entities.

Chart 18

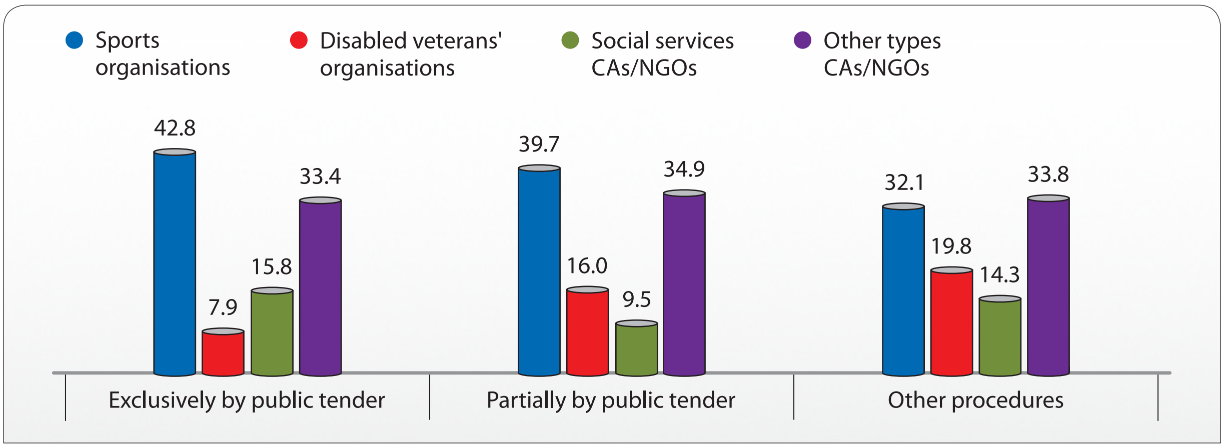
Representation of fund allocations procedures at the municipal level (in %)



In cases where one part of funds is allocated through public tenders, funds are most often (39.7%) allocated through public tenders for sports organisations, which is the direct opposite of the situation in 2010, then for other types of CAs/NGOs which are not sports organisations, nor organisations focused on social services/protection or organisations focused on disabled veterans' protection (34.9%), then for CAs/NGOs focused on disabled veterans' protection (16%) and, least often, for CAs/NGOs focused on social services/social protection (9.5%). Regardless of whether the entire amount is allocated through public tenders or though other procedures without public tenders, most funds are allocated in these ways to sports organisations and other types of CAs/NGOs. While least funds are allocated though public tenders to organisations focused on disabled veterans' protection and an almost twofold amount is allocated to CAs/NGOs focused on social services/protection, through other procedures least funds are allocated to CAs/NGOs focused on social services/social protection, and slightly more to associations focused on disabled veterans' protection, as is the case with allocations partially through public tenders.

Chart 19

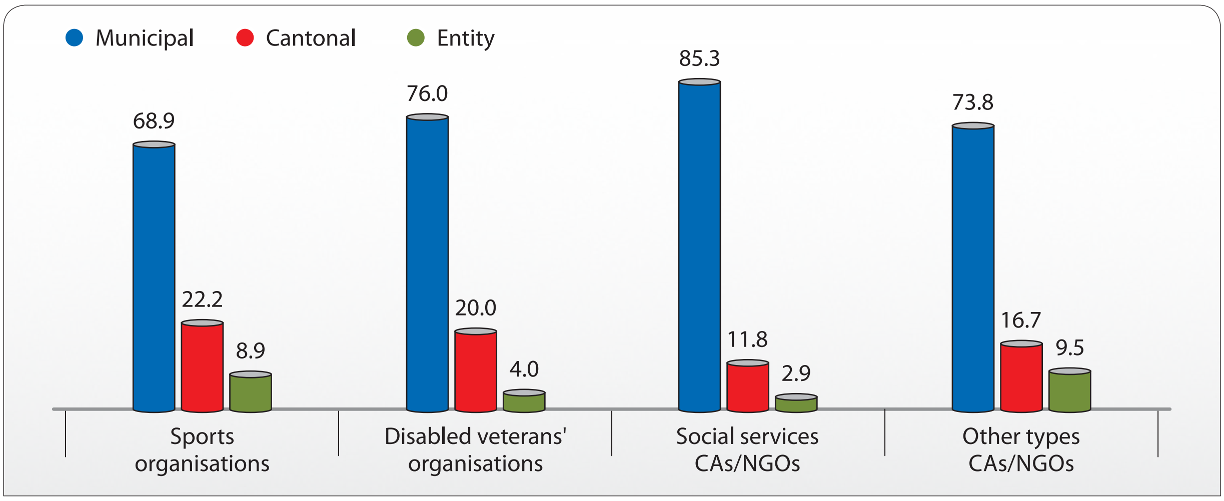
Participation of different categories of CAs/NGOs within different fund allocation procedures (in %)



As in 2010, regarding any type of CAs/NGOs, funds are mostly allocated partially through public tenders and partially through other procedures at the municipal level. Again, in 2012, as in 2010, this is mostly the case regarding CAs/NGOs focused on social services/protection (85.3%), although with a slight decrease of 5 percentage points. Unlike 2010, in 2012 in the case of CAs/NGOs focused on social services/ protection, as in other categories, least funds are allocated partially through public tenders and partially through other procedures at the entity level. For every type of CAs/NGOs at the cantonal level, only 7 to 15 percentage points more is allocated than at the entity level, which, consequently, means significantly less funds allocated in this way at the municipal level.

Chart 20

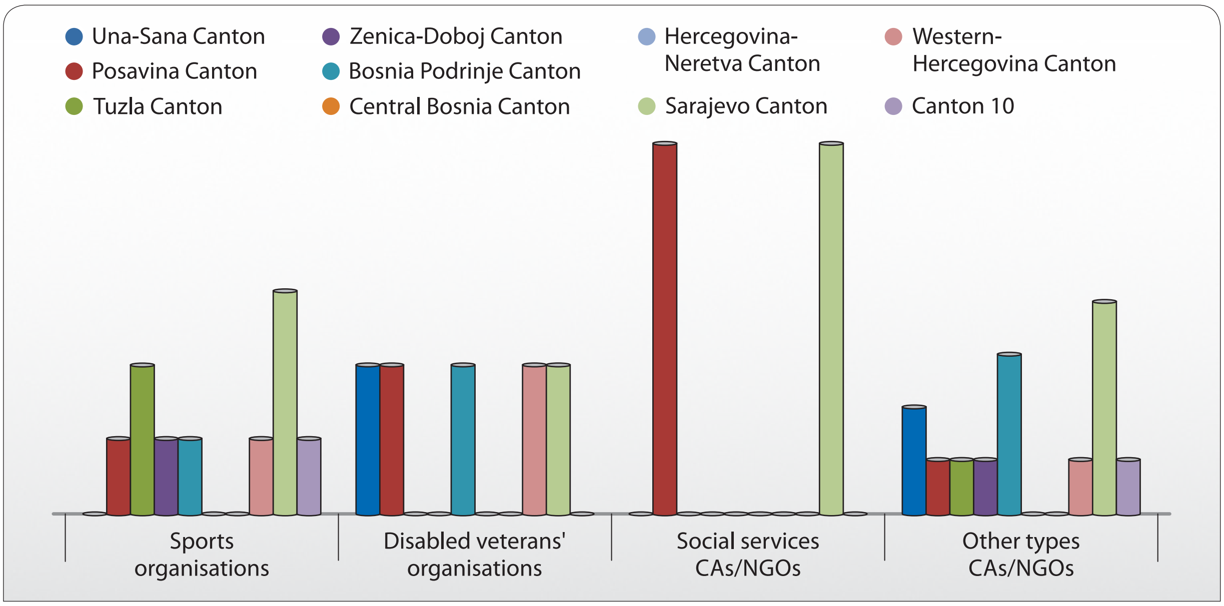
Representation of the use of procedures for partial funds allocation through public tenders by administration levels within categories of CAs/NGOs (in %)



For all types of CAs/NGOs, funds are mostly allocated partially by public tenders and partially through other procedures in Sarajevo Canton. Once again, this occurs most frequently with CAs/NGOs focused on social services/social protection (50%), although this value was halved in 2012 compared to 2010.

Chart 21

Representation of the use of partial funds allocation through public tenders by cantons, within categories of CAs/ NGOs (in %)

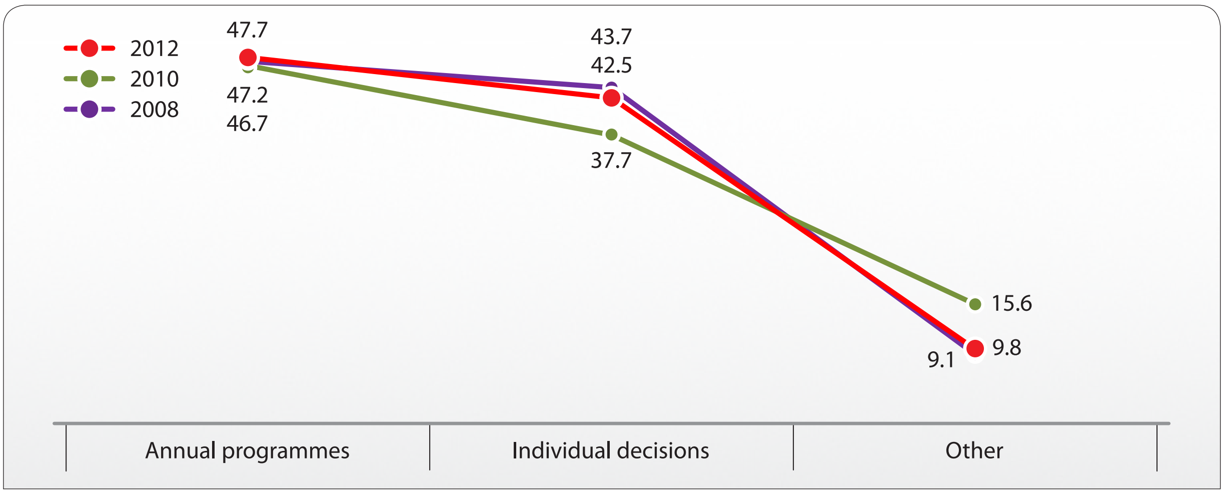


If one part of funds or total funds is not allocated through public tenders, then, in 47.7% of cases, they are allocated through distribution in the regular budget calculations, in 42.5% of cases through individual decisions and in 9.1% of cases through other procedures. The most common other procedures are based on additional requests from CAs/NGOs, which are approved by different decisions (of the mayor, council, board).

In 2012 there was a change in trend in cases when funds are not fully or partially allocated through public tenders. While the percentage of allocations through the regular budget calculations slightly increased by 0.5 percentage points, the percentage of allocations through individual decisions increased by 4.8 percentage points, and allocations through other procedures decreased by 5.5 percentage points.

Chart 22

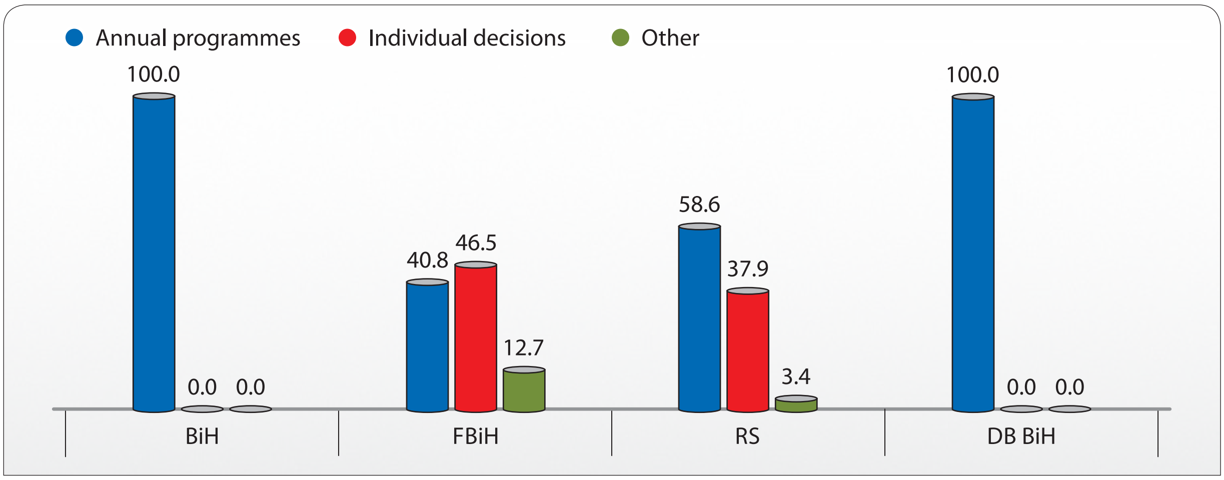
Allocation of funds if not allocated partially or completely through public tenders (in %)



If a portion of funds or total funds are not allocated through public tenders, at the state level and in DB BiH they are fully allocated through distribution in the regular budget. In FBiH and RS, least funds are allocated through procedures which are not the distribution in the regular budget or through individual decisions, in FBiH mostly through individual decisions (46.5%) and in RS mostly through distribution in the regular budget (58.6%).

Chart 23

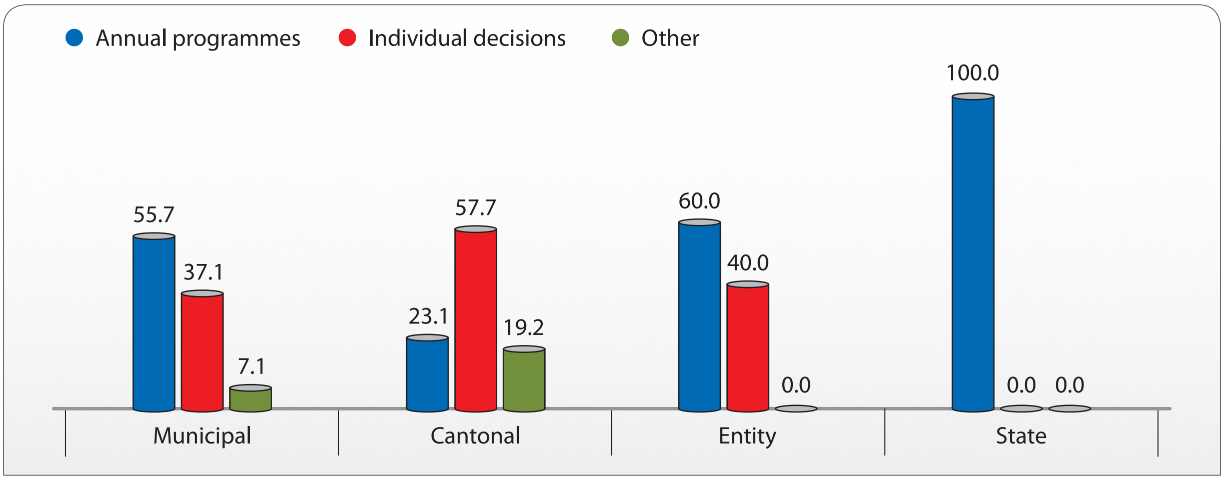
Funds allocation if not allocated partially or fully through public tenders at the entity and state level (in %)



If a portion of funds or total funds are not allocated through public tenders, at the municipal, entity and state levels they are mostly allocated through distribution in the regular budget (55.7%, 60% and 100%, respectively), whereas at the cantonal level they are mostly allocated through individual decisions (57.7%). At every level, least funds are allocated through procedures not including distribution in the regular budget or individual decisions, with 19.2% of funds allocated through these procedures at the cantonal level, which is 2.7 times more than at the municipal level.

Chart 24

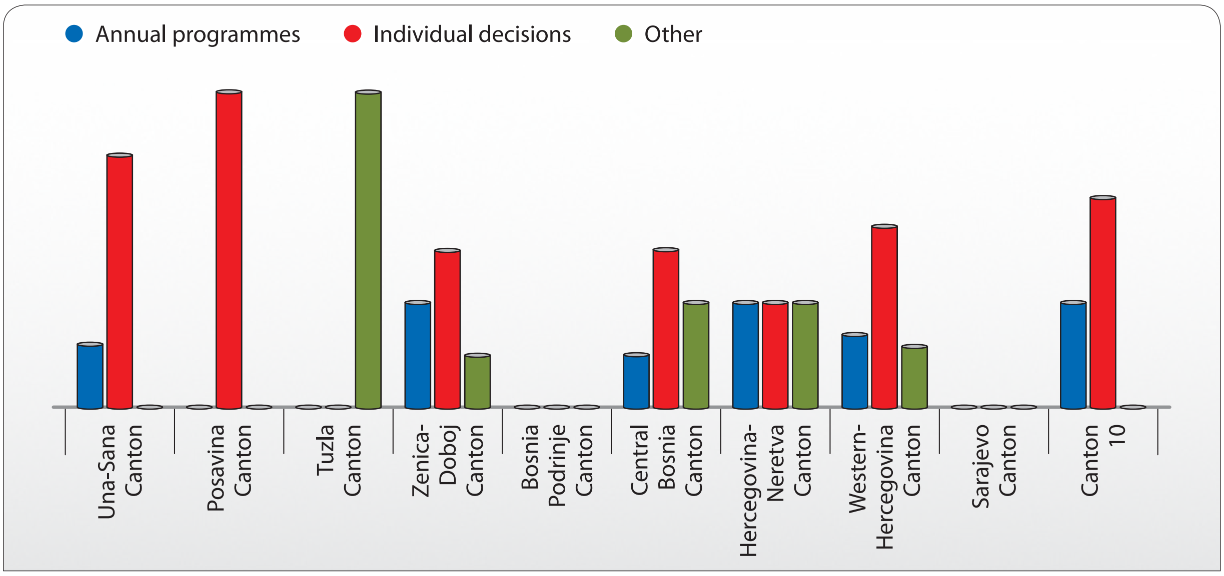
Funds allocation if not allocated partially or fully through public tenders by administration levels (in %)



If a portion of funds or total funds are not allocated through public tenders, in Tuzla Canton funds are in 100% of cases allocated by procedures not including distribution in the regular budget or individual decisions, whereas in all other cantons, except the Bosnian Podrinje and Sarajevo Cantons in which there are no cases of funds allocation without public tenders, funds are mostly allocated through individual decisions, whereby 100% of funds in Posavina Canton and 80% of funds in the Una-Sana Canton are allocated in this way.

Chart 25

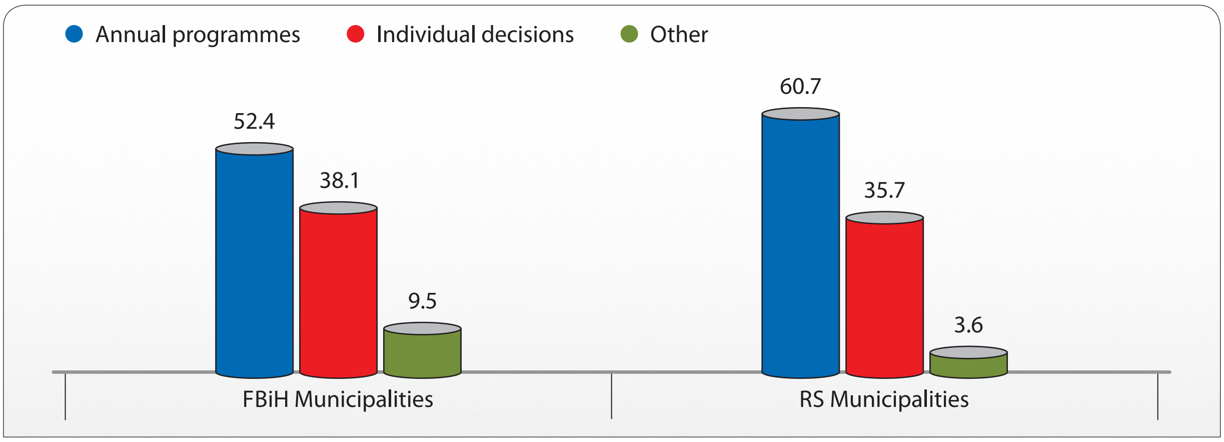
Funds allocation if not partially or fully allocated through public tenders by cantons (in %)



If a portion of funds or total funds are not allocated through public tenders, both FBiH and RS municipalities mostly allocate funds through regular budget distribution, by 8.3 percentage points more in RS municipalities than in FBiH municipalities (52.4%). Least funds are allocated through procedures not including regular budget distribution or individual decisions, this time by 4.9 percentage points more in FBiH municipalities than in RS municipalities (3.6%). FBiH municipalities allocate more funds through individual decisions by 2.4 percentage points than RS municipalities (35.7%).

Chart 26

Funds allocation if not partially or fully allocated through public tenders at the municipal level (in %)



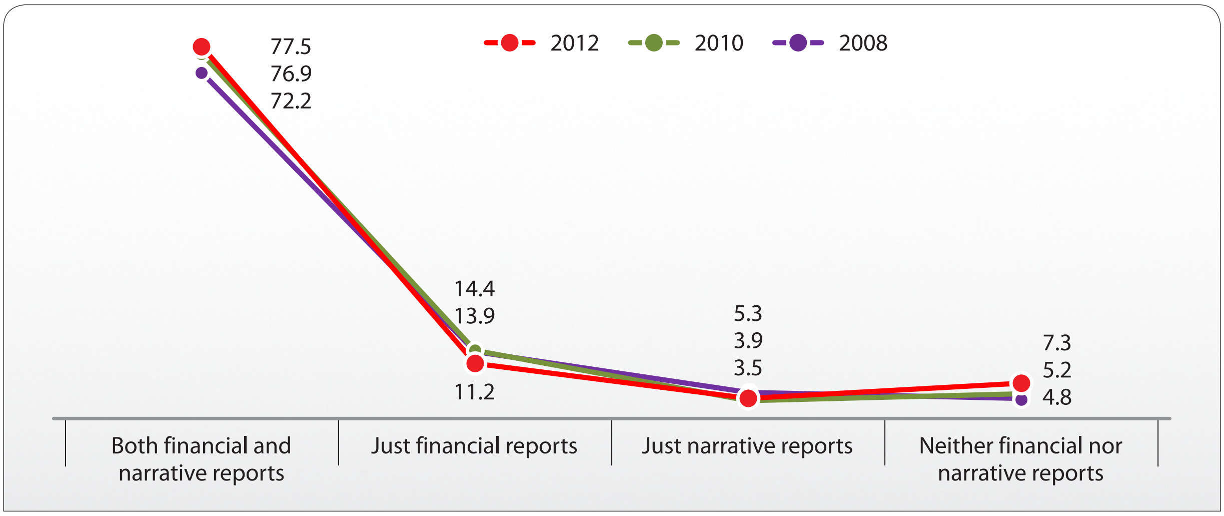
Reporting obligations

Out of the institutions that allocate funds, 77.5% require submission of financial and narrative reports from CAs/NGOs, while 7.3% allocate funds without reporting obligations. A total of 13.9% of institutions only demand submission of financial reports, and 3.9% only of narrative reports.

In relation to 2010, only the number of requests for the submission of financial reports on funds spending decreased in 2012, while in general, the number of requests for both types of reports or only narrative reports on realised activities increased in 2012. Again, the difference is not significant, but it exists, meaning that the trend of increasing requests for reports on budget spending is generally increasing.

Chart 27

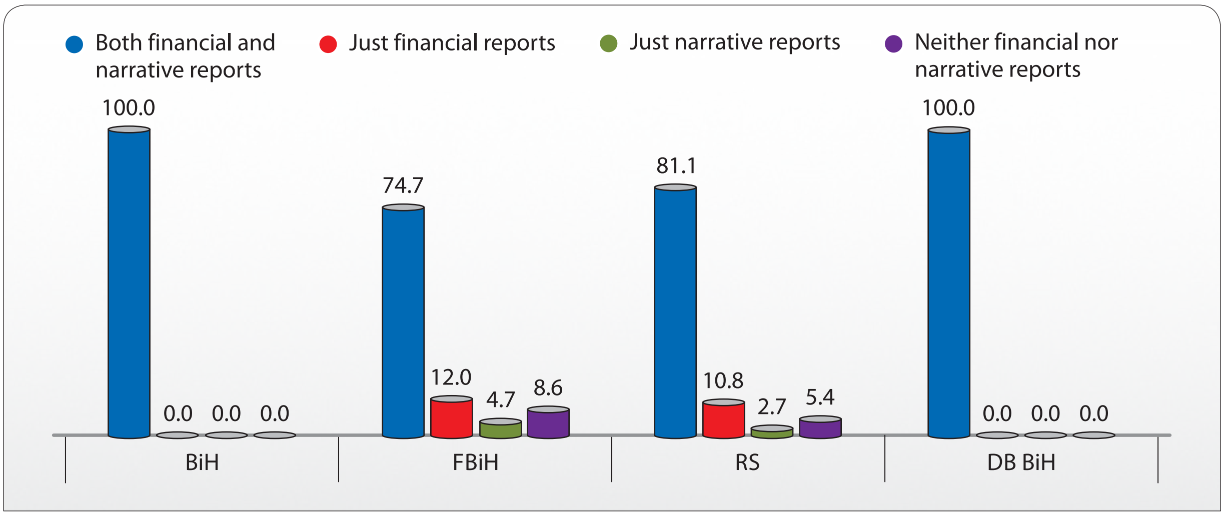
Reporting obligations for both financial and narrative reports of CAs/NGOs (in %)



At the state level and in DB BiH, all institutions require both financial reports on budget spending and narrative reports on realised activities, whereas 90% of entity-level institutions, 76.6% of cantonal institutions and 74.8% of municipal institutions demand submission of both types of reports. In FBiH and RS, both types of reports are requested by 74.7% and 81.1% of institutions, respectively. The smallest percentage of institutions require only narrative reports on realised activities, which is 5.8% of municipal level institutions and 3.4% of entity-level institutions, with 4.7% of institutions in FBiH and only 2.7% of institutions in RS. Twice as many institutions do not require any reporting whatsoever: three times as many institutions in FBiH (12%) and four times as many in RS (10.8%) require only financial reports on budget spending.

Chart 28

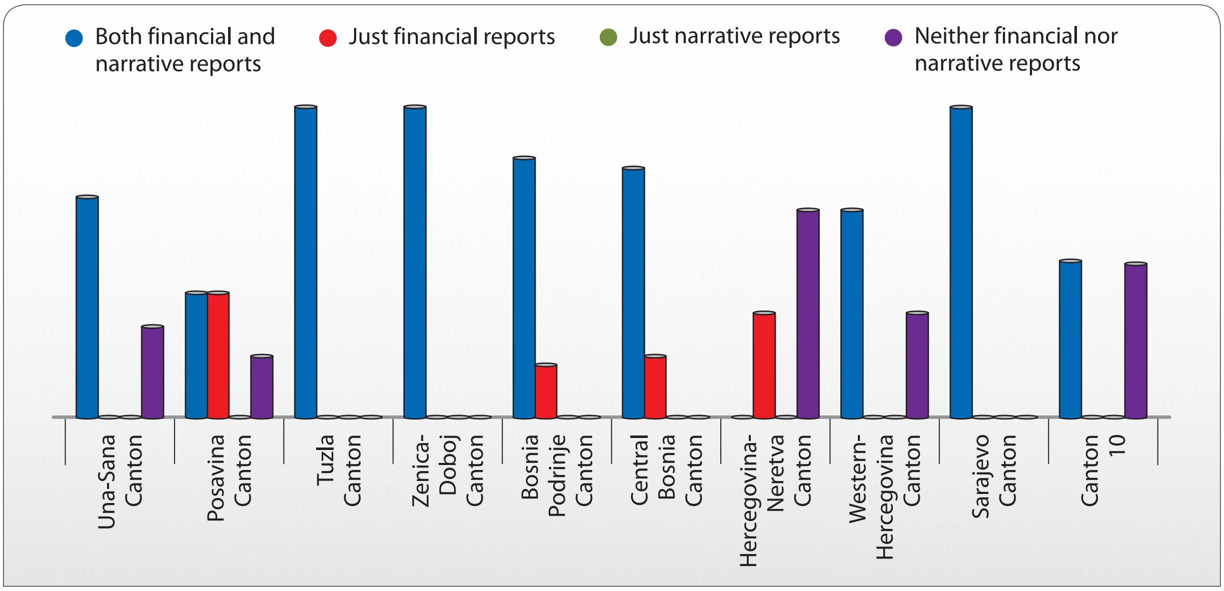
Reporting obligations of CAs/NGOs at the entity and state levels (in %)



Except in the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, a large majority of institutions in all cantons (over 40% in Posavina Canton and over 50% generally) requires the submission of both financial reports on budget spending and narrative reports on realised activities. In the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, 66.7% of institutions do not require any reporting, whereas the remaining 33.3% of institutions require only financial reporting on budget spending.

Chart 29

Both financial and narrative reporting obligations of CAs/NGOs by cantons (in %)



More than 70% of municipalities in both entities require submission of both financial reports on budget spending and narrative reports on realised activities, with 6.9 percentage points more from RS municipalities (78.7%) demanding both types of reporting. Less than 7% of municipalities in both entities do not require any type of reporting from institutions, with 1.5 percentage points less municipalities in FBiH (5.1%) in relation to the number of RS municipalities that do not require reporting.

Chart 30

Financial and narrative reporting obligations of CAs/NGOs within administration levels (in %)

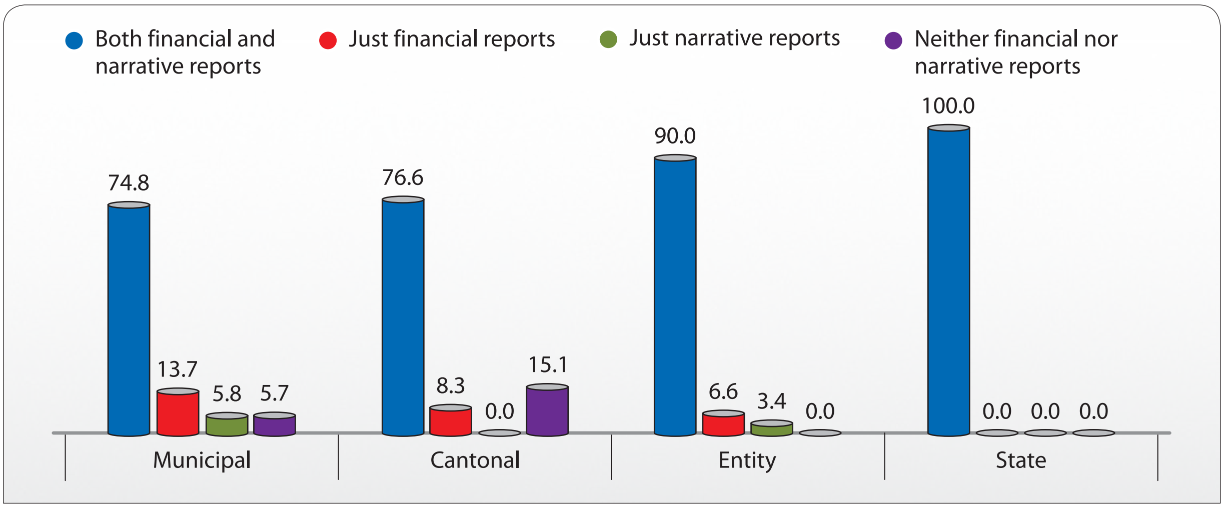
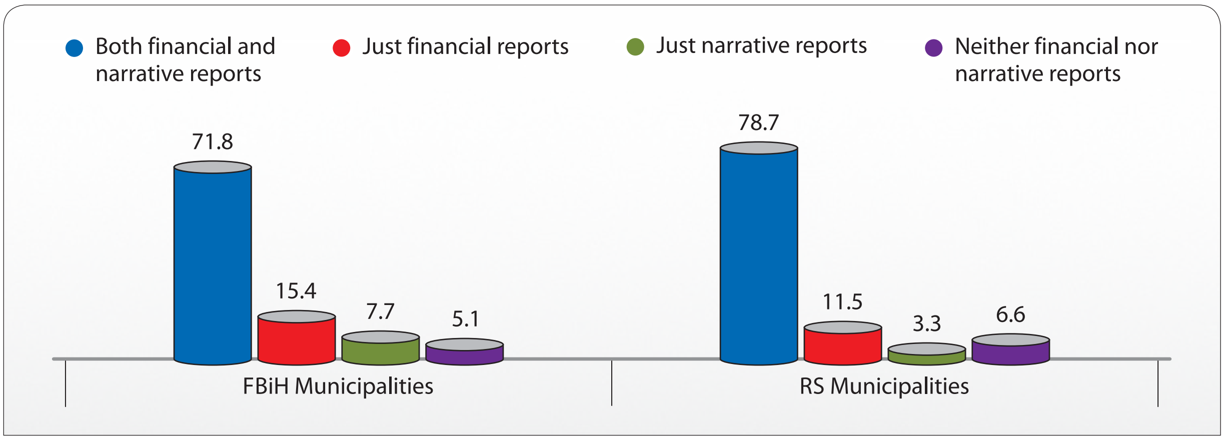
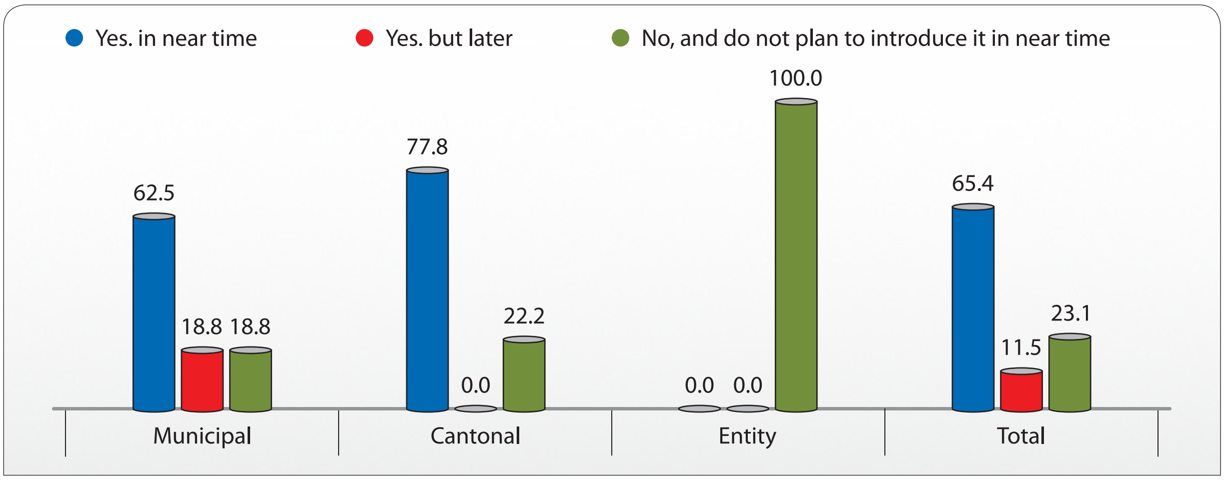


Chart 31
Financial and narrative reporting obligations of CAs/NGOs at the municipal level (in %)



76.9% of government institutions that do not require financial reporting plan to introduce financial reporting obligation, more precisely, 65.4% in the near future and 11.5% during 2013. While 62.5% of municipal institutions and 77.8% of cantonal ministries plan to introduce the financial reporting obligation in the near future, and an additional 18.8% of municipalities are convinced that they will introduce this obligation during 2013, all entity-level institutions that do not have a financial reporting obligation, do not plan to introduce them in the near future, either.

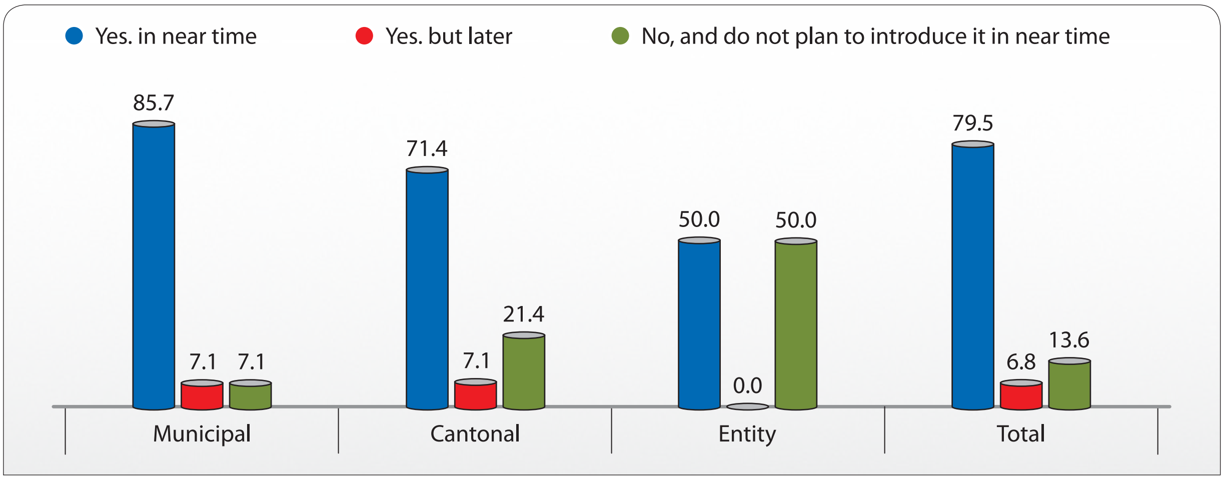
Chart 32
Financial reporting obligation of CAs/NGOs within administration levels (in %)



A total of 86.3% of government institutions that do not have a narrative reporting obligation on realised activities plan to introduce this obligation – 79.5% in the near future and 6.8% during 2013. The largest number of municipalities plan to introduce the narrative reporting obligation on realised activities in the near future (85.7%), with additional 7.1% of municipalities which plan to introduce this obligation in 2013, and the same applies for most cantonal ministries (71.4%), also with additional 7.1% of institutions which plan to introduce it in 2013, while half of entity-level institutions plan to introduce this reporting obligation in the near future, and the other half do not plan to introduce it in the near future at all.

Chart 33

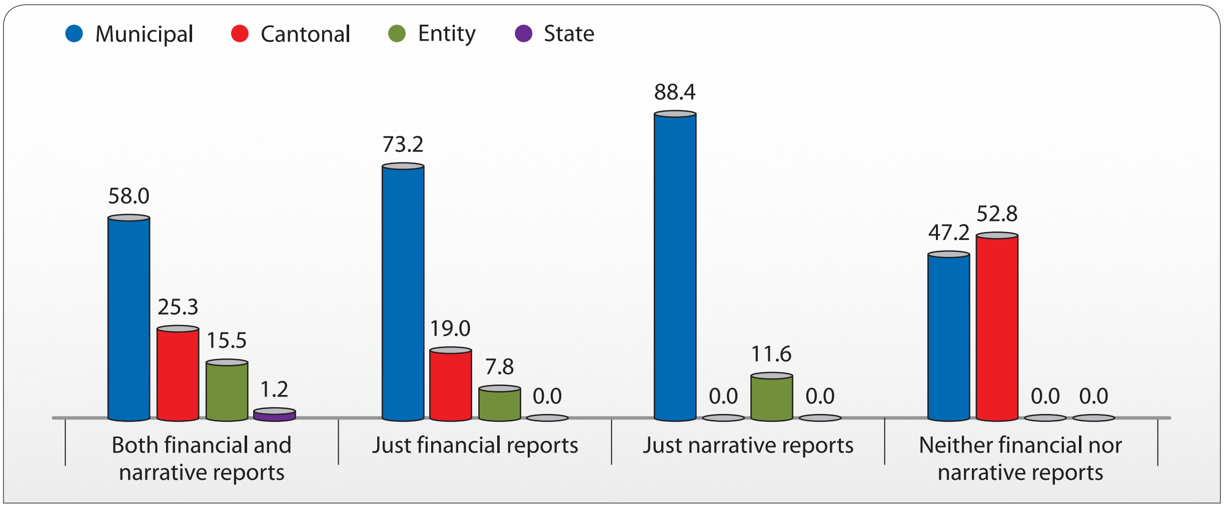
Narrative reporting obligation of CAs/NGOs within administration levels (in %)



Out of all reporting obligations for both types of reporting, municipalities have the most obligations (58%), whereas state-level institutions have the least obligations (1.2%), which is in both cases slightly less than in 2010. Municipalities have the largest reporting obligations (73.2%) and entity-level institutions have the least (7.8%), while state-level institutions do not have any reporting obligations. Also, there is no narrative reporting obligation on realised activities in state and cantonal institutions while, again, the largest number of reporting obligations is to the municipalities (88.4%), and the rest (11.6%) is to cantonal institutions. Out of institutions that do not require either type of reporting, the number of municipalities decreased and the number of cantonal institutions increased by a little over 10 percentage points in both cases, compared to 2010.

Chart 34

Reporting obligation of CAs/NGOs by administration levels (in %)

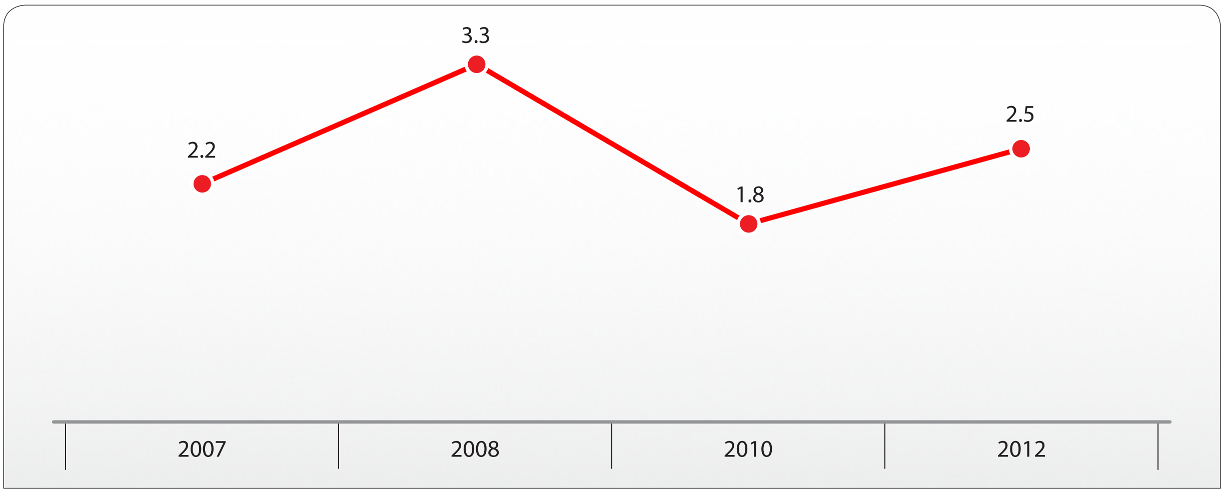


Out of all cantonal institutions which do not require financial reporting or those which do not require any type of reporting, 22.2% have no plan of introducing such obligations, while 12.5% of all municipalities which currently do not require financial reporting or any type of reporting have no plan of introducing reporting obligations.

A total of 2,462,322.51 BAM was allocated without any reporting obligations, which is 2.5% of the total amount, unlike the 1.8% which was allocated with no reporting obligations in 2010, 3.3% in 2008 and 2.2% in 2007. The trend of funds allocation with no reporting obligations on realised activities and/or budget spending changed throughout the observed period (increase, decrease, increase), but has a decreasing tendency.

Chart 35

Allocated funds with no reporting obligations in relation to the total amount in the period 2007-2012 (in %)



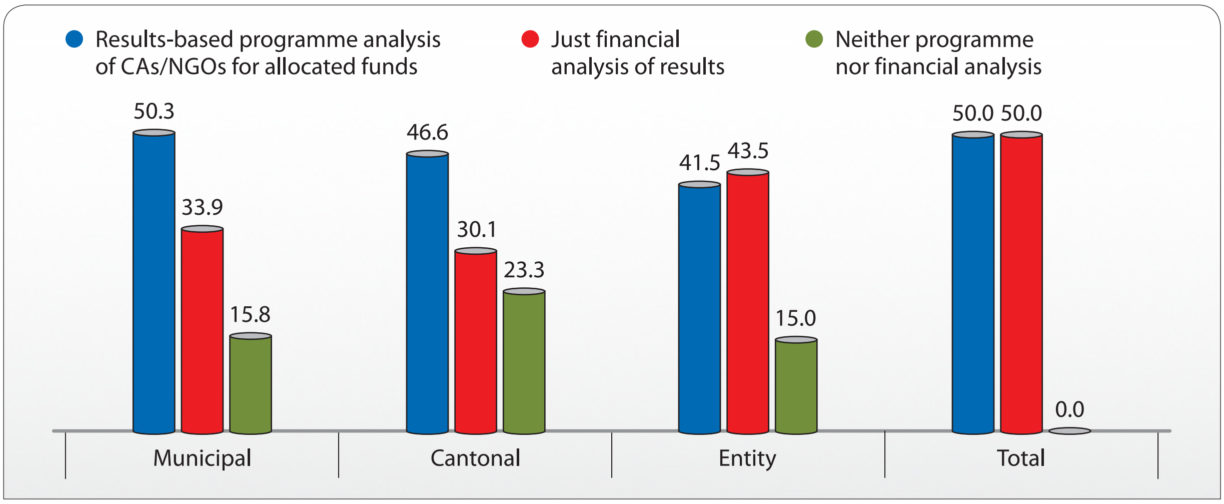
Analyses of work programmes of CAs/NGOs

A total of 48% of institutions conduct analyses of the results of CAs/NGOs to which they allocated funds, 34.5% conduct only financial analyses and 17.5% conduct neither results achievement, nor budget spending analyses. This ratio between the number of institutions that do, or do not conduct any type of analyses, remained the same as in 2010.

The largest number of institutions within each administration level, except within the entity level, conducts analyses of the results of work programmes of CAs/NGOs to which they allocated funds (46.6% at the cantonal, 50.3% at the municipal, 50% at the state level). Within the entity level, the most frequent is the financial analysis of results (43.5%), followed by 2 percentage points less institutions at this level which also conduct analyses of the results of the work programmes of CAs/NGOs to which they allocated funds. Financial analyses of results are mostly conducted by state institutions (50%).

Chart 36

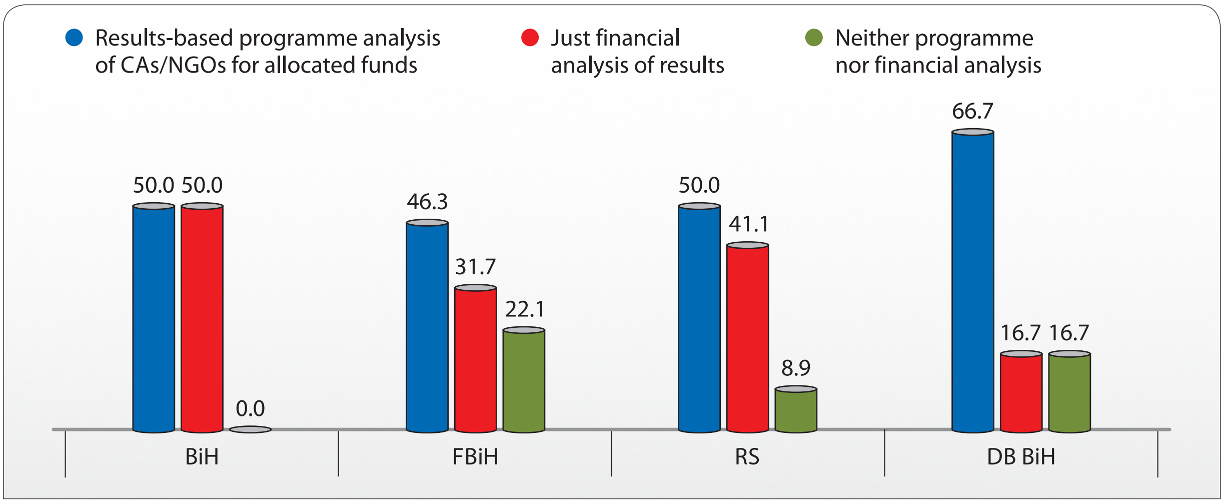
Analyses conducted by institutions within administration levels (in %)



Out of all the entity-level institutions, analyses of results are mostly conducted by institutions from DB BiH (66.7%), whereas other institutions in DB BiH either conduct financial analyses, or no analyses. In RS institutions, some type of analyses are conducted in 91.1% of cases (50% analyses of work programme results, 41.1% financial analyses), whereas in FBiH, some type of analyses are conducted in 78% of cases (analyses of work programme results in 46.3% of cases, financial analyses in 31.7% of cases).

Chart 37

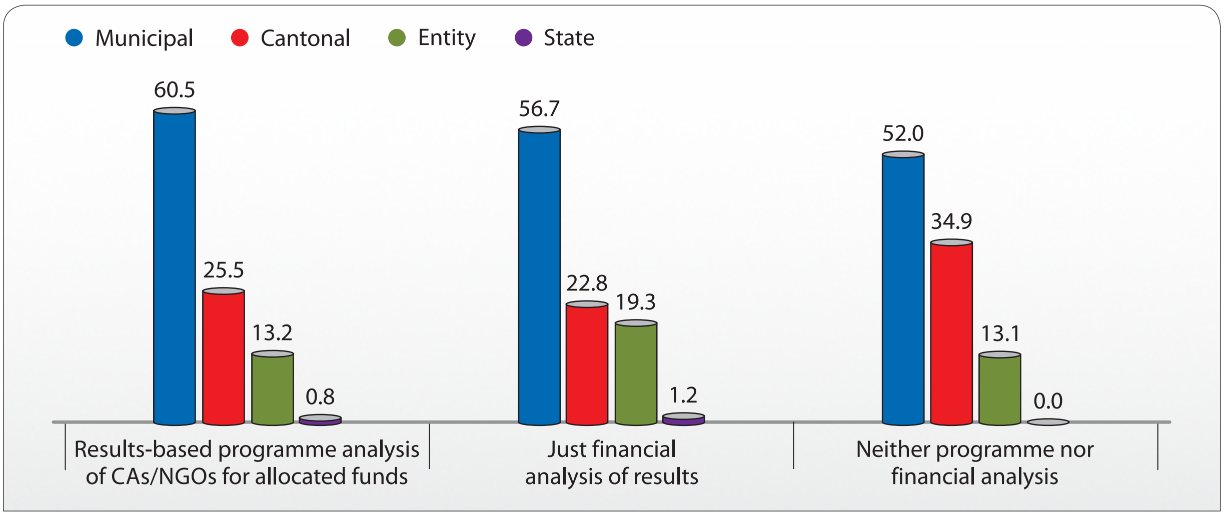
Analyses conducted by institutions at the state and entity level (in %)



Analyses of the work results of CAs/NGOs to which funds were allocated, as well as financial analyses of results, are mostly conducted in municipalities (60.5% and 56.7% respectively), and least often at the state level (0.8% and 1.2% respectively), as was the case in 2010 with the same percentage distribution. The distribution by itself, or relations per levels also remained very similar as in 2010 within each modality: largest number of municipal institutions, followed by cantonal, then entity and, finally, state level institutions, conduct both analyses of work results and financial analyses. Even when they conduct neither type of analyses, the order of representation by levels is the same: largest number of municipal institutions (52%), followed by cantonal (34.9%) and, finally, entity-level institutions (13.1%) conduct neither programme nor financial analyses of results of CAs/NGOs.

Chart 38

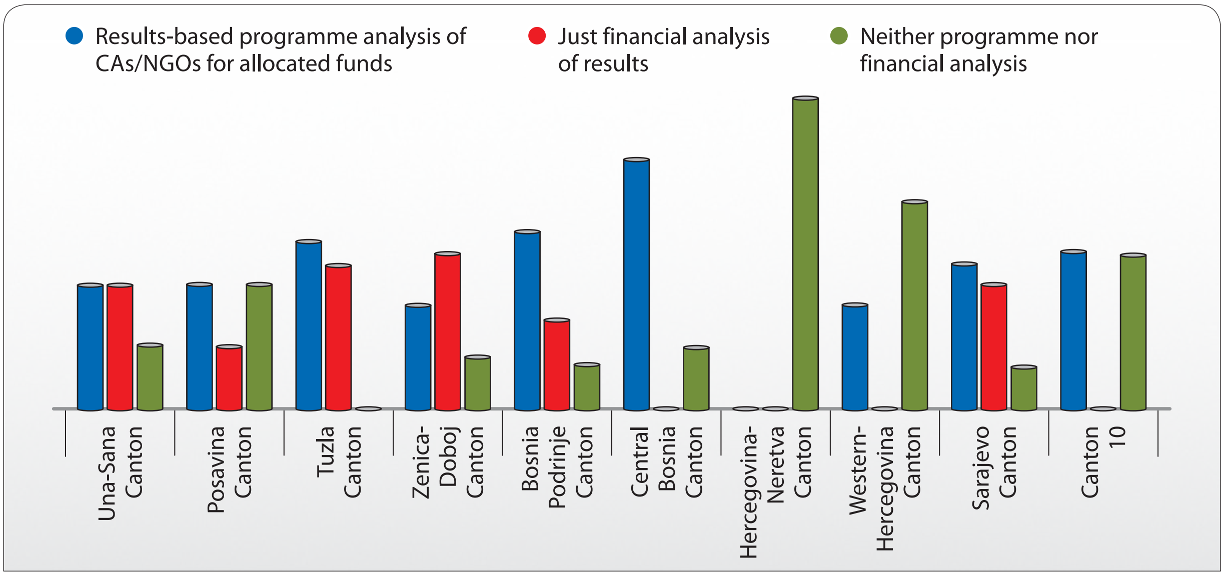
Analyses conducted by institutions by administration levels (in %)



Unlike in 2010, when all institutions within the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton conducted analyses of work results of CAs/NGOs, in 2012, institutions within the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton do not conduct analyses of the work results of CAs/NGOs. In all other cantons, at least 30% of institutions conduct analyses of work results of CAs/NGOs. Whereas 50% of institutions in the West Herzegovina Canton conducted no analyses in 2010 and 50% conducted both types of analyses, 66.7% of institutions from this Canton do not conduct analyses in 2012, and the remaining 33.3% conduct only analyses of the work results of CAs/NGOs. Financial analyses of results are not conducted only in the Central Bosnia Canton and Canton 10. In all other cantons, at least 20% of institutions conduct financial analyses of results. While in 2010, except in the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, most institutions of the Tuzla Canton also conducted both analyses of results (50%) and financial analyses (50%); in 2012 80.2% of institutions in the Central Bosnia Canton conduct analyses of work results of CAs/NGOs and 50% of institutions in the Zenica-Doboj Canton conduct financial analyses of results. Apart from the large number of institutions which do not conduct any analyses in the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton and West Herzegovina Canton, almost half of institutions in Sarajevo Canton (49.5%) also do not conduct any analyses of results of CAs/NGOs.

Chart 39

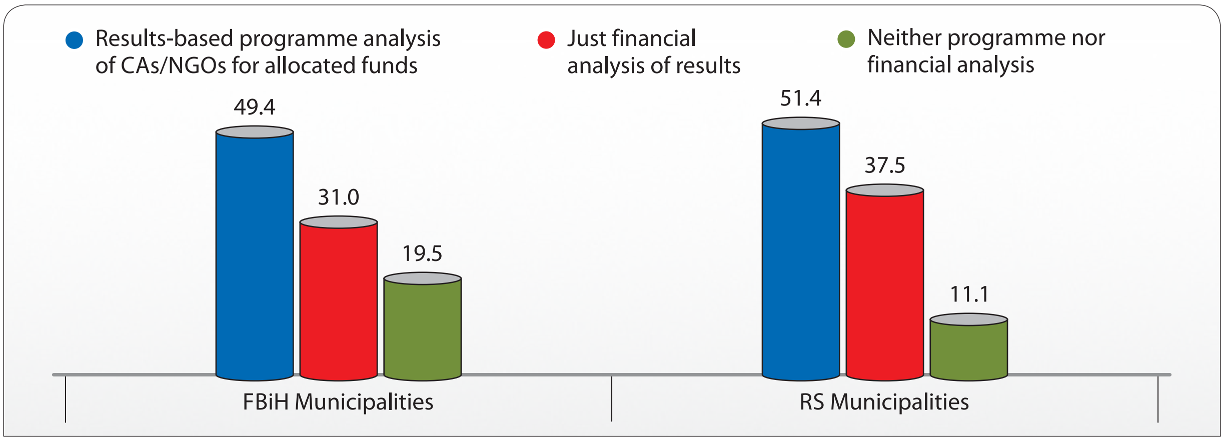
Analyses conducted by institutions by cantons (in %)



Around 50% of institutions in both entities do not conduct analyses of work results of CAs/NGOs to which they allocated funds – by 2 percentage points more municipalities in RS, but almost two times more municipalities in FBiH (19.5%) than in RS (11.1%) conduct neither programme, nor financial analyses. The remaining third of municipalities conduct financial analyses of results – by 6.5 percentage points more RS municipalities.

Chart 40

Analyses conducted by institutions at the municipal level (in %)



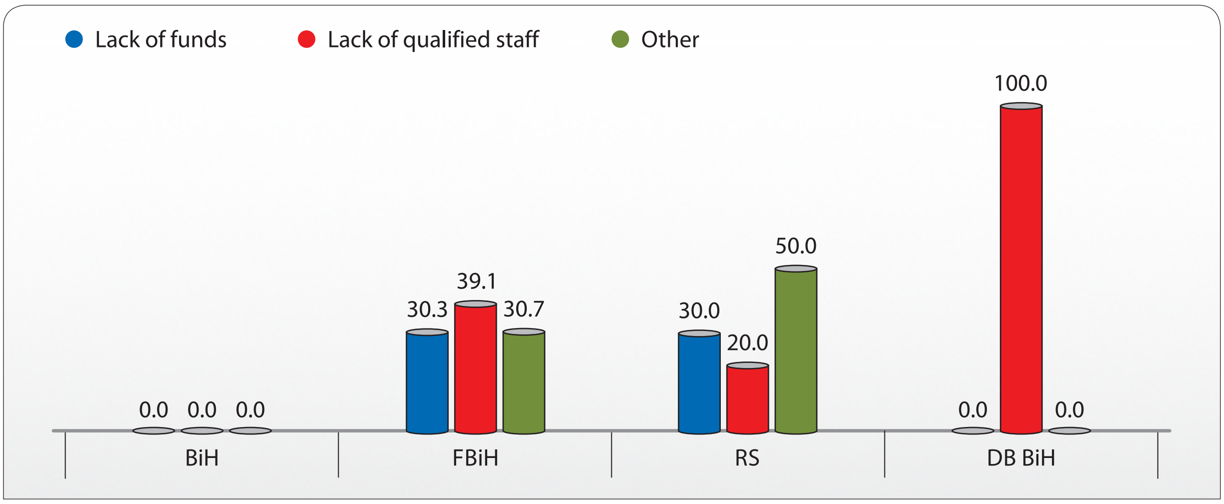
The main reason for not conducting analyses is the lack of qualified staff (36.9%), however, unlike 2010, when there were significant differences between the stated reasons for not conducting analyses, presently, all reasons are equally represented (around 30%), although lack of funding is the least stated reason for not conducting analyses (29.7%). Out of other reasons, the most represented reason is that analyses are conducted during fund allocations by estimation of project justification and impact (20%). Among other reasons for not conducting detailed analyses of implemented activities and budget spending are, for example, insufficient/small amount of funds allocated to a CA/NGO, lack of staff/ position for such activities, lack of rulebook or legal regulations for analyses-related activities, etc.

Chart 41
Reasons for not conducting analyses of results in the period 2008-2012 (in %)

Some institutions stated more than one reason for not conducting analyses of results and 12.1% stated both lack of funds and lack of qualified staff as reasons, while 3.5% of institution, apart from those two reasons, stated some third reason for not conducting analyses.

In DB BiH the main reason for not conducting analyses of results was the lack of qualified staff (100%). Out of FBiH and RS institutions, 30% of each institutions state that lack of funding was the main reason for not conducting analyses, 20% of RS institutions and 39.1% of FBiH institutions state the lack of qualified staff as the main reason, whereas the remaining 50% of RS and 30.7% of FBiH institutions state some other reasons for not conducting programme or financial analyses of results.

Chart 42
Reasons for not conducting analyses of results at the state and entity level (in %)



While, for other cantonal institutions, the lack of qualified staff and lack of funding are equally significant for not conducting programme or financial analyses (38%), for municipal and entity-level institutions, the lack of qualifiedstaff and some other reasons are the most significant ones for not conducting analyses (around 40%).

Co-funding of NGO projects

In 2012, 47.6% of institutions had experiences in co-funding NGO projects based on the principle of funds matching (in partnership with other BiH government institutions or international partners). A total of 18.5% have not had such experiences, but plan to introduce the practice, the majority of them (74.4%) in

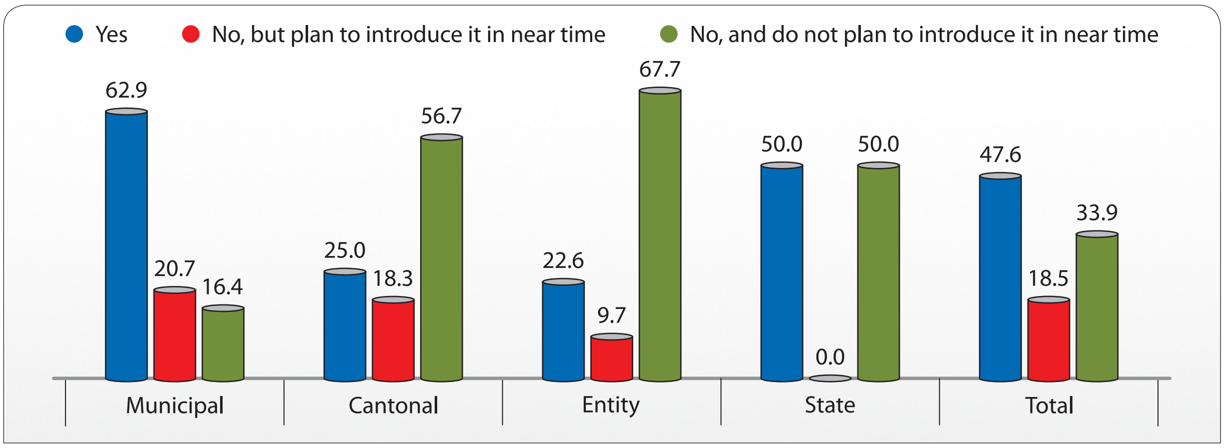
2013. The remaining 33.9% do not plan to co-fund NGO projects based on the principle of funds matching in the near future (in partnership with other BiH government institutions or international partner).

Co-funding of NGO projects on the principle of funds matching is most frequent at the municipal level (62.9%), while, of the remaining institutions, more than half (20.7%) plan to introduce this practice, and the rest (16.4%) do not plan it in the near future. At other administration levels (cantonal 56.7%, entity 67.7% and state 50%) institutions most often did not have experience in co-funding during 2012 and do not plan to introduce it in the near future.

Municipalities have had the most experience in co-funding NGO projects, but at each administration level there are institutions which have had experience in co-financing (25% cantonal, 22.6% entity and 50% state-level institutions). State-level institutions which have not had experience in co-funding in 2012 do not plan to introduce co-funding as a form of cooperation with CAs/NGOs in the near future. Entity-level institutions have had the least experience in co-funding in 2012, 67.7% of entity-level institutions which have not had experiences in co-funding in 2012 do not plan to introduce it in the near future, while only 9.7% of institutions that have not had experiences in co-funding plan to introduce it in the next years.

Chart 43

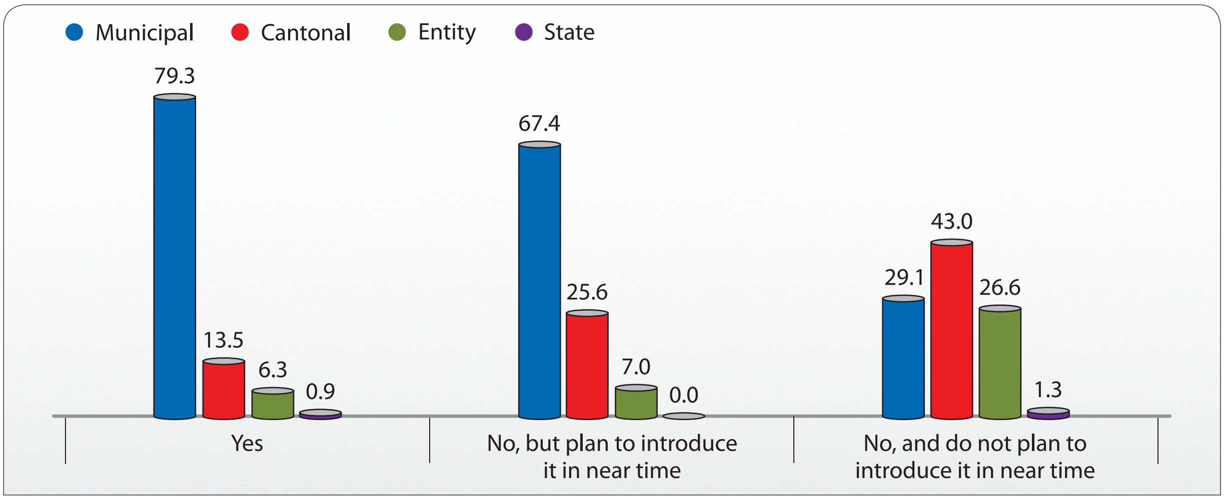
Co-funding of projects within administration levels (in %)



As in 2010, out of institutions which have had experience in co-funding in 2012, or did not have, but plan to introduce the practice, most are municipal institutions - 79.3% already have the practice, 67.4% plan to introduce it during 2013. Out of institutions which do not plan to start co-funding practices in the near future, as in 2010, there are most cantonal ministries (43%).

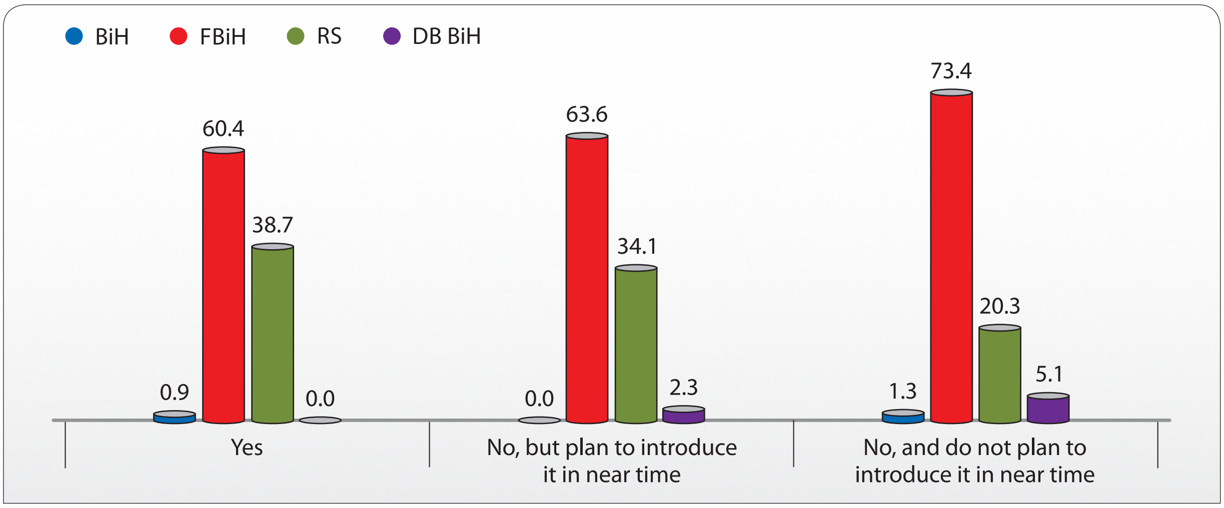
Chart 44

Co-funding of projects by administration levels (in %)



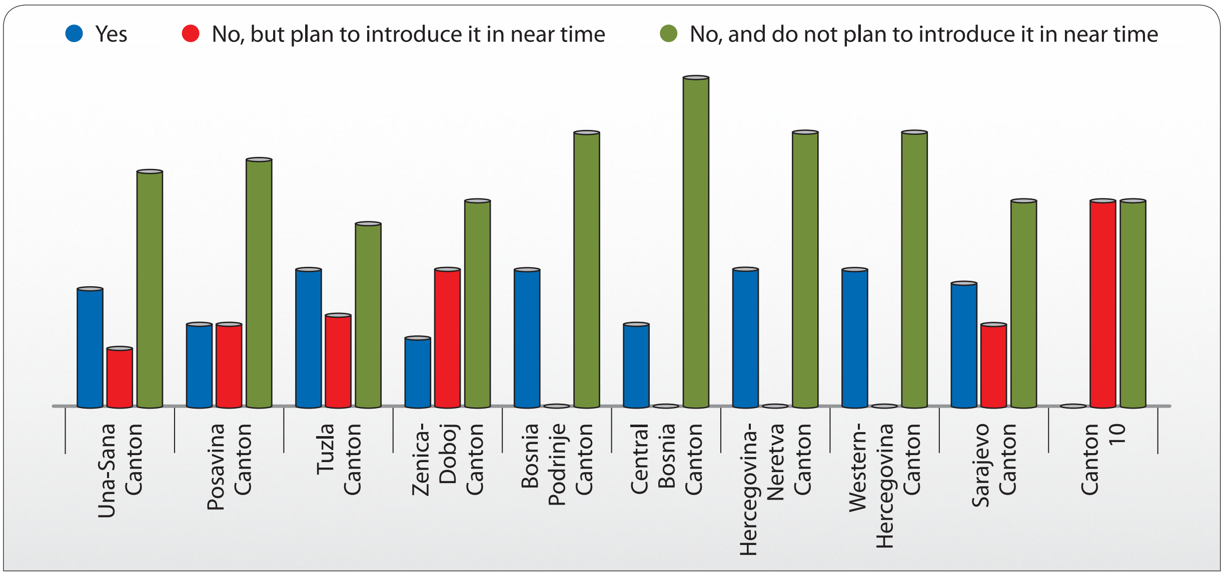
Most institutions which have had experience in co-funding (60.4%) or which have not had any, but plan to introduce the practice in the near future (63.6%) or which have not had experience and do not plan to introduce it (73.4%) are from FBiH. Institutions at the BiH and DB BiH level have not had co-funding with other institutions and do not plan to introduce it in the near future, while the rest of institutions which have had experience in partnership or have not had it but plan to introduce it, or do not plan to introduce that practice in the near future are from RS.

Chart 45
Co-funding of projects at the state and entity level (in %)



In all cantons, except in Tuzla Canton, over 50% (over 60% on average) of institutions do not plan future cooperation in the form of co-funding. In Tuzla Canton, 44.4% of institutions do not plan to introduce co-funding as a form of support to NGOs. In all cantons, except in Canton 10, around 30% of institutions have had experience in co-funding NGO projects in 2012. In Canton 10, 50% of institutions plan to introduce co-funding, and 50% do not plan to introduce co-funding in the near future.

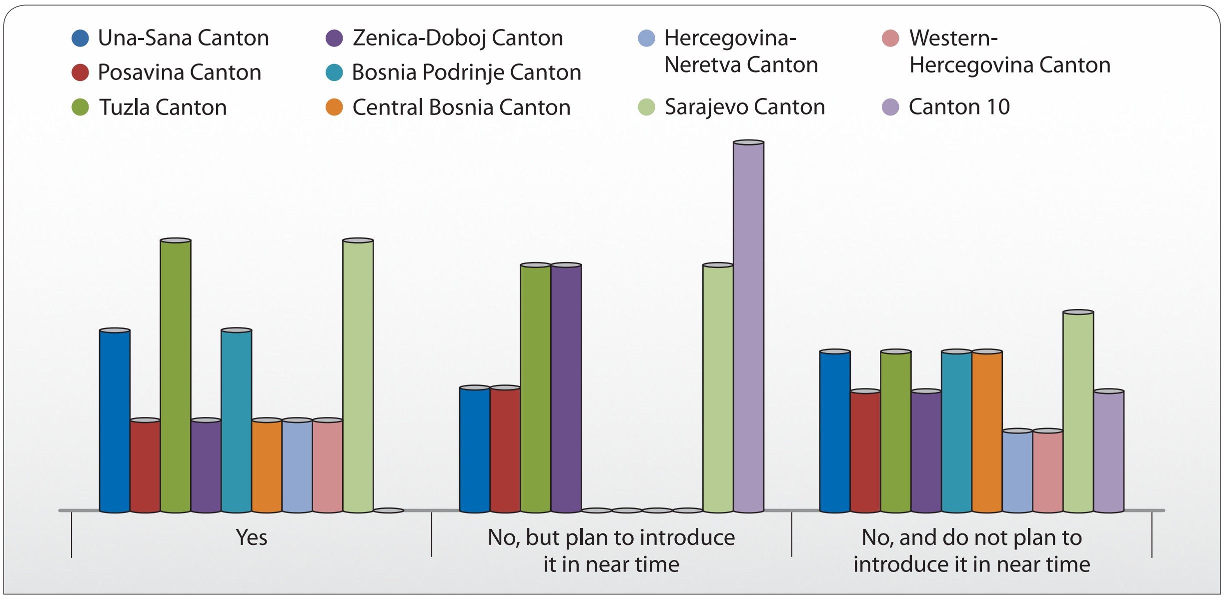
Chart 46
Co-funding of projects within cantons (in %)



Out of cantonal institutions which have had experience in co-funding NGO projects, 20% are from Tuzla Canton and Sarajevo Canton each, 13.3% are from Una-Sana Canton and Bosnian Podrinje Canton each, and other institutions which have had experience in co-funding NGO projects in 2012 are from all other cantons, except from Canton 10, in which there were no institutions that have had experience in co-funding. Out of the cantonal institutions which have not had partnership, but plan to introduce it in the near future, most institutions are from Canton 10 (27.3%). Institutions from Bosnian Podrinje, Central Bosnia, Herzegovina-Neretva and West Herzegovina Cantons which have not had experience in partnership, do not plan to introduce it in the near future. Half of institutions from the Posavina Canton which have not had partnership in 2012 plan to introduce it, and the other half do not plan to introduce it in the near future.

Chart 47

Co-funding of projects by cantons (in %)



ANNEX I. SAMPLE AND RESPONSE RATES

The sample consists of ministries and institutions at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Republika Srpska (RS), departments of the DB BiH Government, cantonal ministries and municipalities (FBiH and RS). There were no precise criteria for the selection of institutions. For the purpose of this survey, governmental institutions were not selected on the basis of their jurisdiction areas or the assumptions that they allocate funds for the non-governmental sector within their jurisdiction areas. The total population is consisted of 309 governmental institutions, which are assumed to allocate funds for the NGO sector.

A questionnaire was sent to the previously stated institutions for the purpose of gathering data regarding monetary allocations for the non-governmental sector (sports associations; disabled veterans' and other similar organisations; CAs/NGOs focusing on providing social services/social protection of citizens and other categories of CAs/NGOs).

The sample, as well as the set of answers, was divided into 17 strata in order to cover the different basis for funds distribution and gain better quality of information about sources and planning of monetary allocations. Considering that the sample is representative only if there are enough units in it, some other additional rules were applied and specific strata, that needed to be completely represented, were determined.

Table 4
The number of governmental institutions included into the survey and response rates by strata, 2012 (absolute values and percentage values)

Stratum	Sample [response]	Response rate (in %)
BiH ministries	9[8]	88.9
DB BiH Government institutions	12[11]	91.7
FBiH ministries and institutions	16[15]	93.8
RS ministries	16[16]	100
Una-Sana Canton	9[9]	100
Posavina Canton	9[9]	100
Tuzla Canton	12[12]	100
Zenica-Doboj Canton	10[10]	100
Bosnian Podrinje Canton	8[8]	100
Central Bosnia Canton	8[8]	100
Herzegovina-Neretva Canton	11[11]	100
West Herzegovina Canton	8[8]	100
Sarajevo Canton	12[12]	100
Canton 10	8[8]	100
FBiH municipalities	80[78]	97.5
RS municipalities	63[63]	100
Additional institutions	18[17]	94.4
Total	309[303]	98.1

The responding population consists of 303 government institutions from different administration levels. Of these 303 institutions, 83 institutions have stated that they have no planned allocations for the non-governmental sector, of which 2 institutions stated that they did not plan for any allocations, but that they have nevertheless allocated some of their funds during the year through certain special procedures.

After data collection was completed, on the basis of the answer set and sample, that is, target population, final weights were calculated by strata and used in further analyses of the gathered results. Weights are used for generalising results of the sample to the entire population level.[8]

The final weight is a value that is the inverse value of the inclusion probability of a certain unit into the research, corrected by the non-response rate.

Although calculated for the stratum level, a weight is valid for each item within the stratum, meaning that every unit that has responded has its own weight. All results are multiplied with this weight in order to get the estimated value for the entire population on the basis of the values from the set of units that have responded.

Therefore, each unit that has responded represents as much units as its weight equals.

8 Weighing is the procedure of assigning adequate relevance to all research units.

ANNEX II. METHODOLOGY

The questionnaire was submitted to the institutions from the target sample along with the explanation of the purpose of the survey.

In case a response was not delivered within 3 weeks, institutions were contacted by phone and/or e-mail and, if needed, a letter of urgency was delivered as well. The procedure was repeated until achieving the best response rate by strata, which would, at the same time, satisfy the representation criteria at all levels.

The data collection period lasted from November 1st, 2012 to January 25th, 2013.

Data control was conducted during data input, in order to verify the validity and correlations of data within one questionnaire. In cases of inconsistency, government institutions were contacted in order to resolve these possible irregularities.

The questionnaire for 2012 was slightly changed in relation to the 2010 questionnaire, with the aim of improving the identification of the total planned and allocated funds, as well as plans related to reporting on allocated funds, and with the aim of facilitating the process of providing and retrieving more precise data through instructions on skipping to specific questions based on the replies.

Changes in the questionnaire consisted of the following:

1. in the question on the total amount, a division was made into the total planned funds (a), total funds allocated up until the survey (b)and total funds which will be allocated by the end of the year (c);
2. in the question on funds distribution by categories, instead of referring to the distribution of the total planned funds, the question was changed to get information on the distribution of total allocated funds at the end of the year by categories;
3. in the question on reporting obligations and the question on analyses of reports, guidelines were added to skip to the next question depending on the answer;
4. in questions on the introduction of reporting obligations, possible answers were changed so that all relevant options would be covered.

Potential lacks of the questionnaire will be corrected for the next survey/s, in order to obtain more reliable and precise data and enable the respondents to fill the questionnaire more easily and simply.

ANNEX III. QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey on government institutions allocations for civil society organisations in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2012

Name of institution ____

Administration level of the institution

a) Municipal level ☐
b) Cantonal level ☐
c) Entity level ☐
d) State level ☐

Location:

____

1. The **total amount** that your institution:

a) **planned within the budget** to allocate in 2012 to civil associations (CAs) / non-governmental organisations (NGOs)?

____

b) **allocated until this moment in 2012** for CAs/NGOs?

____

c) **will allocate by the end of 2012** for CAs/NGOs?

____

2. Of the total amount of **the allocated budget** how much was allocated to:
(the question refers to the total amount stated under1.c)

a) Sports associations/organisations ________________________________
b) Organisations focusing on disabled veterans' protection ________________________________
c) CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/social protection ________________________________
d) Other categories of CAs/NGOs ________________________________

3. Were fund allocations accompanied by public tender procedures with the aim of selecting the most adequate projects?

a) Yes, the total planned amount is allocated through public tenders ☐ (*go to question 6*)
b) Partially, portion of the funds is not allocated through public tenders ☐ (*go to question 4*)
c) No, the total amount is allocated through other procedures ☐ (*go to question 5*)

4. Please state for which of the following are public calls for funds allocation used:

a) Sports associations/organisations ☐
b) Organisations focusing on disabled veterans' protection ☐
c) CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/social protection ☐
d) Other categories of CAs/NGOs ☐

5. If total funds or portion of funds are not allocated through public tenders, are they allocated:

a) Through distribution within the regular budget ☐
b) Through individual decisions ☐

c) Other (*specify*):

____

____

____

____

6. Are CAs/NGOs to which funds were granted, upon the completion of the funding period, required to submit:

a) Financial reports on budget spending and narrative reports on activities realisation (go to question 9) ☐
b) Only financial reports on budget spending (go to question 8) ☐
c) Only narrative reports on realised activities ☐
d) They are not required to deliver neither financial nor narrative reports ☐

7. If there are no obligations of **financial reporting** on budget spending, are there plans for introducing them?

a) YES, in the near future ☐
b) YES, but only in ___________ ☐
c) NO, we do not plan to introduce them in the near future ☐

8. If there are no **narrative reporting** obligations on project realisation, are there plans for introducing them?

a) YES, in the near future ☐
b) YES, but only in ___________ ☐
c) NO, we do not plan to introduce them in the near future ☐

9. Does your institution conduct:

a) Work programs results analyses of CAs/NGOs to which funds were allocated (go to question 11) ☐
b) Financial results analyses (go to question 11) ☐
c) We conduct neither programme, nor financial analyses ☐

10. In case neither programme nor financial analyses are conducted, is it because of (*state ALL reasons*):

a) Lack of funding ☐
b) Lack of qualified staff ☐
c) Other (*specify*):

____

____

____

____

11. Have you had experiences in co-funding of NGO project in accordance with the funds matching principle (**in partnership with other BiH governmental institutions or international organisations**) in **2012**?

a) YES ☐
b) NO, but we plan to in ___________ ☐
c) NO, and we do not plan to in the near future ☐

ANNEX IV. DATA TABLES

Table 5
Funds allocated to the non-governmental sector in BiH in 2012 (absolute values in BAM)

Administration level	Funds planned by budget	Funds allocated by the end of the year	Sports associations/ organisations	Organisations focusing on disabled veterans' protection	CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/social protection	Other categories of CAs/NGOs
BiH ministries	675,000.0	675,000.00	0.00	0.00	168,750.00	506,250.00
	675,000.00	**675,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**168,750.00**	**506,250.00**
DB BiH Government departments	10,208,131.64	11,189,949.82	2,122,036.36	442,293.82	87,272.73	8,538,346.91
FBiH ministries	8,402,215.75	8,324,439.75	1,651,826.13	784,000.00	1,269,358.37	4,619,255.25
RS ministries	5,085,700.00	5,262,600.00	2,186,403.32	12,896.36	655,000.00	2,408,300.32
	23,696,047.39	**24,776,989.57**	**5,960,265.82**	**1,239,190.18**	**2,011,631.10**	**15,565,902.48**
Una-Sana Canton	1,691,250.00	1,685,212.00	630,250.00	590,000.00	345,962.00	119,000.00
Posavina Canton	711,734.47	711,734.47	178,720.00	92,250.00	55,283.00	385,481.47
Tuzla Canton	7,732,389.20	6,821,643.25	1,713,860.98	1,831,684.86	1,989,625.00	1,286,472.41
Zenica-Doboj Canton	1,808,145.00	1,712,855.00	710,930.00	507,620.00	113,000.00	381,305.00
Bosnian Podrinje Canton	1,011,400.00	891,678.53	410,000.00	324,000.00	17,300.00	140,378.53
Central Bosnia Canton	756,000.00	444,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	101,000.00	337,000.00
Herzegovina-Neretva Canton	551,860.00	371,180.00	42,640.00	302,080.00	0.00	26,460.00
West Herzegovina Canton	728,750.00	728,750.00	408,750.00	210,000.00	0.00	110,000.00
Sarajevo Canton	9,247,396.00	9,179,051.00	4,333,546.00	1,481,700.00	1,010,195.00	2,353,610.00
Canton 10	343,400.00	343,400.00	0.00	127,464.00	96,500.00	119,436.00
	24,582,324.67	**22,889,504.25**	**8,431,696.98**	**5,469,798.86**	**3,728,865.00**	**5,259,143.41**
FBiH municipalities	28,084,287.43	26,071,363.45	11,895,928.14	5,066,125.50	2,890,051.24	6.219,258.56
RS municipalities	28,138,769.67	25,275,966.15	12,638,335.47	3,090,591.11	2,675,037.98	6.872,001.59
	56,223,057.10	**51,347,329.60**	**24,534,263.61**	**8,156,716.61**	**5,565,089.22**	**13,091,260.16**
Additional institutions	381,176.47	317,647.06	0.00	317,647.06	0.00	0.00
	381,176.47	**317,647.06**	**0.00**	**317,647.06**	**0.00**	**0.00**
TOTAL	**105,557,605.63**	**100,006,470.48**	**38,926,226.41**	**15,183,352.71**	**11,474,335.31**	**34,422,556.05**

Table 6

Funds allocated for the non-governmental sector by the surveyed governmental institutions on the level of BiH, FBiH, RS and DB BiH in 2012 (absolute values in BAM)

Administration level	Funds planned by budget	Funds allocated by the end of the year	Sports associations/ organisations	Organisations focusing on disabled veterans' protection	CAs/NGOs focusing on social services/ social protection	Other categories of CAs/NGOs
BiH	675,000.00	675,000.00	0.00	0.00	168,750.00	506,250.00
FBiH	61,450,004.32	57,602,954.51	21,979,451.26	11,637,571.42	7,888,274.61	16,097,657.23
RS	33,224,469.67	30,538,566.15	14,824,738.79	3,103,487.47	3,330,037.98	9,280,301.91
DB BiH	10,208,131.64	11,189,949.82	2,122,036.36	442,293.82	87,272.73	8,538,346.91

ANNEX V.LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS IN THIS PUBLICATION

Tables

Charts

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