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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRBA010	Glide n° OT-2018-000078-BIH
Date of issue: 29 June 2018	Expected timeframe: 28 June – 28 September 2018 (3 months)
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 212,733	
Total number of people affected: 5,664	Number of people to be assisted: 3,000 people
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RCSBiH) has 7,082 volunteers, 247 staff, 153 branches	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Swiss Red Cross, Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates, Italian Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: IOM, UNHCR, Caritas, World Vision, Emmaus MFS	

A. Situation analysis

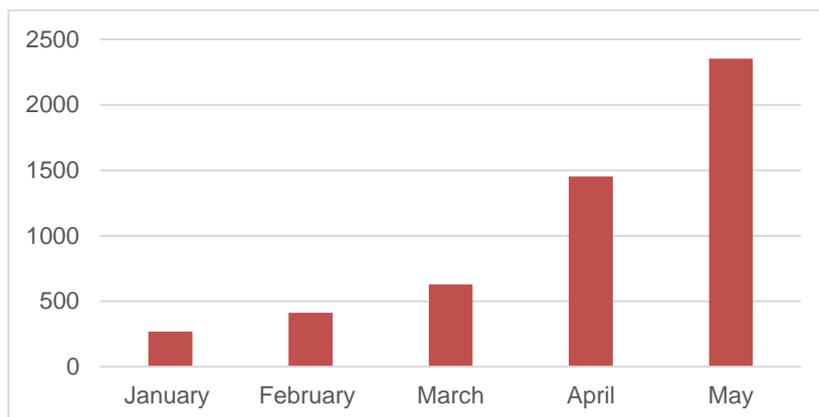
Description of the disaster

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) received a small number of migrants between 2015 and 2017; however, since the beginning of 2018, the country has been experiencing a significant increase in the numbers of new arrivals. Most of the migrants come from Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan, Iran, and Iraq, followed by Libya, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Algeria and Morocco. They arrive in BiH via two different routes: one is via Turkey, Greece, Albania and Montenegro; and the other one is via Turkey, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or Bulgaria, and Serbia. The entry points to BiH are in the areas of Trebinje, Foča and Višegrad in Republic of Srpska (RS) and Goražde in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH). The majority of these people move towards Sarajevo and Una-Sana canton, trying to enter the EU through Croatia.

From January to May 2018, the Ministry of Security of BiH registered **5,664 people**. Since then, the number of migrants in the country has continued to rise rapidly, reaching between 70 and 100 entries per day. After being registered, almost all migrants declare an intention to seek asylum, after which they are free to stay legally in the country for 14 days. Out of the 5,664 people registered, 5,065 declared an intention to seek asylum, but less than 500 actually applied for it. This means that most of the migrants do not intend to stay in the country, but plan to move further to the EU countries. Given their free movement in the country, it is not known how many of them finally leave the country and after how long of a period of stay. The figure on the following page displays the increasing trend in the number of migrants entering the country in the first half of 2018.



Source: Refugee Aid Serbia

Figure 1. Number of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2018

Source: Service for Foreigners' Affairs

Government institutions of BiH, which are mandated by the law to address mass migration, have started the organized response only recently. The initial lack of an organized and systematic response has resulted in an ad-hoc response in many of the hot-spots. As a result, dozens of people have had to sleep rough, unable to meet basic needs such as food, water, hygiene and sanitation.

In the past four weeks, the Council of Ministers has started to act pro-actively, aiming to provide systematic solutions. It mandated the national Coordination Body for Migration to be activated in full capacity and to undertake activities in response to the increased number of migrants in country. The Council of Ministers expects the Border Police to prevent illegal entries. However, migrants, who have entered so far, or will manage to enter BiH despite the tightened border control, will get assistance. The authorities are in the process of identifying new locations for their accommodation in order to be cared for in a humane and dignified manner.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

- A RCSBiH representative is participating in coordination meetings organised by the UNHCR in Sarajevo. These meetings afford a regular exchange of information regarding current and planned response to the migrant situation in BiH.
- RCSBiH is participating in the work of the national Coordination Body for Migrations, which is coordinated by the Council of Ministers of BiH and Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH.
- Upon the government's request RCSBiH has been providing food and hot meals as well as hygiene items where organized accommodation for migrants is provided by the government, namely in Bihać and Salakovac. RCSBiH is also responsible for the reception and distribution of other relief items. In addition, the National Society provides RFL services in these centres. The activities are implemented by the local branch organisations, with almost all the work being done by the volunteers.
- The RC of Bosnia-Podrinje Canton in Goražde provides basic humanitarian assistance to migrants (food and water supplies, blankets and mats, psycho-social support – PSS).
- The RC Bihać set up a portable kitchen to feed migrants (distribution of up to 600 hot meals a day) and hygiene items. Until 15 June a total of 6,300 meals were distributed. Fulfilling the request of the mayor of Bihać, the RC branch has also provided psycho-social support, logistics teams and first aid-medical personnel to support the health centres until the government sets up the reception centre to accommodate all migrants in the entire Una-Sana Canton.
- The RC Branch in Mostar is providing hot meals in the Refugee Centre in Salakovac, as well as non-food items (NFIs). Each day they provide hot meals to around 200 people. Until 15 June a total of 4,200 meals were distributed. In addition, the RC is providing PSS and first aid on spot in the centre generously funded by the Swiss Red Cross. The RC was the only health care provider from the beginning of the operation, 18 May 2018.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Regional Office for Europe (ROE), based in Budapest, has provided technical support to the National Societies affected by population movement since 2015. In response to the migration situation, the IFRC launched seven emergency appeals (for Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Hungary), and has supported several operations through the DREF. Given the protracted nature of the migration situation, the IFRC ROE developed a Europe Migration Plan that ensures consistency and coordination of country operations and supports National Societies in the transition from the emergency phase to longer-term programming. **The Europe Migration Plan can be accessed through the following [link](#).**

As RCSBiH has been outside the main migratory route, the National Society did not seek support in addressing the needs of migrants in the past. However, with the current changes in trends and the migration context in the country, the RCSBiH is preparing short- and mid-term response plans to the situation that will also be reflected in the IFRC development operational planning for Europe Region.

The DREF operation has been developed in alignment with the strategic priorities of the Europe Migration Plan (coordination, communications and advocacy, health and care, protection gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability) that echo those outlined in the 2016 European Migration Framework. These strategic priorities are still the main tenets when addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants and host communities in Europe.

Besides the support of the IFRC, RCSBiH has been coordinating its activities with the following Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners:

- Due to a vast amount of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and to prevent mine accidents, the RCSBiH in cooperation with the **ICRC** and the Mine Action Centre in BiH, has prepared a mine awareness flyer with a warning on the danger of mines and UXO in the area of Trebinje (south BiH), Velika Kladuša, Cazin and Bihać (north-west BiH). Flyers are being distributed by the RC volunteers who are also setting up posters on visible places, such as bulletin boards, telephone booths, and other suitable places in the border areas.
- The assessment of restoring family links (RFL) needs is currently in the process, conducted by the **ICRC**.
- **Swiss Red Cross** has agreed to fund a project proposal put forward by the RCS BiH to address the crisis. The project is aimed at building disaster response capacities in Una-Sana Canton and will cover most of the operational costs for three months, as well as the costs of groceries that are to be used in preparing the meals – for 15 days. The project is due to start on 1 July.
- RCS BiH is engaged in negotiations with **Italian Red Cross** about a donation of NFIs necessary for shelter.
- The **Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates** donated food to hotspot areas in the beginning of the crisis.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

- The **central government of BiH** is taking a lead role in controlling the increased influx of migrants. Coordination mechanisms are informed by weekly meetings of the national Coordination Body for Migrations (clusters or government coordinating body). The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH has activated its refugee centre in Salakovac, near Mostar.
- **Emmaus MFS**, in cooperation with the Ministry of Security, run a centre for vulnerable groups in Duje, (Doboj-Istok municipality). All the needs of the accommodated population are met in the facility.
- **IOM** has provided funding for water and sanitation facilities in Bihać, including 14 portable toilets and 8 showers. IOM also provided funding for food in the refugee centre Salakovac for 15 days. The activity was implemented by the local RC branch. IOM has covered costs of medical treatment on a case-by-case basis. A protocol is to be signed between the Ministry of Security and IOM defining this area. The Ministry of Una-Sana Canton is providing the health services for migrants in the Canton until then.
- **UNHCR** has covered the costs for migrants that are unable to find accommodation in the Sarajevo area, and its partner organizations have provided legal counselling and services for the migrants free of charge. UNHCR has also committed to donating core relief items from their storage in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which is scheduled to take place in July.
- The **Mayor of Bihać**, with the support of the local RC branch, has made a former student dormitory in Borići, near Bihać available as an additional shelter.
- **Local volunteer groups** have provided food for migrants in the parks, and around the centres run by the government.

The Situation at Government Centres

Sarajevo Area: Asylum Centre Delijaš, Immigration Centre East Sarajevo

An increased number of migrants, including families with children, are sleeping in the streets, parks and abandoned buildings, especially in Sarajevo and at hot spots in Western BiH. UNHCR and IOM have increased the provision of temporary accommodation for particularly vulnerable migrants in the other locations (below), as have civil society, volunteer groups, and individuals.

About 115 migrants reside in Asylum Centre in Delijaš (Trnovo municipality) managed by the Ministry of Security of BiH. The centre (situated around 40 km from Sarajevo) is the only facility in BiH dedicated for accommodation of migrants with international protection. Despite the efforts of camp management to separately accommodate families, they often

share rooms with “single men”, which causes security concerns, and often results in families leaving the centre. . The Delijaš Asylum Centre continues to work almost at full capacity, therefore the capacity of the centre remains a challenge.

For asylum seekers accommodated in the Asylum Centre in Delijaš, food is provided by the Ministry of Security in accordance with recommendations made by a nutritionist at the Sarajevo Federal Institute for Public Health. Food is also provided for irregular migrants placed in the Immigration Centre in East Sarajevo. There are enough resources to cover food needs as well as basic hygiene items for the next six months. Primary health care, including pregnancy care, is provided both at the Asylum Centre in Delijaš and in Immigration Centre in East Sarajevo. Water and sanitation is provided in both centres, as well as the basic hygiene necessities.

Mostar: Salakovac Refugee Centre

The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH activated the Refugee Centre in Salakovac near Mostar and accommodated around 250 migrants. The centre is a solid building, with all the necessary infrastructure. However, the number of migrants residing in the centre is decreasing gradually. They leave the centre and seek transportation further to Croatia on their own. As per 20 June, there are around 150 people residing at the centre (most of them as families).

The RCHBiH branch of Mostar runs a soup kitchen with capacities that are significantly larger than the needs for additional meals. RCSBiH provides two meals per day for all people accommodated in the centre. The infrastructure is in place, but there are no back-up plans for electricity. Frequent storms happening this year, have caused many electrical break-downs, which has jeopardised the distribution of meals.

RCSBiH has organized medical examination for all the migrants. Subsequently, the Ministry of Security has been covering the costs for medical treatments on a case-by-case basis and preparing the protocol with the local Healthcare Centre on providing health care to migrants in the area. The protocol is yet to be signed. Water, sanitation and basic hygiene necessities are provided in the centre.

Una-Sana Canton: Bihać, Velika Kladuša

Migrants rarely spend more than 24 hours in the same location, except in Una-Sana Canton, which serves both as transit area and a place of prolonged stay. Crossing to Croatia is difficult, therefore most of the migrants tend to spend a longer period of time in the area waiting for the opportunity to continue their journey to the EU countries.

Due to the 1992–95 conflict, many mine fields are still active, also in the areas where migrants are trying to cross the border. According to UNICEF, BiH is at the top of the global list in mine contamination per square mile. Even the local population is not familiar with the locations of the mine fields. This presents serious security threat for migrants.

In Bihać, number of migrants is more than 1,500, increasing with more than 20 migrants per day. Migrants are accommodated in an improvised space, which is a building without doors, windows, water and electricity. This was the decision of the local authorities as a short-term solution. At the moment, IOM is providing NFIs in improvised shelter, while the RCBiH branch (of Una-Sana Canton and City of Bihać) is in charge of food and additional NFIs. Local authorities in Bihać, in cooperation with the RCSBiH, renovated a former student dormitory in Borići to provide shelter to migrants. The space has been reconnected to the electricity grid and works on the sewage system are underway. The space remains under humanitarian standards for shelter.

Local authorities in Bihać, on the initiative of the mayor, and in cooperation with the RCS BiH, have started to provide meals to migrants. The first meals were provided on 26 April. Up to date, the RCS BiH has delivered around 600 warm meals twice per day. A team from the Healthcare Centre in Bihać has examined all migrants and attended to their injuries. Moving forward, in collaboration with the local authorities, an emergency vehicle has been visiting the shelter for migrants on a daily basis and provided medical care. IOM installed 14 mobile toilets and is procuring two additional sanitary containers (with toilet and shower), washing machines and driers for a temporary accommodation facility managed by the City of Bihać in the former student dormitory in Borići. The local water company oversees cleaning and disinfection in the dormitory, which they do once in every three days.

In Velika Kladuša, the number of migrants is currently around 1,000. There is no official system for support to migrants, including the provision of shelter. Therefore, people are completely dependent on support from the local communities. A range of civil society actors and local volunteer groups have regularly provided food to migrants in various locations throughout the country, including a local restaurant in Velika Kladuša that provides around 200 hot meals a day. Migrants in Velika Kladuša do not have primary health protection. Health care services are provided on a case-by-case basis by IOM.

In all the above mentioned locations, staff and volunteers have encountered a large number of individuals, who experienced traumatizing events during their journey and have shown signs of depression, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and other mental health issues. So far, UNHCR has identified 114 people with symptoms of psychological problems and 7 people have been diagnosed with mental disorders. According to the Ministry of Security,

heavy drug addicts have been identified among migrants from northern African countries. In Velika Kladuša and Bihac, IOM has agreed to procure products for disinfection, insect and rodent control to the local medical centres.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The government has been taken unprepared by the unexpected increase in the number of migrants. Therefore, the initial actions taken by government ministries have focused on addressing the immediate basic needs of the migrants including shelter, food and hygiene.

Overall, the role of RCSBiH in this operation will be to provide food in three centres for a period of one month as well as hygiene items for three months in three centres, namely in Bihac, Salakovac and Ušivak, which are the official sites managed by the respective ministries of the Government. Although the RCSBiH has been running these activities in a more ad hoc manner, this role will be formalized in the agreement between the Ministry of Security of BiH and the RCSiIH, which is under preparation and is expected to be signed in the coming weeks. In addition, RCSBiH is in charge of reception and distribution of all humanitarian aid donated by the public, small companies as well as by UNHCR. RFL, as mandated by the Red Cross law, will also be provided in all centres and will be supported by ICRC in the form of human resources. Other necessary equipment for RFL, such as tablets and tents, will be covered from this operation.

The Ministry of Security of BiH oversees coordination of activities in the response to the migrant crises. They set out a plan to open a new facility at **Ušivak, near Sarajevo**, for migrants located in Sarajevo Canton. The projected capacity of such facility is up to 1,000 people. The facility used to be a military base and has several solid buildings that can be used for this purpose. Adaptation is necessary and the Ministry of Security of BiH is making initial contacts with the IOM about deploying their engineering units. The initial camp is going to be set up as container settlement. The Federation Civil Protection Agency is going to provide the necessary tents. The centre is yet in preparation phase. As per the agreement with the government, the role of the RCSBiH is to provide food response, together with basic hygiene items and hygiene promotion at the site. Food provision will be ensured for a period of one month while the hygiene items will be distributed for four months.

In **Una-Sana canton**, the Ministry of Security is planning to use the space that used to be food-production factory Agrokomerc. Facilities of the company consist mainly of big halls. Significant adaptation of the facilities is necessary. The adaptation is to be carried out in cooperation of the Ministry of Security of BiH and the IOM engineering units. The government plans to shelter around 3,000 people, while the capacities of Agrokomerc are much bigger. The role of the RCSBiH is to provide food, together with basic hygiene items and hygiene promotion at the site. The necessary capacity to carry out this activity will be ensured partially from the support of the Swiss Red Cross, which will also cover most of the operational costs for 3 months and the food for 15 days.

At the refugee centre in **Salakovac, near Mostar**, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH provides shelter for up to 250 persons. The role of the RCSBiH in the centre is to provide food and basic hygiene items, as well as NFIs according to needs and resources.

At present, there are no discussions on mid- and long-term plans taking place. However, learning from previous experiences gained from the operations in the countries along the Balkan route (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia and Serbia, as well as in Hungary), IFRC ROE is planning a coordination meeting in the second week of July for the countries affected by the recent changes in the population movement (Montenegro, Albania, Serbia, BiH and Slovenia) with the aim of sharing information on the current migration trends, and the responses of the respective National Societies, to lay the groundwork for mid- and long term responses. RCSBiH will also be encouraged to initiate discussions with the government to develop at least a mid-term plan as soon as the situation allows.

Target beneficiaries

Through this operation, RCSBiH aims to address the food and hygiene needs of altogether 3,000 migrants currently residing in government-led camp sites in Una-Sana canton (with a capacity up to 3,000), Sarajevo area (with a capacity up to 1,000) and in Salakovac (with a capacity up to 250), coming from Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Algeria and Morocco. According to the assessment, 90 per cent of the migrants are men, and 10 per cent women. Since the beginning of 2018, there have been 59 unaccompanied minors. Currently no data are available on the total number of children. No specific beneficiary selection criteria were developed, as they are all in need of food and hygiene. The table below shows the breakdown of migrants by country of origin.

Table 1. Number of migrants entering Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1 January and 30 May 2018

Country of origin	Number of people
Pakistan	1,109
Syria	1,089
Afghanistan	694

Iran	533
Iraq	400
Libya	376
Occupied Palestinian Territory	193
Algeria	170
Morocco	76
Others	416
Total	5,056

The sentiment of the local population towards the migrants is positive in the Una-Sana Canton, where the majority of migrants are located, as well as in Salakovac. There have been no incidents including migrants and local population, but two murders have been recorded among migrants, and several thefts have also been recorded.

Scenario planning

The trend of around 70–100 new entries per day is expected to remain stable. However, the number of migrants that manage to get to Croatia is small, therefore Una-Sana Canton, together with the entire country is expected to become a place of prolonged stay. According to the estimates of the Ministry of Security, the migrant and refugee situation in the country will last for several years.

Operation Risk Assessment

A detailed risk analysis will be conducted at a later stage of the operation. Currently the below factors are seen as constituting as potential operational risk for the National Society:

- Psychological stress/burnout of NS staff / volunteers;
- Unclear situation without a certain end date;
- Long-term commitment is not easy for some volunteers for personal reasons;
- Heavy workload of NS staff / volunteers;
- Depleted stocks and resources;
- Arising stigma against the migrants/asylum seekers and the people who try to help them.

RCSBiH can reach vulnerable groups in the refugee center of Salakovac, where families with children are accommodated. A center for vulnerable groups with the capacity of 30 is run by Caritas in Sarajevo. However, the capacity of the NS to reach out to the most vulnerable groups (children and women) is partially limited due to the language barriers (less than 10 per cent of migrants are able to communicate in English) as well as the different cultural backgrounds (e.g. hampered interaction between female migrants and male volunteers). Cultural awareness and safety-security are addressed in the operation by providing relevant trainings and briefings to all RC staff and volunteers in addition to a basic communication tool in several languages.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

To provide basic emergency services (food and basic hygiene items) and restoring family links services for up to 3,000 migrants over a period of 3 months.

Human resources

The local capacities of the RCSBiH implementing branches are limited. Branches will mobilize an additional 100 volunteers and staff to support the implementation of the operation. Within this operation, the RCSBiH will be providing insurance coverage for these volunteers. The volunteers come from Sarajevo, Mostar and Una-Sana Canton. The National Society will make sure that only insured volunteers are deployed in the operation.

To strengthen its capacities, the National Society will also engage additional staff in the field kitchens in Bihać, Mostar (Salakovac) and Sarajevo (Ušivak). Additionally, the RCSBiH will appoint a head of field operations in each location.

In addition, an emergency communications delegate will be deployed for two weeks. The main aim of the deployment is to support the NS with positioning, working with international media in the country, producing digital content for use across NS and IFRC channels, reputation management and media training of volunteers and staff.

Because of the increased amount of work, RCSBiH will cover the costs of a finance officer and a logistics officer through this DREF allocation. In addition, the National Society has engaged four staff members from the structure of RCSBiH

who assist in the development of the DREF and other related plans as well as in the coordination of the implementation at the centres, where RCSBiH carries out its activities.

Logistics and supply chain

The procurement of the required products within this operation will be conducted in compliance with the procedures for procurements of the RCSBiH. IFRC ROE will closely monitor these processes and procedures and will provide technical assistance to the RCSBiH when required.

Communications

RCSBiH will post daily updates on social media (Facebook page) about the activities carried out in this operation. Progress reports related to this operation will be uploaded to the organization's webpage. Situation updates will be shared during weekly coordination meetings with key stakeholders engaged in the emergency operation. A weekly update will also be shared during multi-stakeholder coordination meetings.

Security

As there are cultural differences and elements of frustration among the target beneficiary groups, some tensions could arise, which could result in violent incidents. Some incidents have already been registered in Bihać (over 19 where the Police had to intervene). RCSBiH will provide security and cultural awareness briefing for the volunteers and staff involved. In the past few weeks the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Una-Sana Canton has started to provide security personnel during lunch distributions in Bihać.

The hygiene and health related challenges have increased safety concerns (higher risk of infectious diseases). To reduce the vulnerability of the volunteers and staff working in the migrant centre, RCSBiH provides safety briefings, personal protective equipment, and sanitizers for its 100 staff and volunteers, which will be covered from local resources. Protective outfits covered from the DREF will contain the following items: protective clothes (RC vests, trousers, T-shirts, RC hat, sweatshirt and raincoats); protective gloves; bactericidal wet wipes; antiseptic hand gel (50 ml).



Migration

People targeted 3,000

Male: 2700

Female: 300

Requirements: CHF 7,214

Needs analysis: RFL services in places where the authorities have organized accommodation for migrants.

Population to be assisted: All migrants located in areas where authorities organized accommodation – a total of three different locations: Salakovac (near Mostar), Bihac (Una-Sana Canton), Ušivak (near Sarajevo). No specific beneficiary selection criteria will be applied because vulnerable groups with special needs are located in Duje (Doboj-Istok municipality), which is run by Emmaus MFS.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Migrants are helped to establish contacts with their families through the RCSBiH. Under this operation a refresher course will be organized for the volunteers engaged in RFL services and in distribution of posters and leaflets in migrant centre and in the vicinity of the transit roads. The leaflets are provided by the ICRC. In addition to the leaflets, ICRC will support the RFL activities of RCSBiH by covering the salaries of additional RFL staff members.

P&B Output Code	Migration Outcome 1: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)																				
	Migration Output 1.3: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the population movement																				
	Activities planned Week						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP083	All services and activities geared towards restoring family links.																				
AP083	Refreshment course in Restoring family links in hot-spot areas																				

people assisted through restoring family links activities (target: 3,000)

Budget

The total budget for this DREF Operation is CHF 212,733. Please refer to the DREF budget appended to this Emergency Plan of Action for details.

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- **Branko Leko**, Secretary General,
Phone: +387 33 263 935, e-mail: secretary.general@rcsbh.org
- **Nemanja Zekic**, Acting Disaster Management Coordinator,
Phone: +387 60 323 0879, e-mail: nemanja.zekic@ckbdbih.ba

IFRC Regional Office for Europe:

- **Seija Tyrninoska**, Head of Country Cluster Support Team, Central and South-Eastern Europe
Phone: +36 1 888 4515, email: seija.tyrninoska@ifrc.org
- **Seval Guzelkilinc**, Disaster Management Coordinator,
Phone: +36 1 888 4505, email: seval.guzelkilinc@ifrc.org
- **Henriett Koos**, Disaster and Crisis Response Snr. Officer
Phone: +36 1 888 4500; email: henriett.koos@ifrc.org

IFRC Secretariat Geneva:

- **Susil Perera**, Senior Officer, Response and Recovery,
Phone: +41 22 730 4947, email: susil.perera@ifrc.org



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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

DREF OPERATION

MDRBA010 Bosnia and Herzegovina Population Movement

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF	
500	Shelter - Relief	4,000	4,000
501	Shelter - Transitional	0	0
502	Construction - Housing	0	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0	0
505	Construction - Materials	0	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	6,060	6,060
520	Food	107,070	107,070
523	Seeds & Plants	0	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	22,173	22,173
540	Medical & First Aid	0	0
550	Teaching Materials	0	0
560	Ustensils & Tools	0	0
570	Other Supplies & Services	4,448	4,448
571	Emergency Response Units	0	0
578	Cash Disbursements	0	0
	Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRU	143,751	143,751
580	Land & Buildings	0	0
581	Vehicles	0	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Eq	0	0
587	Medical Equipment	0	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
	Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EC	0	0
590	Storage, Warehousing	3,213	3,213
592	Dsitribution & Monitoring	1,785	1,785
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	5,400	5,400
594	Logistics Services	0	0
	Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT	10,398	10,398
600	International Staff	6,820	6,820
661	National Staff	0	0
662	National Society Staff	25,874	25,874
667	Volunteers	3,570	3,570
669	Other Staff Benefits	0	0
	Total PERSONNEL	36,264	36,264
670	Consultants	0	0
750	Professional Fees	0	0
	Total CONSULTANTS & PROFE	0	0
680	Workshops & Training	714	714
	Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	714	714
700	Travel	3,600	3,600
710	Information & Public Relations	0	0
730	Office Costs	2,824	2,824
740	Communications	1,752	1,752
760	Financial Charges	0	0
790	Other General Expenses	446	446
799	Shared Office and Services Costs	0	0

	Total GENERAL EXPENDITURE	8,622	8,622
		0	0
830	Partner National Societies	0	0
831	Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0	0
	Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0
599	Programme and Services Support	12,984	12,984
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	12,984	12,984
	TOTAL BUDGET	212,733	212,733
	Available Resources		
	Multilateral Contributions		0
	Bilateral Contributions		0
	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCE	0	0
	NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NE	212,733	212,733