



LOCAL GENDER EQUALITY LANDSCAPE

SURVEY CONDUCTED WITHIN THE “STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA” PROJECT



September 2022

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FOREWORD

Gender equality is an important lever and accelerator of social transformation. Empowerment of women is at the core of the mandate of both Swiss and Swedish Governments, while gender equality is one of six signature solutions within current UNDPs Strategic Plan and are an important accelerator for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Building on the experience in applying women as drivers of change approach and accumulated human and infrastructural capital built in its first Project phase, Strengthening the Role of Local Communities project will continue to place gender equality and the empowerment of women at the centre of its development approach. This is because community is intrinsically related to development, with women as important social agents who can promote transformational change towards more developed and more inclusive societies. Also, community level, where most life needs are being met, is the most relevant for changing social norms, tackling root causes of gender inequality, activating leadership potential of women, and addressing the last mile of exclusion.

This research was conducted within the auspices of the second phase of the Project, with the aim to provide an overview of a landscape of gender equality at the local level in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This research represents the index of structural gender equality readiness within 41 local governance units (LGUs). Therefore, it looks into current levels of structural gender readiness, such as availability and activeness of gender equality commissions, having in place gender action plans, level of spending and investment into gender equality, level of parity within structures local governance units and decision making roles of women within local governance units. It also captures perceptions within LGUs about support needed to advance gender equality and partnerships that, in their view, would need to be established or even further expanded in order to create enabling environment for empowerment of women and to improve gender equality outcomes within 41 local governance units.

It is hoped that this assessment of gender equality readiness within local governance units will inspire action and lead to design of gender mainstreaming solutions that respond to the needs of the local context and ultimately improve gender equality outcomes in local communities.

INTRODUCTION

The overall goal of Phase II of the Project is to improve the quality of life for the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina through empowered, gender-responsive local communities (LCs) which facilitate active citizen engagement in public life, stand for the people-centred performance of local governments and catalyse democratic transformation at the local level. The Project is focused on encouraging community-led local development and revitalising community management through local communities in order to achieve this goal. The local community is the smallest administrative unit for direct government engagement with citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The goal of Phase I of the Project was achieved through important and measurable progress made in attaining three original outcomes of the Project and related results.

The project implementation strategy is to support and push change from the bottom up by engaging citizens and communities and by giving them voice in local governance processes as well as by revitalising the LCs as space in which citizens come together for interaction and inclusion, and for problem identification and resolution; to share one's concerns with the local government and to participate in different forms of its planning, spending their money and making decisions that affect the lives of people. The key direct participants of the Project are 200 LCs and 41 LGs as well as their local communities which are not a direct part of the Project.

The principles of gender equality lie at the heart of the mandates of both Swiss and Swedish government, while gender equality is one of UNDP's six signature solutions within UNDP's current Strategic Plan for the achievement of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. Building on the experiences in engaging women as drivers of change and accumulating human and infrastructure capital built during Phase I, the "Strengthening of the Role of Local Communities/ Mjesne zajednice in BiH" Project continues to promote gender equality and empower women, placing it at the heart of its development approach. The reason is that the local community is substantially linked to development, while women are important social agents that can promote change towards more developed and inclusive societies. In order to maximise the impact of gender interventions and to operationalise gender equality mainstreaming, the Project will develop a gender strategy. The gender equality adviser, in close cooperation with the project team, already designed the structure of a gender strategy and an approach to its development as well as a survey method and a questionnaire used as a tool in this survey. A combination of quantitative and qualitative survey methods will be used. The questionnaire, which will be distributed to the municipalities involved in the Project, will be used as a first step. It consists of around 20 questions and is designed to include stakeholders from 41 municipalities (1 questionnaire per municipality) in the joint development of a gender equality strategy. Content-wise, the questionnaire will focus first on the mapping of the structured gender landscape and related capacities available in the project municipalities. Secondly, the source will be a contribution of stakeholders to designing solutions to gender mainstreaming, tailored to suit the local context. In the end, the questionnaire will help identify entry points to empowerment of women and potentially new partnerships.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to the data, only 5 LGs, out of a total of 38¹, have a gender equality strategy/action plan in place, accounting for 13.2% of the total number of participants in this survey. Regarding periods covered by a gender equality strategy/action plan, 4 out of 5 LGs have an action plan for a period of 4 years, while one LG has an action plan for a period of 3 years. Out of those 5 LGs, only 2 have allocated budget for the implementation of their action plans, however, only 1 LG (the Municipality of Vogošća) believes that the allocated budgetary funds are sufficient for the implementation of the action plan to implement the gender equality strategy, and they used the allocated funds for the implementation of activities defined by the action plan for gender equality. They account for 5.26% of the total number of LGs that participated in this survey.

In the group of LGs which, at present, do not have a gender equality strategy and/or action plan (N²=33), 17 confirmed that they had never had a strategy or an action plan (51.5%), while 15 LGs said that they had a gender equality action plan/strategy in the past (45.5%), while a strategy and/or action plan of 14 LGs had expired. A total of 33 LGs do not have a gender equality strategy or action plan in place, but there is a significant level of interest in developing a strategy/action plan with some support (84.2%). Different forms of support to the creation and implementation of a strategy/action plan were mentioned, notably “support in the form of mentoring, coordination, technical and administrative support, financial support and advisory services” and “professional assistance to the development and implementation of a plan and training of employees who will be involved in the creation and implementation of a plan/strategy”. Most LGs have gender equality incorporated in their development strategies, statutes and work programmes of their local councils, while at present, only 5 LGs, out of a total of 38, have a specific gender equality action plan and strategy in place.

Only 4 LGs responded positively to the question about regular gender budgeting practice, while another 4 LGs emphasized that gender budgeting was no longer their practice. One of the reasons why gender budgeting is no longer the practice is that 28 LGs or 73.7% out of a total of 38 LGs, have never applied gender budgeting to their budgetary process. Considering the data on the total percentage of the budget allocated to women’s civil society organisations, women’s associations or civil society organisations whose core activity areas are empowerment of women and/or gender equality, over the course of 2020, 14 LGs did not allocate budget to women’s civil society organisations. A total of 8 LGs provides financial or other incentives to cooperatives.

Since March 2020 and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, 33 LGs or 86.8% of the total number of surveyed LGs, provided support to households by distributing seeds, tools or allocating public land for fruit growing and/or cattle breeding, and 25 LGs, out of a total of 33 LGs that provided support to households, took care that women were involved in the programmes.

1 Of the total of 41 LGs, 2 did not participate in this survey because of a different work schedule during the COVID-19 pandemic, while 1 LG did not provide reasons for its non-participation.

2 N – stands for number/frequency of responses.

Regarding the structure and representation of women among elected mayors, we have found out that no LG is currently run by a woman and that only 2 LGs (The City of Visoko and Mrkonjić Grad) had women mayors over the past 4 years and that 30 LGs, or 78.9% of the total number of LGs, did not have a woman mayor since 1995. Interestingly, although the majority of LGs have a Gender Equality Committee in place (N=35; 92.1%), the data shows that 30 LGs have never been run by a woman mayor since 1995, which is the case in 78.9% of LGs. Considering Gender Equality Committees' gender structure, on average, women account for 56.6% of all Committee members. Women chair the gender equality committees in 21 LGs (60%). Asked when the Gender Equality Committees were established, the respondents mentioned two different years: 2021, mentioned by 17.14% of respondents, and 2004, mentioned by 11.43% of respondents.

Regarding an assessment of cooperation between the Gender Equality Committees and local communities, an equal number of LGs provided positive and negative responses.

The achievements of the Gender Equality Committees are shown for each LG separately. Since each LG has a specific organisation and manner of working, while Gender Equality Committee activities are unique in every LG, it can be concluded from the responses that the biggest challenge faced by the Committees is that they were formed shortly prior to the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak which affected their operations and, as a result, they could not meet regularly or operate. Despite the challenges and difficult operation, a significant number of the Committees successfully implemented the projects focused on training of women, development of a gender action plan at the municipality level, cooperation with young people and organisation of public panel discussions on human rights issues.

The share of women in the total number of councillors in the LGs after the local 2020 election is the highest in the Municipality of Pale (FBiH) (36.4%), and the lowest in the Municipality of Tešanj (4%) where there is only one woman councillor among a total of 25 councillors. The largest increase in the number of women councillors, compared with the previous term, is noticeable primarily in the Municipality of Ilijaš where there are 5 more women than in the previous term, while there are 8 fewer women councillors in the Municipality of Maglaj than in the previous term. In the LGs in the Republika Srpska, there are three LGs where 3 more women councillors were elected than in the previous term: in Laktaši, Nevesinje and the City of Bijeljina. The largest decrease in the number of women councillors, compared with the previous term, is recorded in the City of Dobo, where there are 4 fewer currently serving councillors.

Regarding the number of women serving as chair of the local council, women are far less represented. Out of a total of 38 LGs, women chair only 6 local councils (15.8%). Even compared with the previous term, a decrease in the number of women holding the top leadership position on the local councils is evident. There are 5 fewer women holding this position in the total sample of 38 LGs, compared with the previous term.

Women are far less represented also in the leadership position on the councillors' caucuses than men. As many as 26 out of the total of 38 LGs, or 68.4%, said that there were no women holding that position.

Women are somewhat more represented in the leadership positions in the LG services. It can be said that the top positions in slightly less than a half of services of LGs are held by women.

Most LGs believe that they are involved in and/or contribute to the implementation of the BiH Gender Action Plan (63.16%). Four out of 38 LGs confirmed their participation in the FIGAP I and FIGAP II projects.

In terms of good practice in the area of gender equality, "Assistance in developing a GAP, cooperation and assistance through implementation of joint projects" appears to be the topmost positive example of good cooperation. Second is "financial support, advisory support, support through different training courses, seminars and conferences".

Regarding examples of good cooperation and proposals for improvement of cooperation with the local communities, of particular importance is "representation/inclusion of women in the LC Council and operations, equal gender representation in the LC Council" which was mentioned as an example or proposal 22 times. The next is "good cooperation between the LC and Women's Associations, support to women's associations, rural women and inclusion of women in projects" which was mentioned 14 times.

We compared also the LGs which have a Gender Equality Committee in terms of their cooperation with the local communities and learned that a total of 20 LGs has a Committee in place and believe that they maintain good cooperation with the local communities; the LGs that answered both questions account for 55.6% of all LGs surveyed.

The need for improvement of social services was mentioned by a total of 34 LGs (89.4%), while only 3 do not believe any improvement would be necessary. It is important to emphasize that all LGs expressed readiness to establish partnerships for improvement of social services in community and all LGs believe that there is a need for introducing social innovations which they would translate into action in their local communities.

Most LGs believe that their conversation with decision makers on gender equality would be easy. For the respondents, the most important reason for which LGs believe that they could easily talk with decision makers about gender equality is the mayors' support to gender equality. The second important response chosen by respondents is that "there is understanding that gender equality is an important issue for cooperation with the international community and project implementation", and the third important response they chose is "participation in projects and exposure to training on gender equality increased awareness about the importance of this issue for the LG operations and community development". On the other hand, there are two equally represented reasons for which the LG representatives said that they could not talk about gender equality with decision makers: "there is absence of awareness about the link between gender equality and the economy, politics, activism" and "gender equality is not considered as a sufficiently important priority".

Regarding the responses related to a potential degree of antagonism towards gender equality, most respondents believe that is not the case: slightly more respondents in the LGs in the

Republika Srpska (88.2%) than in the LGs in the BiH Federation (66.6%). Here respondents gave two key reasons, ranking them by order of importance: "There is perception that gender equality is imposed" and "We are a traditional society and the gender equality issue does not fit into the traditional context".

Regarding professional, technically built capacities for gender equality, the majority of respondents said such capacities did not exist, at least not to the extent at which they could effectively manage and participate in the community development. 65.7% of all respondents believe that there are no well-developed capacities. Since most respondents provided a negative opinion about technical and professional capacities, the same respondents were asked to select three most relevant training courses, the most relevant topics which would be most useful for changing the present situation in the local communities. The most frequently mentioned is "Gender-sensitive vision: How could gender equality be put at the service of community development", followed by "Labour and the economy: How can women's participation in the labour market be increased?" while the third ranked is the topic "Women in politics: How can political engagement of women be increased?".

Regarding the current situation and the possibility for improvements in the future, the LG representatives answered several questions. First of all, it was necessary to define who the LGs maintain the closest cooperation with and how, and we found out that in aggregate, cooperation with women's civil society organisations is the most frequent (60.5%). The second best partnership is cooperation with the local communities (26.3%). Despite the existing level of cooperation with the local communities, the respondents' answers reveal that there is still the need to advance gender cause within the local communities.

Participation in the projects dealing with gender equality is also important, and most LGs (71.05%) responded positively to the question about their participation in such projects over the past five years.

Regarding partnerships related to gender equality, in aggregate, the most important cooperation is that with civil society organisations (21.43%), however, cooperation with citizens is the most frequent answer of the respondents and their first choice. Cooperation with international organisations and embassies was also deemed important by participants in this survey.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND DESCRIPTION OF METHODOLOGY

All partner LGs (local governments) were invited to participate in this research: Bihać, Bijeljina, Breza, Sarajevo Centre, Čitluk, Dobož, Goražde, Gračanica, Gradačac, Gradiška, Ilijaš, Jablanica, Ključ, Kotor Varoš, Laktaši, Ljubinje, Maglaj, Modriča, Mrkonjić Grad, Nevesinje, Olovo, Pale FBiH, Petrovo, Rogatica, Rudo, Sanski Most, Tešanj, Teslić, Trebinje, Trnovo, Višegrad, Visoko, Vitez, Vlasenica, Vogoša, Zavidovići, Zenica and Žepče.

The questionnaire was sent to all coordinators (41 LGs) who then, in cooperation with their relevant departments, collected the requested information and answered the questions. In view of the structure of the survey and different organisation of the departments in the LGs, a total of 30 days of field work was necessary. The coordinators could answer the questions in several ways:

1. In a paper form (to write down responses in the paper questionnaire, scan and send it);
2. To send responses by fax;
3. To fill in an electronic questionnaire directly via a link.

A preferred option by the Project was to fill in the questionnaire via link as the questionnaire was programmed in a professional data collection system, "Survey System"; however, most representatives of the LGs preferred the first option (as many as 29 provided responses in a written form), while 9³ LGs used the link to fill in the electronic questionnaire.

The implementation of the field part of the project began on 7 April 2021 and lasted until 7 May 2021.

The organisation of work in each LG posed a particular challenge to the project implementation. The number of employees and working hours of different departments were adapted to the epidemiological measures imposed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and, as a consequence, some LGs needed far more time to collect the data, while we have not received final answers from 3 LGs even after a 30-day deadline expired.

Table 1 – List of LGs which did not participate in the survey

Banja Luka	The LG representatives sent a questionnaire in a paper form but most questions were unanswered. We did not receive complete responses before the deadline expired and thus the questionnaire could not be used in an analysis.
Brčko	They could not organise the provision of responses to the questionnaire because of the epidemiological situation and the lack of human resources.
Ljubuški	They refused to participate in this phase of the survey. No reason was given.

³ The following LGs provided responses via link: Bihać, Breza, Sarajevo Centre, Goražde, Ključ, Petrovo, Višegrad, Vogošća and Zavidovići.

Upon receipt of the responses (filled in questionnaire), the logic of written responses was controlled to establish whether there were any oversights or skipped questions and such questionnaires were returned for corrections. All the above affected the length of field work and the data collection dynamic.

SURVEY RESULTS

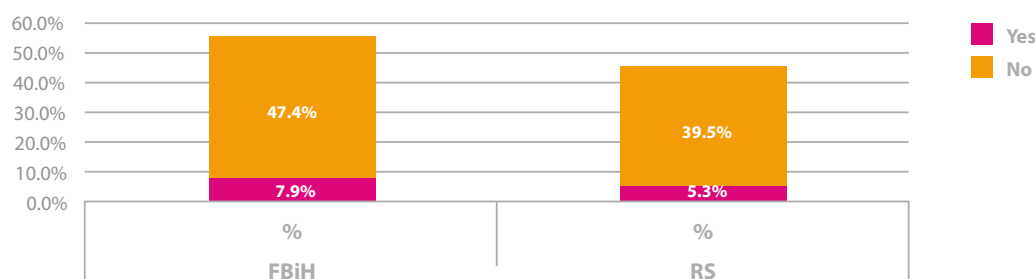
STRATEGIC AND FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Considering the data, only 5 LGs out of the total of 38, have a gender equality strategy/action plan in place. There is no major difference between the entities because among a total of 5 LGs with an action plan in place, 3 LGs are in the BiH Federation and 2 are in the Republika Srpska.

Table 2 – My LG currently has a gender equality strategy and/or action plan

Q1. My LG currently has a gender equality strategy and/or action plan						
Entity	FBiH	RS	Total (N)	FBiH	RS	Total (%)
	N	N		%	%	
Yes	3	2	5	7.9%	5.3%	13.2%
No	18	15	33	47.4%	39.5%	86.8%
Total	21	17	38	55.3%	44.7%	100.0%

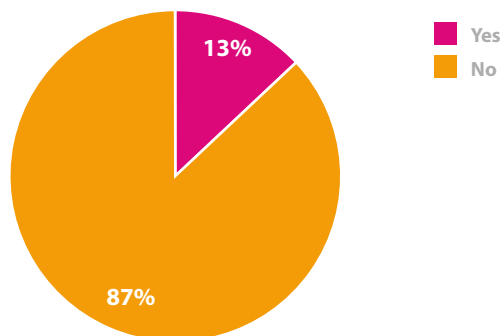
Graph 1 - My LG currently has a gender equality strategy and/or action plan



When considering totality of data, 13.2% LGs have a gender equality strategy and/or action plan in place.

The LGs which currently have a gender equality strategy and/or action plan are the Municipalities of Tešanj, Vogošća, Teslić, Žepče and the City of Trebinje.

Graph 2 – My LG currently has a gender equality strategy and/or action plan - Total



The data below refers to the periods in which LGs have a strategy and/or action plan and their total budget allocations for the implementation of a gender equality action plan. Regarding the periods, 4 out of 5 LGs have an action plan for a 4-year period, while one LG has an action plan for a 3-year period.

The Municipality of Vogošća has an action plan for the period 2018- 2021; the municipality of Tešanj has an action plan for the period 2020- 2023; and Teslić, Žepče and the City of Trebinje have an action plan for the period 2020-2024.

Table 3 – Which period is covered by an LG's gender equality strategy and/or action plan?

P2. Which period?		
Period	N	%
2018-2021	1	2.63%
2020-2023	1	2.63%
2020-2024	3	7.89%
No action plan	33	86.84%
Total	38	100.00%

Out of 5 LGs, only 2 allocated funds from their budgets for the implementation of an action plan (Table 4). However, it is important to emphasize that only 1 LG (the Municipality of Vogošća)

believes that the allocated budget is sufficient for the implementation of the action plan for the gender equality strategy, accounting for 2,63% of the total 38 LGs surveyed, as it is shown in the data below (Table 5), and both LGs, or 5.26% of the total number of LGs, used the funds earmarked in their budgets for the implementation of the activities defined by their gender equality action plans.

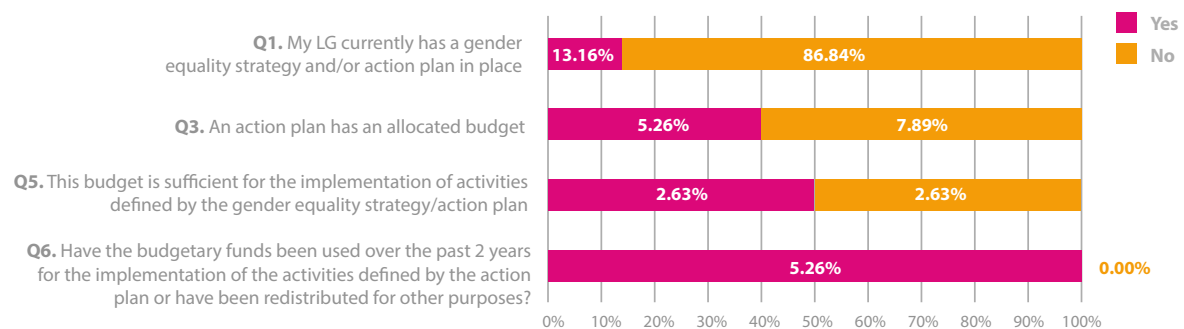
Table 4 – The amount of budget allocated for the implementation of a gender equality action plan by LG

Q4. What is the total budgetary allocation for the implementation of the gender equality action plan?			
LG	Entity	Period	Amount of budget
THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	FBiH	2020-2023	30,000.00
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	FBiH	2018-2021	15,000.00

Table 5 – Strategy and budgetary allocation for gender equality

Strategy and budgetary allocation for gender equality	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Questions Q1, Q3, Q5 and Q6	N	N	N	%	%	%
Q1. My LG currently has a gender equality strategy and/or action plan in place	5	33	38	13.16%	86.84%	100.00%
Q3. An action plan has an allocated budget	2	3	5	5.26%	7.89%	13.16%
Q5. This budget is sufficient for the implementation of activities defined by the gender equality strategy/action plan	1	1	2	2.63%	2.63%	5.26%
Q6. Have the budgetary funds been used over the past 2 years for the implementation of the activities defined by the action plan?	2	0	2	5.26%	0.00%	5.26%
Q6a. Have the budgetary funds been redistributed over the past 2 years for other purposes?	0	2	2	0.00%	5.26%	5.26%

Graph 3 – Strategy and budgetary allocation for gender equality

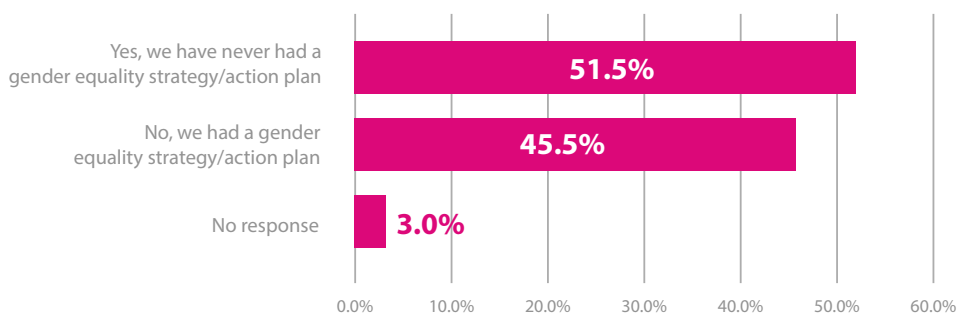


Considering the group of LGs which currently do not have a gender equality strategy and/or action plan (N=33), 17 confirmed that they had never had a strategy/action plan in place (51.5%), while 15 LGs said that they had a gender equality action plan/strategy in the past (45.5%), as it is shown in Table 6.

Table 6 – We have never had a gender equality strategy and/or action plan in place

Q7. We have never had a gender equality strategy and/or action plan in place		
Response	N	%
Yes, we have never had a gender equality strategy/action plan	17	51.5%
No, we had a gender equality strategy/action plan	15	45.5%
No response	1	3.0%
Total	33	100.0%

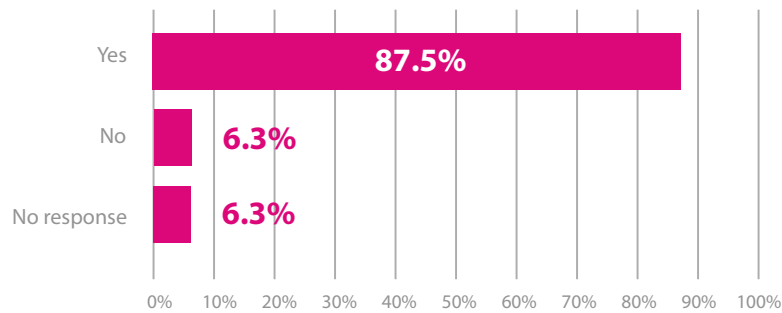
Graph 4 – We have never had a gender equality strategy and/or action plan



Out of a total of 15 LGs which said that they had a gender equality strategy and/or action plan in the past, 14 LGs confirmed that their strategy and/or action plan had expired, while only one LG (the City of Gračanica) gave a negative response to this question as well (Table 7).

Table 7 – We had a gender equality strategy and/or action plan, but it expired

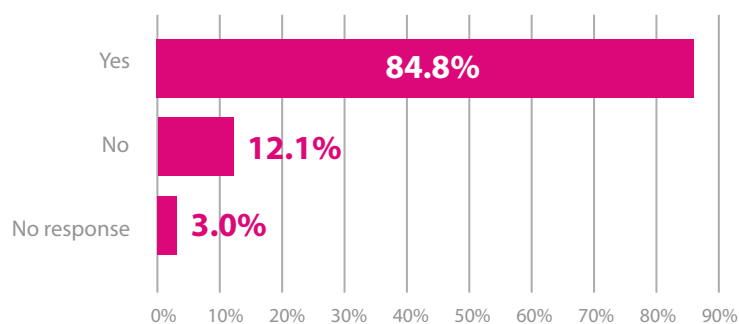
Q8. We had a gender equality strategy and/or action plan, but it expired?		
Response	N	%
Yes	14	87.5%
No	1	6.3%
No response	1	6.3%
Total	16	100.0%

Graph 5 – We had a gender equality strategy and/or action plan, but it expired

It is important to mention that out of a total of 33 LGs which currently do not have a gender equality strategy or action plan in place, as many as 28 LGs (84.8%) are interested in developing it with the necessary support.

Table 8 – Interest in developing a gender equality action plan

Q9. If we get the necessary support, there is interest in the LG in developing a gender action plan?		
Response	N	%
Yes	28	84.8%
No	4	12.1%
No response	1	3.0%
Total	33	100.0%

Graph 6 – Interest in developing a gender equality action plan

We asked the respondents which kind of assistance and support would be necessary for development and implementation of a gender equality action plan. 48.7% of them emphasized “assistance in the form of mentoring, coordination, technical and administrative support, financial support and advisory services”, while the second-important support, proposed by 25.6% of respondents, is “professional assistance in developing and implementing a plan and training of the staff who will be working on the plan/strategy”.

The question asked was an open-ended type of question so that each LG had a possibility of providing one or more responses or giving one or more proposals for support. The textual responses were processed and coded by content and then divided into groups of responses for the purpose of quantitative data processing. The Table 10 below shows the textual responses of all LGs individually. The responses were provided by a total of 27 LGs.

Table 9 – Proposals for the type of support for development and/or implementation of a gender equality action plan (coded responses)

Q10. Which type of support to development and/or implementation of a gender equality action plan would be most useful?		
Responses:	N	%
Support in the form of mentoring and coordination, technical and administrative support, financial support and advisory services	19	48.7%
Professional assistance in developing and implementing a plan and training of the staff who will be working on the plan/strategy	10	25.6%
Examples of good practice in the implementation of an action plan at the LG level	2	5.1%
Work on promotion of gender equality among citizens	2	5.1%
Something else	4	10.3%
Do not know/no response	2	5.1%
Total	39	100.0%

Graph 7 – Proposals for the type of support for development and/or implementation of a gender equality action plan (coded responses)

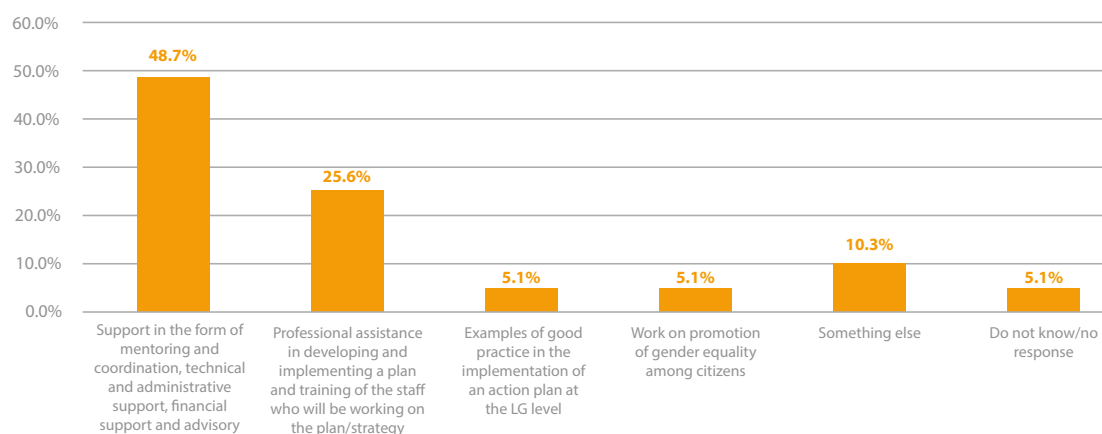


Table 10 – Proposals for the forms of support to development and/or implementation of a gender equality action plan

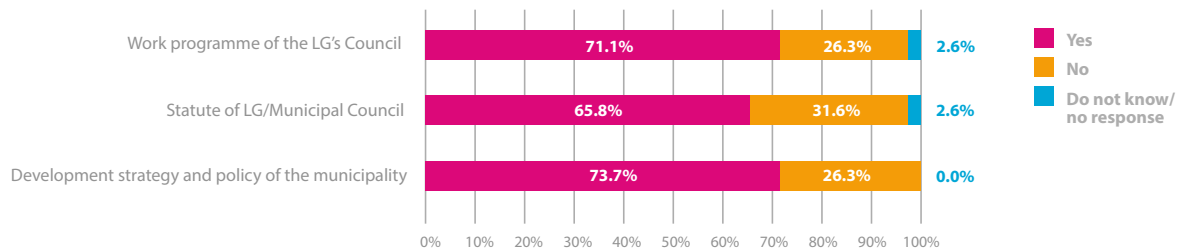
Q10. Which type of support to development and/or implementation of a gender equality action plan would be most useful?	
LG	Open response:
MRKONJIĆ GRAD	In the form of mentor and coordinator
THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	During the development of a plan, through training of the employees who will be working on the plan and assistance to the development of a plan
KOTOR VAROŠ	Technical/consulting assistance (leading the process) in developing a gender equality action plan for the municipality of K. Varoš and financial support for operationalisation of priorities (co-funding)
THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	Technical support during the development of a gender equality action plan
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	All forms of assistance, technical assistance and professional assistance and advice, are welcome
THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	Professional assistance during the development of an action plan
THE CITY OF VISOKO	Professional assistance and funding necessary for the development of a gender equality action plan
THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	Professional and financial assistance
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	Advisory support
THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	The development itself and assistance during implementation
ČITLUK	Support to women and business/political spheres
THE CITY OF ZENICA	Support by professionals in the field of gender equality, and financial support
LAKTAŠI	Planning, monitoring, evaluation
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	The municipality of Rogatica has a Gender Action Plan which has not yet passed the Municipal Council
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLASENICA	It would be extremely important to see an example of good practice, a LG which has a gender equality action plan in place and the implementation of which produced noticeable results in the area of gender equality
SANSKI MOST	We expect technical assistance to updating a Gender Action Plan of the Municipality of Sanski Most which was developed for the period 2012-2014
NEVESINJE	Training, projects, promotion
THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	Provision of funds and consultants for the Strategy development
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	Support in the form of mentoring during the development process
THE CITY OF DOBOJ	Consulting services; exchange of experiences between LGs which have good practice and action plan; workshops
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	Consulting, technical, financial, organisational - for executive and legislative authorities; improving human resources for development of a plan, ensuring sustainability and implementation of strategies or action plans
GRADIŠKA	Consulting support to the development of a paper
KLJUČ	A consultant who would make a concept of an action plan, that is, what an action plan to be implemented in Ključ should contain
OLOVO	Financial and other
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE FBiH	Training in development of such a paper, promotion of gender equality through active participation of all citizens
THE CITY OF GRADAČAC	Mentoring support to the development of a strategy/action plan would be welcome - organisation; trainer; moderator - those who were involved in the development of such papers
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	Administrative and technical support to the development of an action plan; financial support to the implementation of an action plan

We asked the total number of respondents (N=38) which segments of each LG have gender equality incorporated and their responses are shown in Table 11. Most LGs have gender equality incorporated in development strategies, statutes and work programmes of the Councils, however, as we saw in the data above, a specific action plan and strategy for gender equality currently exist in only 5 out of a total of 38 LGs.

Table 11 – Gender equality

Q11.Gender equality is incorporated in:								
Responses:	Yes	No	Do not know/no response	Total	Yes	No	Do not know/no response	Total
	N	N	N	N	%	%	%	%
Development strategy and policy of the municipality	28	10	0	38	73.7%	26.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Statute of LG/Municipal Council	25	12	1	38	65.8%	31.6%	2.6%	100.0%
Work programme of the LG's Council	27	10	1	38	71.1%	26.3%	2.6%	100.0%

Graph 8 – Gender equality



BUDGET

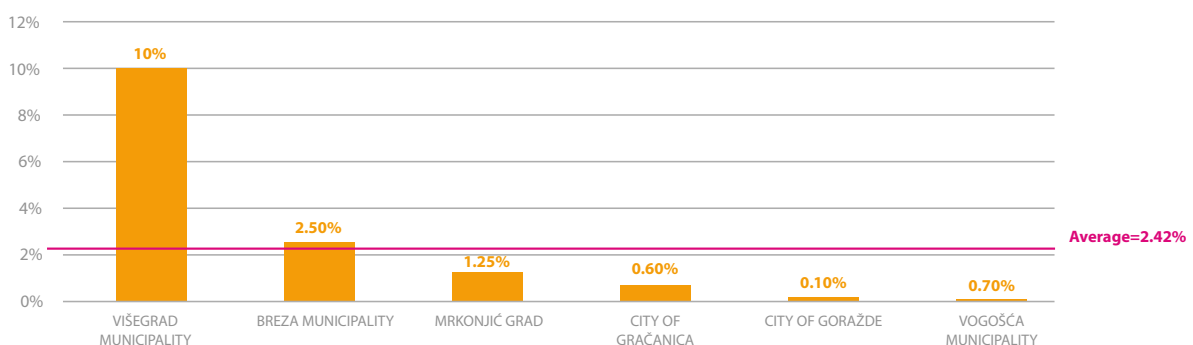
The data below shows the results of the budget implementation and the gender budgeting practice in the past periods and at present. Out of a total of 38 LGs, 6 LGs stated a percentage of their budgets allocated for gender equality in 2020. On average, 2.42% of the budget has been allocated: the Municipality of Višegrad has allocated the largest percentage of its budget (as much as 10%), and the Municipality of Vogošća has allocated the smallest percentage of its budget (0.07%).

Since two LGs have already said that they made allocations for gender quality (the Municipality of Vogošća and the Municipality of Tešanj), it is interesting that 4 more LGs allocate a certain percentage of their budgets for gender equality. The Municipality of Tešanj explained that the budget for gender equality was approved in 2021, which is the reason why it said that its budgetary allocation for 2020 was 0%.

Table 12 – Budget share allocated for gender equality in 2020

Q12. Total percentage of the budget of the LG allocated for gender equality in 2020 (a response should be in %)	
LG	%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	10%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	2.50%
MRKONJIĆ GRAD	1.25%
THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	0.60%
THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	0.10%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	0.07%
Average	2.42%

Graph 9 – Budget share allocated for gender equality in 2020



Asked about their regular gender budgeting practices, only 4 LGs provided a positive response (the City of Visoko, Trnovo, the Municipality of Vogošća and the City of Bihać), (Table 13), while another 4 LGs emphasized that the gender budgeting was no longer a practice (the Municipality of Vogošća, the City of Bihać, the Municipality of Petrovo and Nevesinje), although it had been practiced in the past. (Table 14).

Table 13 – My LG regularly practices gender budgeting

Q13. My LG regularly practices gender budgeting		
Response	N	%
Yes	4	10.5%
No	34	89.5%
Total	38	100.0%

**Gender budgeting means incorporation of the gender equality principle, that is, gender mainstreaming, in the budgeting process. It implies a gender analysis of the budget and gender mainstreaming at all levels.*

Table 14 – My LG practiced the gender budgeting, but it no longer does

Q14. My LG practiced the gender budgeting, but it no longer does		
Response	N	%
Yes	4	10.5%
No	34	89.5%
Total	38	100.0%

Asked about the reasons for which the gender budgeting is no longer the practice, the representatives of LGs responded as follows:

Out of a total of 38 LGs, 28 LGs, or 73.7%, never practiced the gender budgeting (Table 15).

Table 15 – My LG has never practiced the gender budgeting

Q15. My LG has never practiced the gender budgeting?		
Response	N	%
Yes, my LG has never practiced the gender budgeting	28	73.7%
No, my LG practiced the gender budgeting	10	26.3%
Total	38	100.0%

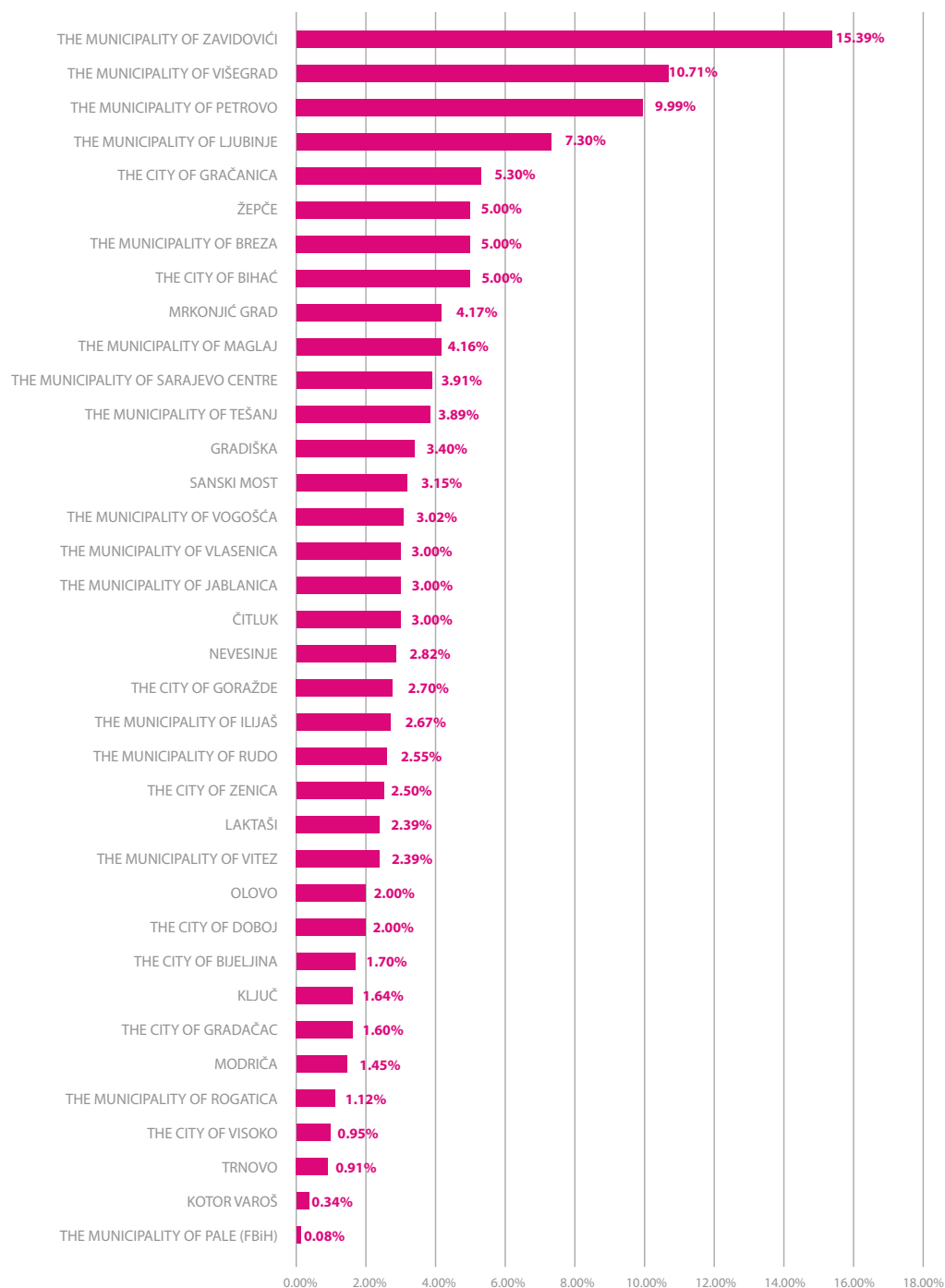
Regarding a percentage of the budget allocated to all civil society organisations in 2020, the largest share of the budget is allocated by the Municipality of Zavidovići (15.39%), followed by the Municipality of Višegrad (10.71%), while the smallest percentage is allocated by Kotor Varoš (0.34%) and the Municipality of Pale (FBiH) (0.08%). On average, LGs allocate 3.62% of their budgets to all civil society organisations.

Table 16 – Total percentage of the budget allocated for all civil society organisations in 2020

Q16. Total percentage of the budget allocated for all civil society organisations in 2020		
LG		%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	●	15.39%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	●	10.71%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	●	9.99%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	●	7.30%
THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	●	5.30%
THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	●	5.00%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	●	5.00%
ŽEPČE	●	5.00%
MRKONJIĆ GRAD	●	4.17%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLJ	●	4.16%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	●	3.91%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	●	3.89%
GRADIŠKA	●	3.40%
SANSKI MOST	●	3.15%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	●	3.02%
ČITLUK	●	3.00%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLASENICA	●	3.00%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	●	3.00%
NEVESINJE	●	2.82%
THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	●	2.70%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	●	2.67%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	●	2.55%
THE CITY OF ZENICA	●	2.50%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	●	2.39%
LAKTAŠI	●	2.39%
THE CITY OF DOBOJ	●	2.00%
OLOVO	●	2.00%
THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	●	1.70%
KLJUČ	●	1.64%
THE CITY OF GRADAČAC	●	1.60%
MODRIČA	●	1.45%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	●	1.12%
THE CITY OF VISOKO	●	0.95%
TRNOVO	●	0.91%
KOTOR VAROŠ	●	0.34%

THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBiH)	●	0.08%
TESLIĆ		No data
THE CITY OF TREBINJE		No data
Average		3.62%

Graph 10 – Total percentage of the budget allocated for all civil society organisations in 2020



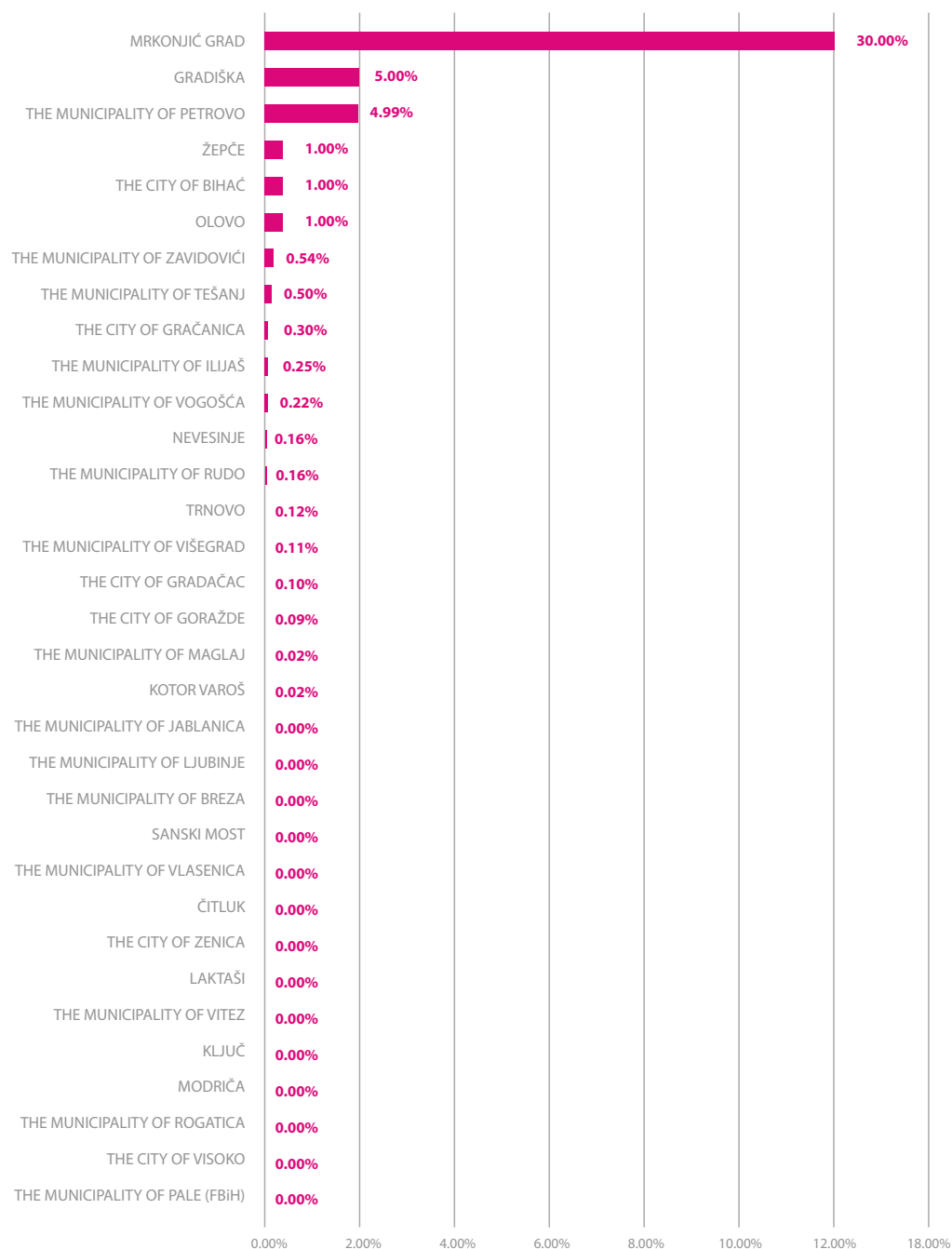
The data on the total percentage of the budget allocated for women-led civil society organisations, women-led associations or civil society organisations dealing primarily with empowerment of women and/or gender equality in the course of 2020 shows that the highest percentage of the budget for those purposes is allocated by Mrkonjić Grad (as much as 30%), while the lowest percentage is allocated by the Municipality of Maglaj and Kotor Varoš (0.2%). Table 17 shows that as many as 14 LGs do not allocate a portion of their budgets for women-led civil society organisations, while we did not receive the data for 5 LGs.

Table 17 – Total percentage of the budget allocated for women-led CSOs, the associations dealing primarily with women's empowerment and/or gender equality in 2020

Q17. Total percentage of the budget allocated for women-led CSOs, women's associations or CSOs dealing primarily with women's empowerment and/or gender equality in 2020		
LG		%
MRKONJIĆ GRAD	●	30.0%
GRADIŠKA	●	5.00%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	●	4.99%
OLOVO	●	1.00%
THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	●	1.00%
ŽEPČE	●	1.00%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	●	0.54%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	●	0.50%
THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	●	0.30%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	●	0.25%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	●	0.22%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	●	0.16%
NEVESINJE	●	0.16%
TRNOVO	●	0.12%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	●	0.11%
THE CITY OF GRADAČAC	●	0.10%
THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	●	0.09%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLAJ	●	0.02%
KOTOR VAROŠ	●	0.02%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	●	0.00%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBiH)	●	0.00%
THE CITY OF VISOKO	●	0.00%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	●	0.00%
MODRIČA	●	0.00%
KLJUČ	●	0.00%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	●	0.00%
LAKTAŠI	●	0.00%
THE CITY OF ZENICA	●	0.00%
ČITLUK	●	0.00%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLAŠENICA	●	0.00%
SANSKI MOST	●	0.00%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	●	0.00%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	●	0.00%

THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	No data
THE CITY OF DOBOJ	No data
THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	No data
TESLIĆ	No data
THE CITY OF TREBINJE	No data
Average	1.38%

Graph 11 – Total percentage of the budget allocated for women's CSOs, associations dealing primarily with women's empowerment and/or gender equality in 2020



A total of 8 LGs provides financial or other form of incentives to cooperatives. The Table below shows that 7 LGs provided financial support to the cooperatives, while 1 LGs (the Municipality of Rudo) provided space as in-kind support.

Table 18 – My LG provides financial or other form of incentives to cooperative

Q18. My LG provides financial or other form of incentives to cooperatives		
	N	%
Yes	8	21.1%
No	30	78.9%
Total	38	100.0%

Table 19 – Amount of support for 2020

Q19. The amount for 2020 and/or type of support provided	
LG	Amount
ŽEPČE	138,207.00
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	90,200.00
GRADIŠKA	20,000.00
MODRIČA	20,000.00
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	15,000.00
TRNOVO	7,140.00
TESLIĆ	3,000.00
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	"Support through provision of space, smaller contribution to co-funded projects"

*"There are no cooperatives in the Municipality of Trnovo, but the Municipality allocated BAM 15,000 from the budget as an incentive to the farms registered with APIF (Agency for Intermediary, IT and Financial Services). The Municipality's contribution to the greenhouse production projects whose beneficiaries were women was 20%" – **the Municipality of Trnovo***

*"Support was provided through provision of space, smaller contribution to the co-funded projects" – **the Municipality of Rudo***

*"The Teslić Municipal Council revoked the decision on allocation of funds to the non-governmental sector" – **the Municipality of Teslić***

*"Participation in fairs, etc." – **the Municipality of Gradiška***

*"Agricultural incentives for purchase of agricultural products, increasing marketability and finalisation of agricultural products, assistance to putting the prefabricated construction of the cooperate into operation" – **the Municipality of Modriča***

*"Support to development of agriculture" – **the Municipality of Ljubinje***

The overview of the results below shows the amounts allocated to all cooperatives which received financial or other incentives as well as the share of those amounts spent on women's cooperatives (Table 20). It can be concluded from the data below that the Municipality of Žepče allocated by far the largest share of its budget to women's cooperatives – women's cooperatives account for 18% of BAM 138,207.00 – which is a much bigger amount compared with the allocations by other LGs (BAM 24,877.26).

Table 20 – Percentage of women's cooperatives compared with a total number of cooperatives which received financial or other incentives

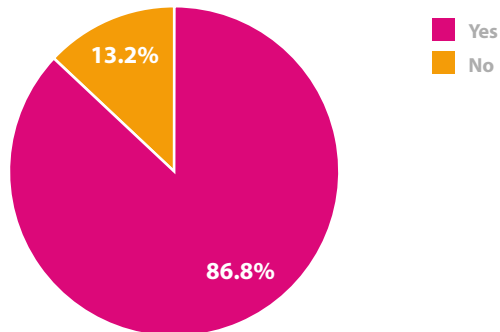
Q20. Percentage of women's cooperatives (compared with a total number of cooperatives which received financial or other incentives from the LG)			
LG		Amount	%
TRNOVO	●	7,140.00	● 100%
ŽEPČE	●	138,207.00	● 18%
GRADIŠKA	●	20,000.00	● 1%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	●	90,200.00	● 0%
MODRIČA	●	20,000.00	● 0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	●	15,000.00	● 0%
TESLIĆ	●	3,000.00	No data
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO		No data	No data

Since March 2020 and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, 33 LGs or 86.8% of the total number of surveyed LGs (N=38), provided support to households by distributing seeds, tools or allocating public land for fruit growing and/or cattle breeding, as Table 21 shows.

Table 21 – Distribution of seeds, tools, allocation of public land for the purpose of household nutrition during the COVID-19 crisis

P21. My LG has supported since March 2020 the distribution of seeds, tools or allocation of public land for fruit and vegetable growing and/or cattle breeding for the purpose of household nutrition during the COVID-19 crisis		
	N	%
Yes	33	86.8%
No	5	13.2%
Total	38	100.0%

Graph 12 – Distribution of seeds, tools, allocation of public land for the purpose of household nutrition during the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic

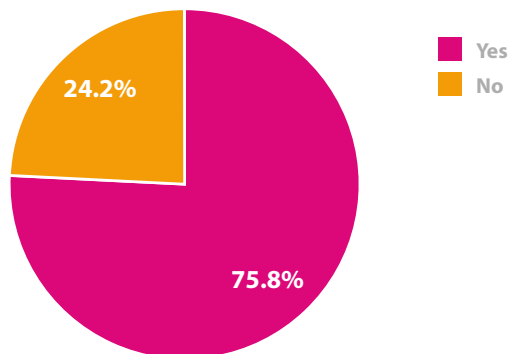


Out of a total of 33 LGs which provided support to households, 25 LGs ensured that women were involved in the support programmes (Table 22).

Table 22 – Representation of women in support programmes was ensured

Q22. Involvement of women in support programmes was ensured		
	N	%
Yes	25	75.8%
No	8	24.2%
Total	33	100.0%

Graph 13 – Involvement of women in support programmes was ensured



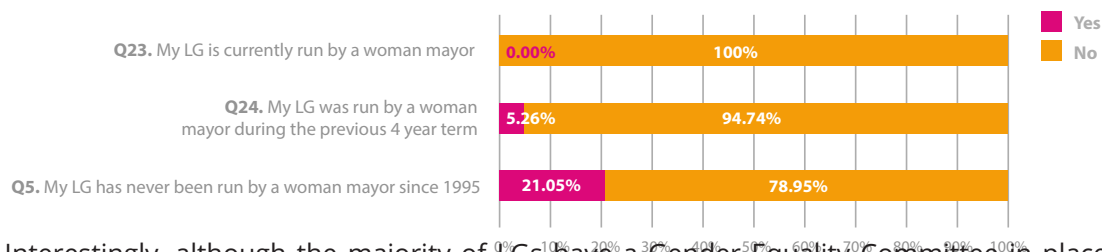
LG STRUCTURES AND HIERARCHIES

Regarding the structure and representation of women among elected mayors, it is evident that no LG is currently run by a woman and that only 2 LGs (the City of Visoko and Mrkonjić Grad) had women mayors over the past 4 years and that 30 LGs, or 78.9% of the total number of LGs, did not have a woman mayor since 1995.

Table 23 – LG structure

LG structure	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Questions Q23, Q24 and Q25	N	N	N	%	%	%
Q23. My LG is currently run by a woman mayor	0	38	38	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Q24. My LG was run by a woman mayor during the previous 4 year term	2	36	38	5.26%	94.74%	100.00%
Q25. My LG has never been run by a woman mayor since 1995	8	30	38	21.05%	78.95%	100.00%

Graph 14 – LG structure



Interestingly, although the majority of LGs have a Gender Equality Committee in place (N=35; 92.1%), the data shows that 30 LGs have never been run by a woman mayor since 1995, which is the case in 78.9% of LGs.

Table 24 – LG has a Gender Equality Committee in place

Q26. LG has a Gender Equality Committee in place		
	N	%
Yes	35	92.1%
No	3	7.9%
Total	38	100.0%

As Tables 25 and 26 show, out of a total of 38 LGs, 30 have a Gender Equality Committee, while those LGs have never been run by a woman mayor since 1995.

Table 25 – Comparison of questions Q25 and Q26 (N)

Comparison of Q25 and Q26 (N)		Q26. LG has a Gender Equality Committee	
Q25. My LG has never been run by a woman mayor since 1995	Yes	No	Total
Yes, my LG has never been run by a woman mayor since 1995.	30	3	33
No, my LG has been run by a woman mayor since 1995.	5	0	5
Total	35	3	38

Table 26 – Comparison of questions Q25 and Q26 (%)

Comparison of Q25 and Q26 (%)		Q26. LG has a Gender Equality Committee	
Q25. My LG has never been run by a woman mayor since 1995	Yes	No	Total
Yes, my LG has never been run by a woman mayor since 1995.	78.9%	7.9%	86.8%
No, my LG has been run by a woman mayor since 1995.	13.2%	0.0%	13.2%
Total	92.1%	7.9%	100.0%

Graph 15 – Comparison of questions Q25 and Q26

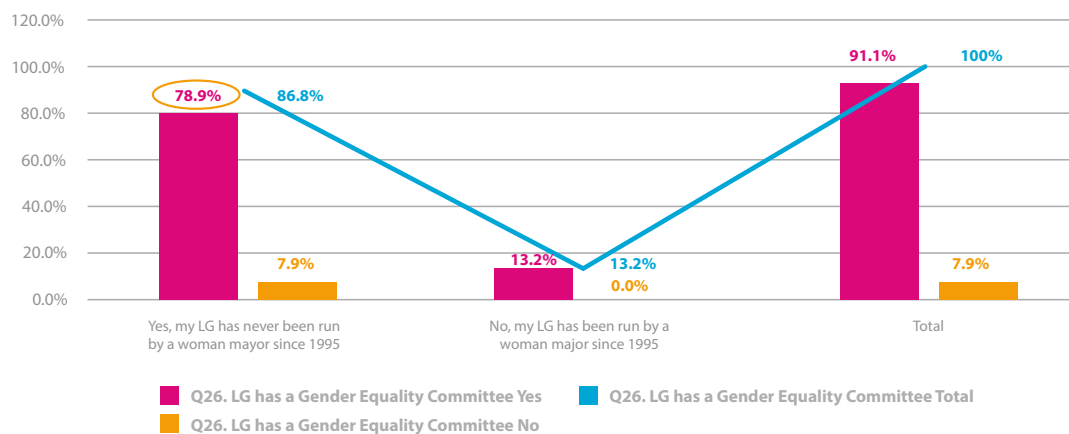


Table 27 – List of LGs which have or do not have a Gender Equality Committee

LG	Q26 - Gender Equality Committee
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLAJ	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	Yes
THE CITY OF TREBINJE	Yes
GRADIŠKA	Yes
MODRIČA	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	Yes
ŽEPČE	Yes
TRNOVO	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	Yes
THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	Yes
KLJUČ	Yes
THE CITY OF GRADAČAC	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	Yes
LAKTAŠI	Yes
SANSKI MOST	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBIH)	Yes
THE CITY OF DOBOJ	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLAŠENICA	Yes
THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	Yes
THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	Yes
NEVESINJE	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF CENTAR SARAJEVO	Yes
TESLIĆ	Yes
THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	Yes
KOTOR VAROŠ	Yes
THE CITY OF VISOKO	Yes
MRKONJIĆ GRAD	Yes
THE CITY OF ZENICA	Yes
THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	No
OLOVO	No
ČITLUK	No

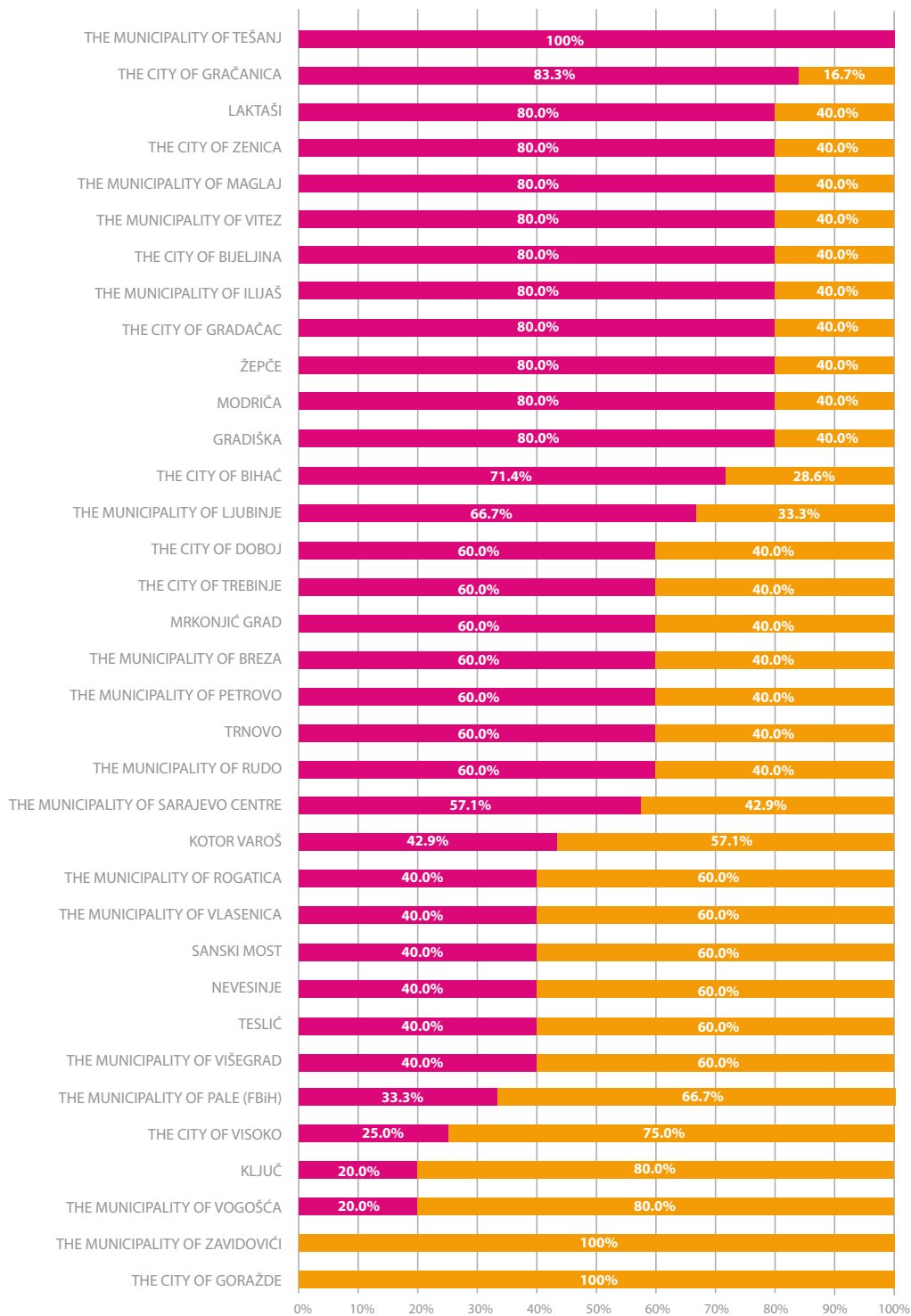
Further, considering Gender Equality Committees' gender structure, on average, women account for 56.6% of all Committee members. The Municipality of Tešanj has by far the largest number of female Committee members (100% are women), followed by the City of Gračanica (83.3% of

all members are women), while out of a total 35 LGs which answered these questions, women account for 80% of Committee members in 10 LGs, while their share is below 80% in 23 LGs.

Table 28 – Share of women members of Gender Equality Committees

Q27-Q28. Share of women members of Gender Equality Committees			
LG	Number of committee members	Number of female committee members	% of women
THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	5	5	100.0%
THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	6	5	83.3%
GRADIŠKA	5	4	80.0%
MODRIČA	5	4	80.0%
ŽEPČE	5	4	80.0%
THE CITY OF GRADAČAC	5	4	80.0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	5	4	80.0%
THE CITY OF BIJEJINA	5	4	80.0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	5	4	80.0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLJ	5	4	80.0%
THE CITY OF ZENICA	5	4	80.0%
LAKTAŠI	5	4	80.0%
THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	7	5	71.4%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	3	2	66.7%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	5	3	60.0%
TRNOVO	5	3	60.0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	5	3	60.0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	5	3	60.0%
MRKONJIĆ GRAD	5	3	60.0%
THE CITY OF TREBINJE	5	3	60.0%
THE CITY OF DOBOJ	5	3	60.0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	7	4	57.1%
KOTOR VAROŠ	7	3	42.9%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	5	2	40.0%
TESLIĆ	5	2	40.0%
NEVESINJE	5	2	40.0%
SANSKI MOST	5	2	40.0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLASENICA	5	2	40.0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	5	2	40.0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBiH)	3	1	33.3%
THE CITY OF VISOKO	4	1	25.0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	5	1	20.0%
KLJUČ	5	1	20.0%
THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	5	0	0.0%
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	5	0	0.0%
Average	5.06%	2.89	56.6%

Share of women in the LG Gender Equality Committees

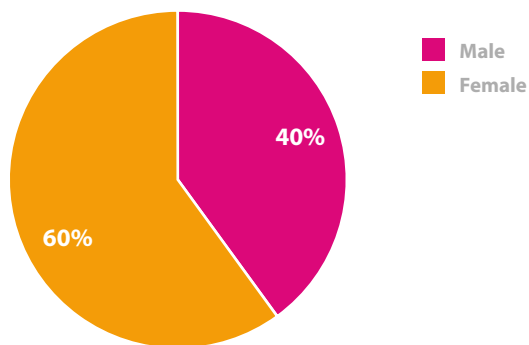


Women chair the Gender Equality Committees in 21 LGs (60%).

Table 29 – Sex of the chair of a Gender Equality Committee

Q29. Sex of the chair of a Gender Equality Committee		
	N	%
Male	14	40.0%
Female	21	60.0%
Total	35	100.0%

Graph 16 – Sex of the chair of a Gender Equality Committee

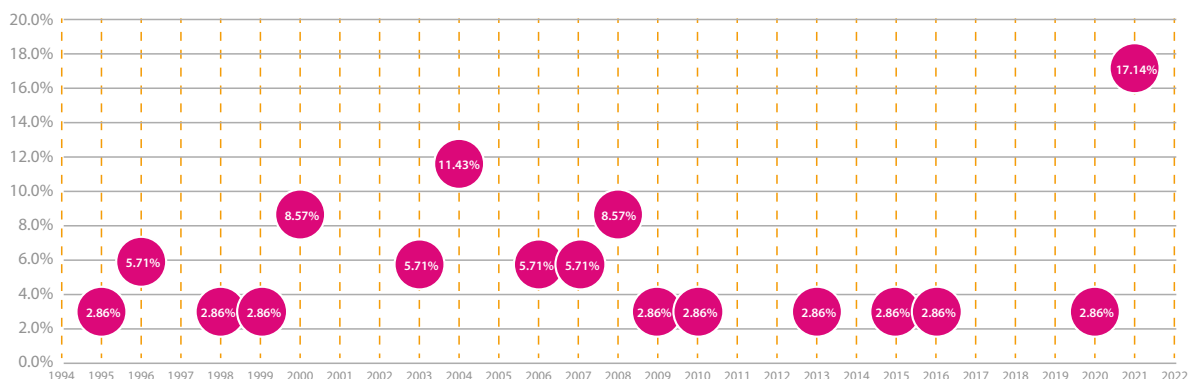


Asked when the Gender Equality Committees were established, the respondents mentioned two different years: 2021, which was provided by 17.14% of respondents, and 2004, provided by 11.43% of respondents. The Committees meet on average 3.7 times a year or 22 times maximum, and at a minimum, they do not meet at all during a year. Regarding the LGs that provided responses, the largest number of LGs (N=7) said that their committees meet 2 times a year.

Tables 30 and 31 – When was a Gender Equality Committee established and how often does it meet

Q30. When was a Gender Equality Committee established?		
Year	N	%
1995	1	2.86%
1996	2	5.71%
1998	1	2.86%
1999	1	2.86%
2000	3	8.57%
2003	2	5.71%
2004	4	11.43%
2006	2	5.71%
2007	2	5.71%
2008	3	8.57%
2009	1	2.86%
2010	1	2.86%
2013	1	2.86%
2015	1	2.86%
2016	1	2.86%
2020	1	2.86%
2021	6	17.14%
Do not know/no response	2	5.71%
Total	35	100.0%

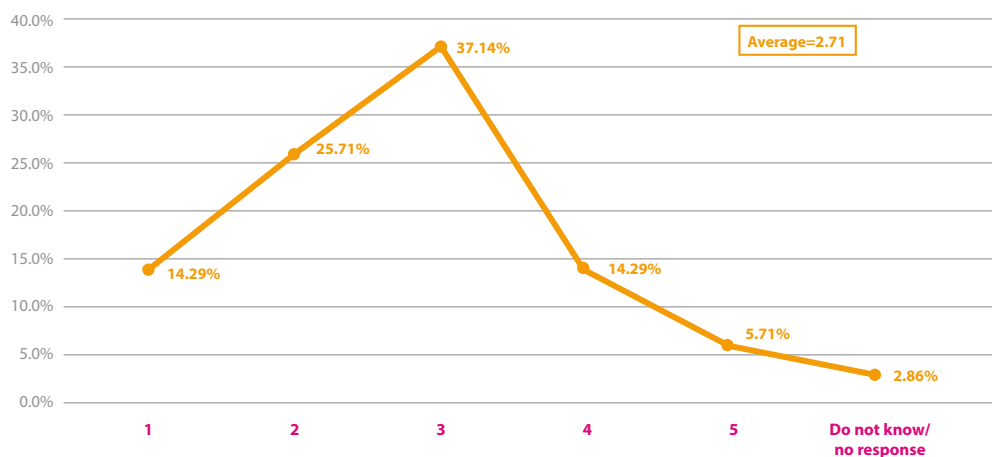
Q31. How often does a Committee meet annually?		
Response:	N	%
22	1	2.86%
12	3	8.57%
10	1	2.86%
4	6	17.14%
3	6	17.14%
2	7	20.00%
1	4	11.43%
0	3	8.57%
Do not know/no response	4	11.43%
Total	35	100.00%
Average	3.7	

Graph 17 – When was the Committee formed?

The Committee activities were assessed on a grading scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means the least active and 5 means the most active Committees. The grades were given out by the respondents on behalf of their respective LGs for their Gender Equality Committees. Out of a total of 35 LGs, 13 LGs gave out grade 3 (37.14%) and the highest grade, 5, was given by two LGs to their Committees (Ključ and the City of Gračanica), and an average grade for all LGs is 2.7.

Table 32 – Assessment of Gender Equality Committee activities

Q32. How much the Committee is active is graded on a 1-5 scale, where 5 means the most active Committees		
Response:	N	%
1	5	14.29%
2	9	25.71%
3	13	37.14%
4	5	14.29%
5	2	5.71%
Do not know/no response	35	100.00%
Total	35	100.00%
Average	2.7	

Graph 18 – An assessment of Gender Equality Committee activities

Regarding the assessment of cooperation of the Gender Equality Committee with the local community, an equal number of LGs provided a positive and a negative response, as Table 33 shows.

Table 33 – Cooperation of a Gender Equality Committee with a local community

Q33. A Gender Equality Committee maintains good cooperation with the local communities?		
Response:	N	%
Yes	17	48.57%
No	17	48.57%
Do not know /no response	1	2.86%
Total	35	100.00%

The achievements of the Gender Equality Committees are shown for each LG separately in Table 34. Since each LG has a specific organisation and manner of working, while Gender Equality Committee activities are unique in every LG, it can be concluded from the responses that the biggest challenge faced by the Committees is that they were formed shortly prior to the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, followed by a crisis which affected their operations and, as a result, they could not meet regularly or operate.

"The committee was appointed at the beginning of the year and has never met because of the situation caused by the pandemic" – the Municipality of Pale (FBiH);

"The situation regarding the Covid-19 pandemic, in terms of reallocation of funds originally earmarked for activities relating to gender equality" – the Municipality of Vlasenica;

"Lack of information on the part of citizens about the advantages of addressing problems through the committee, which is the reason why there are hardly any requests addressed by citizens to the committee" – Teslić

Despite the challenges and difficult operation, a significant number of the Committees successfully implemented the projects focused on training of women, development of a gender action plan at the municipality level, cooperation with young people and organisation of public panel discussions on human rights issues.

"Cooperation with professional women's civil society organisation "Medica" on economic empowerment of rural women" – the City of Zenica;

"Participation in the development of a gender action plan of the Municipality of Žepče 2020-2024" – Žepče;

*"Workshops held with women and young people" – the Municipality of Tešanj;
"Roundtable on 'Importance of Reproductive Health'" – the Municipality of Sarajevo Centre;*

Table 34 – Three achievements over the past 2 years (LGs in the BiH Federation)

Q34_ Please, state three achievements of the Committee over the past 2 years:			
LG	First response	Second response	Third response
THE CITY OF ZENICA	Involvement of women in local community councils	Cooperation with the professional women's CSO "Medica" on economic empowerment of rural women	Training of women for the 2020 local election
ŽEPČE	Participation in the development of a gender action plan for the Municipality of Žepče 2020-2024		
THE CITY OF VISOKO	Youth Strategy of the City of Visoko for the period 2020-2024		
THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	Visiting and learning about the work of the Local Community Council and women's associations active in the City	Participation in the project "Women in Elections"	Establishment of the principle of more equal representation of less represented sex (women) in the local community council, a 40% representation
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	The newly formed Committee		
THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	There is nothing special to mention		
THE CITY OF GRADACAC	There are no important activities		
KLJUČ	The Committee operates within the appeals and human rights committee and decided the numerous appeals and all first-instance decisions issued were positive. The court upheld all the decisions and rejected all complaints		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	The Committee has no achievements		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLJ	The new Committee has just been formed	The new Committee has just been formed	The new committee has just been formed
SANSKI MOST	The Committee was formed only recently		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBiH)	The Committee was appointed at the beginning of the year but has not met because of the pandemic		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	The Committee analysed the position and needs of youth and issued recommendations based on the research results	Two Committee members were appointed for the implementation of the public call for citizen association and CSO applications for funding/co-funding from the budget of Ilijaš Municipality	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	An initiative to develop a LGAP	Participation in the collection of documents and development of LGAP	Workshops with women and youth
THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	An opinion was provided during the development of an Integrated Development Strategy for the Municipality of Breza	Development of a youth policy plan	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	Roundtable on "Importance of Reproductive Health"	Public panel discussion on International Human Rights Day	

THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠČA	No information		
THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	No information		
ČITLUK	No information		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	No information		
OLOVO	No information		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	Participation in the development of a proposed Gender Action Plan for Rogatica	Participation in the drafting of a Development Strategy of the Municipality of Rogatica	Participation in the events marking the International Day of Rural Women
THE CITY OF DOBOJ	Cooperation within the Agriculture Project for women (greenhouses, seedlings, protective chemicals, training),	Cooperation with the entrepreneurship project which provided financial support to alleviate the consequences of the pandemic (the LG announced a public call in 2020 for allocation of financial support to entrepreneurs affected by the pandemic. Women owners of businesses were given a priority.	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLAŠENICA	Consideration of a preliminary draft of action plan for prevention and suppression of violence against women and domestic violence for the period 2018-2022	Marking 25 November - the Orange Day, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls	A roundtable on assistance to women through activities of safe houses
LAKTAŠI	Proposal for draft LGPA for the Municipality of Laktaši for the period 2020-2022	Participation in the working group in charge of developing LGAP	Participation in the activities within the project "Women in Elections in BiH"
TESLIĆ	An initiative launched by the Committee to draft GAP of the Municipality of Teslić		
TRNOVO	Holds meeting when needed		
MODRIČA	Newly formed Committee		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	No achievements, the previous Committee did not meet		
KOTOR VAROŠ	The Committee did not meet and there are no visible achievements		
MRKONJIĆ GRAD	The Gender Equality Committee discussed women's participation in the local community councils	Through the project for improvement of conditions for rural women and through various campaigns and cooperation with the RS Gender Centre within the territory of the LG	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	The Committee has been formed only recently	The committee has been formed only recently	The committee has been formed only recently
NEVESINJE	The Committee was appointed in early 2021		
THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	Presentation of the "MERITORIOUS WOMAN" award which was introduced in 2015	Development of an action plan for the period 2021-2025	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	No information		
GRADIŠKA	No information		
THE CITY OF TREBINJE	No information		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	No information		

Table 35 – Three key challenges faced by the Committees (LGs in the BiH Federation)

Q35_Please, state three key challenges which the Committee is facing in its work			
LG	First response	Second response	Third response
THE CITY OF VISOKO	The current epidemiological situation		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	Poor communication with the Local Community Council	Citizens are poorly informed about their rights	
THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	Lack of information	The situation in the country	Various
THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	Addressing problems of the youth	Corrupt employment practices	Problem of education due to twisted values
THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	Debunking stereotypes among less represented sex (women) about social engagement	Lack of interest of women in participation in political action and decision making	Lack of training on importance of equality and what it means for the community
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	Establishing cooperation with organisations and institutions dealing with gender equality	Training on gender equality issues and possible activities of the relevant Committee of the Municipal Council	Proposal and adoption of laws and decisions, programmes and measures of action by the Municipal Council to be undertaken and implemented by the municipal authorities and services
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	They did not face any challenges		
KLJUČ	There are no challenges, all the work falls under regular activities	Only little discussion about gender equality, virtually, there are no questions or appeals related to this topic	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	No challenges		
THE CITY OF ZENICA	Inconsistency in work	Inadequate planning	The Committee members took office only recently (two months ago)
ŽEPČE	Lack of involvement of the Committee members in the Committee activities	Lack of implementation of gender equality regulations in terms of institutionalisation of the Committee as a gender mechanism at the local level	The Committee does not analyse materials for the Municipal Council meetings nor does it perform its duties
THE CITY OF GRADACAC	Previous Committees were not active	Lack of interest in the topic	Lack of interest in the work of the Committee
THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLAJ	The new Committee has been appointed only recently	The new committee has been appointed only recently	The new Committee has been appointed only recently
SANSKI MOST	The new Committee has been formed only recently		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBiH)	No challenges so far since the Committee has not met or discussed certain issues		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	Changes to the Statute of the Municipality	Raise level of significance of LGAP through its implementation and promotion	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	No information		
THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	No information		
ČITLUK	No information		

THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	No information		
OLOVO	No information		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLAŠENICA	The situation caused by the Covid-19 pandemic regarding reallocation of funds earmarked for the gender equality activities	The number of violence against women cases has increased by 50%	The society is unaware of gender equality and importance of work on this issue
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	Regular meetings	Defined issues for action	Formal existence
MRKONJIĆ GRAD	Various projects	Activity	Seminars
NEVESINJE	Promotions and training	Situation analysis	Establishment and enhancement of cooperation
MODRIČA	New Committee, formed only recently		
TRNOVO	No activities		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	The previous Committee did not meet		
KOTOR VAROŠ	Lack of budget for the Committee activities	Gender equality action plan has expired	The Committee's authority and activities have not been promoted enough
THE CITY OF DOBOJ	Lack of club/association of women and poor financial support to those that exist		
TESLIĆ	The population is not sufficiently informed about the advantages of addressing problems through the Committee, which is the reason why the number of citizen requests to the Committee is minimal		
GRADIŠKA	Lack of funds	Lack of interest of citizens in the gender component	The idea does not receive media coverage
LAKTAŠI	A small number of associations dealing with gender equality issues (one association)	The Committee members have changed (it is the working body of the Municipal Council whose term coincides with that of the Municipal Council)	There is no cooperation among different departments on gender equality
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	The Committee has been appointed only recently	The Committee has been appointed only recently	The Committee has been appointed only recently
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	To strike a balance in gender equality		
THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	No information		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	No information		
THE CITY OF TREBINJE	No information		

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND CAUCUSES

In this chapter we want to describe the situation as it is and present the share of women in the municipal councils and caucuses.

The share of women in the total number of councillors after the 2020 local election is shown for each LG separately, in the BiH Federation (Table 36) and the Republika Srpska (Table 37).

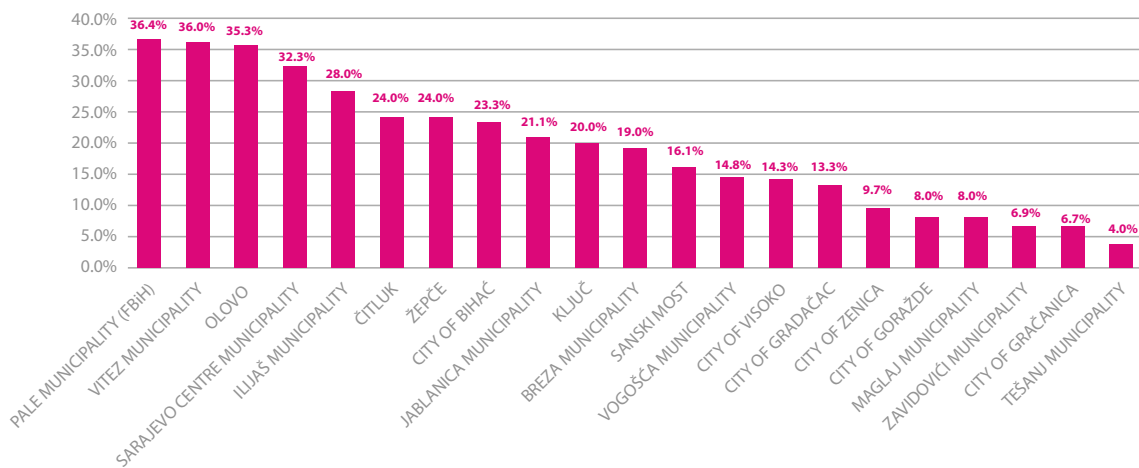
The highest share of women councillors exists in the Municipality of Pale (FBiH) (36.4%), while their lowest share is in the Municipality of Tešanj (4%) where there is only one woman councillor among a total of 25 councillors. A comparison between the incumbent and previous women councillors is also made and presented. The largest increase in the number of women councillors compared with the previous term is noticeable primarily in the Municipality of Ilijaš where there are 5 more women than in the previous term, while, on the other hand, there are 8 fewer women councillors in the Municipality of Maglaj than in the previous term (Graph 20).

Table 36 – Share of women councillors by LG (FBiH)

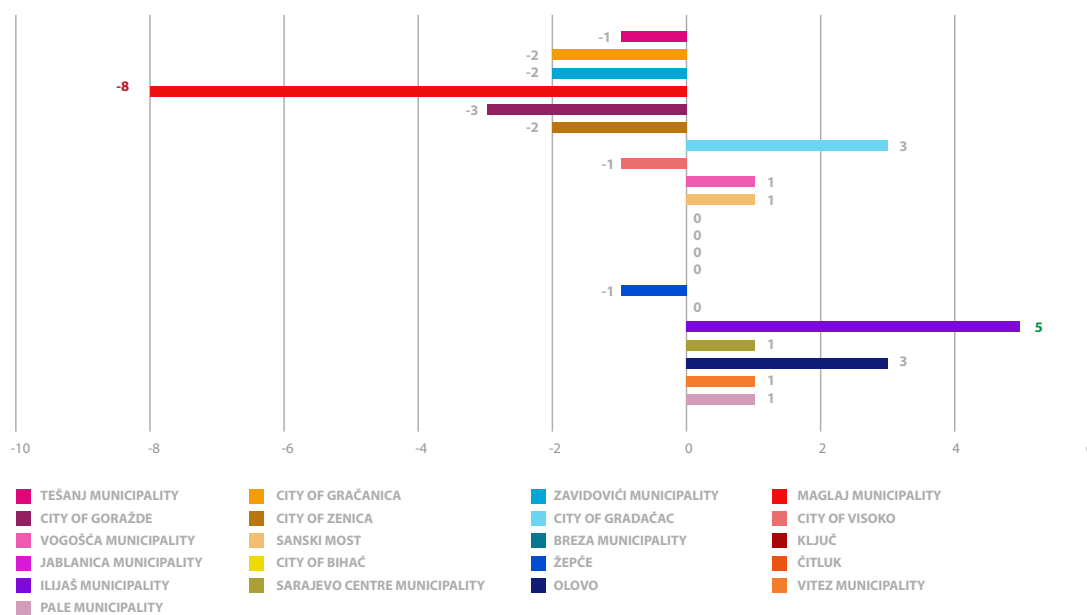
Entity	LG	Total number of women councillors	Number of women councillors after the 2020 local election	Number of women councillors in the previous term	Share of women after the 2020 local election	Difference in the number of women councillors between the current and previous term
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBiH)		4	3	36.4%	1
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	25	9	8	36.0%	1
FBiH	OLOVO	17	6	3	35.3%	3
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	31	10	9	32.3%	1
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	25	7	2	28.0%	5
FBiH	ČITLUK	25	6	6	24.0%	0
FBiH	ŽEPČE	25	6	7	24.0%	-1
FBiH	THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	30	7	7	23.3%	0
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	19	4	4	21.2%	0
FBiH	KLJUČ	25	5	5	20.0%	0
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	21	4	4	19.0%	0
FBiH	SANSKI MOST	31	5	4	16.1%	1
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	27	4	3	14.8%	1
FBiH	THE CITY OF VISOKO	21	3	4	14.3%	-1
FBiH	THE CITY OF GRADAČAC	30	4	1	13.3%	3
FBiH	THE CITY OF ZENICA	31	3	5	9.7%	-2

FBiH	THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	25	2	5	8.0%	-3
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLAJ	25	2	10	8.0%	-8
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	29	2	4	6.9%	-2
FBiH	THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	30	2	4	6.7%	-2
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	25	1	2	4.0%	-1

Graph 19 – Share of women councillors by LG (FBiH)



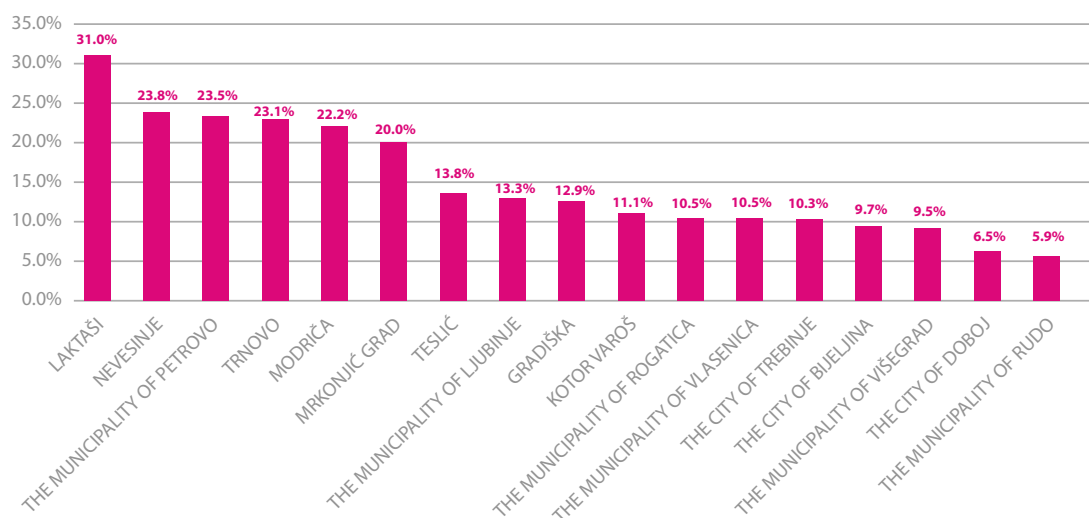
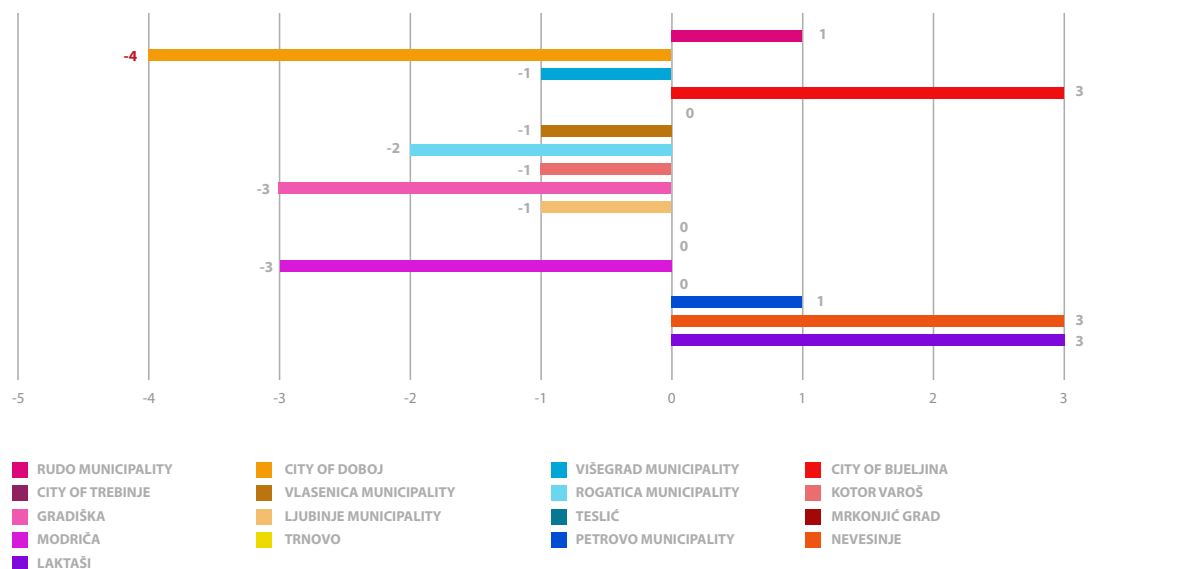
Graph 20 – Difference in the number of women councillors between the current and previous term (FBiH)



In the LGs in the Republika Srpska, there are three LGs where 3 more women councillors were elected than in the previous term: in Laktaši, Nevesinje and the City of Bijeljina. The largest decrease in the number of women councillors, compared with the previous term, is recorded in the City of Doboj, where there are 4 fewer currently serving councillors.

Table 37 – Share of women councillors by LG (RS)

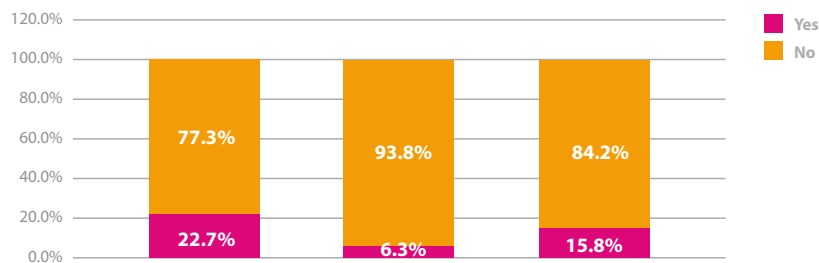
Entity	LG	Total number of women councillors	Number of women councillors after the 2020 local election	Number of women councillors in the previous term	Share of women after the 2020 local election	Difference in the number of women councillors between the current and previous term
RS	LAKTAŠI	29	9	6	31.0%	3
RS	NEVESINJE	21	5	2	23.8%	3
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	17	4	3	23.5%	1
RS	TRNOVO	13	3	3	23.1%	0
RS	MODRIČA	27	6	9	22.2%	-3
RS	MRKONJIĆ GRAD	25	5	5	20.0%	0
RS	TESLIĆ	29	4	4	13.8%	0
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	15	2	3	13.3%	-1
RS	GRADIŠKA	31	4	7	12.9%	-3
RS	KOTOR VAROŠ	27	3	4	11.1%	-1
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	19	2	4	10.5%	-2
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLAŠENICA	19	2	3	10.5%	-1
RS	THE CITY OF TREBINJE	29	3	3	10.3%	0
RS	THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	31	3		9.7%	3
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	21	2	3	9.5%	-1
RS	THE CITY OF DOBOJ	31	2	6	6.5%	-4
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	17	1	0	5.9%	1
	Average	24.47	4.12	4.47		

Graph 21 – Share of women councillors by LG (RS)**Graph 22 – Difference in the number of women councillors between the current and previous term (RS)**

Considering the number of women speakers of the Municipal Councils, we can see that women are again less represented. Out of a total of 37 LGs, only 6 Municipal Councils are chaired by women (15.8%). At the entity level, the situation is somewhat worse in the Republika Srpska where there is only one LG where the Local Council is chaired by a woman (6.3%), while there are 5 such LGs in the BiH Federation (22.7%).

Table 38 – Is there a woman serving as a speaker of the Municipal Council in the current term?

Q41. Is there a woman serving as a speaker of the Municipal Council in the current term?						
Responses:	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Entity	N	N	N	%	%	%
FBiH	5	17	22	22.7%	77.3%	100.0%
RS	1	15	16	6.3%	93.8%	100.0%
Total	6	32	38	15.8%	84.2%	100.0%

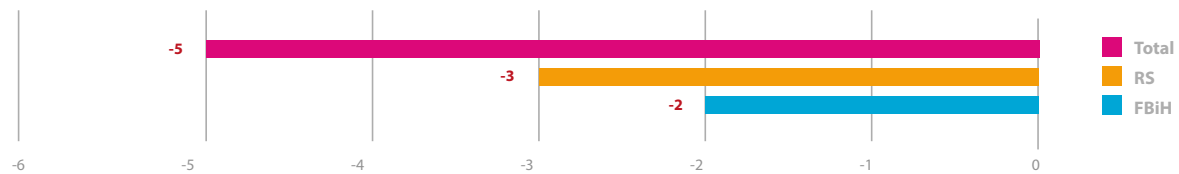
Graph 23 – Share of women councillors by LG

Even in comparison with the previous term, a decrease in the number of women serving as speakers of the Local Councils is evident. In the whole sample N=38 LGs there are 5 fewer currently serving women speakers than in the previous term.

Table 39 – Did a woman chair a Local Council in the previous term?

Q42. Did a woman chair the Local Council in the previous term?							The difference in the share of women chairs of the Local Councils between the current and previous term
Responses:	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	
Entity	N	N	N	%	%	%	Difference
FBiH	5	17	22	22.7%	77.3%	100.0%	-2
RS	1	15	16	6.3%	93.8%	100.0%	-3
Total	6	32	38	15.8%	84.2%	100.0%	-5

Graph 24 – Difference in the representation of women in the position of chair of the Local Council compared with the previous term (RS)



Women are far less represented also in the leadership position on the councillors' caucuses than men. As many as 26 out of the total of 38 LGs, or 68.4%, said that there were no women in that position. In the BiH Federation, there are only two LGs (the Municipality of Maglaj and the Municipality of Pale FBiH) in which women account for one third of the holders of leadership positions on the councillors' caucuses, two LGs (LG Olovo and the Municipality of Vitez) where women account for one fourth of the holders of leadership positions, while no woman holds that position in 11 LGs.

Table 40 – Share of women in the leadership position on the councillors' caucuses (FBiH)

Entity	LG	Q43. Total number of councillors' caucuses	Q44. Number of caucuses chaired by women	Share of women in the caucus leadership
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLAJ	3	1	33.3%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBiH)	3	1	33.3%
FBiH	OLOVO	4	1	25.0%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	4	1	25.0%
FBiH	THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	6	1	16.7%
FBiH	THE CITY OF VISOKO	6	1	16.7%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	6	1	16.7%
FBiH	THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	6	1	16.7%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	7	1	14.3%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	9	1	11.1%
FBiH	ČITLUK	3	0	0.0%
FBiH	THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	8	0	0.0%
FBiH	THE CITY OF GRADAČAC	6	0	0.0%
FBiH	THE CITY OF ZENICA	4	0	0.0%
FBiH	KLJUČ	5	0	0.0%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	4	0	0.0%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	5	0	0.0%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	8	0	0.0%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	4	0	0.0%
FBiH	SANSKI MOST	3	0	0.0%
FBiH	ŽEPČE	4	0	0.0%
	Average	5.14	0.48	

In the LGs in the Republika Srpska, the number of councillors caucuses led by women is even smaller than in the BiH Federation. In the Republika Srpska, there are only two caucuses which are led by women (Kotor Varoš and Teslić), while there are no women in the leadership position in a total of 13 LGs.

Table 41 – Share of women in the leadership positions on the councillors' caucuses (RS)

Entity	LG	Q43. Total number of councillors' caucuses	Q44. Number of caucuses chaired by women	Share of women in the caucus leadership
RS	KOTOR VAROŠ	4	1	● 25.0%
RS	TESLIĆ	5	1	● 20.0%
RS	THE CITY OF DOBOJ	3	0	● 0.0%
RS	THE CITY OF TREBINJE	5	0	● 0.0%
RS	GRADIŠKA	5	0	● 0.0%
RS	LAKTAŠI	3	0	● 0.0%
RS	MODRIČA	4	0	● 0.0%
RS	MRKONJIĆ GRAD	1	0	● 0.0%
RS	NEVESINJE	4	0	● 0.0%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	3	0	● 0.0%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	2	0	● 0.0%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	4	0	● 0.0%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	3	0	● 0.0%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLASENICA	5	0	● 0.0%
RS	TRNOVO	3	0	● 0.0%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	No data	0	● 0.0%
RS	THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	No data	0	● 0.0%
	Average	5.20	0.34	

Table 42 – Number of caucuses led by women

Q44. Number of caucuses led by women		
Response:	N	%
0	26	68.42%
1	12	31.58%
Total	38	100.00%

Women are somewhat more represented in the leadership positions in the LG services, compared with the above-described positions held by women. It can be said that the top positions in slightly less than a half of LG services are held by women. Among the LGs in the BiH Federation, the

City of Visoko takes the lead with the 83.3% share of women in the leadership positions in the LG services, followed by the Municipality of the Sarajevo Centre and Sanski Most where women account for 78.6% and 71.4% respectively of the leadership position holders in the LG services.

The situation is slightly better in the LGs in the Republika Srpska where, compared with the LGs in the Federation, there is an average of 3.22 services led by women, and 3.05% in the BiH Federation. Particularly prominent LGs in the Republika Srpska in terms of their services led by women are LG Trnovo (100%) and the Municipality of Rogatica (80%).

Table 43 – Share of women in the leadership positions in the LG services (FBiH)

Entity	LG	Q45. Total number of LG services	Q46. Number of LG services chaired by women	Share of women in the caucus leadership
FBiH	THE CITY OF VISOKO	6	5	83.3%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	14	11	78.6%
FBiH	SANSKI MOST	7	5	71.4%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	6	4	66.7%
FBiH	THE CITY OF ZENICA	15	8	53.3%
FBiH	THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	6	3	50.0%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	8	4	50.0%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLAJ	4	2	50.0%
FBiH	ŽEPČE	4	2	50.0%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	7	3	42.9%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	5	2	40.0%
FBiH	THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	8	3	37.5%
FBiH	OLOVO	3	1	33.3%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	12	4	33.3%
FBiH	ČITLUK	7	2	28.6%
FBiH	THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	7	2	28.6%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	8	2	25.0%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	5	1	20.0%
FBiH	THE CITY OF GRADAČAC	7	0	0.0%
FBiH	KLJUČ	4	0	0.0%
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBiH)	3	0	0.0%
	Average	6.95	3.05	

Table 43 – Share of women in the leadership positions in the LG services (RS)

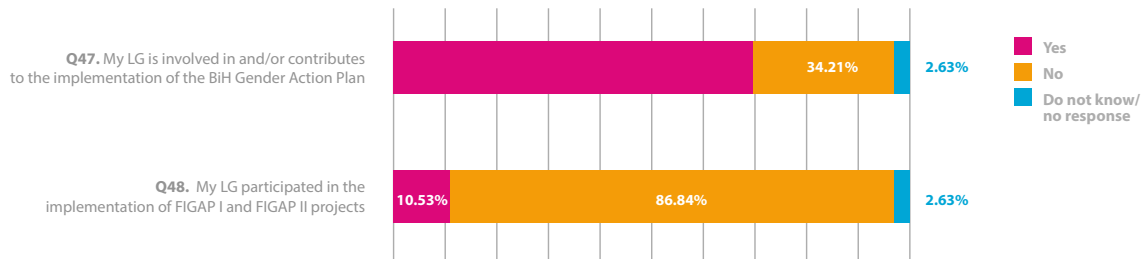
Entity	LG	Q43. Total number of councillors' caucuses	Q44. Number of caucuses chaired by women	Share of women in the caucus leadership
RS	TRNOVO	3	3	100.0%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	5	4	80.0%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	5	4	80.0%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	4	3	75.0%
RS	NEVESINJE	5	3	60.0%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	5	3	60.0%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	7	4	57.1%
RS	LAKTAŠI	15	8	53.3%
RS	KOTOR VAROŠ	9	4	44.4%
RS	MRKONJIĆ GRAD	6	2	33.3%
RS	THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	14	4	28.6%
RS	MODRIČA	7	2	28.6%
RS	GRADIŠKA	11	3	27.3%
RS	TESLIĆ	8	2	25.0%
RS	THE CITY OF DOBOJ	14	3	21.4%
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLASENICA	5	1	20.0%
RS	THE CITY OF TREBINJE	9	1	11.1%
	Average	7.32	3.22	

COOPERATION ON GENDER EQUALITY

Most LGs believe that they are involved in and/or contribute to the implementation of the BiH Gender Action Plan (63.16%). Four out of 38 LGs confirmed their participation in the FIGAP I and FIGAP II projects.

Table 44 – Cooperation on gender equality (Q47 – Q48)

Q47-Q48 - Cooperation on gender equality								
Responses:	Yes	No	Do not know/no response	Total	Yes	No	Do not know/no response	Total
	N	N	N	N	%	%	%	%
Q47. My LG is involved in and/or contributes to the implementation of the BiH Gender Action Plan	24	13	1	38	63.16%	34.21%	2.63%	100.00%
Q48. My LG participated in the implementation of FIGAP I and FIGAP II projects	4	33	1	38	10.53%	86.84%	2.63%	100.00%

Graph 25 – Cooperation on gender equality (Q47 – Q48)

The most adequate form of support needed by local government units in order to improve gender equality outcomes would be to “to receive seminars/education/training/workshops” and “boost partnerships for gender equality through implementation of joint projects and inclusion of the local community in activities”.

Table 45 – Most useful support for improving gender outcomes within local government units

Q49 (d, e, f) - How to advance gender equality outcomes?		
Responses:	N	%
Development and implementation of a strategy/action plan and organisation of seminars/training/workshops	17	22.08%
Establishment of partnerships for gender equality	13	16.88%
Cooperation and assistance through implementation of joint projects and activities with focus on gender equality	12	15.58%
Projects oriented to economic empowerment of women and strengthening the role of women	7	9.09%
Influence on making laws and improvement of regulations on gender equality, inclusion of local community in implementation of the laws	4	5.19%
Promotion of gender equality among citizens	3	3.90%
Other	21	27.27%
Total	77	100.00%

In the BiH Federation, 4 LGs (19.05%) said that they cooperate intensely with their entity gender center: LG Sanski Most, the Municipality of Vitez, the Municipality of Tešanj and LG Žepče, while in the Republika Srpska, 10 LGs (58.82%) said that. “Assistance in developing a GAP, cooperation and assistance through implementation of joint projects” appears both as an example of good cooperation. Second example of good practice is “financial support, advisory support, support through different training courses, seminars and conferences” and third is “setting up platforms for communication and exchange of information”.

Table 46 – Examples of good cooperation in the area of gender equality

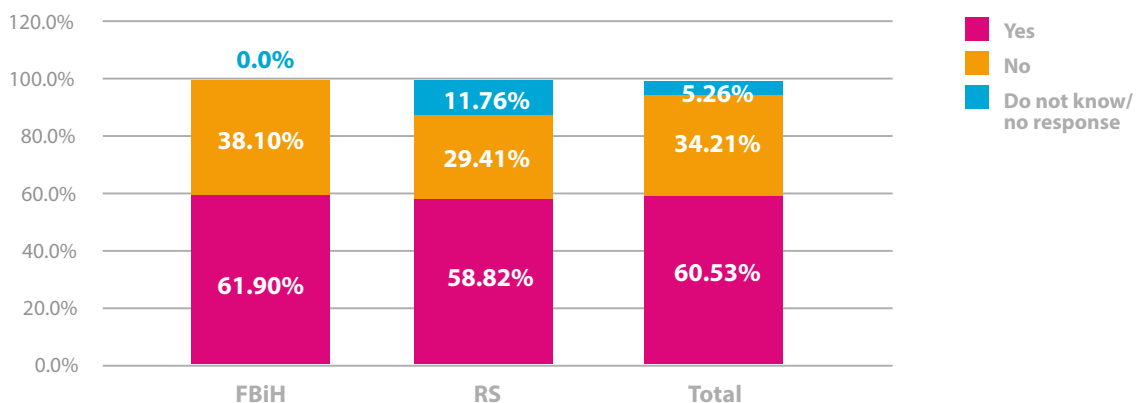
Q50_(a, b, c) - Please, state examples for good cooperation			
LG	First response	Second response	Third response
SANSKI MOST	An agreement on joint implementation of the project on prevention of gender-based domestic violence with the Social Welfare Centre in Sanski Most and the Gender Centre of the BiH Federation signed		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	A multidisciplinary team of the Municipality of Vitez established, which works towards empowering women and others in cooperation with others		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	Communication during the development of GAP	LGAP conformity assessment	Agreement on cooperation during the LGAP implementation
ŽEPČE	Development of a Gender Action Plan for 2013-2015	Support to implementation of the projects from GAP 2013-2015	Support to development of GAP 2020-2024
LAKTAŠI	Participation in the projects implemented by the RS Gender Centre	Participation in seminars, conferences, training sessions, etc.	Support to development of certain documents, provision of information and participation in the campaigns implemented by the Gender Centre
MODRIČA	In accordance with the Gender Centre recommendations, a protocol on cooperation for response to domestic violence cases defined	Advisory support from the Gender Centre	The LG regularly submits data to the Gender Centre on the GAP implementation
GRADIŠKA	Regular reporting on the measures undertaken to implement the Gender Action Plan		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	Provision of advisory support	Improvement of work through projects and training	Provision of information
TESLIĆ	Assistance provided by the entity Gender Centre during the development of GAP		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	Openness of LG on all issues		
NEVESINJE	Our LG will be involved in the project "Building Local Capacity in the Fight against Violence"		
THE CITY OF TREBINJE	Logistical support to the development of an Action Plan	Exchange of data and information	
MRKONJIĆ GRAD	The LG maintains good cooperation with the RS Government, that is, with the Gender Centre		
KOTOR VAROŠ	Dissemination of information on the work of associations of women and the possibility for women to participate in the conference on women's entrepreneurship		

Most LGs believe that cooperation with local communities on gender equality is of good quality. In the BiH Federation, 61.9% of LGs and in the Republika Srpska 58.8% of LGs believe that.

Table 47 – I believe that our LG maintains good cooperation with the local communities on gender equality issues

Q51. I believe that our LG maintains good cooperation with the local communities on gender equality issues								
Response:	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total
Entity	N	N	N	N	%	%	%	%
FBiH	13	8	0	21	61.90%	38.10%	0.00%	100.00%
RS	10	5	2	17	58.82%	29.41%	11.76%	100.00%
Total	23	13	2	38	60.53%	34.21%	5.26%	100.00%

Graph 26 – I believe that our LG maintains good cooperation with the local communities on gender equality issues



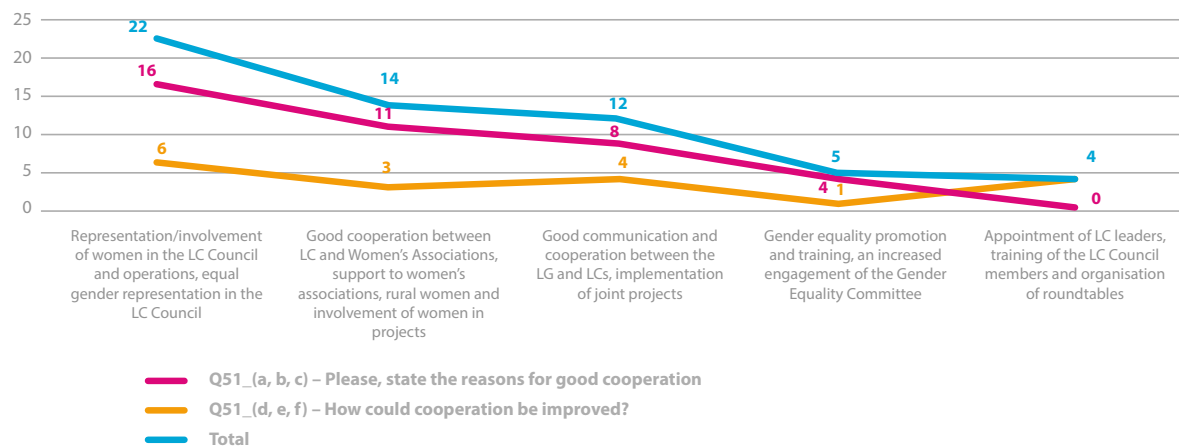
Regarding examples of good cooperation and proposals for improvement of cooperation with the local communities on gender equality, “representation/involvement of women in the Local Community Council and activities, equal gender representation in the Local Community Council” sticks out as an example or proposal which was mentioned 22 times. It is followed by “good cooperation between the local community and women’s association, support to women’s associations, rural women and inclusion of women in the projects”, which was mentioned 14 times.

Table 47a – Examples of good cooperation

Q51_(a, b, c) – Please, state the reasons for good cooperation						
	FBiH	RS	Total	FBiH	RS	Total
Responses:	N	N	N	%	%	%
Representation/involvement of women in the LC Council and operations, equal gender representation in the LC Council	11	5	16	68.8%	31.3%	100.0%
Good cooperation between LC and Women's Associations, support to women's associations, rural women and involvement of women in projects	5	6	11	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
Gender equality promotion and training, an increased engagement of the Gender Equality Committee	4	0	4	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Good communication and cooperation between the LG and LCs, implementation of joint projects	4	4	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Appointment of LC leaders, training of the LC Council members and organisation of roundtables	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Something else	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%	100.0%
Do not know/no response	13	11	24	54.2%	45.8%	100.0%

Table 48 – Proposals for improvement of cooperation

Q51_(d, e, f)						
	FBiH	RS	Total	FBiH	RS	Total
Responses:	N	N	N	%	%	%
Representation/involvement of women in the LC Council and operations, equal gender representation in the LC Council	3	3	6	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Good cooperation between LC and Women's Associations, support to women's associations, rural women and involvement of women in projects	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Gender equality promotion and training, an increased engagement of the Gender Equality Committee	3	1	4	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Good communication and cooperation between the LG and LCs, implementation of joint projects	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Appointment of LC leaders, training of the LC Council members and organisation of roundtables	4	0	4	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Something else	4	3	7	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
Do not know/no response	8	6	14	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%

Graph 27 – Examples of good cooperation compared with the proposals for improvement of cooperation

We compared also the LGs which have a Gender Equality Committee in terms of their cooperation with the local communities and learned that a total of 20 LGs has a Committee in place and believe that they maintain good cooperation with the local communities; the LGs that answered both questions account for 55.6% of all LGs surveyed.

Table 49 – Comparison of LGs which have a Gender Equality Committee and maintain good cooperation with the local communities (N)

Comparison of Q26 and Q51 (N)	Q51. I think that our LG maintains good cooperation with the local communities on gender equality		
	Yes	No	Total
Q26. LG has a Gender Equality Committee			
Yes	20	13	33
No	3	0	3
Total	23	13	36

Table 50 – Comparison of LGs which have a Gender Equality Committee and maintain good cooperation with LCs (%)

Comparison of Q26 and Q51 (%)	Q51. I think that our LG maintains good cooperation with the local communities on gender equality		
	Yes	No	Total
Q26. LG has a Gender Equality Committee			
Yes	55.6%	36.1%	91.7%
No	8.3%	0.0%	8.3%
Total	63.9%	36.1%	100.0%

Graph 28 – Comparison of Q26 and Q51

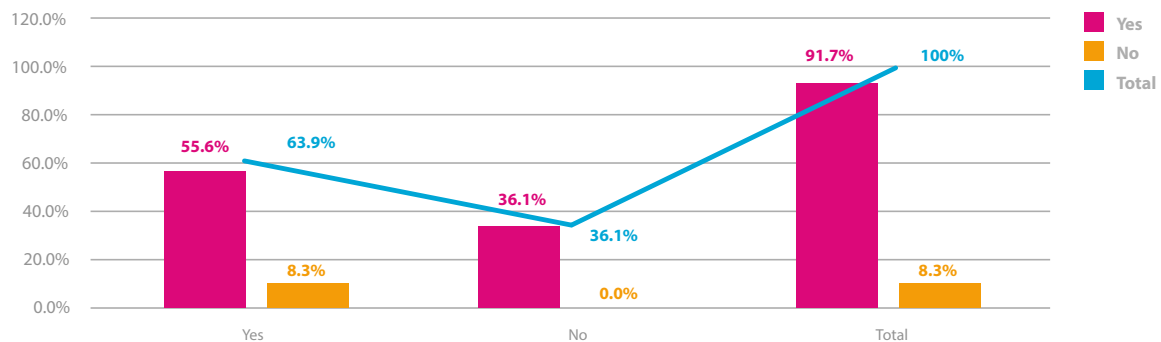


Table 51 – Examples of good cooperation (FBiH)

Q51_(a, b, c) – Please, state the reasons for good cooperation FBiH			
Responses:	First response	Second response	Third response
THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	The involvement of women in the work of the LC Council is very good because they are organized and work in the women's associations which recognized the importance of engagement of women in the work of the LC Council		
THE CITY OF GRADAČAC	There are more and more activities which are organised by women and they are intended for women, children....	Women's activities and representation if the LC bodies have been improved	
THE CITY OF ZENICA	The representation of women in the council of local communities is defined by the Statute	Cooperation with the professional women's non-governmental organisation "Medica" on economic empowerment of women in rural communities	Support to women's entrepreneurship "Djerdan Fair" – the Women's Entrepreneurship Fair
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBiH)	Continuous communication between the LCs and LG	Efforts to implement the Gender Equality Law in cooperation between LCs and LG	
THE CITY OF VISOKO	For the purpose of promoting equal representation of men and women and the local community councils		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	Promotion and strengthening of gender equality	Participation in and support to the finance programmes	Encouraging an election of women to the LC bodies
SANSKI MOST	An increase in the number of women in the LC bodies	Improvement of cooperation between the LC bodies and women's associations	
THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	The Committee's visits to the local communities	The City Council elects councillors requesting that gender equality be respected	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	Organisation and provision of support to women's organisations	Engagement of women in the work of the LC Councils	Engagement of women in all segments of society

KLJUČ	Election of women to the LC Councils, however, women in rural areas and local communities are passive as decision-makers. They need to be encouraged and be more engaged in the work of local communities	This can be achieved in at least some local communities through training of women and creative workshops in order to raise their interest in women's role in the community	
ČITLUK	Attention is paid to gender representation		
OLOVO	Training of women	Importance of participation of women in elections for the LC bodies, engagement as many women as possible in the LC bodies, etc.	
ŽEPČE	Good coordination between most LCs and the municipality	Implementation of joint projects in the past	

Table 52 – Examples of good cooperation (RS)

Q51_(a, b, c) – Please, state the reasons for good cooperation RS			
Responses:	First response	Second response	Third response
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	Women are represented in all LC Councils and chair some of them, which should contribute to addressing gender sensitive issues		
NEVESINJE	Interest on the part of the municipal administration in solving the LC problems	Many young and educated people in the LC Council are interested in improvement of the quality of life in the LCs	Women represented in the LC Council and forums for addressing problems
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLAŠENICA	Engagement of women in projects	Support to women in rural communities (incentives in agriculture)	Formation of the Council of Local Communities which involves women
LAKTAŠI	Willingness of the local communities to engage in activities implemented at the local level	The LC participation in the "Strengthening the Role of MZ in BiH" project	Active individuals and groups of women
GRADIŠKA	Equal representation of women in LC Councils	Continuous communication with the LC Councils through the officers for cooperation with LCs	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	In implementing projects in the local communities in the municipality we ensure gender equality among the applicants		
TRNOVO	Female representatives of the LC Council make proposals for the budget	They propose projects	
MRKONJIĆ GRAD	Support by the project "Rural Women"	Support to rural women entrepreneurs and cooperation with the LG	Our LG marks 15 October, the International Day of Rural Women, every year

KOTOR VAROŠ	The Municipality provided financial support to the establishment of 2 women's associations in the local communities	The women's association implements programmatic activities at the Social Centre (provision of equipment co-funded by the Municipality through the "Strengthening the Role of MZ in BiH" project)	
TESLIĆ	The LG participates, through the officers for cooperation with LCs, in most LC activities and in addressing current issues	The LG, through elections in LCs, under the law, respects gender equality, the defined number of LC members and the minimum ratio between men and women in the Local Community Council.	
THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	No data		

Table 53 – Proposals for improvement of cooperation

Q51_(a, b, c) – Please, state the reasons for good cooperation FBiH			
Responses:	First response	Second response	Third response
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	To include more women in the LC Council		
THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	To train the LC Council members	Better distribution of information	Miscellaneous
THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	To organize roundtables at the LC level	Through development and implementation of joint projects for women in LCs	To build capacities of rural women
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	Increasing the number of women members of the LC Council		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLAJ	First to establish the LC leaders and then work on this issue. The LC has not had its leaders for the past 3 years		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	When organizing elections to the Councils of Local Communities, to encourage women to take a more active part in decision making		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	To increase engagement of the relevant Committee	An increased engagement of the relevant service	To train Councils of Local Communities
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	To raise awareness of citizens	Provision of information on rights and duties	Roundtables, etc.
MODRIČA	To increase the number of women in the LC Council		

THE CITY OF TREBINJE	To set goals for empowerment of women in such a micro-environment. First of all, to analyse the current situation, needs and weaknesses and to set priorities of implementation of gender equality		
THE CITY OF DOBOJ	To implement projects which involve women	To give women more powers	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	To increase women participation in the LC Council and work	Through promotional activities	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	To specify the LC role in general	Support and mutual responsibility for gender equality	Strengthening the role of LCs and possible transfer of duties and responsibilities
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	No data		

The need for improvement of social services was mentioned by a total of 34 LGs (89.4%), while only 3 LGs believe that no improvement is necessary.

Since each LG mentioned different projects and cooperation with associations, Table 54 below shows responses by LG.

Table 54 – Is there a need for improvement of social services

Q52. My LG has a need for improvement of social services (better kindergartens and learning systems for children, systems of care and support to the elderly and the infirm, services to people with disabilities)?								
Response:	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total
FBiH	20	1	0	21	95.24%	4.76%	0.00%	100.00%
RS	14	2	1	17	82.35%	11.76%	5.88%	100.00%
Total	34	3	1	38	89.47%	7.89%	2.63%	100.00%

Table 55 – Examples of good cooperation (FBiH)

Q53_(a, b, c) – Please, give examples of good practice in the provision of social services in the LG (FBiH)			
Responses:	First response	Second response	Third response
ČITLUK	SUSRET CSO Tel. 036 642 736	Orphanage "John Paul II"	Majčino selo (Mothers' Village) Međugorje, Tel. 036/653 000, Milosrdni otac (Merciful Father) Međugorje, Tel. 036/651 567
THE CITY OF BIHAĆ	Activities of CSO "Zene sa Une"		

THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	Support to provision of sustainable home care services to the elderly in urban and rural areas	Coordination Body under the Protocol of Action of the relevant institutions and civil society, which are responsible for provision of support, protection and care to the victims of sexual and gender-based violence and prevention of violence	
THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	Financing the project activities, speech therapist and provision of space for the Association of Children and Parents With Special Needs – Vera Mujić, president of the Association, Tel. 061/949-422	Health care of persons not covered by insurance	Co-funding of in vitro fertilisation; support to new mothers who are not employed
THE CITY OF GRADAČAC	Centre for Active Aging Gradačac, the project of the Swiss Red Cross, contact person: Ramiza Muftić, Tel. 062/618 598	Centre “Steps of Hope”, Gradačac Department – Centre for Children with Multiple Disabilities – contact person Asmira Mujanović, Tel. 061/667-451	Association of women suffering from breast cancer and other malignant diseases “Zmajice” – contact person Zijada Zrnić, Tel. 065/158 517
THE CITY OF VISOKO	Construction of a kindergarten in the neighbourhood of Prijeko, the City of Visoko – the funds are provided from the budget of the City and the Federation Government, the Service for Local Economic Development, Utility, the Environmental Protection and Public Procurement of the City of Visoko	Day Care Centre for adults and children with special needs in Dobrinje, the City of Visoko – partly funded from the budget of the City of Visoko	
THE CITY OF ZENICA	The City Soup Kitchen project	Centre for Women’s Rights	Use of space owned by the city for the purposes of the pensioners’ clubs, free of charge
KLJUČ	Project “Enlightened Young Age, Happy Old Age”, implemented by the Red Cross of the Ključ Municipality in partnership with the Social Welfare Centre Ključ. Donor: UNDP BiH. Service: Provision of care and support services to elderly people in social need	Project: “In order for inclusion to be strong, every person needs to be involved”, implemented by the ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF MENTAL HEALTH “TUNNEL” KLJUČ; in partnership with the Centre for Mental Health Ključ and the Centre for Social Welfare Ključ and Bosanski Petrovac. Donor: Association XY. Service: provision of psychosocial service to persons with mental difficulties.	
OLOVO	Social Welfare Centre, continuous cooperation with the members of that population, the mapping project, i.e. the development of a social map by the Social Welfare Centre in the Municipality of Olovo		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	Day Care Centre for children with special needs	CSO Be My Friend for children with special needs	In cooperation with donors (pooling of funds), construction of a house for Be My Friend CSO planned
THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	There are no examples of good practice in the provision of social services in our LG		

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLAJ	Youth organisations make a huge contribution to coordination and work with young people as part of extra curricula activities		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBiH)	Employment of a number of people in the textile industry through the SELLS project (Caritas, the Municipality)		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	The Day Care centre for children with special needs built	Construction of a new Social Welfare Centre building planned; already began	CSO Mothers of Children With Special Needs formed
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	UNDP's project ReLOad, the Association for Children with Special Needs		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	The Association of Parents of the Children with Special Needs	Procurement of sensors for children suffering from diabetes	Financing of the workshop for orthopaedic aids
THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	The "Basket of Solidarity" project of the Social Welfare Centre Breza	USAID's peace building PRO-Future Project – packages donated to children and persons with special needs	Charity Qatar Alkhaira and Qatar Charity from Sarajevo donated quilt blankets and food
THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	Healthy Aging Centres of the Sarajevo Centre Municipality	House of Care project with HILFWERKA	Centre for support to families with children and persons with developmental disabilities
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	Cooperation of private and public kindergartens, improvement of conditions	Support to persons with disabilities through the non-governmental sector, that is, the organisations involved in this area	Necessary care support for older persons
SANSKI MOST	Quality services provided to Old and Infirm People's Homes (VITA NOVA, ZLATNA JESEN, AWO)	Project of social employment of rural women (LC Hrustovo)	
ŽEPČE	Work for Your Community, Earn for Your Family LG (the Municipality and utility service)	Home care support (the Red Cross)	

Table 56 – Examples of good cooperation (RS)

Q53_(a, b, c) – Please, give examples of good practice in the provision of social services in the LG (RS)			
Responses:	First response	Second response	Third response
THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	Social Welfare Centre – Day Care Centre for Children at Risk and Children with Special Needs	"LARA" foundation – a number of projects	
THE CITY OF DOBOJ	Centre for Children with Developmental Disabilities	Old People Home	Safe House and Friendly House
THE CITY OF TREBINJE	Cash support for newborns	Financing of a third in vitro fertilisation	Remittances to primary and secondary school students without one or both parents
GRADIŠKA	Local volunteer service – Association Most Gradiška	City association Red cross Gradiška	
KOTOR VAROŠ	Training in handicraft, women's association Happiness, LC Obodnik		

LAKTAŠI	Alternative preschool education programme (children aged 3-6, with an emphasis on rural children). Citizen association Centre for Children, Youth and Family – Tel. 051/535 310: www.CDMPL.NET; cdmpl@cdmpl.net	Building entrepreneurial skills of women in the LC Laktaši and LC Aleksandrovac – Citizen Association Woman's Smile Laktaši – tel. 065/189-530; 065/877-566; osmjehzene@gmail.com	LISTEN TO THE YOUNG VOICES! – CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/CSD LAKTAŠI); WWW.CDRLAKTASI.BOOKMARK.COM CDRLAKTASI@GMAIL.COM
MODRIČA	Day Centre for Children with Special Needs. Social Welfare Centre, Jelena Antić (Tel. 065/785-854)	Kindergarten with inclusion programme; Ljubica Đekić, director, 053/810-762	Safe House, Citizen Association "Future", Biljana Đukić, tel. 065/278-821
MRKONJĆ GRAD	LC, NGO projects and youth projects	Citizens' initiatives are certainly examples of good practice	Practice related to mentioned topics, particularly social issues
NEVESINJE	The Association of Multiple Sclerosis Patients of the East Herzegovina region employs people with disabilities through the project "I Too Can Work" of the Fund for Professional Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities of the Republika Srpska. One woman is employed and we are expanding capacities to employ one more person with disability	In 2021, apart from the cuts in the budget, the Municipality of Nevesinje decided to increase salaries (to adjust salaries to the decision of the Ministry on the lowest salary in the RS) of all employees (11-8 women and 3 men) in the Association of Children and Youth With Special Needs "My Hope", Nevesinje	The Association of Multiple Sclerosis Patients and young female basketball players (Basketball Club Velež – 12 girls) had the outdoor basketball court and around 15 pieces of gym equipment next to the court adapted through the project approved by the Mosaic Foundation and the Municipality of Nevesinje (30% cash contribution). The Shooting Club St. Demetrius Nevesinje, assisted by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, implemented the project "Right to the Point" for the procurement of equipment and air guns for young competitors (3 girls and 2 boys).
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	Subsidising costs of utility services for socially vulnerable groups		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	Volunteer network for the target group	Regular planning and special support to mothers, children, single parents with insufficient income, the sick	Establishment of a kindergarten (start date: 2020, end date: 2021)
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	Project "Gender Mainstreaming", contact: Rada Limić	Project "Support to Development of Gender Action Plans in Eight Local Communities in BiH"; contact person: Aleksandra Kovačević	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	The Gerontology Housekeepers project		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	The Municipality allocates over a million BAM from the budget for social issues and the Social Welfare Centre distributes the money on the basis of its records and rules to the citizens in social need. The construction of a building for people in social need by the Municipality is in final stage	The Municipality maintains good and productive cooperation with the NGO New Hopes and together implemented the project of support to rural women, "My Friend" association of persons with special needs and "4 and More" association of multiple-member families, and are all supported through the funding from the municipal budget	Women's association "Bridge", together with Caritas CH in BiH, is implementing SELLS project and has implemented many other projects related to the vulnerable youth. Those were the projects of UNDP, HELP, YEP, etc.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLASENICA	The project for the development of business of marginalized groups of women, which was funded and co-funded by USAID/PPMG and from the budget of the municipality of Vlasenica. Six business plans of marginalised groups of women were supported. Total value of the project is BAM 60.000. The Municipality of Vlasenica, Željko Damjanović, Head of Development Unit, tel. 056/490-159; 065/808-597; zeljko@opstinavlasenica.org	The project "Empowering Agricultural, Entrepreneurial and Service Companies Led by Women". The project is supported by the Association for Development and Promotion of Society "NODAS" Sarajevo and Vlasenica Municipality. 30 selected female beneficiaries and one women's association were supported. Total value of the project is BAM 234.000. The Municipality of Vlasenica - Željko Damjanović, Head of Development Unit, tel. 056/490-159; 065/808-597;	The project "Economic Empowerment of Socially and Financially Vulnerable Persons and Youth through Greenhouse Vegetable Production in the Vlasenica Municipality Area". The project was funded by Muslim Aid and from the budget of the Vlasenica Municipality. The project enhanced capacities of 20 farmers through procurement of 100m2 greenhouses, propagating material, irrigation system and other equipment. Socially vulnerable women were given a priority in the selection process. The value of the project 47.00
TESLIĆ	Subsidizing water supplies for socially vulnerable people	Support to employment of marginalised groups	Youth bank
TRNOVO	Free playrooms for all children	The elderly and persons with disabilities in social need each received packages and 3.5 cubic metres of firewood from the municipality	In cooperation with the Municipal Chapter of the Red Cross Trnovo, the elderly and persons with disabilities were contacted to hear their needs for food and medicines. The Red Cross volunteers distributed food and medicines to them

It is important to emphasize that all LGs (N=38) expressed readiness to establish partnership for improvement of social services in the community and all believe that there is a need for introduction of social innovations which would be translated into practice in the local communities.

Since each LG participated in different projects and mentioned the projects important for each local community, Table 61 below shows responses by LG.

Table 57 – Readiness for partnership




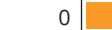














	Q54. My LG would be willing to create partnerships in order to improve social services in community?		Q55. My LG has a need for introducing social innovations?		Q57. My LG would be willing to create partnerships in order to implement social innovations in community?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Entity	N	N	N	N	N	N
FBiH	 21	 0	 21	 0	 21	 0
RS	 17	 0	 17	 0	 17	 0
Total	 38	 0	 38	 0	 38	 0

Table 58 – Examples of good practice (FBIH)

Q56 (a, b, c) – Please, state examples of good practice in social innovations in your LG?			
Responses:	First response	Second response	Third response
ČITLUK	Mother's Village, pre-school education and social welfare institution	Milosrdni otac (Merciful Father), the Association for Support to Rehabilitation of Addicts	Support to children with special needs by the Municipality of Čitluk and Susret CSO
THE CITY OF BIHAĆ			
THE CITY OF GORAŽDE	Creation of a social business for vulnerable population	Strengthening the role of women in rural communities (Citizen Association SEKA Gorazde)	Training and crafting – women's association Sehara Gorazde
THE CITY OF GRAČANICA	Funding of space, project activities and the Youth Centre coordinator. The Youth Centre is a multifunctional space available to all civil society organisations and helps to create and improve social services in the City of Gračanica – Contact person: Kerim Grbić, Centre Coordinator 062/820-975		
THE CITY OF GRADAČAC	A van was procured in 2020 for the association of women suffering from malign diseases "Zmajice" and fuel was provided for transportation of female patients who are receiving chemotherapy to the University Clinic in Tuzla. The funds were provided from the budget of the City of Gradačac		
THE CITY OF VISOKO	Innovations in the area of the protection of the environment (Utility Division of the City of Visoko)	Improvement of work of the Daily Centre for Children and Adults With Special Needs in Dobrinje, the City of Visoko	
THE CITY OF ZENICA	UNDP-Provision of housing to the victims of flooding (the project was implemented by the City of Zenica with the support of UNDP and ASB)	CRS-Humanitarian Assistance to Elderly People at Risk	Muslim Aid-economic empowerment of socially and financially vulnerable adults and young people through greenhouse vegetable farming in the City of Zenica
KLJUČ	Resocialisation of juveniles in conflict with law – the Youth Development Centre Dekameron, in cooperation with the Social Welfare Centre Ključ and the Prosecution Office of the Una-Sana Canton, participates in the implementation of the measure "engagement, free of charge, in charity organisations or social, local or environmental activities" in accordance with the Law on the Protection and Treatment of Children and Juveniles in Criminal Proceedings" ("Official Gazette of the BiH Federation, 7/14) and the Decree on Application of Educational Recommendations to Juveniles	"Lejla" Association, provision of services to children with special needs. Services of a speech therapist and psychologist	There is an initiative to introduce a new model of provision of social services through cooperation between public and non-governmental sectors with the focus on gender-based violence. As a result, a centre for psychosocial empowerment and rehabilitation would be established. In order to respond to the real needs of this vulnerable group, a single innovative programme of measures has been created and will be used as a tool by public institutions and professionals. The LG provides full support to this initiative.

OLOVO	Development of a social map by the Social Welfare Centre in the Municipality of Olovo		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ	Refurbishment of and provision of equipment to kindergarten in Ilijaš for two new groups of children	Procurement of IT equipment for online learning in primary schools	Continuous investments in educational infrastructure, construction of a building for after-school child care programme
THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA	There are no examples of good social innovations in our LG		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLJ	An initiative launched by a councillor to include in the budget the funds for in vitro fertilisation	An initiative launched by a councillor to procure an apparatus for measuring the levels of autism in the local health centre	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE (FBiH)	There have been no social innovations		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ	Student scholarships and incentives to young people	Co-funding of in vitro fertilisation	Incentives to private kindergartens
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ	Construction of a hatchery, the Association of Sport Fishermen, contact person: Dragan Janjić	Citizen Association Svjetlo (Light) Vitez, Life with the Covid, contact person: Dragica Jurcevic	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI	Provision of support to women for prevention of domestic violence	Suppression of street begging	Association Mala Sirena (Little Mermaid) for children with developmental disabilities
THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA	Development of a social map of the municipality – an initiative of the Social Welfare Centre Breza	A Healthy Aging Centre – an initiative by the Social Welfare Centre Breza	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE	Co-financing of in vitro fertilisation procedures	Improvement of socio-economic situation of elderly people through the projects of the Healthy Aging Centre	Support to adults and children with disabilities through the Centre for Families with Children with Special Needs and Persons with Developmental Disabilities
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA	Establishment of a “Healthy Aging Centre”, the Municipality of Vogošća	Cultural socialisation through the CSO projects. The project “Preservation of Cultural Heritage” is implemented by the citizen association “Aktiva 2014”	Necessary digitalisation of protocol, linking the system via the internet, digital forms – this will be helpful to citizens
SANSKI MOST	The project for social employment of rural women, in cooperation with LC Hrustovo		
ŽEPČE	Support to an increase in the birth rate through a child support benefit provided for each new born child in the municipality		

Table 59 – Examples of good practice (RS)

Q56 (a, b, c) – Please, state examples of good practice in social innovations in your LG?			
Responses:	First response	Second response	Third response
THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA	Social protection issues are the responsibility of the Social Welfare Centre; its responsibilities are defined by the Law on Social Protection and the city administration is a partner and funder in this area		
THE CITY OF DOBOJ	Social entrepreneurship	Housing units for young married couples	
THE CITY OF TREBINJE	Construction of a kindergarten, funding excursions for children from poor families, support to rural children, support to the wives of killed war veterans, provision of housing to refugees and internally displaced persons, co-funding of transport costs for rural children, social care of the elderly, minorities and returnees through grants, healthcare and veterans' support grants, grants for co-funding projects related to social and humanitarian activities	Improvement of the kindergarten and a number of projects for pre-school children, projects for support to the elderly, infirm and people with disabilities, projects for the families in social need, etc.	All the mentioned projects are funded only by the City of Trebinje, through public calls, without the support of CSOs, the private sector, etc. All the projects (mentioned under Q56 a and b) which have been implemented for the past 5 years should be expanded to include other groups and to implemented in cooperation with CSOs and the private sector
GRADIŠKA	Social centre where training and meetings of various groups are organised and volunteer activities to raise humanitarian aid		
KOTOR VAROŠ	Implementation of the project "Proud RS Card" for families with 3 or more children		
LAKTAŠI	Independence achieved with one's own hands – citizen association "Woman's Smile" Laktaši – 065/189 530; 065/877 566; osmjehzene@gmail.com	Youth Mobility Fund, Citizen Association Centre for Children, Youth and Family – 051/535 310; www.cdimpl.net; cdimpl@cdimpl.net	YOUTH POLICY LAKTAŠI – RESEARCH, DO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (CDR LAKTAŠI); www.cdrlaktasi.bookmark.com; cdrlaktasi@gmail.com
MODRIČA	Healthy Aging Centre, Pensioners' Association; Svjetlana Gajić, tel. 065/595-269	Coffee and pastry shop "SUNCE", association of citizens for support to persons with special needs, contact person: Radovan Todorović, tel. 065/835-779	Social housing
MRKONJIĆ GRAD	Projects implemented by the Social Welfare Centre in partnership with LG Mrkonjić Grad		
NEVESINJE	Our LG adopted all regulations required under the Law on Social Housing, and a multi-family residential building for socially vulnerable groups and IDPs, worth close to EUR 400,000 is under construction		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE	The LG has no social innovations		
THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO	School transport of children is fully covered by the Municipality from the budget	Budgetary support to families for the first child and families with 3 and 3+ children	Support to existing women's organisation and to the creation of new ones
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA	Women's association "SNOP" – Slađana Vujić, 065/195-596	Contact: Women's association "Podrinje" Vlasenica (Desanka Nikolić, tel. 065/208-597; uzpodrinjevl2@yahoo.com;UG)	Association 4 PLUS – Ivana Nikolić, tel. 065/568 296

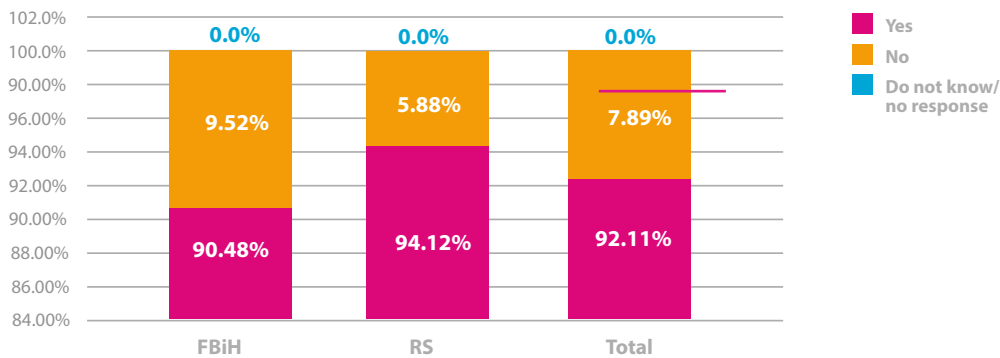
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO	Domestic products fair (the initiative that brought together CSOs, private and public sectors)	In cooperation with the civil society, the Municipality supported first the Day Centre for Children and Youth in Rudo and the playroom for pre-school children "Neven". Both projects are now institutionalised in the Social Welfare Centre as an inclusive institution	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD	Mechanism: a good social innovation is the signing of a protocol on cooperation of a multi-agency team for response to domestic violence. In this way, we networked all relevant institutions, and the Municipality of Višegrad is the leader. This model has proved to be very successful.	Project: Modernisation of the local Health Centre – improvement of ultrasound diagnostics, resulting in new, modern equipment, promotion of the local Health Centre services and preventive check-ups of vulnerable citizens. The project was financially supported by the Swiss government and UNDP	
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLAŠENICA	Women's association "Podrinje" Vlasenica and women's association "Vive žene" Tuzla-training of a large number of women on support to socially vulnerable women, confidence, reconciliation, gender equality, violence against women. The training helped raise awareness of the community about sensitive issues: social equality, gender equality, women's role in society. Contact person: Desanka Nikolić, tel. 065/208-597; uzpodrinjevl2@yahoo.com; UG VIVE ZENE-vivezene@bih.net.ba	Women's association "Podrinje" Vlasenica-decoupage workshops for women: the women spent time together, exchanged positive experiences, created, researched...Decoupage technique makes it possible for women to start a business. Contact: Women's association "Podrinje" Vlasenica (Desanka Nikolić, tel. 065/208-597; uzpodrinjevl2@yahoo.com; UG)	
TESLIĆ	The local administration implemented the SMGP project (support to marginalised groups programme), after which many women started their own business	In implementing similar projects (like SMGP project), the local administration gives additional points to marginalised women and rural women	
TRNOVO	Cooperation with the Red Cross	Raising aid for socially vulnerable people, single mothers, mothers of children with special needs	

VIEWS

Most LGs believe that they would easily discuss gender equality with decision makers. When considering the results by entity, we notice that a positive response to this question is slightly more numerous in the Republika Srpska than in the BiH Federation, however, since it was a relatively small sample of respondents, the difference is negligible.

Table 60 – Easiness of conversation with decision-makers about gender equality

Q58. I would easily discuss gender equality with the decision-makers in my LG?								
Response:	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total
Entity	N	N	N	N	%	%	%	%
FBiH	19	2	0	21	90.48%	9.52%	0.00%	100.00%
RS	16	1	0	17	94.12%	5.88%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	35	3	0	38	92.11%	7.89%	0.00%	100.00%

Graph 29 – Easiness of conversation with decision-makers about gender equality

As the most important reason for which the representatives of LGs believe that they would easily discuss gender equality with decision-makers mentioned by the respondents is the mayors' support to gender equality. This was mentioned as the most important reason 26 times and is still the most frequent choice – it was chosen as a response 33 times.

The second important chosen response is “there is understanding that gender equality is important for cooperation with the international community and project implementation” and the third chosen response is “participation in the projects and exposure to gender equality training increased awareness about the importance of this topic for the LG operations and community development”. Here we would like to emphasize that the third chosen response, compared with the first two, is perhaps the most important one as it was chosen 15 times as a third response, as Tables 65a and 65b shows.

Table 61 – Why do you think conversation with decision-makers in your LG would be easy – first three choices

Q59. The reason is that (mark with numbers one to three responses maximum, where 1 means the most important reason):	Place 1	Place 2	Place 3
Responses:	N	N	N
There is support from the mayor for gender equality	26	2	5
There is a general consensus on the importance of gender equality in our LG	2	7	5
There is understanding that gender equality is the issue of importance for cooperation with the international community and project implementation	6	14	6
Participation in projects and exposure to training on gender equality increased awareness about the importance of this issue for the LG operations and community development	1	8	15
LG's investment in gender equality yielded good results and proved to be a rewarding investment	0	2	2
Other reasons:	0	0	0
Total	35	33	33

Table 62 – Why do you think conversation with decision-makers in your LG would be easy – total

Q59. The reason is that (mark with numbers one to three responses maximum, where 1 means the most important reason):	Total
Responses:	N
There is support from the mayor for gender equality	33
There is a general consensus on the importance of gender equality in our LG	14
There is understanding that gender equality is the issue of importance for cooperation with the international community and project implementation	26
Participation in projects and exposure to training on gender equality increased awareness about the importance of this issue for the LG operations and community development	24
LG's investment in gender equality yielded good results and proved to be a rewarding investment	4
Other reasons:	0
Total	101

On the other hand, among the reasons for which the LG representatives said that they could not discuss gender equality with decision-makers, due to a small sample, two reasons stick out: "There is no awareness about the link between gender equality and the economy, politics, activism" and "Gender equality is not considered as a sufficiently important priority".

Table 63 – Why do you think conversation with decision-makers in your LG would be easy?

Q60. The reason is that (mark with numbers two responses maximum, where 1 means the most important reason):	Place 1	Place 2	Total
Responses:	N	N	N
There is lack of awareness about the importance of gender equality for the development of LG and local community	1	0	1
There is no awareness about the link between gender equality and the economy, politics, activism, etc.	1	1	2
It is not considered as sufficiently important priority	1	1	2
COVID-19 and difficulties caused by the pandemic took attention	0	1	1
Total	3	3	6

Considering responses related to the possible level of antagonism towards gender equality, most respondents believe that it is not the case, slightly more LGs in the Republika Srpska (88.2%) than in the BiH Federation (66.6%).

Table 64 – Existence of antagonism towards gender equality

Q61. There is a certain level of antagonism towards gender equality in my LG?								
Response:	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total
Entity	N	N	N	N	%	%	%	%
FBiH	7	14	0	21	33.33%	66.67%	0.00%	100.00%
RS	2	15	0	17	11.76%	88.24%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	9	29	0	38	23.68%	76.32%	0.00%	100.00%

Considering responses to the question whether or not there is a certain level of antagonism against gender equality in the LG, the respondents gave two reasons: "There is perception that gender equality is imposed" and "We are a traditional society and the gender equality issues do not fit into the traditional context". These two reasons dominate among all choices, and Table 68 (a) shows that the respondents' most frequent choice is traditional society as this response is most often the first choice and in aggregate, it is the second choice by the number of choices made, while the perception of imposing gender equality in total of responses is ranked first, and when considering the ranking of responses, this response is most often ranked third.

Table 65 – Why do you think that there is a certain level of antagonism towards gender equality – first three choices

Q62. That is because (mark with numbers two responses maximum, where 1 means the most important reason):	Place 1	Place 2	Place 3
Responses:	N	N	N
We are a traditional society and gender equality issues do not fit into the traditional context	4	1	0
LG employees lack professional knowledge about gender equality and feel uncomfortable doing things they do not understand	1	2	0
There is perception that gender equality is imposed	1	1	4
There is perception that men and women in our LG are already equal	0	3	0
LGs are not consulted enough on gender equality issues, rather, they are ready made or imposed solutions which do not fit the local context	1	2	1
There is some discomfort that empowerment and increased engagement of women will undermine the position and functions held by men in the LG leadership structures	0	3	1
In my LG, generally, there is lack of enthusiasm for new concepts and activities, and gender equality is just one of them	2	0	1
Total	9	12	7

Table 66 – Why do you think that there is a certain level of antagonism towards gender equality – total

Q62. That is because (mark with numbers two responses maximum, where 1 means the most important reason):	Total
Responses:	N
We are a traditional society and gender equality issues do not fit into the traditional context	5
LG employees lack professional knowledge about gender equality and feel uncomfortable doing things they do not understand	3
There is perception that gender equality is imposed	6
There is perception that men and women in our LG are already equal	3
LGs are not consulted enough on gender equality issues, rather, they are ready made or imposed solutions which do not fit the local context	4
There is some discomfort that empowerment and increased engagement of women will undermine the position and functions held by men in the LG leadership structures	4
In my LG, generally, there is lack of enthusiasm for new concepts and activities, and gender equality is just one of them	3
Total	28

CAPACITIES

Regarding professional, technically developed capacities for gender equality, the majority of respondents said that they did not exist, at least to the extent necessary for effective management and participation in the community development. 65.7% of the total number of respondents do not believe that there are well-developed capacities and at the entity level, the situation is very similar. In the BiH Federation, the representatives of LGs do not think there are well-developed technical and professional capacities for gender equality (66.6%), while the responses of LGs from the Republika Srpska are very similar and 64.7% of respondents share the same opinion.

Table 67 – Level of development of technical and professional capacities of the staff for gender equality

Q63. The LG staff have well-built gender equality technical and professional capacities and skills for their effective management and participation in the community development?								
Response:	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total
Entity	N	N	N	N	%	%	%	%
FBiH	7	14	0	21	33.33%	66.67%	0.00%	100.00%
RS	6	11	0	17	35.29%	64.71%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	13	25	0	38	34.21%	65.79%	0.00%	100.00%

Since the majority of respondents provided a negative opinion about technical and professional capacities, the same respondents were asked to choose three most relevant training courses, the most relevant topics which would be useful for changing the current situation in the local community. The most frequently chosen options were “Gender-sensitive vision: How could gender equality be used for community development” which was the first choice of most respondents as the most important topic (chosen 12 times) and on aggregate, this topic was chosen 15 times at one of the three offered places. It was followed by “Work and the economy: How to increase women’s participation in the labour market?” which in the aggregate result was chosen most of the time as one of the three offered topics (17 times) and as Table 70 (a and b) shows, the topic “Women in politics: How to improve women’s political engagement?” is at place 3 and appears in total result 10 times, and is most usually at place 2 in ranking three most important topics.

Table 68 – Topic of the most useful training – first three choices

Q64. The most useful would be training on (please, circle from one to three most relevant training courses, where 1 means the most important)	Place 1	Place 2	Place 3
Responses:	N	N	N
Gender sensitive vision (localized MZ vision): How could gender equality be used for community development?	12	1	2
Gender and the economy: How to increase the number of women in the labour market?	7	6	4
Women in politics: How to improve political engagement of women?	1	6	3
The role of technology in empowerment of women	0	0	7
Cooperative as a way to empower rural women	2	5	2
Gender and activism	0	1	2
Gender and the environment	0	0	0
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	0	1	0
Total	22	20	20

Table 69 – Topic of the most useful training – Total

Q64. The most useful would be training on (please, circle from one to three most relevant training courses, where 1 means the most important)	Total
Responses:	N
Gender sensitive vision (localized MZ vision): How could gender equality be used for community development?	15
Gender and the economy: How to increase the number of women in the labour market?	17
Women in politics: How to improve political engagement of women?	10
The role of technology in empowerment of women	7
Cooperative as a way to empower rural women	9
Gender and activism	3
Gender and the environment	0
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	1
Total	62

PARTNERSHIPS

Regarding the current situation and the possible improvements in the future, the representatives of LGs responded to several questions that followed. It was necessary, first of all, to define who the LGs maintain the best cooperation with and how, where cooperation with women's civil society organisations (60.5%) leads in the total result. This cooperation leads also when we look at the data in the entities (39.5% BiH Federation, 21.1% Republika Srpska). Cooperation with local communities is the second-best partnership (26.3%). Despite the existing cooperation with the local communities, the responses show that there is still room for improvement of cooperation

with the local communities on gender equality as 21.1% of respondents believe that it is important to establish or improve cooperation on gender equality with the local communities, which is the second most important cooperation. Cooperation with the gender mechanism is first-ranked in terms of importance as 52.6% of respondents said this cooperation was the most important.

Table 70 – Quality of cooperation

Q65. Regarding gender equality, at present, my LG maintains the best cooperation with:						
Entity	FBiH	RS	Total	FBiH	RS	Total
Responses:	N	N	N	%	%	%
Gender mechanism	0	3	3	0.0%	7.9%	7.9%
Local communities	5	5	10	13.2%	13.2%	26.3%
The private sector	1	1	2	2.6%	2.6%	5.3%
Women's non-governmental organisations	15	8	23	39.5%	21.1%	60.5%
Innovation hubs	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	21	17	38	55.3%	44.7%	100.0%

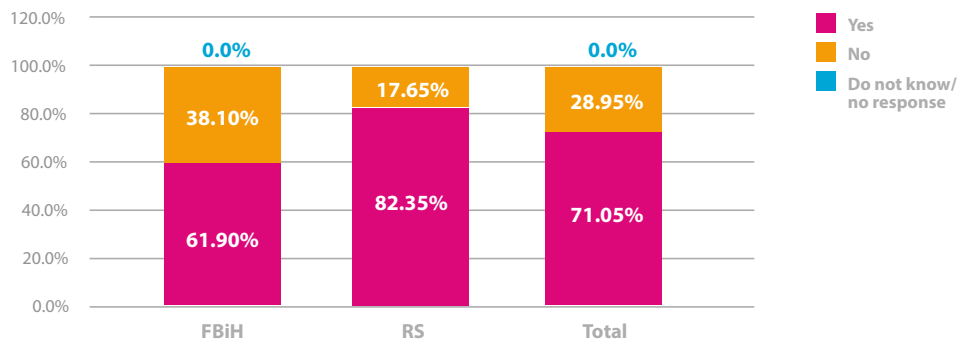
Table 71 – Improvement of quality of cooperation

Q66. In the future, in order to improve gender equality, it would be best for our LG to establish or improve cooperation with:						
Entity	FBiH	RS	Total	FBiH	RS	Total
Responses:	N	N	N	%	%	%
Gender mechanism	12	8	20	31.6%	21.1%	52.6%
Local communities	3	5	8	7.9%	13.2%	21.1%
The private sector	4	2	6	10.5%	5.3%	15.8%
Women's non-governmental organisations	2	2	4	5.3%	5.3%	10.5%
Innovation hubs	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	21	17	38	55.3%	44.7%	100.0%

Participation in the projects related to gender equality is also important. Asked about participation in such projects over the past 5 years, most LGs responded positively (71.05%), where LG participation in the BiH Federation is slightly lower than the participation of LGs in the Republika Srpska, as Table 73 shows.

Table 72 – Participation in gender equality projects over the past 5 years

Q67. Over the past 5 years, my LG has participated in the projects directly related to gender equality or gender equality is an important component of such projects								
Response:	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total	Yes	No	Do not know/ no response	Total
Entity	N	N	N	N	%	%	%	%
FBiH	13	8	0	21	61.90%	38.10%	0.00%	100.00%
RS	14	3	0	17	82.35%	17.65%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	17	11	0	38	71.05%	28.95%	0.00%	100.00%

Graph 30 – Participation in gender equality projects over the past 5 years

Asked about partnerships which are most important for cooperation on gender equality, in totality, the most important is cooperation with civil society organisations (N=24) and was most often chosen as second important (10 times), however, cooperation with citizens is the most important response and the first choice – it was chosen as many as 9 times. Equally important is cooperation with international organisations and embassies which is third important on the scale rating importance but in aggregate, this cooperation is second important.

Table 73 – Most important partnerships – first three choices

Q68. Which partnerships in your LG are most important for cooperation on gender equality? (please, choose 3 key responses, where 1 means the most important)	Place 1	Place 2	Place 3
Responses:	N	N	N
With the Gender Equality Agency	6	4	4
With the entity-level Gender Centres	8	4	7
With non-governmental organisations	7	10	7
With women's clubs	1	7	3

With the academic community	0	2	0
With citizens	9	4	6
With international organisations, embassies	7	6	10
Total	38	37	37

Table 74 – Most important partnerships – first three choices

Q68. Which partnerships in your LG are most important for cooperation on gender equality? (please, choose 3 key responses, where 1 means the most important)	Total
Responses:	N
With the Gender Equality Agency	14
With the entity-level Gender Centres	19
With non-governmental organisations	24
With women's clubs	11
With the academic community	2
With citizens	19
With international organisations, embassies	23
Total	112

ANNEX TO THE REPORT

LIST OF THE SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Number of LGs which participated in the survey, by entity		
Entity	N	%
BiH Federation	21	55.3%
Republika Srpska	17	44.7%
Total	38	100.0%

ENTITY	NAME OF LG
FBiH	ČITLUK
FBiH	THE CITY OF BIHAĆ
FBiH	THE CITY OF GORAŽDE
FBiH	THE CITY OF GRAČANICA
FBiH	THE CITY OF GRADAČAC
FBiH	THE CITY OF VISOKO
FBiH	THE CITY OF ZENICA
FBiH	KLJUČ
FBiH	OLOVO
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ILIJAŠ
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF JABLANICA
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGLAJ
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF PALE
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEŠANJ
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VITEZ
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZAVIDOVIĆI
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF BREZA
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJEVO CENTRE
FBiH	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VOGOŠĆA
FBiH	SANSKI MOST
FBiH	ŽEPČE
RS	THE CITY OF BIJE LJINA
RS	THE CITY OF DOBOJ
RS	THE CITY OF TREBINJE
RS	GRADIŠKA
RS	KOTOR VAROŠ
RS	LAKTAŠI
RS	MODRIČA
RS	MRKONJIĆ GRAD
RS	NEVESINJE
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBINJE
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVO
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROGATICA
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUDO
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIŠEGRAD
RS	THE MUNICIPALITY OF VLASENICA
RS	TESLIĆ
RS	TRNOVO

Number of LGs which participated in the survey, by entity

