



United Nations

**CENTRAL  
EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE FUND**



**A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT**

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA  
RAPID RESPONSE  
FLOODS**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Mr. Yuri Afanasiev**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

*The results and challenges faced during the implementation of the CERF projects were discussed by the Resident Coordinator and the implementing agencies during several meetings during and after the implementation of the activities. In addition, during the process of drafting of the report agencies shared their challenges, lessons-learned and suggestions for the future in a joint meeting held on February 24, 2015. Implementing partners and beneficiaries were also consulted by single agencies to get feedback on the impact of the UN intervention in the field in the four sectors of engagement.*

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES  NO

*The report was discussed by sector coordinators since a proper cluster system was not activated. Colleagues from operations were also involved to ensure that financial reporting would also be covered.*

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES  NO

*The final version of the report was shared with all UN agencies and organizations involved in the projects funded by CERF, while implementing partners have been consulted by single agencies individually on substantive themes of the implementation in order to understand how the action was received and to what extent lessons learned can be considered for the next planning phase of any recovery programme.*

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 100,000,000		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	2,032,306
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable) OCHA (Emergency cash grant for UNDP in the amount of 50,000 USD and Rapid Response Grant for UNICEF in the amount of 417,540 USD); UNDP Track 3/BPPS in the amount of 100,000 USD.	567,540
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral) -EU, USAID, Norway, ECHO, UNDP BPPS Thematic Trust Fund, Romania, Switzerland,/SDC, Sweden/SIDA, GEF, Czech Republic, Netherlands, UNFPA Humanitarian and Fragile Context Branch (HFCB), Slovakia, BiH Government, Serbia, UNHCR (core), UNESCO (core) UNICEF (core-Natcom), Novak Djokovic Foundation, Open Network, UN Women (core) ILO, IOM, WHO, Malta, Croatia, Japan, UK.	82,132,042
	<b>TOTAL *</b>	<b>84,731,888</b>

\*Please note these are the funds specifically fundraised or reprogrammed by individual agencies to address flood affected municipalities in the key areas of recovery. There is a gap in needs in the amount of 16 million USD.

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 23-May-14			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-087	Water and sanitation and Child Protection	417,514
IOM	14-RR-IOM-028	Shelter/NFI	400,032*
UNDP	14-RR-UDP-005	Early Recovery	714,760
UNDP	14-RR-UDP-006	Mine Action	500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,032,306</b>

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	1,545,734*
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	232,297
Funds forwarded to government partners	254,275
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,032,306</b>

\*Please note total unspent balance under the IOM contribution amounts to USD149,608.

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

During the third week of May 2014 heavy rains fell over Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and caused sudden and extreme flooding of several rivers (rivers Bosna, Drina, Una, Sava, Sana, Vrbas and their tributaries), as well as around 3,000 landslides. The consequences of the extraordinary rainfall (more than 250 and in some areas up to 300 liters of rain per square meter) were aggravated by pre-existing environmental degradation factors such as deforestation, erosion of riverbeds and construction in hazardous risk exposed areas.

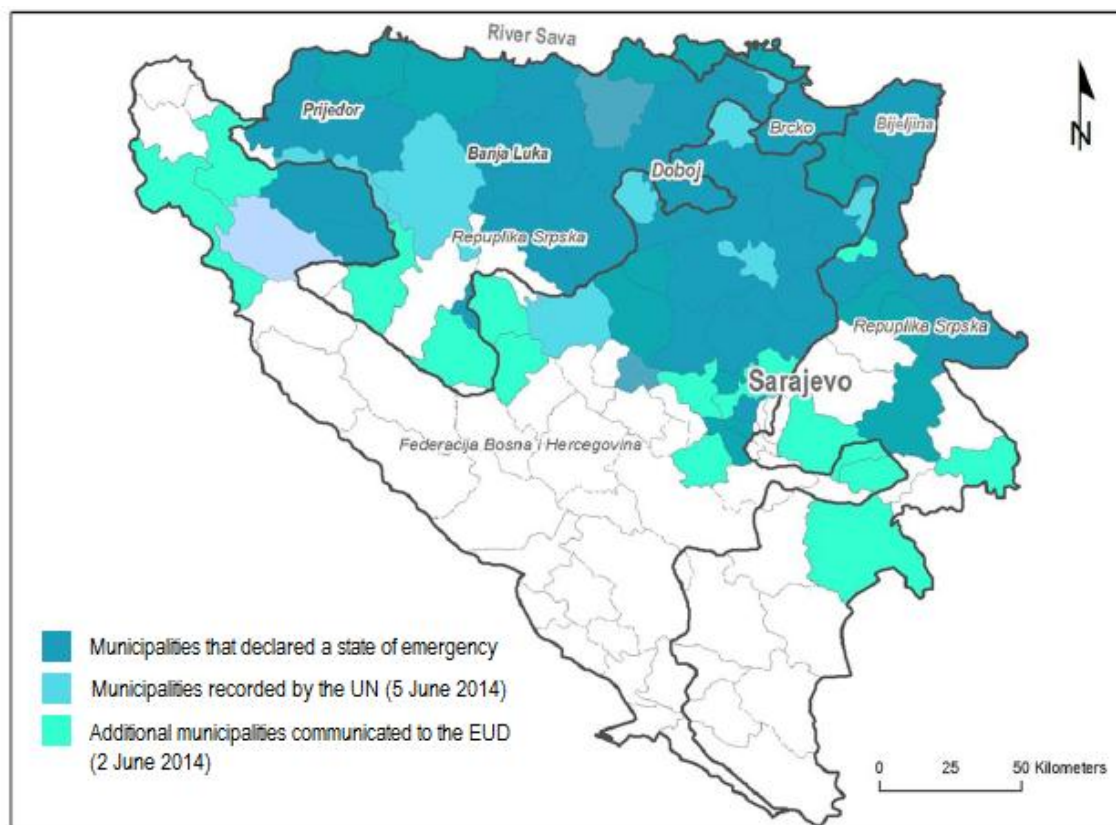


Figure 1. Source: BiH Floods 2014 Recovery Needs Assessment, UN, EU, World Bank.

This was the most serious natural disaster in BiH in the past 120 years, affecting a quarter of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and approximately one million people, which is approximately 27 per cent of the country's population of 3.8 million. The most damaged areas were northern, central and eastern Bosnia. According to the joint UN-EU-World Bank Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) "it is estimated that 81 municipalities in BiH suffered damage, losses, social and/or environmental impact of varying degrees"<sup>1</sup>. Urban, industrial and rural areas were completely flooded with water, cut off and without electricity, water or communications for days. Consequently, houses, infrastructure, schools, hospitals, private facilities, farms and crops were wiped out, causing deterioration of public services, local economy and agriculture activities. Throughout the country about 2,000 houses were destroyed and about 43,000 were damaged.

<sup>1</sup> RNA: <http://europa.ba/Download.aspx?id=1521&lang=EN>

## FLOODS DAMAGE



**1 million people**  
27% of the population of the country have been affected



**around 90,000 people** were temporarily displaced from their homes and more than 40,000 took extended refuge in public or private shelters or moved in temporarily with relatives and friends



**more than 43,000 homes** have been damaged or flooded and up to 2,000 destroyed



**USD 1.73 billion** is the estimated damage and destruction impact of the floods



estimated economic losses caused by floods exceed  
**USD 1.04 billion**



**more than 16,500 jobs at risk** temporarily or permanently



**70% (644 km<sup>2</sup>)** of flood affected area are suspected to contain mines and UXOs, making the clean-up operation very difficult, lengthy and expensive

The floods resulted in 25 casualties and around 90,000 people displaced as their houses were affected, either destroyed or damaged; 40,000 individuals were evacuated, and over 20,500 were accommodated in 25 collective centres and 4 military barracks in the immediacy of the floods. In addition, we estimate that some 60,000 children – out of which 16,000 under the ages 0 to 5 years – the most vulnerable population – were affected by the flooding; some of them were displaced, took refuge in public shelters along with their families and suffered a shock due to the loss of their house and the forced displacement. In the short term this resulted in a strong need for basic support to the population via provision of accommodation, food, clothes, hygienic packs, water and psychological assistance.

In affected areas the water supply system was not functional and/or polluted, leaving about a million people without running or drinkable water and posing a potential threat to their health. Warnings about a high risk of infectious diseases and water-borne epidemics in affected areas were issued by health public authorities, but fortunately only few cases were reported.

The natural disaster left behind huge volumes of debris, such as rubble from destroyed and damaged homes and public

buildings, local roads, animal carcasses, clay and mud etc. The debris was blocking roads and key transport infrastructure, and therefore access to affected towns and cities, in particular more remote settlements, thereby hobbling the delivery of critical humanitarian assistance. Debris was also impeding the reestablishment of key infrastructure and services, such as electricity, water, health services etc. In addition, because over 800 sq/km of mine-infected areas have been impacted by the floods (about 70 per cent of the flood-affected area), in some areas the debris contains mines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs) left over from the war, which have now been moved by flood waters.

20 years after the end of the Bosnia war, the problem of mines is still heavily affecting the country, where around 1,218,50 km<sup>2</sup> or 2, 4% of total territory are still considered mine-suspected. The floods and the landslides caused a deterioration of the situation for many communities and families living close to suspected hazardous areas. Landmines were moved from their original location by water and mud and mine awareness signs were washed away, thus leaving minefields borders unknown, especially in the case of river banks.

“In sum, the total economic impact of the disaster (destruction or severe damage to property, infrastructure and goods as well the effects of destruction on livelihoods, incomes and production, among other factors) is estimated to have reached 2.04 Billion EUR”<sup>2</sup>.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator (RC), the BiH, United Nations Country Team (UNCT) responded by activating rapid response funding mechanisms such as UNICEF’s Emergency Programme Fund (EPF), UNOCHA’s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the reprogramming of regular and other resources. This as well as funding provided by bilateral donors (Governments of Norway and USA), both in kind and in cash, was used to procure basic supplies and equipment for water purification, pumps, debris clearance etc. in the first days of the catastrophe. UN agencies provided approximately USD 9.7 million for emergency humanitarian response and early recovery support to most affected areas. Despite BiH being better positioned than other countries in receiving help

<sup>2</sup> RNA, op. cit.

and financial support by European and other countries, CERF funding proved to be fundamental in jumpstarting several interventions and bridging the gap between the first immediate emergency response and the beginning of the recovery phase.

## II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

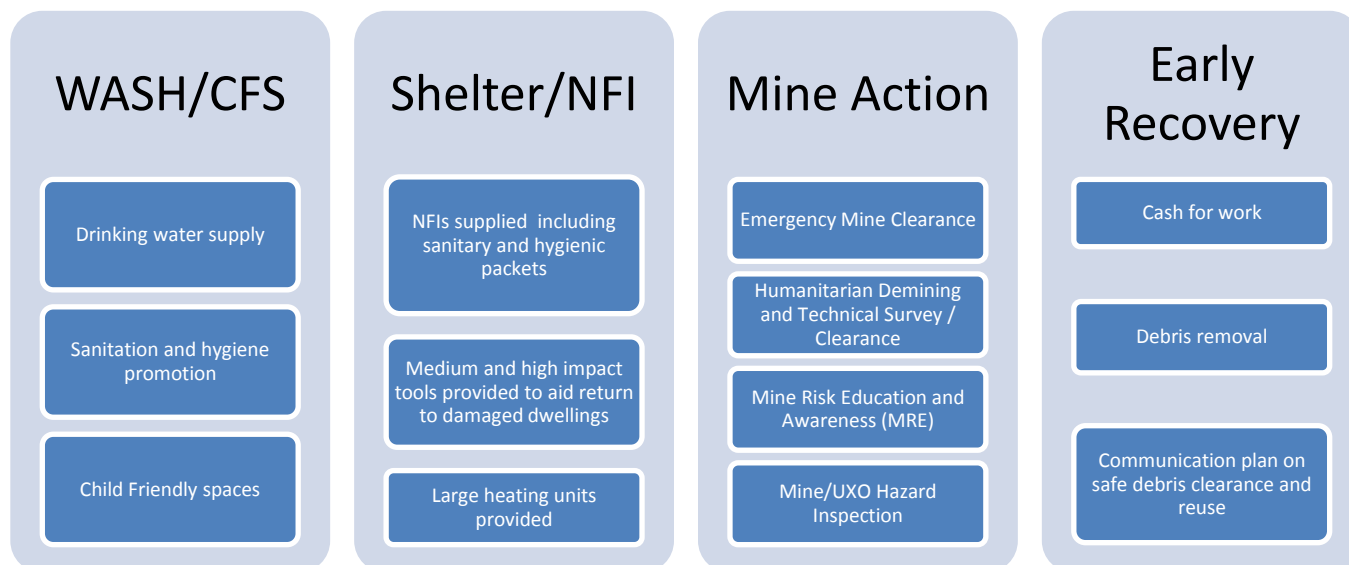
The Recovery Needs Assessment, which was conducted by domestic authorities with assistance provided by the European Union, the United Nations and the World Bank, was only conducted in the first half of June and the report finalized in the following month. Therefore, the prioritization of the geographical areas and clusters for the CERF application (submitted at the end of May) was done at the UNCT level, after an assessment of government and international community available resources and interventions. Needs were identified by the UN and its partners via direct field assessment through local offices, field visits and questionnaires. UNICEF alone received more than 100 requests for assistance by government and NGO partners covering approximately 60 per cent of the BiH territory. Furthermore, upon government request, the UNCT was in charge of foreign donors' coordination, thus putting the UN in a very good position to identify gaps and trends in funding.

Geographical areas and sectors where identified and prioritized according to the following criteria:

- UNCT in-house expertise and capacities;
- Gaps in timely and prompt funding/interventions by other stakeholders;
- Lack of capacities and resources of local, entity and federal government for such an unprecedented crisis;
- Need to enable access to remote settlements and water supply systems where obstructed by debris and mines, to provide support to the population.

To protect the lives of people affected by the floods and enable their return, the international community (UNDP, UNICEF, IOM, EU, UNHCR, OHR and others) and local authorities (Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, municipalities affected by floods and civil protection unites from regional and local governments) determined that four areas required an immediate response:

- i) Ensuring safe access to water and sanitation and preventing spreading of infectious diseases;
- ii) Provision of emergency shelter and assistance to displaced/evacuated populations;
- iii) Mine risk-assessment and mine clearance to prevent deaths and injuries and to enable debris removal;
- iv) Debris management and clearance to enable safe return.



More details on the prioritization of the specific areas of intervention are provided below.

### UNICEF - Water and Sanitation and Child Protection

Target areas where prioritized based on field reports from UNICEF staff estimating the extent of damage using standardized questionnaires developed by the Monitoring and Evaluation section. The assessments and reports, conducted through interviews with local authorities and NGOs, covered:

1. General Assessment on the composition of affected people
2. Information on collective centers population and needs
3. Affected education facilities and
4. Access to water and status of health facilities
5. Child protection issues with regards to mine safety and separated children
6. Status of social protection facilities

Municipality	AFFECTED POPULATION	AFFECTED children 0-18
Bijeljina	45,865	9,133
Brcko	37,211	8,119
Doboj	30,889	4,965
Domaljevac-Samac	3,338	550
Maglaj	13,989	2,270
Odzak	8,516	1,008
Orasje	6,907	1,154
Samac	13,710	2,038
Zepce	15,159	2,866
Total	175,584	32,102

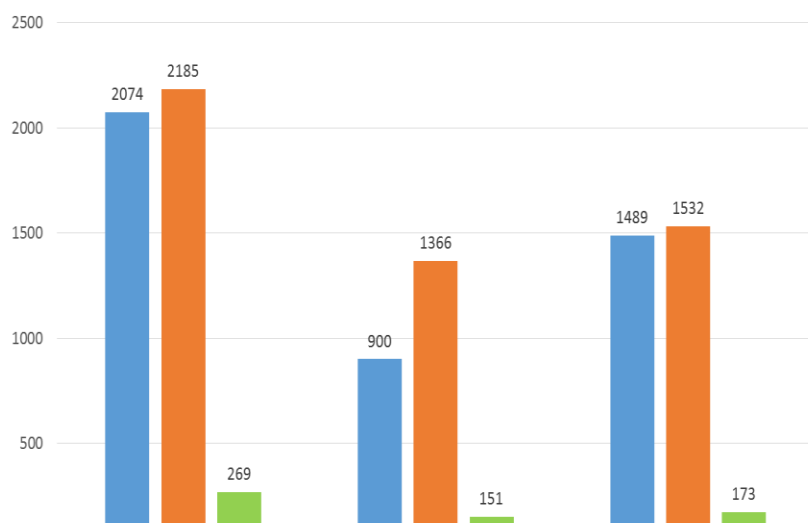
Based on these results UNICEF estimated that out of the 1 million people affected more than 320,000 individuals needed emergency rapid assistance representing some 124,000 households. Using the latest unofficial census related data, UNICEF calculated that approximately 60,000 children were severely affected of which 16,000 under the age of five. Priority was initially given to the 9 most affected municipalities in using the field observations from UNICEF staff and in consultation with UNDP to deliver WASH kits and WASH equipment. The 9 most affected municipalities are listed in the table with estimated affected population and children. Given the fact that WASH kits and equipment were channeled through the Entities' Ministries, it is estimated that beneficiaries were reached also in other municipalities other than the 9 priority ones. Later, based on consultations with local authorities and communities 11 child friendly spaces were opened in 10 municipalities (Brcko, Orasje, Samac, Bijeljina, Zavidovici, Zepce, Doboj, Maglaj, Odzak, Modrica).

Using this information UNICEF directed supplies including water purification material and WASH kits to the most affected areas in liaison with government authorities at all levels (Ministry of Security, Entity Civil Protection, Entity Ministries of Health, and Municipalities), UN/IOM partners, Red Cross organisations and local NGOs. Given's UNICEF country program strategy on vulnerable groups such as Roma, and considering Roma Associations reports highlighting how Roma communities were not adequately reached by providers of supplies, UNICEF also ensured affected Roma communities received large water bladders and household water storage units.

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Assisted persons through CERF



Area of Responsibility (AoR) breakdown of beneficiaries assisted. A total of 20 municipalities have been assisted. See table under SERF Results for a complete list of municipalities.

### IOM - Shelter/NFI

Preliminary UN assessments indicated that 40,000 individuals had been evacuated, and over 20,500 were accommodated in 25 collective centres and 4 military barracks in the immediacy

of the floods. As predicted, and soon confirmed by the EU, World Bank, and UN led integrated assessment mission, a large number of households returned to their dwellings when the flood levels subsided, particularly in cases of low and medium damage to the dwelling. IOM performed weekly updated needs assessment in temporary accommodation facilities, monitoring the needs of beneficiaries and ensuring a targeted approach. Subsequently, a number of beneficiaries were identified that were unable to return, most pertinently single parent households, elderly homeowners, and other lower-income residents, including a number of Roma persons. This population has been the focus of IOM-based CERF activities throughout implementation, focusing on 20 of the most affected municipalities in Central, Northern and Eastern BiH, covering all municipalities in which temporary accommodation facilities were established:

- AoR Tuzla: Bijeljina, Lopare, Teočak, Sapna, Kalesija, Srebrenik, Živinice, Tuzla, Kladanj
- AoR Brčko: Brčko, Orašje, Domaljevac, Šamac, Odžak
- AoR Doboј: Doboј, Petrovo, Maglaj, Žepče, Zenica, Vogošća

### **UNDP - Early Recovery**

The selection of target areas for debris clearance were performed on the basis of consultations with relevant entity ministries and Departments for Civil Protection, direct information and request from local authorities, consultations with other UN agencies and bilateral donors and UNDP field visits to all flood-affected areas and subsequent evidence from the joint needs assessment conducted by the UN agencies, European Commission and the world bank reported in the Recovery Needs Assessment (RNA) document. In addition, considering that the disaster had significantly impacted livelihoods of thousands of people, UNDP opted for cash for work modality, thus supporting families and persons that were left without an income by the floods. Several most affected locations were selected, namely municipalities of Maglaj, Samac, Zepce and Doboј for debris cleaning and municipalities of Maglaj, Odzak, Samac, Orasje, Zepce, Doboј and Bijeljina for 'Cash for Work' programme. The cash for work programme was directly coordinated through municipalities and local communities. Monitoring by UNDP was made through the control of payment to each beneficiary (bank transfer) and signatures of beneficiaries that received assistance in cash. The vulnerable categories only were targeted such as unemployed, beneficiaries of the social care centers. The focus of intervention was also on female headed household beneficiaries where applicable. The debris clearance was conducted in those municipalities most affected by mud residuals and based on their direct requests for assistance following the Recovery Needs Assessment. UNDP in most cases applied the triangulation method of verifying needs, using different sources of verification and direct communication with affected municipalities. The assistance to Roma population was provided targeting the collective most disadvantaged group of society through assistance in humanitarian needs and debris removal of the Roma settlements.

### **UNDP - Mine Action**

In order to assess the consequences of the floods on the mines situation, a rapid assessment was conducted in 50 municipalities<sup>3</sup>. The hazard assessment was supported by the authorities of BHMACH to determine the size and scope of new mine risks. UNDP provided four surveyors to assist in conducting a hazard assessment in four regions affected by flooding. These four regions were determined according to their corresponding river basins; Una-Sana, Bosna, Drina and Sava. Additional information was provided to the surveying team by fieldwork and interviews with BHMACH's regional offices, Civil Protection and municipal demining coordinators. The data collected and input provided indicated an increased level of mine risk in 3 communities, average level of risk in 15, a low level of risk in 10 communities and little to no risk in 8 municipalities. The surveying team assessed the information already available (BHMACH

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<sup>3</sup> Sekovici, Vlasenica, Milici, Srebrenica, Bratunac, Zvornik, Sapna, Teocak, Kalesija, Tuzla, Lopare, Celic, Gracanic, Petrovo, Lukavac, Zivinice, Graddacac, Kljuc, Sanski Most, Bosanska Krupa, Prijedor, Gradiska, Srbac, Derventa, Ilijas, Breza, Visoko, Vares, Travnik, Kakanj, Olovo, Kladanj, Zepce, Zavidovici, Maglaj, Doboј-jug, Tesanj, Zenica, Doboј, Bijeljina, Brcko, Samac-Domaljevac, Modrica, Orasje, Odzak, Pelagicevo, Vukosavlje, Donji Zabar, Ugljevik.



landmine maps) against the post-flood condition of the land. The assessment underscored possible risk increase due to shifting landmines and UXO, the removal of mine marking signs, and entire mine fields which may have shifted.

Local communities for CERF intervention (23 in total, listed below in the “Results” section) were selected based on the mine records from BHMIC, which show the location of mine suspected areas. The floods exacerbated the landmine situation by causing the removal of mines from the land and transfer into new unmarked areas. The communities were determined by assessing mine suspected areas against the flooded area.

### **III. CERF PROCESS**

The decision making process was evidence-based, and corresponded to declared standards of humanitarian assistance within circumstances of natural disasters. The process was also based on consultations with local and international stakeholders, including NGOs, international organizations, governments’ officials, etc. To ensure an effective response the UNCT in BiH coordinated closely with the Ministry of Security, Ministry of Defence, Ops Center as well as Entity, Cantonal and local civil protection authorities. A Disaster Management Team (DMT) meeting was held on May 16th 2014. Several International Community Coordination Meetings led and hosted by the UN RC were held after the disaster and continued until July. The identification of needs and collating of data on international assistance was constantly updated.

The decision to apply to the CERF has been made by the UNCT after joint assessment meetings. UN agencies in BiH have been constantly meeting to provide and share information about the floods and the UN’s role in the humanitarian intervention. It was agreed by UNICEF, UNDP, IOM and UNHCR to jointly request further funding assistance because these agencies are best placed to provide quality and timely support to the affected population in BiH. The response activated by CERF resources was of utmost need and importance for demonstrating the capacity of UN system to act quickly, efficiently and obtain leverage for the resource mobilization with the bilateral and multilateral donors.

The four areas of intervention (WASH, shelter/NFI, early recovery, mine action) were jointly identified as priorities on the basis of the following criteria: i) agencies’ experience, expertise and mandates; ii) urgency, based on inputs coming from the field and by relevant stakeholders; and iii) existing financial and operational gaps.

The gender aspect was taken into consideration throughout the planning and implementation of the activities.

UNICEF procured WASH kits to mothers and families ensuring availability of female hygiene products, and supplies for mothers and babies. Throughout implementation of the CFS programme UNICEF closely monitored attendance of children using gender disaggregated to ensure girls were benefiting from these services. Outreach activities were discussed in case of unusually low girl attendance but this was never activated.

IOM ensured equitable distribution of NFIs within temporary accommodation facilities, by ensuring that men and women were made equally aware of the opportunities to receive NFIs, as well as ensuring the provision of gender-sensitive items, including sanitary items. IOM also worked to ensure the provision of safe spaces for women in temporary accommodation facilities.

Mine Risk Awareness (MRE) activities were a crucial part of mine action activities. In 16 (of the 23) of the most flood affected areas with known mine suspected areas MRE activities were conducted. This includes door-to-door awareness where a balanced outreach to both male and female was ensured. PLEASE NOTE: we do not have a breakdown of gender for MRE activities only.

UNDP recovery programme equitably distributed assistance to men and women in the area of the programme related to debris clearance. Established quotas on participation of women in cash for work programme was set at a minimum of 30 per cent of women however the quota was not fully met, due to the nature of the heavy works. This is noted in the lessons learned section as well as in individual agency reports so as to establish improved programming in terms of types of jobs given for women that would better fit their

physical capacities. In terms of assistance to Roma population, equitable distribution to both genders was achieved through provision of humanitarian assistance and debris removal.

#### IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 1 Million				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Water and sanitation	164,751	158,478	323,229
	Shelter/NFI	5,380	4,759	10,139*
	Early Recovery	79,471	73,416	152,887
	Mine Action	13,270	12,251	25,521

\* Under Shelter/NFI Cluster/sector 593 children under age 5 who benefited from IOM assistance, for whom no sex breakdown was available have been distributed on a 50/50 proportion to the count of females and males.

#### BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	130,000	262,872
Male	120,000	248,904
Total individuals (Female and male)	250,000	511,776
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	4,000	10,264

TABLE 5.1 : PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY AGENCY					
	Planned	UNICEF	IOM	UNDP debris	MINE clearance
Female	130,000	165,816	5,380*	79,471	13,270
Male	120,000	157,413	4,759*	73,416	12,251
Total individuals (Female and male)	250,000	323,229	10,139*	152,887	25,521
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	4,000	5,171	593*	n/a	4,500

\* The 593 children under age 5 for whom no sex breakdown was available have been distributed on a 50/50 proportion to the count of females and males.

The numbers inserted in Table 5 represent a sum of the beneficiaries of each intervention supported by CERF. A breakdown by intervention is provided in table 5.1. Unfortunately, given the fact that the most recent census data has not been fully released and that the previous one dates back to 1991, before the war, which significantly changed the distribution of the population, it was very difficult to have a balanced estimate of the total number of beneficiaries per municipality. In addition, every project was very different and it is extremely difficult to assess who and how many directly benefitted from more than one intervention. Details on each agency's efforts to avoid double counting are provided below.

### **UNICEF - Water and Sanitation and Child Protection**

In order to assess the impact of its interventions UNICEF used field reports, other sources of information, census data and procurement related information. For WASH, UNICEF procured more than 500 kg of chlorine which was distributed across the whole country through Red Cross and government health authorities. Given the extent of this network UNICEF believes the entire severely affected population benefited from water treated using CERF funding. In terms of child protection, UNICEF opened in total 32 'child-friendly spaces', 11 of which using CERF funds. At an average capacity of 120 children per CFS, more than 1,320 children regularly attended CFS. These interventions were targeted in the same municipalities as WASH interventions; hence reached direct beneficiaries information is based using the WASH intervention figures which encompass also beneficiaries from CFS to avoid double counting.

### **IOM - Shelter/NFI**

The major source of data informing the IOM estimation of beneficiaries was initially municipal records of persons displaced. However, this data had to be desegregated by type of displacement, to distinguish between short term displacement; persons accommodated with family or in secondary private dwellings; and persons in temporary accommodation facilities (TAFs). The third beneficiary group has been identified as the most affected, and hence IOM conducted direct data collection in the TAFs. The data was disaggregated by age, gender, and several vulnerability categories, including minority status, mental and physical health, etc. The data was compiled and analyzed for maximum impact, informing service and goods distribution, timelines for returns, and best approaches to return assistance.

The greatest challenge faced during the initial beneficiary assessment was the large numbers of persons moving to TAFs, from TAFs back to their dwellings, and the fact that many beneficiaries would return home during the day, and come back to the TAFs in the evening. This posed a danger of both under and over estimation of beneficiaries in the initial phase, as well as double-counting in the implementation phase. The issue was overcome by ensuring constant validation of data by regular visits to sites.

During the implementation phase, IOM procured NFIs (including hygienic and sanitary goods), return assistance tools and heating units for short-term sustainability support. This constituted support for individuals, families, but also communities at the micro level, especially in the case of return tools, which have heightened impact beyond a single person, by facilitating the return of the whole family, and especially in rural areas with stronger family bonds, where a number of family members and close relatives may live in the immediate surroundings of the target beneficiary.

### **UNDP - Early Recovery**

UNDP early recovery directly assisted 1,008 people with cash for work programme and humanitarian assistance to disadvantaged and marginalized categories (Roma population) while 201,863 beneficiaries have been assisted with restoration of normal life following the debris removal in their municipalities. CERF funding provided the necessary quick and most urgent relief for affected populations in terms of economic and social recovery. Targeted interventions for prioritized municipalities and the most disadvantaged beneficiaries were done in the shortest time through collaboration with civil protection, municipal administration and citizen's local communities. Marginalized categories received access to relief assistance through collaboration with centers for social care and bureaus for unemployment who had their role in the selection of beneficiaries.

### **UNDP - Mine Action**

Mine Action efforts impacted 25,521 people. Direct beneficiaries were measured by the population of communities impacted by mine clearance activities, i.e. how many people in the community were able to access their water supply due to mine action activities. Mine Risk Education (MRE) involved door to door education on landmine risks, this made up a large portion of direct beneficiaries.

There were over 54,000 indirect beneficiaries, measured by the amount of people reached via radio, television announcements, leaflets and posters. The distribution of these tools was targeted at communities with established mine risk. Mine Risk Education activities took place in 16, of the 23 locations, and complemented other mine action activities that were being conducted in the area.

## **CERF RESULTS**

Thanks to CERF funding, about 560,753 BiH citizens received support and were assisted through IOM, UNDP and UNICEF interventions, of which 51 per cent were women and about 10,264 were children under 5 years. In total, the UN worked with CERF funding in 28 municipalities. The intervention has had multiple effects in relieving the humanitarian issues faced in the post-flood period. The CERF funding was instrumental to engage in further resource mobilization and obtain additional resources. Many bilateral and multilateral donors followed up with signaling the importance of channeling funds to Bosnia and Herzegovina for the relief of the disaster only after the activation of CERF. UN has officially been recognized as the most reliable partner in the recovery phase and a significant portion of the trust in reactive mechanisms was due to the efficient and quick response by the CERF.

Firstly, communities targeted by UNICEF intervention gained access to safe water and sanitation and were provided with WASH equipment and hygienic kits to prevent diffusion of infectious diseases, directly channeled through the Ministries of Health of the Entity Government. The population was also informed about hygienic behaviours to reduce infectious diseases risks (in particular for children). Children and their families were given special attention and care through establishment of 11 child friendly spaces where 1320 children were adequately taken care of and protected.

Secondly, those flood-affected households for which their socio-economic situation and/or housing situation precluded their return were provided with possibilities to return in a humane and orderly manner to their former dwellings, and provided with assistance to maintain a level of dignity and sense of ownership over the process.

Thirdly, assistance in safe and effective debris management was provided to national counterparts, thus enabling provision of humanitarian assistance and providing precondition for recovery. In addition, the public of the focus municipalities was informed about safe removal and reuse of debris and communities engaged in the activity through cash for work grants.

Fourthly, in 23 target municipalities death or injuries of community members and workers due to UXOs and landmines' migration were prevented and delivery of humanitarian assistance to flood and landslide affected areas was enabled through implementation of effective mine risk assessment, awareness and clearance activities.

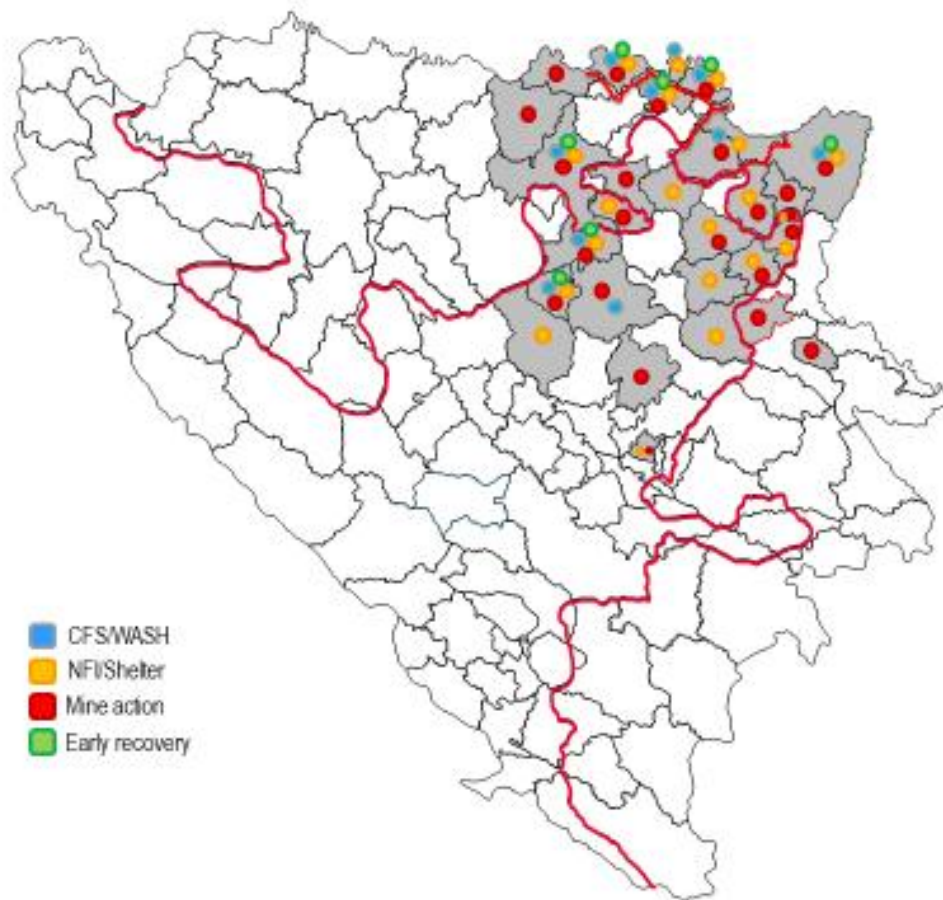
Targets set in the proposal were satisfactorily reached and all outcomes were attained with minor differences in levels planned and achieved. In the case of the assistance provided to displaced persons, the number of planned beneficiaries resulted higher than the number of reached beneficiaries due to premature return of many persons accommodated in temporary facilities to their property (often ignoring warnings concerning the safety of the dwelling) or to avoid overlaps and double assistance when judged counterproductive.

Adjustment of activities resulted necessary in two cases:

1. Shelter/NFI – Outcome 2: procurement activities have been modified to fit the needs identified in the field post-facto, in order to accommodate for the discrepancy between initial information presented by third-party agencies and the field assessment data collected in the inception and implementation phases of the Action. Details of changes in the procurement plan are further elucidated in Section VI, Table 8 – IOM results.
2. Early recovery – Outcome 1: The humanitarian needs assessment at the time of the writing of the proposal expressed strong need for expert advice and technical assistance in preparedness for prioritization, planning and monitoring of the flood recovery activities however, the situation changed in the period of the awaiting for the CERF funds. Namely, the joint effort of the World Bank, EU and a number of bilaterals engaged in preparation of the comprehensive document, 'Recovery Needs Assessment' that contained necessary data for carrying out the activities as proposed in the CERF project document. Consequently, any savings that resulted, were transferred to the Outcome 2 implementation of activities related to direct humanitarian assistance in debris cleaning and support to livelihoods through the provision of cash for works.

Municipality	UNICEF		IOM	Early Recovery - UNDP		Mine Action - UNDP				No of CERF projects municipalities were involved in
	CFS	WASH	Shelter/ NFI	Debris Removal	Cash for Work	Mine Risk Education and Awareness	Humanitarian Demining & Technical Survey/ Clearance	Mine/UXO Hazard Inspection	Emergency Mine Clearance	
Brcko	x	x	x			x				3
Orasje	x	x	x		x	x	x			4
Samac	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		4
Derventa						x				1
Brod						x				1
Lopare			x			x				2
Ugljevik						x				1
Milici						x				1
Sekovici						x				1
Bijeljina	x	x	x		x	x				4
Sapna			x			x			x	2
Teocak			x			x	x			2
Vares						x				1
Zavidovici	x					x				2
Zepce	x	x	x	x	x	x				4
Doboj	x	x	x	x	x	x				4
Vogosca			x						x	2
Maglaj	x	x	x	x	x				x	4
Odzak	x	x	x		x		x			4
Tuzla			x				x			2
Kalesija			x				x			2
Gracanica							x			1
Petrovo			x				x			2
Domaljevac	x	x	x							2
Zenica			x							1
Kladanj			x							1
Zivinice			x							1
Srebrenik			x							1
<b>TOTAL (28)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9*</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>/</b>

\* WASH kits and equipment were channeled through the Entities' Ministries who were asked to prioritize the 9 most affected municipalities as per the list above. However, equipment and kits were forwarded also to other municipalities in both Entities and according to the needs, which are not recorded in this table.



## CERF's ADDED VALUE

- a) **Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?**  
 YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF funds did lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries. As BiH is a country for which natural disasters of this scale are very rare, coordination within the international community was not as rapid as perhaps it might have been in those countries within which natural disasters occur with more frequency. Therefore, the donor community were not as quick to mobilise as they might otherwise be. In this context, CERF funds were critical in allowing the swift delivery of assistance to beneficiaries in the immediacy of the disaster. This is attested to by the fact that significant assistance had been provided through CERF assistance prior to the International Donors' Conference for Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia that took place on 16 July 2014 in Brussels.

- b) **Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs<sup>4</sup>?**  
 YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF funds enabled the UN to be very active from the very beginning of the crises in granting access to safe water and sanitation, prevent casualties due to infections, mine and UXOs risk and hazardous debris, as well as to take care of the most vulnerable, i.e. children and persons hosted in temporary shelters. Some delays in providing support were unfortunately experienced due to procurement and customs problems.

<sup>4</sup> Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

**c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

As the participating UN bodies were already mobilised in the field and providing regular feedback vis-à-vis progress on the ground in UN Coordination Meetings, donors could better determine the situation on the ground, and target their involvement. The donor community were therefore able to build upon the success of the CERF funding, including lessons learned and best practices. Furthermore, donors identified participating UN bodies as those best able to respond to the emergency on the ground, as these agencies had all requisite operational structures and staff in place. In this context, these agencies were better placed to provide detailed analysis on the most pertinent needs in the field, and donors typically approached these agencies first in analysing what form of support to provide.

**d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF did act as an important tool to plan a common humanitarian response with UNCT partners as it encouraged the use of centralized sources of information. A good level of coordination was achieved during the development of the proposal and coordination meetings were held by the RC with the other UN agencies and organizations during all the emergency and recovery phase. In addition, agencies took the lead in specific areas of intervention and acted as convening actor for the IC, donors and CSOs in that specific sector. Nevertheless, it has to be pointed out that a proper cluster system was not put in place.

**e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response**

CERF funding helped to mobilise the resources to assist the demining authorities in BiH to attend to the immediate risk of landmines. International and national efforts in the area of demining increased after the floods. Despite landmines being a persistent problem for the country's safety and development awareness of the issue was relatively stagnate. The floods and resources made available by CERF to respond to the immediate needs, including landmines, has reminded the international community and local authorities of the need to increase demining. Mine action activities in BiH post-flood have since been a priority of many international organisations, donors and local authorities.

In addition to that, lessons-learnt from the CERF projects were used to inform and guide early recovery and recovery projects, such as in the case of cash-for-work which was adopted also in another proposal at a later stage.

Finally, where possible, interventions funded through the CERF will be handed over to local partners to ensure continuation of activities even after the end of the project, as in the case of child friendly spaces.

## V. LESSONS LEARNED

**TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Monitoring of the number of beneficiaries may result challenging in emergency situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better system to collect data on beneficiaries should be put in place at the country level.</li> <li>- CERF could warn UN agencies and organizations about the need to collect this type of data in a systematic manner and advise on best practices in this filed.</li> </ul>	CERF Secretariat, UN agencies and organizations

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Pre-existing agreements should be established to expedite implementation of programmes to beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage with partners that delivered on their programme during the floods to agree on Standard Operating Procedures to adopt in case of emergency</li> </ul>	UN and implementing partners
Information management should be centralized at UNCT level to ensure accurate and consistent information on the humanitarian situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNCT to formally activate information management system by channelling resources for centralized dedicated teams using the Operations Centre Model from UNOCHA</li> </ul>	UNCT
Actions on the ground have to be coordinated in a manner that ensures rapid and targeted access to beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local coordination meetings between IO and local government as well as private sector</li> <li>- Engage in further multi-lateral communication with stakeholders</li> </ul>	IO, Local government
Issue of lag in the verification of beneficiaries can have a 'bottle neck' effect on the whole humanitarian effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage in an interactively with all agencies involved in beneficiary selection and verification processes to prevent overlap</li> <li>- Account for beneficiaries without a clear status, (such as persons who are actively repairing their homes, while only spending nights at centres) and proactively seek to support these persons.</li> </ul>	IOM, IOs
Low beneficiary awareness of sanitary condition, and the associated health and safety dangers posed by flooded dwellings can result in premature return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Educational and promotional activities organized to facilitate return, in adequate conditions, and prevent and inform on the dangers of premature return</li> <li>- Quick assessment of dwelling sanitary conditions and subsequent counselling on a return timeline</li> </ul>	IOM, Government institutions and relevant ministries, IOs
Danger of assistance overlap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better communication of IOs on the field level and better communication for CSOs engaged in complementary actions.</li> </ul>	IOs, IOM, CSOs
Unreliable statistics and issues of data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Standardised data collection mechanisms</li> <li>- Improved data sharing</li> <li>- Mapping through interactive mechanisms allowing for gender, age and needs filtering</li> </ul>	IOs, IOM



	- Involvement of local and upper tier government agencies in standardised data collection mechanisms	
Proper planning and pre-positioning of logistical assets proved essential and as such it is crucial in facilitating timely and rapid responses in disaster environments	- Medium and Long-term DRR with active interaction during risk periods, to improve disaster-onset communications and adequate sharing of information	IOs. IOM, relevant BiH government agencies at all levels
Inflexibility of budget lines to adjust to a changing environment on the ground	- Disaster related humanitarian actions are by definition complex and changing environments, and budgetary flexibility is a pre-requisite for successful implementation of actions in situations with shifting needs in the field	IOs, Donor organizations
Late distribution of procured materials (wood stoves, reconstruction tools, NFIs)	- Better structured information, coordination and dissemination structures - Grass-roots approach to distribution of goods and services (i.e. volunteer networks, etc)	IOM
Lack of field activists and personnel in general	- Engage volunteers in the fields, to assess needs and distribute goods	IOM
Beneficiary selection needs to take into account gender perspective.	- Cash for work programme needs to be equally distributed among disadvantaged women and men based on the type of work (hard physical work and supporting services such as working in public kitchens, cleaning and other more targeted activities fitting the working capacities of women).	UNDP
Lack of interest in proposed activities and cultural sensitivity towards proposed actions (low interest in tents as alternative accommodation during rebuilding)	- Culturally sensitive approaches to humanitarian actions - Data collection and filed reports based procurement and project design	IOM
Border delays due to customs issues	- Better liaison with government counterparts	Indirect Taxation Authority in BiH Ministry of Finance MoFA

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	15.04.14 – 14.11.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-087	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water and sanitation & Child Protection		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	To protect the lives of people affected by floods through the provision of safe water and sanitation services, sanitation and hygiene promotion and child-friendly spaces		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,790,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 417,514	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 185,948
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 417,514	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0

### Results

8. Total number of direct beneficiaries planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).

Direct Beneficiaries	Planned	Reached	In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:
a. Female	130,000	164,751	
b. Male	120,000	158,478	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	250,000	323,229	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	4,000	5,171	

9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal

The main objectives of the intervention are to enable targeted communities to gain access to safe water and sanitation, to adopt hygienic behaviours to reduce infectious diseases risks (in particular for children) and to have access to child friendly spaces where children are adequately taken care of and protected.

Main components included:

- Provision of drinking water
- Promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices,
- Establishment of child friendly spaces

10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal

#### Outcome 1. Drinking water supply

**Indicator 1.1:** Number of dewatering pumps, water purifiers, and generators provided

**Indicator 1.2:** Quantity of disinfectant and chlorine (tablets and powder) distributed

- Provision, and installment of dewatering pumps, purifiers, and generators;
- Provision of disinfectants, and chlorine (tablets and powder)

## **Outcome 2. Sanitation and hygiene promotion**

**Indicator 2.1:** Number of hygiene kits distributed

**Indicator 2.2:** No of people reached with hygiene promotion messages (including radio messages)

- Purchase and delivery of at least 4,000 hygiene kits to people living in collective centres and in most affected areas in which commercial activities are closed;
- Promotion of hygiene behaviours and outreach activities to families with young children. This will include the development of communication materials on proper hygiene behaviours in emergency situation using different media (flyers, radio messages, social media television etc.) as well as provision of such messages (via public health providers, relief professionals and other service providers);
- Establishing community water and sanitation committees in selected communities to oversee WASH related activities at the local level.

## **Outcome 3. Child Friendly spaces**

**Indicator 3.1:** Number of child friendly spaces established

- Establishment and equipping of 12 child friendly spaces in the most affected areas (benefitting 1,440 children)
- Orientation course of staff working at Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) on recreational, psycho social and protection techniques
- Organization of structured activities on a daily basis to help children to cope with emergency, give a sense of normalcy to their lives.
- Promotion of CF Spaces and healthy behaviours with families and communities

## 11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

### **Outcome 1. Drinking water supply**

Delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene procured and delivered in a timely manner to Government Health authorities.

- Delivery of 1 large sanitary pump, 5 water tankers with 1000 liter capacity, 188 canisters with capacity of 10L, 59 water pumps, disinfectant sprinklers, dryers and generator sets to public institutions such as health centres, centres for social welfare or schools. Water storage equipment delivered to Roma communities.
- 500 kilograms of chlorine powder delivered to Governmental health authorities and transferred to municipal partners

### **Outcome 2. Sanitation and hygiene promotion**

Sanitation and hygiene were promoted through the provision of hygiene kits and communication of health behaviour

- 2,368 hygiene kits, 8,000 sanitation flyers delivered and 200 posters

Furthermore the grant allowed the printing of communication for development materials to disseminate knowledge on hygienic behaviors to adopt in an emergency.

### **Outcome 3. Child Friendly spaces**

- 11 CFS established and run during the initial 3 month recovery phase from June 2014 to September 2014 providing education and recreation to in average 120 children per CFS or for a total of 1,320 children.

A package of CFS interventions was organized in the CFS, including **psychosocial support, education on life skills, hygiene, disaster risk reduction, landmines, and waste management**. Child Friendly Spaces provided children with time and space to:

- Restore children's development through play and creative activities;
- Process and reduce harmful levels of accumulated stress from events;
- Learn and share new positive coping strategies by socializing with other children and adults in supportive environments under adult supervision;
- Learn information about relevant personal safety concerns.

Location (CFS)
Begov Han (Zepce)
Brcko
Kruskovo Polje (Samac)
Maglaj
Vidovice (Orasje)
Odzak
Donja Paklenica (Maglaj)
Modrica
Usora (Doboj)
Kosova (Maglaj)
Nemila (Zenica)

Additionally they provide a safe space for children to be while parents could focus on going back to normalcy. As well, the CFS provided linkages with existing formal services in the affected communities in order to strengthen cross sectorial cooperation and sustainable referral mechanisms.

Programs in the CFS were designed on a weekly basis, offering various constructive and creative activities tailored to different children of different age: children age 2-10 and age 11-18. **Every CFS provided services for over 120 children.** Mothers with babies and toddlers were provided with a quiet place accommodated to serve their particular needs. Specific attention was given to inclusion of children from the Roma community, and children with disabilities.

To ensure quality of programs and adequate protection of children in CFS, **capacity building of future CFS staff** was conducted, with particular focus on how to ensure access and participation of all children (particularly children with disabilities and Roma children).

Additionally UNICEF and local partners organized workshops and shows to **support children who had been exposed to traumatic events** in affected communities to help them overcome fears, cope with the distress, and provide information on healthy living through play and participatory shows.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

Based on the actual needs in terms of WASH and the significant contribution from NGO partners in the sector actual needs were revised to reflect the significant external resources allocated to this sector. In terms of CFS 12 were planned however due to investment from other donors resources were reallocated to drinking water supply equipment under outcome 1.

13 Are the CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES  NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): n/a

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): UNICEF procured WASH kits to mothers and families ensuring availability of female hygiene products, and supplies for mothers and babies. Throughout implementation of the CFS programme UNICEF closely monitored attendance of children using gender disaggregated to ensure girls were benefiting from these services. Outreach activities were discussed in case of unusually low girl attendance but this was never activated.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES  NO

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	IOM	5. CERF grant period:	25.05.14 – 24.11.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-IOM-028	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter/NFI		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency Assistance to BiH Floods-Affected Populations		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 850,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 400,032	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 400,032	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	6,500	5,380	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Danger of overlap due to multiple IO acting in the same areas</li> <li>- Due to family help and a large influx of financial support, unexpected number of beneficiaries were able to return early to regular shelter</li> <li>- Bottleneck effects caused by accessibility issues, local govt lack of capacity to coordinate and direct assistance</li> <li>- Issues at the border</li> <li>- The 593 children under age 5 for whom no sex breakdown was available have been distributed on a 50/50 proportion to the count of females and males.</li> </ul>
b. Male	6,000	4,759	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	12,500	10,139	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	1,250	593	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The overall objective of this project was to contribute to the improvement in living conditions of populations affected by the floods in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the provision of urgently needed life-saving emergency shelter. The intervention shall aim to reduce levels of morbidity and mortality among vulnerable displaced populations returning to flood-affected communities in BiH, with special attention accorded to women, children, the sick and elderly and those with special needs. To date 25 persons died and there is no confirmation about the number of missing persons.</p> <p>The project will provide emergency shelter kits support to 60 displaced families (approximately 360 individuals) in accessing adequate safe shelter in flood-affected areas. These emergency kits, consisting of tent, 6 sleeping bags, tent partition, and cooking stove, can be utilized on a short- or longer-term basis as required by affected families, for example whilst reconstructing their homes. During this displacement, IOM shall support the health and dignity of families through the distribution of 1000 hygiene packages to displaced families. The intervention shall also facilitate the safe and sustainable return of displaced persons through the provision of tool packages and high impact tools to support immediate reconstruction.</p>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<b>Outcome 1:</b> <u>Cooperate, coordinate activities and provide relevant information when and where needed with other national and international partners providing assistance.</u>			

- IOM shall analyse the data gained through the integrated assessment<sup>5</sup>, IOM shall determine those populations that are most vulnerable in terms of access to shelter, identifying and analyzing flood-affected settlements and local communities to evaluate their proximity and secure access to emergency shelter kits, also bearing in mind known vulnerabilities of these communities prior to the floods;
- IOM, in close coordination with UNHCR, will identify priority beneficiaries based on criteria determining greatest level of vulnerability, with particular attention given to single female headed households, children, the elderly and those with special needs, and procure and distribute critical NFIs;
- IOM shall coordinate with other partners providing assistance to families displaced as a result of the floods, and assist and capacitate the relevant Government agencies in the provision of holistic and sustainable support to those affected with a long-term perspective, ensuring that the relevant and designated Government agencies retain the primary responsibility for the provision of support for affected populations at all times during and after the intervention; UNHCR shall further help ensure that programmes for flood-affected populations remain well coordinated with and complementary to projects and processes providing durable solutions to the remaining problems of wartime displacement in BiH, as well as to population groups at risk of statelessness, with an emphasis on communities and families that have been displaced or disadvantaged for both sets of reasons;
- To inform IOM's ongoing relief activities and ensure their effectiveness and continued relevancy, field staff in BiH, in coordination with project staff in IOM Sarajevo, will prepare regular reports detailing project progress, related challenges and recommendations for improvement and alternative implementation measures, that will be circulated to all relevant stakeholders;
- To the extent possible, IOM and UNHCR will cooperate in the design, collection and monitoring of data, including gender and age-disaggregated data, to be shared with concerned ministries, as well as national and international partners;

**Indicator 1.1:** Regular reports submitted

**Indicator 1.2:** Gender and age desegregated data collected and shared

**Outcome 2: Ensure application of sustainable approaches applied by the national partners in support of the affected population**

- To assist and capacitate the relevant Government agencies in the provision of holistic and sustainable support to those affected with a long-term perspective, ensuring that the relevant and designated Government agencies can assume responsibility for the provision of support for affected populations subsequent to the conclusion of the intervention;
- To ensure flood-affected populations' safe access to shelter, IOM will procure and distribute relief and returnee packages (encompassing a range of required assets, such as plastic sheeting, tents, cooking pots, and hygiene packages, as well as tool packages and high impact tools to facilitate immediate reconstruction), to ensure targeted families' adequate level of protection and dignity, as well as facilitating their safe and sustainable return;

**Indicator 2.1:** 60 Emergency Shelter Kits distributed to flood-affected families

**Indicator 2.2:** 300 small gas stoves distributed

**Indicator 2.3:** 600 relief packages distributed

**Indicator 2.4:** 800 tool packages distributed

**Indicator 2.5:** 100 High-Impact Tools distributed

**Indicator 2.6:** 1000 Hygiene Packages distributed

**Outcome 3: Safeguard the dignity and safety of vulnerable groups i.e. women and girls affected by the floods:**

- To ensure the safety and dignity of women and girls affected by the floods, IOM will procure, preposition, and distribute hygiene kits, containing essential gender-sensitive clothing and sanitation items to women and girls throughout flood-affected areas;
- IOM will ensure the provision of Psychological First-Aid, whilst undertaking need and resource mapping, serving to promote a sense of safety and calming, self and community efficacy, and connectedness, as well as instilling hope in those affected;

<sup>5</sup> This shall be an EU/World Bank/UN integrated assessment that will be carried out on the 31 of May..

- To ensure adequate and equitable humanitarian support is accessible to the most vulnerable and those exhibiting the greatest need, IOM will continue to liaise and share relevant information with national relief agencies and authorities;
- Together with the authorities, consider and address the essential relief and solutions needs of flood-affected exceptionally vulnerable individuals, including persons at risk of statelessness, asylum seekers, recognized refugees, IDPs, residents of post-war IDP collective centres and minority returnees who remain without a sustainable solution.

#### 11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

**Outcome 1:** Cooperate, coordinate activities and provide relevant information when and where needed with other national and international partners providing assistance. – Completed in line with the expected outcomes (see section 10, Outcome 1)

- Subsequent to the analysis of data gained through the integrated assessment<sup>6</sup>, most vulnerable beneficiaries were determined, with access to shelter in mind; flood-affected settlements and local communities were identified and analysed and proximity and secure access to emergency shelter kits were evaluated. Pre-existing vulnerabilities of these communities prior to the floods have been taken into account at all levels of analysis;
- IOM, in close coordination with UNHCR, identified priority beneficiaries based on specific criteria and distributed NFI, based on level of vulnerability, with particular attention given to single female headed households, children, the elderly and those with special needs,;
- IOM coordinated with other partners to provide assistance to families displaced as a result of the floods, further, IOM assisted and capacitated the relevant Government agencies in the provision of holistic and sustainable support to those affected with a long-term perspective, ensuring the Government agencies retain the primary responsibility for the provision of support for affected populations at all times during and after the intervention; UNHCR further helped ensure that programmes for flood-affected populations remained well coordinated with and complementary to projects and processes providing durable solutions to the remaining problems of wartime displacement in BiH, as well as to population groups at risk of statelessness, with an emphasis on communities and families that have been displaced or disadvantaged for both sets of reasons;
- Regular reports on project progress were produced and distributed, focusing on challenges and recommendations for improvement and alternative implementation measures; the reports were circulated to all relevant stakeholders, in order to inform on IOM's on-going relief activities and ensure their effectiveness and continued relevancy;
- IOM and UNHCR have cooperated in the design, collection and monitoring of data, including gender and age-disaggregated data, and shared them with concerned ministries, as well as national and international partners;

**Indicator 1.1:** Achieved: Regular reports submitted to relevant stakeholders

**Indicator 1.2:** Achieved: Gender and age desegregated data collected and shared amongst relevant stakeholders

**Outcome 2:** Ensure application of sustainable approaches applied by the national partners in support of the affected population. – Partially completed, with changed priority materials and tools, as well as changed quantities (see section 10, Outcome 2 and section 12 for more details)

- Relevant Government agencies were assisted and capacitated in the provision of holistic and sustainable support to beneficiaries with potential for long-term displacement, ensuring Government ownership and sustainability with regards to future potential disasters.
- Ensured flood-affected populations' safe access to shelter, with particular focus on gender and age, through procurement and distribution of; return facilitation tools and heating units. n), to ensure targeted families' adequate level of protection and dignity, as well as facilitating their safe and sustainable return;

**Indicator 2.1:** 45 Emergency Shelter Kits distributed to flood-affected families

**Indicator 2.2:** 300 small gas stoves distributed

**Indicator 2.3:** 1050 relief packages distributed

**Indicator 2.4:** 225 tool packages distributed

<sup>6</sup> This shall be an EU/World Bank/UN integrated assessment that took place in May and early June.

**Indicator 2.5: 110 High-Impact Tools distributed**

**Indicator 2.6: 1000 Hygiene Packages distributed**

**Additionally, 550 essential bedding packages and 450 large wood fuelled heating units distributed (this was undertaken following a budget reallocation, and taking into consideration the forthcoming winter season, and the needs of particularly at-risk households)**

**Outcome 3: Safeguard the dignity and safety of vulnerable groups i.e. women and girls affected by the floods. – Completed in line with the expected outcomes (see section 10, Outcome 3)**

- IOM procured, prepositioned, and distributed NFI packages, including hygienic and sanitary items, containing essential gender-sensitive clothing and sanitation items to women and girls throughout flood-affected areas, in order to ensure the safety and dignity of women and girls affected by the floods;
- IOM acted to promote a sense of safety and calming, self and community efficacy, and connectedness, as well as instilling hope in those affected; and ensured the provision of Psychological First-Aid, whilst also undertaking need and resource mapping,
- IOM liaised and shared relevant information with national relief agencies and authorities in order to ensure adequate and equitable humanitarian support accessible to the most vulnerable and those exhibiting the greatest need;
- Together with the authorities, the essential relief needs and solutions were coordinated and steps undertaken to minimize negative effects of the disaster, especially for flood-affected persons who are exceptionally vulnerable, including persons at risk of statelessness, asylum seekers, recognized refugees, IDPs, residents of post-war IDP collective centres and minority returnees who remain without a sustainable solution.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

Outcome 2 has been modified to fit the needs identified in the field post-facto. As such, changes of varying degree have been adopted in order to accommodate for the discrepancy between initial information presented by third-party agencies and the field assessment data collected in the inception and implementation phases of the Action. As such, procurement activities have been modified, which can be presented in the form of Indicator changes in Outcome 2:

Indicator:	Expected quantities	Actual quantities
2.1: Emergency Shelter Kits distributed to flood-affected families	60	45
2.2: Small gas stoves distributed	300	300
2.3: Relief packages distributed	600	1050
2.4: Tool packages distributed - 255	800	255
2.5: High-Impact Tools distributed	100	110
2.6: Hygiene Packages distributed	1000	1000
NOTE: In addition, 550 essential bedding packages and 450 large wood fuelled heating units distributed were procured and distributed.		

In cooperation with municipal authorities at all sites of activity, a number of overlaps were noticed, and in order to prevent double assistance, which would render the action less efficient and unsustainable in the long run, a number of beneficiaries were disqualified for receiving assistance in those cases where such assistance was judged to be counterproductive, as in the case of provision of tools, and other non-consumables. As such, the Action was modified to fit the needs of the beneficiaries best, but it also avoided double assistance, which can have detrimental effects in certain cases, especially when perceived as nepotist or unfair in



<p>any sense; this also had the effect of creating an unforeseen budgetary saving.</p> <p>Furthermore, due to the unforeseen development where persons in temporary accommodation facilities were able to return prematurely (often ignoring warnings concerning the safety of the dwelling), a number of beneficiaries were not reached. The issue of whether a beneficiary who resided in a TAF but returned prematurely is still within the scope of the project has also constituted an issue in determining the right course of action under given circumstances. This posed potential risks of overlap as well as relevance of the action, as the project was designed with TAF-residing beneficiaries in mind.</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):</b>  <b>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</b>  Gender mainstreaming was ensured through three principle applied at all stages of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance in TAFs based on NFIs has been based on the specific needs of women, men, boys and girls, with age sensitivity in mind, to provide for age and gender specific needs of the beneficiaries</li> <li>- Provide information across the gender lines in the TAFs to ensure men and women are adequately informed on when and where goods and services will be distributed, to raise equal information access</li> </ul> <p>Goods and services were ensured to monitor accessibility of distribution sites to ensure both women and men are able to access them equally.</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>The project has not undergone an evaluation process due to the specific beneficiary group targeted, which constituted a highly mobile group; many beneficiaries left the TAFs during the day, and many found alternative housing (e.g. with family). Assistance to beneficiaries in their return to the permanent dwellings has the effect of transmuting from a centralised beneficiary group into a highly diffuse one; as such, local municipal authorities, who have been key partners in this action, will perform internal evaluations on the post-disaster municipal situation, mitigating the need for an IOM assessment.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNDP	5. CERF grant period:	04.06.14 – 03.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-UDP-005	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Early Recovery		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Debris Management and Clearance Project - Assistance to BiH Floods-Affected Populations		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 3,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 714,760	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 46,394
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 714,760	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 254,275
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	130,000	79,471	The discrepancies relate to the demographics of the affected areas. Municipalities covered are those of Bijeljina, Odzak, Orasje, Zepce, Samac, Doboje and Maglaj.
b. Male	120,000	73,416	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	250,000	152,887	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	N/A	N/A	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To ensure assistance to national counterparts in safe and effective debris management, in order to facilitate provision of humanitarian assistance and provide precondition for recovery.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<b>Outcome 1: Provision of technical expertise in debris clearance and management</b>			
<b>Indicator 1.1:</b> expert plan developed			
<b>Indicator 1.2:</b> monitoring mechanisms developed			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delineation of affected geographical areas.</li> <li>• Assessment of the extent of damage and debris clearance and management needs.</li> <li>• Assistance to local, entity and national coordination centers in creating a unified data-base of the identified needs.</li> <li>• Assistance to national counterparts in preparing effective response for safe removal and re-use of debris.</li> <li>• Set up monitoring mechanisms, including emergency employment data-base.</li> </ul>			
<b>Outcome 2: Assistance in actual clearance of debris</b>			
<b>Indicator 2.1:</b> Communication plan developed and operational			
<b>Indicator 2.1:</b> 643 of cash for work grants			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to national counterparts to launch a communication plan to inform the public on the safe removal and reuse of debris.</li> <li>• Assistance in actual removal and transport of rubble to operating sites (provision of crushers, cisterns, working kits, etc.)</li> </ul>			

- Provision of cash for work grants on the basis of emergency employment data base
- Technical assistance in safe removal of hazardous and potential health damaging waste (e.g. animal carcasses), and recycling of debris.

Under this outcome UNDP supplemented the ongoing efforts by the BiH authorities, CSO and other donors in fast removal of debris, using the inputs prepared as a part of the Outcome 1. UNDP increased the number of heavy machinery available for the clearance purpose by contracting local civil engineering companies. Also, 643 persons whose households were damaged were engaged in a public cash-for-work scheme that allowed them to regain some level of financial stability. This scheme was implemented in the seven most affected local communities (Maglaj, Dobož, Bosanski Samac, Zepce, Bijeljina, Orasje/Odzak and Brcko) in cooperation with municipalities that were in charge of organising the recruitment on the basis of the criteria set by UNDP. The activities including LoA signing between UNDP and the municipalities. The actual execution started in the second month of the project period. The payment- transfer of funds to individual's bank accounts for transparency reasons was defined by the LoA in line with the usual UNDP practice. As a part of this intervention the project also procured some adequate tools and small item equipment (gloves, shovels, masks, protection gears,etc.) where necessary.

In four municipalities (Zepce, Maglaj, Dobož and Samac) debris removal was conducted through hiring of specialist companies due to a large amount of works needed while in Bijeljina, Samac, Orasje, Odzak and Brcko targeted assistance was provided to 365 beneficiaries of the vulnerable Roma population through cooperation with the World Vision that already had local field offices.

#### 11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

##### **Outcome 1: Provision of technical expertise in debris clearance and management**

**Indicator 1.1:** expert plan developed

**Indicator 1.2:** monitoring mechanisms developed

The expert plan was developed by the EU Recovery Needs Assessment and joint agreement between UN agencies, the World Bank and EU was to consult with this key document and minimise overlapping or oversight of the most affected areas.

##### Prioritised activities:

- Delineation of affected geographical areas.
- Assessment of the extent of damage and debris clearance and management needs.
- Assistance to local, entity and national coordination centers in creating a unified data-base of the identified needs.
- Assistance to national counterparts in preparing effective response for safe removal and re-use of debris.
- Set up monitoring mechanisms, including emergency employment data-base.

##### **Outcome 2: Assistance in actual clearance of debris**

**Indicator 2.1:** communication plan developed and operational

**Indicator 2.1:** No of cash for work grants (643 realised)

643 direct beneficiaries of the cash-for work programme, from 7 most affected municipalities, were assisted in shortest possible timeframe, rendering the most vulnerable less prone to disaster-related threats. Municipalities were able to prioritise individuals while UNDP through CERF funding managed to secure fast and effective aid through immediate engagement of citizens on works related to cleaning of the cities. All beneficiaries were either socially vulnerable categories, most of them falling under two categories of unemployed or women (single-headed households).

Municipality	Total	Male	Female
Maglaj	112	95	17
Odzak	52	32	20
Samac	138	106	32

Orasje	50	37	13
Zepce	118	88	30
Doboj	87	83	4
Bijeljina	86	61	25
Totals	643	502	141

Prioritised activities:

- Assistance to national counterparts to launch a communication plan to inform the public on the safe removal and reuse of debris.
- Assistance in actual removal and transport of rubble to operating sites (provision of crushers, cisterns, working kits, etc.)
- Provision of cash for work grants on the basis of emergency employment data base
- Technical assistance in safe removal of hazardous and potential health damaging waste (e.g. animal carcasses), and recycling of debris.

Geographical coverage as per prioritisation has been established to follow most affected municipalities as per the Recovery needs assessment, namely:

Municipality	Area cleaned	Contract amount USD
Zepce	30,000 sq. meters of the community	38,437.71
Samac	Cleaning of the city	54,894.66
Doboj	51 local communities	93,088.24
Maglaj	11,000.00 m3 of landslide cleaned	35,366.92
Maglaj	Cleaning of the city	15,555.56

In Bijeljina, Samac, Orasje, Odzak and Brcko, assistance was provided to Roma population, as one of the most disadvantaged groups was heavily affected by floods. The targeted assistance to Roma population was done through following activities and achieved results:

- 365 families, of which a number of vulnerable categories and predominantly Roma population, were assisted with hygiene packages
- 46 of volunteers engaged for cleaning
- 27 Roma volunteers engaged for distribution of packages
- 365 families receiving hygiene and cleaning packages as well as immediate assistance in food packages
- 14 health mediators engaged
- 14 awareness raising sessions on post recovery actions
- 140 participants in awareness raising sessions

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

The humanitarian needs assessment at the time of the writing of the proposal expressed strong need for expert advice and technical assistance in preparedness for prioritisation, planning and monitoring of the flood recovery activities however, the situation has changed in the period of the awaiting for the CERF funds. Namely, the joint effort of the World Bank, EU and a number of bilateral donors engaged in preparation of the comprehensive document, 'Recovery Needs Assessment' that contained necessary data for carrying out the activities as proposed in the CERF project document. Consequently, any savings that resulted, were transferred to the Outcome 2 implementation of activities related to direct humanitarian assistance in debris cleaning and support to livelihoods including the provision of cash for works. Assistance to most disadvantaged and vulnerable Roma population in affected areas was also recognised and a special grant to World Vision was provided for covering the most urgent humanitarian needs and

engagement in debris cleaning due to postponed response by the local government partners.	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):</b>  <b>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</b> Please describe how gender equality is mainstreamed in project design and implementation  Gender was tackled through requiring a minimum of 30% of women to participate as beneficiaries in all activities of the programme. Overall this has been achieved as in some cases (debris removal) that affects entire population, women amount on average 51% of population. However in the component Cash for work programme, women were not receiving the quota of 30%. In the careful analysis, it was concluded cash for work programme were mainly 'heavy physical work for men only' and women were only employed in services of cooking or taking care of lighter jobs that were in most cases treated as voluntary work and did not form part of the cash for work programme. This should be revised in any future programming to encompass different type of jobs when assisting with cash for work programmes and is noted in the 'lessons learned' section.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluation has not been carried out yet, however the plan for evaluation is already prepared and a NIM audit will soon be put in place. This audit will cover all the grants for Cash for works programme implemented through LOA arrangement with municipalities.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNDP	5. CERF grant period:	04.06.14 – 03.12.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-UDP-006	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Mine Action		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Mine Clearance in BiH Floods-Affected Areas		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 3,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: US\$
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 500,000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 500,000	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	41,600	13,270	The planned beneficiaries were higher than those reached in part due to the over-estimation of the movement of landmines, and hence communities, as a result of the floods.
b. Male	38,400	12,251	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	80,000	25,521	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	N/A	4,500	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To enable unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to flood and landslide affected areas and to prevent death or injury of people through implementation of effective mine risk assessment, awareness and clearance activities.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Mine and unexploded ordnance risks awareness sessions conducted in 20 affected municipalities;			
<p><b>Indicator 1.1:</b> No of direct beneficiaries of mine risk awareness;</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2:</b> No of communities and indirect beneficiaries of mine risk awareness;</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3:</b> No of mine danger signs replenished.</p> <p><b>Activity 1:</b> Disseminate information on mine risk areas. This activity will be conducted through mine risk educators that will directly communicate with citizens and will disseminate leaflets and other means of communications with critical information on mine and unexploded ordnance risks and hazards. There will be over 70 mine risk educators in 40 communities active in vicinity of the mine risk area. The information will contain key messages and mine and hazard areas maps with clear information on safe behavior. The information will also be posted on billboards and posters throughout communities with key messages. Once the electricity is restored the mine awareness information will be disseminated through local media (TV, radio) to local population.</p> <p><b>Activity 2:</b> Procure and replenish mine danger signs to mark new hazardous areas. The floods and landslides removed many mine danger signs. Those need to be replenished. The mine danger signs also will be needed to mark new hazard areas. These signs will be procured and installed in line with the BHMIC SOPs and standards. The signs will alert people not to enter into the hazard zones.</p>			

**Outcome 2:** Mine and unexploded ordnance clearance conducted in the most critical areas

**Indicator 2.1:** No of cleared areas

**Indicator 2.2.:** No of landmines or unexploded ordnance disposed of

**Activity 1:** Conduct clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance to enable return to homes and distribution of humanitarian aid. Landmines and unexploded ordnance are, due to floods, scattered all over the place and communities. Those prevent access to land, return of evacuated people and distribution of humanitarian aid. In addition, mines and unexploded ordnance represent threat to aid and cleaning workers. The demining teams will be deployed to clear land and ensure safe return to land. There will be several teams covering critical areas in each geographical area. The clearance method will depend of the task at hand. The activity will be conducted in close cooperation with BHMIC that will certify the clearance activities.

**Activity 2:** Disposal of recovered landmines and unexploded ordnance.

Each recovered landmine and unexploded ordnance will be safely disposed of. The disposal method will be open detonation, in the most cases, at the site where those are found.

**Outcome 3:** Mines and unexploded ordnance hazard assessment conducted to ensure new mine situation is determined.

**Indicator 3.1:** Mines and unexploded ordnance hazard assessment conducted

**Activity 1:** BHMIC requires support to conduct proper hazard assessment that will determine the size and scope of a new mine situation. The assessment will include assessment of landslide-impacted mine suspected areas, assessment of the minefields migration and flood-scattered mines in the communities. The assessment will develop a set of action points in order to overcome the current emergency with preventive activities.

Municipality	Humanitarian Demining and Technical Survey / Clearance	Mine Risk Education and Awareness (MRE)	Mine/UXO Hazard Inspection	Emergency Mine Clearance
Brcko		X		
Orasje	X	X		
Samac		X	X	
Derventa		X		
Brod		X		
Lopare		X		
Ugljevik		X		
Milici		X		
Sekovici		X		
Bijeljina		X		
Sapna		X		X
Teocak	X	X		
Vares		X		
Zavidovici		X		
Zepce		X		
Doboj		X		
Vogosca				X
Maglaj				X
Odzak	X			
Tuzla	X			
Kalesija	X			

Gracanica	X			
Petrovo	X			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

Video material showing CERF contribution to mine clearance after the May floods in BiH can be found at this link: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8NJY4V-Gvbw&feature=youtu.be&utm\\_source=@OurTweets](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8NJY4V-Gvbw&feature=youtu.be&utm_source=@OurTweets)

#### 11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

##### **Outcome 1: Mine and unexploded ordnance risks awareness sessions conducted in 20 affected municipalities;**

**Indicator 1.1:** No of direct beneficiaries of mine risk awareness; **8,021 direct beneficiaries**

**Indicator 1.2:** No of communities and indirect beneficiaries of mine risk awareness; **16 communities' 54,000 indirect beneficiaries**

**Indicator 1.3:** No of mine danger signs replenished. **897 mine signs replenished; 1,918 new mine marking signs**

##### July 17<sup>th</sup> -August 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014

Posavina Bez Mina conducted mine and UXO risk awareness activities via door-to-door educational visits, urgent mine marking and media coverage in Brcko, Orasje, Samac, Derventa and Brod. Eighteen settlements within these locations directly benefitted from these MRE activities these settlements were; Krepšić, Plazulje, Vučilovac, Kopanice, Vidovice, Torovi, Jenjić, Grad, Tursunovac, Tišina, Trstenci, Bosanski Dubočac, Pjevalovac, Klakar, Novo selo, Koraće, and Liješće.

The result of these MRE activities is as follows;

**Direct beneficiaries- 2,009 people**  
**Leaflets distributed- 3,070 leaflets**  
**Posters- 168 posters**  
**Replaced mine signs- 677 signs**  
**New mine signs- 533 signs**  
**TV/radio outreach- 24,000 people**  
**Total area with remarked/newly marked signs- 2,250,000 m**

##### August 11<sup>th</sup>-September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014

Posavina Bez Mina conducted mine and UXO risk awareness activities through door-to-door visits, urgent mine marking and media coverage in Lopare, Ugljevik, Milici, Sekovici, Bijeljina, Sapna and Teocak in 13 settlements; Mirosavci, Piperi, Velino selo, Brodac, Mezgraja, Glinje, Kalebače, Korjen, Bukovica Donja, Tursunovo Brdo, Stari Teočak, Skakovica and Rožaj.

The results of these MRE activities are as follows;

**Direct beneficiaries- 1,151 people**  
**Leaflets distributed- 3,000 leaflets**  
**Posters- 150 posters**  
**Replaced mine signs- 220 signs**  
**New mine signs- 115 signs**  
**TV/radio outreach- 16,000 people**  
**Total area with remarked/newly marked signs - 650,000m<sup>2</sup>**

##### August 15<sup>th</sup>- October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2014

Mine Detection Dog Centre (MDDC) conducted mine and UXO risk awareness activities through door-to-door visits, urgent mine marking and media coverage in the communities of Vares, Zavidovici, Zepce, and Doboj. Nineteen settlements within these locations were targeted for MRE actions; Brgule, Čamovine, Karići, Kunosići, Zvijezda, Brezik, Mahoje, Vožuća, Ribnica, Pašin Konak, Krivaja-Smailbašići, Kovači, Bistrica, Orahovica, Ljeskovica, Trbuk, Osojnica, Donja Paklenica, and Rječica.

The results of the MRE activities are as follows;



<b>Direct beneficiaries-</b>	<b>4,861 people</b>
<b>Leaflets distributed-</b>	<b>1,500 leaflets</b>
<b>New mine signs-</b>	<b>1,250 signs</b>
<b>TV/radio outreach-</b>	<b>14,500 people</b>
<b>Total area with newly marked signs-</b>	<b>750,000 m<sup>2</sup></b>

### **Outcome 2: Mine and unexploded ordnance clearance conducted in the most critical areas**

Mine and unexploded ordnance clearance has been conducted in the most critical areas through emergency clearance, mine and UXO hazard inspection and humanitarian demining and technical survey/clearance activities. The clearance methods, human resource, machinery and technical assets required varied from task to task. All of the activities were implemented in close cooperation with the local community authorities, Civil Protection and BHMACH that certified mine action activities.

The activities were implemented in partnership with the demining agencies PAZI MINE, PRO VITA and STOP MINES, whose demining teams and technical means were engaged in different geographical areas, covering 15 priority locations in 12 different communities.

Through the aforementioned activities, a total 202.000 m<sup>2</sup> of land were cleared and handed over to the local population for safe use. A total of 50 mines and 45 unexploded ordinances were found and thereafter destroyed. Additionally, 339 mine marking signs were installed to prevent casualties and access to the 605.000m<sup>2</sup> of suspected hazard area. More than 17,500 people are direct beneficiaries of these interventions.

#### **Location Rožajska Rijeka, community of Sapna**

A land slide went through a pre-confirmed mine field and landed on the top of the main water basin in community of Sapna, severing the water supply for local population.

**Problem:** severed water supply restricts community's access to water and landslide with mines prohibits the ability to fix the water supply.

**Human capacity:** 13 demining experts and support personnel from Pazi Mine

**Duration:** 25 days of flood debris removal and assessment of area

**Households:** 2,000 households were given access to water

**Direct beneficiaries:** 6,000 people

**Total:** 5,011m<sup>2</sup> was cleared, 6 mines discovered and destroyed. This emergency clearance enabled the reconstruction of the water supply to the community of Sapna and their settlements (Vitinica, Gaj I Godus).

#### **Location Handželići, community of Sapna**

A land slide from a known suspected hazard area blocked and damaged local road communication preventing the movement of the population.

**Problem:** hazardous landslide restricts the movement to and from the community/

**Human capacity:** 10 demining experts and support personnel from Pazi Mine

**Duration:** 3 days on landslide debris removal and clearance

**Direct beneficiaries:** 2,200 people could use the re-established/constructed road

**Total:** 1,200 m<sup>2</sup> was cleared, 2 mines were discovered and destroyed.

#### **Location MZ Gora-Plavuljača, community of Vogošća**

Flooding and debris blocked road communication to a rehabilitation centre for persons with PTSD.

**Problem:** restricted access to rehabilitation centre for persons with PTSD, jeopardizing the care of those in need of the rehabilitation centre.

<p><b>Human capacity:</b> 10 demining experts and support personnel from Stop Mines  <b>Duration:</b> 8 days of debris removal and mine clearance  <b>Direct beneficiaries:</b> 50 direct beneficiaries  <b>Total:</b> 322 m<sup>2</sup> was cleared, 500 cubic meters of debris additionally inspected for hazards and removed.</p> <p><b>Location Krsno Polje-Bakotić, community of Maglaj</b>  A land slide from a previously marked risk area brought a large amount of a debris material that damaged the house. Residual material from landslides, potentially hazardous, prevented the repair of the house, and threatened the local water supply, local cemetery and regional road Maglaj-Zavidovići.</p> <p><b>Problem:</b> road, water supply, cemetery and access to housing were threatened by landslide debris that may have contained landmines.  <b>Human capacity:</b> 10 demining experts and support personnel from Stop Mines  <b>Duration:</b> 15 days on landslide and debris removal  <b>Direct beneficiaries:</b> 260 direct beneficiaries  <b>Total:</b> 1,575 m<sup>2</sup> was cleared additional 2,794 cubic meters of debris were inspected on hazard and removed, no landmines found.</p> <p><b><u>Outcome 3: Mines and unexploded ordnance hazard assessment conducted to ensure new mine situation is determined</u></b></p> <p>The floods affected 70% of known landmine suspected area. A rapid assessment was conducted in 46 communities to determine the degree of the threat that landmines may pose on the area and their associated communities.  The hazard assessment was conducted from May 23 to May 30, 2014 and supported the authorities of BHMAC to determine the size and scope of new mine risks. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided four surveyors to assist in conducting a hazard assessment in four regions affected by flooding. These four regions were determined according to their corresponding river basins; Una- Sana, Bosna, Drina and Sava. Surveyors conducted their assessment in 46 micro locations within proximity to the aforementioned river basins.</p> <p>The surveying team assessed the information already available against the post-flood condition of the land. This contributed to the assessment of the increase in the risk of shifting landmines and UXO from the emplaced ground, the removal of mine marking signs, and entire mine fields which may have shifted.  Additional information was provided to the surveying team by fieldwork and interviews with BHMAC's regional offices, Civil Protection and municipal demining coordinators. The data collected and input provided indicated an increased level of mine risk in 3 communities, average level of risk in 15, a low level or risk in 10 communities and little to no risk in 8 municipalities.  The information gathered was used to develop a set of action points in order to address emergency activities and act preventatively to avoid any escalation of the mine hazard.</p>	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
N/A	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): n/a  If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Women and men benefitted equally from demining activities and mine risk education emphasised the importance of awareness reaching both male and female genders in the communities.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluation of the overall project will be carried out through auditing.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner*	Comments/Remarks
14-RR-UDP-005	Early Recovery	UNDP	Municipality Samac	Yes	GOV	\$45,535	16-Jul-14	16-Jun-14	Implementation of Cash for Work activities in the municipality Samac have started upon signing of the LOA (16.06.2014) after which the municipality hired people from the employment bureau. Municipalities have submitted the preliminary lists of people designated for work on this activity, after which UNDP organized meeting with representatives of entity employment bureaus in order to verify and check those lists of people designated for the work. After these meetings, UNDP transferred the money to the municipality
14-RR-UDP-005	Early Recovery	UNDP	Municipality Maglaj	Yes	GOV	\$42,515	17-Jul-14	16-Jun-14	Same applies as the above
14-RR-UDP-005	Early Recovery	UNDP	Municipality Odzak	Yes	GOV	\$21,118	17-Jul-14	18-Jun-14	Same applies as the above
14-RR-UDP-005	Early Recovery	UNDP	Municipality Orasje	Yes	GOV	\$21,095	16-Jul-14	16-Jun-14	Same applies as the above
14-RR-UDP-005	Early Recovery	UNDP	Municipality Zepce	Yes	GOV	\$41,581	16-Jul-14	17-Jun-14	Same applies as the above
14-RR-UDP-005	Early Recovery	UNDP	Municipality Doboј	Yes	GOV	\$40,531	18-Jul-14	16-Jun-14	Same applies as the above
14-RR-UDP-005	Early Recovery	UNDP	Municipality Bijeljina	Yes	GOV	\$41,900	21-Jul-14	16-Jun-14	Same applies as the above
14-RR-UDP-005	Early Recovery	UNDP	World Vision	Yes	INGO	\$46,349	2-Jul-14	2-Jul-14	

14-RR-CEF-087	Child Protection	UNICEF	Save the Children	No	INGO	\$81,094	15-Jul-14	18-Jun-14	Agency pre-financing based on discussion between Representative and Director
14-RR-CEF-087	Child Protection	UNICEF	World Vision	No	INGO	\$84,983	3-Jul-14	2-Jun-14	Agency pre-financing based on discussion between Representative and Director
14-RR-CEF-087	Child Protection	UNICEF	Genisis	Yes	NNGO	\$2,020	16-Sep-14	23-Apr-14	Agency pre-financing based on discussion between Head of section and partner
14-RR-CEF-087	Child Protection	UNICEF	Association for Media and Cultural decontamination	No	NNGO	\$16,337	7-Jul-14	14-Aug-14	
14-RR-CEF-087	Child Protection	UNICEF	Urban Udruzenje	No	NNGO	\$1,514	3-Jul-14	3-Jul-14	

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı)
AoR	Area of Responsibility
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BHMAC	Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces
CfW	Cash for Work
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DMT	Disaster Management Team
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EU	European Union
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IO	International organization
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MDDC	Mine Detection Dog Centre
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NFI	Non/food items
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
RC	Resident Coordinator
RNA	Recovery Needs Assessment
TAF	Temporary Accommodation Facility
UNCT	UN Country Team
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WASH	Water sanitation and hygiene