

[BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA]

Federation-wide country plan

From 2023 to 2025

version dated 26.08.2022

Overview

This plan reflects the priorities of the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, its partner National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat for 2023 and subsequent years. It is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Insert logos of the PNSs included in the plan (as well as IFRC reference centres, labs and hubs as relevant):



Include in the table below the ones that apply based on the workplans (annex 1 and 2)

Number of people to be reached	2023
Ongoing emergency operations	5000
Climate and environmental crises	45000
Evolving crises and disasters	
Growing gaps in health and well-being	70000
Migration and identity	30000
Values, power and inclusion	10000

Funding requirements	2023	2024 (indicative)	2025 (indicative)
National Society domestic fundraising requirements ¹	210.000 Swiss francs		
Funding requirements from the IFRC Network			
Partner National Societies:			
Italian RC (BRAT project)	246.870 Swiss francs	219.440 Swiss francs	219.440 Swiss francs
Swiss RC (IP project)	30.835 Swiss francs		
Swiss RC (Winter Assistance)	100.000 Swiss francs	100.000 Swiss francs	
IFRC Secretariat – C4S -Migration	90.000 Swiss francs		
Emergency response - crises and disasters	150.000 Swiss francs		
IFRC ongoing Emergency Appeal	XXX Swiss francs		
IFRC ongoing DREF grant	XXX Swiss francs (fully funded)		N/A
IFRC Capacity Building Fund	50.000 Swiss francs (fully funded)		
National Society Investment Alliance	XXX Swiss francs (fully funded)		
TOTAL	877.705 Swiss francs		

¹ This includes all the funding the NS plans to raise directly from non-IFRC network partners (eg. local government, UN, private sector,...)

National Society [Bosnia and Herzegovina] profile

Number of staff:	325
Number of volunteers:	6.973
Number of branches	166

If available insert country map showing the location of HQ and branches.

Include key information about the National Society. This should include year established, description of auxiliary role, the National Society strategic plan/priorities and main areas of work, commitments to National Society development,

Use FDRS data and other recent data to show the reach of the National Society - include link to FDRS.

<https://data.ifrc.org/FDRS/national-society/DBA001>

The first organized forms of the Red Cross in Bosnia and Herzegovina originate from 1912. The organization formed in that period was called 'Bosnia and Herzegovina Society for Assistance and Voluntary Medical assistance during the war and in cases of large scale disasters in the peacetime' and its goals were identical to those of the Red Cross.

Respecting the historical identity and continuity of the Red Cross of BiH, the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina has recognized the organization's long history of operations by passing the Law on the Use and Protection of the Emblem and the Name of the Red Cross Society of BiH (Official Gazette of BiH no: 11/02) and the Law on the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of BiH no: 49/04.).



The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: RCS BiH) is a component of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (hereinafter: Movement). It was recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 8 May 2001 and admitted as a member to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) on 7 November 2001.

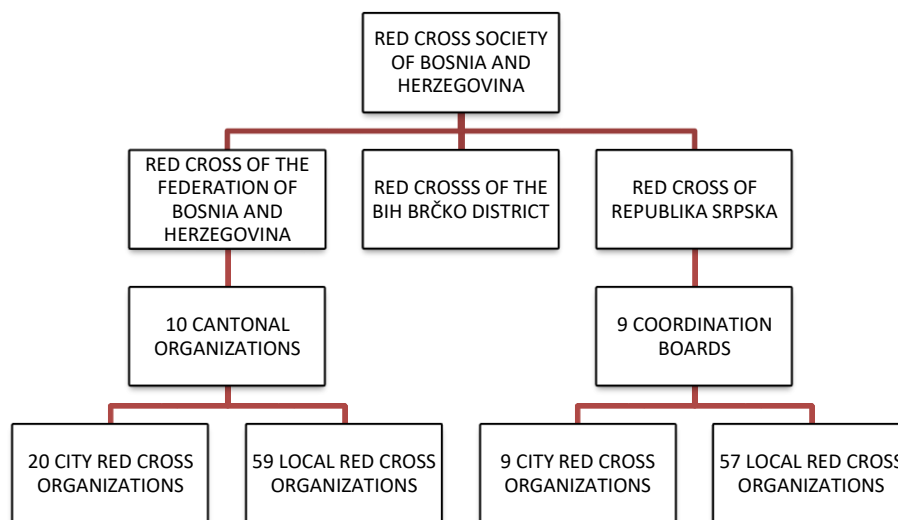
The relevant provisions of the law and the statutes define the RCS BiH as a humanitarian organization of citizens of BiH, recognized and authorized to pursue certain humanitarian goals, tasks and public authority with regard to health education activities, social protection, tracing service and other program activities in peace time and during natural and other disasters, emergency situations, in accordance with the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality.

RCS BiH is the only Red Cross organization which is operational throughout the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is composed of the Red Cross of the Federation of BiH, the Red Cross of Republika Srpska and the Red Cross of Brcko District BiH.

With a view to upgrading the internal structure, the RCS BiH Assembly adopted the revised statutes in May 2006 and introduced the posts of a Secretary General, one President and two Vice-Presidents of the RCS BiH. These provisions of the Statute, the implementation of which is still underway, will contribute to better coordination within the structure, clear definition of the rights and duties of the members, governance and management structures, funding basis, technical service, properties protection issues and other issues that contribute to clear definition of governance and management roles.

RCS BiH has modern, widely recognized and accepted programs. with its single network of Red Cross organizations and volunteers, which represent the foundation of the organization, RCS BiH, independently or in partnership with the governmental institutions or other non-governmental humanitarian organizations, has initiated and conducted a series of activities in response to the needs of the most vulnerable categories of population.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



National Society partners

Description of the partners of the NS. Include IFRC membership (including IFRC Secretariat, partner National Societies, IFRC reference centres, hubs and labs), the ICRC and other actors as relevant. Partner National Societies can be asked to provide a description of their presence and focus over time in the country. Take into account partner National Societies who support without a presence on ground. A summary table of areas of support can prove useful.

Table

Name of Partner	SP1 & SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	E1	E2	E3	Comments
IFRC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IFRC Country Cluster Office is located in Sarajevo. Primary contribution of the IFRC is in response to migration, disaster response, and national society development.
Swiss Red Cross	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swiss Red Cross Office is located in Tuzla, while intention is to move their office to RCSBiH HQ building in Sarajevo. Primary contribution of SRC is in response to migration, social and health projects, disaster response and national society development.
Italian Red Cross	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Italian Red Cross Office is located in Podgorica, Montenegro. Primary contribution of ItRC is in response to migration, social and health projects, disaster response and national society development.
Turkish Red Crescent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Turkish Red Cross Office is located in Sarajevo. Primary contribution of TRC is in social projects such as qurbani project, disaster response and national society development.
Emirates Red Crescent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emirates Red Cross Office is located in Sarajevo. Primary contribution of RC UAE is in social projects such as support to orphans and people in rural areas, and infrastructural projects. Currently, RC UAE implements projects directly on its own with limited and ad-hoc cooperation with RCSBiH HQ and Movement partners.
ICRC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ICRC Delegation in Sarajevo primary contributes to Tracing Services and Restoring Family Links, Mine Risk Education, First Aid and MHPSS, dissemination of the Red Cross values, and national society development.

For the above table include IFRC Secretariat, PNS, ICRC and other partners (where possible)

Some further information on the work of the partners

1. IFRC Secretariat
2. IFRC membership (partner National Societies in-country and supporting without a presence; IFRC reference centres, hubs and labs)
3. ICRC (as relevant)
4. External partners

Note: The Movement partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina are an advocate of coordinated planning and action which certainly contributes to more complete humanitarian response and our long-term practice of working in Bosnia and Herzegovina together with the Movement partners confirms this. Since, the process of planning activities and the budget for 2023 (and beyond) is different for various partners with different timeframe (for example: the ICRC in August every year enters into planning for results process for 2023). Once all the plans are final, they will be presented to all partners from the Movement in order that everybody can and should complement each other in some activities towards the institutional and operational strengthening of the RCSBiH. Therefore, all Movement partners will be in the loop of joint planning of other Movement partners active in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Situational analysis

This should be a joint analysis prepared together by the National Society, the IFRC Secretariat and the partner NS working in the country. The suggestion is to structure the situational analysis along the 5 global challenges identified in Strategy 20230:

1. General overview: political, social, demographic, economic issues

May include a map of the country, basic country facts, data from indexes such as INFORM, World Bank Poverty rate, development-human development index rating etc.

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Bosnia and Herzegovina is a small country with a population of only 3.8 million people. Despite its small size, however, about 18.56 percent, or 640,000 people, live in absolute poverty in Bosnia. Aside from the nearly one-fifth of the population already in poverty, approximately 50 percent of the country is vulnerable to becoming poor. This vulnerability is largely due to factors including lack of education, economic opportunity and recovery after the war.

Poverty between rural and urban areas is prevalent at unequal rates. In rural areas, 19 percent of rural citizens live in poverty while the poverty rate in urban areas is only 9 percent. Despite higher poverty rates and lower wages in rural areas, 60 percent of people continue to live in rural areas. This is largely due to the “agricultural safety net” of higher social protection payments, a healthier environment and more overall job security than in urban cities.



Administrative Map of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Demographic trends in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and neighboring countries are poor. The first thing the authorities decide to do to improve it is demographic measures while ignoring the fact that many complex factors influence someone's decision to (not) start a family.

BiH had a negative natural increase of 8.298 last year. There are no precise data on how many people immigrated to the country and how many emigrated from it. According to some data, more than half a million people have moved out in the last six years.

A recent United Nations (UN) study found that between 22.300 and 23.700 people aged 18 to 29 are likely to move out next year.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country rich in magnificent nature. The ability to protect nature and human health is still limited and the country has a long way to go to achieve EU standards in environmental protection. For example, only about 15 percent of all wastewater is recycled. Air pollution also poses a serious threat to human health.

Out of 145 local governments in the country, 91 are considered under very significant risk from floods and landslides and 27 - under high risk. In the past 12 years, six years were very to extremely dry. Also, years with large to disastrous floods are very common.

The wider consequences from all these could be devastating: according to the Recovery Needs Assessment conducted after the May 2014 floods, 81 local governments were affected with 75% of damages and losses borne directly by families, businesses and agricultural producers, including an undefined number of vulnerable population groups. Subsequently, one of the underlying recommendations of the assessment is to strengthen resilience at the local level through disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.

As the level of government closest to the citizens, local governments are on the frontline of the response in all disasters. Their significant exposure to hazards offers them the opportunity to initiate changes in order to reduce the risk of disasters at the local level.

2. Strategy 2030 global challenges



Climate and environmental crises



Evolving crises and disasters

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The assessment of BiH's vulnerability to natural or other disasters^[1] from 2011 shows that the country is threatened by numerous hydrometeorological hazards (including floods), geological hazards (including earthquakes and landslides), biological and ecological hazards, fire hazards and industrial hazards, food insecurity, infectious diseases of animals, plant health and pollution of agricultural land.

Also, the Risk inform index still assesses BiH with a higher cumulative risk than neighboring countries in the region. In the last 20 years, the country has been affected by a number of localized but devastating natural disasters, mainly floods, droughts and earthquakes. The average annual economic loss due to natural and other disasters is about 1% of GDP.

About 2,500 km² of the country is subject to a high risk of flooding (4 out of 5), especially from the Sava River, a transnational river with a basin of 97,713 km. Heavy rain hit the country in May 2014, with the heaviest rainfall in 120 years. The rain triggered the sudden overflow of several rivers (Bosna, Drina, Una,

^[1] Vijeće ministara Bosne i Hercegovine (2011.) *Procjena ugroženosti Bosne i Hercegovine od prirodnih ili drugih nesreća* [online] dostupno [ovdje](#)

Sava, Sana, Vrbas and their tributaries), as well as numerous landslides. The total economic impact was estimated at over 2.04 billion Euros or 15% of the country's total GDP in 2014^[2]. The damage from the floods could have been less if the preparation and response to natural disasters had been more functional and efficient.

Despite international and state efforts to reduce damage, and investments in the field of protection and rescue, this issue is still not a priority for state institutions. An analysis by the Center for Civil Initiatives shows that little progress has been made since the floods of 2014. ^[3] The protection and rescue system cannot adequately respond to the needs in the event of natural and other disasters, it does not provide security for the lives of the population, as well as for their property. In addition to the necessary capacity building, it should be emphasized that there is a significant lack of interdepartmental, regional and inter-entity coordination and cooperation of all protection and rescue actors.

In the exercise of public powers determined by the Law, RCSBiH cooperates with state bodies, organizations and funds in the field of protection and rescue, fulfilling the role of an auxiliary authority to the authorities during natural and other disasters. RCSBiH signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Ministry of Security of BiH with the aim of rapid joint action in prevention, preparation and during emergency situations. Considering the role of RCSBiH, which, in accordance with its operating principles, helps vulnerable people, preparation and response to natural and other disasters is one of its primary activities, regardless of whether it is small and localized natural disasters or large-scale ones, internal conflicts or international armed conflicts. RCSBH has started intensive activities to create the conditions to be able to prevent and mitigate the consequences of accidents at all levels of activity, i.e. to provide adequate and timely protection to the vulnerable population.



Growing gaps in health and well-being

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HEALTH EDUCATION AND BLOOD DONATION

It is a legal duty for the RCSBiH to provide the first aid education, organize public health education including fight against TB, and to work on animation of blood donors.

RCSBiH provides First Aid training through its branch networks, primarily to learner drivers and Red Cross youth activists. First Aid competitions for RC Youth are being organized at local, cantonal/regional, entity and state level. The RCSBiH First Aid Team also participates at the European First Aid Competition.

Public Health Education is implemented throughout the country in cooperation with the entity health authorities. Peer education is one of the main and innovative activities that focus on young people, trying to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases prevention, and contributing to the development of a national strategy on reproductive health for youth. Fight against TB and marking World TB Day are specifically required by the Law on RCSBiH.

^[2] Program oporavka od poplava EU (2015.) *Floods and Landslides Risk Assessment for Housing Sector in BiH* [online] dostupno [ovdje](#)

^[3] Centar civilnih inicijativa (2014.) *Poplave u BiH – Elementarne nepogode i/jili institucionalna neefikasnost* [online] dostupno [ovdje](#)

Animation of Blood Donors is carried out by most of the RCSBiH branches. The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina promotes the importance of blood donation and recruits blood donors, in co-operation with the centres for blood transfusion.

AGEING AND HEALTH

EUROSTAT statistics indicate an increasing proportion of older people in the population whose number has been progressively increasing. The middle variant of the United Nations population projections predicts that in 2050, the proportion of older people in the population will reach 33.6 %, of which 40 people out of a total of 100 will be 80 years old and more. BiH follows similar trends where vital statistics show that the number of older people is nearly doubled in comparison to the 1991 census, which BiH determines among the demographically most critical countries in Europe. According to the results of the last population census conducted in 2013, 3,531,159 permanent residents live in BiH, out of which 501,996 (14.21 %) of older population quantifies and their share is constantly increasing. According to the World Health Organization data for 2017, the expected life expectancy of the population in BiH is 77.4 years; 75 years for men while for women it is 79.7 years. The expected life expectancy for people aged 60 and 65 (the expected number of years of life for the observed age) in BiH is 17.41 for women and 15 for men.

Compared with the countries in the region, the indicators of the quality of life of older people in BiH are unfavourable, which can be seen as the consequence of the poor socio-economic situation in the country, a high level of poverty, as well as of the insufficient coverage of health insurance and quality of health services, inadequate housing conditions, and factors related to living environment of older people in general. The food consumed by older people is insufficient with the substances needed in the prevention of chronic diseases and the preservation of muscle mass.

In addition to institutional support, assistance can also be provided to older people in the house. In fact, this type of support is especially important if the person is dependent on people's care and is unable to endow with the institutional placement. Support activities in the home are similar to a program of home care, but this kind of activity as opposed to home care should have a larger number of trained volunteers who can respond to the needs of older people in the community. Home visits are usually combined with household chores such as cleaning and meal preparation, including providers who are qualified to perform some medical tasks. During the activities in the home, volunteers can detect health problems of older people and identify hazards in households such as rugs or electrical cords, which older can trip over. Demand for health and social services for people in need of care and assistance while living in their own homes has increased significantly in recent years across Europe. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the people in needed for care and support are entitled to care allowance, which partially covers the additional costs of long term care. The fee for the care and assistance of another person according to Article 26 of the Law on Social Protection are planned for persons whose household income does not exceed 40% of the average wage. Therefore, RCSBiH play an important role in ageing and health segment.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a highly de-centralized country, with regional and entity governments holding many jurisdictions. This is also the case with Health and Public Health especially. This in turn meant that the COVID 19 measures were different throughout the state, as well as the organization of the response. While there were plans in place for responding to the pandemic, most of them were not activated, but the decision makers were driven more by ad-hoc decision making.

After the previous pandemic waves, over summer the epidemiological situation was good with low number of cases, which led the governments to lift most of the restrictions. The new waves of infections starting at the beginning of September, which put the health care system under big pressure once again after the silent summer months, affecting not only current, but also long-term health, including the mental health of the population.

According to the official data, as of 29 January 2022 BiH vaccinated 29% of its population (26% fully vaccinated and 3% partly vaccinated). The number is higher, when people vaccinated in other countries are taken into account, which is not possible to establish at the moment. Still, this is still significantly lower than the world average of 67%^[1].

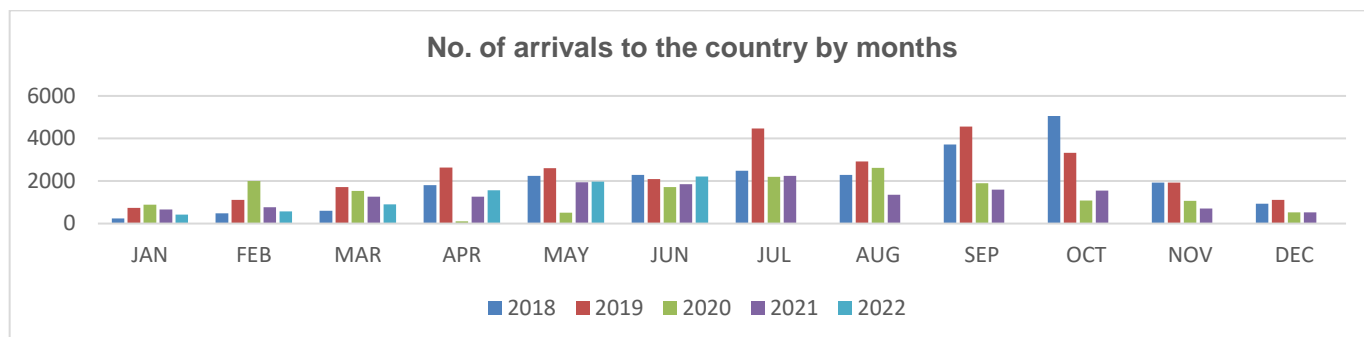
RCSBiH has been in charge for coordination with partners in this operation. Since most of the activities from the RCRC Movement came from the side of IFRC, ICRC and PNSs working in Bosnia and Herzegovina, government at all levels and external partners.



Migration and identity

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Since the beginning of the migration crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina in January 2018, the number of arrivals of refugees and migrants to the country has been steady with the total number of arrivals being close to 87.139 as of March 2022². Even though February (578) saw an increase in the number of arrivals to the country compared to January (429), there is a decrease when year to year arrivals is compared (773 in 2021 to 578 in 2022) of around 25%. The number of arrivals is shown below³.



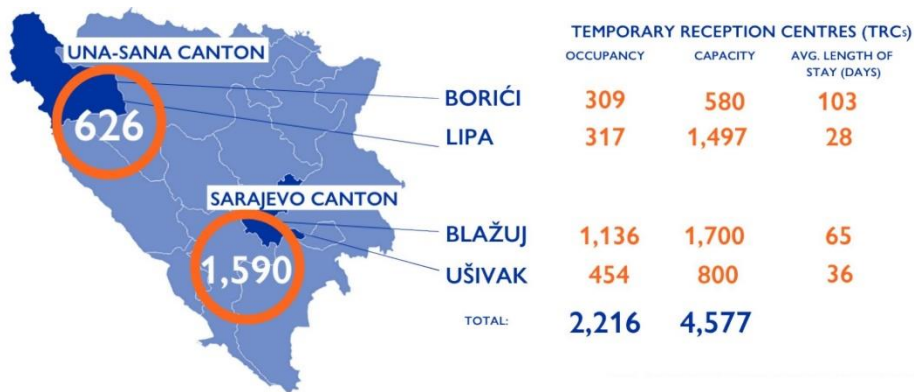
At the start of the crises, the capacities for accommodation were limited in official Temporary Reception Centers (TRC), therefore the majority of new arrivers were staying outside of formal accommodation, such as in abandoned buildings, forests and in makeshift camps. During time, a total of four official TRCs were established, with the total capacity of 4.577 beds. Table of TRCs' capacities and their occupancy as of 10th of July is shown in the infographic⁴

^[1] <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations>

² <https://migration.iom.int/europe/arrivals?type=arrivals>

³ https://bih.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1076/files/documents/01_iom-bih-external-sitrep_04-10-july_prd.pdf

⁴ https://bih.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1076/files/documents/01_iom-bih-external-sitrep_04-10-july_prd.pdf



During the second part of 2021, IOM together with Service for Foreigners' Affairs (SFA) and Red Cross conducted a DTM (Displaced Tracking Matrix) exercise, which aims at trying to identify as exact numbers of migrants outside of TRCs as possible. This methodology is used in different countries since the issue of being unable to tell the numbers of people outside of official accommodation is common to many countries.

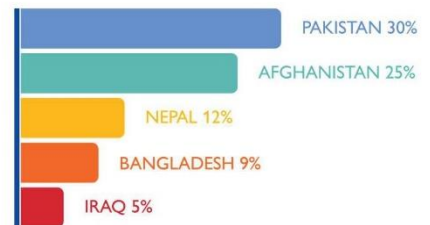
The last such exercise took place on 2nd of June 2022 (Round 13), and it identified a total 649 migrants (879 is the number of migrants who are estimated to reside in the locations visited) in 239 locations around the country. That is doubled compared to Round 12 when 339 migrants were identified outside of TRCs.

Still, most of the country outside hotspots is not covered, but this assessment is as close of data as there is currently on this matter and represents the minimum number of migrants on that specific day. The number of people from different nationalities of people that are still in the country are shown in the graph.



DTM Exercise by SFA, IOM and Red Cross

TOP 5 NATIONALITIES



An Emergency Appeal was launched in December 2018 focusing on providing assistance to migrants accommodated in the TRCs and those on the move, as well as host communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Considering the increased number of arrivals (both registered and unregistered) in the country during 2019-2020, the strict border controls between Croatia and BiH that slowed down the movement along the route, the worsening conditions on the ground during winter periods and also due to limited access to sufficient food, water, health services, sanitation facilities and appropriate shelter, the need for assistance to be continuously provided by the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RCSBiH) Mobile Teams was ever higher. The situation was especially deteriorating due to the COVID-19 pandemic with restrictive measures that exacerbated the needs and vulnerabilities



Mobile team provides first aid in Sarajevo

of migrants, and have had an impact on the socially vulnerable local population.

As was the case in previous years, during the winter months numbers of arrivals are generally smaller, and all the people of concern aim to remain at the TRCs or other accommodations. With warmer weather, numbers of people in outreach goes up, especially since vast majority of people are interested in seeking asylum in the countries in Western Europe, where Bosnia and Herzegovina is a transit country.



Values, Power, and Inclusion

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RCSBiH in cooperation with its line ministry, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, implement various projects and activities that are promoting human values and contributing to inclusion of various marginalized groups. Among all marginalized groups, RCSBiH and PNSs are supporting Roma population in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to official estimates, in Bosnia and Herzegovina live between 25,000 and 50,000 Roma people. They are recognized as the largest, most neglected and most vulnerable minority in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are recognized as the largest, most neglected and most vulnerable minority in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the conditions in which the majority of the Roma families in Bosnia and Herzegovina live can be characterized as a state of chronic, multidimensional poverty.

The gap between the Roma and the majority of the population, in terms of housing, employment, education, and healthcare, is very noticeable, and Roma women are in a particularly difficult situation.

Key indicators for Roma children show that these children are three times more likely to live in poverty than their non-Roma peers, five times more likely to be malnourished and twice as likely to be lagging behind in growth. The enrollment rate in primary school is lower by one third than among the non-Roma population, and the rate of immunization is only four percent compared to 68 percent among the majority of the population.⁵

In 2020, Bosnia-Herzegovina marked the 25th anniversary of the Dayton Peace Agreement and the end of the 1992-1995 conflict, which left the country with devastating consequences. Over 100,000 people have died and tens of thousands went missing as a result of the war. Over 7,000 of them are still unaccounted for.

The Tracing Service of the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an integral part of the international network of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent for Restoring Family Links. RCSBiH in cooperation with ICRC in Bosnia and Herzegovina throughout the year support the families of missing people and other actors involved in the process of tracing. Additionally, the RCSBiH and its Tracing Service are key partners to the authorities in responding to the migration situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. RFL Mobile teams for providing services to restore family links to migrants have been established in Una-Sana Canton, Sarajevo Canton and Tuzla Canton. In the Lipa and Blažuj camps, containers for the restoration of family links have been installed, which greatly facilitate the work of the RFL Mobile Teams.

⁵ <https://www.unicef.org/bih/en/node/516>

RCSBiH in partnership with PNS organizes various educational programs, trainings and workshops on PGI and dissemination of humanitarian values among its pool of volunteers as well as among general population.

3. Operational constraints

May include violence and insecurity, failing infrastructure, poor governance and other aspects constraining the National Society and IFRC partners action, and requiring risk management.

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RCSBiH HQ is in the Red Cross building which is located on the eastern end of Kranjčevićeva St., and its main southern entrance goes nicely with the other structures on Maršala Tita Street. Built in 1929 as part of a project by architect Helen Baldasar, it was erected as a modern structure in Sarajevo during the interwar period. This project was special because it's the only object of this kind to have been built in BiH, thus the Red Cross building was recognized as National Heritage of BiH in 2009. This building was shelled and totally engulfed in flames on May 12, 1992, and its renovation started in 2016. Unfortunately, building is only partially functional and still under refurbishment process and it is one of the biggest operational constraints in functioning of the RCSBiH.

RCSBiH HQ does not have sufficient annual funding from the state authorities (approx. 75.000 CHF) for its core staff and activities are fully dependent on projects and support from Movement and non-Movement partners and donors. In average there is only 1,95 staff employed per Red Cross branch within the NS structure. The lack of human resources especially in the RCSBiH HQ prevents our NS to be fully operational and to provide reporting to donors in timely manner. Additionally, decision making process is very complex and long lasting due to complex structure of our decentralized NS. This is constraint for continuity of operations.

RCSBiH does not have proper and sufficient logistics and transport capacities. The whole Red Cross structure does not have at least one light truck that is important in emergency situations, while warehouses are in poor conditions and not adequate for its purpose. This weakness is especially influencing the RCSBiH response to migration crisis, COVID-19 pandemic and disaster response in general.

RCSBiH is not well positioned in relations to government and government bodies which result in lack of adequate support to operations of the Red Cross. Instead of being further promoted as national leader in humanitarian field, the RCSBiH is often perceived by national authority as sub-contractor to international organizations such as UN agencies, etc.

Multi-year programmatic focus

This section describes the priorities of the National Society, as discussed with its Federation partners (IFRC Secretariat, partner National Societies, IFRC Reference Centres, Hubs and Labs).

Include indicative funding requirements over 2-3 or more years as relevant

Strategic priorities

	<p>Climate and environmental crises Evolving crises and disasters</p>
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Give high-level objectives

Include which PNS are working on this priority and the Secretariat focus

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High level objective (IFRC Strategy 2030 Goal 1):

People anticipate, respond to and quickly recover from crises

1. RCSBiH responds effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and disasters, and its auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well defined and recognised.

Activity 1.1. Raising capacities of local branches through establishment of reformed branch response teams (BRT)

Activity 1.2. Raising capacities of local branches establishment of specialized teams

Activity 1.3. Defining roles and responsibilities in DM

Activity 1.4. Strengthening position of the RCSBiH among DM stakeholders in the country

Activity 1.5. Replenishment of Contingency Stock for rapid deployment

Activity 1.6. Putting existing EOC capacities in full use

Activity 1.7. Improving human resources of RCSBiH structure in DM through NDRT training

2. Communities and RCSBiH staff and volunteers undertake urgent action to adapt to the rising and evolving risks from the climate and environmental crises.

Activity 2.1. Raising awareness and resilience of the communities to disasters and climate change

[Federation-wide Turkiye Plan FINAL FOR SUBMISSION.docx](#)

3. RCSBiH adopt environmentally sustainable practices and contribute to climate change mitigation.

Activity 3.1. Implementing environmentally sustainable solutions for heating at RCSBiH HQs

INDICATORS

- # of staff and volunteers trained according NDRT/NRT standards – 30
- # of reformed branch response teams (BRTs) – 22
- # of volunteers trained for branch response teams – 600
- # of fully functional specialized teams – 5
- # of volunteers trained in specialized skills (advanced FA, radio communication, shelter, logistics, etc) – 100
- # of Contingency Plans – 1
- # of Standards for DM – 15
- # of fully functional EOCs – 24 (currently – baseline 4)
- # of staff and volunteers trained in EOC and IM – 50
- # of trainers in climate change and DRR – 40
- # of institutions and communities with raised awareness and resilience – 100
- # of simulations and exercises – 30

- # of Red Cross offices with environmentally sustainable heating systems - 4
- Contingency Stock in align with pre-defined standards



Growing gaps in health and well-being

High level objective (IFRC Strategy 2030 Goal 2):

People lead safe, healthy and dignified lives, and have opportunities to thrive

1. The health and wellbeing of communities are protected and improved through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate, and quality health services across the life course

Activity 1.1. Continuous and regular care giver activities to older and other vulnerable population

2. RCSBiH develop the capacity to assess and provide relevant long term support to vulnerable households in voluntary non-remunerated blood donation

Activity 2.1. Continuous blood donation campaigns throughout the country

Activity 2.2. Blood donation caravan

3. RCSBiH is leading agency in providing first aid training to the population

Activity 3.1. Continuous first aid training for general population

Activity 3.2. Continuous first aid training for volunteers

Activity 3.3. Improvement of the first aid hubs capacities

4. Communities are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks related to tuberculosis

Activity 4.1. Continuous activities on tuberculosis prevention

5. Communities are supported by NS to effectively detect and respond to COVID-19 pandemic including immunization


Activity 5.1. Raising awareness and increasing resilience of communities to COVID-19

Activity 5.2. Participation in COVID-19 immunization

INDICATORS

- # of people received care givers services – 1500
- # of local branches implementing regular care givers services – 12
- # of employed care givers – 100
- # of people trained in the first aid - 53.600
- # of blood donors – 30.200
- # of communities visited by blood donation caravan – 50
- # of fully functional first aid hubs – 142
- # of people reached with tuberculosis prevention activities – 15.000
- # of people reached with COVID-19 prevention activities – 480.000

- # of people supported by COVID-19 immunization – 1.500
- Fully functional blood donation vehicle

	<h2 style="color: red;">Migration and identity</h2>
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High level objective (IFRC Strategy 2030 Goal 2):

People lead safe, healthy and dignified lives, and have opportunities to thrive

The operations in response to migrant situation aims to improve protection and humanitarian assistance for migrants in vulnerable situations along key locations of migratory routes.

1. Humanitarian assistance and protection for people on the move – a route-based approach

Activity 1.1. Providing humanitarian assistance and protection for migrants and host communities at key locations of the route

Activity 1.2. Strengthening the collective capacities of the RC network to analyze and address the needs of migrants

Activity 1.3. Influencing policy change through humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy

INDICATORS

of migrants supported with humanitarian assistance or protection activities – 30.000

of protective services provided (RFL, PSS, AT, support to SGBV victims, ...) – 30.000

of first aid or health services provided – 4.000

of HSPs operational (mobile or fixed) supported by this programme – 10


of host community members supported with assistance or protection – 500

RCSBH secretaries introduced to the work in migration - 30

RCSBiH has signed MoUs at regional and national level with key stakeholders on the provision of assistance and protection for people on the move

RCSBiH regularly attending inter-agency coordination meetings with key external stakeholders

RCSBiH has dedicated staff who manage migration specific data

	<h2 style="color: red;">Power, Values and Inclusion</h2>
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High level objective (IFRC Strategy 2030 Goal 3):

People mobilise for inclusive and peaceful communities

Contributing to this strategic priority of the RCSBiH are the following partner NSs:

- IFRC -
- ICRC -

1. Educational and community dialogue programmes raise awareness on humanitarian challenges, cultivate humanitarian values and develop relevant interpersonal skills.

Activity 1.1. Promotion of Human Values (PHV) and PGI workshops for volunteers and general population

2. Programmes improve access to opportunities and rights for people who are marginalised or excluded.

Activity 2.1. CVA for Roma population

Activity 2.2. PSS support for the families of missing persons

Activity 2.3. RFL Mobile Teams provide continuous support to migrants

INDICATORS

of volunteers and general population educated about PHV and PGI - 200

of Roma population supported by CVA – 500

of migrants supported by RFL Mobile Teams – 3.000

Enablers – National Society Development and IFRC membership services

This section describes the National Society Development priorities, as discussed with its Federation partners (IFRC Secretariat, partner National Societies, IFRC Reference Centres, Hubs and Labs). It also describes the IFRC Secretariat services to the membership at country level (under enabler 2).

Enabler 1:	Engaged with renewed influence, innovative and digitally transformed with greater emphasis on National Society development
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Covers membership engagement and engagement with partners (S2030 transformation 4 – working effectively as a distributed network), humanitarian diplomacy (S2030 transformation 5 – influencing humanitarian action), digital transformation (S2030 transformation 6 – undergoing a digital transformation), innovation.

The objective is to increase support to the RCSBiH for its development as well functioning, strong local actor and trusted organisation.

The National Society Development (NSD) plan aims to strengthen the capacities and activities of the organization in multiple fields and levels. Organizational development focuses on strengthening the legal base, partnerships and resource development, internal and external communication and coordination, human resources development, volunteer management and youth development, information technology (IT), finance and administration, logistics and security systems will strengthen the overall coordination and efficiency of the work of the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RCSBiH). Improvements in these fields will ensure the coherence of actions within the RCSBiH structure and will strengthen the coordinating role of the National Society Headquarters in Sarajevo.

Connected to HR development, activities and actions are planned around the following subjects: HR policies and national-level Code of Conduct; training, coaching and mentoring; specialized teams; HR capacities for coordination and management within the NS HQ; strong and effective NS leadership, the capacity assessment and organizational improvement. A working group for developing HR policies and national-level Code of Conduct will be established, which will consult structures on the HR policy and Code of Conduct. These will be then adopted by the RCSBiH General Assembly. A National Society-wide organogram will be produced. A staff performance and appraisal system in all structures will be developed and adopted for the respective structures.

In the area of training, coaching and mentoring, a mapping of the HR capacities throughout the structures is planned, which will include peer-to-peer support from sister NSs. Standard NS staff induction programme, through a consultation process with all structures, will be developed and adopted. Sectoral trainings` (such as NDRT- National Disaster Response Team) organization is also envisaged. The specialized teams are expected to be sectoral, and available for deployment in and outside the country. For their establishment, the sectors should be identified, and minimum standards and SOPs developed for their operation. To accompany their work, a system for training and certification for the teams will be developed. To ensure that HR capacities for coordination and management within the NS HQ are in place, several positions are crucial and essential to be maintained and/or recruited. A detailed list of staff can be obtained upon request. To enhance the strength and the effectiveness of the NS leadership, a national-level leadership development workshop as well as an NSD workshop – both involving all structures – are planned to be organized. In addition to these, a national-level RC Movement induction course, and an annual management meeting involving management from all structures is planned to be conducted.

The project proposal and budget with architects and relevant experts for the remaining phase of the HQ building refurbishment is foreseen to be finalized (this needs to be revised according to national monument protection rules). The building refurbishment proposal needs to be marketed separately to the appropriate donor community to secure adequate funding.

As far as partnership relations are concerned, peer-to-peer support partners will be identified in the areas of HR, IT, Finance and Administration, volunteer management and logistics, who will contribute to the organisational capacity development at the operational level.

It is planned to organize orientation sessions on IHL and Fundamental Principles for authorities and armed forces at the level of the RCSBiH and entity headquarters.

Enabler 2:	Accountable, with agile and efficient management with greater emphasis on National Society development
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Covers IFRC Secretariat commitment to support the membership and reflects IFRC Secretariat activities related to HR, finance, risk management, quality assurance, PMER, resource mobilisation and logistics at country level.

In the framework of the financial sustainability strengthening, a market analysis on potential domestic Resource Mobilization (fundraising) opportunities will be continuously worked on. To maximize all efforts, a NS Resource Mobilization (fundraising) strategy will be developed along with an operational programme for domestic fundraising. A database of potential partners is to be created and SOP for partnership management is also planned to be set up.

Enabler 3:	Trusted by communities, owned and valued by the membership with greater emphasis on National Society development
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Covers support to NSD (S2030 transformation 1 – supporting and developing National Societies as strong and effective local actors), volunteerism and youth (S2030 transformation 2 – inspiring and mobilising volunteerism), accountability and integrity (S2030 transformation 3 – ensuring trust and accountability), financial sustainability (S2030 transformation 7 – financing for the future), membership and Movement coordination.

- In the field of volunteer management and youth development, the NS plans include the development of a volunteering policy, a standard operating procedure (SOP) for volunteer management and plans to conduct a comprehensive assessment of volunteer capacities. Building on existing good practices in the organization structure, RCSBiH plans to develop a unified, countrywide volunteer database. Based on findings, and in line with standardization efforts, the volunteer training programme will be updated as well.

Quality and accountability

May include:

1. a list of key indicators and explanation of the **Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) approach**. List of indicators is accessible here: https://ifrcorg.sharepoint.com/:x/s/IFRCSharing/EcVyVhV866FKtpJhb0luEJQBMViAeBLDNh2X_2eVFTW3w?e=Drox15
2. Jointly agreed quality assurance steps
3. A description of a jointly agreed Federation-wide **risk management approach**, in particular for large or medium scale emergencies (in addition to the risk matrix below).
4. What **safeguarding measures** are in place and what actions will be taken to meet requirements for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and around Child Safeguarding. Actions can include completing the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis; having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; and ensuring community feedback mechanisms and child friendly information and participation.

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Political instability	high	high	Always have an emphasis on RC's "auxiliary role" to the public authorities, and request for strong internal commitment to 7 fundamental principles by the leadership and management of the RCSBiH structure.
2. New peak of COVID-19 pandemic	medium	medium	Use lessons learned and various adaptive practices that were developed in previous waves of COVID-19 pandemic in order to better adapt to new reality.
3. Lack of funds	medium	high	Priority given to financing of projects that will have significant impact on better positioning of the NS and sustainability of action, as well as income generation component.