

# Appeal 2004



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Appeal no. 01.73/2004

*The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.*

*This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

**Below: click on programme title to go to relevant text and figure to go to country programme budget**

Programme title	2004 in CHF
<b>Strengthening the national society</b>	
Health and care	421,661
Disaster management	149,444
Organisational Development.	519,999
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,091,103<sup>1</sup></b>

### National Context

Since 1996, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) has seen a remarkable transformation of its devastated society. With international assistance, infrastructure and key institutions have been reconstructed. At the same time, local authorities have committed to support painful socio-economic reforms. A major political achievement was the admittance of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Council of Europe in 2002. In addition, constitutional amendments were passed that abolished discrimination and provided equality and proportional participation for all three constitutive nations in government bodies at all levels. Moreover, a single custom service at state level was established in July 2003, and the entity Ministries of Education adopted a common core curriculum in primary and general secondary schools. All those events, combined with the improved security situation and increased ratio of property repossession, had a positive impact on the returnee process. A total of 960,000 refugees and displaced people have returned to their places of origin since the restoration of peace.

<sup>1</sup> USD 832,000 or EUR 703,000.

However, there remains many challenges. As a result of slow economic recovery and detrimental effects of the transition process, the quality of life of many marginalised groups has deteriorated. The already high unemployment rate of more than 40 per cent is expected to rise in the forthcoming privatisation of giant state-owned enterprises. Impoverishment is widespread with 25 per cent of the population in Republika Srpska entity and 16 per cent in the Federation entity living below the poverty line. The situation is compounded by widespread corruption, low and irregular salaries and pensions that represent a huge burden for the fragile BiH economy. In addition, the complicated and overstaffed government structure at all levels consumes over 60 per cent of GDP. To change this, a radical reduction in government spending and shift to development and social sector spending is needed. In its Human Development Report 2002, the UNDP states that “on the basis of per capita GDP (USD1,206), the country is 65 per cent poorer than it was before the war and it is close to the bottom of all the regional rankings”.

Funds for humanitarian aid are decreasing dramatically and local authorities are unable to take over the responsibility for people in need. In such circumstances the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RCSBiH) is under enormous pressure to provide vital assistance to the most vulnerable populations such as the elderly, minority returnees, disabled, children, mine victims and the unemployed. With the support of traditional donors, RCSBiH staff and volunteers, through a network of 153 local branches, are doing their best to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable. Taking into account that the RCSBiH is in transition and is faced with numerous problems – lack of office premises, declining external donors’ support, insecure local funding – more has to be done to transform the RCSBiH into a well-functioning national society. Its present organisational capacity cannot meet stakeholders’ requirements.

### **Development Indicators for Bosnia and Herzegovina**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Total population	4,059,999	4.1 million
Population growth (annual %)	1.5	0.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15	-
Life expectancy (years)	73.6	73.9
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (US\$)	1,240	1,270
National poverty ratio (% of population)	-	19.5

(Source: World Development Indicators database, [www.devdata.worldbank.org](http://www.devdata.worldbank.org))

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities**

### **National Society Strategy:**

The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina was established on 15 December 2000, as a result of a three-year process of negotiations between its constitutive two Entity Red Cross (ERCs) organisations – the Red Cross of Republika Srpska and the Red Cross of the Federation of BiH. The Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) country delegations support the process. As such, the RCSBiH was internationally recognised in May 2001. In November 2001 was admitted to the Federation as its 177<sup>th</sup> member. The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina today is a leading humanitarian organisation in the country. Its high quality and responsive programmes and motivated volunteers and staff have earned a good reputation among communities. It has consistently delivered assistance to the affected population in line with the Red Cross’ Fundamental Principles, including humanity and impartiality, during the country’s most difficult times.

The process of rebuilding and strengthening the shattered Red Cross structure – as a result of the war – is still under way. The main focus for further support will be on developing skills in strategic planning, fundraising and advocacy. The national society’s legal base also needs to be strengthened and roles and responsibilities between

management and governance better defined. In addition, the relationship between the national society's headquarters and its local and entity organisations needs to improve.

The priorities for the RCSBiH, supported by the Federation, correspond with the core areas of Strategy 2010, the Federation's main policy programme priority document. They are:

- **Promotion of humanitarian values:** crucial for further reconciliation and building of tolerance in the post-conflict community.
- **Health and care:** characterised by a focus on: public health education programmes, including the prevention of tuberculosis (TB), drug abuse, HIV/AIDS; promotion of non-remunerated blood donation; and promotion of first aid skills.
- **Disaster management:** first, provision of assistance to the most vulnerable minority returnees in conjunction with national society advocacy on behalf of returnees, refugees, asylum seekers and other groups on the move. Second, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the RCSBiH to prepare for and respond to natural and man-made disasters, as Bosnia and Herzegovina is often affected by seasonal emergencies, such as flood, drought and fire.
- **Organisational development:** to enable the RCSBiH to provide better support to communities in need.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) support for the RCSBiH relates to the promotion and dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), the tracing service, conflict preparedness and mine awareness.

#### **Movement Context:**

The components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement have significantly improved their cooperation with the national society headquarters. A regular operational coordinating forum, organised by the RCSBH leadership, has helped. International cooperation falls under the authority of the RCSBiH headquarters and partner national societies are working more in harmony with local structures.

Spanish and Swiss Red Cross Societies are the only two partner national societies still in BiH. The Danish Red Cross completed its Children Affected by Armed Conflict Programme (CABAC) at the end of July 2003, after seven years. The programme was implemented in Una-Sana Canton and Banja Luka region.

The Swiss Red Cross, with its office in Tuzla, continues to implement its long-term community development programme in the Mihatovici refugee settlement in Tuzla Canton. They run countrywide Red Cross branch seed projects and support courses for auxiliary nurses.

The Spanish Red Cross, based in Trebinje in Eastern Herzegovina Region, carries out training of trainers and organises workshops for schoolchildren on prevention of drug abuse, sexually transmitted diseases and violence in the family. It also provides free of charge dental check-ups for youngsters as well as medical check-ups for elderly people in Nevesinje Red Cross branch. Moreover, the Spanish Red Cross organised a project planning workshop for RCSBiH staff members and key volunteers working on planning and management of international cooperation projects.

ICRC is building RCSBiH capacity in the following areas:

- Tracing service and psycho-social support to the family members of the missing
- Promotion, respect and dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and the Movement's Fundamental Principles (including support to the Entity Red Cross magazines)
- Conflict preparedness
- Mine awareness
- Enhancement of the national society's legal base

In its assistance policy, the Federation country representation office is guided by Strategy 2010, together with the long-term goals of the RCSBiH and a regional Federation strategic plan (2+2). The country office will be maintained in 2004 and its role will be to support and advise the RCSBiH in the implementation of its activities related to organisational development, health and care, as well as population movement, in the wake of phasing out of the regional population movement programme since September 2003. The regional delegation in Budapest will continue to provide support for the national society disaster preparedness and promotion of humanitarian values

programmes. The regional communication delegate will assist the RCSBiH in developing its communication strategy and plan of action.

## Strengthening the National Society

### 1. Health and Care [<Click here to return to title page>](#)

#### Background and Achievements

The RCSBiH health and social welfare programme plays an important role in alleviating the suffering of people in need, in a context where almost a quarter of the population is socially vulnerable. At the opposite end, only 3 per cent receive permanent or occasional social assistance. Reform of the country's health care and social welfare is still in its initial phase.

The Federation has been working with the RCSBiH to transform the national society's biggest and most visible programme – home care – into one that is self-sustainable and community-based, with increased local funding. To that end, a nationwide home care fundraising campaign was launched with the assistance of a resource development consultant of the Finnish Red Cross. The goal was to increase awareness of the programme in BiH, especially with the corporate sector and to increase support to the Red Cross. The objectives were to: raise money from the corporate sector; get more experience in planning to implement a nationwide campaign; and for the national society and Entity Red Cross to work together on a common mission and thus improve the image of the Red Cross as a whole.

In general, the initiative was a success, taking into account that it was the first well planned campaign. A common press conference took place and the national society raised KM16,100 (USD 9,200) in cash and KM108,000 (USD 61,800) in kind.

Four socio-integration mobile teams were set up in January 2003 within the population movement programme. As a result, cooperation between the home care and population movement programme has been good and 10,000 beneficiaries benefited from a combined approach. Moreover, the Red Cross branches in Sarajevo and Banja Luka incorporated newly-trained auxiliary nurses into the home care programme. The efforts of those two branches represent a good example for others to follow.

Two national society members attended a regional workshop on advocacy in social welfare and participatory community development. The region's national societies agreed to create networks on various aspects of social welfare. Because of its success in home care, the RCSBiH will be responsible for this area.

Traditionally, the Red Cross in Bosnia and Herzegovina is involved in various health activities. Most activities are related to blood donor recruitment, public health education and first aid. In December 2002, for the first time since the national society was created, a national first aid competition of the Red Cross Youth was organised. The winning team represented the RCSBiH in a Red Cross European first aid competition.

Within the Red Cross' reproductive health project, 165 peer educators organise regular presentations to their peers within their respective communities to influence young people's behaviour regarding prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, with a focus on HIV/AIDS, unplanned pregnancy and gender violence.

On International Red Cross Day, the RCSBiH launched a campaign "Drugs do not have the last word", aimed at preventing drug abuse among young people. A round table was organised for relevant ministries and the media. Apart from a press conference and printing of posters, a video-tape with the stories of former drug addicts was produced with ICRC support and distributed to schools and Red Cross branches.

To reinforce the link between health and care and other Red Cross core areas, the RCSBiH has trained all 280 volunteers engaged in the disaster management emergency response unit to provide psychological support and first aid. Sixty Red Cross Youth members have been trained to provide psychosocial support within the CABAC project.

**Goal:** Sufficient resources for quality services to home care beneficiaries are provided and high quality health activities are offered to the population by the RCSBiH

**Objective:** The technical and organisational capacity of the RCSBiH to provide high quality home care services, first aid skills and promote voluntary blood donation and healthier lifestyle is enhanced

**Expected Results:**

- The needs of home care beneficiaries are met
- Increased funding by government at different levels
- The RCSBiH has: increased the number of voluntary blood donors; significantly improved first aid skills; and raised public awareness on substance abuse, TB, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS

## 2. Disaster Management/Population Movement

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### Background and Achievements

A sub-regional population movement programme was established in April 2001, as a response to the growing need of the national societies in the sub-region (RCSBiH, Yugoslav Red Cross and Croatian Red Cross). It was intended to: mobilise and deliver assistance to displaced people in finding 'durable solutions'; promote a regional approach and exchange of experiences between national societies; and promote advocacy issues and humanitarian values.

The programme objectives were to:

- Assist returnees with hygiene items during repatriation and the initial period afterwards;
- Assist the extremely vulnerable living in the immediate surroundings of the returnees; and
- Strengthen national societies in their repatriation programmes and integration activities within their communities.

Building on this engagement, the population programme comprises four components:

- Appointment of a national society population movement coordinator. A population movement unit was established within the RCSBiH with a coordinator in January 2002
- A legal basis – the draft Red Cross law contains the provision that, once adopted, it will lay down the RCSBiH base for dealing with population movement issues
- Networking – with the technical support of the regional population movement delegate the RCSBiH population movement coordinator established relationships with the state Ministry for Refugees and Human Rights, sister national societies, the UN's refugee agency (UNHCR), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the Office of the High Representative (OHR) and various NGOs. It was mainly achieved through four workshops for more than 75 Red Cross branch secretaries. The Croatian Red Cross, Yugoslav Red Cross, UNHCR, IOM and relevant Entity ministries held presentations. In addition, coordination meetings were held with major stakeholders and several relevant regional conferences were attended.
- Development and implementation of projects by the RCSBiH

42,000 hygiene parcels were distributed in seven priority areas to minority returnees in 2001. In 2002, a grassroots information volunteer network was established in the same areas for these vulnerable people. 120 volunteers identified new returnees, assessed their needs and provided them with relevant information, advocacy and referrals to local institutions. Information was also shared with other agencies, such as UNHCR. In addition, the four mobile social-integration teams distributed relief items, provided in-house help, performed minor repairs, chopped firewood, and handled referrals. For the first six months of 2003 the volunteers provided assistance to 1,591 beneficiaries.

As a response to the humanitarian gap caused by the record minority returns in BiH in 2002 and the decrease of international assistance for the return process, an emergency winter appeal was launched on 23 December 2002. The most vulnerable returnees received assistance in the form of 18,000 welcome parcels, 8,000 seed sets, 12,000 baby parcels and second-hand clothing. For more information, see:

[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?02/3702.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?02/3702.pdf)

The RCSBiH launched a poster campaign in June under the slogan 'Let's help the returnees' openly advocating for reconciliation and assisting and protecting the minority returnees.

Swedish Red Cross support within the programme represents a model for better exchange of Red Cross experience. Its adviser on asylum supported the RCSBiH to position the national society on such issues and prepared a 'Guide on assistance to Asylum-seekers'. A one-year joint project between the two national societies, 'Information Network for Asylum-seekers from BiH', started in August 2003. The project is co-funded by the European Refugee Fund and aims to provide information to rejected asylum-seekers from BiH in Sweden.

The Property Law (repossession of property by the pre-war owners who were forced to leave their places of origin during the conflict) was to be implemented by the end of 2003. However, this represents just one step in creating conditions conducive to sustainable return. The RCSBiH will have an important role in providing assistance to vulnerable minority returnees in the coming year, since equal opportunities of employment, education and social services do not yet exist.

**Goal:** Vulnerability of communities in six priority regions of minority return is reduced

**Objective:** Vulnerability-focused programmes and advocacy on behalf of minority returnees and asylum-seekers are led and managed by the RCSBiH

**Expected Results:**

- Six mobile social integration teams will have made 6,000 interventions in a community-based manner for returnees
- The role of the RCSBiH in the field of asylum is defined and recognised by the Government and other stakeholders

### **3. Organisational Development** [<Click here to return to title page>](#)

#### **Background and Achievements**

The Federation continued to provide financial support to the RCSBiH presidency and headquarters during the course of 2003. Despite earlier Federation plans to phase out the financial support to the Entity Red Cross headquarters by the end of 2002, a limited support to the entity structures was provided in 2003. This was due to the operational side of Red Cross activities in BiH remaining with the Entity Red Cross organisations. In 2004, financial support to the ERCs is not envisaged. The Federation will share salary support to national society headquarters with the ICRC, as was the case since the summer of 2002. The Federation also plans to reduce salary support to RCSBiH headquarters by 50 per cent as of July 2004. It is expected that the national society will have access to local funding with the adoption of the Red Cross Law at state level and with the implementation of various fund-raising activities, at both national and branch level.

All RCSBiH programme coordinators and disaster management team members attended the regional seminar on reporting and capacity building aimed to strengthen national society programme planning and capacity skills. Topics covered included issues related to: attracting funding through the Federation appeal mechanism; fund management; and efficient, transparent financial reporting. Later, 20 more Red Cross branch staff were trained.

The regional delegation in Budapest assisted the national society of Bosnia and Herzegovina in its resource development, by seconding a staff-on-loan consultant from Finnish Red Cross. The RCSBiH is aware of its dependence on external funding and the need to diversify. The fund-raising campaign implemented with regional delegation seed money was a first step to change. According to a final consultant report, many branch managers need training on how to approach corporations and make presentations about the Red Cross. In addition, it was recommended that the RCSBiH create a code of conduct for managers and coordinators.

Strategic planning is a recognised priority for the RCSBiH, which is seeking technical assistance and funds to plan and implement its organisational development process. However, the current national society structure, with its fundamental challenges inherent since its inception, is not best placed to initiate that process. There are ongoing issues vis-à-vis the leadership, which seriously affects the national society's performance.

The Red Cross Law, although drafted two years ago, still awaits adoption. To try to facilitate the process, the RCSBiH has hired a lawyer to work with the authorities on the issue.

The on-going twinning project among three Norwegian Red Cross districts and three RCSBiH cantonal/regional organisations represents an excellent way of strengthening national society capacity. Having seen the benefits of such cooperation, other regions and cantons are eager to find interested sister national societies to establish similar connections. This process will be one of the main tasks for the international department in 2004.

Rehabilitation of the old Red Cross headquarters hinders normal functioning of the RCSBiH. The national society leadership has hired an architect to assess the feasibility of rebuilding the headquarters. Austrian Red Cross has already pledged initial financial support in this respect.

The Red Cross Youth have been involved in local and international activities, mainly through participation in various types of youth camps and trainings, as well as through involvement in the national society's core activities, including first aid, reproductive health, social welfare and promotion of humanitarian values and the Red Cross' Fundamental Principles.

**Goal:** The capacity of the RCSBiH to meet humanitarian needs and empower the most vulnerable populations in BiH is enhanced.

**Objective:** The RCSBiH is more functional and efficient and has strengthened its financial self-reliance – including broadening the range of its funding sources – long-term planning and branch structure.

**Expected Results:**

- A mission statement and vision is defined, the number of volunteers involved in programme delivery increased, and the Red Cross' headquarters is reconstructed
- The ability of RCSBiH to generate financial resources for its programmes and to diversify sources of funding is developed
- The capacity of the branch structure to deliver the RCSBiH services is improved

#### **4. Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships**

The Federation country representative office has continued to provide quality support to the RCSBiH in this area through facilitation of field visits, partnership agreements, attendance at various partnership meetings, and discussion of programme support with various partner national societies. As a result of successful programmes supported by the Federation, the RCSBiH established partnerships with the Civil Defence and Government within disaster preparedness, and with the Ministry for Refugees and Human Rights within population movement. The RCSBiH was integrated into regional cooperation initiatives within the Federation's four core programmes. The Federation office will continue to provide such support in 2004.

#### **5. International Representation and Advocacy**

To pursue the Federation's objective to develop more coherent and effective advocacy in its four core areas, as well as the communication capacity of national societies, three RCSBiH staff were introduced to the Federation Communication Guide at a regional training-of-trainers communication workshop. The Federation office has continued to develop relations with international organisations in BiH, informing them about Red Cross work and assisting the RCSBiH in networking with agencies dealing with issues related to health, return, social welfare or disaster management. The Federation country representation office will continue to ensure that advocacy, communication and partnerships are integrated into the RCSBiH programme planning.

#### ***Bosnia and Herzegovina Appeal 2004***

*This appeal highlights the main aspects of the Federation's assistance programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It draws on a more detailed plan of action, guiding international support to local the local Red Cross. The plan is constructed along the lines of a logical framework whereby activities feed into expected results, which feed into project objectives (where relevant), programme objectives and designated goals. The plan of action includes all activities, indicators, means of verification, assumptions/risks, detailed budget plans, timetable of implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.*

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# BUDGET 2004

## PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.73/2004

Name: Bosnia & Herzegovina

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	960	0	0	0	0	960
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SUPPLIES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>960</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	5,000	0	0	10,400	0	0	15,400
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CAPITAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,400</b>
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	28,412	27,310	0	10,840	0	0	66,561
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>	<b>28,412</b>	<b>27,310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,840</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66,561</b>
Programme Support	27,408	9,714	0	33,800	0	0	70,921
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	<b>27,408</b>	<b>9,714</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,921</b>
Personnel-delegates	72,000	0	0	72,000	0	0	144,000
Personnel-national staff	80,000	75,900	0	104,631	0	0	260,531
Consultants	7,100	0	0	19,100	0	0	26,200
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>159,100</b>	<b>75,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195,731</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>430,731</b>
W/shops & Training	83,362	0	0	65,350	0	0	148,712
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>83,362</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>148,712</b>
Travel & related expenses	49,421	10,000	0	52,270	0	0	111,690
Information	31,492	0	0	73,631	0	0	105,123
Other General costs	37,466	25,560	0	77,977	0	0	141,002
<b>GENERAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>118,379</b>	<b>35,560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>203,878</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>357,816</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b>	<b>421,661</b>	<b>149,444</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>519,999</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,091,103</b>