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Unlocking the potential of women in the rural development process of
Republic of Srpska: The role of extension service

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1. Foreword

2. Introduction

2.1. Background of research

Agricultural and rural areas have been often consigned to the periphery not only physically, but also economically and politically. This is particularly evident in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) due to the extremely complex administrative organization deriving from the Dayton Peace Agreement signed in 1995. The post-Dayton settings has led to a controversial policy framework: characterized by the lack of a long-term perspective and a non harmonized regulatory framework among the different administration levels.

The development of clear policy objectives and endorsement of a long-term, coherent and mutual agricultural and rural development policy have also been affected by structural problems: a lack of reliable information on population and other relevant issues, the absence of an adequate land registry system and cadastre. Moreover in BiH the agricultural and rural sectors are characterized by many factors that have typically affected transition countries such as land fragmentation, lack of agricultural mechanization and outdated production technologies, and rural aging, high unemployment and out-migration.

In such a framework the condition and role of women in rural areas suffered due to the lack of gender disaggregated data and a significant lack of inclusion of gender related questions in the agenda of public institutions.

2.2. Research objectives (problem assessment and research questions)

The aim of the research is to investigate the role and status of women in the rural development process of Republic of Srpska and to analyze the capacity of extension services to stimulate their empowerment.

Specific research questions include:

- a) What are the status of and the role of women in the rural areas of Republic of Srpska?
- b) How government is fostering the empowerment of rural women?
- c) What is the role of the extension service in supporting rural women?

3. Organization/Outline of the dissertation

A comprehensive and critical literature review (chapter 4) has been performed on a significant amount of papers published to present the role of women in agricultural and rural development. The role and conditions of women in agricultural and rural development: an international perspective with brief overview of the development of rural gender studies, the visibility of women in farming and development, the gender aspects of post-socialist agriculture in transition countries, public interventions to empower woman in rural areas and the role of extension services to stimulate women empowerment. Chapter 5 describes the methodological approach used to carry out research work. The research has designed along the three specific research questions that are used as building blocks. Each of the three research questions is investigated with appropriate methodological tools aimed to overcome the significant lack of data and knowledge that characterize the main research objective.

Firstly a systematic literature review has been carried out to determine the state of the art – at the international level and with a specific focus on transition countries - of the three building blocks:

- a) Condition and role of women in the rural areas
- b) Interventions of public institutions to foster empowerment of women in rural areas
- c) The role of agricultural extension services in supporting empowerment of women in rural areas

Using the background created with the literature review, the research then focused on Republic of Srpska.

The condition and role of women in the rural areas of Republic of Srpska was investigated through a specific systematic literature review that was integrated with a survey and two focus groups.

The interventions of public institutions and international organizations were analyzed through a specific systematic literature combined with an extended data collection that was validated through questionnaires submitted to the key experts in the relevant Ministries.

The role of agricultural extension services in supporting women empowerment in rural areas was analyzed using the case study method proposed by R. Yin (2001). After the definition of the case study and of the relevant boundaries and stakeholders, a survey and a number of interviews with the key informants were carried out.

Chapter 6 consist Results of each building blocks:

- a) Condition and role of women in the rural areas describes demographic and socio-economic conditions of rural women, access to production resources utilized to carry out farm activities, participation in making decisions on farm activities, participation to educational programs, entrepreneurship and self-employment, social participation in farmer

organizations, social participation in public decision making and membership in Organizations and Associations.

- b) Interventions of public institutions to foster empowerment of women in rural areas describes effects of the following measures: educational programmes adjusted to women in rural areas that shall affect economic activities in the villages and overall social conditions in the villages; encouragement for women's entrepreneurship by ensuring the fulfillment of administrative and legal preconditions for a more incentivized business environment, ensuring of subsidies / grants, credit financing and guarantee funds, as well as provision of free of charge extension services and educational programmes; provision of adequate infrastructure, social services, and leisure and cultural content that shall affect the quality of life in rural areas; encouragement and support to associations of women with the objective of more active performance in the economic sphere, as well as strengthening their influence over decision making in local communities; design of adequate information programmes that ensure recognizability of information in the context of significance and benefits for the target group.
- c) The role of agricultural extension services in supporting empowerment of women in rural areas by recognitions of rural women in extension policy objectives and extension programmes and extension training programs targeted to rural women.

Chapter 7 consist conclusions and recommendations for each building block based on the analisis of the results presented in Chapter 6.

Chapter 8 contains all literature references and Chapter 9 is the appendix that contains all questioners (original and English version) used in surveys.

4. Literature review

4.1. The role and conditions of women in agricultural and rural development: an international perspective

Globalization and liberalization of markets changed a structure of agriculture and rural life. The changing of agricultural structure directly affect life of farm families that have to cope with increasing global competition and lower income caused by lowering prices and increasing production costs. In this circumstances many farm families give up from the farming and move to the cities or combine farming with extra income generating activities on or of the farm. Logic of family farming is changed and family farms with intensive agricultural industrialization became “business” and “industries”. This change affect not only farm families, its affects life in rural areas generally and with it all rural residents. In some areas crisis in agriculture trigger a general trend declining development with increasing unemployment and rising rates of emigration while the other rural regions attracts new business and new residents despite the agricultural crisis. All this changes affected rural society and has implications on gender relations of farms and in the rural areas. How gender relations changing or contribute to changes varies depending of geographical spatial, economics, social and cultural factors.

The first studies related to gender issues introduced in the 1970s. According a Boserup (1970) in developing countries studies present a role of rural women important in agriculture, until then, been overlooked and unrecognized. Agricultural development policy focused exclusively on man as main force in agricultural modernization. To bring important role to the rural women in modernization scientists argued for the integration of rural women into development as development resource. As Razavi and Miller (1995) point out it’s characterized as the “efficiency” approach.

Inspired by their work, scientists from “developed” countries started to criticize the traditional image of “male agriculture” as well, focusing on making women’s farm work visible. In the 1983. Carolin Sachs, illustrate period of “invisible farmers” as “name” for rural women. In many countries researchers analyzed women’s contribution to farming by inventorying and comparing women and men’s farm work, their predominate tasks and working hours (Gasson, 1980,1992; Loeffen 1984; Stratugaki 1988).

They criticized statistic that tended to underestimate women’s and overestimate man’s work by using “masculine” definitions of farm work. They concluded that multitasked nature of women’s work contributed to the underestimation of women’s work. Farm tasks undertaken within house were overlooked and forgotten when farm labor was measured. The definition of farm women primary as “assistant” , “wife” and “homemaker” make her work invisible and secondary to the her tasks at home.

Although this research was critical from the onset and intended to contribute to the emancipation of the farm women, the early studies generally remained within traditional theoretical framework of the social science of that time. Women's different engagement in farm work was explained on the basis of the role of theories. Following these theories, socialization prepared men and women to fulfil different roles and to live up to different social norms, values and expectations (Little and Panelli 2003). Research focused on the women in the first place, giving little attention to either men or the power relations between them.

In the 1980's scientists in developing and developed countries inspired by Marxist and socialist ideology started to challenge social sciences conceptual and methodological framework and likewise political concepts such as development and modernization. According to the scientists in developing countries women were integrated to the development but did not benefit from their integration because development was based on structural socio – economic inequalities (Beneria 1981; Mies et al. 1988). They criticized the basic concepts of development of the modernization and advocated for fundamental societal changes that would not only change gender relations but also transform the structure of developing societies and the interrelation between the developed and developing world.

In developed countries scientists also started to criticize agricultural policy during the 1980's and early 1990's and path of modernization which instead of improving women's position by liberation from hard farm work, resulted in a de-skilling of their labor and devaluation of their position. Women became unpaid assistants, who were helping whenever necessary without any official recognition of their contribution. In that position women were exploited in farming and patriarchal households (Delphy and Leonard 1992). According to them women are not only affected by modernization, capitalism was based on the self-exploitation of farm families who were working more hours for less money in order to survive the rat-race modernization and scale-enlargement.

In the 1990's Shortall (1992, 1999) analyses women's exclusion from agricultural property as a result of traditional patriarchal inheritance laws and practices that legitimize male dominance in agricultural production and politics. One year later Little (1991) one of the first scientists analyses the position of women in the rural labor market.

At the end of the 1980's and beginning of the 1990's was the first time induced concept of "gender" in order to re-conceptualize the unequal relations between sexes. Conceptually, women are no longer perceived solely as victims, but become actors as well (O'Hara 1994). They take part in the production and reproduction of unequal gender relations, but as actors they are also able to resist and initiate a change. During this period researchers developed several classifications of farm women that illustrate diversity

in position and power (Haugen 1990; Bock 1994). All classifications include women in powerful positions as either farm heads or partners as well as more traditional positions of farm women as farm wife's and home-makers. The women's are not any more presented as recipients of development but as change agents in their own right.

In developing countries, the empowerment of women becomes an important objective called Gender and Development Approach. This approach advocates development policies that support empowerment of women in order to enable them to help themselves (Moser 1993, Young 1993, Kabeer 1994). According to Agarwal (1994) supporting women's organization, that objective could be achieved through collective action. The of participatory and bottom up approach were supposed to lead to empowerment, through research research revealed that women's participation was generally weak and constrained by economic, social and cultural factors (Mayoux 1995; Guijt and Shah 1998).

In the developed countries the focus was shifted from women's exclusion from agricultural development toward studying how women can participate and contribute to rural development through the diversification of farming (Gasson and Winter 1992, Benjamin 1994, Clemenz et al. 1995, Overbeek et al. 1998, Eikeland 1999, Bock 2004a) but also thought their engagement in the rural community and contributions to maintaining the quality of life in rural areas (Chapman 1996, Lilltle 1997).

According to Kanij (2003, MacIlwaine and Datta (2004) this period besides gender also other structural characteristics as religion, class, ethnicity, age, race and sexuality are contributing to the social inequality.

4.2. Rural women in transition countries

4.3. Public interventions to empower woman in rural areas

4.4. The role of extension services to stimulate women empowerment

5. Methodology

5.1. Methodological background: the case study method

Case study is generally considered to be a valuable method of research that rely on the use of a diversity of research tools. Most of the authors (R. Stake R. 1995; Scholz W. et al., 2002; Miles M. B. et al., 2013; R. Yin, 2014) agree that each case study should use multiple sources of information and different research tools. All methods should employ direct and indirect participant observation, structured interviews and surveys, and they could also include experimental design, focused interviews, open-ended interviews, archival records, documents and scientific data from field and laboratory (Scholz W. et al., 2002).

For this research the case study methodology was chosen for its flexibility and adaptability to a research context characterized by poor qualitative and qualitative information and for the need to link the situation on the field (the condition of women in the rural areas of Republika of Srpska) with the policy interventions designed and implemented by the relevant public bodies.

Stake (1995), Scholz (Scholz W. et al., 2002) and Yin (2014), suggest techniques for organizing and conducting case study research successfully and proposes six steps that should be used:

a) Determine and define the research questions

The form of the question provides an important information regarding the most relevant research strategy to be used, the case study strategy is likely most to be appropriate for “how”, “why” and “what” questions. The research object in a case study is often a program, an entity, a person, or a group of people. Each object is likely to be intricately connected to political, social, historical, and personal issues, providing wide ranging possibilities for questions and adding complexity to the case study. Literature review can offer additional inputs for a better understanding of the research question identifying previous research and helping in refining the question.

b) Case study design

Yin (2014) identifies five relevant components:

- the research question;
- its propositions, if any;
- its unit(s) of analysis;
- the logic linking the data to the propositions; and
- the criteria for interpreting the findings.

Each proposition directs attention to something that should be examined within the scope of study. The study proposition, which is a critical factor in the case study, it is typically a system of action rather than an individual or group of individuals. The study proposition should lead to the fundamental problem which is the definition of the “case”(the unit of analysis: *Extension Service*).

The definition of a unit of analysis is aimed also to identify the limits of the case study and so the limits of the data collection and analysis. The unit is the major entity that is analyzed in the case study and has to not to be confused with the unit of observation which is referred to the unit on which data are collected (i.e. a women in rural areas).

Having defined the first three components of the case study design the further step involves some more operative operations as the exploration of the relation between the collected data and the propositions and the definition of the criteria for interpreting the findings.

A complete research design foresees the previous five element as well as a theory. The development of a theoretical framework for the case study is an essential requirement in order to make the case study more scientific. “The use of theory, in doing case studies, is not only an immense aid in defining the appropriate research design and data collection but also becomes the main vehicle for generalizing the results of the case study”.

Throughout the design phase, researchers must ensure that the study is well constructed to ensure:

- construct validity: establishing a correct operational measures for the concepts being studied;
- internal validity: what is the logic and what are the evidences that are linking certain conditions to other conditions;
- external validity: to what extent achieved results can be extended;
- reliability: to what extent the established procedure are ensuring the consistency of results.

c) Data collection and analysis: preparation for data collection; data collection; data analysis

The selection of the (different) methods to collect information and evidence are the major elements of the preparation for data collection. The overall approach should be summarized in a “case study protocol” that should inform about the procedures and the general rules that should be followed. A typical protocol should include an overview of the case study project (objectives, issues, topics being investigated); field procedures (credentials and access to sites, sources of information); case study questions (specific questions that the investigator must keep in mind during data collection); a guide for case study report (outline, format for the narrative).

The consequent data collection usually comprehend different sources: documents; archival records; interviews; direct observation; participant-observation; physical artifacts. These categories are usually characterized by significant changes depending the specific characteristics of the case study.

Data analysis and evaluation techniques should also be indicated within the protocol.

d) Case study report

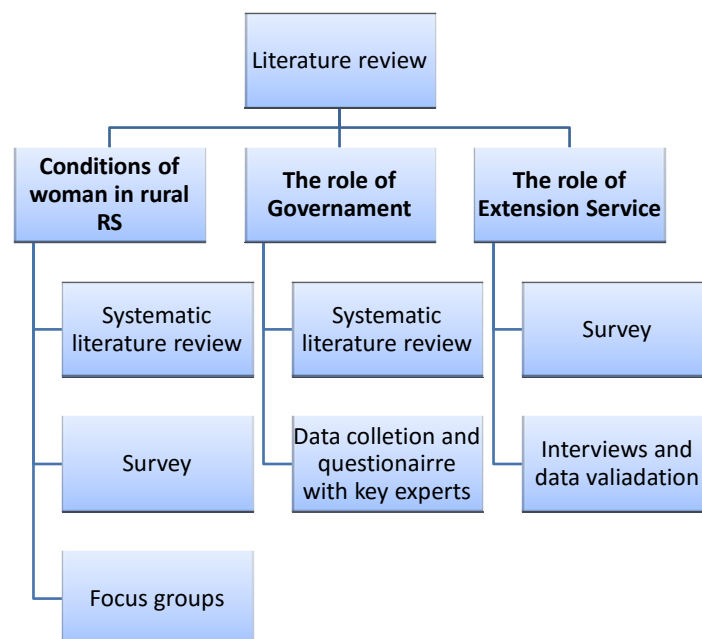
The final report can vary depending on the purpose of the case study research. For instance some researchers report the case study in a narrative form, as a story.

Although this framework can be considered as a main reference for the design of this case study, its methodology has been significantly reviewed, changed and integrated to respond to the research questions and to the needs of the specific context.

5.2. Research design

The research is designed along the three specific research questions that are used as building blocks. Each of the three research questions is investigated with methodological tools aimed to overcome the significant lack of data and knowledge that characterize the main research objective.

Figure 5.1. Research design



Firstly a systematic literature review has been carried out to determine the state of the art - at the international level and with a specific focus on transition countries - of the three building blocks:

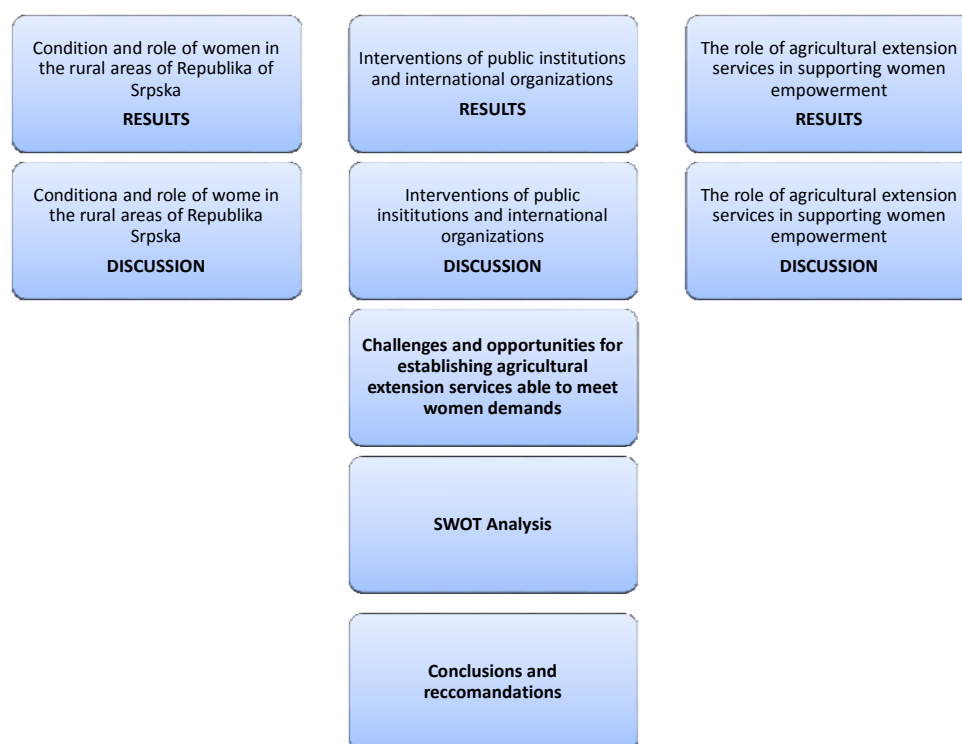
- d) Condition and role of women in the rural areas;
- e) Interventions of public institutions to foster women empowerment;
- f) The role of agricultural extension services in supporting women empowerment.

Using the background created with the literature review, the research then focused on Republika of Srpska:

- The condition and role of women in the rural areas of Republika of Srpska was investigated through a specific systematic literature review that was integrated with a survey targeted to rural women in selected municipalities and with two focus groups.
- The interventions of public institutions and international organizations were analyzed through a specific systematic literature review combined with an extended data collection that was validated through questionnaires submitted to the key experts in the relevant Ministries.
- The role of agricultural extension services in supporting women empowerment in rural areas was analyzed using the case study method proposed by R. Yin (2001). After the definition of the case study and of the relevant boundaries and stakeholders, a survey and a number of interviews with the key informants (extension agents) were carried out in the 7 regional centers of Republika of Srpska.

The results obtained with the analysis of the three building blocks were then evaluated and interrelated through a SWOT analysis that represented the basis for the development of the final recommendations (see Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2.. Research design 2



5.2.1. Condition and role of women in the rural areas of Republic of Srpska

5.2.1.1. Systematic literature review and data collection

The systematic literature review can be summarized in the following steps (Fiegen, A.M., 2010; Hidalgo Landa et al., 2011):

- identification of the research terms: gender, rural women, rural Bosnia and Herzegovina/Republic of Srpska, rural development, diversification of economy, rural women and rural politics;
- identification of the relevant databases and repositories:
 - Scopus¹: <http://www.scopus.com/>
 - Web of Science²: <http://thomsonreuters.com>

¹ Scopus (about 55 million records; 21,915 titles; 5,000 publishers) is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities. It includes scientific journals, books and conference proceedings.

² Web of Science connects publications and researchers through citations and controlled indexing in curated databases spanning every discipline. Use cited reference search to track prior research and monitor current developments in over 100 year's worth of content that is fully indexed, including 2.6 million records and backfiles dating back to 1898.

- Ministry Health and Social Protection: <http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Ministarstva/mzsz/Pages/default.aspx>
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management: <http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Ministarstva/mps/Pages/default.aspx>
- Ministry of Trade and Tourism: <http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Ministarstva/mtt/Pages/default.aspx>
- Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport: <http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Ministarstva/mpos/Pages/default.aspx>
- Ministry of Education and Culture: <http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Ministarstva/mpk/Pages/default.aspx>
- Ministry of Transport and Connections: <http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Ministarstva/msv/Pages/default.aspx>
- Gender center of Republic of Srpska: <http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/centri/gendercentarrs/Pages/default.aspx>
- search of the relevant publications;
- analysis and summary of the evidences with a specific focus on the role of women in rural areas of Republic of Srpska.

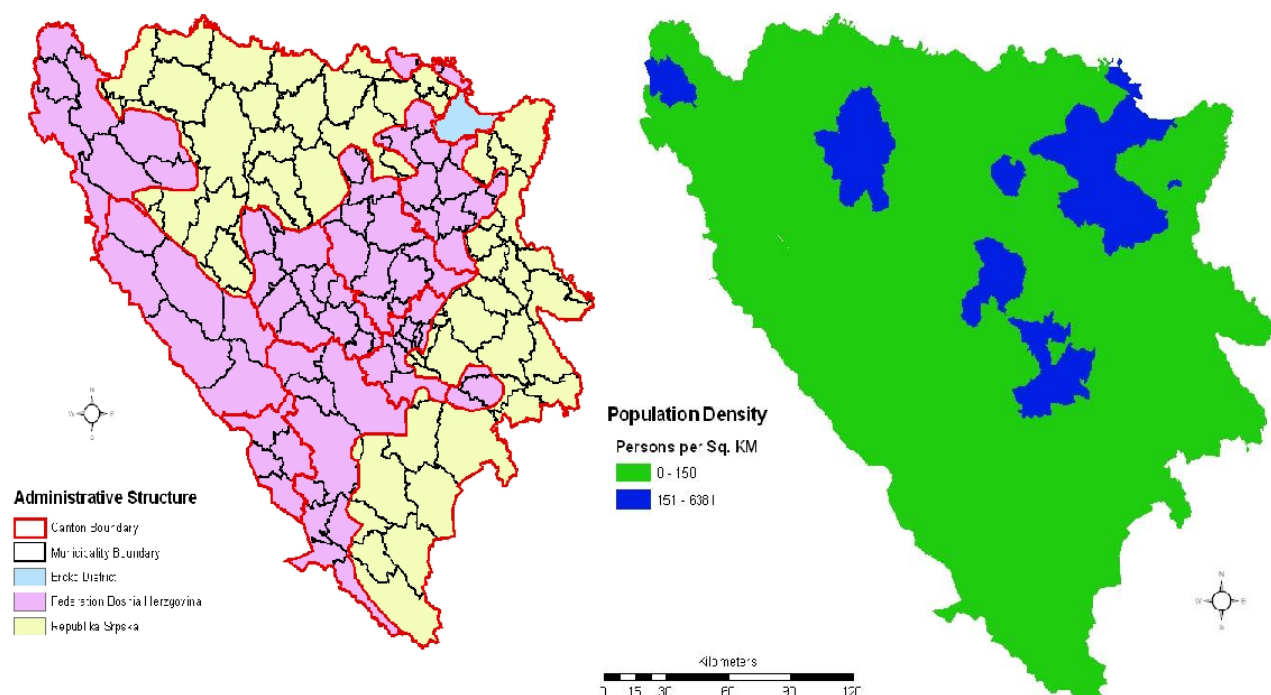
5.2.1.2. Survey

The survey-based study was performed during September of 2013, with the aim to analyze the status and role of rural women. The survey did not aimed at statistical representativeness however it included a sample of 185 women living in the rural zones of 4 municipalities. Questionnaires were submitted to respondents by six interviewers (2 Novi Grad, 2 Kozarska Dubica, 1 Bratunac and 1 Lopare) trained by research leader. All interviewers had a one-day training in order to be familiar with content of questionnaire and each interviewer has received guidelines for interviewers.

The 4 municipalities were selected according to their degree of rurality and their level of development: all the municipalities had to be rural according to the OECD criteria, two municipalities had to be included among medium developed and two among the less developed according the definition of the Ministry of Local Government of RS.

The OCED methodology defines rural areas in terms of population density where the areas considered to be rural are those with less than 150 inhabitants/sq. Km (see figure 5.3.).

Figure 5.3.: Administrative structure and distribution of Urban and Rural Areas in BiH



Source: D. Meredith, 2007.

The Ministry of Local Government of RS defines the level of the development of municipalities according to the total revenues of registered businesses in the previous year at the level of local governments per capita; the realized budget revenues in the previous year at the level of local governments per capita; unemployment rate - percentage of the unemployed persons in the labor force at the level of local governments; the population density; the total number of registered vehicles in the local government units in relation to the total number of registered vehicles in the Republic of Srpska; the number of students attending primary school in relation to the population at the level of local governments.

In accordance with these criteria, two rural medium developed and two rural less developed municipalities were selected.

Novi Grad and Kozarska Dubica are the two municipalities selected within the group of rural medium developed. They are characterized by a significant potential for the development of agriculture thanks to extremely favorable geo-strategic location, proximity to major regional centers, availability of natural resources, and presence of small and medium enterprises.

While Bratunac and Lopare are the two municipalities selected within the group of rural less developed. A first group of respondents was selected starting from the women participating to local associations connected to the Extension Service. This first group of respondents was then enlarged through the

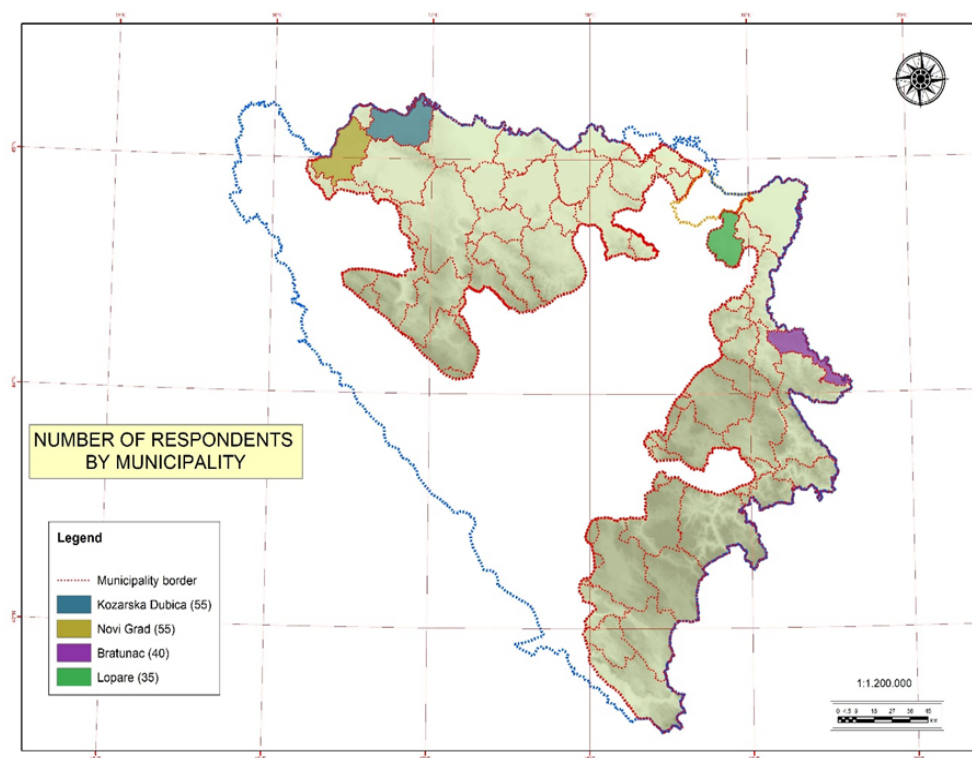
snowball method (Morgan, 2008), based on the cooperation of the interviewees to identify additional stakeholders. Each respondent was asked to identify two additional rural women - not necessary participating to the association - on the basis of their distance from the main center of the municipality: one living closer to the main center, a second living more in the periphery.

In the Novi Grad a respondents were from three local communities: Rudice, United Rujiška and Mala Novska Rujiška and from five settlements: Mala Krupska Rujiška, Mala Novska Rujiška, United Rujiška, Čadavica and Radišići. In the Kozarska Dubica a respondents were from five local communities: Knežica, Međuvođe (village Mirkovac), Komlenac (village Mrazovci), Donja Gradina and Međeđa. In the Bratunac a respondents were from seven local communities: Osamsko, Repovac, Mihaljevići, Krasanpolje, Pobrđe, Moštanice i Selišta. In the Lopare a respondents were from seven local communities: Zekici, Savici, Prelici, Gudure i Karavlas. Distance of local communities from the main center of municipality was from 7-8 km, 10-14 km to 18-20 km.

The questionnaire was based on a mix of demographic and open questions and Likert items (a statement that the respondent is asked to evaluate) (Boone, H.N., 2012) and was structured along different sections aimed at providing answers to the research questions (please see Annex 10.1. for the full version of the questionnaire):

- Demographic and socio-economic conditions of rural women;
- Age groups;
- Educational profile;
- Households according to economic type;
- Access to production resources utilized to carry out farm activities;
- Property and inheritance;
- Land ownership;
- Ownership over means of work;
- Participation in making decisions on farm activities;
- Participation to educational programs;
- Entrepreneurship and Self Employment;
- Social participation in farmer organizations;
- Social participation in public decision making;
- Membership in Organizations and Associations.

Figure 5.4. Map of Republic of Srpska with marked survey municipalities and number of respondents



Data were analyzed in aggregated form, mainly through descriptive statistics, and disaggregated (by municipality) form using Excel radar charts that allow to map different measures and to detect differences across municipalities/regions.

5.2.1.3. Focus groups

In addition to the survey-based study, two focus groups were organized to understand and refine the information collected with the survey, to gain additional evidences about specific issues, and to integrate them with information on the motivations and on the opinions of rural women.

Table 5.1. What focus groups can tell and what cannot tell

What focus groups can tell	What focus groups cannot tell
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on how a group think or feel about a particular topic - Information about why certain opinions are held and about why certain decisions are taken - Information about the motivations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid information about single individuals - Valid "before-and-after" information (how things have changed over time) - Information that can be applied to other groups of people

Source: author's elaboration on Krueger, 1988 and Stewart & Shamdasani, 1990

Focus groups were held in two municipalities (Kozarska Dubica and Novi Grad). Participants of the focus group in Kozarska Dubica were rural women involved in organized agricultural production of medical plants supported by Extension Service while the focus group in Novi Grad included rural women's members of the Rural Woman's Associations without any connection with Extension Service. The focus group in Kozarska Dubica had 9 participants, while the participants of the focus group in Novi Grad were 14.

Focus groups were organized (and participants invited) looking at diversity within the focus group (to cover as many different situations as possible and to ensure sufficient variation to allow for contrasting opinions) and contrast between the focus groups (rural women beneficiaries of Extension Service versus rural women not supported from Extension Services). Due to the nature of focus groups information were retrieved at the group level, not the individual level.

Table 5.2. Structure of the focus group

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome. - Background: overview and importance of the main topic, aims of the focus group. - Ground rules: minimize or eliminate side conversations, one person will speak at a time, don't criticize what others have to say, and treat everyone's ideas with respect etc. - Questions and interaction. - Wrap up and conclusions. |
|---|

Source: author's elaboration on Krueger, 1988

A set of guiding questions was designed to establish a logic around the main focus of the research however participants were invited to make open questions potentially related to the purpose of the focus group. The interviewing strategy was to situate gender issues in a wider context of questions, because direct treatment of those issues could provoke negative reactions.

Table 5.3. Guiding questions

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the major agricultural activities in the area? - Why those activities should be considered as potential strengths for the development of the area? - What are the obstacles to develop those activities? Please think about internal (agricultural techniques, machinery) and external (incentives, financial support) factors. - What initiatives individuals could take to remove the obstacles for the development of those activities? - What initiatives should be taken from the local administration to remove the obstacles and stimulate those activities? - What role for Extension Service? What initiatives should be taken from the Extension Service? - What role for associations? What initiatives should be taken from associations? - What is the engagement of women in agricultural activities? - What is the role of women in making decisions on farm activities? |
|--|

- What is the role of women in public authorities decision making?
- What is the role of women in local associations? How they are involved in the decision making process?
- What priorities should be covered by local development strategies?
- How do you see the future of this area?

Source: author elaboration

Major obstacles for research were those related to the fact that although there is high level of hospitality, people do not really like to expose themselves in front of strangers. The researcher was often faced with the answers which were not really disclosing the issues, but were simply reflecting discursive constructs of the community, they were “diplomatic”, or on the contrary, disclosing set of prejudices and stereotypes.

The discussion during each focus group was recorded in order to draft a summary to be used during the analysis.

Table 5.4. Main items to be considered in the summary

1. Changes in the list of questions
2. Participant characteristics
3. Descriptive phrases or words used by participants as they discussed the key questions
4. Themes in the responses to the key questions
5. Subthemes indicating a point of view held by participants with common characteristics
6. Description of participant enthusiasm and overall mood of discussion
7. Consistency between participant comments and their reported behaviors

Source: author’s elaboration on Krueger, 1988

The summaries of the two focus groups were analyzed taking into consideration:

- looking at the statements (raw data) as they were said by respondents;
- summarizing respondents' comments and providing illustrative examples using the raw data;
- interpreting the summary of comments;
- comparing the results of the two focus groups.

5.2.2. Interventions of public institutions

The first step for the evaluation of the interventions of public institutions consisted in the identification of the relevant bodies engaged with policies and interventions related to rural women.

Relevant ministries included: Ministry of Health and Social Protection; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management with an additional focus on the Department of Extension Services; Ministry of

Trade and Tourism; Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport; Ministry of Education and Culture; Ministry of Transport and Connections.

5.2.2.1. Systematic literature review

The systematic literature review followed the same approach utilized for section 1.2.1 with a number of revisions:

- research terms were revised as necessary including: gender and rural politics, public action among rural women, rural health and well-being.
- the relevant databases and repositories were similar as for 1.2.1 but with a number of differences related to their importance:
 - Scopus and Web of Science are not so relevant due to limited number of publications in international academic journals focusing on this subject in the Western Balkans region;
 - Analysis of national journals and other repositories including academic articles and reports from non-governmental organizations;
 - Examination of legal documents, data and reports available on the website of the relevant ministries.

The research of the relevant information and publications was completed with the analysis and summary of the evidences with a specific focus on the role of public institutions in supporting women in the rural areas of Republic of Srpska.

5.2.2.2. Data collection and questionnaires with key experts and data validation

Specific questionnaires were developed and submitted to the relevant ministries during October of 2014 to collect available data, with particular attention on gender disaggregated data, and gather information on the interventions of public institutions. Questionnaires were submitted to the key experts from the relevant ministries directly by the research leader with support of Gender center of Republic of Srpska.

Questionnaires were based on a mix of demographic and open questions and Likert items (Boone, H.N., 2012), diversified and specifically targeted for the different ministries and structured along different sections aimed at providing answers to the research questions (please see Annex XX for the full version of the questionnaires):

Extension Service (full questionnaire available in Annex 10.3.)

- Mission and role of Extension Service to support women in rural areas

- General data about the training sessions targeted to rural women, 2010-2013;
- Methods of extension applied by Extension Service in 2013;
- Support to the Ministry in implementation different programs created for rural women empowerment;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the training sessions;
- Extension service collaboration with gender focused organizations (Gender Center, woman associations);
- Extension service collaboration with Local Action Groups;
- Women participation in priority setting and strategy design and development.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (full questionnaire available in annex 10.10.)

- Legal basis aimed at facilitating the empowerment of rural women;
- Mission and role of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management to support women in rural areas
- Gender related skills within the Ministry;
- Measures of support within the incentives system
- Monitoring and evaluation of incentive measures
- Effects of the provided measures on the rural women
- Direct support for targeted products: products; total beneficiaries; female beneficiaries by number and share of the total beneficiaries (%); total amount of disbursed financial resources;
- Support to long-term investments: type of investment; total beneficiaries; female beneficiaries by number and share of the total beneficiaries (%); total amount of disbursed financial resources;
- Support to rural development: type of support; total beneficiaries; female beneficiaries by number and share of the total beneficiaries (%); total amount of disbursed financial resources;
- Women participation in priority setting and strategy design and development.

Ministry of Education and Culture (full questionnaire available in annex 10.7.)

- Legal basis aimed at facilitating the empowerment of rural women;
- Mission and role of the Ministry of Education and Culture to support women in rural areas
- Facilities in rural areas: kindergarten and primary schools;

- Scholarships and financial support to rural students (from primary schools to universities);
- Adult education programmes (various skills and sectors);
- Rationale of the support decisions;
- Women participation in priority setting and strategy design and development.

Ministry of Health and Social Protection (full questionnaire available in annex 10.5.)

- Legal basis aimed at facilitating the empowerment of rural women;
- Mission and role of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to support women in rural areas
- Access to health care;
- Public investments in the health sector in rural areas;
- Programs and projects implemented in cooperation with the local community;
- Gender data quality and availability;
- Programs and projects targeting gender issues;
- Women participation in priority setting and strategy design and development.

Ministry of Trade and Tourism (full questionnaire available in annex 10.9.)

- Legal basis aimed at facilitating the empowerment of rural women;
- Mission and role of the Ministry of Trade and Tourism to support women in rural areas
- Capacity and skills within the Ministry;
- Support per type: to the development of rural tourism in agricultural holdings by number of users and realized amount; to other types of tourism in rural areas (gastronomical and winery tourism, hunting and fishing tourism, tourism in national parks and nature parks, religious and cultural tourism, adventurous and health tourism) by number of users and realized amount
- Gender data quality and availability;
- Projects targeting rural women;
- Women participation in priority setting and strategy design and development.

Ministry of Transport and Communications (full questionnaire available in Annex 10.8.)

- Mission and role of the Ministry of Transport and Communications to support women in rural areas
- Access to public transportation in rural areas (road, public buses and railway system);
- Access to information and communication technologies;

- Projects and investments in rural areas;
- Gender data quality and availability;
- Civil society and women participation in priority setting.

Ministry of Youth and Sports (full questionnaire available in Annex 10.6.)

- Mission and role of the Ministry of Youth and Sports to support women in rural areas
- Infrastructural projects and investments in rural areas;
- Support to Rural Youth Associations
- Empowerment of rural youth through support for agricultural production as well as the launching of non-agricultural activities on farms
- Health and social programs for rural youth
- Women participation in priority setting and strategy design and development.

5.2.3. The role of extension services in supporting women empowerment in rural areas

The role of agricultural extension services in supporting women empowerment in rural areas was analyzed through a questionnaire submitted to the representative of each of the seven Extension Service center in Republika of Srpska.

5.2.3.1. Survey

The questionnaire was submitted to the 29 extension agents of the seven Extension Service centers during September 2015 to collected available data with a particular focus on the interventions of Extension Service. Questionnaires were submitted via email directly by the research leader. Each representative was previously contacted via telephone to ask for its availability and to present the aim and the context of the research.

Questionnaires were based on a mix of demographic and open questions and Likert items (Boone, H.N., 2012) organized in four sections (Please see Annex 10.11. for a detailed version of the questionnaire):

- Section 1 focuses on the individual information of the respondent;
- Section 2 focuses on the 1998 - 2000 period and therefore on the time when the Extension Service was established. This section of the questionnaire was filled out only by the advisors that were already engaged with the Extension Service during that period. Questions were mostly related to the activities carried out to support the establishment of the Extension

Service, to the identification of needs of local communities and to the inclusion of gender in the priority setting process.

- Section 3 focuses on the 2000-2015 period with particular reference to the delivered activities, the advices provided and attention to gender issues in terms of needs identification, delivery (support and advices) and data disaggregation.
- Section 4 focuses on the future of Extension Service looking at the type of service (i.e. private, public etc), at its priorities and at the role of Extension Service to address the needs of women living in rural areas.

In the case of two Extension Service centers (Banja Luka and Bijeljina) the questionnaires were integrated with an interview to collected additional evidences. Data were analyzed through xxx

5.2.4. Challenges and opportunities for establishing extension service able to meet women demands

A SWOT analysis consists in a framework of internal strengths and weaknesses and external opportunities and threats, and provides insights about the most important challenges within an organization or for a specific (policy) problem (C. Fertelb et al., 2013; S. Parris, 2015).

The SWOT framework is a two-by-two matrix:

- an assessment of the internal capacity helps to identify where the project or organisation is now: the existing resources that can be used immediately and current problems that won't go away. It can help identify where new resources, skills or allies will be needed. When thinking of strengths it is useful to think of real examples of success to ground and clarify the conversation.
- an assessment of the external environment tends to focus on what is going on outside the organisation, or areas which are not yet affecting the strategy but could do – either positively or negatively.

Table 5.5. Driving questions for the SWOT analysis

Strengths: <u>internal attributes and resources</u> that support a successful outcome.	Weaknesses: <u>internal attributes resources</u> that work against a successful outcome.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of policy influence does ES currently do best? • Where have we had the most success? • What types of policy influencing skills and capacities do we have? What is Extension Service (ES) comparative advantage? What ES do better than anyone else? • What unique or lowest-cost resources can ES draw upon that others can't? • What do ES staff consider to be the main strengths? Why is this? • What do external people see as ES strengths? • Who are ES strongest allies in policy influence? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What could ES improve? • What should ES avoid? • What do ES staff consider to be the main strengths Why is this? • What do external people see as ES weaknesses?
Opportunities: <u>external factors</u> the project can capitalize on or use to its advantage.	Treats: <u>external factors</u> that could jeopardize the project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What opportunities ES could take advantage of? (i.e. changes in technology both on a broad and narrow scale; changes in government policy). • What trends and changes ES should be aware of? (i.e. changes in social patterns, population profiles, lifestyle changes). • Is there potential for enhancing the effectiveness of ES? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What obstacles ES faces? • Are the needs of the local communities changing? How? • Is changing technology threatening ES work? • Does ES has financial challenges? • Could any of ES's weaknesses seriously threaten its work?

6. Results

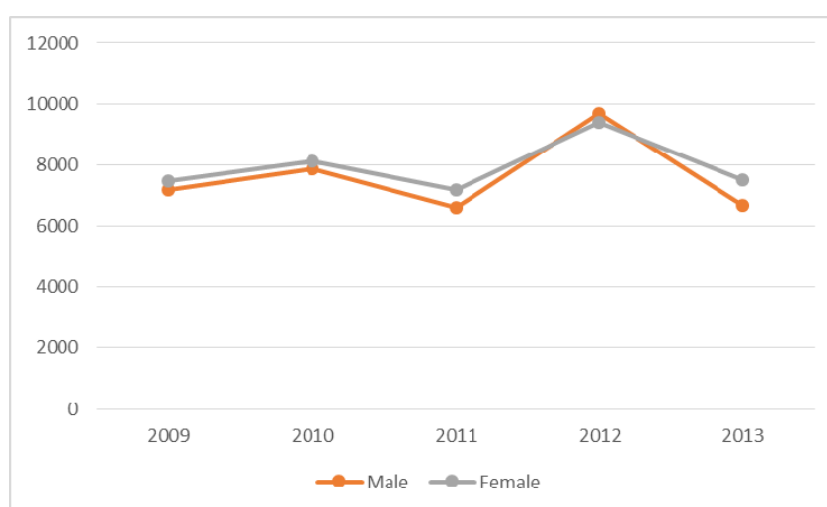
6.1. Status and role of women in the rural areas of Republic of Srpska

6.1.1. Gender Statistic in Republic of Srpska

According to the estimates made by the Republic of Srpska Institute of Statistics (2014), women make 51.3% of the total population. The number of live births is declining since 2000 to 2013, from 10.147 to 9.510 which could be explained because of aging population, continuous intense migration and changed attitudes towards marriage and parenthood. The latter reflects the fact that young people are faced with high level insecurity, high unemployment and general lack of clear perspective.

Mean age at death is 76.0 for women and 70.0 for men. For both women and men the leading causes of death are those related to the disease of circulatory system. Women has more often cerebrovascular and heart diseases than for men. At 2014 women, make 25% of those who commit suicide in RS, and 35% of those who are victims of homicide. Women most often get married at the age 28, while men at the age of 31. General rule that older population has more stable marriages could not be applicable because of 49% increase of the number of divorces since 2000. Interesting gender differences appear in the age of divorce, women divorce on average when they are younger, while men divorce when they get older, (40-42 is the most often age group). Internal migration (immigration/emigration) in Republic of Srpska are population movement which can be inter municipality migration in Republic of Srpska, migration between entities and migration between Republic of Srpska and Brcko District (see figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1. Internal migration by sex, 2009-2013



Source: Statistical Bulletin “Women and Man in Republic of Srpska”, 2014

Population migration is one of the most serious obstacles to rural development, since there are intense processes of aging and depopulation. Rural to urban migration has a long tradition in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of Srpska). Support to rural-urban migration was part of the communist effort to “industrialize” and “modernize” society. Differences in living conditions in rural and urban areas were sharp, and “farming” in general was underestimated. “Peasants” were in communist ideology treated as “backward”, while “industrial workers” as a class were seen as “progressive”. Especially strong difference was in infrastructure: rural areas did not have the same access to clean water, sewage systems and electrification. In Yugoslav statistics, rural women, farmers, were officially treated as “housewife’s”, up till 1981 and they had a status of “non-active” population. Employment in the industry and services was, from the side of rural population, seen as very rewarding and superior to any farming, since there were high employment benefits, such as: housing, supplementary education and health services. Private enterprise was not encouraged, so farmers generally had much less benefits provided from the State. All these factors highly favored migration from rural to urban areas. Although the circumstances have dramatically changed since the late 80-ies, in collective consciousness of the majority of rural population in BiH there is still unquestionable advantage of city over village. War during `90 only encouraged the process of emigration from rural areas. Basic infrastructure such as water, electricity, sewage systems, heating and telecommunications was largely damaged during the war, but the reconstruction attention was mainly focused on urban areas.

There are some cases of return, but it is usually older people, pensioners, who are returning and even starting some small agricultural production for the family needs.

There is a number of non-economic push factors that still play important role and it’s closely related to gender. One of the strongest push factors for young rural men is the lack of young women who are willing to marry them. In some cases parents, although poor themselves need to build a house for their son in the city, otherwise he will not be able to marry. Instead of investing into the agricultural production and increasing their business, they invest into another property at the edge of the city, to enable their son to “escape” from the village.

Older women do not see their daughters as “rural women”, neither they support their staying in rural areas. In general, life in the village is considered to be highly unrewarding for women, implying hard work, isolation, and living in frustrating traditional hierarchical relations. Those are strong push factors for young women.

Migration is usually connected to schooling, and parents of a small number of children (1 or 2) do not have expectations from children to get back, after they finish secondary or higher education. If the

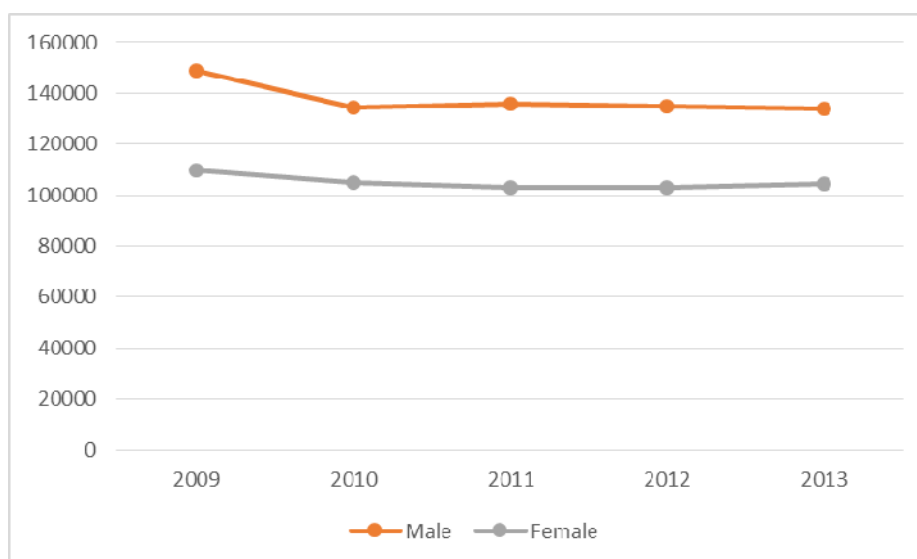
family is larger, than usually the youngest son is expected to stay in the village, because the older ones already left for schooling. According Institute for Statistics (2013) women make 49 % students of enrolled secondary schools and 55.5% faculty students in RS.

Parents themselves strongly support daughters to get schooling, since they will not inherit the land, and “diploma” is seen as an investment into their future. Even the poorest families have ambitions to send their children away, and develop some strategies how to manage, including connection to the relatives in big cities (Banja Luka, Belgrade, Novi Sad). Previous migrations only strengthen kinship connections which often cross also the borders of new Yugoslav states. Exchange of goods and services between rural and urban relatives (food from the farms for the room in the city) is one common strategy.

Choices of whether to leave or to stay in the rural areas are, however, often not made rationally, but as a result of social inertia, and widely spread negative attitudes towards rural life. Push factors are stronger than pull factors. People decide to leave rural areas, not because they already have some better alternative, but because they simply expect that it could become better alternative. Rural-urban migrations are thus the major generator of urban poverty. Cities are seen as places of possibilities and higher quality of life, especially for young people.

In 2013 women in Republic of Srpska made 44% of employees, but only 5% it has a managers of agricultural enterprises. The occupations are still very gendered and women prevail in health professions, making the majority of doctors, dentists and especially pharmacists.

Figure 6.2. Employees by gender, 2009-2013



Source: Statistical Bulletin “Wages, Employment and Unemployment”, 2014

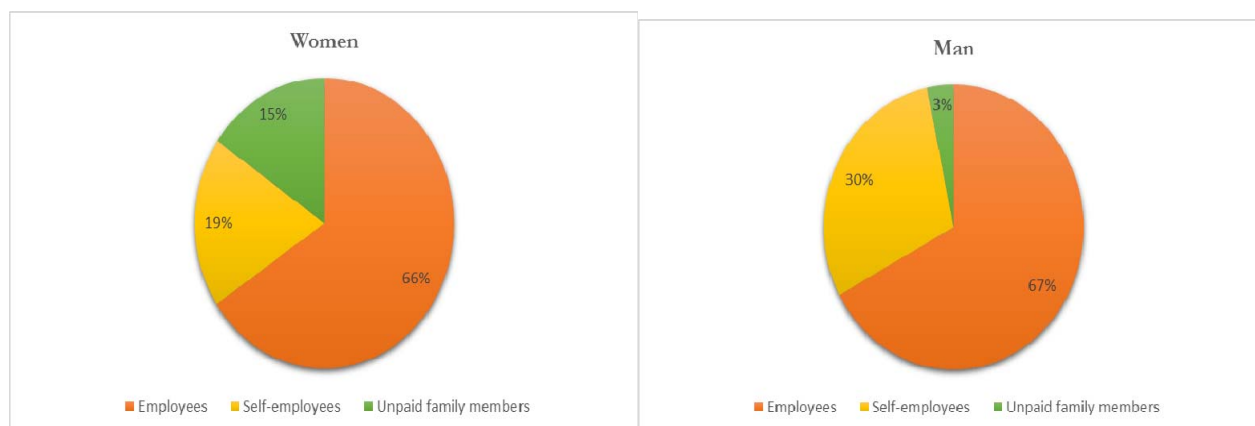
Figure 6.3. Percentage distribution of persons in employment by groups of sections of economic activities



Source: Statistical Bulletin “Women and Man in Republic of Srpska”, 2014

According to the estimates made by the Republic of Srpska Institute of Statistics (2014) 32% of women and 30% of man are employed in sector of agriculture (see figure 6.3.), unpaid family members are 15% women and 3% man (see figure 6.4.).

Figure 6.4. Percentage distribution of persons by employment status in 2014



Source: Statistical Bulletin “Women and Man in Republic of Srpska”, 2014

In the rural areas, each household tends to combine different sources of income, which is also inherited behavior from the previous model in communism, when employment was often combined with farming, at least for family consumption. Unpaid family member, in this case rural women, very often is registered at Employment Bureau as “unemployed” in order to obtain state health insurance for free. Advantage to produce food at list for family and to have health insurance a provide basic security to each rural women as well as family.

In Republic of Srpska social participation in public decision making of the women is still weak in urban as well as rural areas. Women are more on the places where implement not create strategies and policies. Prime minister is women, executive power has a 3 women ministers (18.8%) and 58% women are administrative workers in the Government. In National Assembly of Republic of Srpska there is 25% of women. In the administration of justice, women represent 25% in the Supreme Court and 68.2% in the District and Municipality Courts.

6.1.2. Demographic and socio-economic conditions of rural women

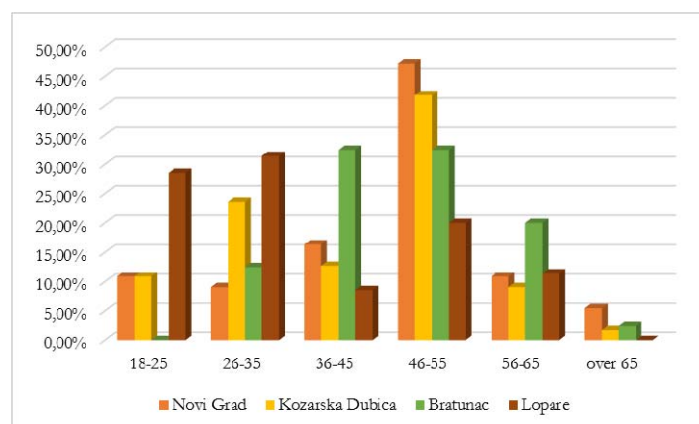
6.1.2.1. Respondents' Age Groups

The surveyed category comprises rural women of various age groups: 11.89% are between 18 and 25 years of age, 18.38% are between 26 and 35 years of age, 17.30% are between 36 and 45 years of age, 37.30% are between 46 and 55 years of age, 12.43% are between 56 and 65 years of age, and 2% are 65 years of age or above (see table 6.1.).

Table 6.1. Age of respondents by number (share %)

Age Groups	Respondents	Share (%)
18 to 25 years	22	11.89
26 to 35 years	34	18.38
36 to 45 years	32	17.30
46 to 55 years	69	37.30
56 to 65 years	23	12.43
Over 65	5	2.70
Total	185	100.00

Figure 6.5. Age of respondents by Municipalities (share %)



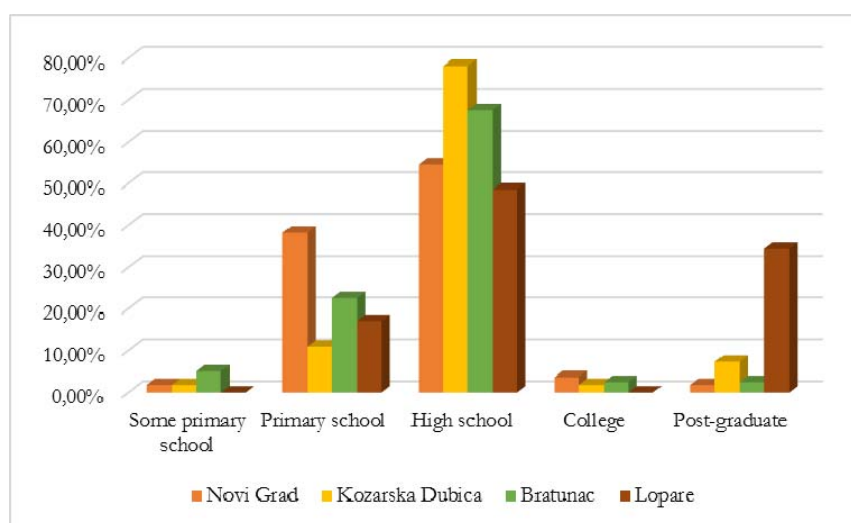
6.1.2.2. Respondents' Educational Profile

The educational profile of the women is favorable – close to 63.24% of women have graduated high school (see table 6.2.). Significant differences amongst the women appear depending on the age, so that one may notice that younger women, up to 35 years of age, are better educated, and the largest percentage of women with high school education is present in the age group of 46 to 55 years of age.

Table 6.2. Degree of education by number of respondents (share %)

Degree of Education	Respondents	Share (%)
Some primary school	4	2.16
Primary school	42	22.70
High school	117	63.24
College level	4	2.16
University level	18	9.73
Total	185	100.00

Figure 6.6. Highest completed education level by Municipalities (share %)



6.1.3. Households According to Economic Type

With regard to the extent of income in a household obtained from agriculture, three types of households are distinguished:

- Agricultural household, where all economically active family members are employed in agricultural activities without any other sources of income;
- Mixed household, where members of household have incomes both from agricultural and non-agricultural;
- Non-agricultural household, where members of household have incomes from non-agricultural activities.

Table 6.3. Households According to Economic Type by number of respondents (share %)

Households According to Economic Type	Respondents	Share (%)
Agricultural (revenues being executed from agriculture exclusively)	30	16.22
Mixed (revenues being executed from agriculture and revenues being executed from other sources – pension, disability benefit, working in other branches of economy, or in other jobs);	127	68.65
Non-agricultural (revenues not being executed from agricultural activities)	28	15.14
Total	185	100.00

Figure 6.7. Household according to Economic Type by Municipalities

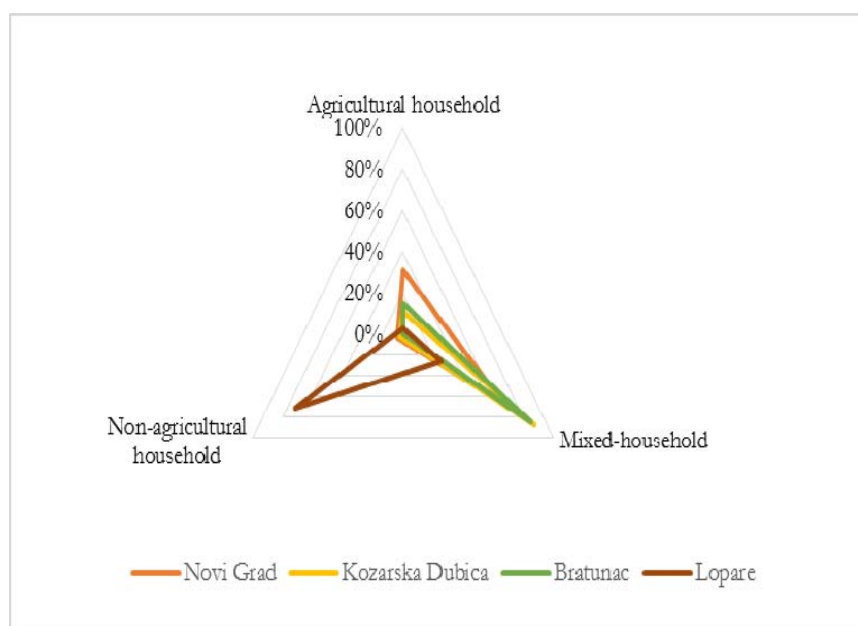
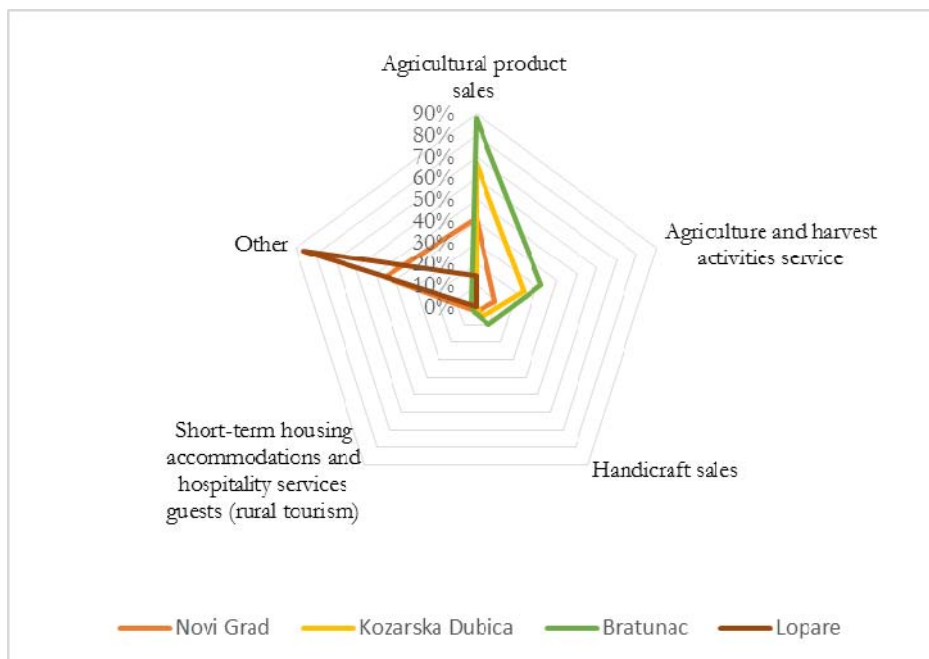


Figure 6.8. Commercial activities that provide in the household income by Municipality



It is important to note that 68.65% of respondents lived in mixed type households, and that agricultural production represented a supplemental activity on top of regular employment of individual household members, i.e. that agricultural production in those mixed households was not being treated as the main economic activity (see table 6.3.).

6.1.4. Revenue Execution from Commercial Activities in Agricultural Production

A significant number of women in rural areas are executing revenues from certain commercial activities in the households, such as the sale of agricultural produce (fruit, vegetables) and processed goods (cheese, sour cream, domestic brandy, marmalade) and the sale of handiwork. Those revenues are, however, negligible, and insufficient for a family to survive.

Table 6.9. Commercial activities in the household by number of respondents (share %)

Name of Commercial Activity	Number of activities	Share (%)
Sale of agricultural products	100	54.05
Servicing activities in agriculture and activities following the harvest	31	16.76
Sale of handiwork	8	4.32
Provision of accommodation and hospitality services for shorter stay of guests (rural tourism)	2	1.08
Other	56	30.27
Total	197	106.49

Table 6.10. Commercial activities that provide in household income by Municipalities (share %)

Commercial activities that provide in the household income	Novi Grad	Kozarska Dubica	Bratunac	Lopare	Total
Agricultural product sales	41.82	67.27	87.50	14.29	54.05
Agriculture and harvest activities service	9.09	23.64	32.50	0.00	16.76
Handicraft sales	1.82	5.45	10.00	0.00	4.32
Short-term housing accommodations and hospitality services guests (rural tourism)	1.82	0.00	2.50	0.00	1.08
Other	45.45	0.00	2.50	85.71	54.05

Women in the survey were asked to indicate on the list of various activities relating to commercial work in the households.

6.1.5. Access to production resources utilized to carry out farm activities

a) Property and Inheritance

Ownership over movable property and real estate, owning one's means of agricultural production, and patterns of inheritance of property represent the basic foundations of the overall social and economic position of households in the villages, and therefore of rural women as well.

Table 6.11. Ownership of the house in which the household of the respondent is residing by number (share %)

Owner/s of the House	Respondents	Share (%)
Head of household is not owner	7	3.78
Sole ownership	19	10.27
Joint- ownership with spouse	18	9.73
Joint- ownership with another household member	5	2.70
Spouse sole owner	73	39.46
Other female household member(s)	6	3.24
Other male household member(s)	51	27.57
Head of household is not owner	6	3.24
Total	185	100.00

Figure 6.9. Owner/s of the house by Municipalities

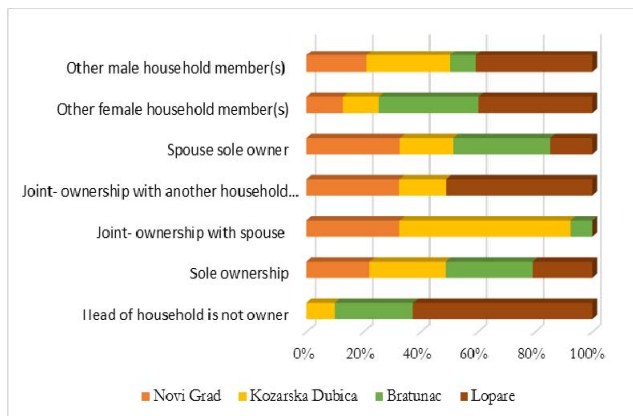
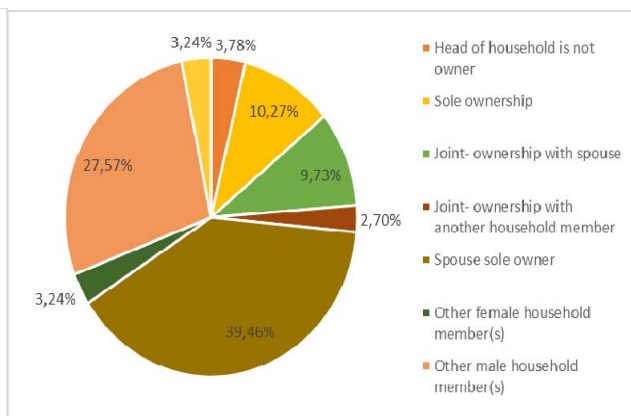


Figure 6.10. Ownership of the house in which the household of the respondent is residing by number (share %)



Differences in the ownership over the basic piece of real estate show pronounced gender inequality in the property ownership in rural households. Around 10.27% of respondents have a house in their ownership, 9.73% have a house in joint ownership with their spouse, 39.46% of respondents live in a house that is in their spouse's ownership, while 27.57% live in the household whose owners are other male household members (see table). Division of ownership over the house reflects the classical patrilineal pattern of household formation, according to which women move into the house and household of their husband. In addition to that, the house is quite frequently in the ownership of the oldest male family member.

b) Land ownership

The land is the basic resource for households that are, in their economic activities, fully dependent on agricultural production.

Table 6.12. Ownership of the arable land by number of respondents (share %)

Owner/s of arable land	Respondents	Share (%)
Land is not in the ownership of the household / leased	12	6.49
Land is in the ownership of the respondent	15	8.11
Land is in the ownership of the respondent and her spouse	8	4.32
Land is the ownership of the respondent and another household member	4	2.16
Land is in the ownership of the spouse	83	44.86
Other female household members are the owners	7	3.78
Other male household members are the owners	50	27.03
Other/unknown	6	3.24
Total	185	100.00

Figure 6.11. Owner/s of arable land by Municipalities

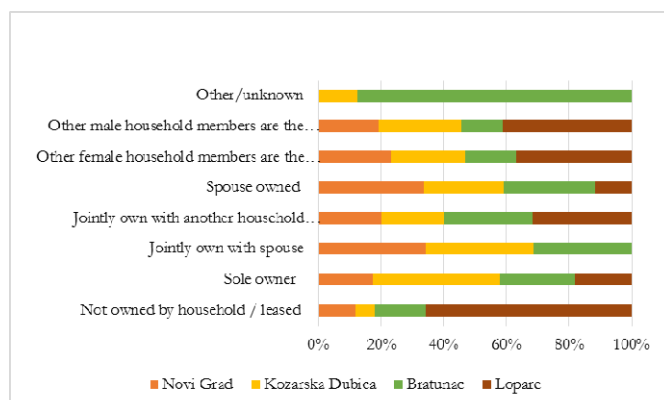
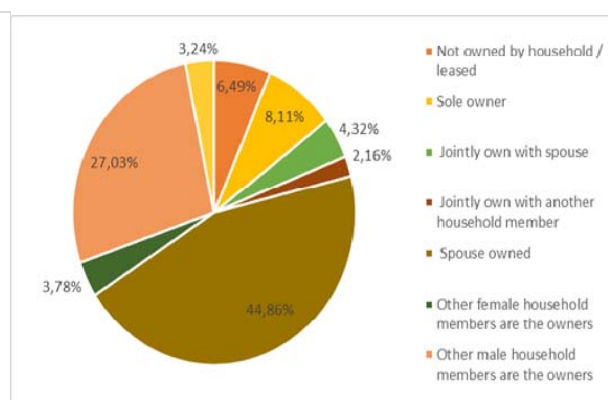


Figure 6.12. Ownership of the arable land by number of respondents (share %)



Rural women in the sample, for the most part, do not own the land – only 8.11% of the respondents do, while the majority of land is in the ownership of the spouse - in 44.86% of the cases, i.e. in the ownership of another male household member – in 27.03% of the cases (see table 6.12.).

Table 6.13. Size of Arable Land Holdings in Hectares by number of respondents (share %)

Farm size	Respondents	Share (%)
0 hectares	13	7.03
Up to 0.5 hectares	57	30.81
0.51 to 2 hectares	62	33.51
2.1 to 5 hectares	32	17.30
Exceeding 5 hectares	21	11.35
Total	185	100.00

Amongst the households that own arable land, those with small holdings and medium sized holdings are dominant (see table 6.13.).

Figure 6.13. Size of Arable Land Holdings in Hectares by Municipalities

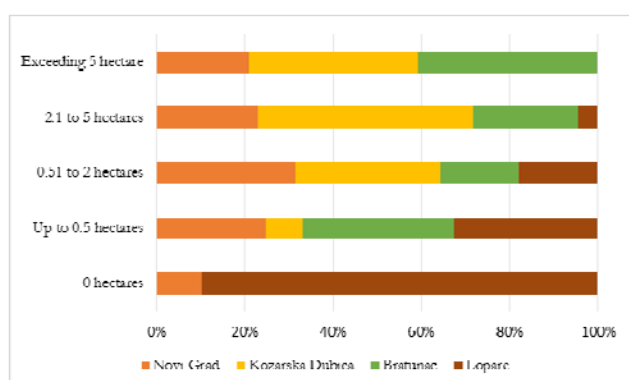
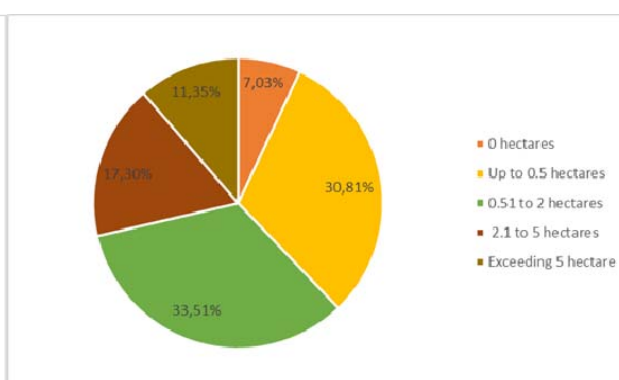


Figure 6.14. Size of Arable Land Holdings in Hectares by number of respondents (share %)



c) Ownership over Means of Work

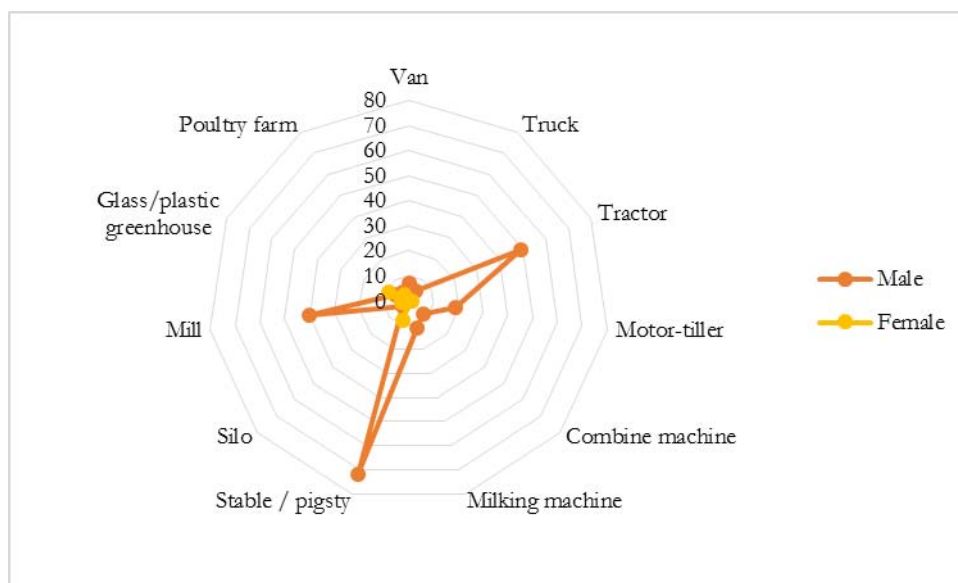
Gender inequality may also be noticed in regards to ownership over means of work and production. The study examined ownership over various means being used by households engaged in agricultural production.

Table 5.14. Ownership over Ownership of Means of Production by number of respondents (share %)

Means of Production	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
Van	13	7	0
Truck	9	5	0
Tractor	90	49	0
Motor-tiller	37	19	1
Combine machine	14	8	0
Milking machine	24	11	0
Stable / pigsty	148	72	8
Silo	5	3	0
Mill	79	40	3
Glass/plastic greenhouse	29	6	9
Poultry farm	13	4	3

One may conclude that owning means of work is rare and that they are in the ownership of male household members. Women own means of production in a very small number of cases, which has a significant effect on relations of power in market based economic activities, and creates an unfavorable basis for their full-fledged participation in decision making on agricultural production (see table 6.14). Unfavorable property based condition of women represents an unfavorable basis for getting involved in the organization of work in agricultural activities of the household. Not owning real estate and key production factors places them in a subordinate role in the organization of work in the holdings.

Figure 6.15. Ownership of Means of Production by gender



Women in the rural areas are not, in the majority of cases, the owners of the houses in which they live, and they neither own the land, nor means of production. Those resources, which are of key significance not only for the standard and conditions of living, but also for the basic economic activity and regulation of economic status, are most often in the ownership of the husband or other male household members. Ownership inequality is, in a large part, a consequence of the patriarchal way of inheriting the property of one's parents, in which the female successors are, to a significant extent, voluntarily renouncing their own inheritance for the benefit of a male family member.

6.1.6. The right that formalize the position of agricultural producers

Registration of agricultural holdings (farms) is mandatory for all beneficiaries of subsidies in the Republic of Srpska. Beneficiaries may utilize the funds under various measures defined in the Rulebook on Conditions and Methods of Execution of Financial Subsidies for Agricultural and Rural Development, which is published at the beginning of each year. Programmes of support to agricultural production and rural development are intended for agricultural holdings, and women are rarely in the role of the head of agricultural holding, because of which they cannot apply for those programmes independently.

Table 6.15. Registered agricultural holding by number of respondents (share %)

Agricultural Holding	Respondents	Share (%)
Registered	70	37.84
Unregistered	115	62.16
Total	185	100.00

Table 6.16. Registered agricultural holding by municipalities (share %)

Registered agricultural holding	Novi Grad	Kozarska Dubica	Bratunac	Lopare	Total
Registered	29.09	32.73	72.50	20.00	29.33
Unregistered	70.91	67.27	27.50	80.00	70.67

Amongst agricultural holdings from the sample, only 40% were registered as agricultural holdings (see table 6.15.), and on the basis of that 9.7% had executed subsidies from the funds provided by the Entity, 13.51% had executed subsidies from the subsidy funds provided by the municipality, 5.95% had executed subsidies from multiple sources, while 10.81% had failed to execute the right to subsidy (see table 6.16.).

Figure 6.16. Registered agricultural holding

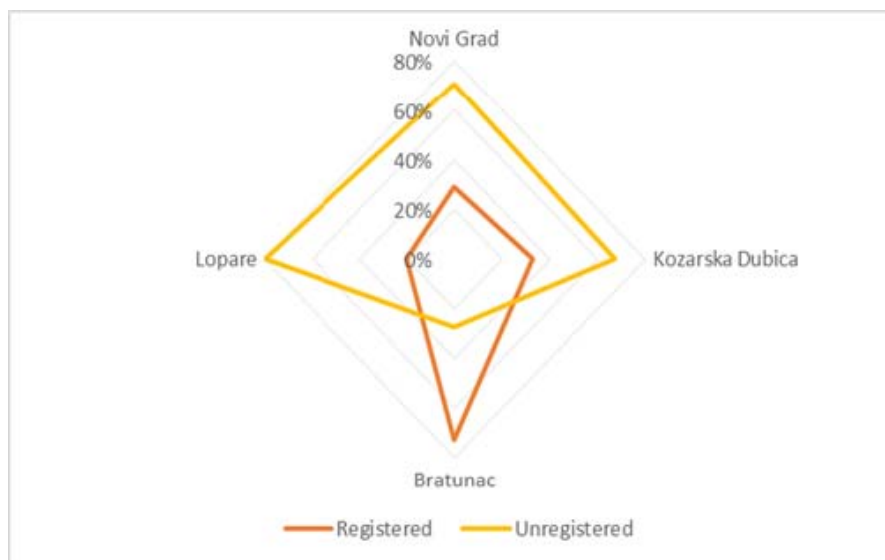


Table 6.17. Source of Incentive Funds by number of respondents (share %)

Source of Incentive Funds	Respondents	Share (%)
Incentive Funds from the Entity budget	18	9.73
Incentive Funds the Municipality budget	25	13.51
Incentive Funds from multiple financial sources	11	5.95
Right to Incentive Funds unrealized	20	10.81
Total	74	40.00

Figure 6.17. Source of Incentive Funds

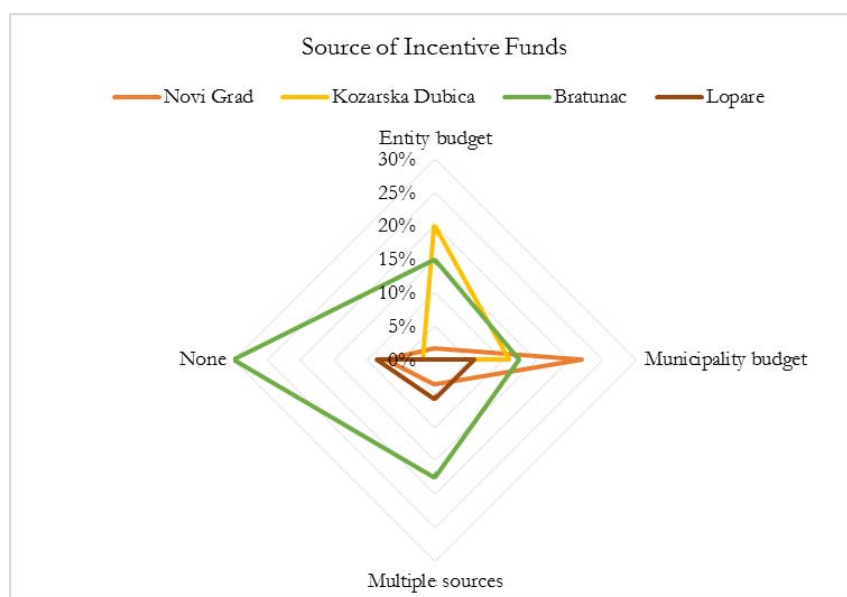


Table 6.18. Head of Agricultural Household by number of respondents (share %)

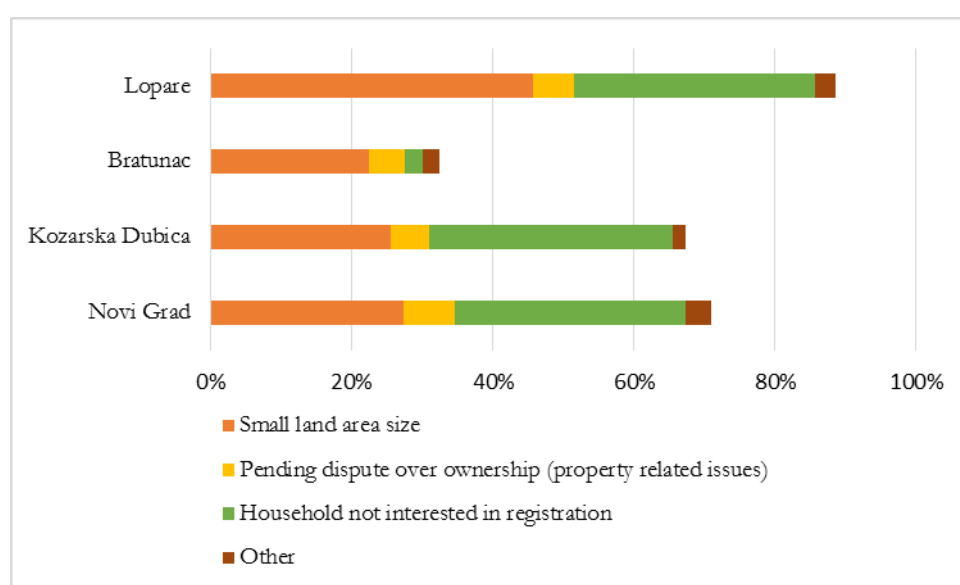
Registered Head of Agricultural Household	Respondents	Share (%)
The respondent	9	4.86
The spouse	46	24.86
Other male household member	16	8.65
Other female household member	3	1.62
Other	0	0.00
Total	74	40.00

The majority of agricultural households, i.e. 62.16%, are not registered as agricultural households, and the reasons behind that are, for the most part, small land area size – in 29.19% of cases (see table 6.15.), outstanding ownership dispute / property issues – in 5.95% of cases, the household not being interested in registration in 27.03% of cases, and other reasons in 2.70% of cases (see table 6.11.).

Table 6.20. Reasons because of which the household is not registered as an agricultural holding by number of respondents (share %)

Reasons	Respondents	Share (%)
Small land area size	54	29.19
Outstanding ownership dispute (property related issues)	11	5.95
Household not interested in registration	50	27.03
Other	5	2.70
Total	120	64.86

Figure 6.18. Reason(s) the household is not registered as an agricultural holding by Municipalities



The largest problem in the organization of agricultural production pointed out by the participants in the focus group discussions is the following:

Lack of access and reliability of information on what should be produced, i.e. lack of knowledge of the market. For the most part, what is being produced is what had traditionally been produced, or the selection of production is random, based on informal information networks, or based on copying others in the village. Technologies being applied are, most frequently, outdated, advice is most often sought in agricultural pharmacies, and specifically just in case of onset of a plant disease, and not from agricultural extension officers. The distance from the market represents a large problem, which provides a possibility for the buyers to dictate the terms and prevents local producers from negotiating for their benefits, especially due to the lack of knowledge and association. Subsidy measures are not continuous, and the Government itself issues unclear signals as to the direction in which it wants to develop the agricultural sector. So that one crop is subsidized in one year, and another next year, which creates exceptional problems with perineal plans that provide yield only in year 2 or 3.

6.1.7. Participation in making decisions on farm activities

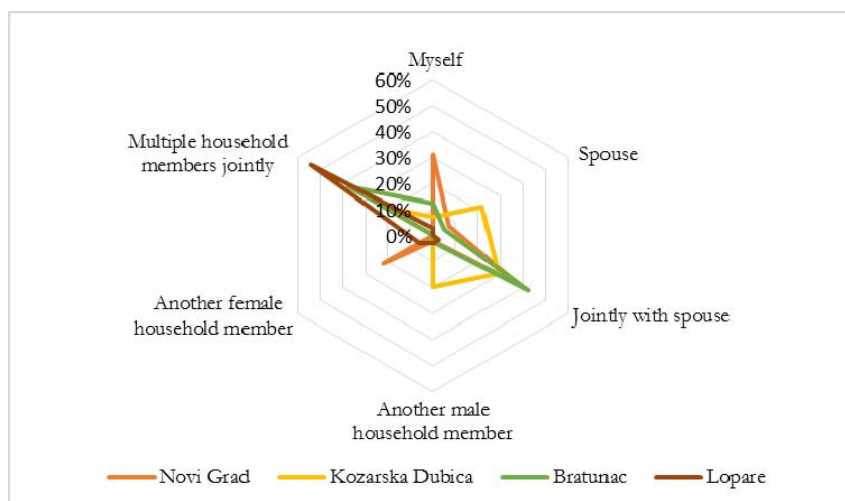
Power and bargaining within household

Table 6.20. Decision making on agricultural productions by number of respondents (share %)

Person Making Key Decisions on Agricultural Production in Household	Respondents	Share (%)
The respondent	27	14.59
The respondent's spouse	18	9.73
The respondent and her spouse jointly	55	29.73
Another male household member	14	7.57
Another female household member	14	7.57
Multiple household members jointly	46	24.86
Total	174	94.05

In 29.73% of cases, the respondent and her spouse jointly make key decisions on agricultural production, while in 24.86% of cases the decision is made by multiple members jointly. A very small percentage of households, 9.73%, are households in which the decisions are made by the husband, i.e. another male household member – 7.57% of cases (see table 6.20.). In addition, one needs to emphasize the fact that only 6% of respondents failed to respond to this question, although a large number of households are of mixed type, that those are small households that are not registered, and one may also assume that the scope of production is small, and that it represents a supplemental activity on top of regular employment of individual household members. If male household members are employed, the wife, for the most part, decides on her own what to produce for household needs.

Figure 6.19. Power and bargaining within household by Municipalities



6.1.8. Employment status in household

Table 6.21. Employment status in household by number of respondents (share %)

Employment Status of Respondents on Agricultural Holdings	Respondents	Share (%)
Employed by agricultural holding (includes paid health, pension and disability insurance)	2	1.08
Employed by agricultural holding (without paid health, pension and disability insurance)	36	19.46
Other/Assisting members	147	79.46
Total	185	100.00

Figure 6.20. Employment status in household by Municipalities

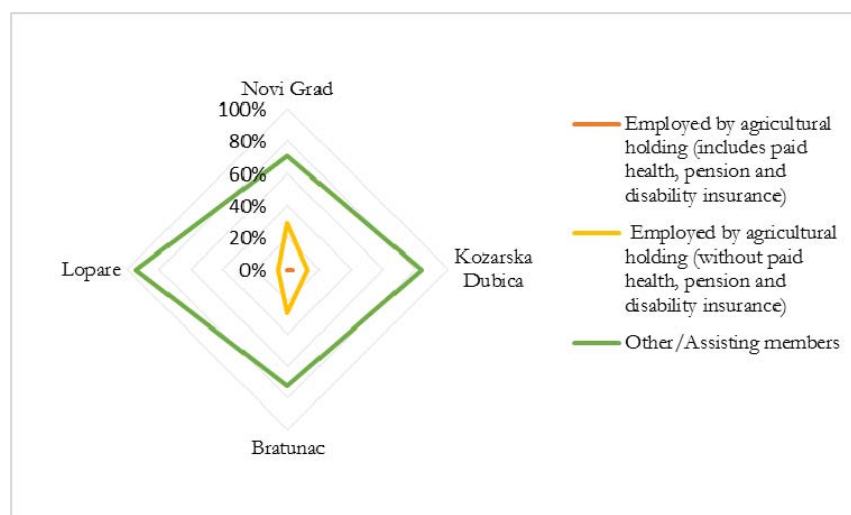


Table 6.22. Off farm work by number of respondents (share %)

Labor Engagement	Respondents	Share (%)
Off farm employment	40	21.62
Off farm employment for a certain period	90	48.65
Never been off farm employed	53	28.65
Total	183	98.92

Figure 6.21. Off farm employment by Municipalities and by years of employment



Table 6.23. Years of non-farm service by number of respondents (share %)

Years of Service	Respondents	Share (%)
Less than 2 years	73	39.46
2 to 10 years of service	42	22.70
More than 10 to 20 years of service	30	16.22
20 plus years of service	28	15.14
Total	173	93.51

Table 6.24. Interest for off farm work by number of respondents (share %)

Work outside of Family Agricultural Holdings	Respondents	Share (%)
Actively seeking off farm work	67	36.22
Off farm employed	36	19.46
Not interested for off farm work	75	40.54
Total	178	96.22

Figure 6.22. Interest for off farm work by Municipalities

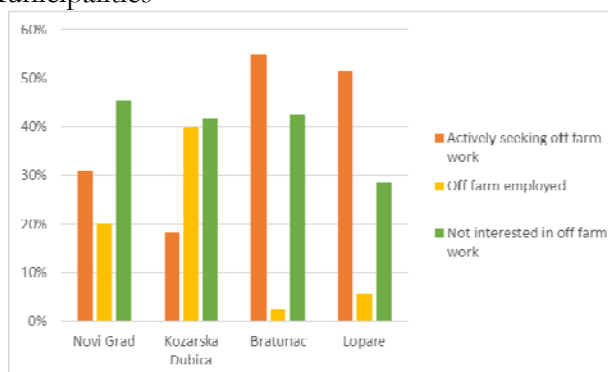
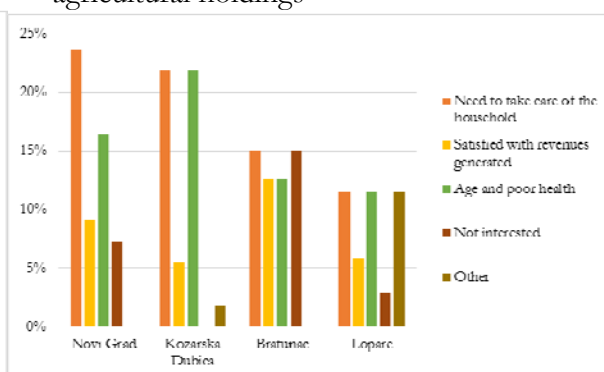


Figure 6.23. Reason(s) for working in family agricultural holdings



The majority of respondents in the sample – 40.54% - are not interested in finding a job outside of family agricultural holdings, and the most frequent reasons for that are the following: taking care of the household, in 18.92% of cases, and poor health condition in 16.22% of cases, lack of interest in 5.95%

of cases, while 8.11% of respondents stated that they were satisfied with the revenues they were executing (see table 6.25).

Table 6.25. Reasons for working in the family agricultural holdings

Working on family agricultural holdings	Respondents	Share (%)
Taking care of the household	35	18.92
Satisfaction with revenues being executed	15	8.11
Age and poor health condition	30	16.22
Lack of interest	11	5.95
Other	5	2.70
Total	96	51.89

Although, according to the data from the sample, 36.22% of women are actively seeking employment, more than a half, i.e. 63.78%, are not informed of employment programmes (see table 6.24.). Answering the question requiring them to list active labor market programmes of which they are informed, the respondents most frequently listed the programmes of the Employment Institute. The majority of respondents, 23.24%, acquire information on active labor market programmes by visiting the Employment Bureau, while 12.43% learn about that from their friends, 1.62% through nongovernmental organizations, and 1.62% through associations of rural women (see table 6.26.)

Table 6.26. Manner of information acquisition on employment programmes by number of respondents (share %)

Manner of information	Respondents	Share (%)
Through the services / employment bureau	43	23.24
Learned from my friends	23	12.43
Through a nongovernmental organization	3	1.62
Through an association of rural women	3	1.62
Other	5	2.70

The loss of one's job and limiting one's labor activities to agriculture within the household was experienced by many women who participated in focal group discussions as a significant decline in the status of a woman in the society. Their reemployment is close to impossible in the current unfavorable market conditions, and being constrained within the limits of the household leads to the loss of skills, social contacts, and independent sources of revenues.

6.1.9. Attendance on the educational programs

With the objective of encouraging the women to seek a solution for improving their economic position, it is necessary, in addition to providing information, to work on increasing their qualification levels and skills.

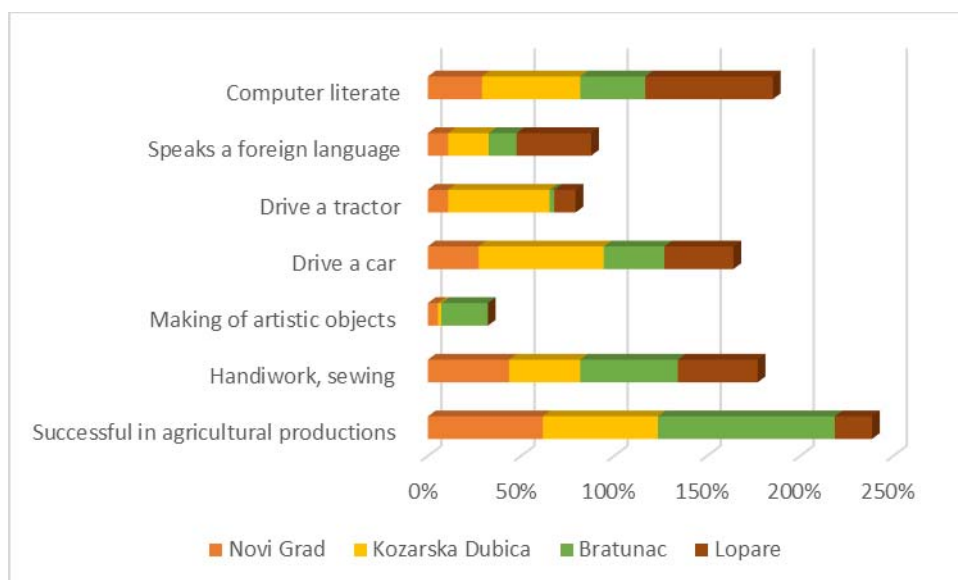
6.1.9.1. Acquired knowledge and skills

Table 6.27. Acquired knowledge and skills by number of respondents (share %)

Acquired Knowledge and Skills	Number of knowledge and skills	Share (%)
Successful in agricultural productions	113	61.08
Handiwork, sewing	81	43.78
Making of artistic objects	14	7.57
The respondent knows how to drive a car	78	42.16
The respondent knows how to drive a tractor	41	22.16
The respondent speaks a foreign language	38	20.54
The respondent is computer literate	83	44.86
Total	448	242.16

Women in our survey were asked to indicate on the list of various activities relating their acquired knowledge and skills. Of the total number of respondents, 44.86% can use computers, 43.78% are successful in handiwork, 42.16% know how to drive a car, 22.16% know how to drive a tractor, while 20.54% speak a foreign language (see table 6.27.).

Figure 6.24. Acquired knowledge and skills



Study results show that women in the sample have skills that are considered important elements of cultural capital in the current conditions for ensuring a better position in the labor market and in the sphere of economic activities. Computer literacy and foreign language skills are valuable resources that need to be taken into account in the course of creating subsidy measures for labor engagements outside of households. Significant presence of skills amongst the respondents concerns the knowledge of production processes for various types of agricultural produce 61.08%, as well as for handiwork and skills in production of handmade artifacts 43.78% (see table 6.27.).

A significant number of educated young women in the villages, who, after graduating from university, returned into their parent's homes, found themselves in the status of an assisting household member due to the lack of options for finding employment in their professions. In general, educational characteristics of that group of respondents are very favorable, especially in view of the knowledge and skills that are valued in modern labor markets, such as computer literacy, foreign language literacy etc.

Acquisition of Additional Knowledge and Skills

Participation in educational programmes with the objective of acquisition of new knowledge is not encouraging. Namely, only 2,7% of respondents attend trainings regularly, 32,97% attend them sometimes, and as many as 64,32% never attend them (see table 6.28.).

Table 6.28. Participate in educational programs to acquire new knowledge (share %)

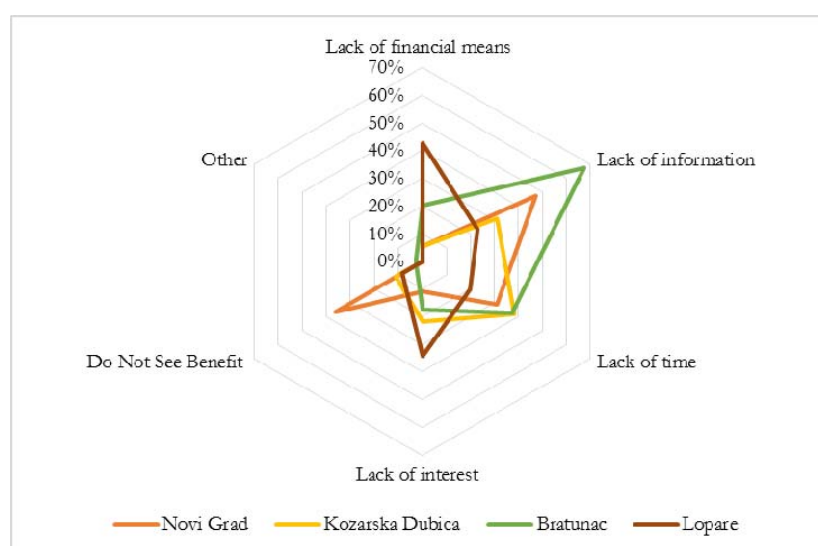
Participate in educational programs to acquire new knowledge	Novi Grad	Kozarska Dubica	Bratunac	Lopare	Total
Regularly	0,00	1.82	7.50	2.86	2.70
Sometimes	21.82	30.91	45.00	40.00	32.97
Never	78.18	67.27	47.50	57.14	64.32

Table 6.29. Obstacles in Attending Trainings by number of respondents (share %)

Obstacles Preventing Attending Trainings	Number of opstacles	Share (%)
Lack of financial means for trainings	29	15.68
Lack of information on holding of trainings	78	42.16
Lack of time to attend the trainings	60	32.43
Lack of interest for trainings and personal development	37	20.00
I do not see any benefit from attending any trainings	30	16.22
Other	1	0.54
Total	235	127.03

Women in our survey were asked to indicate on the list of various obstacles that are preventing attending trainings. Lack of information and failure to tailor educational programmes to the needs of women are the most frequent reasons for the limited participation of women in trainings.

Figure 6.25. Obstacles Preventing Attending Trainings by Municipalities



In the course of group discussions with the women, the most frequent reason cited is the lack of information, and it happens frequently that male household members, even if they know, do not want to say. In discussions with representatives of municipal extension services we found out that, at the trainings, male attendees are more numerous than female attendees. More intensive involvement in various educational programmes, of at least the younger female population, should represent one of the more important components directed to rural development.

The trainings are, for the most part, free of charge and the most frequent providers of trainings are women's associations, departments of agriculture of local communities, local municipal development

agencies, the Ministry of Agriculture / Sector for Agricultural Extension Services, non-governmental organizations, both domestic and international (USAID, IFAD, UNDP etc.).

6.1.10. Entrepreneurship and Self Employment

One of the main problems in RS, and especially in rural areas, is the high level of unemployment. Increasing the productivity of agricultural production is usually followed by increases in the level of machinery use in work processes and a reduction in the need for human labor force, and therefore in future one cannot expect that agriculture would be a more significant source of employment for the rural labor force. The solution is found in their employment outside of agriculture, but still within the rural areas, close to their place of permanent residence, in order to prevent migrations motivated by seeking better and permanent employment. It is therefore necessary to incentivize all forms of entrepreneurship in rural areas, starting from education of the rural population in the area of entrepreneurship, and ending with allocation of financial incentives for building plants in rural areas and employment of the rural labor force. Diversification of revenue sources and initiation of microbusinesses either in or out of agriculture is the key for employment and increases in the standard of living of the rural population.

Table 6.30. Entrepreneurship and Self Employment (share %)

Entrepreneurship and Self Employment	Novi Grad	Kozarska Dubica	Bratunac	Lopare	Total
Have my own business	9	7	60	3	18
Do not have my own business	91	93	40	97	82

The intention of the study was to examine also the readiness of women to start their own independent businesses. Only 18.38% of respondents have their own job, and speaking of the main motives to initiate business they cite survival, making a living, executing revenues, an opportunity to do what they want to do, an opportunity to decide on their own what they do (see table 6.30.). It is interesting that not a single woman stated that favorable administrative and financial conditions in the local community had affected the decision.

There is a larger percentage of respondents (81.62%) who are not interested in initiating their own independent business, and the main reasons for that are the lack of economic and social capital (see figure 6.26.).

Figure 6.26. Entrepreneurship and Self Employment

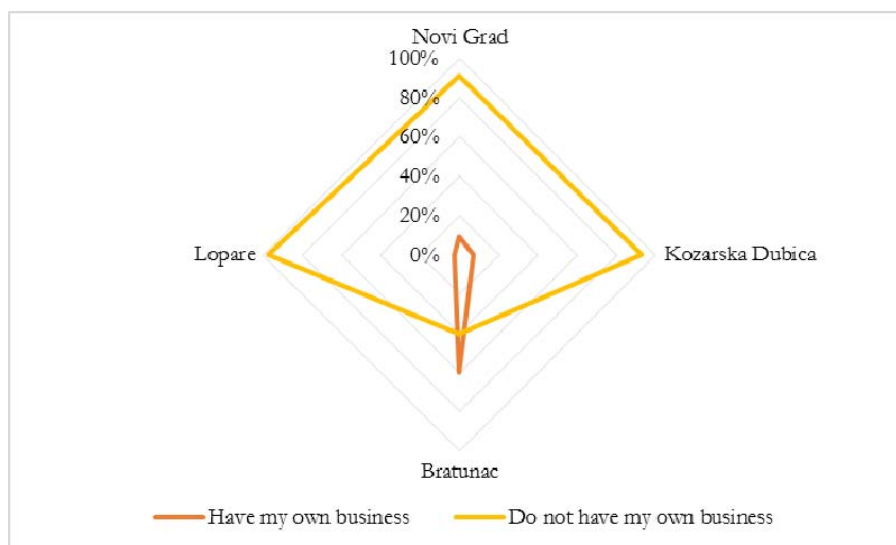


Table 6.31. Main Motives to Start One's Own Business by number of respondents (share %)

Reasons to Start One's Own Business	Respondents	Share (%)
To be independent	11	5.95
Higher standard of living, better earnings	27	14.59
To better utilize my own skills and knowledge	5	2.70
To make my own decisions about activities	13	7.03
Favorable administrative and financial conditions in the local community	0	0.00
Other	3	1.62
Total	58	31.35

Table 6.32. Main Motives for Not Being Ready to Initiate One's Own Business by number of respondents (share %)

Reasons for Not Initiating One's Own Business	Number of reasons	Share (%)
I find my current labor relation suitable	31	16.76
Lack of financial capital	96	51.89
Lack of ideas, knowledge, and skills	24	12.97
Unfavorable societal conditions	49	26.49
Risk aversion	32	17.30
Age and unfavorable health condition	34	18.38
Total	266	143.78

One has to note that for answering this question the respondents were given multiple choice, i.e. the opportunity to select more than one response, so that the most frequent combination of responses included the lack of financial capital, unfavorable societal conditions, and age.

Figure 6.27. Main Motives to Start One's Own Business

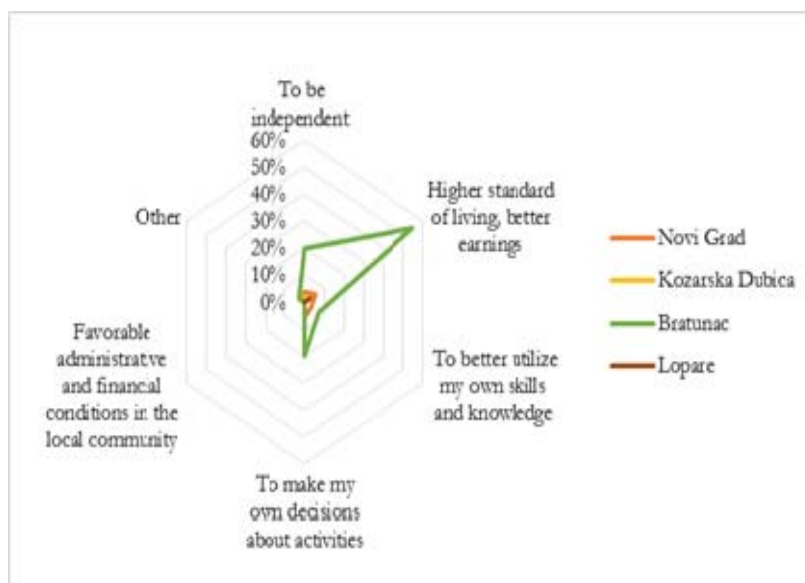
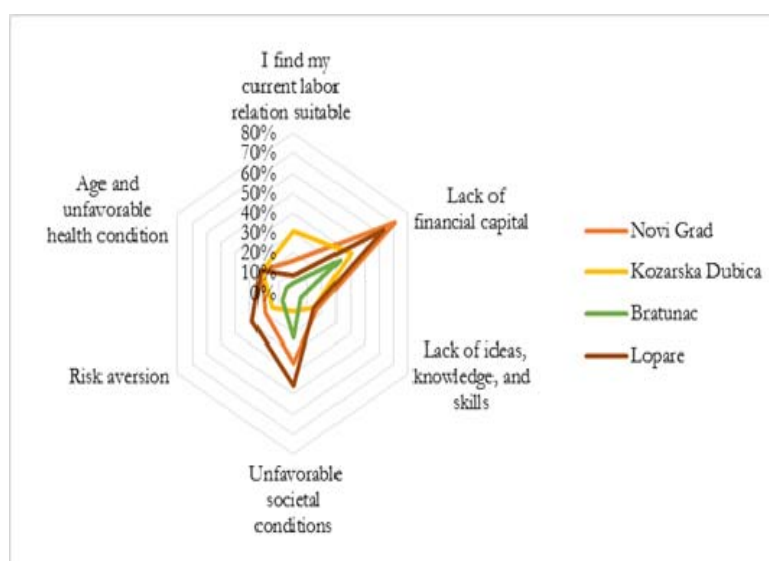


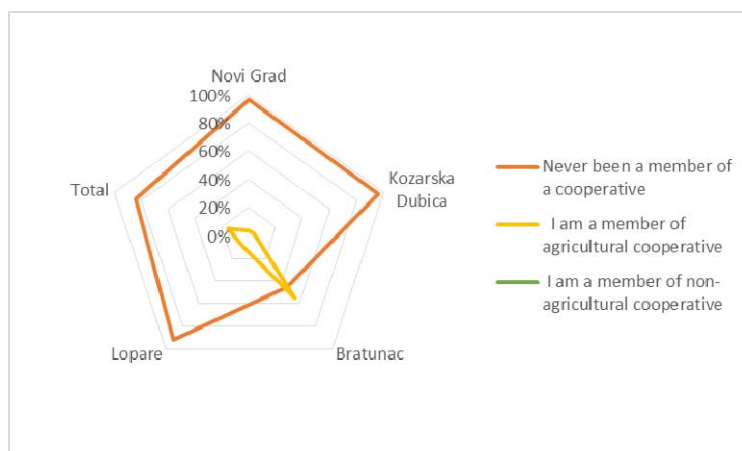
Figure 6.28. Primary Reasons for Not Initiating Own Business



6.1.11. Social participation in farmer organization

Modern cooperatives represent a significant factor in the development of rural communities characterized by small and fragmented agricultural holdings, scarce financial resources of the households insufficient for any larger technological investments, and reduced options for employment outside of agriculture in the current labor market, and therefore the study examined the propensities of the women concerning involvement in agricultural cooperatives. The large majority of women – 84.32% - had never been involved in cooperatives, while 15.68% participating in an agricultural cooperative (see figure 6.29.).

Figure 6.29. Experience in the cooperative sector



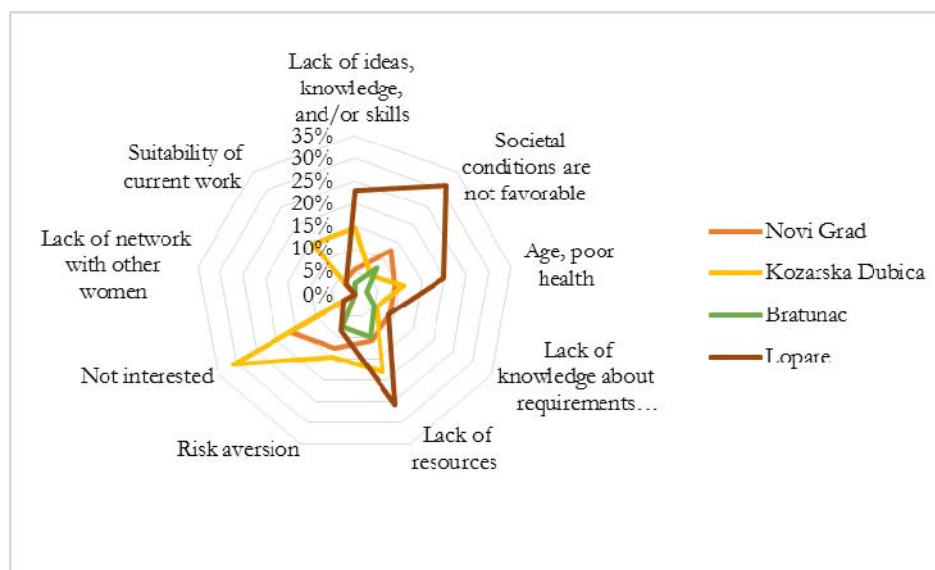
Responding to the question on whether they would be ready to form a cooperative with other women from the village / the surroundings, 51.53% responded that they would not be ready, while 45.95% responded that they would be ready to form a cooperative.

Table 6.33. Basic Motives Behind Not Being Ready to Work in Cooperatives by number of respondents (share %)

Reasons Behind Not Being Ready for Cooperative Work	Respondents	Share (%)
Lack of ideas, knowledge, and/or skills	20	10.81
Societal conditions are not favorable	24	12.97
Age, poor health	19	10.27
Lack of knowledge about requirements to establish a cooperative	13	7.03
Lack of resources	29	15.68
Risk aversion	21	11.35
Not interested	27	14.59
Lack of network with other women	0	0.00
Suitability of current work	11	5.95
Other	5	2.70
Total	169	91.35

The women from the sample are exhibiting significantly higher readiness to get involved in a cooperative (45.95%) than to attempt independent entrepreneurship on their own (18.38%). If they had financial resources and favorable administrative conditions in their local communities, the women would have ideas as to what their cooperative might be dealing with, and that, for the most part, concerns agricultural production, as well as traditional crafts and skills.

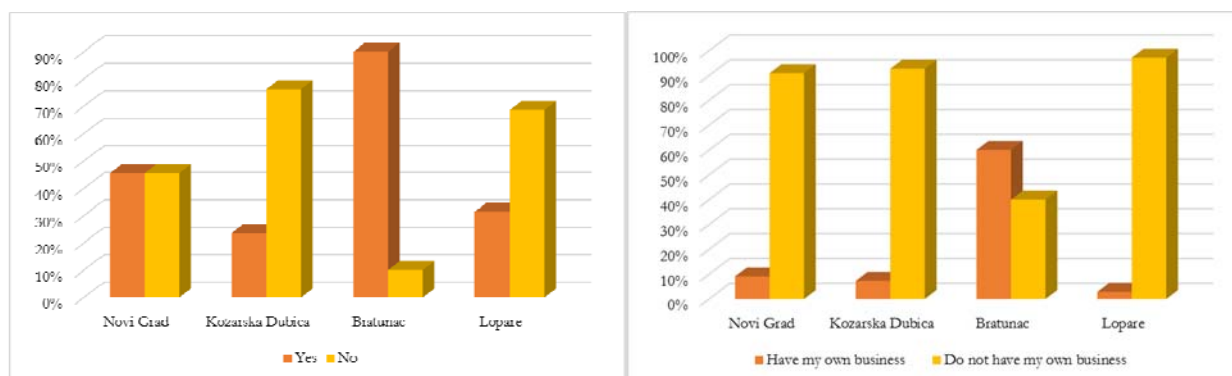
Figure 6.30. Reasons Behind Not Being Ready for Cooperative Work by Municipalities



One should still not neglect the fact that a larger percentage of women are not ready to get involved in a women's cooperative, and it would be appropriate to notice which are the obstacles causing that reluctance, with the objective of ensuring adequate design of measures intended to support women's cooperative development. Information on cooperative movement, specialized training in appropriate agricultural production (integrated, organic production etc.), and social services, traditional crafts, services connected with the development of rural tourism etc., could change the orientation of women who, in the current conditions, are not ready to test this option. In the course of the focus group discussions the women exhibited a negative position towards cooperatives, primarily due to their negative experiences from the past. Those experiences related to poor management of cooperatives and loss of confidence and trust on the part of cooperative members. In addition to that, there are poor experiences with newly formed cooperatives, in the context of individuals appropriating the donor funds acquired.

Self-employment and entrepreneurship are not favorable forms of employment for the women in the sample, as only 18% of women in the sample dared to start their own business (see figure 6.26.). The remaining majority is not ready to take that step because of the lack of financial resources and risk aversion. On the other hand, the women are ready to associate in various forms of cooperatives with other women. A significant number of them also has an idea as to what the cooperative should be dealing with – for the most part that is production of organic food; orchard production; medicinal plants production; provision of agricultural services; exporting of traditional products; buy out, processing of fruit and vegetables etc.

Figure 6.31. Cooperative with other women from village Figure Self-employment and entrepreneurship



6.1.12. Social participation in public decision making

The level of participation of the respondents in public decision making is only 10% (see table 6.34.), and that, for the most part, concerns participation through the local community and the parents' council.

Table 6.34. Social participation in public decision making by Municipalities (share %)

Participation in public decision making in local community	Novi Grad	Kozarska Dubica	Bratunac	Lopare	Total
Yes	2	7	25	9	10
No	98	93	75	91	90

Table 6.35. Participation in public decision making by number of respondents (share %)

Participation in Public Decision Making	Respondents	Share (%)
Parents' Council	2	1.08
Local community	15	8.11
Managerial Board	1	0.54
Supervisory Board	0	0.00
Municipal Assembly	0	0.00
Through public debates	7	3.78
Other	0	0.00
Total	25	13.51

Table 6.36. Participation in Public Debates on Strategic Documents of Local Administration by number of respondents (share %)

Participation in Public Debates	Respondents	Share (%)
Regularly	4	2.16
Sometimes	10	5.41
Never	171	92.43
Total	185	100.00

Table 6.37. Reasons for Failing to Participate in Public Debates by number of respondents (share %)

Failing to Participate in Public Debates	Number of reasons	Share (%)
Lack of information on the holding of public debates	58	31.35
Lack of time to attend public debates	40	21.62
Public debates are not held in my community	41	22.16
I do not see any benefits from that	79	42.70
Other	7	3.78
Total	225	121.62

In view of the fact that strategic documents are public, we asked the respondents whether they had participated in any public debates on strategic documents. In 92.43% of cases the respondents answered that they had never participated, in 5.41% that they had sometimes participated, while in only 2.16% of cases the respondents answered that they had regularly participated (see table 6.36.).

In addition, 94.05% of respondents had never participated in a public debate about the budget of the local community, while 85.41% had not had an opportunity to see the budget published. The most frequent reasons for failing to participate in public debates are the lack of information on the holding of public debates and the opinion that participation would not improve the existing position of women in the villages.

Table 6.38. Information Level on Strategic Objectives of Local Communities by number of respondents (share %)

Information Level on Strategic Objectives of Local Communities	Number of activities	Share (%)
Participation in strategy creating	2	1.08
Participation in public debates	5	2.70
Having read the development strategy	20	10.81
Lack of knowledge about the existence of a document	19	10.27
Lack of a document defining strategic objectives	5	2.70
Not have any information available	119	64.32
Without interest	22	11.89
Opinion that information would not yield any benefits	19	10.27
Total	211	114.05

In the course of focus group discussions, we disseminated a graph copied from the development strategy of the local community showing strategic objectives and the vision of local community development. The majority of respondents are not acquainted with the document, and they view the strategic objectives presented as good, but unrealistic, in regards to the feasibility of their realization within the strategy implementation period.

Participation of women in local government bodies is minimal or inexistent, which prevents any influence over development plans or making of key decisions for local community development. There is a pronounced lack of communication between the public and the civil sector, although individual municipalities had identified that problem in their strategic documents and proposed certain solutions.

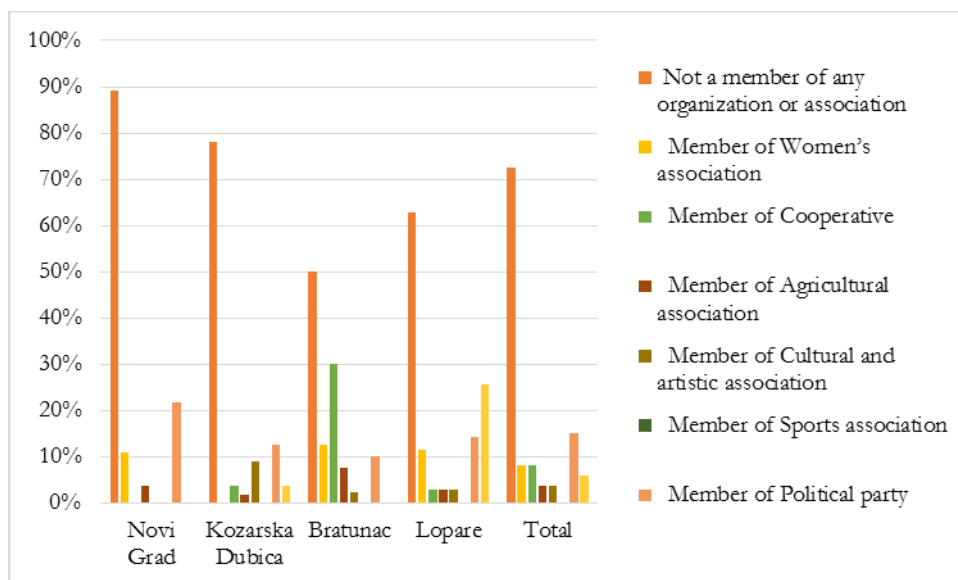
6.1.13. Membership in Organizations and Associations

Of the total number of respondents, 72.43% are not members of any organization or association, which points to numerous problems with social connections in rural areas, and with active approach to both one's own position, and to the development of one's own community (see table 6.39.).

Table 6.39. Membership in Organization and Associations by number of respondents (share %)

Membership in Organizations and Associations	Number of memberships	Share (%)
The respondent is not a member of any organization or association	134	72.43
Women's association	15	8.11
Cooperative	15	8.11
Agricultural association	7	3.78
Cultural and artistic association	7	3.78
Sports association	0	0.00
Political party	28	15.14
Other	11	5.95
Total	217	117.30

Figure 6.32. Membership in Organizations/ Associations by Municipalities



6.1.14. Adequate rural infrastructure

Performance of public institutions is most often reflected in the provision of adequate services to the population, such as, for example, the provision of adequate rural infrastructure.

In our focal group discussions, the women were of the opinion that the local communities were poor and that the majority of resources from the public budget were spent on the wages of administrative

workers, so that little money was left for supporting the activities of women in the villages. And, even if it were provided, it was provided intermittently and in insufficient amounts.

Table 6.40. Support to activities of rural women by local communities (share %)

Support to activities of rural women	Number of activities	Share (%)
There are special programs providing logistical and administrative support (for example, a simplified procedure for various forms of women associations)	21	11.35
Special programs providing financial support	9	4.86
Lack of support to activities for rural women by local administration	32	17.30
No information	125	67.57
No interest	11	5.95
Other	0	0.00
Total	198	107.03

The majority of women, 99.46%, were of the opinion that activities of women should be supported by financing the projects of women's associations, as well as in trainings that could ensure their increased competitiveness in the labor market.

Table 6.41. Type of program support to activities of rural women by number of respondents (share %)

Incentives for activities of rural women	Number of activities	Share (%)
Programmes of administrative support to women's activities	27	14.59
Special programmes providing financial support to associated activities of women	117	63.24
Programmes for education of women in various areas	86	46.49
Other	2	1.08
Total	232	125.41

6.2. Interventions of public institutions to foster empowerment of women in rural areas

6.2.1. General data about Bosnia and Herzegovina

During turbulent history number of powers dominated in BiH for most of the 500 years. It was ruled by Ottoman Empire in 1463-1878 and then by the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1878-1918. It was part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia after 1918 and its successor state, the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 1945, as a republic. Yugoslavia developed highly decentralized structure with significant powers granted to republics, which exacerbated differences in living standards between them. Decentralization also meant that wealthier republics had higher incomes and revenues and could allocate more to social spending further revealing regional imbalances.

Table 6.42. GDP per capita in six Federative Republics and two Autonomous Regions of Yugoslavia

Name of Republic	GDP per capita
Slovenia	\$5,193
Croatia	\$3,314
Vojvodina	\$3,189
Srbia	\$2,534
Developed “North” of the Country	\$3,233
Montenegro	\$2,086
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$1,737
Macedonia	\$1,721
Kosovo	\$812
Less developed “South” of the Country	\$1,580

Source: World Bank, 1983

In Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina was the most ethnically diverse and one of the poorest Republic. According to the World Bank (1983) while GDP per capita reached around \$3,200 in the northern regions, it was only half in the southern regions; BiH's GNP per capita at the time was \$1,737. The combination of economic decline and rising regional inequality led to increased tensions between the republics including over pricing policy, customs duties, and protection.

BiH was hardest hit by the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, the collapse of Yugoslavia, and the war that followed in BiH in the 1990s. The Dayton Accords of December 1995 brought peace to BiH and kept the territory as a single country split into two Entities and an autonomous town (Brcko District). It also brought a fragmented institutional structure comprised of two Entities for three different ethnic groups: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH, composed largely of Bosniaks and Croats), and the Republic of Srpska (RS, composed primarily of Serbs). FBiH has 10 cantons and 79 municipalities, while RS has 63 municipalities. Finally, the constitutional architecture

also includes the autonomous Brcko District. Such complex governance structure also has a great impact on the issue of competencies in the sector of agriculture and rural development in BiH. Twenty years after the war, the World Bank (2015) presents key facts for the social and economic development in the BiH as follows:

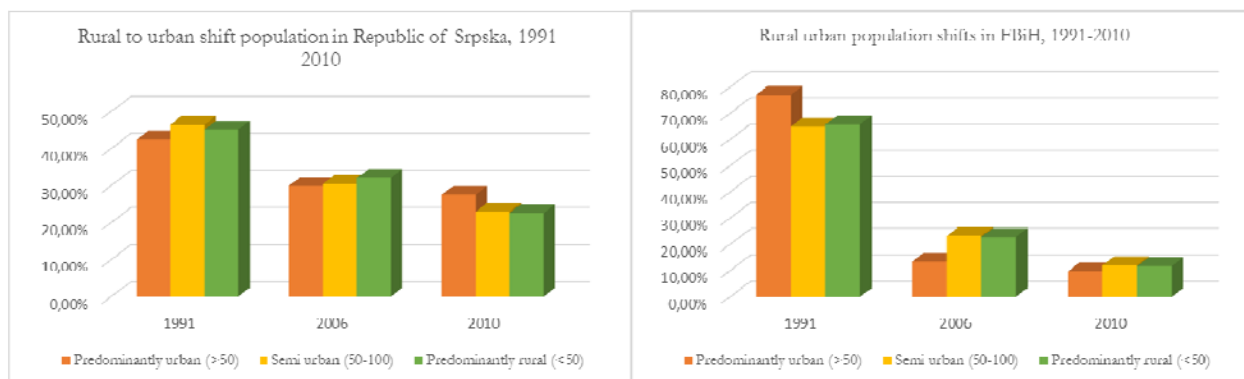
- Per-capita income is US\$ 4,700, which is less than half the global average and only 20% of the average income in the European Union.
- Poverty is 15% at around \$5 per day per person and equally distributed across both Entities. The poverty rate has risen modestly since 2007.
- BiH has a poor track record in governance. In South East Europe, only Albania and Kosovo are ranked as more corrupt than BiH by Transparency International.
- Unemployment is over 27% and labor force participation is extremely low at only around 50% what is reflecting specially on the youth and long-term unemployment, as well as extremely low female participation in the labor force.
- The public sector is by far the bigger player in the economy. National, sub-national and local government expenditures account for approximately 50% of GDP, not including state own enterprises.
- Only one out of three BiH working-age adults has a job and one out of four has a formal job. Almost half of these formal jobs are in the public sector.
- Population is declining rapidly because of low birth rate and sizable outward migration. Since 1995, the BiH population has shrunk from 4.5 million to an estimated 3.8 million today and there will only be around 3.5 million people living in BiH by 2020, if the trend continues.
- BiH is one of the least urbanized countries in Europe with some 60% of the population living in rural areas.

Source: World Bank. 2015. Rebalancing Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Systematic Country Diagnostic. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank Group.

6.2.2. Rural livelihood in Bosnia and Herzegovina

According the World Bank estimation (2015) about 30% urban population is belonging to the B40 group compered to more than 45% of rural residents of BiH. Agriculture share in GDP was 6,97% in 2013 (ASBiH, 2014). Share of formal employment in agriculture is 2,3% (ASBiH, 2015), while the share of informal employment in agriculture is 17.1% (ASBiH, 2014).

Figure 6.33. Rural-urban population shifts, 1991-2010



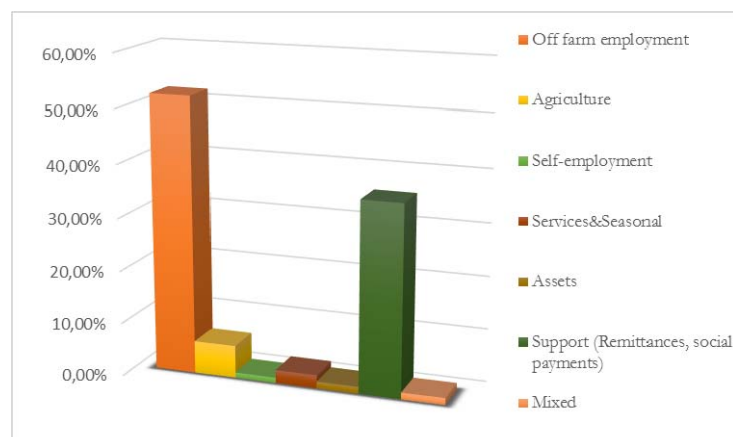
Source: United Nations (2012) Rural Household Survey

The data indicate that municipalities with high density and very low-density (defined as below 50 persons/km²) saw declines in their populations between 1991 and 2010, reflecting the general population decline (see figure). However, municipalities with densities of 50 to 100 persons/km² saw increases in their population over the period in both absolute terms and as a share of the population, especially in Republic of Srpska.

Rural and urban areas differ in access to services or quality of life in some ways. According to Rural Household Survey (2012) some 80% of rural households need to travel over 3 kilometers to access a bank and 40% need to do so to access a clinic. While no comparable statistics exist for urban areas, this suggests that rural road transport is important for access to services in rural areas. Access to some types of education are better in urban areas with more urban children in Early Childhood Education (22.8 % vs 7.9 %).

According to the ILO Country Study (2011) the urban women tend to have almost twice as many years of education then their rural counterparts as well as rural men have better education outcomes than rural women, while women in urban areas appear to have roughly the same levels of education as men. Rural Household Survey (2012) revealed that around two thirds of rural income comes from employment. This matches similar findings in the Extended Household Budget Survey (2011), which found that around 55 percent of rural income came from wage labor. The Rural Household Survey (2012) suggests that just 6.6 percent of rural income comes from selling agricultural produce. Between a fifth and a quarter of household income comes from social security and remittances from family members living abroad (see figure 6.34).

Figure 6.34. Breakdown of rural households by primary source of income



With a third of rural households having no land and 16 percent having only “gardens”, low income and low wage employment from agriculture in rural areas is unsurprising. The Rural Household Survey (2012) estimated that 35 percent of rural households have no land; 16 percent have “gardens”; and 37 percent can be considered smallholders. Just 13 percent of rural households have farms.

Although around a fifth of workers nationally are estimated to be employed in agriculture, most are self-employed. Although the 2013 Labor Force Survey found that 19.6 percent of all those employed worked in agriculture, the Rural Household Survey (2012) found that agriculture generates little formal wage employment. Agricultural employment is therefore largely for self-consumption. In rural areas, “non-agricultural households” have higher average income than “agricultural household” except the largest farms (although this fails to monetize own-consumption). Agriculture contributes little to income for households with less than 3h of land.

The fragmentation of land ownership presents a major challenge for agricultural producers. Farms in BiH are on average 2 hectares subdivided into 6 to 8 plots. Fragmentation is also common among larger farms, which typically comprise 6 to 8 plots of 2 to 3 hectares.

6.2.3. Institutional and legislative framework of agricultural and rural sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The institutional framework in the area of agriculture and rural development includes on the Entity level two ministries for sector of agriculture, forestry and water management: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the RS and FBiH Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry, and in BD there is the Department for Agriculture, Forestry and Water-Management. The situation is additionally complex at the FBiH level, where all 10 Cantons have competent administrations for agriculture, veterinary issues, forestry and water management.

At the state level, the Sector for Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Rural Development under the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations has a task to maintain effective harmonization, coordination, implementation and monitoring the BiH strategies and action plans for the sector of agriculture, food and rural development agreed and adapted on the state level. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations also includes the following administrative organizations: State Veterinary Office of BiH, Administration for Plant Health Protection of BiH and the Office for Harmonization and Coordination of the Payments System in Agriculture, Food and Rural Development. On the State level is also Food Safety Agency of BiH but in contrast to other state agencies it's an independent administrative organization under the Council of Ministers, which cooperates with Sector for Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Rural Development.

6.2.3.4. The road to EU accession

BiH in period of the transition needs to adopt EU regulatory standards in the area of agriculture and rural development, veterinary, phytosanitary and food safety. Rural development strategy on the state level has not been adapted but in the past years, both entities have developed their respective strategic programs that are substantially similar in terms of broad strategic objectives reflecting the respective landscapes and agro-climatic situation. According The World Bank (2014) country lacks EU compliant and harmonized food safety institutions and regulations across all governmental levels. Lack of appropriate harmonization and coordination between entity institutions is chronic symptom without effective medicine. Significant numbers of donors (EU IPA funds, The World Bank, SIDA, USAID) are supporting strengthening of the state level agencies for Food Safety, Veterinary services and Plant Health and Phyto-sanitary Agency and the amendments currently being discussed in parliament for the State level agricultural, veterinary and food safety legislation.

6.2.4. Recognitions of rural women in rural development strategies, policy objectives and programmes

Gender center – Center for Gender Equality and Equal Rights of Republic of Srpska has, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Srpska, prepared an Information Brief on Position of Women in Rural Areas of the Republic of Srpska. The information Brief was adopted on a session of the Republic of Srpska Government, and a conclusion was issued, tasking the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Srpska with the development of an Action Plan for Improvement of Position of Women in Rural Areas, which would represent an integral part of operationalization the Republic of Srpska Rural Development Strategy until 2015.

The development of the Action Plan for Improvement of Position of Women in Rural Areas is founded on relevant factual bases acquired on the basis of an analysis of the position of women in rural areas. The Action Plan pays special attention to the characteristics of the target group which were determined on the basis of the Information Brief on Position of Women in Rural Areas of the Republic of Srpska, and which may be summarized as the following set of key characteristics:

- unfavorable educational and age structure of women in rural areas;
- difficult economic position of women in rural areas;
- dissatisfaction with difficult conditions of living in rural areas due to the lack of appropriate infrastructure and decreased mobility;
- explicit desire for leaving amongst young women from rural areas due to unfavorable economic conditions, lack of development of social services, as well as inadequate supply of leisure and cultural content;
- women in rural areas, for the most part, live in small agricultural holdings, which impedes their access to the labor market, as well as their inclusion and influence over the system of decision making at the local level;
- insufficient information on Governmental measures and policies, as well as other developmental programmes etc.

Source: Information Brief on Position of Women in Rural Areas of the Republic of Srpska, 2012

On the basis of the determined characteristics and problems in the Information Brief on Position of Women in Rural Areas, the following needs and priorities of the target group are defined in the Action Plan:

- educational programmes adjusted to women in rural areas that shall affect economic activities in the villages and overall social conditions in the villages;
- encouragement for women's entrepreneurship by ensuring the fulfillment of administrative and legal preconditions for a more incentivized business environment, ensuring of subsidies / grants, credit financing and guarantee funds, as well as provision of free of charge extension services and educational programmes;
- provision of adequate infrastructure, social services, and leisure and cultural content that shall affect the quality of life in rural areas;
- encouragement and support to associations of women with the objective of more active performance in the economic sphere, as well as strengthening their influence over decision making in local communities;
- design of adequate information programmes that ensure recognizability of information in the context of significance and benefits for the target group.

Source: Action Plan for Improvement of Position of Women in Rural Areas, 2010

In compliance with the needs and priorities, in Action Plan for the Empowerment of Rural Women (2010) 5 specific objectives were defined, and 29 programmes / measures were created with the objective of realization of specific goals:

- *Improved economic position of women in rural areas*

- *Improved conditions of living for women in rural areas*
- *Improved access to public services for women in rural areas*
- *Strengthened social position of women in rural areas*
- *Increased awareness in the population of the role, significance and contributions of women in rural areas*

It is recommended to act jointly and to increase the degree of coordination amongst institutions and the degree of cooperation and involvement of stakeholders at the local level, both institutional and extra-institutional.

The general objective was defined – improved position of women in rural areas in the Republic of Srpska, and expected values – financial sustainability, multi-sectoral approach, sensitized public and target groups of beneficiaries, efficient and adjusted framework of norms and legislation.

The Republic of Srpska National Assembly tasked all the line ministries in the Republic of Srpska Government, including, inter alia, the sectors of agriculture and rural development, health, social welfare, education, culture, transport and communications, urban planning, trade and tourism, industry, energy, and development, to build the objectives and measures for improvement and development of position of women in rural areas into their annual and midterm programmes and budget, starting from 2011.

6.2.4.1. Programmes Designed and Realized for Additional Training and Retraining of Women in Rural Areas

Primary education is obligatory for the entire population, without any limitations concerning gender structure, while secondary and tertiary education depend on financial conditions, personal interest, commitment, and other factors. Due to emigration and continuous departure of educated youth from rural areas, we now have a very unfavorable educational and age structure in the villages. That reflects on more than just economic activities in the rural areas – it is also reflected in the general social conditions of rural areas. On the other hand, urban areas cannot absorb the rural population from the perspective of employment and housing.

The foundation for improvements in the legal and institutional framework for adult education in the Republic of Srpska were set upon the adoption of adequate legislative regulations and founding of institutions whose mission is to promote adult education on the principles of learning throughout life and continuous adjustment of education to the requirements of the labor market.

In 2009 the Republic of Srpska National Assembly adopted the Law on Adult Education (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, issue No. 59), and the Adult Education Institution has been active

since 2010, when it was founded with the objective of provision of support to the development of a more modern and flexible system of adult education that would keep up with the requirements of the labor market, on the basis of the principle of learning throughout life and application of best practices from EU country members.

With the purpose of more efficient execution of adult education, the Law on Adult Education envisaged the option for the founding of local councils by units of local self-governance. The role of local councils is directed towards analyzing and monitoring of conditions in the area of human resource development, employment and training of adults, determination of needs and priorities in the area of specific local communities, analysis of requirements in the labor market within the local area etc. In this manner, the operations of aforementioned councils facilitate the identification of specific needs on the local level, their presentation, and joining the capacities of all social partners.

In cooperation with its social partners, the Adult Education Institute designs specific programmes for training under which attendees are trained to perform specific tasks and acquire knowledge and skills for performance of tasks of lesser complexity, i.e. simpler tasks within a specific occupation. The funds for financing adult education are provided in the budget of the Republic, budgets of units of local self-governance, directly from the attendees and employers, and from other sources.

The training programmes for the sector of agriculture are determined by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Srpska, upon a proposal of the Education Institute. In the recent period the following programmes for training in the agricultural sector were adopted and announced:

- Training Programme for Orchard Cultivation Tasks Provision (*“Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”, issue No. 20/11*)
- Training Programme for Beekeeping Tasks Provision (*“Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”, issue No. 13/11*)
- Training Programme for Vineyard and Winery Tasks Provision (*“Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”, issue No. 23/11*)
- Training Programme for Bakery Tasks Provision (*“Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”, issue No. 76/12*)
- Training Programme for Greenhouse Production Tasks Provision (*“Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”, issue No. 90/13*)
- Training Programme for Provision of Tasks of Collectors of Wild Medicinal Plants, Forest Product, and Mushrooms (*“Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”, issue No. 46/13*)

- Training Programme for Mushroom Pickers (*“Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”, issue No. 22/13*)
- Training Programme for Producers of Planting Material for Vegetables and Flowers (*“Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”, issue No. 72/14*)

The significance of such programmes stems from the fact that they facilitate that, within a relatively short period of time, through practical work, attendees are trained for performance of a certain type of tasks and become competitive in the labor market, i.e. they facilitate the transfer of labor force, within a short period of time, into occupations for which the demand is higher.

6.2.4.2. Extension Services in Agriculture and Rural Development Tailored to Women in Rural Areas

An evident problem for domestic agricultural production is low productivity, i.e. low yield by unit of area size and unit of invested capital and labor, which is, inter alia, a consequence of low and insufficient level of knowledge amongst agricultural producers. Educational programmes for the provision of new knowledge and skills, and especially those that are tailored to local economic conditions, are for the most part inaccessible to women. Those programmes, when they exist, are mostly targeted to holdings, and participated in by the heads of households, who are, in a larger number, men. There is a very small number of women who are beneficiaries of those programmes. The Sector for Provision of Extension Services in Agriculture within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Srpska, performed in 2011, in cooperation with the RS Gender Center, under the FIGAP Programme (Financing the Implementation of the Gender Action Plan), the first ever analysis of the needs for professional trainings intended for women in rural areas, and it is designing educational programmes in line with the needs expressed by the women. FIGAP Programme is funded by the Embassy of Sweden/Swedish International Development Cooperation (SIDA), Austrian Development Agency/Embassy of Austria in Sarajevo, and the Swiss development Cooperation/Embassy of Switzerland in Sarajevo and it was an attempt to create a framework for gender mainstreaming in order to enhance an effective implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP).

Gender Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina (*“Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, issue No. 41/09*) is a five year strategy for gender mainstreaming in B&H and obtain measurable gender equality results at society level, to reduce the administrative burden on the state and entity governments and to minimize transaction costs.

In Republic of Srpska a 305 women, heads of rural households, were surveyed in the total in 36 municipalities, as well as 60 associations in 25 municipalities. On the basis of the needs identified

through survey questionnaires, trainings were organized for women in rural areas. The trainings were attended by 877 beneficiaries, and had the following topics: agrarian policy measures, business plan development, production of vegetables in protected spaces, processing of fruit and vegetables, cheese production.

- *Professional trainings intended for women in rural areas*

Table 6.32. Review of number of professional trainings intended for women in rural areas and number of rural women as beneficiaries

Number of trainings				Training beneficiaries			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
-	15	8	14		408	205	264

After released trainings, around 20% of participants continued to use the services of extension officers. In addition to the trainings intended exclusively for women, the Extension Service, within its regular activities, organizes the training of agricultural producers in various forms of agricultural production through various methods of work.

Trainings from various areas of agricultural production intended for all beneficiaries of the Extension Service

Table 6.33. Participation of rural women in trainings by area of agricultural production

Crops and vegetable production											
Number of trainings				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
56	55	47	32	1578	1557	1185	896	198	118	135	141
								8	7.5	7.5	16
Plant protection											
Number of trainings				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
2	5	4	4	141	142	101	112	4	15	9	6
								3	10.5	9	5
Viticulture											
Number of trainings				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share			

								(%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fruit production											
Number of trainings				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
15	14	13	18	423	396	328	504	35	23	45	47
								8	6	14	9
Machinery											
Number of trainings				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Livestock											
Number of trainings				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
83	79	65	42	2339	2236	1639	1176	621	459	356	298
								26.5	20.5	22	25

- *Advisory Programme for “Leader” Holdings*

Under the advisory programmes of trainings for agricultural producers, each extension officer (14 in total) was under obligation to follow 10 “leader” holdings through their work.

Table 6.34. Women/heads of “leader households” by number and share (%)

“Leader households”				Women/heads of “leader households”			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
-	140	140	140	-	10 (7%)	11 (8%)	11(8%)

Based on the figure above one may conclude that there is unequal gender distribution of the heads of “leader” households (8%).

- *Method of extension applied in work with agricultural producers*

Table 6.35. Method of extension applied by Extension Service in 2013

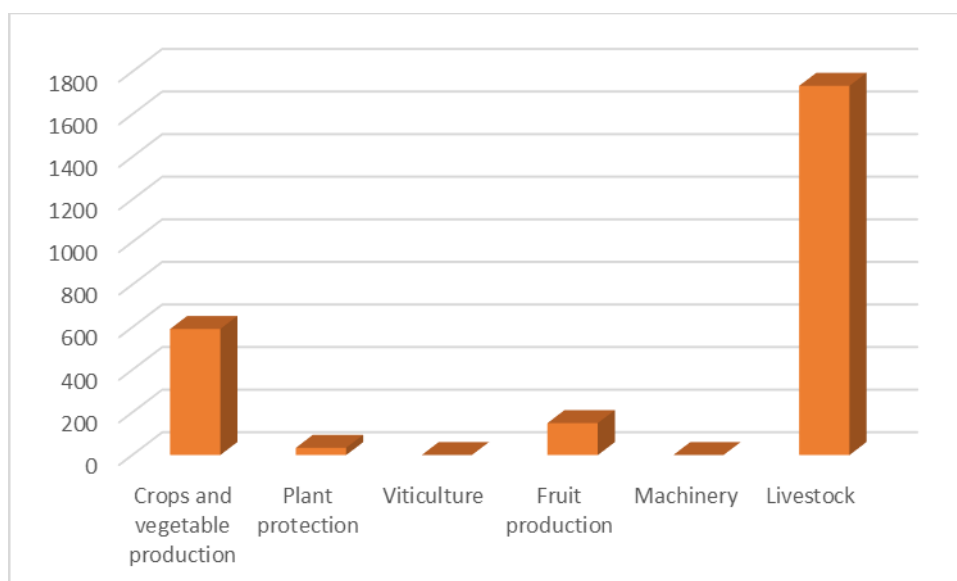
Methods of extension	Total number of training beneficiaries	Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)	
Individual methods of extension/ office visits, telephone calls, informal contacts	6318	758	12
Individual methods of extension/ farm visits	187	28	15
Group methods of extension/ field days	300	27	9
Group methods of extension/ study tours	70	25	36
Use of printing materials (leaflets, brochures, etc.)	2570	463	18
Total	9445	1301	13.7

In addition to cooperation with individual producers, the Extension Service has continuous cooperation with women's associations.

The Extension Service disseminates around 100 copies of written materials annually (professional brochures, leaflets and other informational materials) to agricultural producers.

Trainings realized within the Extension Service in the course of the period from 2010 to 2013, by areas of production, show that the women participate the most in trainings in the area of livestock (around 23%), and the least in lectures in the area of plant protection (around 8%). Apart from the trainings realized under the FIGAP programme, which had been exclusively intended for women from rural areas, the percentage of participation of women in the training is very small (around 11%).

Figure 6.35. Participation of women by area of agricultural production

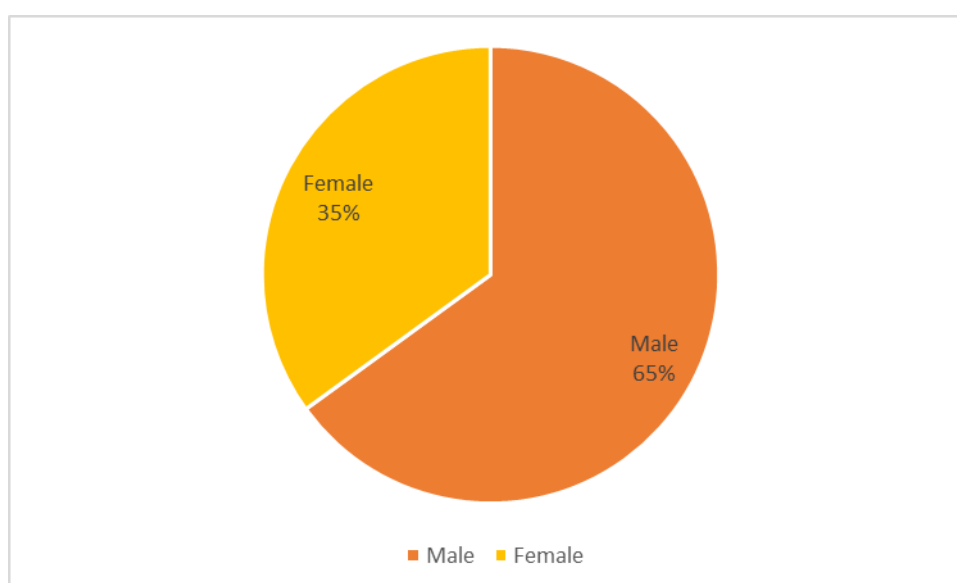


In the course of designing extension work, no special attention is being paid to designing criteria for contacting agricultural producers, criteria for selection of associations or cooperatives that are the beneficiaries of extension services, or criteria for selection of the topic and the method for knowledge transfer in compliance with gender differences, except if it concerns programmes and trainings intended for women.

Although the realization of the Action Plan has achieved results and progress in inclusion and adjustment of programmes for education of women in rural areas, there is still a very small number of women participating in the trainings.

Under the realization of the programme entitled “Women as Backbone of Development of Rural Environments”, employees in the Extension Sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management underwent training about the experiences of extension services in surrounding countries, concerning improvements to women’s entrepreneurship in the sector of agribusiness. The work of male and female extension officers does not differ in relation to proposed topics of training, application of specific methods of extension work, or selection of holdings, i.e. the gender of the head of the holding they are keeping up with through extension work.

Figure 6.36. Female extension officers compared to male extension officers employed in the extension sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management



In view of the fact that the number of male extension officers exceeds the number of female extension officers, the training of male extension officers in working with women from rural areas is an especially important strategy.

6.2.4.3. Crediting Investments Tailored to Needs of Women in Rural Areas

Women are in a less favorable position compared to men concerning crediting, as, traditionally, the majority of women in rural areas do not own their property, and are unable to meet the conditions for acquiring credits independently. Women in rural areas who are starting their own businesses have at their disposal bank credits intended to entrepreneurs in general, i.e. the conditions are absolutely identical for men and for women. Although representatives of commercial banks rate the credits they are offering as favorable, due to high interest rates and the lack of grace it is not possible to run a profitable business in the agricultural sector, especially concerning the initial investment. The Republic of Srpska Government founded the Investment Development Bank of Republika Srpska (IDB RS) in 2006, under the Law on Investment Development Bank of the Republic of Srpska, with the objective of encouraging development and investment by providing various forms of financial, technical and advisory assistance to legal and natural persons in the Republic of Srpska. Strategic objectives of IDB RS are encouraging investments and support to development in the Republic of Srpska, while the improvement of agricultural production was identified as one of the priorities. Within the framework of support to agricultural production, two credit lines were designed (credits for micro businesses in agriculture and credits for agriculture). Both credit lines are intended for procurement of fixed and working assets in agriculture, and basic differences concern the beneficiaries that may utilize those credit lines, as well as the maximum credit amount. Beneficiaries of credits from the credit line for microbusiness in agriculture are persons who are active in agricultural production or fishing and who are entered into the registry of agricultural farms and clients. Credits envisaged for this category of beneficiaries amount up to BAM 50,000. Beneficiaries of financing from credits for agriculture are legal persons (enterprises) that deal with agricultural production or fishing and credits available to that category amount up to BAM 5,000,000. In the course of the year 2013, IDB RS provided a new credit line, i.e. loans for agriculture and processing industry for which legal persons and entrepreneurs may apply if they are dealing with production in agriculture, fishing, or buy out and processing of domestic agricultural produce and if they are included in the list determined by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management.

Within the framework of the credit line for micro businesses in agriculture, the Investment Development Bank is financing the procurement of fixed and working assets necessary for the provision of individual agricultural production.

Table 6.36. IDB RS credits invested for agricultural development

Name of credit lines	Year	Number of contracted credits	Amount of contracted credits (BAM)	Number and share (%) of women clients		Amount of contracted credits of women clients (BAM)	Share of amount of contracted credits of women clients (%)
Credits for micro businesses in agriculture	2008.	180	3.465.809,80	23	13	393.315,00	11
	2009.	333	6.327.264,00	30	9	598.778,00	9
	2010.	250	4.733.068,00	28	11	382.330,00	8
	2011.	203	3.993.828,72	14	7	187.500,00	5
	2012.	297	5.498.787,63	13	4	321.686,00	6
	2013.	247	4.158.208,73	18	7	356.400,00	9
Total	(2008.-2013)	1510	28.176.966,88	126	8	2.240.009,00	8
Credits for agriculture	2008.	19	16.402.860,00	n.d.		n.d.	n.d.
	2009.	33	24.291.000,00	n.d.		n.d.	n.d.
	2010.	16	10.957.500,00	n.d.		n.d.	n.d.
	2011.	12	11.037.730,00	n.d.		n.d.	n.d.
	2012.	12	8.536.272,33	n.d.		n.d.	n.d.
	2013.	13	6.942.000,00	n.d.		n.d.	n.d.
Total	(2008.-2013)	105	78.167.362,33	n.d.		n.d.	n.d.
Loans for agriculture and processing industry	2013.	11	28.615.137,79	n.d.		n.d.	n.d.

Source: Investment Development Bank of the Republic of Srpska, www.irbrs.net, 2014.

Figure 6.37. Review of the ratio of the total number of beneficiaries and the number of women beneficiaries of credits contracted for microbusiness in agriculture

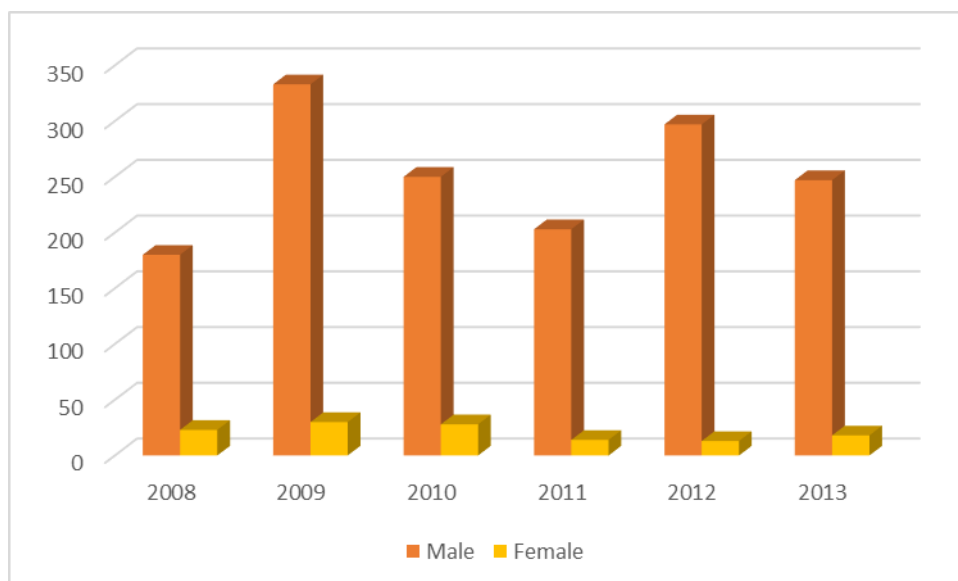
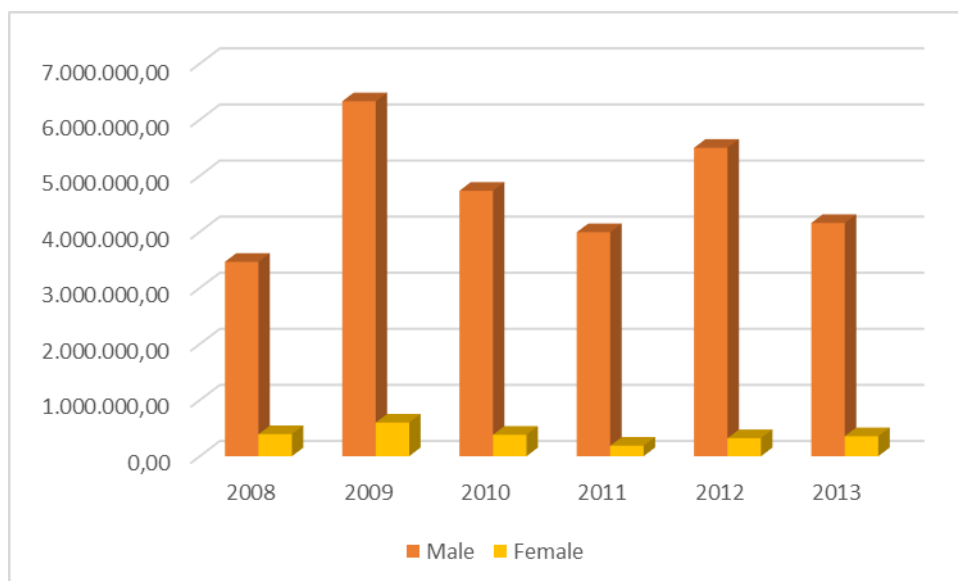


Figure 6.39. The value of credits contracted for microbusinesses in agriculture with women beneficiaries, compared to total value



On the basis of data available on credits invested by the IDB RS for the agricultural sector within the credit line entitled “Credits for Microbusinesses in Agriculture”, one may conclude that in the course of the analyzed period there was a very small number of women beneficiaries of credit financing, and that the participation of women in the total value of invested credits within this credit line ranged between 11% (in 2008) and 9% (in 2013).

Taking into account that the majority of women do not own their property, and are unable to fulfill the conditions to acquire credit independently, those data are not surprising. Lacking access to favorable credits, women – agricultural producers finance their production, for the most part, from the funds of the “family budget”, which are insufficient, and therefore the scope of production is below optimal, and revenues executed from agriculture are insufficient for the family to survive based on that activity alone.

6.2.4.4. Guarantee Fund for Crediting Investments in the Rural Area

Regardless of the above, one should specify that credit lines do not solve the problem that concerns credit security, especially keeping in mind that a necessary condition for approving credit funds, *inter alia*, is the requirement of having real estate or equipment in ownership, in the value matching the credit amount. That means that women who lack ownership over property find it harder to acquire resources to finance their businesses. Women own means of production in a very small number of cases, and it significantly affects the power distribution in economic and market based activities, and creates an unfavorable basis for their full-fledged participation in decision making on agricultural production.

Most frequent obstacles faced by beneficiaries (in this case: women from rural areas) seeking financing under more favorable terms are the following: lack of high quality collateral, insufficient capacities for preparing a credit application, relatively high costs of credit application appraisal, lack of adequate bookkeeping and accounting statements, and lack of adequate evidence of the financing being necessary. Aforementioned problems are overcome in such a way that credit guarantee funds provide necessary guarantees to access financial resources offered by banks.

The Guarantee Fund of the Republic of Srpska Joint Stock Company Banja Luka was founded under the provisions of the Law on Guarantee Fund of the Republic of Srpska (Official Gazette issue No: 50/10, 2010), and organized under the provisions of the Law on Public Companies (Official Gazette issue No: 75/04, 2004). It was founded with the objective of realization of general public interest that is expressed in the provision of support to the development of entrepreneurship through facilitation of access to financial resources necessary for the provision of business activities of entrepreneurs (legal and natural persons) with headquarters, i.e. residence in the Republic of Srpska.

Priority objectives of the Guarantee Fund are the issuance of guarantees, super-guarantees, and counter-guarantees for the agricultural sector, the sector of small and medium enterprise development, and projects of support to private entrepreneurship. Pursuant to Article 3 of the Rulebook on Approval of Guarantees under Guarantee and Credit Lines, the Guarantee Fund defined two types of guarantee and credit lines for the agricultural sector, specifically:

- Guarantee and credit line for agriculture
- Guarantee and credit line organized for registered agricultural holdings

In the course of the last four years (2010-2014), 77 guarantees had been issued in the total amount of BAM 20 million.

Of that number, 34 guarantees were issued for agriculture and registered agricultural holdings, in the total amount of BAM 8.7 million (22 guarantees for the guarantee lines for agriculture in the total amount of BAM 8.5 million, and 12 guarantees for the guarantee and credit line for registered agricultural holdings in the total amount of BAM 217,462).

The number of guarantees issued for agriculture (22 in total, of which only one for a firm which is ownership of a women) and for registered agricultural holdings (12 in total, of which only one for a woman) shows that the procedures of awarding guarantees are not tailored to the needs and conditions of agricultural holdings, and especially of women in rural areas. Still insufficient guarantees and the position of the banks to accept as guarantees only marketable mortgages or guarantors, discourage a large number of agricultural producers from using credits. That problem is especially manifested in the case of women from rural areas who most frequently do not have ownership over property.

6.2.4.5. Trainings for Women in Rural Areas in Entrepreneurship

In cooperation with the Gender Center, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management performed the “Mapping of Entrepreneurial Potentials of Associations and Women in Rural Communities in the Republic of Srpska, with Special Emphasis on Their Educational Needs”. In the course of the identification of needs, the majority of women expressed interest in trainings in writing business plans, as well as trainings in working on computers, finances, foreign languages, and other knowledge and skills.

Table 6.37. Interest in trainings by individual and group sample

Name of topic	Individual sample (%)	Group sample (%)
Writing a business plans	54.1	62.30
Working on computer	37.7	63.93
Finacial management	25.57	44.26
Foreigh languages	16.72	29.51
Others	21.97	18.03

Source: Report on the results of the study entitled “Mapping of Entrepreneurial Potentials of Associations and Women in Rural Communities in the Republic of Srpska, with Special Emphasis on Their Educational Needs”, 2011.

Manual for entrepreneurship intended for women in rural areas was published, and, in line with the analysis of educational needs, trainings were realized in various areas of agricultural production. However, those trainings were a one-time implementation activity supported under the project, and there were not continues through regular activities of the Extension Sector concerning trainings.

The Council for Women’s Entrepreneurship was founded at the level of the Chamber of Commerce of Republic of Srpska, comprising of presidents of the councils for women entrepreneurship from regional chambers of commerce. The main tasks of the Council, by regional chambers of commerce, are advocating for the interests of women entrepreneurs, education, promotion (fairs, commercial missions), consulting services, information, networking, involvement in projects etc. Sessions of the Council for Women’s Entrepreneurship analyze the needs of women entrepreneurs for education and professional development. Regional chambers of commerce make training plans for next year in the course of drafting their annual documents. During the last couple of years, the Chamber of Commerce of Republic of Srpska has established regular cooperation with competent institutions and international organizations. EBRD BAS is an international programme intended for women entrepreneurs, and the Chamber has been promoting and organizing seminars for women entrepreneurs from the areas of strategic management, finance, marketing, human resource management, development of sale related skills etc. Protocol on Cooperation was signed between the Chamber of Commerce and the Adult Education Institute, with the objective of strengthening mutual cooperation and ensuring higher quality conditions for doing business and provision of information necessary for directing the economic and entrepreneurial systems, and for adjusting the supply of labor force in the labor market to the needs of the economy. Councils for women entrepreneurs of regional chambers of commerce have not had a more significant effect on adoption of legislative solutions and measures that would affect the status of women entrepreneurs, i.e. there were no activities undertaken with the objective of contributing to

creating of the normative and legal bases that would facilitate improvements in the position of entrepreneurs living and working in rural areas.

6.2.4.6. Training for Women in Acquiring Alternative Sources of Revenues in Rural Areas (Rural Tourism, Branding of Local Products, Direct Processing in Holdings)

Women in rural environments carry the potential for diversification of economy, as they own the skills necessary, for example, for the performance of traditional crafts or the provision of services of accommodation and stay of tourists, or for caring for children and the elderly. They are, however, overburdened with daily obligations and tired from working throughout the day, and therefore cannot reorient to another type of work and a different type of organization of their daily lives. Adequate support through organization of training adjusted to the working day of women from rural areas and financial support through co-financing of investments in agricultural holdings may contribute to increased interest and involvement of women.

Support to Development of Rural Tourism

The Republic of Srpska, for the most part, comprises rural areas with a dense network of rural settlements (around 2,600), in which around 50% of total population is living (Rural Development Strategy of Republika Srpska till 2015, 2009.). A large number of villages have realistic potentials for the development of rural tourism. Rural tourism represents one of the key pillars of integrated development of rural areas, and the Rulebook on Conditions for Provision of Services in Rural Households ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", issue No 77/10) prescribes the types of services provided in rural households, the minimum of conditions for the provision of hospitality services, categorization of rural households, and regulates other issues connected to service provision.

Table 6.38. Registered entities active in rural tourism by number and share (%)

Registered entities active in rural tourism				Registered rural women active in rural tourism by number and share (%)					
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013		
	2	20	26		0	0	5	25	5 19

Table 6.39. Support to the development of rural tourism in agricultural holdings by number of users and realized amount

Number of subventions users (legal persons and entrepreneurs)				Realized amount (BAM)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
	1	9	15		3.000	71.838	51.700

It is important to note that data concern beneficiaries of measures in general, without specifying whether it concerns women exclusively.

Table 6.40. Support to other types of tourism in rural areas

Number of subvention users (legal persons and entrepreneurs)				Realized amount (BAM)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
24	7	7	20	227.500	44.000	21.700	155.900

Table 6.41. Number of organized trainings and seminars of farmers who are active or intend to be active in rural tourism

Number of organized trainings and seminars				Number of participants			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1		1		30		50	

The current legislation and bylaws whose proponent is the Ministry of Trade and Tourism, and that regulate the area of development of rural tourism (strategies, laws, rulebooks, and regulations on entry into the registry of rural households and providers of hospitality services in apartments, houses for rest and rooms for rent) have not identified women from rural areas as a separate group, i.e. potential stakeholder of rural tourism. Analyses on annual level of any type about effects of measures for incentivizing the development of tourism with the objective of improvement of economic position of women in rural areas are not being performed, but, according to information provided by the Ministry of Trade and Tourism, from contacts with local communities, local tourism organizations and other organizations (NPO), one may conclude that the lack of financial resources is the most significant factor because to which there are no serious investments in tourist infrastructure. Women in rural areas, as the final beneficiaries of programmes and measures of the Ministry, are not involved in their design, but may participate in their assessment through various surveys and questionnaires, if they are executed for individual activities (trainings, seminars, conferences) or through personal contacts. The Ministry of Trade and Tourism realized the project entitled “Women as Stakeholders of Development

of Rural Tourism”, whose specific goal is the improvement of services and practices in rural households with 80 persons in the female population, through trainings and encouragement of programme participants to perform the registration of rural households in their own name and, in that way, to become fully fledged and equal business entities in the tourism industry.

Support to production of traditional products

Small agricultural holdings in the Republic of Srpska have a low degree of diversification of their revenues and are still, for the most part, depending on the production and sale of agricultural products. As that concerns small quantities of frequently heterogeneous agricultural products, additional value may be achieved by processing such products in the holdings themselves, and their direct sale to frequent buyers or their marketing within the framework of offers in rural tourism.

Through the Rulebook on Conditions and Method of Utilization of Incentive Financing, support is ensured to small processing capacities for the production of agricultural products typical for the region and the protection of geographic origin or certain agricultural products (cheese, meat based products, various drinks, products made from fruit and vegetables etc.), which represent an important part of rural economy and contribute to improvement of economic position of women, and also of family holdings.

Table 6.42. Support to small processing capacities for production of agricultural products typical for the region by number of users and realized amount

Number of subvention users (legal persons and entrepreneurs)				Realized amount (BAM)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	4	0	0	0	20.000	0	0

In Republic of Srpska there is a significant number of regions that are characterized by specificities in the production of individual products (cream from Romania mountain, honey from Herzegovina and cheese from the skins, cheese from Vlasica mountain etc.). Those products are not standardized or developed in a marketable fashion and cannot be recognized as a brand that would have the possibility to receive the mark of originality, geographic origin, and traditional outlook of food. In addition, no significant expert and financial support to the introduction of quality standards and geographic origin of agricultural products has been ensured.

6.2.4.7. Incentive Measures for Women in Rural Areas in Investing in Agricultural Production

With the objective of creating the normative and legal basis which would facilitate improvements in the position of women in rural areas, within the reporting period, the documents that had, in their proposed measures, recognized the significance of women in rural areas are the following:

- Strategic Plan for Rural Development, within Strategic Objective No. 3: Improvements in the conditions of living and introduction of increased diversity in the execution of revenues in rural economies; Specific Objective No. 3.5. Establishment and development of micro, small, and medium enterprises in rural areas; Measure No. 3.5.4. Support to the development of women's entrepreneurship in rural areas; Sub-measures 3.5.4.1. Support to training of women from rural areas in entrepreneurship, and 3.5.4.2. Support to development of business activities of women in rural areas (Rural Development Strategy of Republika Srpska till 2015, 2009.);
- The Rulebook on Conditions and Method of Utilization of Incentive Financing, in which the following measure is defined: "Support for development of business activities within associations of agricultural producers, associations of women, and associations of citizens in rural areas." Associations of women that apply for award of those funds have to submit to the Rural Payments Agency the programme of development of activities within the association that contribute to the development of production and improvement of business activities in the rural area. Financial assistance is expressed through co-financing of procurement of fixed assets, necessary materials and equipment. The level of incentive financing for this purpose is determined at the level of up to 50% of the level of invested funds and cannot exceed BAM 20,000.000 per association in the course of the current year.

Measures of support within the incentives system especially intended for women from rural areas

Table 6.43. Measures of support within the incentives system especially intended for women from rural areas by number of users and realized amount

Number of incentive users (legal persons and entrepreneurs)				Realized amount (BAM)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
7	7	4	2	24.192	31.421	27.149	2.000

Other measures are not specifically intended for women, but they do provide support to the development of women's entrepreneurship in rural areas. Measures of support within the incentives system that are providing support to the development of women's entrepreneurship in rural areas.

Measure of support to small processing capacities for the production of agricultural products typical for the region and protection of geographic origin of certain agricultural products (cheese, meat based processed goods, various beverages, processed goods made from fruit and vegetables etc.), which represent a significant part of rural economy and contribute to improvements in the economic position of women, and therefore of family holdings as well.

The measure providing support for expansion of production of existing and for establishment of micro, small, and medium production plants in rural areas for entrepreneurs and legal persons (entities that are expanding their existing activities or that are just starting by establishing new production plants with the objective of producing for a known market) with residence or headquarters in rural areas.

Table 6.44. Measures of support within the incentives system that are providing support to the development of women's entrepreneurship in rural areas by number of users and realized amount

Name of measure	Number of subvention users (legal persons and entrepreneurs)				Realized amount (BAM)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Production of agricultural products typical for the region	0	4	0	0	0	20000	0	0
Small and medium enterprises	24	19	8	8	303.665	185.307	155.66	73.093

Measure of development of supplemental activities (activities in the area of production, crafts, servicing and other activities, which facilitate acquisition of income and employment of people, in addition to agricultural production as the core activity on the registered agricultural holding).

Table 6.45. Measure for development of supplemental activities by number of users and realized amount

Name of measure	Number of subvention users (legal persons and entrepreneurs)				Realized amount (BAM)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Supplemental activities	8	1	n.d.	n.d.	49.360	1150	n.d.	n.d.

In order to realize the right to incentives, women have to be registered as the heads of agricultural households. The new information management system for the registration of agricultural holdings and beneficiaries of incentive financing, whose full implementation started at the beginning of 2014, is capable of classifying beneficiaries by gender.

Table 6.46. Heads of agricultural holdings in 2011-2013 by number and share (%)

Date	Number of women heads of agricultural holdings	Total number of registered agricultural holdings	Share of female (%)	Share of male (%)
31.12.2011	7752	61800	12,54	87.86
31.12.2012	8222	63795	12,88	87.12
1.11.2013	8715	65457	13,31	86.69

In view of the fact that the programmes of support intended for agricultural holdings whose heads, i.e. members, are women, there is a noticeable mild increase of the number of women heads of agricultural holdings, in the course of the reporting period. According to the opinion acquired from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, that was a result of a significant influence of joint activities of the Ministry and the Gender Center under the FIGAP programme which covered both the educational and the financial support to women's associations.

Measures supported by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management and the Gender Center under the FIGAP programme.

Table 6.47. Funds of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management and the FIGAP Programme of support to women in 2011-2013

Name of measure	Year of realization						Total	
	2011		2012		2013		Num	Amount (BAM)
	Num	Amount (BAM)	Num	Amount (BAM)	Num	Amount (BAM)		
Subventions for procurement of equipment and adaptation of farm buildings	11	35.391,00	4	27.149,00	16	229.416,00	31	291.195,60
FIGAP program for education of rural women	12	45.000,00	17	50.000,00	18	74.260,85	47	169.260,85
Total	23	80.391,00	21	77.149,00	34	303.676,85	78	460.456,45

Measures under revolving fund "Partner"

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management signed with the representatives of the NLB Development Bank (NLB Razvojna banka) and Balkan Investment bank (Banka Srpske) a contract on procedures and methods for spending the financing collected into the "Partner" Fund.

That concerns a revolving fund, and the credits are accessible to registered agricultural producers, joint stock companies from the area of agriculture, agricultural cooperatives, and other legal person registered for the provision of agricultural activities. The interest rate for credit financing is fixed and amounts to 3.25% (with 0.5% credit processing costs). The maturity is up to 10 years, with up to one-year grace, and the financing is intended for the construction of new facilities for livestock keeping, procurement of the basic herd, cultivation of new perennial plantations (orchards and vineyards), erecting greenhouses and plastic greenhouses, capital investments in livestock keeping and plant production and food processing industry that are innovative, advanced, and with a high degree of automation, such as new facilities and equipment, the basic herd with a high genetic potential. The minimum credit amount is BAM 10,000.00, while the maximum amount is BAM 1,000,000.00.

Table 6.48. Number of credits approved by the Partner Fund in 2011-2013

Date	Number of released “Partner” Fund credits	Number of women clients of “Partner” Fund credits
31.12.2011	5	0
31.12.2012	8	1
31.12.2013	4	1

The number of women, beneficiaries of incentive financing, may represent a valid indicator or accessibility of individual measures to women, of interest for specific programmes, of the value of total support, and assessment of continuity of support with measures that show a significant participation of women. Taking into account that one lacks a single database for the analyzing period that would have gender disaggregated data, it was necessary to merge data from multiple tables and determine the number of women beneficiaries of individual incentive measures manually. The assessment of the number of women beneficiaries of programmes and measures of support for agriculture was performed for the analyzed period of three years (2011-2013).

The measures are divided into 3 groups: measures that concern support to production and incomes, measures of support to long-term investments, and other measures that concern support to rural development. The measures shown are identical as in the Gender responsible budget analysis of the sector of agriculture and rural development presented in 2009, which covered the analysis of incentive measures realized in the course of 2008, with the objective of determining the changes.

Table 6.49. Measures of support to production and incomes														
Support to production and incomes	Total number of beneficiaries	Number of female beneficiaries by share (%)	Total number of beneficiaries *				Number of female beneficiaries by number and share (%) **				Total amount of disbursed financial resources			
	2008		2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Premium for (PF) production and keeping of high quality breeding livestock	6482	n.a.	950	1270	1310	1360	23 (2.4%)	30 (2.3%)	32 (2.4)	45 (3.3%)	22000	25270	30000	33380
PF production of (cow, sheep and goat) milk	10 000	n.a.	5320	5500	5983	6107	715 (13.4%)	790 (14.3%)	892 (14.9%)	937 (15.3%)	9983462	1275832	1375832	1372628
PF breeding a cattle	871	0	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	1	2	4	4	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
PF aromatic and medical plants	11	PL ***	2	2	3	3	n.d.	n.d.	1	1	n.d.	n.d.	2200	2855
PF organic and integral production	2329	0	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
PF produced and sold fruit, vegetables and mushrooms	2329****	0	2954	3146	3352	3480	224	264	295	324	52428	57323	60012	63141
PF production of seeding materials	16	PL	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
PF the produced fruit and grape seedlings	32	8.33%	10	14	15	17	n.d.	n.d.	2	2	n.d.	n.d.	20019	23032
PF the production of leaf tobacco	567	n.a.	150	194	220	245	5	9	10	12	5320	10950	11015	11305
PF produced and sold soybean, rapeseed and sunflower	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
PF produced and sold mercantile wheat	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
PF the purchased and processed fruits, vegetables and forest fruits	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	42	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Note. *The total number of all beneficiaries implies natural and legal persons (men and women)

** The number of women beneficiaries implies natural and legal persons (women / owners of legal entities), if the data on the owner are not marked please provide separately the number of natural persons (FL) and the number of legal persons (PL)

*** PL legal person (data for legal persons could not be gender segregated as no records existed on the person who was the owner)

n.a. the number of women beneficiaries of the premium for mils could not be calculated because of the large number of total beneficiaries

****The premium for produced and sold fruit, vegetables, and mushrooms in 2008 excludes mushrooms

Table 6.50. Measures of support with long-term investments														
Support to long term investments	Total number of beneficiaries	Number of female beneficiaries by share (%)	Total number of beneficiaries *				Number of female beneficiaries by number and share (%) **				Total amount of disbursed financial resources			
			2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012
Investments in agricultural mechanization	2506	3.20%	1100	1325	1628	1826	28 (2.5%)	42 (3.1%)	63 (3.9%)	80 (4.4%)	46283	74156	95123	101355
Investment in livestock production	549	5,45%	196	220	234	248	5 (2.5%)	8 (3.6%)	11 (5%)	13 (5.2%)	15324	20068	23526	26000
Investments in plant production (planting of perennial plants)	488	3-12%	135	152	167	188	12 (8.8%)	17 (11%)	23 (13.7%)	28 (14.8 %)	17890	20016	23521	26000
Investments in plant production (greenhouses and equipment for production in greenhouses)	169	5,45%	187	194	201	237	7 (3.7%)	10 (5.1%)	13 (6.5%)	15 (6.3%)	10497	15141	17058	19139
Investments in plant production (anti-hail nets, irrigation)	20153	50%	466	493	504	566	13 (2.8%)	18 (3.6%)	20 (4%)	26 (4.6%)	15693	28147	30151	34193
Investments in the modernization of existing and constructing new processing facilities	n.d.	n.d.	53	62	78	89	n.d.	n.d.	1	1	n.d.	n.d.	8263	10809

Note. *The total number of all beneficiaries implies natural and legal persons (men and women)

** The number of women beneficiaries implies natural and legal persons (women / owners of legal entities), if the data on the owner are not marked please provide separately the number of natural persons (FL) and the number of legal persons (PL)

Table 6.51. Measures within rural development

Support to rural development	Total number of beneficiaries	Number of female beneficiaries by share (%)	Total number of beneficiaries *				Number of female beneficiaries by number and share (%) **				Total amount of disbursed financial resources			
			2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012
Support to agricultural cooperatives	n.d.	n.d.	7	10	12	14	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Support to agricultural associations and women associations	n.d.	3	5	9	11	11	n.d.	n.d.	1	1	n.d.	n.d.	1500	2000
Support to seminars, trainings	122	n.a.	27	35	43	57	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Support for self-employment of young graduate engineers of agriculture	n.d.	n.d.	4	7	9	11	n.d.	n.d.	3	3	n.d.	n.d.	30025	33291
Support to participants in the process of data collection in the context of the establishment of farm accounting data network (FADN)	n.d.	n.d.	81	92	102	115	3	7	10	13	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Market interventions and emergency help to agricultural producer against natural disasters (floods, est.)	n.d.	n.d.	703	564	1082	306	40 (5.7%)	28 (4.9%)	83 (4.9%)	35 (11.4)	51083	61796	142190	22053

Measures of support to production and incomes

In Table 6.49 one can see that the total number of beneficiaries of the first two measures declined by more than 50%. The total number of beneficiaries of the measure entitled “Premium for production and keeping of high quality breeding livestock”, accumulatively on annual level (from 2008 to 2013) amounted to more than 6000, while today that number has declines to around 2500, accumulatively. The number of beneficiaries of the measure entitled “Premium for production of (cow, sheep, and goat) milk” is around 10000 and that number has declined to around 5000 to 6000. The reason for the decline in the total number of beneficiaries of the first measure concerns the procedures and the costs involved for agricultural producers, compared to the amount of the premium, while when it comes to the second measure the reason concerns the quality control of the milk and the costs involved in milk analysis, amounting to around BAM 19 per month. That especially affects non-commercial agricultural producers keeping one or two cows, and there are at least around 3000 such households. Other measures are also exhibiting a decline in the total participation of beneficiaries compared to the year 2008, excluding the measure entitled „Premium for produced and sold fruit, vegetables, and mushrooms“, which shows a mild increase on annual level. The percentage share of women compared to the total number of beneficiaries has not changed through the years, and it ranged from 2.3 to 3.3%, which implies that the changed that have onset since 2008 affected small non-commercial producers in general.

Figure 6.40. Measures of support to production and incomes

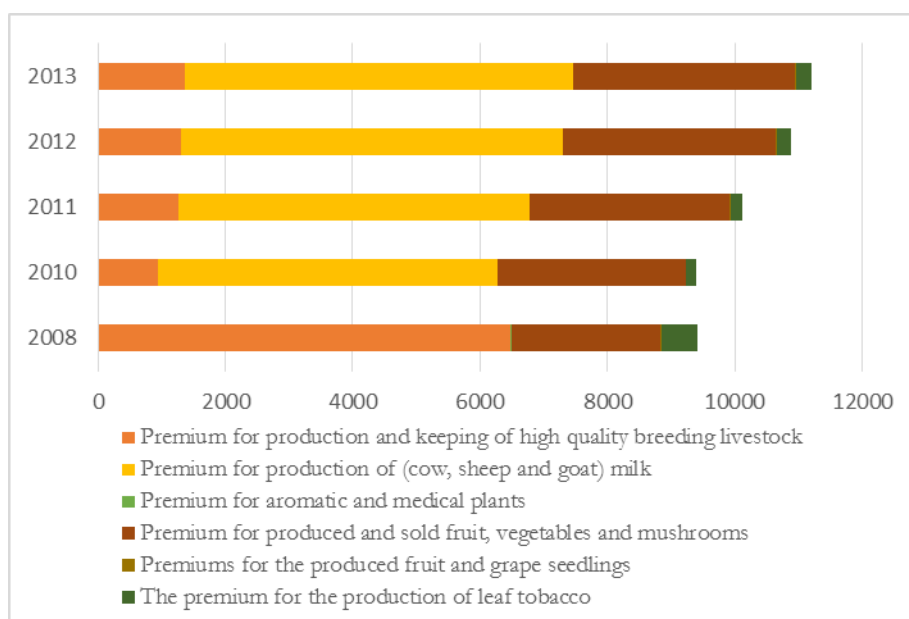
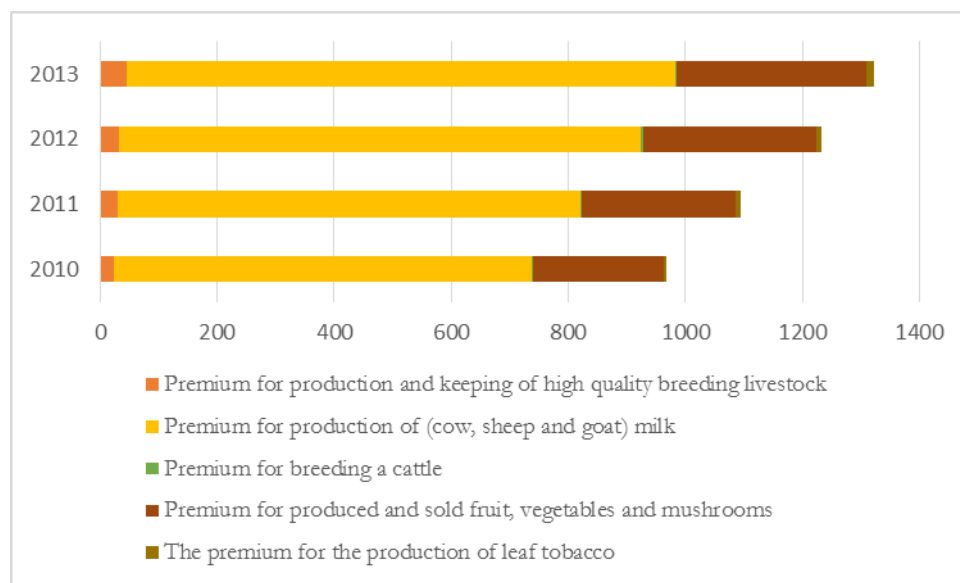


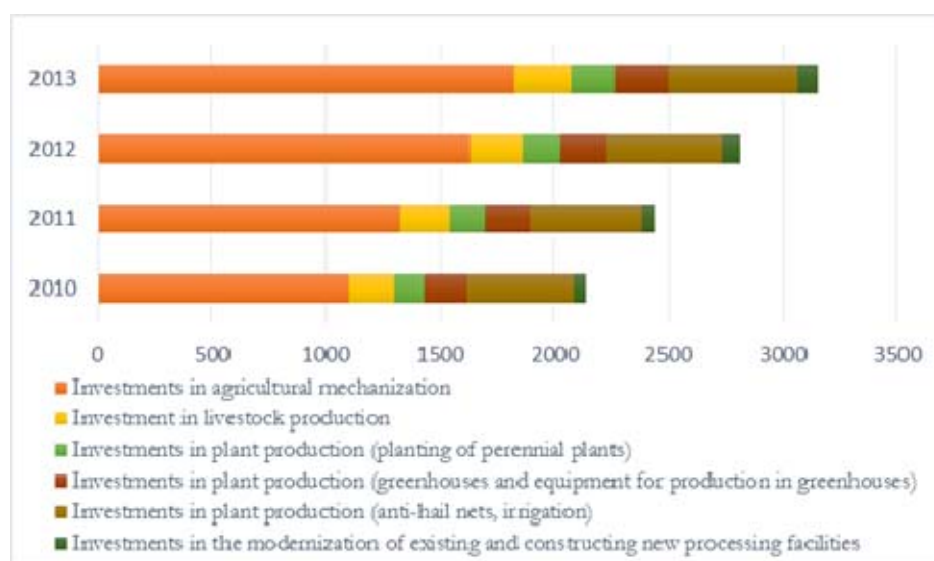
Figure 6.41. Number of female beneficiaries of the measures of support to production and incomes



Measures of support with long-term investments

In table 6.50. one can see that the share of women beneficiaries shows a mild increase of 1 to 2% on all the measures (although the total number of beneficiaries is smaller compared to 2008). Significant increase in the number of women beneficiaries is seen in regards to cultivating perineal plantations, as well as in the procurement of equipment for irrigation and anti-hale protective networks for protecting perineal plantations. In 2008, the estimate of there being 50% of women beneficiaries of irrigation system was based on the fact that those systems should be at the disposal to the entire population, in which 50% are women. That estimate should be taken with a grain of salt, and it cannot be used for comparison with the number of beneficiaries of that measure in the period from 2010 to 2011, where a mild increase in the number of beneficiaries is also observed.

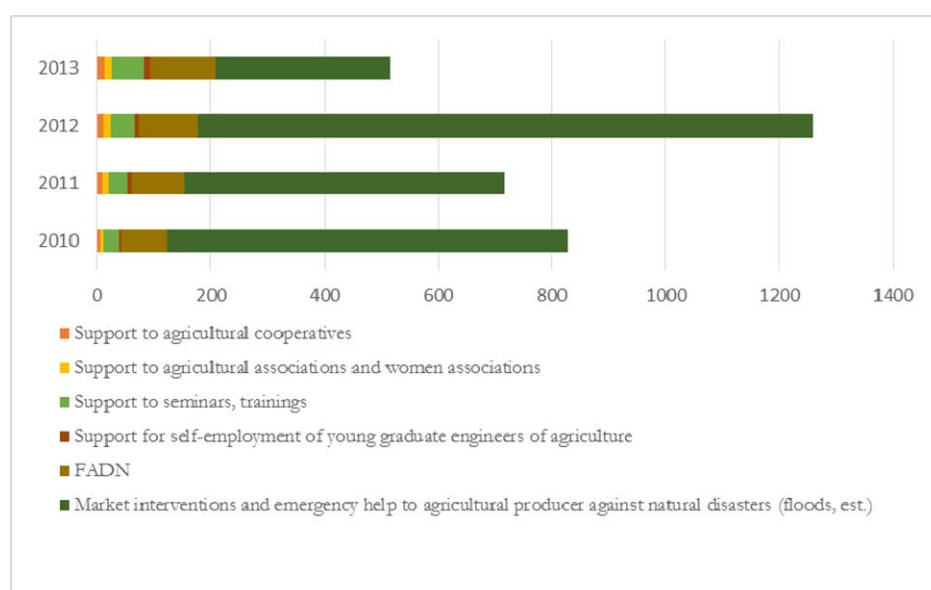
Figure 6.42. Measures of support to long-term investments



Measures within rural development

The third group concerns support to various forms of associations, acquisition of new knowledge, support to self-employment of youth, support to beneficiaries who are participating in the process of data gathering, within the framework of establishment of the network of data on accounting on agricultural farms (FADN).

Figure 6.43. Measures within rural development



Beneficiaries of the first two measures are legal persons who had, within the reporting period, received certain support from the ministry. One does not have data available on whether there were any

women's cooperatives supported, or how many cooperative members were of female gender in the cooperatives that received support, so that it is not possible to conclude whether there were any changes or not compared to the year 2008.

In the course of the period under review, we have 2 associations of women that received support under the measure entitled "Support for the development of business activities within associations of agricultural producers, women's associations, and associations of citizens in rural areas", without them also being a part of the FIGAP programme, which supported 20 women's associations. One may conclude that, in total, 22 women's associations had been supported in the course of the past period, which is a huge advance compared to the year 2008, when there had been only three.

According to the understanding of employees in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, that is the measure best suited to the needs of women in rural areas, and the design of the programme in cooperation with the Gender Center represents the result of increase in the number of women's associations beneficiaries. That is the only measure in which the share of women is around 39%, which is a significant success compared to the past period. Other measures imply the share of women between 2 and 14%, which is very small, taking into account that women are equally responsible for labor related activities in the households.

Programmes of support to agricultural production are intended for agricultural holdings, but women are rarely in the role of the head of the holding, because of which they cannot apply for those programmes independently.

Special programmes for provision of expert services, incentives, credits, or loans from the area of agriculture that would take into account the needs and the specificities of women in rural areas, are not being realized. Even when they do exist, they are individual, and mostly based on initiatives and support of foreign donors (FIGAP). Women from rural areas know virtually nothing of the possibilities for utilization of incentive of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, which points to the necessity of their continuous information on existing and future measures.

The concept of gender based budgeting concerns more than just programmes and measures intended for women. They should be in line with the concept of "gender mainstreaming", which should be an integral part of any programme or measure, as the effects on programmes and measures on men and on women frequently differ.

Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)

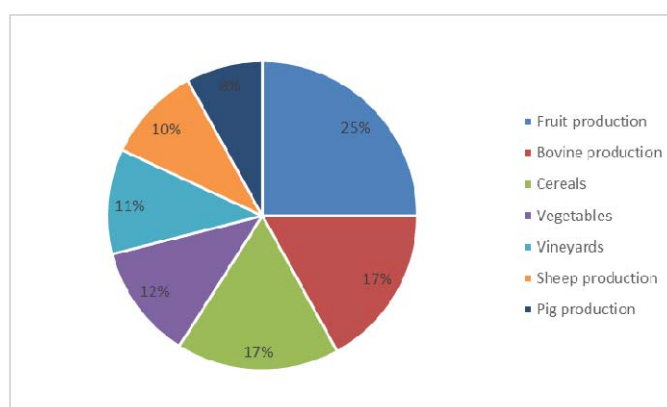
The programme that was introduced in 2011, the network of accounting data on agricultural farms (FADN), which monitors the stocks of revenues of agricultural farms, represents one of the key instruments for acquiring a comprehensive picture of development of the agricultural sector and assessment of effect of agricultural policy measures. Data are collected from 117 agricultural farms, of which 13 have a female head.

The number of female beneficiaries of the measure that concerns interventions in the market and extraordinary needs for assistance to beneficiaries active in agricultural production, buy out, processing, or export of agricultural products in the past period ranged from 5 to 11%.

Table 6.52. Breakdown of FADN sample by type of production and regions in 2013

Type of agricultural production	Region					RS Total
	Banja Luka	Sokolac	Doboj	Bijeljina	Trebinje	
Fruit production	13	1	6	6	5	31
Cattle production	5	4	4	6	5	24
Vegetable production	8	2	1	4	5	20
Cereals	4	0	3	8	2	17
Pig production	1	0	2	6	1	10
Sheep production	0	3	0	2	4	9
Vineyards	0	0	1	0	5	6
Total	31	10	17	32	27	117

Figure 4.44. Share of type of agricultural production



Educational level and interest in acquiring further knowledge about gender equality

Employees in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management had an opportunity to attend a training on gender analysis, gender responsible budgeting, as well as on the application of

obligations resulting from norms and legal standards on gender equality. The training was attended by around 100 employees (including the Extension Service), which is more than 50% of total employees in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management and the Agrarian Payments Agency.

Monitoring and evaluation of incentive measures

Within the framework of the process of monitoring and assessment of realization of incentive measures within the Ministry, there is a list of indicators defined under the Rural Development Strategy, on the basis of which effects of individual measures are evaluated. Analyses on effects of incentive measures on women in the rural areas, as well as analyses of their needs, are not performed individually for each measure, but instead in general on the annual level. Taking into account that no assessments are performed by measure it is difficult to determine which of the measures had yielded the best effects on women in rural areas in the context of improvement of their economic position.

Women from rural areas, as the final beneficiaries of programmes and incentive measures of the Ministry, are not involved in their design or evaluation. However, through the trainings realized in the past period, where options and the method of submitting opinions, objections, and suggestions were explained in detail, the women have, in the opinion of representatives of the Ministry, been showing increased interest for getting involved.

6.2.4.8. Programmes for Promotion of Women in Agribusiness and Women Entrepreneurs in Rural Areas

The majority of women living in rural areas of the Republic of Srpska have significant experience and practical knowledge concerning traditional agricultural production. However, the majority of them do not have experience in managing an agricultural holding as a private company, in the context of organization, management, seeking funds for the financing of procurement of fixed assets, business planning, sale strategy and promotion of products, application of modern agro technical measures that could contribute to the development of the agricultural holding. In addition to that, in the traditional production which is the most frequent, there are significant technical shortcomings evident, as well as the application of poor agricultural practices resulting from insufficient training of agricultural producers and the trend to retain inherited techniques and approaches. Activities directed towards increasing the general level of development of an agricultural holding and of the role of women create foundations for financial security and increase the standard of living of families in rural areas.

In the course of the current operations of the Extension Service, trainings within the programme entitled “Women’s Entrepreneurship in Agribusiness” were organized for the first time in 2011., with the objective of promoting women in agribusiness and women entrepreneurs in rural areas, and women

from rural areas were the target group. The programmes of support for women's entrepreneurship were attended by 906 beneficiaries, and all the beneficiaries of the training were, if necessary, provided expert assistance from the area of agricultural production even after the realization of the programme. Promotional materials were designed, published and disseminated and in them incentives for the development of agriculture and villages were presented, as well as conditions for executing the right to financial incentives, procedures for their execution, and other useful guidelines and information for executing incentives.

6.2.4.9. Training for Women in Writing Project Fiches and Utilization of International and National Financial Funds

Women in rural areas most often cite the lack of financing as the main problem they have to face in agricultural production. Seeking financing is an active process, in which women from rural areas have to research and seek potential sources of financing, and not wait passively to be identified by a donor. Local communities have to ensure high quality information for women in rural areas as they are busy with working in the field and taking care of their families and they are most often not informed of the options for utilization of international and national financial grants. In addition to timely information, it is also necessary to have the knowledge concerning the writing of a project proposal or a project application. Knowledge may be acquired through planned trainings at the level of local community (village or group of smaller villages) tailored to the needs of the target group.

Gender Center of the Republic of Srpska has, through its programmes, facilitated training for associations of women in rural areas in regards to project writing and management, for various incentives and other forms of support from various funds. The objective of trainings held had been to strengthen the capacities of associations of women in rural areas in the Republic of Srpska through awareness raising and motivating of rural women, as well as the acquisition of knowledge and skills for project writing, project management, and acquisition of financing, so that they would get economically strengthened and exchange experiences and knowledge, and get mutually connected. After realizing the trainings, the Gender Center provided expert and advisory assistance to associations through expert consultations provided by telephone in the event of applying for various grants. In addition to that, women's associations were provided with relevant literature and manuals, as well as with information on current donors, and grants announced, which associations were eligible to apply to.

6.2.4.10. Programmes of Informing Women in Rural Areas on Governmental Measures and Policies, as well as Other Development Programmes

Within the Information on Position of Women, it is stated that the opinions of associations are divided in regards to the level of information amongst women on Governmental measures and policies. Some of them were neither acquainted with strategies, nor actively involved in their design, and those associations that were acquainted with those strategies were of the opinion that there was room for improvement of the position of women, although they were not sure of how realistic a significant improvement would be. In addition, representatives of associations were of the opinion that the most important issue is the identification and recognition of the role of women in rural areas in the development of local communities, awareness raising and education, as well as their full involvement in all the phases, i.e. from the planning, implementation, and evaluation of development, as well as decision making. Although the strategic documents are accessible to the public prior to their adoption, a very small number of women from rural areas ever participate in public debates. A frequent reason for failing to participate in public debates is the perception that nothing can be changed and the lack of information about the place and the time of holding of public debates. Relatively good information level amongst women's associations exists on possibilities of realization of rights to incentive financing, in relation to which they are facilitated to participate in the realization, but not in the planning of incentive measures.

Each year, in the beginning of the month of March, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management organizes the promotion of the Rulebook on Conditions and Method for Execution of Financial Incentives for Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas in the media. Within the framework or regular activities of the Extension Service, information provision days are organized, when all the interested agricultural producers may acquire information on Governmental measures and policies. Agricultural producers show the highest level of interest in the application of rulebooks that have a direct effect on the manner of production (for example, milk quality) or that have an effect on allocation of incentive funds (Rulebook on Distribution of Holdings to Commercial and Non-commercial). In the course of the trainings information are presented on options for utilization of incentive financing, and the emphasis is placed on support which the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management is providing for establishment and expansion of production plants, support to cooperatives and improvements in knowledge and skills in rural areas, as well as production which characterizes a certain area in which it is being performed. In addition to the trainings, promotional materials are also prepared and distributed through regional units of the Extension Service for the entire territory of RS.

Local communities have shown significant media related activities on promoting the funds that are at the disposal within the budget. In addition, non-governmental organizations also got active in the promotion and education of women from rural areas and implemented trainings on the ways of acquiring incentive credit and project financing.

6.2.4.11. Inclusion of Women from Rural Areas in Local Communities in Defining Priorities for Reconstruction of Rural Infrastructure

One should emphasize that it is difficult to retain population in the villages, and that it is especially difficult to attract investors or tourists, if the roads are in a poor condition, if power supply is unstable, if telephone signals and weak, and water supply facilities dilapidated.

The rural women are poorly, if at all, involved in decision making processes in local communities, and the lack of understanding on the part of the environment and local authorities is additionally demotivating. There are problems and difficulties with access to basic needs, but in general there is a low level, if any, of recognition of the gender aspect of this set of problems in municipalities. In certain municipalities there are projects for improving infrastructure and resolution of basic needs, but their realization depends on the budgets, which are frequently insufficient. In any case, there is a need to work on resolving this problem systematically, as those problems are recognized as having a serious long-term effect on dissolution of villages.

As is evident from available information, activities of competent Republic and local authorities, undertaken in connection with the implementation of this specific measure, have been of limited character and scope. Taking into account that this concerns activities that require planning and execution of investments, for infrastructural facilities such as local and regional roads, sanitation and water supply infrastructure etc., it is evident that the intensity and the coverage of such investments and interventions in that regards have declined, and one may assume that one of the reasons for that are insufficient financial resources.

Table 6.53. Review of infrastructural projects realized in 2010-2013

Number of facilities of general interest in the villages				Number of construction of roads, bridges, water supply networks, and similar infrastructural works			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
37	130	35	36	340	0	0	0

Support to construction of rural infrastructure has, in recent years, been intermittent and unplanned, and for the most part realized with credit financing of international projects of the World Bank and the

IFAD. Under the Rural Livelihoods Development Project (RLDP), which was supported by credit financing of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), 25 infrastructural micro-projects were realized (14 roads, 3 bridges, 6 water supply networks, 1 green market, 2 reservoirs, 1 power supply network in a small village), while under the Agriculture and Rural Development Project (ARDP), supported by credit financing of the World Bank and the SIDA grant, 40 infrastructural micro projects were implemented (24 roads, 16 bridges, and 5 water supply networks) in rural communities.

A significant portion of activities were realized on the construction of facilities of general interest in the villages, while the realization of infrastructural projects that concern rehabilitation and construction of roads, bridges, water supply networks, and similar infrastructural works are absent from the realization supported by budget funds of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management after 2010.

6.2.4.12. Measures for Improvement of Mobility of Women in Rural Areas

Problems with transport and road infrastructure are present in virtually all municipalities, and especially in those that are the furthest from large urban centers. Mobility of rural women, as well as youth, is one of the most significant elements for improvement of their position, as the roads, and means of transport, as well as accessibility of information, affect the level of education, health, participation in the development of the community etc. Although modern technologies facilitate easy access to information, the reality faced by families in rural areas is completely different.

The Ministry of Transport and Connections implemented the first ever “Analysis of Needs of Women in Rural Areas of the Republic of Srpska from the Aspect of Transport and Transport Infrastructure”, which, as such, represents a large step forward and provides very important findings that have shed light on the links between gender equality and transport. As a result of the analysis implemented of the needs of women in rural areas concerning transport and communication infrastructure, measures and activities are planned directed towards improved quality of transport and communications infrastructure of significance for women in rural areas. That programme is unique in the region and in the course of its implementation the following was concluded: it is necessary that, in future, all research on issues of transport and transport infrastructure is also viewed from the gender aspect; constructed and high quality transport infrastructure, accessible and high quality public transport, are of great importance for women who live in villages, as they depend on them; construction of infrastructure, increasing the quality of public transport accessible modern information technologies and postal services would reduce the level of interest amongst women from rural areas in moving to cities, and would increase the level of interest amongst women who live in cities to move to villages, where they may have healthier and more favorable living conditions; construction of infrastructure, supply of

transport and other services, access to modern information technologies, are installed on the basis of economic relations; society as a whole should affect and promote measures that shall create a system that shall increase the mobility of women in rural areas.

Majority of employees in the Ministry of Transport and Communications had an opportunity to attend trainings on gender analysis, gender responsible budgeting, and application of obligations from norms and standards for gender equality.

However, the recommendations stemming from the “Analysis of Needs of Women in Rural Areas of the Republic of Srpska from the Aspect of Transport and Transport Infrastructure” have not found their way to implementation in practice. Namely, research and identification of needs in regards to transport and transport infrastructure are still not being viewed from the gender aspect, inter alia. In the system of supervision and evaluation of measures, i.e. projects realized with the objective of improvements of transport and transport infrastructure, there are no gender segregated data. Neither are any analyses being performed on annual level on effects of realized projects for improvement of transport and transport infrastructure on women in rural areas, nor are their needs being analyzed. In view of the lack of this type of analyses, one cannot conclude which projects had yielded the best effects on women in rural areas in the context of improving their mobility.

6.2.4.13. Measures for Improvement of Housing Conditions for Socially Vulnerable Categories of Women in Rural Areas

Social consequences of the difficult position of women in rural areas are numerous and, for the most part, negative. One may point out only to some of the most direct ones, such as unrealized rights to pension and disability insurance, limited access to money in households, presence of family violence over women in various forms (physical, psychological, economic, and sexual abuse), poverty and social isolation of especially elderly women.

The Ministry of Family, Youth, and Sports, under its programme of “Housing Care of Families with Five or More Children” is supporting socially vulnerable families with multiple members. The funds allocated had initially not been intended for the resolution of housing issues or creating improved conditions for housing of women and their families who are living in villages. Circumstances have led to those funds being directed to rural areas because of the place of residence of families whose housing issues are being resolved.

6.2.4.14. Position and Needs of Youth in Rural Areas

Inadequate supply of leisure and cultural activities, combined with unfavorable economic conditions and lack of development of other social services, represents a strong factor that encourages readiness to migrate amongst rural youth. Frequently moving from the village into a town is seen as the main strategy in planning the future of high school aged youth from villages.

Consequences are evident, both in public and economic, and in family life of rural areas. In pronounced rural areas with a large outflow of female population, there is an increased frequency of single male households or two generational households with a single, unmarried heir. The problem of outflow of female labor force is also changing the structure of family economies. Therefore, in the context of gender division of work on the holdings, traditionally “female” types of production, such as milk processing, vegetable crops, poultry production, are suffering, and the survival of those economic activities is often conditioned with the presence of active female labor force.

The Ministry of Family, Youth, and Sports implemented under the programme of “Strengthening Youth in Rural Areas by Education and Gender Sensitization” a study on the position and the needs of youth in rural areas of the Republic of Srpska, which has shown that there is still a large degree of prejudice and stereotypes on the roles of women and men in the society, as well as a worrying social status of families that live in villages. The results of the study are presented to the broader public, and education on (self)employment and gender equality was performed for 150 youth of ages 18 to 30 in five project municipalities (Mrkonjić Grad, Gradiška, Trebinje, Vlasenica, Petrovo). In the course of realization of the second phase of the programme “Strengthening Youth in Rural Areas by Education and Gender Sensitization”, the Ministry of Family, Youth, and Sports implemented trainings in rural areas in five project municipalities, attended by 115 youth. In the course of the trainings, the youth were informed of the incentives provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, as well as on opinion for support in the course of starting to work in certain branches of agriculture and livestock keeping. The analysis performed of the “Position and Needs of Youth in Rural Areas of Republic of Srpska” pointed out to the fact that youth in villages have a vision of economic strengthening of the villages through the provision of support for agricultural production, as well as in initiation of non-agricultural activities on agricultural holdings (for example, support to initiation of crafts on agricultural holdings, servicing activities, etc.).

Table 6.54. Number of training realized, intended for unemployed youth living in rural areas, organized by the Ministry

Number of trainings for unemployed youth living in rural areas			
2010	2011	2012	2013
2	1	2	1

Within the supplemental measures under the “Rulebook on Conditions and Method of Utilization of Incentive Financing”, in the course of the period of two years, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management supported youth from rural areas in initiation of agricultural activities.

Table 6.55. Number of beneficiaries and amount of funds paid to youth from rural areas

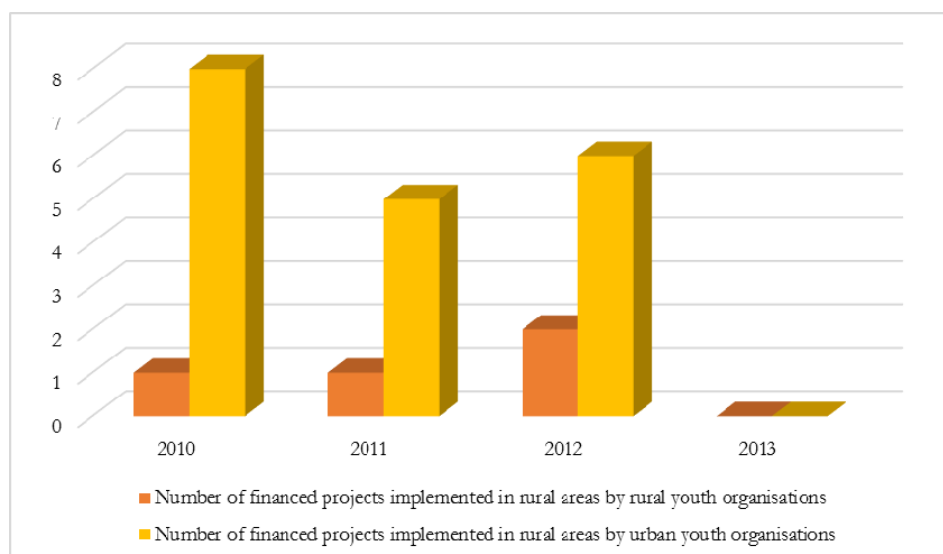
Name of measure	Number of subvention users (legal persons and entrepreneurs)				Realized amount (BAM)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Supplemental measures	8	1	0	0	49360	1150		

In the course of its regular activities, the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports independently is supporting youth organizations that are from rural areas or those from urban areas that are realizing projects in rural areas.

Table 6.56. Number of financed projects of youth organizations from rural areas

Number of financed projects implemented in rural areas by rural youth organisations				Number of financed projects implemented in rural areas by urban youth organisations			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	1	2		8	5	6	

Figure 6.45. Ratio of realization of projects in rural areas through active work of youth associations from rural and from urban areas



The number of financed projects realized in rural areas (project implementers are youth associations from cities) exceeds the number of financed projects realized in rural areas in which the project implementers are youth associations from villages. This points out to lesser accessibility of information, as well as to a lower level of knowledge on methods of application and realization of projects amongst youth from villages compared to youth from cities.

6.2.4.15. Construction of New and Reconstruction of Existing Clinics in Rural Areas

Accessibility of health services is reduced to elementary rehabilitation of health issues, and the coverage of women with health insurance is not at a satisfactory level. The majority of inhabitants of rural areas have to travel to towns in order to attend specialist exams, dentistry exams, and to buy medicines. For many of them that represents excessive costs in view of time and money, and therefore they delay the exams and cease to care of their health condition.

Under the reform of primary healthcare based on the family medicine model, the network of family medicine clinics was developed, covering also the rural areas of municipalities.

Adjustment of the healthcare system to significant demographic and sociological changes in rural areas and its preparedness to face the expectations of the population, represent one of the main challenges. According to the research used in the drafting of the Strategic Rural Development Plan, less than one third of rural population has daily access to healthcare services. When that is combined with an increase in the number of elderly population in the villages, data show a high level of priority of improvements

in accessibility of health services in rural areas. Unequal accessibility of healthcare services was also identified in the Primary Healthcare Strategy, which asserts that the current organization of healthcare of children, pregnant women, and women in general ensures healthcare through operations of corresponding specialist services and dispensers, located in principle in urban areas, which disrupts the principle of equality in health, for the benefit of urban population at the expense of rural population.

6.2.4.16. Measures for Improving the Protection of Reproductive Health in Rural Areas

The obstacles preventing women in rural areas from utilizing the services of family planning and counseling are the lack of free time, psychological, ethical, or social problems. There are no special programmes or measures, however, through the operations of Health Centers, i.e. their Gynecology Departments, there are active efforts being directed towards protection of women, their education, and information. There is an evident need for this type of effort to be strengthened, for regular examinations of women to be ensured in villages, but that would require certain conditions to be met (equipment, premises, staff). Safe contraception is, for the most part, not subject to special measures, which points out to deep discrepancies between proclamations of higher birth rate and protection of reproductive health. Only upon an initiative of certain nongovernmental organization and ad hoc projects were programmes introduced for the protection of reproductive health and utilization of contraception, for which there is an increasing interest amongst women. Policy for Improvement of Sexual and Reproductive Health in the Republic of Srpska (2012 -2017) was adopted and its objective is to improve sexual and reproductive health.

Family medicine clinics are extremely important in the protection of reproductive health in rural areas. In smaller municipalities, along with the daily services of family medicine teams, gynecological services of a visiting physician are ensured from time to time. In addition to that, there are efforts directed towards educating the population on significance of reproductive health, through lectures held by family medicine doctors within the services of primary health care.

6.2.4.17. Programmes of Scholarships for Young Women from Rural Areas to Continue their Education

Based on official data of the RS Statistical Institute, one can see that there is a developing trend of increased participation of female youth in tertiary education, where the percentage share of female students (55%) even exceeds the percentage share of male students. In graduate studies there is also a noticeable trend of increase of the number of women masters of science (54%), while doctors of science (44%) are of male gender in majority of cases.

Table 6.57. Student enrolment by gender

School Year	Total	Female (%)	Male (%)
2008/09	41 246	57	43
2009/10	43 928	56	44
2010/11	45 966	56	44
2011/12	46 547	55	45
2012/13	44 720	55	45

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Republika Srpska (2014)

Although one may conclude that there is no difference between the share of female and male youth in tertiary education, gender inequality is reflected in the segregation of educational profiles, where the traditional division to “male” and “female” occupations still dominates.

Areas of education, such as health and social protection, show a share of female students of around 70%, while in area of social studies, management and law the numbers are equal, at 50%, and in agricultural studies and veterinarian medicine, as well as in engineering, production technology, and civil engineering the share of women is close to 38%. Traditionalism concerning gender roles is conditioning a higher level of technical illiteracy amongst women, which subsequently results in their additional marginalization in the labor market.

Table 6.58. Student enrolment by gender and field of education

Field of education	Gender	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Humanities and Arts	all	4421	4620	4343
	male	1714	1818	1754
	female	2707	2802	2589
Social sciences, Business and Law	all	19638	19775	18248
	male	8308	8551	7971
	female	11330	11224	10277
Science	all	3953	3994	4067
	male	2398	2411	2415
	female	1555	1583	1652
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	all	4876	4962	5014
	male	3138	3167	3211
	female	1738	1795	1803
Agriculture and	all	1981	2051	2102

Veterinary	male	1293	1288	1320
	female	688	763	782
Health and Welfare	all	4689	5444	5705
	male	1309	1433	1488
	female	3380	4011	4217
Services	all	1386	1388	1092
	male	956	990	781
	female	430	398	311
Total	all	45966	46547	44720
	male	20372	20720	20132
	female	25594	25827	24588

Local self-governance units, as well as Republic funds, lack special programmes intended for provision of scholarships to students and high school pupils from rural areas, or scholarships for students from areas necessary for the development of rural areas, such as agriculture, veterinarian medicine, forestry etc. Although there is no difference between the share of female and male youth in tertiary education, gender inequality is reflected in the segregation of educational profiles, where the traditional division to “male” and “female” occupations still dominates. Pronounced traditionalism concerning gender roles is conditioning a higher level of technical illiteracy amongst women, which subsequently results in their additional marginalization in the labor market.

6.2.4.18. Reconstruction and Construction of Institutions for Care of Elderly and Weak

One of the characteristics of rural areas is an increased number of elderly households. Many women in rural areas are taking care of elderly household members, regardless of if they are living in the same household or not. However, as their children are, for the most part, leaving the rural areas, a large number of women, in their old age, stay alone, leaning on financial assistance of their children, potentially on modest pensions of their husbands, or their own production (if their health allows them to be active in that).

Demand for accommodation in homes for the elderly does not corresponds with the number of available resources. At the Republic level there are only three state owned institutions for care for pensioners, elderly, and weak persons. There is an increasing number of private homes for the elderly, but they, however, are not within the system of social protection, and the costs of accommodation in such institution are often not appropriate to the revenues and financial status of elderly people in rural areas.

There is no systematic development of extra-institutional and institutional forms of protection of elderly people who live in villages. The lack of appropriate measures that would pay attention to which

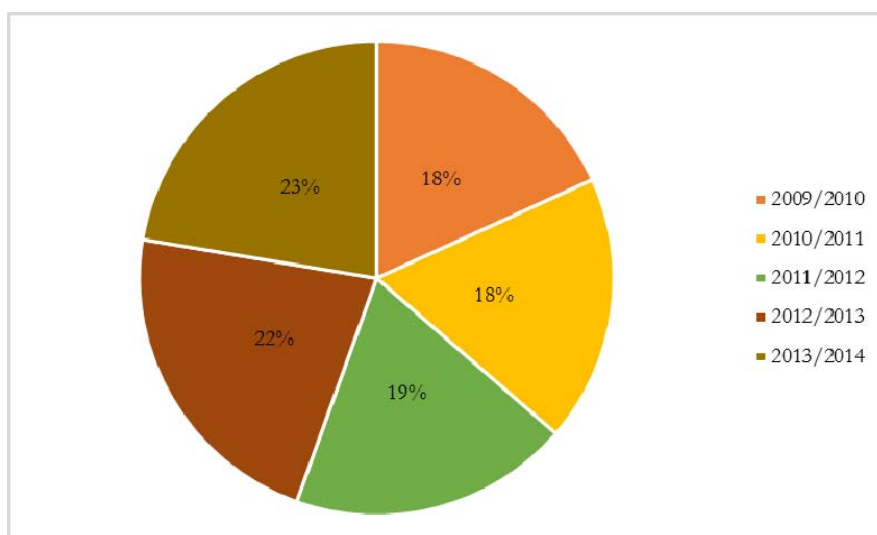
category of population through special programmes, such as care and assistance in households etc. leads to increased isolation of elderly people in rural areas.

6.2.4.19. Reconstruction of Existing and Construction of New Kindergartens in Rural Areas

It often happens that rural households do not send their children to kindergartens, as they are of the opinion that it is not necessary, as household members take care of children. Parents are not of the opinion that children should never attend daycare, but they give up on that idea easily if it turns out that those services are expensive.

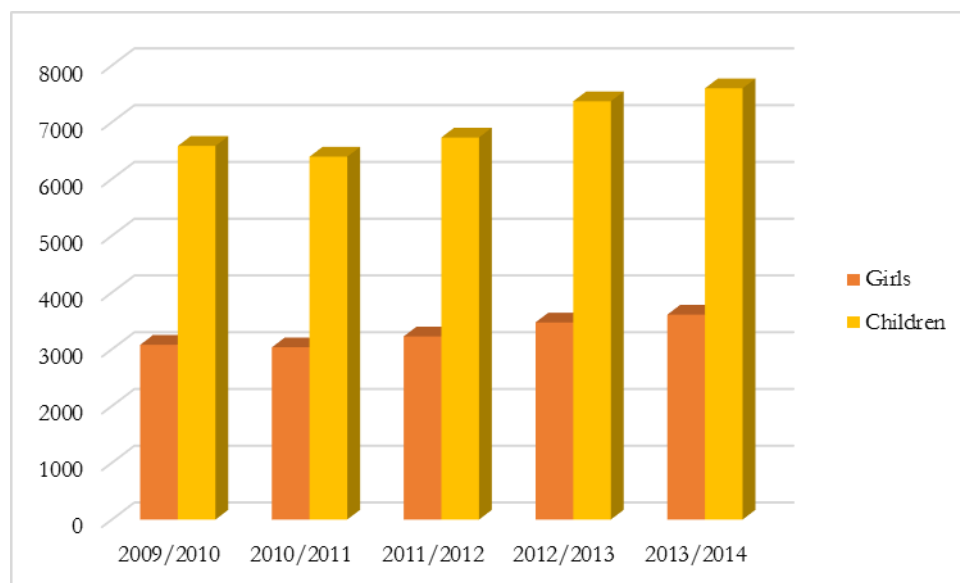
Services of preschool education are mostly accessible in urban environments. Kindergartens are inaccessible to children living in rural areas or suburban settlements where there are no preschool institutions at all.

Figure 6.46. Number of preschool institutions



Mild increase in the number of kindergartens still concerns urban areas, and the construction of new or reconstruction of existing preschool institutions in rural areas was not a topic of any activities realized by Republic or municipal authorities in recent years.

Figure 6.47. Preschool education in the period from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014

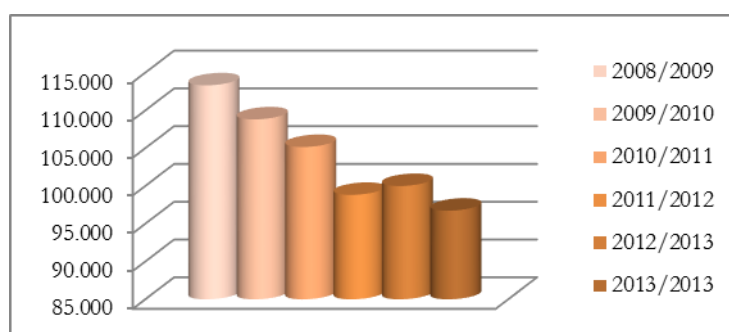


Data on the number of children who are coming to kindergartens from suburban settlement or rural areas are not kept, and neither is the number of children in rural areas determined for the purposes of design of measures that would ensure stay in kindergartens for that group of children.

There are fewer and fewer schools in the villages in which the school bells still chime. According to official statistical data, the number of primary school children, in the period of 6 years (i.e. school year 2008/2009 to school year 2012/2013) in RS declined by 15%. This phenomenon is explained with a drastic decline in the birth rate and continuous migrations. Survival of village schools thought RS is more and more uncertain because of the small number of potential first grade pupils. According to data of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Srpska, in the course of the school year 2013/2014, not a single pupil was enrolled in first grade in 62 regional classes, while in 69 regional classes only one pupil each was enrolled. In 129 regional departments, lectures were attended by up to 10 pupils, In three regional classes lectures were attended by 2 pupils each, and in 11 regional classes by 3 pupils each, in 14 regional classes by four pupils each, and in 17 by 5 pupils each.

At the beginning of school year 2008/2009, there were 779 primary schools in RS, in which the teaching process was attended by 113.326 pupils. The following year, the number of primary schools declined to 754, and the number of primary school pupils to 108.736. The reduced number of schools concerns rural areas with a declining number of children, while in urban areas there are more pupils. Enrolment of first graders did not decline in Banja Luka, Bijeljina, and urban parts of East Sarajevo, while the smallest number of primary school pupils was enrolled in the Municipality of Trnovo (ten pupils only).

Figure 6.48. Number of primary school children enrolled during the period from 2008/2009 to 2013/2014



Migration of rural population to cities or abroad, increase in the number of elderly households and reduction in the birth rate, are only some of the factors that affect a decline in the number of children in the villages. Survival of inhabitants in the villages and potential return from the cities to the villages will necessitate additional efforts to be invested in ensuring that services of preschool and primary education are accessible to children from rural households.

6.2.4.20. Construction of Cultural and Leisure and Sports and Recreational Contents in Rural Areas

In the rural areas, participation in cultural contents is very poorly diversified and boils down to passive forms (for the most part, watching television). Main reasons for weak cultural participation of adults in the villages concerns the way of life in the villages where a lot of time is spent on work related activities, but in addition to that, there are also weak motivation and lack of interest. In contrast to adults, children and youth are of the opinion that cultural participation is very important for them. Older children and youth have pronounced needs for various events, such as sports tournaments or cultural manifestations (shows, film projections, theater productions). In most cases, adequate infrastructure for such activities is lacking. Inadequate supply of sports and cultural contents, combined with unfavorable economic conditions and lack of development of other social services, represent a strong factor encouraging the readiness to emigrate amongst rural youth.

Table 6.59. Capital investments with the objective of improving accessibility of cultural contents in rural areas

Number of constructed new multi-purpose village centers				Number of re habilitated the existing multi-purpose village centers			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 6.60. Capital investments with the objective of improving accessibility of sports and recreational contents in rural areas

Number of constructed new sports fields and sports halls				Number of re habilitated the existing sports fields and sports halls			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
2	0	4	0	0	0	2	3

Table 6.61. Number of construction playgrounds for children and amusement parks in rural areas

Number of constructed and re habituated playgrounds for children				Number of constructed and re habituated amusement parks			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3

Table 6.62. Cultural and sports manifestations supported and realized in rural areas

Number of cultural manifestations supported and realized in rural areas				Number of sports manifestations supported and realized in rural areas			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
5	3	5	5	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Funds for manifestations in the area of culture are awarded by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Srpska on the basis of the Rulebook on Co-financing of Public Needs in Culture (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”, issue No. 110/13) on the basis of a public tender.

Table 6.63. Number of registered sports clubs from rural areas

Number of registered sports clubs from rural areas			
2010	2011	2012	2013
12	11	3	5

Data on registered sports organizations from rural areas entered into the Registry of Sports Organizations and Other Organizations in the Area of Sports should be taken with a grain of salt, as it happens that sports organizations are registered with headquarters in, for example, Banja Luka, but they are active in the territory of a rural community, of which the Ministry of Family, Youth, and Sports does not have clear data. Speaking of earmarked financing for sports organizations from rural areas, that issue is under the scope of competence of units of local self-governance, while the Ministry of Family, Youth, and Sports is monitoring the operations and activities of sports organizations of significance and special importance for the Republic of Srpska.

Programmes of support to the establishment of sports clubs from rural areas (information of youth on importance of their association in various sports sections; direct financial assistance on the basis of lump sum grants for financing of registration costs, etc.) is being provided in the form of information on the manner of establishment, i.e. on procedures of registration with competent bodies. The financing of registration costs in competent courts is an obligation of the club. Registration of all sports organizations into the Registry of Sports Organizations and Other Organizations in the Area of Sports, kept by the Ministry, is free of charge.

Ministry of Education and Culture lack programmes whose target group would include only cultural sections from rural areas, but it did define, as one of the criteria, educational character of projects that are to be co-financed by public tenders, and, inter alia, training and working with youth and population in rural areas.

Table 6.64. Registered cultural and artistic associations from the rural areas and amounts of funds allocated

Number of registered cultural and artistic associations from the rural areas and amounts of funds allocated				The amount of earmarked funds disbursed to registered cultural and artistic associations from the rural areas (BAM)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
4	4	4	6	14.500,00	9.400,00	29.000,00	17.000,00

Rural population has a modest supply of cultural and sports activities and therefore it will be necessary to work on improving accessibility of cultural and sports contents in rural areas, by financing the construction of cultural and leisure and sports and recreational infrastructure in rural areas and holding of cultural manifestations and sport events that may prove to be a motive for occasional visits of participants and visitors from other areas.

6.2.4.21. Improvement of Work of Social Welfare Services with Target Groups of Women and Girls in Rural Areas

Social welfare programmes do not exclude women in rural areas, but are not especially targeted to that group. There is an evident progress in the approach of local authorities to problems of family violence, which is the result of recent sizable efforts of governmental and local institutions and nongovernmental organizations that work on issues of family violence. It is important to emphasize that activities within the scope of the Strategy for Struggle against Family Violence in the Republic of Srpska until year 2013, which were directed towards strengthening of multi-sectoral models of acting in cases of family

violence in local communities, are in direct connection with the realization of this measure in regards to protection of rural women from violence and their approach to social and health services in these situations. Through the implementation of the Strategy for Struggle against Family Violence in the Republic of Srpska significant progress has been achieved in regards to harmonization of the normative and legal framework for protection from family violence with the highest international standards, and in regards to strengthening the institutions of the systems for more efficient application of the laws, and in that context increased degree of actual protection, assistance, and support to victims of violence, compared to the previous period. The most significant change occurred upon the adoption of the new Law on Protection from Family Violence which has, at a significant extent, adopted the standards for prevention and eradication of family violence and partial harmonization of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Srpska with standards under that Convention, which represents a large step ahead for the legislation and practices in the Republic of Srpska. In addition to harmonization with international standards, it is equally important that the new legislative solutions were directed towards the needs expressed in the field: urgent measures of protection were introduced that may be imposed before initiation or in the course of proceedings before judicial authorities; safe houses acquired, under the Law, the status of specialized shelters for victims of family violence, in compliance with standards from the Conventions of the Council of Europe; victims of family violence are guaranteed, under the Law, free legal aid, health and social protection; the obligation was introduced to collect, record, and monitor all data on family violence, by all entities in charge of protection. The Ministry of Family, Youth, and Sports has taken over line competence for the monitoring of implementation of the Law on Protection from Family Violence, which shall have a significant effect on further improvements of the systemic, strategic, and integrated approach to prevention and eradication of family violence.

Units of local self-governance increased the degree of their accountability and active work on issues of family violence, especially through the practice of multi-sectoral cooperation of all entities in charge of protection (units of local self-governance and nongovernmental organizations) which is established and developed in more than a half of local communities in the Republic of Srpska.

All the progress achieved is certainly relevant for the position of women in rural areas, as well, as available data from research on violence against women in BiH show that rural women are more exposed to family violence than women who live in urban areas. Foundation for violence in families stems from unbalanced relations of power that are also manifested through domineering decision making on money in the household on the part of the husband or partner, and financial deprivation increases the risk of exhibiting violence towards women. Prevalence rates of violence decline with higher educational levels of women and their spouses / partners. All that provides evidence to the fact

that it is necessary to improve the social position and economic power of women and girls in the villages, their education, as well as accessibility of services of health, social protection, free legal aid, psychosocial support and other services to prevent and eradicate family violence.

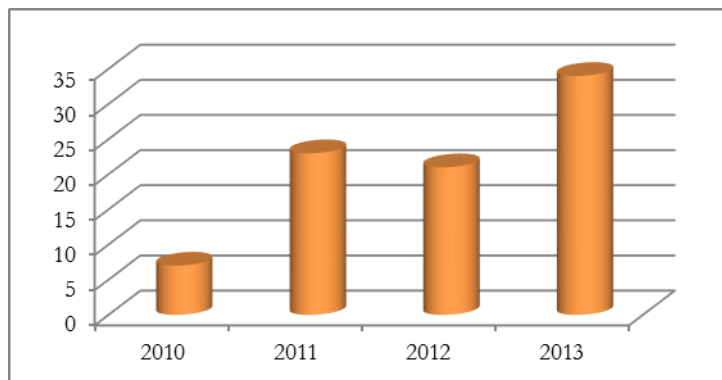
6.2.4.22. Programmes of support to Organization of Women in Rural Areas

In view of the fact that the economic structure of rural areas of the Republic of Srpska depends to a significant extent from the primary sector and that it is still based on depletion of natural resources, and that the structure of holdings is dominated by small holdings, a very large number of economic entities in the village have a very poor basis for accessing the labor market, but also other markets of significance for improvement of their economic position. Capacity for more active approach in the economic sphere and the capacity of association of resources are extremely significant for realization of more significant investments in agricultural production or another business.

Under the Rulebook on Incentives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, and increasing number of women's associations utilize incentive financing for the development of business activities, which is strengthening their capacities for work.

Active involvement of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management and the Gender Center, which has resulted in ensuring additional financing through grants under the FIGAP programme intended for associations of women from rural areas, as well as regular information of women beneficiaries of the programmes on measures, incentives, and other sources for realization of their rights, has had a significant effect on increases in the number of applications of women's association for co-financing of certain business activities.

Figure 6.49. Number of women's associations beneficiaries of incentive financing of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management and the FIGAP programme



The number of associations of women increased from seven in 2010 to 34 in 2013, and the amount of financing awarded to women's associations increased from BAM 24,000, 192,000 in 2010 to BAM 303,676 in 2013. Compared to other incentive measures, this is the only measure in which the share of women beneficiaries is the highest (around 39%) compared to the total number of beneficiaries.

In the course of year 2011, with the assistance of the FIGAP programme, the Extension Service realized trainings designed for women's associations. The result of that cooperation is 11 trainings held for 9 women's associations, which were attended by the total of 269 women.

6.2.4.23. Programmes of Trainings for Rural Women in Local Development Initiatives

Local action groups should be gathering existing human and financial resources from the public, private, and civil sector, and to model, through interactions of various partners, the process of adjustments and changes, taking into account care of the environment, diversification of rural communities, and quality of living in the villages.

Majority of municipalities in the Republic of Srpska that are located in rural areas lack local development agencies, and where they do exist, there is a lack of special programmes for women in rural areas. That is caused by the lack of funds intended for realization of specific projects at the local level that are from the domain of rural development.

At the level of the entity, within the framework of the Rulebook on Conditions and Method of Utilization of Incentive Financing, the right to incentive financing for projects in agricultural and rural development belongs to local action groups that are realizing projects whose objective is agricultural and rural development. Incentive financing for this purpose is paid on the basis of minutes of the commission, which, by performing a review of documentation and insights at the spot determine fulfillment of conditions, and on the basis of a decision of the director of the Agency, upon approved and realized programme or project, and the maximum amount is BAM 20,000.

Table 6.65. Support realized for local action groups in rural areas

Number of trainings of rural women for acting through local action groups				Number of financial supported establishment of the local action group				Number of co-financed project activities of the local action group			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

In the majority of rural communities in RS there is still a lack of recognition of significance of such a form of partnership between public, private, and civil sector, which associate in rural areas with the

objective of realization of common interests which are especially defined in the strategy of the LAG area. That is caused by the lack of funds intended for the realization of specific projects at the local level that are from the domain of rural development, and that concern adding value for local products, branding the region, development of services and infrastructure, development of tourism offer in the rural area, promotion of cultural and historical heritage and other specific projects.

Programmes and measures for Mandatory Inclusion of Women from Rural Areas in Decision Making System at Local Levels

Although the importance of women in rural areas is recognized, they are insufficiently, if at all, involved in design, monitoring of realization, and evaluation of policies. Representatives of public institutions in certain cases feel that their influence through families in the traditional patriarchal way is sufficient, or that it is quite sufficient that the women are not officially prohibited from attending seminars or public debates, ignoring all the while the structural and traditional obstacles for their participation. Representation of women from rural areas in local institutions and structures of government is worryingly low or inexistent, which aggravates or prevents them from having any influence over planning of development and making all important decisions.

Republic Election Commission has, in cooperation with the line Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance, and with expert support of the OSCE and the Gender Center, been working on harmonization of the Instructions on Organization and Implementation of elections for Members of Local Community Councils, and at that time it took into account, especially, and accepted the requirement of the Gender Center and the OSCE to harmonize the aforementioned instructions with the binding standards for gender equality, which was done. Republic Elections Commission adopted the Instruction on Organization and Implementation of elections for Members of Local Community Councils ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", issue No.: 122/12), which was harmonized with the provisions of the Law on Equality of the Sexes in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The provision of Instructions prescribing the obligation of equal gender representation in compliance with Article 20 of the Law is especially significant.

6.2.4.24. Promotional Measures with Objective of Encouraging Women in Rural Areas to Register Ownership over Family and other Property

More than 90% of agricultural land, as well as the total scope of agricultural production, and in the ownership of the private sector, and, for the most part, of individual agricultural producers (Republic of Srpska Rural Development Strategy until 2015, 2010).

That sector is officially employing more than 30% of the labor force, and unofficially more than 60% of the population is actively involved in agricultural activities as one of their sources of revenues. If one takes into account the results of the study “Mapping of Entrepreneurial Potentials of Associations and Women in Rural Communities in the Republic of Srpska, with Special Emphasis on Their Educational Needs” (2013), one sees that a significantly smaller number of women own houses, land, or other property on which they are living or working. In the majority of cases their husband is the owner of the property, and there is a large share of other family members (most often, the husband’s father) being he owners of main real estate within the holding. Apparent gender neutrality in the context of ownership over land has been questionable for decades now due to custom based laws that are given priority, and on which women have small, if any, influence. Women most often renounce their inheritance for the benefit of their brothers, and all the property acquired in marriage is most often registered in the name of the husband.

Table 6.66. Ownership over property (*individual sample*)

Ownership over property	Owner of the houses (%)	Owner of the land (%)	Owner of other property on which are living or working
The respondent	5.57	5.57	3.61
The respondent spouse	57.38	52.46	42.3
Another household member	35.41	38.36	14.75

Source: “Mapping of Entrepreneurial Potentials of Associations and Women in Rural Communities in the Republic of Srpska, with Special Emphasis on Their Educational Needs”, 2011.

“Mapping of Entrepreneurial Potentials of Associations and Women in Rural Communities in the Republic of Srpska, with Special Emphasis on Their Educational Needs”(2013) determined that the working hours of a women on an agricultural holding often exceed the working hours of women who are employed in other pair activities, i.e. that more than 60% of women are working full time or more than full working hours in agriculture.

The Gender Center held consultative meetings and initiated the process of harmonization of laws and bylaws that regulate the registration of agricultural household and the issue of ownership over real estate with gender equality standards. Those issues are key for strengthening of social and economic position of women in rural areas, but they are also very complex for resolution due to traditional practice and custom based laws that are not favorable towards women and that constrain or prevent them from realizing their rights over property.

Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property Related Legal Affairs, under the “Real Estate Registration Project”, supported by the World Bank, and in cooperation with the Gender Center, Center for Free Legal Aid, and Association of National Minorities of the Republic of Srpska, worked on the strengthening of women and marginalized groups in the process of registration of real estate, which is the first programme of that kind in the Republic of Srpska. The reform process has the character of a pilot project that shall cover social mapping and monitoring, training programme, information campaigns, programme of free legal aid, field research, as well as other activities, all for the purpose of more successful realization of the “Real Estate Registration Project”, whose main objective is the establishment of single records of real estate in the Republic of Srpska. The objective of the pilot project entitled “Registered Property, a Step Ahead towards Economic Strengthening of Women and Vulnerable Groups” is, inter alia, to improve gender equality in the process of real estate registration through the identification of women who are facing certain problems in a part of their ownership rights, and providing recommendations as to how regional units may assist in realization of equality in the part concerning ownership rights, specifically through implementation of trainings, public awareness spreading, as well as provision of information on gender equality standards.

Under the aforementioned project of the World Bank for real estate registration a report was developed with gender disaggregated data for the countries of the West Balkans (Gender disaggregated data - Western Balkans. Statistical reports 2005-2013), in which data for BiH are separated by entity. Data on ownership over real estate are drawn from all the databases of cities and municipalities in the Republic of Srpska.

Table 6.67. Data on ownership over real estate by share (%)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Women owner	30.55	30.88	29.83	29.05	29.62	29.93	29.95	29.97	29.97
Man owner	69.45	69.12	70.17	70.95	70.38	70.07	70.05	70.03	70.03

Source: Gender disaggregated data - Western Balkans. Statistical reports 2005-2013

Gender of the owner is identified correctly in 98,5% of all entries in the databases, so that one may consider the data reliable. As one can see in the table, the share of women owners has not changed much by year. Men are owners of real estate in twice as many cases than women. In line with that, men are also proportionally more burdened with mortgages, which points to the already derived finding that women, because of smaller percentage of ownership over property, find it harder to access and utilize financial support for starting and developing their own business.

Table 6.68. Data on ownership over real estate and mortgages by share (%)

Municipality	Women - mortgages	Women 100% ownership over property	Women 50-99% ownership over property	Women 25-50% ownership over property	Women less then 25% ownership over property
Banja Luka	28.25	25.76	30.06	38.41	45.78
Bijeljina	26.16	26.7	20.06	27.27	39.19
Derventa	13.93	22.7	38.3	42.55	47.53
Doboj	23.12	20.46	29.66	36.65	48.91
Foca	26.13	23.83	27.29	25.57	34.97
Gradiska	21.45	23.65	33.73	44.77	51.47
Istocno Novo Sarajevo	30.55	24.56	28.4	36.1	42.16
Kotor Varos	30.86	18.72	21.19	31.72	44.74
Modrica	23.12	20.46	29.66	36.65	48.91
Mrkonjic Grad	31.37	20.9	26.02	30.52	41.27
Nevesinje	15.32	17.52	23.25	24.44	37.16
Novi Grad	27.22	23.77	25.04	31.16	40.12
Pale	30.55	24.56	28.4	36.1	42.16
Prijedor	40.78	24.61	27.55	43.01	44
Prnjavor	25.28	27.49	27.3	41.84	48.23
Teslic	32.52	20.03	28.9	35.84	47.47
Trebinje	21.38	20.28	26.68	28.79	40.47
Visegrad	36.62	24.44	24.85	34.43	44.73
Vlasenica	14.78	15.4	20.86	29.43	40.05
Zvornik	19.53	15.5	21.03	29.85	42.82

Source: Gender disaggregated data - Western Balkans. Statistical reports 2005-2013

Women are in significantly fewer cases owners of property and real estate compared to men. Relevant ministries and institutions are familiar with obligations resulting from international and domestic standards in that context, and in line with that it is necessary to keep working on that.

6.2.4.25. Continuation of RAVNOPRAVNO! (EQUALLY!) Campaign for Women in Rural Areas

Women were not informed of their rights and standards for gender equality which are legally founded and binding in BiH and in RS. Local governmental authorities fail to undertake, until 2009, any special measures to inform women in rural areas of the rights and standards for gender equality. Individual cases were rare, but no one ever dealt with this issue in a systematic manner. The first activities that had a significant effect on awareness raising on equality of sexes and the position of women in rural areas were provided through the realization of the campaign entitled “EQUALLY! for women in rural areas“ („RAVNOPRAVNO! za žene sa sela”).

This campaign has officially been implemented since 2009 throughout the territory of the Republic of Srpska, each year. It wishes to point out to problems faced by women in rural areas, to their very significant role, and to ensure their visibility in society and improve their position.

Each year, local governmental institutions and nongovernmental organizations independently, through their own contribution, support and organize various events in local communities as a part of the “EQUALLY! for women in rural areas“ campaign. Most often, there are public discussions, round tables, cultural events, street based promotions of materials, and media campaigns.

Cooperation is also improved between municipalities and local women’s associations. Receptions and manifestations are organized jointly in order to mark the occasion of October 15th – International Day of Rural Women; visits to women in rural areas; distribution of promotional materials of the campaign within local communities; participation in TV and radio shows on local media etc.

6.2.4.26. Training of Representatives of Ministries and Civil Service on Gender Equality and Gender Responsible Budgeting

In cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, the Gender Center of RS realized a set of activities that pointed out to the position of women in rural areas (Information Brief on Position of Women in Rural Areas in RS), and affected the decision making and allocation of financing for the requirements of resolution of the issue concerning the position of women in rural areas and improvement of their quality of life (Action Plan for Improvement of Position of Women in Rural Areas). Under the “EQUALLY! for women in rural areas“ campaign, in 2009, October 15th -

International Day of Rural Women was marked for the first time in 2009, in the Administrative Center of RS Government, where the target group were members of the Government and national representatives in the RS National Assembly, as the incumbents of political will that, in case of improvements in the position of women, should be publically stated and confirmed by actions of those institutions. In addition to that, a set of educational and informative meetings was held with representatives of local levels of government, which affect the decision making and allocation of financing for the needs of resolving the issue concerning the position of women in rural areas and improvements in the quality of living at the local level. In both cases, the attendees were shown a presentation of the Information Brief on Position of Women in Rural Areas in RS, as well as a summary of the situation and list of identified problems and needs, as well as the Gender Analysis of Budgets in Agricultural and Rural Development Sector, as an example of the need and obligation to adjust budget planning and realization in compliance with gender equality.

Under the “EQUALLY! for women in rural areas“ campaign multiple activities were realized to point out to problems faced by women in rural areas and to their very significant role and their visibility in the society was ensured. Most often, those events were public discussions, round tables, cultural events, street based promotions of materials, and media campaigns. Cooperation was improved between municipalities and local women’s associations. Receptions and manifestations were organized jointly in order to mark the occasion of October 15th – International Day of Rural Women; visits to women in rural areas; distribution of promotional materials of the campaign within local communities; participation in TV and radio shows on local media etc.

The level of awareness was increased, as well as the level of interest in the media that are active in following this set of problems and are interested in various issues and circumstances that determine the position of women in rural areas, as well as in the ways for its improvement. Quality and approach in reporting on this issue have improved. Media got involved as active partners, both at the level of the Republic of Srpska, and at the local level, which increased the intensity and coverage of promotional activities.

In 2012, the Gender Center of the Republic of Srpska implemented a survey of public opinion in the Republic of Srpska on gender equality. Findings of that study showed a high degree of patriarchal and conservative attitudes which pose a question mark over the realization of equality and women’s human rights in the Republic of Srpska, and which do not neglect professionals, media, and other public opinion creators. With the objective of changing the positions concerning the roles of women and men in the society, promotion of gender equality and women’s right, the Gender Center is carefully preparing and designing its activities, taking care of the needs from the field.

6.3. The role of agricultural extension services in supporting women empowerment

6.3.1. Institutional development of Extension Service in BiH

Origins of the provision of extension services in agriculture in BiH may be associated with a period mid 80's of the 19th century when the Austro-Hungarian authorities established the four agricultural stations: Gacko, Modriča, Butmir, and Livno. In the early 50's of the 20th century in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the network of 19 agricultural stations was established, and then in the beginning of the 60's of the 20th century the number of stations was decreased to 12 stations. Then the Republic extension center in agriculture was formed, uniting the work of agricultural stations.

The functions and tasks of these structures were: providing technical assistance to farmers and cooperative organizations, demonstration of new technologies and techniques in agricultural production, education of farmers, peasants, keeping records of selection in livestock and others. In the later period, from '80 up to '90 these agricultural extension services are organized within agribusiness companies (state owned agricultural systems). These services are complemented with extension services within enterprises and cooperatives, while the agricultural stations in Doboј, Bijeljina, Banja Luka, Tuzla, and Brcko retained until 1992. Extension services in agricultural enterprises, enterprises of processing industry (tobacco factory, sugar refineries, fruit and vegetables, dairy) and cooperatives had a deficiency in limited action on certain small groups of farmers.

The main objective of extension work in agriculture was the modernization through technology transfer. The advantages of this model were in good distribution of knowledge and technology between research institutes and agricultural enterprises. The main disadvantage is that the effects of a given model could not been felt by the individual agricultural farms, except indirectly. The farmers were organized exclusively in agricultural cooperatives and in a passive manner, which on the one hand allowed them to have indirect access to new technologies. However, on the other hand, cooperatives at that time were organized as socialist enterprises and they favored their own production, and the cooperation with farmers was established through supplying inputs and collection of agricultural products.

After the 90's war, extension structures in all the countries in the region were reconstructed or reformed. This was achieved with the support of international projects from the World Bank, the EU, and bilateral donors. Most projects were supporting organizational development as well as the training of field staff (FAO, 2011).

In 1999, the EU PHARE projects - PFAP (Private Farmers Assistance Project) and the EU - ESP (Extension Service Project) that started in the year of 2000, were funded by the European Commission

with the aim of establishing a network of extension services in BiH. The purpose of the project was the establishment and organization of extension services in the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would be institutionally linked to the regional/cantonal and central government structures, and they would have the capacity for training that has been tested and operational. In the first phase (project PFAP), pilot extension services were established in two regions of the Una-Sana Canton (FBiH) and Banja Luka region (RS). In the second phase (ESP) Project developed a network of extension service offices in all regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Today, 20 years after the establishment of the first post-war extension services, the objectives of EU projects are partially achieved. However, on the grounds of the project model the extension services in one entity, the Republic of Srpska was established and continued its work, while in the other entity FBiH a network of extension services doesn't exist but sporadic capacities which are distributed by municipalities or regional centers without any mutual coordination.

Established Extension Service focused on agricultural household/farm, based on a farm management model, characteristically modeled on the English, the German schools of extension work were questions of management, calculation of production costs, monitoring of market prices, and focus on improving the productivity and cost effectiveness dominated was an extension approach. A wide network of extension offices it is developed with well-planned structure of human resources with a focus on specialty needed for certain area.

Although being modern and innovative, that approach aimed at strengthening the competitiveness of farms, has not come to life as a model of organization of agriculture extension in BiH, and in some areas disappeared completely. The reasons for this is under-developed family farms, which are fragmented and under reconstruction in the aftermath of the war.

A new attempt to strengthen extension services in BiH begins with implementation Agriculture and Rural Development Project (ARDP) of the World Bank. Implementation of the project started in October 2007, and the project became effective in 2008, and the scheduled completion of the project in 2013 was postponed for 2016. The aim of the project was to help Bosnia and Herzegovina to improve the capacity of agricultural institutions at state and entity level. The project supported the establishment and strengthening of the capacity of extension services in BiH. During the project implementation, the activities relating to technical and material capacities of extension services were carried out, the entity extension services development strategies were developed, the trainings of advisors in the EU regulations, new technologies, business planning and other were financed. These strategic documents provided a framework for the development of extension services in the period from 2010-2015 detailing the functions and organizational model of extension services.

In this case, the so-called "Slovenian" extension model was applied, that included, in addition to basic services related to technology and management in agriculture, the development of additional extension services in the direction of rural development, environmental protection, food safety and others. In this sense there was a strong focus on the adaptation of rural development policy of the European Union and preparations for implementation of EU regulations. However, instead of the model described in strategic documents in practice another model began to live which was focused on the implementation of state/cantonal/local support measures in agriculture, i.e. the implementation of agricultural policy that is not or that is only partially in line with EU policy on Agriculture and Rural Development areas. The main problem in the application of this model was in the lack of capacity, both material and human, and in the domestic non-conformities with the EU policies.

6.3.2. Institutional and legislative framework of Extension Service in the Republic of Srpska

The organization of agricultural extension services in the Republic of Srpska has retained its structure established by international projects to date, while the changes related to its organizational status, in relation to the respective ministry. In the RS, the PHARE project financed the establishment of seven extension services in Banja Luka region with a central office in Banja Luka. In the second phase (2000-2002), five regional centers have been established covering the entire territory of RS. Funds were also provided through the National Extension Services for Bosnia and Herzegovina (EU ESP) project (MAFWM RS, 2010). In May 2002, the Agricultural Extension Service of the Republic of Srpska (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 36, June 21, 2002) was established within the Ministry of Agriculture. Two years later, the Government of the RS established the Agency for providing services in agriculture, as a separate professional and legal organization, with a wide range of activities including agricultural extension services. And finally, in 2013, the Government of the Republic of Srpska decided to terminate the agency and to include the existing capacities into the administrative structure of the Ministry as a special department for extension services. The Department has 75 employees, but only 34 of them were employed as advisors in agriculture while others are employed as agricultural technicians, who carry out sampling and quality control of milk in the milk collection system. All regional offices are financed by the government of the Republic of Srpska and each of them covers from 9 to 21 of municipalities (MAFWM RS, 2010).

Table 6.69. Analysis of capacities of agricultural extension services as per regional centres

Regional unit	No. of advisors	No. of registered farms	No. of farm per advisor
Banja luka	9	2,368	263.1
Bijeljina	7	7,830	1,118.6
Gradiška	5	3,290	658.0
Doboj	4	4,767	1,191.8
Prijedor	2	2,446	1,223.0
Sokolac	4	1,168	292.0
Trebinje	3	2,124	708.0
Total/average	34	23,993	705.7

When we put in relation the total number of registered farms and the total area of agricultural land, which is used and registered, with the number of advisors we get the data that one advisor should, on average serve 705 farms and 3,725 ha.

6.3.3. Institutional and legislative framework of Extension Service in the FBiH

The EU-ESP project helped also establishing cantonal agricultural extension services in the FBiH. Almost in all cantons the state of agricultural extension service is identical. In some cantons, there are institutes or departments of agricultural extension services under the ministries that perform periodic training of farmers. Their jobs are the mostly related to the implementation of programs and measures of financial aid to primary agricultural production. In some cantons there are no services that deal with extension work. With this organizational setup extension superiors in the cantonal ministries of agriculture usually have little say regarding the extension service managed by municipalities. In the municipalities operates a public agricultural extension services, organized in accordance with the regulations on the work of local self-government and financed from the budget of the municipality. Field advisors are part of the municipal administration (FAO, 2011).

Activities in the area of agricultural advising were completely severed in the nineties. Agricultural extension started to re-develop through international projects in early 2000. In the past, only by partial implementation of the Law on Agriculture and the established provisions, agricultural extension or extension service in FBiH has hardly developed, although it was defined in the strategic concept and implementation measures (Mid-Term agricultural development strategy in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2006 to 2010). Agricultural extension in FBiH is fragmented at the cantonal level, with only elements of the coordination by the Department for Extension Service which has its

organizational set up within the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of Federation of BiH (FMAWMF).

Totally, at the cantonal level, in the fields of extension work in January 2013, there were 41 people.

Agricultural extension in FBiH is disorganized and it has low human and technical capacities which implies a lack of IT interconnection of Public agricultural extension services in FBiH. Agricultural extension services in FBiH have no legal regulations, or do not officially exist. Agricultural advisors at the cantonal level deal with the controls of implementation of the program of incentives and other works in the field of agriculture in the ministry that are not related to extension and extension support to agricultural producers.

Table 6.70. Table of public service in FbiH

CANTON	Number of advisors
Zeničko-dobojski Canton	3
Canton No. 10	5
Posavski Canton	7
Sarajevski Canton	5
Bosansko-podrinjski Canton	7
Tuzlanski Canton	9
Unsko-sanski Canton	0
Hercegovačko-neretvanski Canton	4
Zapadno-hercegovački Canton	5
Srednjobosanski Canton	3
TOTAL	41

In the FBiH farm registry there was a total of 48.107 agricultural households, of which 1.084 are registered legal entities, and the rest are family farms. Registered farms in FBiH totally use 66 827 ha of agricultural land, and the average size of farm according to used agricultural land is only 1.39 ha (FMAFWM, 2014). It is estimated that the average farm size in the FBiH is about 2 ha of agricultural land, which is significantly below the average in the EU 27, which is 14.3 ha. Comparing the listed capacities with the number of advisors, it comes out that one advisor has to cover 1.173 agricultural farms and 1.629 ha of agricultural land.

6.3.4. Institutional and legislative framework of Extension Service in the Brcko district

In Brcko district, the Office of Agricultural Extension Services operates within the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and realizes mainly administrative work. Total number of employees is three officers. Average number of agricultural households (who use state subsidy measures in Brčko District amounts to 2.857 households, and totally used agricultural land is 30.040 ha. In comparison with only

three employees in the field of extension work, it would mean 10.013 ha and 952 farms per one advisor.

All services provided by the public extension systems in BiH are free; the work of the advisors is paid for with entity, canton or municipality fund. As for agricultural extension methodological procedure, more or less clearly defined individual contact farmer approach has been implemented, focusing the extension contacts on 40-50 example farms per extension agent (FAO, 2011). Advisors use many group extension and communication methods (*e.g.* lectures, seminars, demonstrations, field days, events, etc.) and individual methods (*e.g.* farm visits, contacts at extension offices, phone calls). The main media used are the internet, leaflets, posters, brochures, and mass media.

The World Bank assesses that existing extension service in BiH are not yet in a position to provide the services needed to help farmers increase competitiveness and productivity, to better manage their businesses, or to respond to new circumstances such as changing market requirements, food safety concerns, and climate change (WB, 2010). Private extension providers such as NGOs, traders of input materials and individual agronomist and veterinarians are also in operation as are commercial extension agents, although these are only available to the better off farming enterprises.

6.3.5. Recognitions of rural women in extension policy objectives and extension programmes

6.3.6. Extension training programs targeted to rural women

6.3.7. Effectiveness of agricultural extension activities

6.3.8. Gender differences in participation in extension activities

6.3.9. Gender differences in participation in extension activities by different extension subjects

6.3.10. Gender differences in participation in extension activities by different extension methods

6.3.11. Extension activities planned and completed by the extension service in relation to women farmers

6.3.12. Monitoring and evaluation of agricultural extension programmes

6.3.13. Extension personnel differentiated by gender and position

6.3.14. Training facilities for field extension agents

6.3.15. Financial resource's allocated to the extension service

6.3.16. Coordination between extension service and other institutions (including international organizations)

7. Discussion

7.1. Discussion about Status and Role of Women in Rural Areas of Republic of Srpska

Gender inequality in property is very pronounced

Women in the rural areas are not, in the majority of cases, the owners of the houses in which they live, and they neither own the land, nor means of production. Those resources, which are of key significance not only for the standard and conditions of living, but also for the basic economic activity and regulation of economic status, are most often in the ownership of the husband or other male household members.

Agricultural holdings are most often not registered in women's names

Programmes of support to agricultural production and rural development are intended for agricultural holdings, and women are rarely in the role of the head of agricultural holding, because of which they cannot apply for those programmes independently. In the last couple of years there is a noticeable trend of increase in the number of women participating in the registry of agricultural farms and clients, which is caused by improved cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management and the Gender Center (joint projects intended for women's associations).

Women and men decide on agricultural production jointly

In this case one has to take into account the fact that the majority of the holdings in the sample are of mixed type, that they concern small holdings that are not registered, and therefore one may assume that the scope of production is also small, and that it represents a supplemental activity on top of regular employment of individual family members. If male household members are employed, the wife, in most cases, decides on her own what to produce for the requirements of the household.

Deterioration of a woman's status in the society upon losing her job and having to limit her labor activities to agricultural ones

The loss of one's job and limiting one's labor activities to agriculture within the household was experienced by many women who participated in focal group discussions as a significant decline in the status of a woman in the society. Their reemployment is close to impossible in the current unfavorable market conditions, and being constrained within the limits of the household leads to the loss of skills, social contacts, and independent sources of revenues.

Educated young women from the villages in the “temporary” status of an assisting household member

A significant number of educated young women in the villages, who, after graduating from university, returned into their parent’s homes, found themselves in the status of an assisting household member due to the lack of options for finding employment in their professions. In general, educational characteristics of that group of respondents are very favorable, especially in view of the knowledge and skills that are valued in modern labor markets, such as computer literacy, foreign language literacy etc.

Women are not ready to engage in entrepreneurship, but are interested in association with other women

Self-employment and entrepreneurship are not favorable forms of employment for the women in the sample, as only 18% of women in the sample dared to start their own business. The remaining majority is not ready to take that step because of the lack of financial resources and risk aversion. On the other hand, the women are ready to associate in various forms of cooperatives with other women. A significant number of them also has an idea as to what the cooperative should be dealing with – for the most part that is production of organic food; orchard production; medicinal plants production; provision of agricultural services; exporting of traditional products; buy out, processing of fruit and vegetables etc.

Women are interested in acquisition of additional knowledge and skills, but their involvement in educational programmes with the objective of acquiring new knowledge is minimal

Women in our survey were asked to indicate on the list of various obstacles that are preventing attending trainings. Lack of information and failure to tailor educational programmes to the needs of women are the most frequent reasons for the limited participation of women in trainings

Lack of information and failure to tailor educational programmes to the needs of women are the most frequent reasons for the limited participation of women in trainings.

Participation of women in local government bodies is minimal or inexistent, which prevents any influence over development plans or making of key decisions for local community development.

Women are not informed of strategic documents of significance for local community development

There is a pronounced lack of communication between the public and the civil sector, although individual municipalities had identified that problem in their strategic documents and proposed certain solutions.

Women are partially satisfied with the services provided by the local community

One should emphasize that the women from the sample, regardless of which municipality in the sample is concerned, are the least satisfied with the provision of information on activities that affect the development of the local community, and only after that with local transport, health, and educational services.

7.3. Discussion about Interventions of Public Institutions and International Organizations

Programms designed for additional training and retraining of woman in rural areas

The foundations for improvements in the legal and institutional framework for adult education in the Republic of Srpska are set with the adoption of adequate legislative regulations and founding of institutions whose mission is to promote adult education on the principles of learning throughout life and continuous harmonization of education with the requirements of the labor market. Programmes of additional training and retraining for the agricultural sector are designed and they facilitate that, within a relatively short period of time, through practical work, attendees are trained for performance of a certain type of tasks and become competitive in the labor market, i.e. they facilitate the transfer of labor force, within a short period of time, into occupations for which there is higher demand.

Extension Service and educational programs tailored to women in rural areas

Trainings realized by areas of production show that the women participate the most in trainings in the area of livestock keeping, and the least in lectures in the area of plant protection. Apart from the trainings realized under the FIGAP programme, which had been exclusively intended for women from rural areas, the percentage of participation of women in the trainings organized by the Extension Sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management is very small (around 11%).

Lack of women beneficiaries of credits financing

A very small number of women are beneficiaries of credits financing, and their participation in the total value of invested credits within the credit line of the IDB RS entitled “Credits for Micro Businesses in Agriculture” ranges between 11% (in 2008) and 9% (in 2013). Taking into account that the majority of women do not own their property, and are unable to fulfill the conditions to acquire credit independently, those data are not surprising. Lacking access to favorable credits, women – agricultural producers finance their production, for the most part, from the funds of the “family budget”, which are insufficient, and therefore the scope of production is below optimal, and revenues executed from agriculture are insufficient for the family to survive based on that activity alone.

Lack of women beneficiaries of Guarantee Fund for crediting investments in the rural areas

The number of guarantees issued for agriculture (22 in total, of which only one for the firm which is ownership of a women) and for registered agricultural holdings (12 in total, of which only one for a woman) shows that the procedures of awarding guarantees are not tailored to the needs and conditions of agricultural holdings, and especially of women in rural areas. Still insufficient guarantees and the position of the banks to accept as guarantees only marketable mortgages or guarantors discourage a large number of agricultural producers from using credits. That problem is especially manifested in the case of women from rural areas who most frequently do not have ownership over property.

Occasional and insufficient support to women's entrepreneurship

Support to women's entrepreneurship in rural areas is occasional and insufficient. Under the FIGAP Project, the Extension Sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management developed the „Mapping of Entrepreneurial Potentials of Associations and Women in Rural Communities in the Republic of Srpska, with Special Emphasis on Their Educational Needs”. Manual for entrepreneurship intended for women in rural areas was published, and, in line with the analysis of educational needs, trainings were realized in various areas of agricultural production. However, those trainings were a one-time implementation activity supported under the project, and there were not continues through regular activities of the Extension Sector concerning trainings. The Council for Women's Entrepreneurship was founded at the level of the Chamber of Commerce of Republic of Srpska with the objective of advocating for the interests of women entrepreneurs did not have a significant legislative solutions and measures which could contribute to the design of normative and legal foundation for improving the position of entrepreneurs who are living and working on villages.

Lack of significant expert and financial support to the introduction of quality standards and geographic origin of agricultural products has been ensured

In RS there is a significant number of regions that are characterized by specificities in the production of individual products (cream from Romania mountain, honey from Herzegovina and cheese from the skins, cheese from Vlasic mountain etc.). Those products are not standardized or developed in a marketable fashion and cannot be recognized as a brand that would have the possibility to receive the mark of originality, geographic origin, and traditional outlook of food.

Occasional and insufficient support to development rural tourism

The current legislation and bylaws whose proponent is the Ministry of Trade and Tourism, and that regulate the area of development of rural tourism (strategies, laws, rulebooks, and regulations on entry into the registry of rural households and providers of hospitality services in apartments, houses for rest and rooms for rent), as well as measures of support for the development of rural tourism did not exclude, but also failed to identify women from rural areas as a separate group, i.e. potential stakeholders of rural tourism..

Lack of gender sensitive agricultural measures

Programmes of support to agricultural production are intended for agricultural holdings, but women are rarely in the role of the head of the holding, because of which they cannot apply for those programmes independently. Special programmes for provision of expert services, incentives, credits, or loans from the area of agriculture that would take into account the needs and the specificities of women in rural areas, are not being realized. Even when they do exist, they are individual, and mostly based on initiatives and support of foreign donors (FIGAP). Women from rural areas know virtually nothing of the possibilities for utilization of incentive of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, which points to the necessity of their continuous information on existing and future measures.

Lack of information about the place and the time of holding of public debates

Although strategic documents are accessible to the public prior to their adoption, a very small number of women from rural areas ever participate in public debates. A frequent reason for failing to participate in public debates is the perception that nothing can be changed and the lack of information about the place and the time of holding of public debates.

Lack of understanding local authorities about importance of involvement of rural women in decision making processes in local communities

The women are poorly, if at all, involved in decision making processes in local communities, and the lack of understanding on the part of the environment and local authorities is additionally demotivating. There are problems and difficulties with access to basic needs, but in general there is a low level, if any, of recognition of the gender aspect of this set of problems in municipalities. Projects for improving infrastructure and resolution of basic needs are implemented from time to time and their realization depends on the budgets, which are frequently insufficient. In any case, there is a need to work on resolving this problem systematically, as those problems are recognized as having a serious long-term effect on dissolution of villages.

Lack of implementation designed strategies and measures due to transport and road infrastructure in rural areas

Problems with transport and road infrastructure are present in virtually all municipalities, and especially in those that are the furthest from large urban centers. Mobility of women, as well as youth, is one of the most significant elements for improvement of their position, as the roads, and means of transport, as well as accessibility of information, affect the level of education, health, participation in the development of the community etc. Although modern technologies facilitate easy access to information, the reality faced by families in rural areas includes, inter alia, high prices for transport for pupils, which brings under a question mark the inclusion of children in the education system, regardless of their gender.

Social consequences of the difficult position of women in rural areas

Social consequences of the difficult position of women in rural areas are numerous and, for the most part, negative. One may point out only to some of the most direct ones, such as unrealized rights to pension and disability insurance, limited access to money in households, presence of family violence over women in various forms (physical, psychological, economic, and sexual abuse), poverty and social isolation of especially elderly women.

Youth from rural areas have no opportunities to resolve their unfavorable social status

Youth from rural areas have no opportunities to resolve their unfavorable social status in the villages through programmes supported by the Republic and local self-governance. The programmes, if they

exist, are not sustainable as they do not ensure long-term support through measures and policies of competent ministries.

Accessibility of health services is reduced to elementary rehabilitation of health issues

Accessibility of health services is reduced to elementary rehabilitation of health issues, and the coverage of women with health insurance is not at a satisfactory level. The majority of inhabitants of rural areas have to travel to towns in order to attend specialist exams, dentistry exams, and to buy medicines. For many of them that represents excessive costs in view of time and money, and therefore they delay the exams and cease to care of their health condition.

Lack of special programmes or measures for improvement of reproductive health of women in rural areas

There are no special programmes or measures for improvement of reproductive health of women in rural areas, and there are no places, i.e. family counseling facilities in which those programmes would be implemented, regardless of numerous family based problems that were identified by social workers.

Lack of provision of scholarships to students and high school pupils from rural areas, or scholarships for students from areas necessary for the development of rural area

Local self-governance units, as well as Republic funds, lack special programmes intended for provision of scholarships to students and high school pupils from rural areas, or scholarships for students from areas necessary for the development of rural areas, such as agriculture, veterinarian medicine, forestry etc. Although there is no difference between the share of female and male youth in tertiary education, gender inequality is reflected in the segregation of educational profiles, where the traditional division to “male” and “female” occupations still dominates. Pronounced traditionalism concerning gender roles is conditioning a higher level of technical illiteracy amongst women, which subsequently results in their additional marginalization in the labor market.

Lack of systematic development of extra-institutional and institutional forms of protection of elderly people who live in villages

There is no systematic development of extra-institutional and institutional forms of protection of elderly people who live in villages. A special problem concerns the lack of sufficient number of institutions for elderly persons, day care institutions, retirement homes (public and private – existing

ones have high prices compared to incomes of their beneficiaries, and as such they are not accessible, and therefore assistance is required to cover the costs of utilization of accommodation services).

Kindergartens are inaccessible to children living in rural areas

Services of preschool education are mostly accessible in urban environments. Kindergartens are inaccessible to children living in rural areas or suburban settlements where there are no preschool institutions at all.

Lack of infrastructure and financial resources for cultural and sports activities in rural areas

Rural population has a modest supply of cultural, leisure, and sports activities and therefore it will be necessary to work on improving accessibility of cultural and sports contents in rural areas, by financing the construction of cultural and leisure and sports and recreational infrastructure in rural areas and holding of cultural manifestations and sport events that may prove to be a motive for occasional visits of participants and visitors from other areas.

Support to associations of women in local communities are most often fragmented and reflect in symbolic financial and legal assistance

Programmes of support to associations of women in local communities are most often fragmented and diverse and most often reflect in symbolic financial and legal assistance. That assistance is of more sustainability related than developmental character.

Lack of funds intended for the realization of specific projects at the local level

In the majority of rural communities in RS there is still a lack of recognition of significance of such a form of partnership between public, private, and civil sector, which associate in rural areas with the objective of realization of common interests which are especially defined in the strategy of the LAG area. That is caused by the lack of funds intended for the realization of specific projects at the local level that are from the domain of rural development, and that concern adding value for local products, branding the region, development of services and infrastructure, development of tourism offer in the rural area, promotion of cultural and historical heritage and other specific projects.

Human resources in ministries and local self-governance institutions raining awareness and knowledge on gender equality

Activities were also realized on strengthening the capacities of human resources in ministries and local self-governance institutions by raining awareness and knowledge on gender equality. Analysis was performed of documents at the Republic level for budget users, resulting in recommendations for amendments and addenda and guidelines for gender based budgeting, and on the local government level methodology was prepared for local gender based budgeting initiatives. However, their application in practice is negligible.

8. Recommendations

8.1. Recommendations to improve Status and Role of Women in Rural Areas of Republic of Srpska

Gender equality in property

It is necessary to design, adopt and implement legislative and administrative measures with the objective of incentivizing equal ownership over land for women, members of agricultural households.

Gender sensitive agricultural measures

It is necessary to simplify the implementation of various measures by forming an interest based body or a part of an individual line ministry, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, which would deal with various issues that concern the category of agricultural producers, and within that framework, concern this particular group. In such a manner all the elements of significance for improvement of this group's position would be located in one single place. It is necessary to consider institutional solutions that would facilitate that women in the rural areas, regardless of not being the heads of holdings, acquire access to special programmes of support. That would facilitate the women to develop small autonomous segments of specialized production, within the household holding economy, and therefore strengthen their economic position and their position of power in the household. The very existence of options to access those programmes of support could significantly strengthen their work related potentials and readiness to develop their ideas in a partially autonomous work within the household holdings.

Agricultural holdings registered in women's names if women mainly is involved in farming

It is necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture to incentivize, in the process of registration, the registration of holdings in the names of women, especially in the conditions in which male members are employed outside of the holdings.

Regional differences in policies and measures

In the course of designing policies and measures it is necessary to take care of regional differences that are very noticeable, as application of uniform criteria, as well as setting conditions for realization of support, would increase inequalities and bring less developed rural communities in an even less favorable position.

Development of social and economic analyses of the position of women and men in general and in specific areas

Local government authorities should take active part in the development of social and economic analyses of the position of women and men in general and in specific areas, which shall represent the basis for planning and design of measures for improving the situation; on the basis of social and economic analyses performed, programmes, i.e. measures should be developed for improving equality; sufficient financial resources should be planned and allocated for the implementation of aforementioned obligations.

Education and sensitization of all public employees on gender issues

It is necessary to continually perform education and sensitization of all employees on gender analysis, gender responsible budgeting, as well as application in various forms of obligations stemming from norms and legal standards for gender equality in local communities.

Support to women's cooperatives

It is necessary to ensure mechanisms of support to the development of women's cooperatives. One cannot disregard the fact that 46% of women from the sample expressed their readiness to get involved in some form of cooperative. In line with the above, one should first examine the propensities of women towards cooperatives in local communities, as well as the conditions under which they would get involved in this form of social entrepreneurship. Forms of cooperatives do not have to be limited to agricultural activities only – they should, instead, facilitate an organizational framework for various activities that would be in line with diversification of rural economy, such as immediate services of rural tourism, supply of typical local products, various social services, etc.

Support to employment programmes

It is necessary to design active employment programmes in which women from rural areas who want to get employed outside of agricultural holdings would get involved. The programmes should be precisely targeted to women who are interested and for whom those programmes are necessary, and they should facilitate them to acquire corresponding knowledge and skills that may be effective in the real local context.

Support to self-employment

Although a small number of women showed interest in self-employment, they should not be neglected. It is necessary to facilitate support through guarantee funds and business incubators for women's entrepreneurship. It is necessary to increase awareness amongst the women on the significance of increased economic independence and initiative, either concerning entrepreneurship, cooperatives, or employment in enterprises.

Educational programmes created according to the needs of rural women

It is necessary to ensure a supply of educational programmes in the rural areas that would contribute to an increase in knowledge and skills, and that would correspond to the needs and conditions of the given environment and characteristics of the local population.

Incentivize networking, association, interest based connections and organization

It is necessary to incentivize networking, association, interest based connections, and organization of women in rural areas. It brings multiple benefits: facilitating better flow of information on the market, modern production technologies, accessible funds and incentive measures, exchange of experiences; definition of common interests and their protection; initiation of joint actions directed towards improvements in the position of rural women; organization of contents necessary for local cultural life, recreation, and leisure.

Improving of rural infrastructure and services

It is impossible to improve the position and economic conditions of women in the rural areas adequately in the absence of improving the relevant general conditions, such as physical infrastructure. It is necessary to improve communications, in order for information of significance for overall involvement, and especially economic involvement, to be more accessible. It is necessary to increase the supply of social services that would make it easier for women to take care of their families and improve their human resources.

Participation in public decision making

Women should be more involved in the design of policies and programmes so that their effects would be stronger, and development policies and programmes in local communities should increasingly be based on the needs and potentials of women in the rural areas.

Improvement in the position of agricultural households and/or rural households

Position of women in rural areas systematically can be improved only through an improvement in the position of agricultural households and/or rural households in total.

8.2. Recommendations for Interventions of Public Institutions and International Organizations

Improve multi-sectoral approach between the institutions and organizations

To ensure that the programmes respond to actual needs in the field, it shall be necessary to improve integrated and multi-sectoral approach between institutions and organizations on the local, regional, and entity level in the course of determination of needs and priorities, including education of women from rural areas.

Educational programs of Extension Service tailored for rural women

With the objective of increasing the number of women beneficiaries of trainings, the first step is to acquire knowledge and awareness of gender differences in agriculture on the part of employees in the Extension Sector. The second step would be to execute changes and adjustments of educational programmes with the specificities and needs of women in rural areas through training and employment of more women extension officers, as well as facilitation and increasing interactions between male extension officers and women in rural areas. Further on, it is necessary to implement programmes for improving the knowledge of extension officers and updating of extension programmes and methods, to implement activities on improving the process of planning and programming in the provision of extension services to final beneficiaries, and to ensure financing for supporting demonstrations and other programmes for application of new knowledge and innovations. Improvements in the process of planning and programming and provision of extension services should be going in the direction of respecting the needs of the beneficiaries and inclusion of association of agricultural producers and other interest groups in all the phases of planning, implementation, and evaluation of extension activities. In the course of designing financial support measures one should take extra care of the specific position and characteristics of the target group, taking into account that, traditionally, the majority of women in rural areas do not own their own property, and are unable to meet the conditions for acquiring credits independently.

The Guarantee Fund of the Republic of Srpska should update its procedures for approving guarantees for agricultural credits

The Guarantee Fund of the Republic of Srpska should update its procedures for approving guarantees for agricultural credits, so that they take into account, to a larger extent, property related and legal, technical and other specificities of agricultural production. Majority of countries in transition identified the solution in the establishment of an agrarian fund that, on behalf of agricultural producers, guarantees for repayment of credits to banks and other financial institutions, or in the provision of support to cities and municipalities in the establishment or city, i.e. municipal credit guarantee funds, with the objective of providing incentives for local development.

Encourage all types of entrepreneurship in rural areas

One should encourage all types of entrepreneurship in rural areas, starting from education of rural population in the area of entrepreneurship, and ending with the award of financial incentives for construction of plants in rural areas and employment of rural labor force. Diversification of revenues and starting micro businesses in agriculture or in other branches are key to employment and increase of standard of living for rural populations.

Continue and expand support to programmes for development of rural tourism

It is necessary to continue and expand support to programmes for development of rural tourism through measures for incentivizing the development of rural (agrarian) tourism in agricultural farms, as well as incentivizing other forms of rural tourism. Beneficiaries of measures should be women who are active or who want to be active in rural tourism and women from rural areas and associations of women active in the production of traditional agricultural products. In addition to educational support through trainings, projects would provide co-financing for a part of infrastructural costs in the course of construction of accommodation capacities, and well as co-financing for a portion of costs of procurement of fixed assets necessary for starting a small processing facility for production of traditional products.

Continue and expand support to programmes for investments in small processing capacities on agricultural farms

With the objective of supporting the processing of agricultural products on actual agricultural farms, it is necessary to realize measures that would include women from rural areas as a target group. Support should imply trainings, as well as financial resources in the form of co-financing of investments in small

processing capacities on agricultural farms, with the objective of increasing the scope of production of traditional products of animal and plant origin, such as cheeses, meat based products, beverages, processed products made from fruit and vegetables etc. In that manner, primary agricultural products would have more value added and that would facilitate their sale, which could be successfully incorporated in the rural tourism offer.

Improve the process of identification of needs of the women from rural areas and their inclusion in the planning of incentive measures

It is necessary to improve the process of identification of needs of the target group (women from rural areas) through organized inclusion of women from rural areas in the planning of incentive measures for the following year; through monitoring of realization and evaluation of existing incentive measures, determine limitations and obstacles for women in rural areas and propose measures for their overcoming, and simplify administrative procedures and adjust administrative costs.

Continuous support to agricultural farms whose heads or members are women

Continuous support to agricultural farms whose heads or members are women, with the objective of acquiring the status of business entities in the agricultural sector. Leader farms, which are already identified by the Extension Sector, together with other farms that execute additional value by selling agricultural produce, should be recognized as production units in the area of agriculture that, together with other legal entities contribute to creating gross added value from agriculture. Such production units should execute the right to incentives and other measures of support for redevelopment of agricultural production. In addition to incentives for participation of women in agribusiness, it is also necessary to support women who already “dared” and started their own agribusinesses through measures of support for improvements in production.

Designing programmes intended for youth from rural areas

Perspectives for living in rural areas are, to a large extent, connected to potentials of younger generations and their readiness to continue to live in the villages. Youth find it easier to conquer knowledge and skills necessary for living in the modern society and economy, and have a better insight into the possibilities for high quality life in the villages. Investments into their education, association, and incentivizing employment would facilitate renewal of economic growth and prosperity for local communities. Designing programmes intended for youth from rural areas, starting from support to vulnerable youth from rural areas and ending with incentive measures that would support starting of

economic activities or crafts on agricultural holdings in rural areas, may improve the position of youth in rural areas.

Ensuring accessibility of high quality healthcare for women

Ensuring accessibility of high quality healthcare for women, especially for women who are living in rural areas, is a necessity. Recognition of diverse needs of women depending on circumstances they are living in is essential when it concerns taking into account inequalities in health and welfare of women. Healthcare services and programmes intended for female population and their welfare have to be adequate and take into account age, conditions of living, and limitations faced by those women. In line with that, it is necessary to perform adjustments to services of primary healthcare to the needs of the beneficiaries, through ensuring equal accessibility, simplified procedures of utilization of health services, and tailored working hours.

Equalization of representation of both sexes at all the levels of education and in all educational profiles

It is necessary to ensure equalization of representation of both sexes at all the levels of education and in all educational profiles. Special scholarships should be ensured for the lesser represented gender in high schools and in university, and ensure adequate support for selecting professional orientation. This activity within this measure would increase the number of young women from rural areas who are being educated for those professions that may affect the development of rural communities, and reduce the gap and division to “male” and “female” occupations and eradicate stereotypes relating to “men’s” and “women’s” work.

Increase accessibility of services for taking care of elderly in rural areas

It is necessary to increase accessibility of services for taking care of elderly in rural areas. That initiative should ensure higher quality services for elderly women, to relieve the burden carried by younger women, and to make it possible for them to become more economically active. That could also be an opportunity for opening new labor positions in the economy of care provision in rural areas. Opening homes for the elderly in rural areas (for example, based on the model of public-private partnership) should not be a foreign idea, either, as that would, on one hand, provide options for care of elderly rural (but also urban) population, and on the other hand that would provide opportunities for employment of younger rural population.

Improve accessibility of cultural and sports contents in rural areas

Improve accessibility of cultural and sports contents in rural areas, by financing the construction of cultural and leisure and sports and recreational infrastructure in rural areas and holding of cultural manifestations and sport events that may prove to be a motive for occasional visits of participants and visitors from other areas.

Long-term support to organizing women in rural areas

It is necessary to provide long-term support to organizing women in rural areas. Support should include: a) information of rural population on importance of association; b) support to establishment and registration of citizens' associations in rural areas; and c) award of earmarked funds that would assist in the realization of selected projects of newly established associations. In addition to that, it is necessary to strengthen connection between associations of women, intermediaries in the market, and processors of agricultural products, primarily through establishment of contractual relations and encouragement of additional investments in food processing industry and trade of agricultural produce. In addition to strengthening intermediate channels of sale of agricultural produce, it is also necessary to strengthen direct sale of products of women's associations in green markets and finance promotional campaigns for strengthening confidence of domestic consumers in food of domestic origin.

Increasing participation of women from rural areas in political and social life

Preconditions should be fulfilled for participation of women from rural areas in political and social life through adoption of special measures for strengthening women from rural areas for their inclusion in decision making processes.

Laws and bylaws regulating registration of agricultural households and issues of ownership over real estate should be harmonized with gender equality standards

Those issued are essential for strengthening societal and economic position of women in rural areas, but are also very complex for resolution because of traditional practice and custom based laws that are not beneficial to women and that constrains them, and prevents them from realizing their rights over real estate.

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9. Annexes

10.1. Questionnaire for rural women (English version)

Date: _____ Interviewer: _____

Municipality: _____ Village: _____

Demographic and socio-economic conditions of rural women						
1. Age	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	Over 65
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Highest completed education level. (Mark one only)						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Some primary school ❖ Primary school ❖ High school ❖ College ❖ Post-graduate 						
3. Households According to Economic Type (Mark one only)						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Agricultural household, where all economically active family members are employed in agricultural activities, without any other sources of income; ❖ Mixed-household, where members have both agricultural and non-agricultural income sources, ❖ Non-agricultural household, where members of household have incomes from non-agricultural activities 						
4. Are you engaged in the Commercial activities that provide in the household income? (Mark only one)						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Agricultural product sales ❖ Agriculture and harvest activities service ❖ Handicraft sales ❖ Short-term housing accommodations and hospitality services guests (rural tourism) ❖ Other _____ 						

Access to production resources utilized to carry out farm activities
5. Owner/s of the House (Mark one only)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Head of household is not owner ❖ Sole ownership ❖ Joint- ownership with spouse ❖ Joint- ownership with another household member

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Spouse sole owner ❖ Other female household member(s) ❖ Other male household member(s) ❖ Other: _____ 																																																			
6. Ownership of arable land by number of respondents (Mark one only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Not owned by household / leased ❖ Sole owner ❖ Jointly own with spouse ❖ Jointly own with another household member ❖ Spouse owned ❖ Other female household members are the owners ❖ Other male household members are the owners ❖ Other/unknown: _____ 																																																			
7. Size of Arable Land Holdings in Hectares (Mark one only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 0 hectares ❖ Up to 0.5 hectares ❖ 0.51 to 2 hectares ❖ 2.1 to 5 hectares ❖ Exceeding 5 hectare 																																																			
8. Ownership of Means of Production (Mark all that apply) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Means of Production</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Ownership of Means of Production (Yes/No)</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Male ownership</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Female ownership</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Van</td><td>Yes No</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr><td>Truck</td><td>Yes No</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr><td>Tractor</td><td>Yes No</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr><td>Motor-tiller</td><td>Yes No</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr><td>Combine machine</td><td>Yes No</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr><td>Milking machine</td><td>Yes No</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr><td>Stable / pigsty</td><td>Yes No</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr><td>Silo</td><td>Yes No</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr><td>Mill</td><td>Yes No</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr><td>Glass/plastic greenhouse</td><td>Yes No</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr><td>Poultry farm</td><td>Yes No</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr> </tbody> </table>				Means of Production	Ownership of Means of Production (Yes/No)	Male ownership	Female ownership	Van	Yes No	x	x	Truck	Yes No	x	x	Tractor	Yes No	x	x	Motor-tiller	Yes No	x	x	Combine machine	Yes No	x	x	Milking machine	Yes No	x	x	Stable / pigsty	Yes No	x	x	Silo	Yes No	x	x	Mill	Yes No	x	x	Glass/plastic greenhouse	Yes No	x	x	Poultry farm	Yes No	x	x
Means of Production	Ownership of Means of Production (Yes/No)	Male ownership	Female ownership																																																
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Mill	Yes No	x	x																																																
Glass/plastic greenhouse	Yes No	x	x																																																
Poultry farm	Yes No	x	x																																																
Employment status of household																																																			
9. Registered agricultural holding (Mark one only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Registered ❖ Unregistered 																																																			
10. If previous answer was “Unregistered”, please indicate reason(s) the household is not registered as an agricultural holding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Small land area size 																																																			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pending dispute over ownership (property related issues) ❖ Household not interested in registration ❖ Other_____
<p>11. Please indicate the Source of Incentive Funds (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Entity budget ❖ Municipality budget ❖ Multiple sources ❖ None
<p>12. Registered Head of Agricultural Household (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ I am registered head of agricultural household ❖ Spouse ❖ Other male household member ❖ Other female household member ❖ Other
<p>13. Employment status in household (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employed by agricultural holding (includes paid health, pension and disability insurance) ❖ Employed by agricultural holding (without paid health, pension and disability insurance) ❖ Other/Assisting members
<p>14. Who Makes Major Decisions about Agricultural Production in Household? (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Myself ❖ Spouse ❖ Jointly with spouse ❖ Another male household member ❖ Another female household member ❖ Multiple household members jointly
<p>15. Your Labor Engagement (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Currently unemployed on farm ❖ Unemployed on farm for extended period ❖ Exclusively farming related work, activities are performed solely by family agricultural household
<p>16. Years of Non-farm Service (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Less than 2 years ❖ 2 to 10 years of service ❖ More than 10 to 20 years of service ❖ 20 plus years of service
<p>17. Are you interested in off farm work? (Mark one only)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yes, I am actively seeking off farm work ❖ I am already off farm employed ❖ I am not interested in off farm work
<p>18. If your answer is "I am not interested in off farm work", please mark reason(s) for working in family agricultural holdings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ ❖ Need to take care of the household ❖ Satisfied with revenues generated ❖ Age and poor health ❖ Not interested ❖ Other
<p>19. Are you informed about employment programs? (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yes ❖ No
<p>20. If your answer is "Yes", indicate the program(s) of employment that you know. (Programs through the Employment Bureau, Employment programs for local community trainees, etc.)</p> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>21. How did you learn about the employment programs? (Mark one only).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Through the services / employment bureau ❖ Learned from friends ❖ Through nongovernmental organization ❖ Through association of rural women ❖ Other
<p>Entrepreneurship and Self Employment</p>
<p>22. Have you started your own business? (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Have my own business ❖ Do not have my own business
<p>23. If your answer to the previous question is "Have my own business", state Main Motives for Starting it. (Mark 1 to 3 answers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To be independent ❖ Higher standard of living, better earnings ❖ To better utilize my own skills and knowledge ❖ To make my own decisions about activities ❖ Favorable administrative and financial conditions in the local community ❖ Other
<p>24. If your answer to the question number 23. "Do not have my own business", please state</p>

<p>Primary Reasons for Not Initiating Own Business (Mark 1 to 3 answers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ I find my current labor relation suitable ❖ Lack of financial capital ❖ Lack of ideas, knowledge, and skills ❖ Unfavorable societal conditions ❖ Risk aversion ❖ Age and unfavorable health condition

Social participation in farming organizations
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<p>25. Experience in the cooperative sector (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Never been a member of a cooperative ❖ I am a member of agricultural cooperative ❖ I am a member of non-agricultural cooperative
--

<p>26. If you wish to join or establish a cooperative with other women, do you have an concept? (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ I haven't a concept ❖ Yes, traditional craftworks ❖ Yes, agricultural production that specializes in (indicate an area) <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

<p>27. Are you ready to establish a cooperative with other women from your village / surroundings? (Mark one only)</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

<p>28. If your answer to the previous question is “No”, state the Primary Reasons for Not Being Prepared (Mark one or more answers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of ideas, knowledge, and/or skills ❖ Societal conditions are not favorable ❖ Age, poor health ❖ Lack of knowledge about requirements to establish a cooperative ❖ Lack of resources ❖ Risk aversion ❖ Not interested ❖ Lack of network with other women ❖ Suitability of current work ❖ Other

Knowledge and skills

<p>29. Acquired knowledge and skills (Please mark one or more answers)</p>
--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Successful in agricultural productions (fruit production, vegetable production, horticulture, keeping of large and/or small livestock, milk and dairy production) ❖ Handiwork, sewing ❖ Making of artistic objects ❖ The respondent knows how to drive a car ❖ The respondent knows how to drive a tractor ❖ The respondent speaks a foreign language ❖ The respondent is computer literate
<p>30. Do you participate in educational programs to acquire new knowledge? (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Regularly ❖ Sometimes ❖ Never
<p>31. What organizations/institutions organize training (educational programs) in your local community? (Please specify).</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>32. Are the trainings (educational programs) free of charge for all interested participants? (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yes ❖ No ❖ Some of them “yes”, some of them “no”
<p>33. Training Attendance Obstacles (Please mark one or more answers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of financial means ❖ Lack of information ❖ Lack of time ❖ Lack of interest ❖ Do Not See Benefit ❖ Other _____
<p style="text-align: center;">Social participation in public decision making</p>
<p>34. Do you participate in public decision making in your local community? (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yes ❖ No
<p>35. If your answer is "Yes", Please mark how you participate in public decision making in your community. (Mark all applicable answers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Parents' Council ❖ Local community ❖ Managerial Board ❖ Supervisory Board

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Municipal Assembly ❖ Through public debates ❖ Other
<p>36. Do you participate in Public Debates on Strategic Documents of Local Administration (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Regularly ❖ Sometimes ❖ Never
<p>37. Reasons for Failing to Participate in Public Debates (Mark all applicable answers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of information ❖ Lack of time ❖ Not held in my community ❖ Do not see any benefit ❖ Other
<p>38. Information Level on Strategic Objectives of Local Communities (Mark all applicable answers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yes, I participate in strategy creating ❖ Yes, I participate in public debates ❖ Yes, I had an opportunity to read the development strategy ❖ No, because of lack of knowledge about the existence of a document ❖ No, due to failure to define document strategic objectives ❖ No, information not available ❖ Not interested ❖ Do not see any benefit
<p>39. Have you ever had a chance to see the published budget of your local community? (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yes ❖ No
<p>40. Do you participate in Public Debates about the public budget of your local community? (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yes ❖ No
<p>41. Membership in Organizations/ Associations (Mark all applicable answers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Not a member of any organization or association ❖ Member of Women's association ❖ Member of Cooperative ❖ Member of Agricultural association ❖ Member of Cultural and artistic association ❖ Member of Sports association ❖ Member of Political party

❖ Other					
Support of local communities for the rural population					
<p>42. Are you satisfied with the services provided by your local community? (For each service, mark from 1-5, with one (1) indicating “Not at all Satisfied” and five (5) indicating “Completely Satisfied.”</p>					
Water supply	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation	1	2	3	4	5
Waste disposal	1	2	3	4	5
Power supply	1	2	3	4	5
Health services	1	2	3	4	5
Educational institutions	1	2	3	4	5
Roads	1	2	3	4	5
Street lighting	1	2	3	4	5
Local transport	1	2	3	4	5
Information on events in the local communities	1	2	3	4	5
<p>43. Support for activities of rural women by local communities. (Mark all applicable answers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ There are special programs providing logistical and administrative support (for example, a simplified procedure for various forms of women associations) ❖ Special programs providing financial support ❖ Lack of support to activities for rural women by local administration ❖ No information ❖ No interest ❖ Other 					
<p>44. Do you think that your local government should support the activities of women? (Mark one only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yes ❖ No 					
<p>45. If your answer is “Yes”, please indicate type of support program(s) for rural women’s activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Administrative support ❖ Special financial support ❖ Education programs in various disciplines ❖ Other_____ 					
<p>46. Give an example of women’s activities that has had a positive effect on the development of the rural community</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>					

10.2. Questionnaire for rural women (Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian version)

Datum: _____ Anketar: _____

Opština: _____ Naselje/MZ: _____

Socio-demografske karakteristike					
1. Kojoj starosnoj kategoriji pripadate (označite)?					
18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	preko 65 godina
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Navedite vašu najvišu završenu školu (zaokružite jedan odgovor).					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bez osnovne škole, nezavršena osnovna škola ❖ Završena osnovna škola ❖ Srednja škola ❖ Viša škola ❖ Visoko obrazovanje 					
3. Vaše domaćinstvo je sljedećeg tipa (zaokružite):					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ ISKLJUČIVO POLJOPRIVREDNO DOMAĆINSTVO (prihod ostvaruje isključivo od poljoprivrede); ❖ MJESOVITO DOMAĆINSTVO (prihode ostvaruje iz drugih izvora – penzija, invalidnina, rad u drugim djelatnostima ili na drugim poslovima); ❖ NEPOLJOPRIVREDNO DOMAĆINSTVO (prihode ne ostvaruje iz poljoprivrednih aktivnosti) 					
4. Da li ste uključeni u neke komercijalne aktivnosti u vašem domaćinstvu na osnovu kojih ostvarujete prihode (zaokružiti aktivnosti):					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prodaja poljoprivrednih proizvoda ❖ Uslužne djelatnosti u poljoprivredi i djelatnosti poslije žetve ❖ Prodaja ručnih radova ❖ Pružanje usluga smještaja i ishrane za kraći boravak posjetilaca (seoski turizam) ❖ Drugo (navedite) 					

Posjedovanje sredstava za poljoprivrednu proizvodnju			
5. Vlasnik/ca/ci kuće (zaokružite jedan odgovor). <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> ❖ Kuća nije u vlasništvu domaćinstva ❖ Kuća je u mom vlasništvu ❖ Kuća je u mom i suprugovom vlasništvu ❖ Kuća je u mom i vlasništvu drugog člana domaćinstva ❖ Kuća je u suprugovom vlasništvu ❖ Vlasnici su drugi ženski članovi domaćinstva ❖ Vlasnici su drugi muški članovi domaćinstva ❖ Ostalo/navedite: _____ </div>			
6. Vlasnik/ca/ci obradivog zemljišta (zaokružite jedan odgovor). <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> ❖ Zemljište nije u vlasništvu domaćinstva/zakupljeno ❖ Zemljište je u mom vlasništvu ❖ Zemljište je u mom i vlasništvu supruga ❖ Zemljište je u mom i vlasništvu drugog člana domaćinstva ❖ Zemljište je u suprugovom vlasništvu ❖ Vlasnici su drugi ženski članovi domaćinstva ❖ Vlasnici su drugi muški članovi domaćinstva ❖ Ostalo/navedite: _____ </div>			
7. Veličina obradivog zemljišnog posjeda u hektarima (zaokružite jedan odgovor). <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> ❖ 0 ha ❖ do 0,5 ha ❖ 0,51–2 ha ❖ 2,1–5 ha ❖ preko 5 ha </div>			
8. Vlasništvo nad sredstvima za rad i proizvodnju (ZAKRUŽITI).			
Sredstva za rad/proizvodnju	Domaćinstva koja posjeduju (DA/NE)	U vlasništvu muškarca	U vlasništvu žene
Kombi	DA NE	x	x
Kamion	DA NE	x	x
Traktor	DA NE	x	x
Motokultivator	DA NE	x	x
Kombajn	DA NE	x	x
Aparat za mužu	DA NE	x	x
Štala/svinjac	DA NE	x	x
Silos	DA NE	x	x
Mlin	DA NE	x	x
Staklenik/plastenik	DA NE	x	x
Farma živine	DA NE	x	x
Radni status i aktivnosti			
9. Da li je domaćinstvo registrovano kao poljoprivredno gazdinstvo? (zaokružite).			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da, registrovano je ❖ Ne, nije registrovano
<p>10. Ukoliko je prethodni odgovor „Ne“, zaokružite razloge zašto domaćinstvo nije registrovano kao poljoprivredno gazdinstvo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Zbog male površine zemljišta ❖ Jer nije završen imovinski spor (imovinska pitanja) ❖ Domaćinstvo nije zainteresovano za registraciju ❖ Ostalo – navedite <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>11. Ukoliko je domaćinstvo registrovano kao poljoprivredno gazdinstvo da li je ostvarilo pravo na subvenciju? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da, iz sredstava podsticaja entiteta ❖ Da, iz sredstava podsticaja kantona ❖ Da, iz sredstava podsticaja opštine ❖ Da, iz više izvora ❖ Ne, nije ostvarilo pravo
<p>12. Ko je registrovani nosilac poljoprivrednog gazdinstva? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ja sam registrovana kao nosilac poljoprivrednog gazdinstva ❖ Suprug ❖ Drugi muški član domaćinstva ❖ Druga ženska članica domaćinstva ❖ Ostalo
<p>13. Koji je vaš status zaposlenja na poljoprivrednom gazdinstvu? (zaokružiti jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prijavljena radnica ❖ Neprijavljena radnica ❖ Ostalo
<p>14. Ko odlučuje o poljoprivrednoj proizvodnji? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ja ❖ Suprug ❖ Suprug i ja zajedno ❖ Drugi muški član domaćinstva ❖ Druga ženska članica domaćinstva ❖ Više članova zajedno
<p>15. Da li ste bili radno angažovani? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da, trenutno sam zaposlena van sopstvenog poljoprivrednog gazdinstva ❖ Da, bila sam jedan period radnog vijeka zaposlena izvan sopstvenog poljoprivrednog gazdinstva ❖ Nisam nikada bila zaposlena, radne aktivnosti sam obavljala isključivo na sopstvenom poljoprivrednom gazdinstvu.

<p>16. Dužina radnog staža ostvarenog izvan poljoprivrednog gazdinstva (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Do 2 godine staža ❖ Od 2 do 10 godina staža ❖ Od 10 do 20 godina staža ❖ Preko 20 godina radnog staža
<p>17. Da li ste zainteresovani za radni angažman van porodičnog gazdinstva? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da, aktivno tražim posao ❖ Da, već radim van porodičnog gazdinstva ❖ Ne, nisam zainteresovana
<p>18. Ukoliko je predhodan odgovor bio “Ne, nisam zainteresovana” zaokružite razloge zbog kojih ste se opredjelili na ovako razmišljanje.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Jer se moram brinuti o domaćinstvu ❖ Jer sam zadovoljna prihodima koje ostvarujemo ❖ Zbog godina i lošeg zdravstvenog stanja ❖ Jer želim raditi isključivo u poljoprivredi i domaćinstvu ❖ Ostalo
<p>19. Da li ste informisani o programima zapošljavanja? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da ❖ Ne
<p>20. Ako je vaš odgovor „Da“ navedite programe aktivnog zapošljavanja o kojima ste obavješteni? (Programi preko Zavoda za zapošljavanje, Programi zapošljavanja pripravnika od strane lokalne zajednice i sl.)</p> <hr/>
<p>21. Na koji način ste se informisali o programima? (zaokružite jedan odgovor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Preko službi/zavoda za zapošljavanje ❖ Saznala sam od prijatelja/ica ❖ Putem nevladine organizacije _____ (navedite koje) ❖ Putem mreže žena na selu ❖ Ostalo _____
<p>Spremnost na preduzetništvo i samozapošljavanje</p>
<p>22. Da li imate pokrenut sopstveni posao? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da, imam pokrenut sopstveni posao ❖ Ne, nemam pokrenut sopstveni posao
<p>23. Ukoliko je vaš odgovor na prethodno pitanje “Da, imam pokrenut sopstveni posao” navedite šta vas je navelo na pokretanje samostalnog posla-biznisa? (zaokružite 1-3 odgovora).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da bih radila ono što želim ❖ Zbog boljeg opstanka, preživljavanja, zarade

- ❖ Da bih bolje iskoristila svoje vještine i znanja
- ❖ Da bih mogla samostalno da odlučujem šta ću da radim
- ❖ Povoljni administrativni i finansijski uslovi u lokalnoj zajednici
- ❖ Ostalo

24. Ukoliko je vaš odgovor na pitanje 23. “Ne, nemam pokrenut sopstveni posao”, molimo vas da navedete razloge za to (zaokružite 1-3 odgovora).

- ❖ Odgovara mi sadašnji radni angažman
- ❖ Nedostatak finansijskog kapitala
- ❖ Nedostatak ideja, znanja i vještina
- ❖ Nepovoljni društveni uslovi
- ❖ Nespremnost na rizik
- ❖ Životna dob i nepovoljno zdravstveno stanje

Spremnost na zadrugarstvo i udruživanje

25. Iskustvo u zadržnom sektoru (zaokružite jedan odgovor).

- ❖ Nikada nisam bila uključena u zadrugu
- ❖ Da, uključena sam u poljoprivrednu zadrugu
- ❖ Da, uključena sam u nepoljoprivrednu zadrugu

26. Da li imate ideju čime bi zadruga trebala da se bavi? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).

- ❖ Ne, nemam ideju
- ❖ Da, tradicionalni zanati i umjeća (domaća radinost, ručni rad)
- ❖ Da, poljoprivredna zadruga specijalizovana za (navesti koju poljoprivrednu oblast)

27. Da li biste bili spremni da osnujete zadrugu sa drugim ženama iz vašeg sela/okoline? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).

- ❖ Da
- ❖ Ne

28. Ukoliko je odgovor na prethodno pitanje “Ne” molimo vas navedite zašto mislite da niste spremni da osnujete zadrugu (zaokružite jedan ili više odgovora).

- ❖ Nemam ideja, znanja i/ili vještina
- ❖ Društveni uslovi nisu povoljni
- ❖ Zbog životne dobi, lošeg zdravlja
- ❖ Nemam informacije šta je potrebno za osnivanje
- ❖ Nemam sredstava
- ❖ Nisam spremna na rizik
- ❖ Ne znam, nisam zainteresovana
- ❖ Zbog loših odnosa sa drugim ženama
- ❖ Odgovara mi sadašnji posao
- ❖ Ostalo

Znanja i vještine

29. Posjedovanje znanja i vještina (zaokružite jedan ili više odgovora).

- ❖ Uspješna sam u nekoj od sl. poljoprivrednih proizvodnji (voćarstvu, povrtlarstvu,

<p>cvjećarstvu, uzgoju krupne i/ili sitne stoke, proizvodnji mlijeka i mliječnih proizvoda)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ručni rad, šivenje ❖ Izrada umjetničkih predmeta ❖ Znam da vozim automobil ❖ Znam da vozim traktor ❖ Govorim strani jezik ❖ Znam da se služim računarom
<p>30. Da li učestvujete u edukativnim programima – obukama (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Redovno ❖ Ponekad ❖ Nikad
<p>31. Koje organizacije/institucije organizuju obuke (edukativne programe) u vašoj lokalnoj zajednici? (navedite).</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>32. Da li su obuke (edukativni programi) besplatne svim zainteresovanim učesnicama? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da, besplatne su ❖ Ne, sve obuke se plaćaju ❖ Neke obuke se plaćaju, a neke su besplatne

<p>33. Prepreke u pristupu obukama, radionicama su: (zaokružite jedan ili više odgovora).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nedostatak finansijskih sredstava za obuke koje se naplaćuju ❖ Nedostatak informacija o održavanju obuka ❖ Nedostatak vremena za prisustvovanje obukama ❖ Nedostatak interesa za obuke i usavršavanje ❖ Ne vidim korist od odlaska na obuke ❖ Drugo
<p>Učešće u javnom životu seoske zajednice</p>
<p>34. Da li učestvujete u javnom odlučivanju u vašoj lokalnoj zajednici? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da ❖ Ne
<p>35. Ako je vaš odgovor „Da“, molimo zaokružite na koji način učestvujete u javnom odlučivanju u vašoj zajednici ? (zaokružite jedan ili više odgovora)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Savjet roditelja ❖ Mjesna zajednica ❖ Upravni odbor_____ (čega?) ❖ Nadzorni odbor_____ (čega?) ❖ Skupština opštine ❖ Putem javnih rasprava ❖ Drugo, navedite_____

<p>36. Da li učestvujete na javnim raspravama o strateškim dokumentima lokalne uprave? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Redovno ❖ Ponekad ❖ Nikad
<p>37. Razlozi za ne učestvovanje na javnim raspravama su: (zaokružite jedan ili više odgovora).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nedostatak informacija o održavanju javnih rasprava ❖ Nedostatak vremena za prisustvo javnim raspravama ❖ Javne rasprave se ne održavaju u mojoj zajednici ❖ Ne vidim korist ❖ Drugo
<p>38. Da li ste upoznati sa glavnim strateškim ciljevima razvoja vaše lokalne zajednice? (zaokružite jedan ili više odgovora).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da, učestvovala sam u kreiranju strategije ❖ Da, učestvovala sam na javnoj raspravi ❖ Da, imala sam priliku da pročitam strategiju razvoja ❖ Ne, nisam znala da postoji dokument koji to definiše ❖ Ne, jer ne postoji dokument koji to definiše ❖ Ne, nemam informacija ❖ Ne, nisam zainteresovana ❖ Ne, mislim da mi ta informacija ne donosi nikakvu korist
<p>39. Da li ste ikada imali priliku vidjeti objavljen budžet vaše lokalne zajednice? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da ❖ Ne
<p>40. Da li ste učestvovali na javnoj raspravi o budžetu u vašoj lokalnoj zajednici? (zaokružite jedan odgovor).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Da ❖ Ne
<p>41. Članstvo u organizacijama i udruženjima. (zaokružite jedan ili više odgovora)</p> <p>Nisam članica nijedne organizacije i/ili udruženja</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Udruženje žena ❖ Zadruga ❖ Poljoprivredno udruženje ❖ Kulturno-umjetničko društvo ❖ Sportsko udruženje ❖ Politička stranka

❖ Drugo

Podrška lokalne zajednice stanovništvu

42. Da li ste zadovoljni uslugama koje pruža vaša lokalna zajednica?
(za svaku uslugu zaokružite jednu ocjenu u intervalu od 1 do 5, ocjene se rangiraju od 1 tj. nisam uopšte zadovoljna do 5 potpuno sam zadovoljna).

Vodosnabdijevanje	1	2	3	4	5
Kanalizacija	1	2	3	4	5
Uklanjanje smeća	1	2	3	4	5
Snabdijevanje električnom energijom	1	2	3	4	5
Zdravstvene usluge	1	2	3	4	5
Obrazovne ustanove	1	2	3	4	5
Putevi	1	2	3	4	5
Ulično osvjjetljenje	1	2	3	4	5
Lokalni prevoz	1	2	3	4	5
Informacije o dešavanju u lokalnoj zajednici	1	2	3	4	5

43. Da li vaša lokalna uprava podržava aktivnosti žena? (zaokružite jedan ili više odgovora).

- ❖ Da, postoje posebni programi koji daju administrativnu podršku (npr. pojednostavljena procedura raznim oblicima udruživanja žena)
- ❖ Da, postoje posebni programi koji daju finansijsku podršku (olakšice udruženjima žena)
- ❖ Ne, lokalna uprava ne podržava aktivnosti žena
- ❖ Nisam informisana
- ❖ Nisam zainteresovana
- ❖ Drugo

44. Da li mislite da bi vaša lokalna uprava trebala podržavati aktivnosti žena?

(zaokružite jedan odgovor)

- ❖ Da
- ❖ Ne

45. Ako je vaš odgovor "Da", u kojim oblastima mislite da je podrška potrebna?

- ❖ Programi administrativne podrške aktivnostima žena (pojednostavljena procedura kod osnivanja udruženja žena ili zadruga)
- ❖ Posebni programi koji daju finansijsku podršku udruženim aktivnostima žena
- ❖ Programi za edukaciju žena iz različitih oblasti
- ❖ Drugo _____

46. Da li u vašoj lokalnoj zajednici postoji pozitivan primjer gdje su žene svojim aktivnostima uticale na ruralni razvoj zajednice i koje su to aktivnosti?

10.3. Questionnaire for Extension Service (English version)

In the framework of the “Action plan for the Empowerment of Rural women of the Republic of Srpska Until 2015.” specific objectives: 1) Improvement of the Economic Situation for Women in Rural Areas”, as defined by measures adopted from Extension Services;
2) Strengthening of the social position of rural women, as defined by “Training programs for Rural Women through \local Development Initiatives”.

The purpose of the following questions is to determine the economic improvement of rural women that is attributable to the increased technical knowledge implemented by the Extension Service and local development initiatives promoted by government measures.

1. Level of professional training sessions intended for rural women and number of beneficiaries.

Title of Educational Program	Training Location	Identified Needs by Program

Remark(s): _____

2. Number of training sessions and beneficiaries.

Number of trainings				Number of training beneficiaries			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Remark(s): _____

3. Women/Heads of “leader households” by number and share (%)

“Leader households”	Women/heads of “leader households”
---------------------	------------------------------------

2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Remark(s): _____

4. Training sessions from various areas of agricultural production

Crops and vegetable production											
Number of training sessions				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Plant protection											
Number of trainings				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Viticulture											
Number of trainings				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fruit production											
Number of trainings				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Machinery											
Number of trainings				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Livestock											
Number of trainings				Total number of training beneficiaries				Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Remark(s): _____

5. Participation of women in trainings in the different areas of agricultural production in order to obtaining additional sources of income in rural areas (branding of local products, direct processing on the farm, handicrafts, rural tourism, etc.).

Number of trainings				Number of training beneficiaries			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Remark(s): _____

6. Methods of extension applied by Extension Service in 2013.

Methods of extension	Total number of training beneficiaries	Rural women as training beneficiaries by number and share (%)
Individual methods of extension/ office visits, telephone calls, informal contacts		
Individual methods of extension/ farm visits		
Group methods of extension/ field days		
Group methods of extension/ study tours		
Use of printing materials (leaflets, brochures, etc.)		

Remark(s): _____

7. Are the trainings that contain information about the possibilities of using the incentives outlined in the "Women's Entrepreneurship in Agribusiness," properly designed for women entrepreneurs as a specific target group? If so, what was the number of participants during implementation of the program (specify by years of implementation of the program)?

Number of Trainings				Number of Training Beneficiaries			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Remark(s): _____

8. Have the trainings for promotion of women's entrepreneurship continued after implementation of the "Women's Entrepreneurship in Agribusiness" program and are they part of the annual training plan of the Extension Service?

9. Do training participants continue to use the professional support services provided by the Extension Service? If so, how many?

10. How many participants in the trainings have used the resource incentives intended to encourage female entrepreneurship?

11. Are the activities related to promotion of female entrepreneurship within the framework of regular activities financed by the public budget and / or donor funds? _____
12. Informational presentations about the subvention measures, as well as other decisions of the Government, are within the framework of the Extension Service. What is the percentage of participants in these informational meetings with respect to technical trainings?

13. What strategy should the Extension Service use in order to have information reach women about the Government's measures, policies and other development programs?

14. How many professional brochures, flyers and informational materials are created and extension agents provided to the farmers on an annual basis?

15. Extension Service collaborates with the Gender Center, in order to provide technical support to the grant users of the FIGAP program. What was the main objective of providing technical services, specify the period, and number of participants who attended the trainings? Were the trainings for rural women continued as regular activities after the FIGAP program ended? How many participants continued to use the Extension Service after end of the FIGAP program?

16. Do you participate in associations for women, and are they included within the regular training activities and educational programs of the Extension Service?

17. Implemented trainings in cooperation with Women associations:

Name of the Women's Association	Topic of Implemented Trainings	Number of the participants

Remark(s): _____

18. Do you monitor and evaluate applied knowledge in the field of the training participants?

19. If you apply the evaluation of educational programs, which have demonstrated the most effective for women in rural areas for improvement of their economic situation?

20. Are participants in the training programs of the Extension Service involved in their creation and evaluation?

21. Provide the number of the realized support for establishment of local action groups in rural areas (e.g., training of women for action within the local action groups).

Number of Trainings				Number of Training Beneficiaries			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Remark(s): _____

10.4. Questionnaire for Extension Service (Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian version)

У П И Т Н И К ЗА РЕСОР ЗА ПРУЖАЊЕ СТРУЧНИХ УСЛУГА У ПОЉОПРИВРЕДИ

У оквиру специфичног циља 1: Унапређен економски положај жена на селу, **Акционог плана за унапређење положаја жена на селу у Републици Српској до 2015. године**, дефинисана је мјера „*Савјетодавство у пољопривреди прилагођено женама на селу*”; специфичног циља 4: Оснажен друштвени положај жене на селу, дефинисана је мјера „*Програми обуке сеоских жена у локалним иницијативама развоја*“.

Циљ доле наведених питања је утврђивање ефекта реализације појединих едукативних програма које је реализовао Ресор за пружање стручних услуга у пољопривреди (у даљем тексту: Ресор) у смислу унапређења почетног стања и превазилажења ограничења са којима се жене на селу суочавају.

1. Едукативни програми који су посебно намјењени женама из руралних средина.

Назив едукативног програма	Мјесто одржавања	Потребе на основу којих је програм идентификован

Напомена: _____

2. Учесници обука наведених едукативних програма

Број одржаних обука	Број учесница савјетодавних обука
---------------------	-----------------------------------

2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена:

3. Жене/ носиоци „лидер газдинства“

Број „лидер газдинстава“				Број жена/носилаца „лидер газдинства“			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена:

4. Учесће жена на обукама по областима пољопривредне производње

Ратарство и повртарство											
Број одржаних обука				Укупан број учесника обука				Број учесница савјетодавних обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Заштита биља											
Број одржаних обука				Укупан број учесника обука				Број учесница савјетодавних обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Виноградарство											
Број одржаних обука				Укупан број учесника обука				Број учесница савјетодавних обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Воћарство											
Број одржаних обука				Укупан број учесника обука				Број учесница савјетодавних обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Механизација											
Број одржаних обука				Укупан број учесника обука				Број учесница савјетодавних обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Сточарство											
Број одржаних обука				Укупан број учесника обука				Број учесница савјетодавних обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена:

5. Учесће жена на обукама по областима пољопривредне производње у стицању алтернативних извора прихода у руралном подручју (брендирање локалних производа, директна прерада на газдинству, рукотворине, сеоски туризам и др.)

Број одржаних обука				Број учесница савјетодавних обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

6. Начин пружања савјета у протеклој 2013. години

Начин давања савјета	Укупан број корисника савјета	Број корисница савјета
Индивидуални састанци (у канцеларији, на фарми)		
Практичне демонстрације (у пољу, на фарми)		
Дани поља		
Студијске посјете (посјете фармама, сајмовима)		
Помоћу штампаног материјала		

Напомена: _____

7. Да ли су обуке које садрже информисање о могућностима кориштења средстава подстицаја у оквиру програма „Женско предузетништво у оквиру агробизниса“ посебно креиране за жене предузетнице, као циљну групу? Уколико јесу, колико је учесница било у периоду трајања реализације програма (навести по годинама реализације програма)?

Број одржаних обука				Број учесница савјетодавних обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

8. Да ли су обуке намјењене за промовисање женског предузетништва настављене и након реализације програма „Женско предузетништво у оквиру агробизниса“ односно да ли се налазе годишњем плану обука Ресора за савјетодавство?
9. Да ли и колико учесница обука везаних за женско предузетништво у оквиру агробизниса је наставило користити услуге ресора са свајетодавство, у смислу стручне подршке производњи?
10. Колико учесница обука је искористило средства подстицаја намјењених за подстицање женског предузетништва?

11. Да ли се активности везане за промовисање женског предузетништва спроводе у оквиру редовних активности финансираних из буџета и/или су подржане из донаторских средстава?
12. Да ли се реализација активности за промовисање женског предузетништва одвија у партнерском односу са другим институцијама? Којим (наведите)?
13. Информисање о мјерама подстицаја, као и о осталим одлукама Владе и правилницима који су везани за мере подстицаја се редовно проводе у оквиру Ресора са савјетодавство. Колики је проценат учесника на овим обукама у односу на остале?
14. Које начине информисања примјењује Ресор за савјетодавство везано за информисање жена на селу о Владиным мјерама и политикама, те осталим развојним програмима?
15. Колико стручних брошура, летака и др. информативних материјала креирају и подијеле корисницима обука савјетодавци на годишњем нивоу?
16. Рад савјетодавне службе са корисницима грантовских средстава у сарадњи са Гендер центром. Који је био циљ пружања ове врсте савјетодавних услуга, у којем периоду и колико је било корисница ових услуга у поменутом периоду? Да ли су ове обуке настављене у оквиру редовних обука корисника савјетодавних услуга, и да ли савјетодавци и даље прате рад корисница грантовских средстава из ФИГАП програма?
17. Колико се у планирању и реализацији обука користе мапирани подаци предузетничких потенцијала удружења и жена у руралним заједницама у Републици Српској? Које су обуке реализоване у периоду од 2011-2013 у складу са овим препорукама? Да ли учеснице обука за жене у предузетништву су и носиоци или чланице „лидер газдинства“ које савјетодавци прате кроз свој рад?
18. Да ли имате сарадњу са удружењима жена и да ли су укључене у ваше редовне програме и обуке?
19. Реализоване обуке у сарадњи са удружењима жена

Назив удружења	Тема реализоване обуке	Број учесница обуке
----------------	------------------------	---------------------

Напомена: _____

20. Да ли и на који начин вршите надзор над примјеном стечених знања од стране пољопривредних произвођача и да ли и на који начин оцјењујете ефекат реализованих едукативних програма?

21. Уколико примјењујете оцјену едукативних програма, које су програми показали најбољи ефекат на жене у руралном подручју у смислу унапређења њиховог економског положаја

22. Да ли су и на који начин жене на селу, као крајњи корисници програма и мјера Ресора за савјетодавство, укључене у њихово креирање и оцјену?

23. Наведите реализовану подршку оснивању локалних акционих група у руралном подручју (нпр. обуке жена за дјеловање путем локалних акционих група)

Број одржаних обука				Број учесница обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

10.5. Questionnaire for Ministry of Health and Social Protection (Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian version)

У П И Т Н И К ЗА МИНИСТАРСТВО ЗДРАВЉА И СОЦИЈАЛНЕ ЗАШТИТЕ

У оквиру специфичног циља 3: Побољшан приступ јавним услугама за жене на селу **Акционог плана за унапређење положаја жена на селу у Републици Српској до 2015. године**, дефинисане су следеће мјере: „Изградња нових и обнова постојећих амбуланти у сеоском подручју“, „Мјере за унапређење заштите репродуктивног здравља у руралном подручју“, „Обнова и изградња установа за његу старих и немоћних лица“ и „Унапређење рада служби социјалне заштите са циљним групама жена и дјевојчица на селу“. Циљ доле наведених питања је утврђивање ефеката појединих програма и мјера које је предузело Министарство здравља и социјалне заштите (у даљем тексту: Министарство) у правцу побољшања приступа јавним услугама за жене на селу и повећања квалитета живота у руралној средини.

1. Примарна здравствена заштита мора бити једнако доступна свим грађанима Републике Српске. Да ли је расподјела тимова породичне медицине приближила здравствену заштиту мјесту гдје људи раде и живе у сеоским подручјима (попуните доле наведену табелу)?

Број амбуланти породичне медицине у руралним подручјима				Број теренских посјета тимова породичних љекара руралним подручјима			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

2. Капиталне инвестиције у здравственом сектору сеоских подручја Републике Српске.

Број изграђених сеоских амбуланси				Број санираних постојећих сеоских амбуланси				Број опремљених сеоских амбуланси породичне медицине			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

3. Прилагођавање здравственог система значајним демографским и социолошким промјенама у сеоским подручјима и његово оспособљавање да се суочи са очекивањима становништва представљају један од главних изазова. Наведите посебне програме стимулације за рад иостанак тимова породичне медицине у руралним подручјима?

4. У оквиру Стратегије примарне здравствене заштите наведено је да досадашња организација здравствене заштите дјете, трудница и жена обезбјеђује здравствену заштиту кроз рад одговарајућих специјалистичких служби и диспанзера, лоцираних у принципу у урбаним подручјима, чиме је нарушен принцип једнакости у здрављу, у корист становништва града у односу на село. Да ли је и на који начин, у периоду од 2009. до 2013. године, побољшана организација здравствене заштите дјете, трудница и жена у сеоским подручјима?

5. Да ли специјалисти педијатри и гинеколози посјећују амбуланте породичне медицине на селу и колико често?

6. Наведите примјере сеоских амбуланси породичне медицине које имају опрему за најчешће лабораторијске услуге, а удаљене су десет и више километара од домова здравља?

7. Наведите број и назив општина гдје је обезбјеђена општа и дјечија стоматолошка служба у сеоским подручјима?

8. Водећи рачуна о принципу једнакости у здрављу, на који начин се обезбјеђује редовна расположивост и снабдијевање љековима који су неопходни за лијечење приоритетних и уобичајних здравствених проблема сеоске популације?

9. Наведите реализоване програме и пројекте у сарадњи са локалном заједницом (општинске службе, разна удружења) у циљу унапређења репродуктивног здравља становника сеоских подручја?

10. Да ли су и на који начин ангажовани грађани и цивилно друштво у дефинисању приоритета у развоју примарне здравствене заштите на локалном подручју у складу са потребама сеоских заједница?

11. Да ли су запослени у Министарству имали прилику да прођу едукацију о родној анализи, родно одговорном буџетирању, те примјени обавеза из нормативно правних стандарда за равноправност полова? Колико је учесника прошло ову обуку у односу на број запослених?

12. Наведите реализоване активности на унапређењу информисаности корисника социјалне заштите из сеоских подручја о надлежностима система и правима која произилазе из закона?

13. Наведите реализоване програме и пројекте у сарадњи са центрима за социјални рад и општинама (период од 2011. до 2013. године) чија су циљна група жене и дјевојчице на селу?

14. Наведите усаглашена законска и подзаконска рјешења у области третирања породичног пољопривредног газдинства која директно или индиректно третирају област социјалне, породичне и дјечије заштите носиоца и чланова породичног пољопривредног газдинства?

15. Наведите креиране и реализоване пројекте (број пројеката и корисника) у периоду од 2011. до 2013. године са циљем унапређења положаја становништва у сеоским подручјима (пројекти намјењени дјечи и младима са села, старим лицима за побољшање услова живота и заштити од сиромаштва, болести и заборављености лица са инвалидитетом која живе на селу и др. социјално угроженим категоријама која живе на селу)?

16. Наведите постигнуте резултате реализованих пројеката констатоване у извјештајима који су се бавили праћењем и оцјеном пројекта?

17. Наведите капиталне инвестиције у изградњу нових, санацију постојећих и опремање центара социјалне заштите за збрињавање различитих група корисника (дјеца без родитељског старања, дјеца ометена у развоју, лица са менталном заосталошћу).

Број изграђених центара социјалне заштите				Број санираних постојећих и опремљених центара социјалне заштите			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

18. Да ли вршите праћење и анализирање стања равноправности полова у друштву и утицај тог стања на област социјалне и породичне заштите? Наведите практичне примјере примјене резултата анализе на политике, законе и реализоване активности у овој области која се односи на циљну групу жена и дјевојчица са села.

19. Имајући у виду старосну структуру нашег сеоског становништва и процес останка старије популације у селима, повећавају се потребе за смјештајним капацитетима у установама која збрињавају ова лица. Наведите реализоване пројекте обнове и изградње установа за његу старих и немоћних лица у периоду од 2010. до 2013.године ?

Назив општине	Број изграђених установа за његу старих и немоћних лица				Број обновљених установа за његу старих и немоћних лица			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

20. Наведите број корисника социјалне услуге „помоћ у кући“ од 2010. до 2013. године? Колико је ова мјера заступљена и препозната у бризи о старим лицима, која су остала сама на селу (одржавање чистоће, набавка хране и других потребних ствари, куповина лијекова и слично)?

10.6. Questionnaire for Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports (Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian version)

У П И Т Н И К ЗА МИНИСТАРСТВО ПОРОДИЦЕ, ОМЛАДИНЕ И СПОРТА

У оквиру специфичног циља 2: Побољшани услови живота жена на селу, **Акционог плана за унапређење положаја жена на селу у Републици Српској до 2015. године**, дефинисана је мјера „Положај и потребе младих у руралним срединама“; у оквиру специфичног циља 3: Побољшан приступ јавним услугама за жене на селу, дефинисана је мјера „Изградња културно-забавних и спортско-рекреативних садржаја у сеоском подручју“. Циљ доле наведених питања је утврђивање ефекта реализације појединих програма и мјера које је предузело Министарство омладине и спорта (у даљем тексту: Министарство) у смислу унапређења почетног стања и превазилажења ограничења са којима се омладина на селу суочавају.

1. Капиталне инвестиције у циљу унапређења доступности културних садржаја у сеоским подручјима Републике Српске (нпр. изградња нових, односно санација постојећих вишенамјенских сеоских домова као што су домови културе или задружни/омладински домови).

Број изграђених сеоских домова				Број обновљених сеоских домова			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

2. Капиталне инвестиције у циљу унапређења доступности спортско-рекреативних садржаја у сеоским подручјима Републике Српске (нпр. изградња спортских терена и спортских дворана уз сеоске основне школе које ће користити становништво руралних подручја).

Број изграђених спортских терена и спортских дворана				Број обновљених спортских терена и спортских дворана			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

3. Број изграђених дјечијих игралишта и забавних паркова у сеоским подручјима.

Број изграђених и обновљених дјечијих игралишта				Број изграђених и обновљених забавних паркова			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

4. Поред постојања вишенамјенских објеката и спортских терена неопходно је и организовање спортских и културних манифестација које омогућавају разноврсније коришћење слободног времена омладине на селу. Наведите подржане манифестације које су реализоване у сеоским подручјима.

Број одржаних културних манифестација на селу				Број одржаних спортских манифестација на селу			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

5. Наведите програме подршке оснивању културно-умјетничких друштава и спортских клубова из сеоских подручја (информисање омладине о важности њиховог удруживања у разне спортске и културне секције; директна финансијска помоћ на бази једнократних грантова за финансирање трошкова регистрације и др.).

6. Број регистрованих и финансијски подржаних културно-умјетничких друштава и спортских клубова из сеоских подручја

Број регистрованих културно-умјетничких друштава и спортских клубова из сеоских подручја				Износ намјенских средстава исплаћених регистрованим културно-умјетничким друштвима и спортским клубовима из сеоских подручја (КМ)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

7. Број финасираних пројеката омладинских организација са села односно број пројеката чија се реализација односила на сеоско подручје.

Број финасираних пројеката реализованих на селу (носиоци пројекта су омладинска удружења из села)				Број финасираних пројеката реализованих на селу (носиоци пројекта су омладинска удружења из града)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

8. Сprovedена анализа „Положај и потребе младих у руралним подручјима Републике Српске“ указује да млади на селу виде економско оснаживање села кроз пружање подршке пољопривредној производњи као и у покретању непољопривредних дјелатности на пољопривредним газдинствима (нпр. подршка покретању заната на пољопривредном газдинству, услужних дјелатности и др.). Наведите реализоване програме намјењене незапосленој омладини која живи у сеоским подручјима, а које Министарство спроводи самостално или у сарадњи са партнерским институцијама (нпр. Министарством пољопривреде, шумарства и водопривреде, локалним заједницама и др.).
- _____
- _____

9. Број реализованих едукација у циљу стицања неопходних знања која ће допринијети запошљавању, као и број корисника подстицаја за започињање привредне дјелатности или заната на пољопривредном газдинству.

Број организованих едукација које ће допринијети запошљавању				Број корисника подстицаја за оснивање привредне дјелатности или заната на пољопривредном газдинству у руралном подручју			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

10. Број и износ додијељених подстицаја послодавцима који своју дјелатност обављају на сеоском подручју у циљу запошљавања младих.

Број послодаваца којима су додјељена средства за запошљавање младих (обављање дјелатности на сеоском подручју)				Износ додјељених средстава (КМ)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

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Напомена: _____

11. Реализоване едукације у сарадњи са здравственим организацијама, а које се односе на пушење, алкохол и ризично сексуално понашање младих на селу?

Назив општине/села	Број одржаних едукација				Број учесника			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

12. Наведите реализоване програме који се односе на родну равноправност и насиље омладине на селу.

13. Наведите реализоване активности подршке вишечланим породицама на селу које немају рјешено стамбено питање ни по једном основу (нпр. број породица са села корисника пројекта изградње 97 кућа у 29 општина Републике Српске, намјењених породицама са петоро или више дјеце)?

14. Да ли је и на који начин организовано пружање услуге савјетовања омладине и младих породица које живе 10 и више километара удаљено од регионалних савјетовалишта која пружају савјете за младе и младе брачне парове?

15. Наведите реализоване програме и мјере у сарадњи са партнерским институцијама, у периоду од 2011. до 2013. године, а у циљу развоја села и омогућавању останка младих у њему?

16. Наведите планиране активности које ће омогућити одрживу подршку младима из руралних подручја у смислу дугорочног обезбјеђивања подршке кроз мјере и политике Министарства.

10.7. Questionnaire for Ministry of education and culture (Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian version)

У П И Т Н И К ЗА МИНИСТАРСТВО ПРОСВЈЕТЕ И КУЛТУРЕ

У оквиру специфичног циља 1: *Унапређен економски положај жена на селу*, **Акционог плана за унапређење положаја жена на селу у Републици Српској до 2015. године**, дефинисана је мјера „*Креирани и реализовани програми доквалификације и преквалификације за жене*“, у оквиру специфичног циља 3: Побољшан приступ јавним услугама за жене на селу, дефинисане су мјере *Обнова постојећих и изградња нових вртића у сеоском подручју и Програми стипендирања дјевојака са села за наставак школовања*. Циљ доле наведених питања је утврђивање ефекта реализације појединих програма и мјера које је предузело Министарство просвјете и културе (у даљем тексту: Министарство) у смислу унапређења почетног стања и превазилажења ограничења са којима се омладина и жене на селу суочавају.

1. Изградња нових или реконструкција постојећих предшколских установа у сеоским подручјима гдје постоји довољан број дјеце и ученика у циљу унапређења услова за пружање услуга предшколског и основног образовања.

Број изграђених предшколских установа и основних школа	Број реконструисаних постојећих предшколских установа и основних школа
--	--

2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

2. Програми финансијске подршке у смислу помоћи ученицима средњих и основних школа који свакодневно путују у школу јавним превозом или станују изван мјеста боравка.

Број ученика/корисника субвенционисаног превоза до удаљених приградских и градских основних и средњих школа				Износ средстава намјењених за субвенционисање превоза ученика основних и средњих школа			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

3. Стипендирање студената и ученика средњих школа са села, као и стипендирање студената из области неопходних за развој руралних подручја као што су: пољопривреда, ветерина, шумарство и других подручја.

Стипендирани студенти и ученици средњих школа са села (% дјевојака)				Стипендирани студенти и ученици средњих школа из области неопходних за развој руралних подручја као што су: пољопривреда, ветерина, шумарство (% дјевојака)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

4. Образовање одраслих/ Програм оспособљавања за послове воћара

Укупан број завршених полазника програма оспособљавања за послове воћара				Број жена завршених полазника програма оспособљавања за послове воћара			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

5. Колико је тренутно на образовању за послове воћара (укупан број, као и број жена)?

Укупан број: _____

Број жена: _____

6. Образовање одраслих/ Програм оспособљавања за послове пчелара

Укупан број завршених полазника програма оспособљавања за послове пчелара				Број жена завршених полазника програма оспособљавања за послове пчелара			

2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

7. Колико је тренутно на образовању за послове пчелара (укупан број, као и број жена)?

Укупан број: _____

Број жена: _____

8. Образовање одраслих/ Програм оспособљавања за послове винара и виноградара

Укупан број завршених полазника програма оспособљавања за послове винара и виноградара				Број жена завршених полазника програма оспособљавања за послове винара и виноградара			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

9. Колико је тренутно на образовању за послове винара и виноградара (укупан број, као и број жена)?

Укупан број: _____

Број жена: _____

10. Образовање одраслих/ Програм оспособљавања за послове пекара

11. Укупан број завршених полазника програма оспособљавања за послове пекара				12. Број жена завршених полазника програма оспособљавања за послове пекара			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

13. Колико је тренутно на образовању за послове пекара (укупан број, као и број жена)?

Укупан број: _____

Број жена: _____

14. Образовање одраслих/ Програм оспособљавања произвођача расада поврћа и цвијећа

15. Укупан број завршених полазника програма оспособљавања произвођача расада поврћа и цвијећа				Број жена завршених полазника програма оспособљавања произвођача расада поврћа и цвијећа			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

16. Колико је тренутно на образовању за произвођача расада поврћа и цвијећа (укупан број, као и број жена)?

Укупан број: _____

Број жена: _____

17. Образовање одраслих/ Програм оспособљавања за пластеничку производњу

Укупан број завршених полазника програма оспособљавања за пластеничку производњу				Број жена завршених полазника програма оспособљавања за пластеничку производњу			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

18. Колико је тренутно на образовању за пластеничку производњу (укупан број, као и број жена)?

Укупан број: _____

Број жена: _____

19. Образовање одраслих/ Програм оспособљавања сакупљача самониклог љековитог биља, шумских плодова и гљива

Укупан број завршених полазника програма оспособљавања сакупљача самониклог љековитог биља, шумских плодова и гљива				Број жена завршених полазника програма оспособљавања сакупљача самониклог љековитог биља, шумских плодова и гљива			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

20. Колико је тренутно на образовању за сакупљаче самониклог љековитог биља, шумских плодова и гљива (укупан број, као и број жена)?

Укупан број: _____

Број жена: _____

21. Образовање одраслих/ Програм оспособљавања сакупљача гљива

Укупан број завршених полазника програма оспособљавања сакупљача гљива				Број жена завршених полазника оспособљавања сакупљача гљива			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

22. Колико је тренутно на образовању за сакупљаче гљива (укупан број, као и број жена)?

Укупан број: _____

Број жена: _____

23. Наведите програме доквалификације и преквалификације (период 2011-2013), финасиране/субвенционисане од стране Министарства, који су посебно намјењени женама из руралних средина (наведите о којим програмима се ради и на основу којих потреба су идентификовани)?

24. Уколико овакви програми нису реализовани у датом периоду, који су основни разлози њиховог изостака и шта је потребно урадити да би ови програми били реализовани?

25. Наведите реализоване активности у периоду од 2011. до 2013. године, у оквиру мјере „Обнова постојећих и изградња нових вртића у сеоском подручју“?

26. Уколико није било активности обнове односно изградње нових вртића, да ли је било активности у сарадњи са локалним заједницама оспособљавања просторија у оквиру школе или мјесне заједнице за боравак дјеце (као што је у неким селима учињено за локалне амбуланте)?

27. Колико дјеце похађа предшколске установе у руралној, а колико у урбаној средини?

28. Да ли Министарство подстиче употребу школског простора за повремене радионице и играонице у којима учествују дјеца старијег предшколског и млађег основношколског узраста у сеоским срединама?

29. Наведите фондове посебно намјењене за стипендирање ученика средњих школа и студената са села.

30. Уколико овакви програми досада нису били пракса да ли постоји сарадња Министарства са локалним заједницама у циљу формирања фондова намјењених сиромашној дјечи са села, из буџета локалне заједнице и кроз јавно-приватна партнерства са успјешним локалним привредницима, поготово у области пољопривредне производње и прехранбене индустрије?

10.8. Questionnaire for Ministry of Transport and Connections(Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian version)

УП И Т Н И К ЗА МИНИСТАРСТВО САОБРАЋАЈА И ВЕЗА

У оквиру специфичног циља 2: Побољшани услови живота жена на селу, **Акционог плана за унапређење положаја жена на селу у Републици Српској до 2015. године**, дефинисана је мјера „Унапређење мобилности жена у руралном подручју“. Циљ доле наведених питања је утврђивање ефекта реализације појединих програма и мјера које је предузело Министарство саобраћаја и веза (у даљем тексту: Министарство) у смислу унапређења почетног стања и превазилажења ограничења са којима се жене на селу суочавају.

Мобилност жена, као и младих на селу је један од најважнијих елемената за побољшање њиховог положаја јер пут и превозно средство, као и доступност информација утичу на ниво образовања, здравља, учешћа у развоју заједнице итд.

1. Побољшање доступности јавног аутобуског и жељезничког превоза у руралним подручјима

Села која имају организован аутобуски или жељезнички превоз (%)				Аутобуске линије са субвенцијом трошкова превоза за ученике основних и средњих школа из сеоских подручја (%)				Жељезничке линије са субвенцијом трошкова превоза за ученике основних и средњих школа из сеоских подручја (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

2. Унапређење путне инфраструктуре у руралном подручју

Изграђени нови сеоски путеви (км)				Асфалтирани сеоски путеви (км)				Сеоски путеви који се редовно и квалитетно одржавају (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

3. Наведите износ уложених средстава за ове намјене.

Изграђени нови сеоски путеви (КМ)				Асфалтирани сеоски путеви (КМ)				Редовно и квалитетно одржавање сеоских путева(КМ)				Поправка и оспособљавање сеоских путева оштећених у поплавама(КМ)	
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014

Напомена: _____

4. Да ли се истраживања и утврђивања потреба по питању саобраћаја и саобраћајне инфраструктуре посматрају и са родног аспекта?

5. Унапређење доступности широкопојасне интернет мреже у руралном подручју

Развој и доступност широкопојасне интернет мреже је од великог значаја за привредни развој руралних подручја Републике Српске као и за унапређење квалитета живота руралног становништва кроз кориштење разних услуга као што су образовање путем интернета, друштвено умрежавање, електонско плаћање рачуна, рад од куће и сл.

Рурална домаћинства која имају	Привредни субјекти у руралном подручју
--------------------------------	--

приступ интернет мрежи (%)				који имају приступ интернету (%)			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

6. Водећи рачуна о различитим генерацијским потребама женског дијела сеоске популације, које активности су спроводене у циљу усклађивања термина јавног аутобуског превоза потребама корисника и омогућавања бољег квалитета живота на селу?

7. Анализа потреба жена у руралним срединама Републике Српске са аспекта саобраћаја и саобраћајне инфраструктуре показала је да за своја путовања жене као и чланови породица најчешће користе путнички аутомобил. Међутим, веома мали број жена је власник возила, те њихова путовања зависе од неког члана породице што их доводи у несамосталан положај. Наведите мјере и програме којима се подстиче мобилност жена (нпр. субвенционисање трошкова полагања возачког испита односно регистрација возила за жене из руралних подручја и сл.)?

8. Да ли у систему надзора и оцјене мјера односно пројеката реализованих у циљу унапређења саобраћаја и саобраћајне инфраструктуре постоје родно разврстани подаци?

9. Да ли се раде анализе на годишњем нивоу било које врсте о ефектима реализованих пројеката унапређења саобраћаја и саобраћајне инфраструктуре на жене у руралном подручју, као и анализе њихових потреба?

10. Уколико се раде, које су мјере показале најбољи ефекат на жене у руралном подручју у смислу унапређења њихове мобилности?

11. Да ли су и на који начин жене на селу, као крајњи корисници програма и мјера Министарства саобраћаја и веза, укључене у њихову оцјену?

12. Да ли су запослени у Министарству саобраћаја и веза имали прилику да прођу едукацију о родној анализи, родно одговорном буџетирању, те примјени обавеза из нормативно правних стандарда за равноправност полова? Колико је учесника прошло ову обуку у односу на број запослених?

13. Да ли су и на који начун ангажовани грађани и цивилно друштво у дефинисању приоритета о питањима саобраћаја и саобраћајне инфраструктуре на локалном подручју?

10.9. Questionnaire for Ministry Trade and Tourism (Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian version)

УП И Т Н И К ЗА МИНИСТАРСТВО ТРГОВИНЕ И ТУРИЗМА

У оквиру специфичног циља 1: Унапређен економски положај жена на селу, **Акционог плана за унапређење положаја жена на селу у Републици Српској до 2015. године**, дефинисана је мјера „Обука за жене у стицању алтернативних извора прихода у руралном подручју (сеоски туризам, брендирање локалних производа, директна препада на газдинству)”. Циљ доле наведених питања је утврђивање ефеката реализованих активности у оквиру Министарства трговине и туризма (у даљем тексту: Министарство) у циљу повећања прихода и квалитета живота жене на селу.

1. Жене у руралним срединама носе потенцијал диверсификације економије, јер владају вјештинама потребним, на примјер, за обављање традиционалних заната или пружање

услуга смјештаја и боравка туриста. Да ли и на који начин важећи законски и подзаконски акти који уређују област развоја сеоског туризма (стратегије, закони, правилници и уредбе о упису у регистар сеоских домаћинстава и пружалаца угоститељских услуга у апартманима, кућама за одмор и собама за изнајмљивање) идентификују жене са села као специфичну групу, потенцијалне носиоце односно значајне учеснике развоја сеоског туризма?

2. Да ли су запослени у Министарству имали прилику да прођу едукацију о родној анализи, родно одговорном буџетирању, те примјени обавеза из нормативно правних стандарда за равноправност полова? Колико је учесника прошло ову обуку, те колики је њихов број у односу на укупан број запослених?

3. Регистровани субјекти који се баве сеоским туризмом.

Број регистрованих субјеката који се баве сеоским туризмом				Број регистрованих жена у регистру сеоских домаћинстава и пружалаца угоститељских услуга у апартманима, кућама за одмор и собама за изнајмљивање			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена. _____

4. Подршка развоју сеоског туризма на пољопривредном газдинству

Назив мјере	Број корисника мјере (физичких и правних лица)				Износ исплаћених намјенских средстава			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена. _____

5. Подршка осталим врстама туризма у руралним подручјима (гастро и вински туризам, ловни и риболовни туризам, туризам у националним парковима и парковима природе, вјерски и културни туризам, авантуристички и здравствени туризам)

Назив мјере	Број корисника мјере (физичких и правних лица)				Износ исплаћених намјенских средстава			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена. _____

6. Број организованих обука и семинара за домаћинства која се баве пружањем туристичких услуга у руралном подручју

Број организованих обука и семинара				Број учесника обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена. _____

7. Наведите организованих обука и семинара домаћина који се намјеравају бавити руралним туризмом (нпр. уређење куће, опхођење према гостима, према хране и сл.)

Број организованих обука и семинара				Број учесника обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена. _____

8. Да ли у оквиру промоције сеоског туризма коју споводи Туристичка организација Републике Српске у сарадњи са Министарством постоји сарадња са удружењима жена са села? Наведите конкретне примјере такве сарадње, као и реализоване циљеве одржаних промоција?

9. Подршка удружењима жена које се баве производњом традиционалних производа, те промоцијом традиције, обичаја, амбијенталних и других вриједности руралних подручја у земљи и иностранству.

Број промотивних скупова на домаћим и иностраним сајмовима и изложбама	Број урађених промотивних материјала о понуди услуга руралног туризма у Републици Српској	Утрошена финансијска средства за сајмове и изложбе са циљем промоције руралног туризма

2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена. _____

10. Да ли у оквиру процеса праћења и оцјене реализације мјера за развој сеоског туризма унутар Министарства постоји листа индикатора, на основу које се оцјењују ефекти појединих мјера?

11. Да ли се раде анализе на годишњем нивоу било које врсте о ефектима мјера подстицања развоја туризма, и које мјере показују најбољи ефекат на развој руралног туризма у смислу унапређења економског положаја жена на селу?

12. Да ли су и на који начин жене на селу, као крајњи корисници програма и мјера Министарства, укључене у њихово креирање и оцјену?

13. У току 2013. и 2014. године Министарство је реализовало пројекат под називом „Жене као носиоци развоја сеоског туризма“, чији је специфични циљ унапређење услуга и пракси у сеоским домаћинствима код 80 особа женске популације, путем обука и охрабривања учесница програма да изврше регистрацију сеоског домаћинства на своје име и на тај начин постану пуноправни и равноправни пословни субјекти у туристичкој индустрији. Да ли имате податак колико је учесница примјенило стечена знања у пракси, односно, колико је учесница одлучило се бавити овом дјелатношћу и регистровало сеоско домаћинство?

10.10. Questionnaire for the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian version)

У П И Т Н И К ЗА МИНИСТАРСТВО ПОЉОПРИВРЕДЕ, ШУМАРСТВА И
ВОДОПРИВРЕДЕ

У оквиру специфичног циља 1: Унапређен економски положај жена на селу, **Акционог плана за унапређење положаја жена на селу у Републици Српској до 2015. године**, дефинисана је мјера „*Мјере подстицаја за жене на селу у инвестирању у пољопривредну производњу*“; специфичног циља 2: Побољшани услови живота жене на селу, дефинисана је мјера „*Укључивање сеоских жена у локалним заједницама у дефинисању приоритета у реконструкцији сеоске инфраструктуре*“; специфичног циља 4: Оснажен друштвени положај жене на селу, дефинисана је мјера „*Промотивне мјере са циљем подстицања сеоских жена на регистровање у власништво породичне и друге имовине*“.

Циљ доле наведених питања је утврђивање ефекта реализације појединих програма и мјера које је предузело Министарство пољопривреде, шумарства и водопривреде (у даљем тексту: Министарство) у смислу унапређења почетног стања и превазилажења ограничења са којима се жене на селу суочавају.

1. Које су активности спроведене у оквиру Министарства у циљу креирања нормативно правне основе која омогућује унапређење положаја жена на селу?

2. Да ли су запослени у Министарству имали прилику да прођу едукацију о родној анализи, родно одговорном буџетирању, те примјени обавеза из нормативно правних стандарда за равноправност полова? Колико је учесника прошло ову обуку, те колики је њихов број у односу на укупан број запослених (искључите број савјетодаваца јер су они предмет другог упитника)?

3. Мјере подршке у систему подстицаја посебно намјењене женама из руралних подручја.

Назив мјере	Број корисника мјере (физичких и правних лица)				Износ исплаћених намјенских средстава			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

4. Подршка малим прерађивачким капацитетима за производњу традиционалних производа (сир, месне прерађевине, различита пића, прерађевине од воћа и поврћа и сл.), који представљају важан дио руралне економије и доприносе унапређењу економског положаја жена, а и самих породичних газдинстава.

Назив мјере	Број корисника мјере (физичких и правних лица)				Износ исплаћених намјенских средстава			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

5. Наведите подржане пројекте и обим уложених средстава у циљу диверсификације активности на пољопривредним газдинствима (нпр. подршка покретању заната односно покретању непољопривредних дјелатности на пољопривредним газдинствима).

6. Спроведена анализа „Положај и потребе младих у руралним подручјима Републике Српске“ указује да млади на селу виде економско оснаживање села кроз пружање подршке пољопривредној производњи као и у покретању непољопривредних дјелатности на пољопривредним газдинствима (нпр. подршка покретању заната на пољопривредном газдинству, услужних дјелатности и др.). Наведите реализоване програме намјенене младима који живе у сеоским подручјима.

Назив мјере	Број корисника мјере (физичких и правних лица)				Износ исплаћених намјенских средстава			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

7. Едукативна подршка удружењима жена у руралном подручју.

Број одржаних обука				Број учесница обука			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

8. Финансијска подршка удружењима жена у руралном подручју.

Број подржаних удружења жена				Износ намјенских средстава исплаћених удружењима жена у руралним подручјима			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

9. У посљедњих годину дана примјетно је незнатно повећање броја жена носилаца ППГ. Шта је проузроковало тренд повећања по Вашем мишљењу?

-
-
10. Да ли и на који начин Министарство у сарадњи са ИРБРС и Гарантним фондом подржава посебне кредитне програме и лакши приступ кредитима за жене које живе на селу и баве се пољопривредном производњом, као и другим облицима привређивања на селу?
-
-
-

11. Наведите реализовану подршку локалним акционим групама у руралном подручју (нпр. обука жена за дјеловање путем локалних акционих група, финансијска подршка приликом оснивања у основним техничким трошковима, као и суфинасирање активности које доприносе реализацији стратегија подручја дјеловања локалне акционе групе).

Број одржаних обука становништва о начинима дјеловања путем локалне акционе групе				Број локалних акционих група које су користиле средства за покривање основних техничких трошкова				Број суфинансираних пројектних активности локалних акционих група			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

Напомена: _____

12. Да ли у систему надзора и оцјене реализације мјера подстицаја постоје родно разврстани подаци?

13. Да ли у оквиру процеса праћења и оцјене реализације подстицајних мјера унутар Министарства постоји листа индикатора, на основу које се оцјењују ефекти појединих мјера?
-
-

14. Да ли се раде анализе на годишњем нивоу било које врсте о ефектима подстицајних мјера на жене у руралном подручју, као и анализе њихових потреба?
-
-

15. Уколико се раде, које су мјере показале најбољи ефекат на жене у руралном подручју у смислу унапређења њиховог економског положаја?
-
-

16. Да ли су и на који начин жене на селу, као крајњи корисници програма и мјера Министарства, укључене у њихово креирање и оцјену?
-
-

17. Наведите реализоване инфраструктурне пројекте у периоду од 2011. до 2013. године у циљу унапређења квалитета живота на селу (сеоски путеви, водоводи, мостови, домови и пијаце, електрификација и др.)?

Број изграђених објеката од општег интереса на селу				Број санираних и изграђених путева, мостова, водовода, канализација и сличних инфраструктурних радова			
2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013

18. Да ли је један од критерија приликом одобравања средстава за инфраструктурне пројекте од јавног интереса у руралним срединама концензус унутар локалне заједнице, представљен једнаким бројем жена и мушкараца (преорука родно одговорне анализе буџета/у пракси ово може бити документовано са потписима представника заједнице и приложено уз подносиоца захтева за суфинасирање инфраструктуралних улагања)?

19. Да ли се у оквиру подршке економско социјалној ревитализацији села захтева осигурање отварања нових радних мјеста за жене као и за мушкарце (преорука родно одговорне анализе буџета/у пракси овај захтев може бити дио формата који се користи за писање пословних планова и које Министарство захтева у циљу аплицирања за ову врсту подршке)?

20. Број жена корисника средстава подстицаја може бити вриједан индикатор доступности појединих мјера за жене, интереса за одређене програме, вриједности укупне подршке и оцјене континуитета подршке мјерама које имају знатно учешће жена. Да би то могли утврдити потребно је попунити доле наведене табеле:

Подршка производњи и дохотку	Укупан број корисника*				Број жена корисника**				Укупна финансијска вриједност активности			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Премија за производњу и узгој квалитетно приплодне стоке												
Премија за производњу (крављег, овчијег и козијег) млијека												
Премије за тов стоке												
Премије за ароматично и љековито биље												
Премије за органску и интегралну производњу												
Премија за произведено и продато воће, поврће и гљиве												
Премије за производњу сјеменског материјала												
Премије за произведене воћне саднице и лозне калемове												
Премија за производњу дувана у листу												
Премија за произведену и продату соју, уљану репицу и сунцокрет												
Премија за произведену и продану меркантилну пшеницу												
Премија за прерађено откупљено воће, поврће и шумске												

ПЛОДОВЕ												
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Напомена. *Укупан број свих корисника подразумева физичка и правна лица (мушкараце и жене)

** Број жена корисника подразумева физичка и правна лица (жене/ власнице правних субјеката), уколико нису означени подаци о власнику наведите посебно број физичких (ФЛ) и правних лица (ПЛ)

Подршка дугорочним улагањима	Укупан број корисника*				Број жена корисника**				Укупна финасијска вриједност активности			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Инвестиције у пољопривредну механизацију (пољопривредни трактор,житни комбајн и комбајн за силажу (или самоадаптер),роло-балер, увијач за роло-балер, сило микс приколица, цистерна за осоку и самоутоварна приколица за сијено, приколице за трактор, мото-култиватор (или мото-косачица), тракторске прикључке и опрему)												
Инвестиције у сточарску производњу (објекти, постројења за производњу био-гаса, опрема (укључујући музне уређаје), набавка основног стада - степе јунице),												
Инвестиције у биљну												

производњу (подизање вишегодишњих засада)												
Инвестиције у биљну производњу (изградња стакленика и пластеника и набавку опреме за стакленичку производњу)												
Инвестиције у биљну производњу (противградна мрежа, наводњавање)												
Инвестиције за модернизацију постојећих и изградњу нових прерађивачких капацитета												

Напомена. *Укупан број свих корисника подразумјева физичка и правна лица (мушкараце и жена)

** Број жена корисника подразумјева физичка и правна лица (жене/ власнице правних субјеката), уколико нису означени подаци о власнику наведите посебно број физичких (ФЛ) и правних лица (ПЛ)

Остале мјере	Укупан број корисника				Број жена корисника				Укупна финансијска вриједност активности			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Подршка пољопривредним задругама												
Подршка удружењима пољопривредних произвођача и удружењима жена												
Подршка стручним семинарима, едукацији, доквалификацији												
Подршка самозапошљавању												

младих дипломираних инжињера пољопривреде												
Подршка корисницима који учествују у поступку прикупљања података у оквиру успостављања мреже података о ра- чуноводству на пољопривредним газдинствима (FADN)												
Интервенције на тржишту и ванредне потребе помоћи корисницима који се баве пољопривредном производњом, откупом, прерадом или извозом пољопривредних производа												

10.11. Questionnaire for the Extension Service (English version)

Regional office Extension Service:

PART 1. BACKGROUND INFORMATIONS

(please tick the box that applies to you)

1. GENDER

☐ Male ☐ Female

2. AGE

☐ Less then 25

☐ 25 – 34

☐ 35 – 44

☐ 45 – 54

☐ 55 and over

3. JOB EXPERIENCE

Job experience		Job experience in the Agricultural Advisory Service	
Less then 5 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	Less then 2 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 – 10 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 - 4 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 – 20 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 - 10	<input type="checkbox"/>
21 – 30 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	11 – 20	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than 30 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	More than 20 years	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. EDUCATION / Academic qualifications and Extension qualifications

Academic qualifications		Extension qualifications	
High School (IV degree of vocational skill)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Extension modules completed in the training	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural college (two year diploma)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Post-university specialisation in Extension	<input type="checkbox"/>
The faculty of agriculture (Bachelor of Science in agriculture)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Masters (M.Sc.) qualification in Extension	<input type="checkbox"/>
Some other faculty, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doctorial (PhD) qualifications in Extension	<input type="checkbox"/>
The faculty of agriculture (M.Sc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Something else, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
The faculty of agriculture (PhD)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Post-university specialisation, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>		

5. Job title and Job description

Job/Position title	Describe your job responsibilities/duties, listing the most important first
	1. 2. 3.

PART 2. PROJECT PERIOD (2000-2002)

*This section of the questionnaire fill out only the advisors that have been involved in the project of establishment
Agricultural Advisory Service in the Republic of Srpska*

1. Indicate a attended trainings during implementation of the project divided by the groups of specific topic. *(please tick the box to reflect your response to the following groups of specific topics)*

☐ Methodological topics: Communication, Extension talks, The role of an advisor, Group dynamics and group steering, Group facilitation and group advisory work, Design and implementation of communication campaigns, Development of extension materials, Participatory/demand led extension planning, etc.

☐ EU related topics: Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) instruments of the EU – Cross Compliance, Quality Standards, Subsidy Programs, Rural Development measures of the EU (Leader, second pillar of CAP)

☐ Market related topics: market actors, access to market standards, food safety, access to prices, credit subsidies, storage, group marketing

☐ General topics: The approach of farming systems as a holistic understanding of agriculture; Value chains as a concept for market development; Rural development as an integrated concept of social, cultural and economic development in rural areas; Organic farming as a whole-farm approach

☐ Farm management topics: Investment calculation, work planning, integrated farm development, bookkeeping, gross-margin calculation, marketing of products, quality management, office management, time management

☐ Something else, specify what? _____

2. Have you been satisfied with the quality of trainings and acquired knowledge? *(please tick a box on each line to indicate the level of satisfaction a each of following groups of specific topic)*

Groups of specific topic	Level of satisfaction				
	Extremely satisfied (5)	Very satisfied (4)	Moderately satisfied (3)	Slightly satisfied (2)	Not at all satisfied (1)
Methodological topics					
EU related topics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Market related topics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General topics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farm management topics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Something else, specify what? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. What group of specific topic you find the most useful in your later practice?

4. Have you been trained in appropriate methods of approaching the community and interacting with rural women?

PART 3. POST-PROJECT PERIOD (2000-2015)

This section of the questionnaire fill out only the advisors employed in Agricultural Advisory Service in the Republic of Srpska

1. Indicate attended trainings in period from 2011 until 2013 divided by the group of specific topic. (please tick the box to reflect your response to the following groups of specific topics)

☐ Methodological topics: Communication, Extension talks, The role of an advisor, Group dynamics and group steering, Group facilitation and group advisory work, Design and implementation of communication campaigns, Development of extension materials, Participatory/demand led extension planning, etc.

☐ EU related topics: Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) instruments of the EU – Cross Compliance, Quality Standards, Subsidy Programs, Rural Development measures of the EU (Leader, second pillar of CAP)

☐ Market related topics: market actors, access to market standards, food safety, access to prices, credit subsidies, storage, group marketing

☐ General topics: The approach of farming systems as a holistic understanding of agriculture; Value chains as a concept for market development; Rural development as an integrated concept of social, cultural and economic development in rural areas; Organic farming as a whole-farm approach

☐ Farm management topics: Investment calculation, work planning, integrated farm development, bookkeeping, gross-margin calculation, marketing of products, quality management, office management, time management

☐ Something else, specify what? _____

2. Indicate the type of trainings that you attended. (please tick the box to reflect your response to the following statements)

☐ Trainings for training managers in order to improve knowledge how to outline training programmes, develop training outlines, to find and contract suitable trainers and to calculate trainings etc

☐ Trainings for trainers. As trainers are usually subject matter specialists, a specific focus are placed on methodological issues like outlining and planning trainings, adult learning, facilitation and group dynamics etc

☐ I had not opportunity to attend these trainings

3. Indicate the method of extension that you apply in work with agricultural producers.

(please tick a box on each line to indicate the frequency a each of following methods of advice for male and female)

[illegible]

4. Do you beside agronomic advices for farmers also perform administrative advises?(*please tick a box on each line to indicate the frequency a each of following extension administrative advice*)

[illegible]

5. During your work as advisor, which challenge are most often encountered agriculture producers? *(please tick a box on each line to indicate the frequency a each of following the advisory topic for male and female)*

LIVESTOCK	Frequency									
	Always (5)		Often (4)		Sometimes (3)		Rarely (2)		Never (1)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Quality of milk and milking hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Animal health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nutrient and feed management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reproduction and breeding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Animal housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manure management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergencies (heat stress, floods,	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[illegible][illegible]

Viticulture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Machinery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural building design (stable, silo, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural irrigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organic Production	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Production of traditional products (jam, cheese etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farm management (manage production, budgets, risk, human resources and product development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marketing (market research, niche marketing, Web, Social Media, and Direct Mail Marketing)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Knowledge and Information on regional and national subsidy programs and conditions and methods of applying for the credits and grants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment (water, biodiversity, climate changes, soil)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renewable energies (bio energy production, energy efficiency, wind, solar)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information and support on rural and agricultural tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Something else, specify what? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Do you think that the regional office can respond to the various needs of farmers? *(please tick the box to reflect your response to the following statements)*

☐ Yes

☐ Partially

☐ No

7. Select a method of extension that you believe should be more enhance in extension work with agricultural producers in the future *(please tick the box to reflect your response to the following statements)*

- ☐ Individual methods of extension
- ☐ Group methods of extensio
- ☐ Use of mass media (radio, newspaper, leaflets, brochures, web portals, etc.)
- ☐ Something else, specify what? _____

8. Based on the experience that you have, specify the characteristic of agricultural producers and agricultural holdings with whom you worked with? *(please tick the maximum two boxes to reflect your response to the characteristic of agricultural producers and two boxes to the Characteristic of agricultural holdings)*

Characteristic of agricultural producers		Characteristic of agricultural holdings	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Older agricultural producers, with more knowledge about production open for cooperation which willingly accept and apply advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crop specialist holding where total income of a household coming from the agricultural activity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Younger agricultural producers with more knowledge about production open for cooperation which willingly accept and apply advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed farming holding where income of a household coming from paid employment and agricultural activity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Older agricultural producers with less knowledge about production difficult for cooperation which partially or hardly accept and apply advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registered agricultural holdings
<input type="checkbox"/>	Younger agricultural producers with less knowledge about production difficult for cooperation which partially or hardly accept and apply advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not registered agricultural holdings
<input type="checkbox"/>	Something else, specify what? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registered and non registered agricultural holdings
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Something else, specify what? _____

9. Bearing in mind the above-mentioned characteristics of agricultural producers and agricultural holdings is it advisory work sufficiently present in order to improve agricultural production on the farms? *(please tick a box on the most appropriate response)*

- ☐ Agricultural Advisory Service is sufficiently present
- ☐ Agricultural Advisory Service is not sufficiently present

10. If your answer on the question above is that Agricultural Advisory Service is **not sufficiently present** indicate why? *(please tick a box on each line to indicate the frequency a each of following statement)*

Problems of advisors	Level of problem			
	Serious problem (4)	Moderate problem (3)	Minor problem (2)	Not at all problem (1)
Lack of time for agronomic advices due to administrative work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of financial resources for the organization of training, demonstration fields and regular visits to farms (fuel costs, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insufficient number of extension agents (specialists in certain areas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The lack of scientific research and cooperation with scientific research institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of interest agricultural producers for the cooperation with the extension service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural producers relying on the advices from the Agricultural pharmacies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Something else, specify what? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. Based on your experience as extension agent, indicate the main challenge in the improvement of the agricultural production at agricultural holdings? *(please tick a box on each line to indicate the degree of importance of each challenge)*

Problems of producers	Level of problem			
	Serious problem (4)	Moderate problem (3)	Minor problem (2)	Not at all problem (1)
Small and fragmented land property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insufficient investments in production (lack financial resources)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdated agricultural machinery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elderly households	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Insufficient knowledge about modern technologies and application of advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of associated operation and appearance on the market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insufficient interest of local communities for the development of agriculture in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insufficient support of state/ entities for the development of agricultural sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Something else, specify what? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Indicate the institutions with whom you collaborate and types of collaboration? *(please tick a box on each line to indicate the types of relations for each Institution)*

Organisation	Level of relations			
	Often (4)	Sometimes (3)	Rarely (2)	Never (1)
MAFWM RS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food Safety Agency, State Veterinary Office, Phytosanitary Agency BIH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local/regional agencies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Universities and Colleages	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research Institutes (mostly or partly statefunded, e.g. by research councils)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food chain actors (merchants, processors, manufacturers, buyers and retailers, accreditation organisations, multi-national companies (e.g. supermarkets, processors, animal feed, machinery, fertiliser,ect.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Independent consultants / Private agricultural advice companies/ Commercial companies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmers' cooperative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmers' associations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local Action Groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Describe the most common applied method for monitoring and evaluation of knowledge gained by agricultural producers through educational extension programs? Do any of the following affect outcomes differently by gender?
-
-
14. According to your experience in evaluation of training programs, which programs are the most effective in terms of improving the economic position of agricultural producers? Do women agents work more on home economics than on agriculture?
-
-
15. Are agricultural producers as users of the programs and measures involved in their creation and assessment?
-
-

PART 4. FUTURE OF EXTENSION SERVICE IN REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

1. How do you see Agricultural advisory services in the future? *(please tick the box to reflect your response to the following statements)*
- ☐ Fully privately-driven extension approach
 - ☐ Strong publicly-driven approach supported by various private advisory networks
 - ☐ Fully publicly managed system
2. Does farmers need to pay for advisory services? *(please tick the box to reflect your response to the following statements)*
- ☐ Yes, agricultural producers should pay advisory services
 - ☐ Partially, agricultural producers should pay only a part of the price for all advisory services
 - ☐ No, agricultural producers should not pay advisory services
3. If you believe that agricultural producer should pay the percentage or the full price of advisory services indicate which services? *(please tick the box to reflect your response to the following statements)*
- ☐ Production techniques and technologies, especially on modern forms of intensive and mechanized production
 - ☐ Farm management (manage production, budgets, risk, human resources) and product market development and marketing
 - ☐ Knowledge and Information on entity and municipality subsidy programs and conditions and methods of applying for the credits and grants

- ☐ Information on regional and national rules and regulations concerning farming
- ☐ Agricultural building design (stable, silo, etc.)
- ☐ Agri-environmental programs



10.12. Questionnaire for the Extension Service (Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian version)

Naziv i sjedište područne jedinice Resora za pružanje stručnih usluga u poljoprivredi:

1. LIČNA OBILJEŽJA SAVJETODAVACA

(Molimo Vas, označite polja koja odgovaraju vašim ličnim karakteristikama)

1. POL

☐ Muški ☐ Ženski

2. STAROST

- ☐ Manje od 25 godina
☐ 25 – 34 godina
☐ 35 – 44 godina
☐ 45 – 54 godina
☐ 55 i više godina

3. RADNO ISKUSTVO

Godine ukupnog radnog staža		Godine ukupnog radnog staža u savjetodavnoj službi	
Manje od 5 godina	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manje od 2 godina	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 – 10 godina	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 - 4 godina	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 – 20 godina	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 - 10 godina	<input type="checkbox"/>
21 – 30 godina	<input type="checkbox"/>	11 – 20 godina	<input type="checkbox"/>
Više od 30 godina	<input type="checkbox"/>	Više od 20 godina	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. OBRAZOVANJE / Vrsta završene škole i dodatno obrazovanje iz oblasti savjetodavstva

Najviši stepen završenog obrazovanja		Dodatno obrazovanje iz oblasti savjetodavstva	
Srednja škola (srednja stručna sprema)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stručni kursevi iz oblasti savjetodavstva	<input type="checkbox"/>
Viša poljoprivredna škola (viša stručna sprema)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Post-univerzitetska specijalizacija iz oblasti savjetodavstva	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poljoprivredni fakultet (visoka stručna sprema)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Magistarski rad iz oblasti savjetodavstva	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neki drugi fakultet, navedite koji? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doktorski rad iz oblasti savjetodavstva	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poljoprivredni fakultet (Magistar nauka)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nešto drugo, navedite šta? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poljoprivredni fakultet (Doktor nauka)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Specijalistički studij, iz oblasti _____	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Drugo _____	<input type="checkbox"/>		

5. Naziv radnog mjesta i opis posla

Naziv radnog mjesta	Opis posla/opišite vaše radne obaveze počevši od najvažnije
	1. 2. 3.

2. PROJEKTNI PERIOD (2000-2002)

Na ovaj dio upitnika odgovaraju savjetodavci koji su bili angažovani tokom uspostavljanja Savjetodavne službe na području Bosne i Hercegovine (Republike Srpske) u periodu 2000 – 2002 godine

1. Navedite na kojim obukama (po oblastima) ste imali priliku učestvovati prilikom realizacije projekta? (Molimo Vas da označite svako polje koje obuhvata oblast iz koje ste imali obuku)

☐ Metode savjetodavnog rada i utvrđivanje potreba poljoprivrednih proizvođača; rad s medijima, izrada i upotreba pisanih materijala u stručno-savjetodavnom radu i dr.

☐ Teme vezane za poljoprivredu i ruralni razvoj EU: Zajednička poljoprivredna politika (ZPP), instrumenti EU - Cross Compliance, programi subvencija, mjere ruralnog razvoja (Leader, drugi stup ZPP, Interreg) i dr.

☐ Teme vezane za tržište: akteri na tržištu, ispinjavanje potrebnih standarda koje tržište zahtijeva, bezbjednost hrane, subvencije, zajednički izlazak na tržište i dr.

☐ Opšte teme: Holistički pristup razumjevanju poljoprivrednih sistema, lanac vrijednosti kao koncept razvoja tržišta, ruralni razvoj kao integrisani koncept socijalnog, kulturnog i ekonomskog razvoja u ruralnim područjima, organska proizvodnja kao proizvodna djelatnost u okviru farme i dr.

☐ Teme vezane za upravljanje poslovanjem farme: planiranje rada i investicija, integrisani razvoj farme, knjigovodstvo, izračunavanje bruto-marže, marketing proizvoda, kvalitetno upravljanje proizvodnjom, te administrativnim obavezama u određenom vremenskom okviru i dr.

☐ Nešto drugo, navedite šta? _____

2. Da li ste zadovoljni obukama realizovanim od strane angažovanih konsultanata? (Molimo Vas da označite svako polje koje obuhvata oblast iz koje ste imali obuku po stepenu zadovoljstva)

Teme podjeljene po oblastima	Stepen zadovoljstva				
	Izuzetno zadovoljan/ a (5)	Vrlo zadovoljan/ a (4)	Djelimično zadovoljan/ a (3)	Nezantno zadovoljan/ a (2)	Nisam zadovoljan/ a (1)
Metode savjetodavnog rada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Teme vezane za poljoprivredu i ruralni razvoj EU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teme vezane za tržište	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Opšte teme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teme vezane za upravljanje poslovanjem farme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nešto drugo, navedite šta? _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Koju oblast obuka smatrate najkorisnijom u Vašoj kasnijoj praksi?

4. Da li ste imali obuke iz savjetodavnog rada sa ženama kao što su utvrđivanje potreba žena na selu i organizovanje obuka u skladu sa njihovim potrebama i obavezama na farmi?

3. POST-PROJEKTNI PERIOD (2000-2015)

Na ovaj dio upitnika odgovaraju svi savjetodavci zaposleni u Resoru za pružanje stručnih usluga u poljoprivredi

1. Navedite na kojim obukama (po oblastima) ste imali priliku učestvovati u periodu od 2011. do 2013. godine. *(Molimo Vas da označite svako polje koje obuhvata oblast iz koje ste imali obuku)*

☐ Metode savjetodavnog rada i utvrđivanje potreba poljoprivrednih proizvođača; rad s medijima, izrada i upotreba pisanih materijala u stručno-savjetodavnom radu i dr.

☐ Teme vezane za poljoprivredu i ruralni razvoj EU: Zajednička poljoprivredna politika (ZPP), instrumenti EU - Cross Compliance, programi subvencija, mjere ruralnog razvoja (Leader, drugi stup ZPP, Interreg) i dr.

☐ Teme vezane za tržište: akteri na tržištu, ispinjavanje potrebnih standarda koje tržište zahtijeva, bezbjednost hrane, kreditne subvencije, zajednički izlazak na tržište i dr.

☐ Opšte teme: Holistički pristup razumjevanju poljoprivrednih sistema, lanac vrijednosti kao koncept razvoja tržišta, ruralni razvoj kao integrirani koncept socijalnog, kulturnog i

☐ Teme vezane za upravljanje poslovanjem farme: planiranje rada i investicija, integrisani razvoj farme, knjigovodstvo, izračunavanje bruto-marže, marketing proizvoda, kvalitetno upravljanje proizvodnjom, te administrativnim obavezama u određenom vremenskom okviru i dr.

2. Navedite vrstu obuka na kojoj ste učestvovali (*Molimo Vas da označite svako polje koje obuhvata oblast iz koje ste imali obuku*)

□ Obuke za trenere/terenske savjetodavce. S obzirom da su treneri obično specijalisti iz određene stručne oblasti, ove obuke su fokusirane više na rad sa poljoprivrednim proizvođačima, metodološke pristupe kod učenja odraslih i sl.

3. Navedite metode savjetovanja koje primjenjujete u radu sa poljoprivrednim proizvođačima? *(Molimo Vas označiti jedno od ponuđenih polja za svaku metodu po stepenu učestalosti i za muškarce i za žene)*

[illegible]

Grupne metode savjetovanja / dani polja	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grupne metode savjetovanja / studijske posjete	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nešto drugo, navedite šta? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Da li pored stručnih savjeta pružate i administrativne savjete? (Molimo Vas označiti jedno od ponuđenih polja za svaki administrativni savjet po stepenu učestalosti i za muškarce i za žene)

Administrativni savjeti	Učestalost									
	Svakodnevno (5)		Nekoliko puta sedmično (4)		Nekoliko puta mjesečno (3)		Nekoliko puta kvartalno (2)		Nikako (1)	
	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž
Informisanje i pomoć u pripremi dokumentacije za ostvarivanje opštinskih i republičkih podsticaja	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Informisanje i pomoć u pripremi dokumentacije za dobijanje kredita i donacija	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Informisanje i pomoć u primjeni zakona koji se odnose na javna dobra (očuvanje vodenih i zemljišnih resursa od zagađenja, posljedice klimatskih promjena/poplave, očuvanje biodiverziteta)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nešto drugo, navedite šta? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Tokom Vašeg radnog iskustva u savjetodavstvu sa kojim izazovima (problemima) su se najčešće susretali poljoprivredni proizvođači? (Molimo Vas označiti jedno od ponuđenih polja za svaki stručni savjet koji ste dali po stepenu učestalosti i za muškarce i za žene)

STOČARSTVO	Učestalost									
	Redovno (5)		Često (4)		Ponekad (3)		Rijetko (2)		Nikad (1)	
	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž

Savjeti u vezi kvaliteta mlijeka i higijene muže	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi zdravlja životinja (higijenske i preventivne mjere zdravstvene zaštite životinja)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi ishrane životinja	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi selekcije i reprodukcije životinja	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi izgradnje i adaptacije stočarskih objekata	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi postupka sa stajnjakom (prihvatanje, skladištenje, postupanje odnosno korištenje životinjskog gnojiva na ekološki održiv način)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi vanrednih situacija (visoke temperature, poplave, aflatoksin, pojava zoonoza i dr.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti i vezi ispunjavanja standarda kvaliteta sirovine (GAP plan sigurnosti hrane)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi ispunjavanja standarda kvaliteta gotovih proizvoda (HACCP u mljekarskoj industriji)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi organske proizvodnje (proizvodnja organskog mlijeka, proizvodnja organskog mesa)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi tehnologije proizvodnje domaćih tradicionalnih proizvoda (sirevi, kajmak, skorup i sl.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi organizovanja i udruživanja proizvođača/stočara	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi upravljanja farmom (upravljanje proizvodnjom, budžetom, rizicima, ljudskim resursima u cilju dobijanja proizvoda koji odgovara zahtjevanim standardima)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti u vezi tržišta (istraživanje tržišta, marketing “niche” proizvoda, korištenje internet marketinga i socijalnih medija za promociju proizvoda, i dr.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Savjeti o mogućnostima ostvarivanja opštinskih i republičkih podsticaja u oblasti stočarske proizvodnje, te kredita i grantova	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Učestalost
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[illegible]

Nešto drugo, navedite šta? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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7. Smatrate li da vaša područna jedinica može odgovoriti na raznovrsne potrebe poljoprivrednih proizvođača? *(Molimo Vas da označite jedno od ponuđenih odgovora)*

- ☐ Da
- ☐ Djelimično
- ☐ Ne

8. Odaberite jednu metodu za koju smatrate da je treba unaprijediti i više raditi s tom metodom sa poljoprivrednim proizvođačima u budućnosti? *(Molimo Vas da označite jedno od ponuđenih odgovora)*

- ☐ Individualne metode savjetodavnog rada
- ☐ Grupne metode savjetodavnog rada
- ☐ Korištenje medija (radio, novine, letci, web site/e-mail)
- ☐ Nešto drugo, navedite šta? _____

9. Na osnovu iskustva koje imate, navedite karakteristike poljoprivrednih gazdinstava, kao i poljoprivrednih proizvođača sa kojima sarađujete? *(Molimo Vas označiti maksimalno dva polja za svaku karakteristiku)*

Karakteristike poljoprivrednih proizvođača/korisnika savjetodavnih usluga		Karakteristike poljoprivrednih gazdinstava	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stariji poljoprivredni proizvođači, sa više znanja o poljoprivrednoj proizvodnji, koji rado prihvataju i primjenjuju savjete	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gazdinstva sa specijalizovanom proizvodnjom gdje prihod dolazi isključivo od poljoprivredne proizvodnje
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mlađi i poljoprivredni proizvođači srednjih godina, sa više znanja o poljoprivrednoj proizvodnji, koji rado prihvataju i primjenjuju savjete	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gazdinstva sa svaštarskom proizvodnjom gdje dio prihoda dolazi od poljoprivredne proizvodnje, a dio od zaposlenja van poljoprivrednog gazdinstva
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stariji poljoprivredni proizvođači, sa manje znanja o poljoprivrednoj proizvodnji, koji djelimično ili teško prihvataju i primjenjuju savjete	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registrovana poljoprivredna gazdinstva
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mlađi i poljoprivredni proizvođači srednjih godina, sa manje znanja o poljoprivrednoj proizvodnji, koji djelimično ili teško prihvataju i primjenjuju savjete	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neregistrovana poljoprivredna gazdinstva

<input type="checkbox"/>	Nešto drugo, navedite šta? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registrovana i neregistrovana poljoprivredna gazdinstva
<input type="checkbox"/>	Proizvođači ženskog pola	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nešto drugo, navedite šta? _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Proizvođači muškog pola		

10. Da li je savjetodavni rad dovoljno zastupljen u cilju unapređenja poljoprivredne proizvodnje?
(Molimo Vas da označite jedan od ponuđenih odgovora)

- ☐ Savjetodavni rad je dovoljno zastupljen
- ☐ Savjetodavni rad nije dovoljno zastupljen

11. Ukoliko je Vaš odgovor na gore navedeno pitanje „Savjetodavni rad nije dovoljno zastupljen“ navedite razloge zašto? (Molimo Vas označite jedno od ponuđenih polja za svaki izazov sa kojim se susrećete u radu po stepenu uticaja na rezultat rada)

Izazovi sa kojima se susrećete u radu	Stepen problema			
	Ozbiljan problem (4)	Umjeren problem (3)	Minoran problem (2)	Ne predstavlja problem (1)
Nedostatak vremena za davanje stručnih savjeta usljed preopterećenosti administrativnim poslovima	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nedovoljna finansijska sredstva za realizaciju obuka, oglednih polja i redovnih posjeta poljoprivrednim gazdinstvima (troškovi goriva i sl.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nedovoljan broj savjetodavaca/ specialista u određenim oblastima	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nedostatak naučno-istraživačkog rada i saradnje sa naučno-istraživačkim institucijama	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nedostatak interesa za saradnju sa savjetodavcima od strane poljoprivrednih proizvođača	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poljoprivredni proizvođači se češće oslanjaju na savjete iz poljoprivrednih apoteka	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nešto drugo, navedite šta? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Na osnovu vašeg iskustva u savjetodavstvu, koje su glavne prepreke za unapređenje proizvodnje na poljoprivrednom gazdinstvu? (Molimo Vas označite jedno od ponuđenih polja za svaki problem sa kojim se susreću poljoprivredni proizvođači po stepenu ozbiljnosti problema)

Izazovi sa kojima se susreću poljoprivredni proizvođači	Stepen problema			
	Ozbiljan problem (4)	Umjeren problem (3)	Minoran problem (2)	Ne predstavlja problem (1)
Sitan i rasparčan zemljišni posjed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nedovoljna ulaganja u proizvodnju (nedostatak novčanih sredstava)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zastarjela i neispravna poljoprivredna mehanizacija	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staračka domaćinstva	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nedovoljna znanja o modernim tehnologijama proizvodnje i primjena savjeta	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nedostatak udruženog rada i nastupa na tržištu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nedovoljna briga lokalnih zajednica za razvoj poljoprivrede u regiji	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nedovoljna podrška opštine/republike za poljoprivredni sektor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nešto drugo, navedite šta? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Navedite partnere/saradnike u javnom i privatnom sektoru sa kojima sarađuje vaša područna jedinica? *(Molimo Vas označite jedno od ponuđenih polja za svaku instituciju po stepenu saradnje)*

Partneri/saradnici u javnom i privatnom sektoru	Intenzitet saradnje			
	Često sarađujem (4)	Ponekad sarađujem (3)	Rijetko sarađujem (2)	Nikad ne sarađujem (1)
Ministarstvo poljoprivrede, šumarstva i vodoprivrede	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agencija za sigurnost hrane BiH, Kancelarija za veterinarstvo BiH, Uprava za zaštitu zdravlja bilja BiH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Opštine/referenti za poljoprivredu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fakulteti i poljoprivredne srednje škole	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naučno-istraživački instituti	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Privatni sektor (prerađivači, proizvođači, kupci i maloprodavci, multinacionalne kompanije kao što su supermarketi zatim proizvođači stočne hrane, poljoprivrednih	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

mašina, mineralnih gnojiva, zaštitnih sredstava itd.)				
Nezavisni konsultanti/ Privatne savjetodavne firme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zemljoradničke zadruge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Udruženja poljoprivrednih proizvođača	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lokalne akcione grupe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs (lokalne i međunarodne)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Navedite na koji način pratite i ocjenjujete ono što su korisnici vaših savjeta naučili i primijenili u praksi?

15. Prema vašem iskustvu u praćenju i ocjeni primjene znanja na terenu, koji programi su pokazali najbolji efekat u smislu unapređenja ekonomskog položaja poljoprivrednog proizvođača?

16. Na koji način su poljoprivredni proizvođači, kao krajnji korisnici savjetodavnih programa i mjera, uključeni u njihovo kreiranje i ocjenu?

4. BUDUĆNOST SAVJETODAVSTVA U REPUBLICI SRPSKOJ

1. Kako vidite budućnost savjetodavstva u Republici Srpskoj? *(Molimo Vas da označite jedan od ponuđenih odgovora)*

- ☐ Savjetodavstvo u potpunosti u okviru privatnog sektora
- ☐ Savjetodavstvo u okviru javnog sektora podžanog, po potrebi, od strane privatnog sektora
- ☐ Savjetodavstvo u potpunosti u okviru javnog sektora

2. Da li poljoprivredni proizvođači trebaju plaćati savjetodavne usluge? *(Molimo Vas da označite jedan od ponuđenih odgovora)*

- ☐ Da, poljoprivredni proizvođači trebaju plaćati savjetodavne usluge

- ☐ Djelimično, poljoprivredni proizvođači trebaju plaćati samo dio cijene za savjetodavne usluge
 - ☐ Ne, poljoprivredni proizvođači ne trebaju plaćati savjetodavne usluge
3. Ukoliko smatrate da poljoprivredni proizvođači trebaju plaćati punu ili dio cijene za savjetodavne usluge, navedite koje usluge bi trebalo plaćati? *(Molimo Vas da označite svako polje koje označava oblast savjeta koju trebaju poljoprivredni proizvođači plaćati)*
- ☐ Savjeti iz savremenih proizvodnih tehnika i tehnologija, naročito moderni načini intenzivne i mehanizovane proizvodnje
 - ☐ Savjeti o upravljanju farmom (upravljanje proizvodnjom, budžetom, rizicima, ljudskim resursima) i razvoju proizvoda u skladu sa zahtjevima tržišta
 - ☐ Znanje i informacije o opštinskim i republičkim programima podrške; uslovima i načinu apliciranja za dobijanje kreditnih garancija, kredita i grantu
 - ☐ Informisanje o državnim i republičkim pravnim aktima koji regulišu oblast poljoprivrede
 - ☐ Projektovanje poljoprivrednih objekata (specijalizovane farme muznih krava, svinjogojske farme, skladišta za sušare i žitarice, skladišta i distributivni centri za voće i povrće, mini mljekare i dr. kapaciteti za preradu
 - ☐ Savjeti iz oblasti zaštite životne sredine u poljoprivredi i ekološki prihvatljive poljoprivrede/organska proizvodnja
-