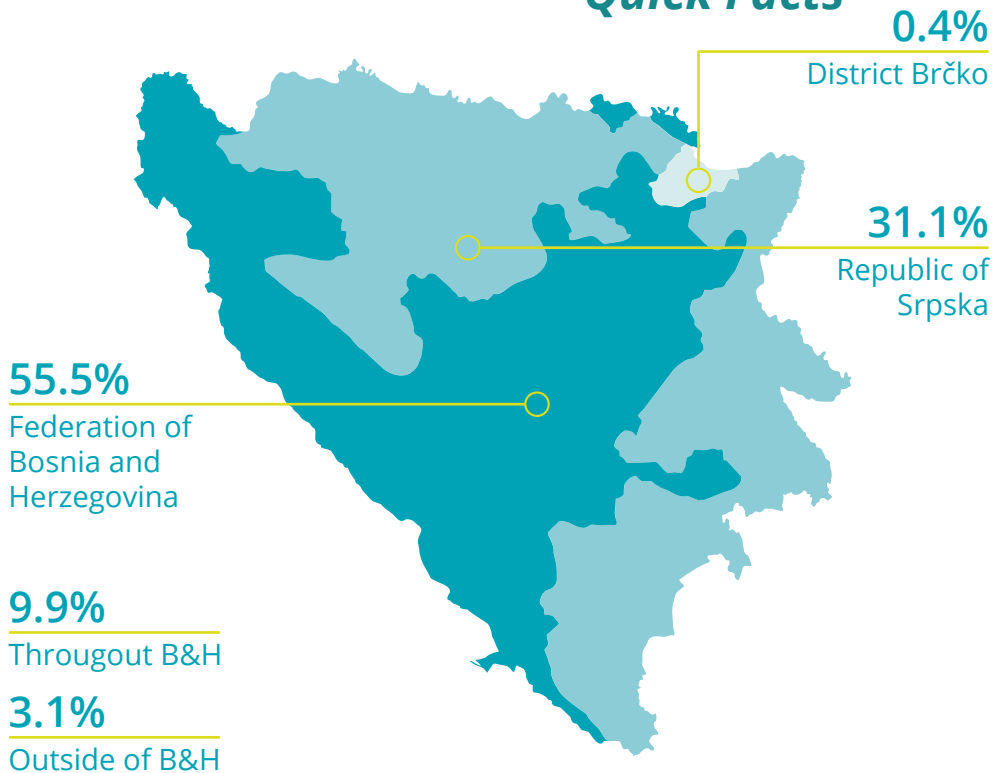


2015 Annual Report

on the State of Philanthropy

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Quick Facts



1,050

of recorded instances



5.9
million euros

estimated value of donations



1.6 €

average donation per citizen



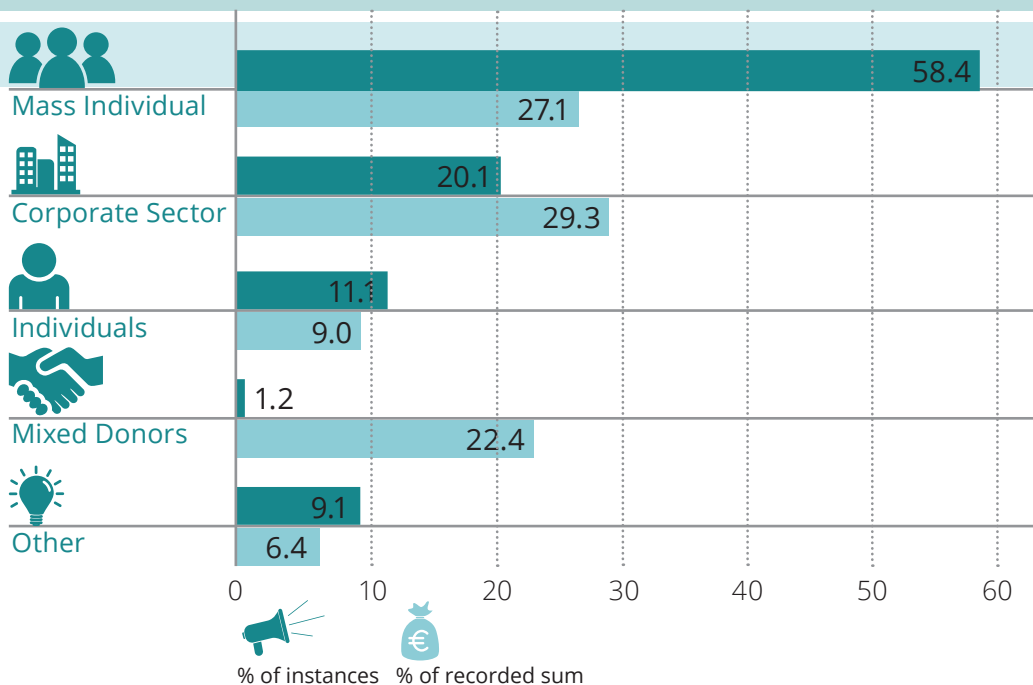
13.2%

decrease from 2014

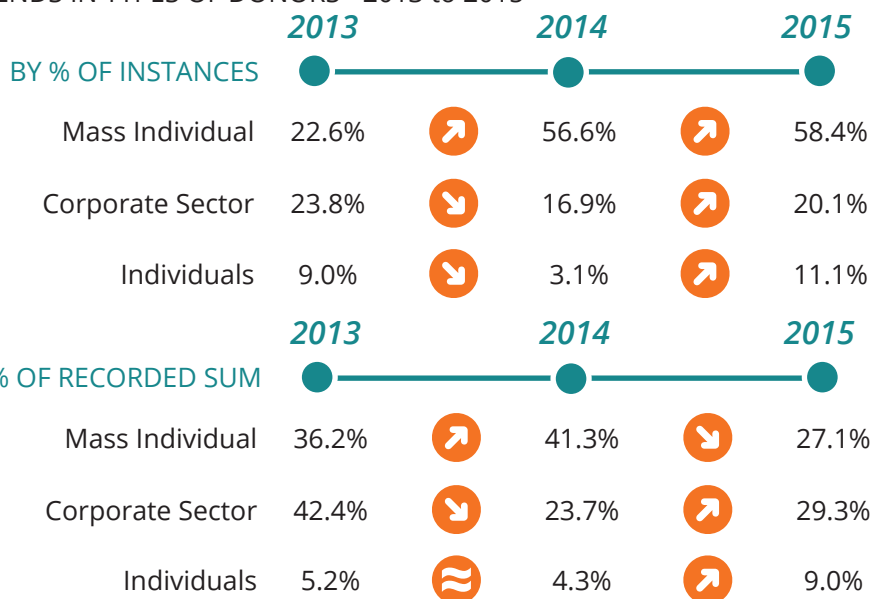
During 2015, Catalyst Balkans tracked media reports on domestic individual, corporate and diaspora philanthropy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This brochure provides key statistics on the findings of this research.

DONORS

DONATIONS BY TYPE OF DONORS (% of instances vs. % of recorded sum)



KEY TRENDS IN TYPES OF DONORS - 2013 to 2015





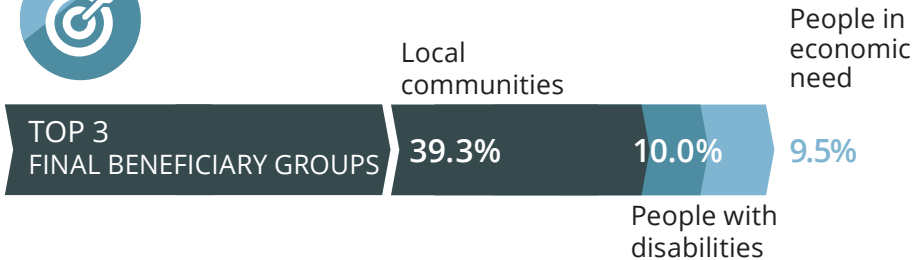
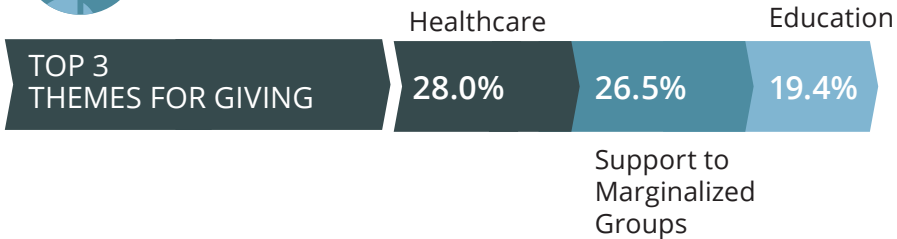
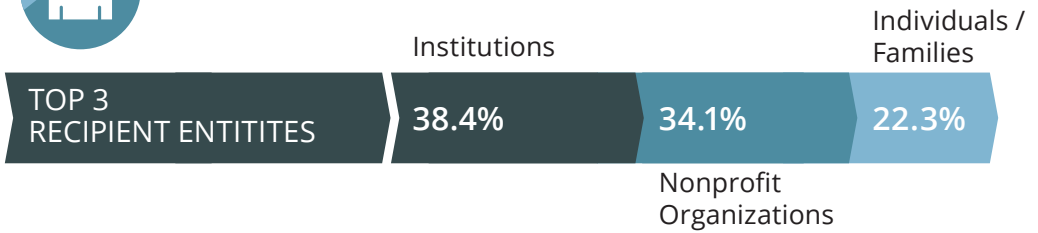
KEY POINTS:

- In 2015 there were 1,050 recorded unique instances of charitable giving, which is significant increase in comparison with 2014.
- If we analyze geographic distribution of giving, we do not find major changes in comparison with 2014. There is a decrease of about 5% of instances in Republic of Srpska, and increase of 9.9% of donations given across BiH.
- In 2015, the most active donors were citizens in mass individual giving actions (58.4%), followed by the corporate sector (20.1%) and individuals (11.1%).
- If we look into value of donations, the picture is slightly different: corporate sector takes the lead with a 29.3% share in the total recorded sum, followed by citizens with a share of 27.1% and mixed donors at 22.4%. The share of individuals doubled compared to 2014.
- If we analyze giving by diaspora, the percentage of instances was somewhat higher than last year (11.0%), while the recorded value of donations significantly dropped to 4.7%.
- On the whole, citizens (mass individual donors) have strong presence but with significant drop in the total value of donations. The presence of the corporate sector (companies and small and medium enterprises) slightly increased as had their share in overall recorded amount.



CORPORATE SECTOR

Profiles of the Most Common Types of Donors





EXAMPLES OF CORPORATE SECTOR DONATIONS

In 2015, corporate sector continued to be very active in alleviating consequences of the floods that happened in 2014. Thus **Siemens BH** donated ultrasound machines to Health Centers in Dobož and Maglaj that were damaged in the flood and lost their equipment. Retail chains and food industry often donate supplies: on the occasion of Islamic Holiday Eid, **Acova Impex** donated more than 30 tons of food that was distributed through 40 humanitarian organizations to socially disadvantaged families in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Another example is **Konzum Sarajevo** that made donations of food supplies to Merhamet CSO's Imaret Soup Kitchen in Tuzla, Narodna kuhinja and Pučka kuhinja Soup Kitchens through Mostar Red Cross.

It is worth noting the donation for the elderly, which is the group not often supported: within Online seniori project, **Telemach d.o.o. company** donated 20 portable devices and free internet access to HUM association of pensioners from Mostar.

In category of small and medium enterprises, **Bakers from Bihać** started donating "bread from yesterday" to economically disadvantaged people in Bihać; 40 families will receive a loaf of unsold bread each. **Amir Mujić from Amfora bakery** started the action and with help of Patria newspapers agency action became a campaign, to which number of other bakeries joined.



MASS INDIVIDUAL

Profiles of the Most Common Types of Donors



Individuals / Families

Institutions

TOP 3 RECIPIENT ENTITIES

56.1%

19.9%

15.7%

Nonprofit organizations



Healthcare

Poverty Relief / Mitigation

TOP 3 THEMES FOR GIVING

37.2%

21.4%

19.6%

Support to Marginalized Groups



People with health Issues

People with disabilities

TOP 3 FINAL BENEFICIARY GROUPS

27.4%

22.3%

14.8%

People in economic need



EXAMPLES OF MASS INDIVIDUAL GIVING

Studentski pohodi youth association and Students Parliament - Sarajevo University organized action called Pohod u pomoć with the goal to collect humanitarian aid for the refugees from the Middle East. 2,000 packages of humanitarian aid and 13,000 BAM were collected.

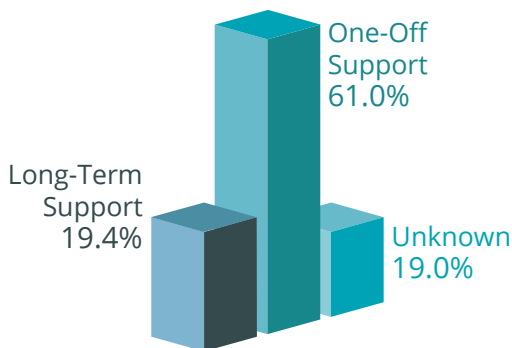
On March 31 in Cultural Center in Bijeljina, **Drugačiji svijet Association for Persons with Autism** organized a fundraising concert in order to raise money for building of a center for people with autism.

Students of Faculty of Health Studies from the University of Mostar organized humanitarian activity on December 18th in Mostar with aim to collect funds for the purchase of necessary supplies for the residents of Los Rosales Center for children with special needs.

Bihaćka Pivovara d.d. organized humanitarian concert on August 9 in Bihać where through tickets sale and donation box was collected 12,000 BAM. Money are donated to Sunce association of parents of children with special needs, Radost druženja association and Duga center for children without parental care.

USE OF DONATIONS

USE OF DONATIONS (by % of Instances)



Data for Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding the use of donations shows that as much as 61.0% of recorded instances are directed to one-off support (medical treatments of individuals, humanitarian support, consumables). A significantly smaller percentage of 19.4% is directed to support that may produce long-term effects (equipment, services, scholarships capital investments, and the like). The corporate sector, as in other countries, shows a greater preference for giving strategically: 35.5% of their donations are those with potential long-term effect. However overall there is decrease in instances directed to long-term, strategic support.



LONG-TERM SUPPORT

In terms of strategic donations there is an increase of start-up investments in the field of agriculture. This type of investments is usually directed to individuals/families and on the long-term can contribute to poverty relief in a more systematic way.

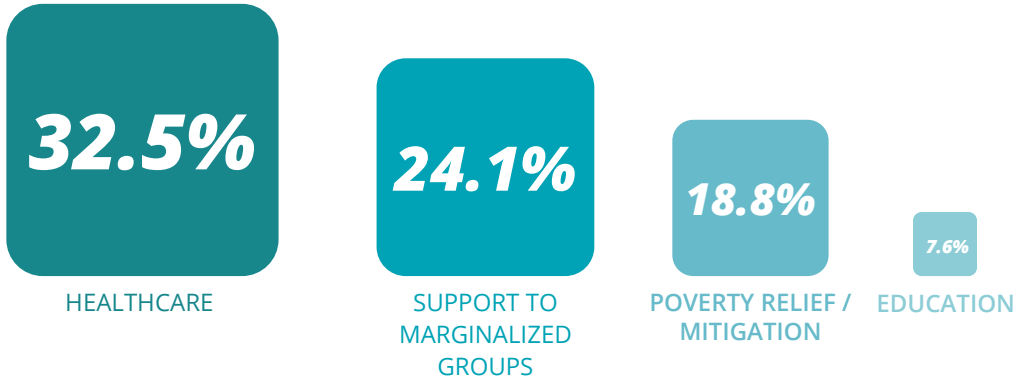
Nonprofit Eko element from Bugojno with support from other donors provided seven greenhouses to the participants in the project “Acgricultural production in closed spaces”. The first greenhouse was installed in Vrbanja (Bugojno), and now belongs to Majda Alić.

Similar example comes from Maglaj where **KULT Institute for Youth Development** built a mushroom garden for Bilic family. The family suffered during the floods in May of 2014 and the mushroom garden will be its sole source of income.

TRENDS IN USE OF DONATIONS – 2013 to 2015 (by % of Instances)

	2013		2014		2015
Long-Term Support	29.6%	↘	25.5%	↘	19.4%
One-Off Support	49.1%	↗	55.5%	↗	61.0%
Unknown	21.3%	↘	17.3%	↗	19.0%

KEY THEMES FOR GIVING



BREAKDOWN OF OTHER THEMES (by % of Instances)

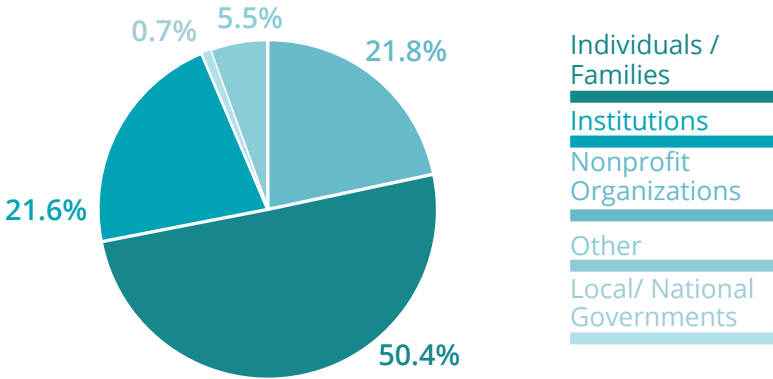
Below 0.5%	1 to 3%	3-5%	more than 5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> religious activities community development economic development public infrastructure environment animal welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> culture and arts sport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> emergency management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> seasonal Giving

TRENDS IN KEY THEMES FOR GIVING - 2013 to 2015 (by % of Instances)

	2013		2014		2015
Healthcare	35.3%	↗	39.4%	↘	32.5%
Support to Marginalized Groups	27.8%	↘	17.3%	↗	24.1%
Poverty Relief / Mitigation	18.3%	≈	18.5%	≈	18.8%
Education	10.3%	↘	6.6%	≈	7.6%

RECIPIENT ENTITIES

TYPE OF BENEFICIARY ENTITIES
(% of Instances)



In 2015, the most frequent recipients of giving remained individuals and families (50.4%), which is an increase from 2014. Institutions have experienced slight increase in frequency of instances, while nonprofit organizations remain on the level of 2014. Local and national governments have experienced slight decrease in the level of support.

TRENDS IN TYPE OF BENEFICIARY ENTITIES 2013 to 2015	2013		2014		2015
Individuals / Families	30.1%	↗	45.3%	↗	50.4%
Institutions	31.1%	↘	19.6%	↗	21.6%
Nonprofit Organizations	30.1%	↘	21.9%	≈	21.8%
Local / National Governments	1.3%	≈	2.0%	↘	0.7%

RECIPIENTS OF DONATIONS

21.2%

PEOPLE IN ECONOMIC NEED

21.0%

PEOPLE WITH HEALTH ISSUES

14.0%

LOCAL COMMUNITIES

13.5%

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

BREAKDOWN OF OTHER FINAL BENEFICIARY GROUPS (by % of Instances)

from 0-1 %	from 1 – 2%	from 2-5%	over 5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> refugees/IDPs homeless ethnic minority population women and children survivors of violence religious/faith communities women with infants animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> talented youth general population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> elderly single parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> children without parental care people living in other countries

TRENDS IN KEY FINAL BENEFICIARY GROUPS 2013 to 2015 (by % of Instances)

	2013		2014		2015
People with health issues	24.6%	↗	32.7%	↘	21.0%
People in economic need	18.8%	≈	19.3%	↗	21.2%
Local communities	12.0%	↘	8.3%	↗	14.0%
People with disabilities	13.0%	↘	10.5%	↗	13.5%

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Opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily those of the Balkan Trust for Democracy, the German Marshall Fund of the United States, or its partners.

Given that the value of the donation in Bosnia and Herzegovina was reported in only 27.2% of the instances, estimation about the total amount donated is made by extrapolation based on the known data.

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