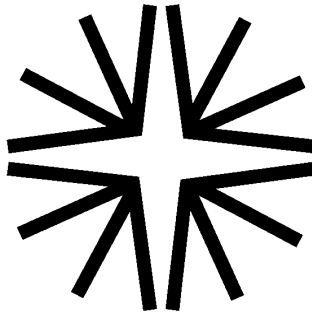


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**EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No.9
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – FLOODS
(Latest update in BOLD)**

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0030
Dtg : 25 June 2014, 12:15 UTC
From: : Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre
To : Points of Contact for International Disaster Response in NATO and
partner Countries
Precedence : Priority
Originator : Duty Officer Tel: +32-2-707.2670
Approved by : Acting Head EADRCC Tel: +32-2-707.2674
Reference : Request for Assistance
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0019

This report consists of : - 14 - pages

1. In accordance with the procedures at reference, NATO has received on 15 May 2014, a disaster assistance request from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The following information has been provided:

2. General Situation

Type of the Disaster : Heavy rainfalls causing floods
Date and Time the Disaster occurred : 13 May 2014
Location of the Disaster : Central and North-East parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina

3. **Assessment of the situation:**

3.1. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) caused by heavy rainfall, floods and landslides is slowly stabilizing. **All through Posavina Canton the level of the Sava River is declining and water receded in all municipalities in this region. Activities to remove sandbags from embankment are ongoing. Civil protection authorities and the Armed Forces of BiH are engaged in the removal of bulky waste. In the district of Brcko firefighters are engaged in cleaning access roads to houses. Priority needs are now dryers, dehydrators, recovery and hygienic products, water analysis equipment, chalk, disinfectant and garbage disposal equipment.**

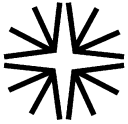
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3.2. In most areas the ongoing efforts are entering the clean-up and recovery phase, while the lifesaving phase is coming to an end. Recovery and reconstruction needs are being assessed and efforts are being undertaken to create minimum living conditions for the population of the affected areas. Current priorities lie in the areas of debris clearance and management, demining, livelihoods, disposal of carcasses, and a fast clearance of medical and educational institutions as well as housing, the reestablishment of municipality services, and the reconstruction of the industrial and commercial network. Waste collection and cleaning activities are ongoing. In the area of Zenica municipality activities are being undertaken to establish road communications, conduct reconstruction works, and stabilize landslides as well as remove the sediment from streets and residential buildings. In the municipality of Sekovici garbage from the city's landfill poses one of the major challenges since it is spilled along the riverbed of the Drinjaca river. At the same time, an increasing number of landslides in the area threaten numerous residential buildings. In Olovo materials left by the floods caused an elevation of the river bed, posing a threat of flooding with every major future rain. In the municipality of Doboj activities to clean the city, remove garbage and disinfect facilities are ongoing. Debris cleaning is progressing quickly and engineering teams are in the process of assessing damages to infrastructure and buildings. **A survey is ongoing to establish a list of priority facilities for reconstruction.**

3.3. About 4,900 landslides have been reported since the beginning of the floods in the municipalities of Banovići, Čelić, Doboj East, Gradačac, Gračanica, Kalesija, Kladanj, Lukavac, Sapna, Srebrenik, Teočak, Tuzla, Živinice, Topcic Polje, Olovo. The greatest danger from landslides exists in the municipalities of Tuzla, Kalesija, and Banovici. Local authorities are taking the necessary measures to evacuate endangered populations and to keep the landslides under control. An increase in the number and risk of landslides has been reported for the areas of Tuzla, Srebrenik, Sekovici, Bratunac, Vlasenica, Zvornik, Lopare, Milici, Osmaci, Ugljevik, and Srebrenica. In Kalesija municipality in the Canton of Tuzla new landslides have been reported, but infrastructure and buildings are not endangered in this area. In contrast, in Bratunac, Vlasenica, Zvornik, Lopare, Milici, Osmaci, Ugljevik and Srebrenica landslides endanger residential facilities, roadways, and other infrastructure. **In the canton of Zenica Doboj active landslides have been brought under control. Monitoring activities and geodetic surveys on landslides are ongoing. Based on the recommendations of geologists emergency measures have been taken to control the danger from landslides in Kula and Topcic Polje. Efforts are being made to create conditions for the return of the evacuated population to their homes. Landslides in Gornje Petrovice and Gojcin threaten potable water wells.**

3.4. An increased risk from landmines exists due to the dislodgement of minefields and their markings. Landslides have moved many mines to populated areas and towns. Landmine incidents have repeatedly been reported with no casualties so far. Critical areas lie in Maglaj, Doboj, Zepce, Gračanica, Odzak, Orasje, Samac, Brod, Brcko, Srbas, and Drventa. Demining teams are engaged in the ongoing evacuation and rehabilitation operations from the consequences of landmines. Efforts must be made to raise awareness of the risks. The dislodgement of mines is a long-term challenge and could require a logistical operation of up to 3 months. Several municipalities need urgent temporary mine marking. Priority areas for needs assessments have been identified in Lukavac, Brcko, Samac, Orasje, Petrovo, Gračanica, Lopare, Doboj, Maglaj, and Olovo. The largest mine

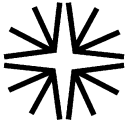


suspected areas affected by the floods lie in Odzak, Brcko, and Maglaj. Landslides remain an issue to communication and mine clearance activities. Currently, the biggest problems resulting from the floods are mine migration, an additional layer of mud on the mine fields, and landslides. Migration of mines continues in an uncontrolled manner. No heavy machinery can be transported in some areas due to landslides and the fact that the terrain and the landscape have changed. It will take time to clear the new mine fields. 70% of the flood affected area is contaminated by mines (ca. 400 km²). So far civil protection/ **Ministry of Defence** (MoD) have identified and collected 68 mines. 33,419 ammunitions and 1,372 Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) have been collected and destroyed. 15 million EUR are needed to cover the immediate needs for mine action.

3.5. The contamination of the water supply system poses a potential health threat. On 19 May 2014, the Federal Institute of Public Health warned of a high risk of infectious diseases epidemics in the affected areas. Health authorities in BiH are finalising activities to reduce the risk of vector-borne transmission of diseases. The epidemiological situation is stable; mosquito spraying will need to continue in order to prevent outbursts of diseases. **Systematic disinfection is ongoing and no signs of epidemic and infection outbursts have been reported.**

3.6. The damage of infrastructure, houses and roads as well as crops is huge. In many locations water systems have been re-established. However, the water is not potable in most areas. Emergency water purification systems have been provided. **Some communities remain without technical water due to their water supply systems. Specialised teams and NGOs provide either purified or bottled potable water and conduct lab testing of water as well as disinfection activities. Potable water continues to be a big problem for communities using private wells.** Water is expected to remain a long-term problem. Sewage systems are damaged in numerous locations. The electrical power grid was severely affected in some areas and is slowly being restored. Many areas remain without electricity and recovery may take time due to the absence of the necessary equipment and transformers. Some locations still do not have telephone communication. Main roads are becoming increasingly functional. **More than 40 bridges have been destroyed and 80 damaged.** Some main and regional roads remain closed and circulation is limited on several other roads. Nevertheless, transportation systems and road traffic are slowly stabilizing. Many crops have been completely destroyed severely affecting livestock. The region of Posavina with the highest percentage of arable land in the country remains severely affected.

3.7. The total damage to agricultural lands has not yet been confirmed. Priorities remain the disinfection of cattle stalls and premises, and replanting the available land with animal feed, mostly maize. Food safety of population and livestock are becoming of growing concern. Regular supplies of essential goods to the affected areas are being established. Programmes for socio-economic recovery are being developed. There are still isolated concerns on supply-chains of food and water. Providing livelihoods to the affected population is an emerging priority. The situation in the agricultural area is stabilizing, with cattle feeds and seeds provided to farmers. Everything was done to enable the farmers to replant at this stage. The planting season is now coming to an end. **The agricultural situation has stabilized and additional distributions of feed will commence in the coming week, as will the vaccination program expected to cover some 35,000 heads**



of cattle. A cash-for-work programme has been rolled out with 650 individuals and 7 municipalities now equipped and trained to participate in debris management operations.

3.8. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) indicate that 122 buildings from 96 educational institutions have been affected. Numerous education buildings in the flooded areas requested assistance in disinfection, refurbishing, as well as obtaining didactic material and school furniture. The resumption of school activities is planned for 1 September 2014. Priority needs are child friendly spaces for children in the summer months. **11 child-friendly centres are operational or to be opened soon.** In total, the objective is to establish **around 60 centres** across the country. **Approximately two months remain until the beginning of the school year making the situation urgent since around 44,000 children will not be able to return to school if education facilities are not refurbished on time. Educational institutions are worst affected in Maglaj, Dobo, Olovo and Sanski Most.**

3.9. One quarter of the country's population has been directly affected by the floods. The number of injured has not yet been confirmed.

3.10. Gaps in recovery operational plans are becoming visible. Citizens are managing the ongoing debris cleaning activities, even though local authorities should be in charge of solving the problem. **Government presence in the field is limited.** Also, the distribution of resources remains an issue. **Selling of humanitarian aid was observed and a large amount of aid is still stuck in customs. Politics are playing a role in recovery and funding.** Politicians seem keen on establishing a set ratio of assistance to be divided between FBiH, RS, and Brcko. As a result, aid would not be distributed based on needs. Mayors do not know how the financial deficit resulting from the floods will be covered or how to finance future recovery activities. **There is a need for transparent and efficient disbursement of donations and public spending for recovery.**

3.11. **Local meteorological institutes report that weather conditions will be improving and temperatures will be rising.**

4. National resources available for disaster response and measures taken.

4.1. All national resources are involved in dealing with the consequences of the disaster.

5. Deployment of a Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) Rapid Reaction Team (RRT) to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5.1. Based on the request from Ministry of Security (MoS) of Bosnia and Herzegovina a RRT team of CEP experts reached Sarajevo on 18 June 2014.

5.2. The Rapid Reaction Team consists of 4 national experts and will provide support and advice to the Ministry of Security in:

5.2.1 Emergency response, assessment and coordination; and

5.2.2 Conducting logistics operations related to the delivery of aid and recovery activities.

5.3. The team is accompanied by NATO International Staff in order to facilitate and support the team activities.

5.4. The expected duration of the mission is 14 days.



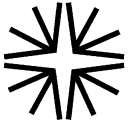
6. Assistance provided by Allied, partner nations and international organizations:

6.1. On 17 May 2014, Albania provided assistance to BiH in form of 5 boats and an operational team of 15 persons. For the transportation of their team and the boats they also had 2 minivans and 2 high practicability vehicles. The Albanian team is operating in Kopanice and Vicinovic. The Volunteer Centre of Albanian Civil Emergencies sent six medical personnel to support the operations.

6.2. Referring to the ongoing assistance provided by first responders of Austria under the European Union Mechanism in BiH, due to operational reasons members of the Austrian team on site have to be replaced on 21 May 2014. The new team is comprised of 33 persons (Fire Brigade Association of Lower Austria and Austrian Water Rescue Association), 9 vehicles, 7 trailers and 8 motorized boats. They stand ready to conduct rescue operations using boats and up to a limited extent transport/logistic tasks in the area of Orasje. The team of the Fire Brigade Association of Lower Austria and the Austrian Water Rescue Association that was operating on the ground in BiH since 17 May 2014 has concluded its operation and returned to Austria on 23 May 2014. On 23 May 2014, Hilfswerk Austria International (HWA) allocated 45,000 EUR through two EU funded projects for support to the Roma communities (distribution of food, potable water, hygiene, tools, and disinfection items). HWA offered assistance for the Recovery Needs Assessment. On 1 June 2014, HWA distributed sets of tools for cleaning of debris and sediment to 12 of the most vulnerable families, 27 sets of disinfection facilities and 7 motor sprayers for disinfection. In response to a request by BiH, the Austrian Ministry of Interior (Mol) offered 3 HCP with 20 persons and 8 vehicles of the Fire Brigade Association of Lower Austria. After the offer was accepted by the local authorities, the team was deployed in the area of Orasje on 24 May 2014 and is operational ever since. The 3 HCP and its operational personnel will remain in BiH until 6 June 2014. In consultation with the local authorities in BiH, it is planned to redeploy the HCP including the operational personnel to Austria on 7 June 2014. A water purification unit including additional analysis, distribution, and decontamination capacities, as well as well systems arrived in BiH on 28 May 2014 and is operational ever since. The team is also engaged in support operations to EOD and the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure. Additionally offered items by the Austrian Mol were transported to Sarajevo on 31 May 2014 and delivered to the local civil protection forces on that same day. These items include: 3 power generators, 200 water canisters, 10 heaters, 15 dehumidifier, 4 sewage pumps, 8 electrical immersion pumps, 7,000 dust masks, and 1,000 blankets.

6.3. Azerbaijan sent humanitarian aid, containing 11 motor boats of various kinds, 260 units of different size tents, 300 sleeping bags, 1,500 blankets, 30 power generators, 20 units water pumps, sets of clothes for use in special chemical-bacteriological conditions, cranes and other necessary materials and equipments.

6.4. Belgium offered 1 HCP module and 1 WPS through the EU ERCC mechanism with the following configuration: 3 vehicles with a Kuyken system: 24,000L/min with output pressure of 13 bars and 3 km of hoses (the most versatile configuration); 1 PEZ vehicle with 10,000 liters capacity and with an output pressure of 10 bars (suction limited to 8 meters); 1 alternator pump-crane with a capacity of 24,000 liters with output pressure of 3 bars; 2 container truck with crane; 1 pickup with mud pump of 5,000 liters; 3 commando vehicles. Trucks with 27 military personnel equipped with high capacity pumps and water purification



material left Belgium. The team with 27 members and equipment arrived and is active in the field since 21 May 2014.

6.5. Bulgaria sent humanitarian aid (tents, blankets, bed linens, bed linen for children, pillows, rubber boots, socks, folding beds with mattresses and 21 tons of mineral water).

6.6. Canada provided support in the amount of 200,000 USD to the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina which will assist 10,000 flood-affected families.

6.7. Croatia offered 2 helicopters with 15 people, a State Emergency Fire-fighting brigade with 11 fire-fighters, 3 vehicles carrying pumps, aggregates and rescue equipment, State emergency civilian protection brigade with 8 people, 4 vehicles, 3 tin boats with motors and other equipment, a Public Fire-fighting brigade with 6 people and 2 vehicles. The Government of Croatia decided to extend their deployment until 21 or 23 May 2014.

6.8. The Czech Republic donated 182,000 EUR for humanitarian aid and offered 1,120 pieces of humanitarian aid kit containing cooking sets, medical kits, sets for preparation of drinking water, hygienic sets, personal safety kits, emergency blankets, and drinking water ready to use. Individual components of the kit are stored in a portable plastic container with a safety lid, which is designed as a measuring container that can be also used for preparation of drinking water. The Czech Republic provided ground transport by a truck. Kits are packed on 7 pallets (160 pcs on each pallet). On 26 May 2014, the Czech Republic sent a fire-fighting team with two water pumps and two trucks with humanitarian aid (hygienic items, clothes, drinking water and boots) to be distributed through the Red Cross. **On 20 June 2014, the Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic ensured transportation of material humanitarian assistance (clothes, food, drinking water, medical material, detergents, disinfectants) which gathered by the NGO Lastavica in cooperation with the Czech Red Cross. A truck with a trailer was unloaded in BiH on 21 June 2014.**

6.9. Denmark sent a water purification team consisting of 8 persons and a high capacity pumping team (capable of moving 3.4 million litres of water per hour) consisting of 26 persons deployed on 25 May 2014. The efforts are coordinated with other contributions from EU Member States by EUCP.

6.10. On 1 June 2014, an ICT and logistics expert from Finland has deployed as part of the European Union Civil Protection Group.

6.11. France sent two fire-fighters, a doctor and a water purification expert as well as water purification equipment, a mobile ambulance (tent 54 m²) and other materials (boots, clothes etc.). They will be present in the affected areas until 26 May 2014. On 21 May 2014, France sent a WASH Unit (4 persons) with equipment for water purification (4m³/h). The unit will be deployed until 27 May 2014. An additional team with three experts and equipment for water purification (4m³/h) deployed until 31 May 2014. French mine expert will stay in BiH until 30 May 2014. Also, 23 tents (25 m²) were delivered to affected areas. On 4 June 2014 Médecins du Monde – France sent 40 interagency emergency health kits - basic units, 2 interagency emergency health kits, and supplementary units. This covers a population of 40,000 people for 3 months.



6.12. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia¹ offered a team with 30 members and 6 boats as well as humanitarian aid.

6.13. Germany offered a high capacity pumps module 18 May 2014. Germany sent two teams from the Agency for Technical Relief (THW), each team having 15 experts. THW and German relief organizations are still operating in affected areas. The German Federal Government granted 1.000.000 EUR - humanitarian aid for BiH and Serbia. As of 30 May 2014, 75 THW volunteers from Germany were working in affected areas. On 11 June 2014 Germany sent a contribution of 1,361 million USD (1 million EUR) for demining efforts exclusively in BiH. In addition, Germany provided 6,804 million USD (5 million EUR) through the European Fund for Bosnia and Herzegovina to support reconstruction efforts in BiH with special emphasis on small businesses.

6.14. Greece offered to the Government of BiH the sum of 100.000 EUR as an emergency assistance to the relief efforts in the floods stricken area. A Hellenic Air Force aircraft landed in Sarajevo International Airport on 14 June 2014 delivering humanitarian aid of an estimated value of 60,000 Bosnian Convertible Marka, offered by the Hellenic Society of Red Cross to the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

6.15. On 21 May 2014, Hungarian Interchurch Aid offered 100,000 sandbags. On 29 May 2014 Hungarian Red Cross delivered around 7,500 EUR worth of drinking water, baby food, blankets, hygienic kits etc. There was a supply of approx. 1000 waterproof tents by the Hungarian Army. 100,000 sandbags are still being used in the North of BiH. The process of delivering a few hundred Tetanus vaccines is under way. The National Directorate General for Disaster Management of the Ministry of Interior of BiH in cooperation with the Waterworks of Budapest provided a water purification unit. The system and its personnel (with a capability of 50,000 litre potable water/day) were operational between 1 and 6 June 2014 in Zavidovici. The assistance was offered through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

6.16. The Government of Ireland provided 50,000 EUR to World Vision Ireland to support their relief work in BiH. The funding will be used to provide psychological support and counseling services to children affected by the floods and to purchase vaccines to prevent the outbreak of infectious diseases.

6.17. Israel contributed 40,000 USD for purchasing blankets, medications, mattresses, boots, heaters, etc.

6.18. Italy sent a contribution of 100,000 EUR through the Red Cross for immediate assistance. On 23 May 2014, 120 people from the Italian Civil Protection arrived in BiH to work on sanitation/water purification.

6.19. On 17 May 2014, the Government of Japan decided to provide emergency relief goods worth 10 million yen (tents, blankets, sleeping bags, plastic sheets, portable water tanks, water tanks for the field, portable water pacificators, generators and etc.) to BiH through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Japan is ready to provide high-tech flood alert monitoring equipment. Three advanced Water Rescue Support Vehicles will be delivered by the end of the fiscal year 2014. Humanitarian aid consists of sleeping mattresses and blankets delivered to the Red Cross Society of BiH on 23 May 2014.

6.20. Kuwait donated 182,000 EUR for humanitarian aid (food and clothes).

¹ Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name



6.21. The joint high capacity pumping module BaltFloodCombat consisting of 19 persons and 3 pumps is provided jointly by Estonia / Latvia / Lithuania.

6.22. Luxembourg sent a team with 22 members, 5 boats and vehicles. Luxembourg covered the transport charges for one truck of humanitarian relief items collected by Luxembourg-based organizations and delivered to BiH. In addition, Luxembourg made two contributions to the following humanitarian partners: 79,320 euros to Handicap International Luxembourg (mine action) and 50,000 euros to Care in Luxemburg (food and non-food items) for BiH.

6.23. Montenegro sent humanitarian aid - raincoats, boots, blankets, water cans, food, clothes and hygiene for babies, water, food in cans, clothes for adults.

6.24. Netherlands contributed 50,000 EUR via the Dutch Red Cross on 19 May 2014 and 500,000 EUR as emergency assistance for BiH and Serbia on 23 May 2014.

6.25. Norway donated 5 million Norwegian Kroner (615.000 EUR) for the emergency phase (funding for most immediate needs) and 16,5 million Norwegian Kroner (2,3 million EUR) for the reconstruction phase (reconstruction of institutions and infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, roads and bridges that have been damaged by the flood). On 26 May 2014, Norway offered generators (18 Kv and 45 Kv), water purification units, distribution boxes/electrical kits and tanks with 5.000 litres of water (615.000 EUR) through UNDP. On 30 May 2014, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) assisted to civil protection by building additional protection of Sava riverbank, evacuation of civilians from flooded areas and medical support to local population; distribution of food and drinking water, collection of water samples for analysis, loading of heavy remaining left in the flooded areas and fallen animals. NPA provided and delivered to the crisis headquarters 180 gumboots, 600 protection-work gloves, 4,500 protective masks and 175 shovels; collection of information on possible mine migration and migration of marking signs.

6.26. Pakistan sent humanitarian aid, containing tents, ration packs, blankets, clothes, sleeping bags, jackets, jerseys, mats, t-shirts, rain coats, kitchen sets, aqua tablets and food.

6.27. Poland provided water pumps, 14 trucks and a team. On 28 May 2014, humanitarian aid (various hygienic items and disinfectors) was distributed through the Red Cross.

6.28. On 26 May 2014, Portugal sent humanitarian aid (250 mats for sleeping bags, 250 blankets, 500 hygiene kit for women, 12 tents for 6/8 people, 24 support tubes for tents for 6/8 people, 4000 sackcloth bags for sand and 250 tableware kit) to BiH.

6.29. Romania offered a water purification system and a team. On 23 May 2014, Romania sent humanitarian aid - food, water, blankets, bed sheets and pillowcases. **On 18 June 2014, Municipality of Resita sent a convoy with humanitarian aid to the Red Cross Bihac, containing food in total amount of 20.000 EUR.**

6.30. Russia sent 38 tons of humanitarian aid (generators, boats, water pumps, blankets, tents and food).

6.31. Slovakia offered rescue teams and humanitarian aid (pumps, generators, bags, raincoats, rubber boots (50.000 EUR). On 27 May 2014, Slovakia offered humanitarian aid, containing 5 sludge pumps, 5 power generators, 10 heaters, 10 tents, 100 blankets, 200



rubber boots, 800 raincoats, 6229 towels, 2360 cloths, 633 toiletries, 200 canisters of fuel (20 liters), 2 metal crates, 10 wood and 18 metal pallets (approximately 72.100 EUR).

6.32. On 16 May 2014, Slovenia provided a rescue unit (12 people) with 4 boats and 2 helicopters including crews and equipment necessary for evacuation. A helicopter will be in BiH until 23 May 2014. Slovenia offered to deploy their Police teams specialized in detection of corps under water with the necessary equipment. On 28 May 2014 Slovenia offered 35 firefighters, vehicles, pumps. A team of Slovenian Civil Protection (70 persons and 22 vehicles) arrived in BiH to support with pumping of mud, water and gasoline. Also, if needed they perform cleaning of infrastructure on dry land (no boats) like bridges and similar. On 29 May 2014, the team of Slovenian Civil Protection (70 persons and 22 vehicles) arrived in BiH to support with pumping of mud, water and gasoline.

6.33. On 26 May 2014, Spain contributed 40,000 EUR in humanitarian aid (food, shelter and basic necessities) for BiH and Serbia through IFRC.

6.34. Sweden sent two experts in the team of European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection. On 28 May 2014, Sweden offered 6 water purification modules, 2 mobile laboratories and 11 experts.

6.35. On 19 May 2014, the Government of Switzerland offered experts in dealing with water/sanitation and the environment in the flooding crisis. Additionally, one helicopter arrived in BiH on 20 May 2014 and is available to EUFOR operations in flooded areas until 28 May 2014. Switzerland sent two WASH teams and two HAZMAT specialists with mobile labs deployed. Two water distribution systems and cleaning kits should have arrived on 25 May 2014, as well as two additional WASH specialists with mobile labs. A set of 7 fisherman boots, 100 rubber boots, 100 pairs of gloves and 100 shovels distributed. Switzerland donated 500,000 Swiss Francs (CHF) as emergency humanitarian aid response for BiH and Serbia. Switzerland allocated additional 150,000 CHF for small actions related to the flood crisis. On 25 May 2014, additional two water and sanitation (WES) specialists were deployed. In total 4 WES, 2 HazMat and 1 landslide specialists are working in BiH.

6.36. Turkey provided assistance through the Turkish battalion of EUFOR. A convoy of 19 vehicles with humanitarian aid (hygienic stuff, clothes, drinking water, boots, white-ware, trunks, water evacuation systems, fire extinguishers, rescuing material, generators, diving equipment, first aid equipment, 2,250 blankets and kitchen-kits for 432 families) is on the way to BiH. On 21 May 2014, Turkey sent additional humanitarian aid, containing 35.000 cans of food, 1,5 tons of flour, 600 kg liquid oil, baby food, biscuits, 7 tons drinking water, 1,5 tons fuel oil, generators, 300 shovels-axes-rakes, 300 boots and 150 blankets. According to UN reports, all humanitarian aid from Turkey arrived and was distributed.

6.37. Turkmenistan sent humanitarian aid (40 tons of eating grain powder and 1600 packs).

6.38. The United Kingdom provided 33 fire service rescuers with four flood rescue boats and an assessment team to conduct an assessment of the humanitarian needs on the ground. Three civil engineering experts were sent to conduct an assessment of damages and longer term needs as part of a collaborative EU/UN/World Bank team through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

6.39. The United States offered 15 pumps for pumping water, 257 sleeping bags, 400 bed sheets, 351 folding cots, 391 blankets, 410 sleeting mats, 14 space heater, 244 steel water cans, 1 kitchen utensils (box), 432 military mess kits, 3 kitchen equipment sets, 462 plastic



water cans, 7 generator sets (5 kW), 239 fuel cans, 755 intrenching tools/shovels, 366 wet weather trousers, 90 men's overshoes/boots. On 19 May 2014, US donated 13 motorboats for Bjeljina and Orasje, water rescue modules and teams. On 23 May 2014, the USA allocated 1.500.000 USD for incinerators for dead animals, generators, water systems, seeds, animal feed, fertilizers etc. On 25 May 2014, the United States offered generators (18 Kv and 45 Kv), water purification units, distribution boxes/electrical kits, tanks with 5.000 liters of water (1.500.000 USD) through UNDP. On 2 June 2014 the United States provided psycho-social support for flood victims in collective centres - through IOM (US \$80,000).

6.40. The Animal Diseases Research Association (ADRA) opened current budget of 100,000 USD with possibility of additional funding. Hundreds of ADRA volunteers engaged in the preparation and delivery of packages of food, water, hygiene items, clothes, utensils and medicines for the population of affected areas.

6.41. The Catholic Relief Services (CRS) sent eight field teams to the affected regions to evaluate the greatest needs for support. The CRS has committed 500.000 USD emergency relief efforts and flood recovery throughout BiH and Serbia.

6.42. “Help Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe” delivered humanitarian aid in food (worth more than 60,000 EUR).

6.43. The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) sent 2 livestock feed experts.

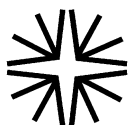
6.44. The International Medical Corps (IMC) sent emergency teams in the field in BiH and Serbia. The IMC together with Luftfahrt Ohne Grenzen secured over 1.000.000 EUR for food items (mainly organic baby food) to BiH, Croatia and Serbia. It will be distributed through the Red Cross.

6.45. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) loaned two heavy duty generators. The OSCE purchased and delivered water, blankets, work gloves, shovels, heavy duty bags, protection masks, rubber boots, torches, batteries, antiseptic gel and liquid, toothbrushes, toothpastes and disinfecting agents through the Red Cross Society. It is procuring items for children (blankets, underwear, socks, soaps, shampoos, wet wipes, tooth pastes, tooth brushes, towels, toilet paper, disinfection means, mosquito repellants, diapers for older children suffering from cerebral paralyses, diapers for babies). Additionally, two heavy duty generators were provided to the Ministry of Security of BiH.

6.46. On 16 May 2014, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) activated donors as well as the Oxfam Confederation to raise some emergency donations. A senior WASH expert from the OXFAM was seconded to BiH. The OXFAM donated 30,000 EUR for disinfection material, sanitary kits, etc.

6.47. **The People In Need two working teams equipped with Water pressure machines are clearing the flats and objects of the most affected inhabitants. Over 50 objects cleared so far in Doboje, over 25 in Maglaj.**

6.48. The Red Cross is transporting patients on dialysis, evacuating people, delivering food, blankets, clothes, sponges, pumps, boots and disinfectants to the most affected communities throughout the country. A Field Assessment and Coordinating Team has deployed (team leader, water and sanitation, communications, recovery, logistics and information management). 334,013 CHF were allocated from the DREF (Disaster Relief Emergency Fund) to assist 8,000 people.



6.49. On 22 May 2014, the Save Place for Children (SPfC) sent 250 Hygiene kits for families with 150 baby food and hygiene kits for children and families in collective centers. The SPfC offered sets of tools, equipment, disinfectants and personal protection kits for clean up and rehabilitation of 29 educational institutions in Zenica-Doboj Canton. On 26 May 2014, SPfC opened the children's village houses for displaced families (Sarajevo – accommodated three families and organized edutainment activities and psychosocial support to 40 children from Svrake area; Gračanica – one family from Orašje accommodated).

6.50. Several agencies of the United Nations (FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNOHCHR, UNWOMEN, WFP and WHO) provided financial support and in-kind assistance to various parts of the country.

6.51. The World Bank approved a 24 million USD credit for the Drina Flood Protection Project to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

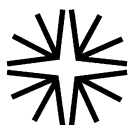
6.52. From 16 May 2014 the World Vision distributed the following humanitarian aid items: 3,513 food items (bread, canned food, etc), 4,972 cleaning tools and equipment (raincoats, boots, masks, gloves, shovels, etc), 16,128.5 liters of liquids (water, mineral water, juices, milk), 8 motor sprinklers, 2 power jet water cleaners, 5,464 hygienic items (diapers, wet wipes, etc), 504 hygienic and cleaning packages, 300 liters of bleach, 30 kg of pest control, 77 kg and 20 liters of disinfect, more than 54 medical supplies, 300 liters of fuel, 50 liters of cooking oil, 100 kg of detergent, 80 liters of shampoo, 40 liters of liquid soap, 60 jumbo packs of diapers, 30 pieces of sewage pipe connectors and 360 clothing items.

6.53. The Mozaik Foundation purchased 4 Lifesaver C2 water purifiers (capacity of 2,000,000 l, 18l per min) and collected 300,000 BAM for youth working actions designated for reconstruction of public spaces and institutions.

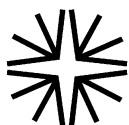
6.54. Mercy Corps completed a rapid assessment of the impact of the floods to the household. The distribution of small, recovery-related cash grants to affected households is ongoing.

7. The list of requirements for international assistance (**priorities in bold**):

	Description	Effective Date	Quantity
6.1	Temporary shelters (prefabricated houses)	ASAP	TBC
6.2	Dryer	ASAP	TBC
6.3	Fuel	ASAP	TBC
6.4	Seeds and fertilizer	ASAP	TBC
6.5	Livestock feed	ASAP	TBC
6.6	Sleeping bag	ASAP	TBC
6.7	Construction supplies	ASAP	TBC
6.8	Window and door	ASAP	TBC
6.9	Furniture, especially bed	ASAP	TBC
6.10	Bathroom equipment (sink, toilet, bath and other)	ASAP	TBC
6.11	Kitchen appliances, especially fridges	ASAP	TBC
6.12	Tent (family-size)	ASAP	1000



6.13	Sponge mattress	ASAP	50.000
6.14	Various medicaments (pharmaceutical drugs, antibiotics, vaccines (anti-tetanus, hepatitis A, typhus), diverse anti-venom for snake bites)	ASAP	TBC
6.15	Water purification systems	ASAP	20
6.16	Water filter	ASAP	30.000
6.17	Power generator (small and medium power)	ASAP	300
6.18	Potable water	ASAP	500.000 L
6.19	Disinfectants	ASAP	50.000
6.20	Emergency health kit	ASAP	50.000
6.21	Tools (shovels, brooms, rakes, pitchforks)	ASAP	5.000
6.22	Water pump	ASAP	TBC
6.23	Sludge pump	ASAP	TBC
6.24	Masks and gloves	ASAP	7.000
6.25	Life jacket	ASAP	1000
6.26	Raincoat	ASAP	3.500
6.27	Mobile kitchen	ASAP	50
6.28	Potable water tanks	ASAP	500
6.29	Garden cart	ASAP	5.000
6.30	Suction basket for hoses (75 and 110 mm)	ASAP	500
6.31	Rechargeable flashlight	ASAP	3000
6.32	Food package	ASAP	1000 tons/50.000
6.33	Food cans, which including foods for diabetics and pork (packed separately)	ASAP	100.000
6.34	Food set for baby and kid	ASAP	10.000
6.35	Fodder: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concentrate for cows; • concentrate for pigs; • milled corn; • concentrated feed. 	ASAP	35 tons 20 tons 25 tons 20 tons
6.36	Dehumidifier	ASAP	10.000
6.37	Blanket, sheet	ASAP	50.000
6.38	Boots <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rubber boots; • fishing boots (type overalls) • other footwear; • miner's boots. 	ASAP	2.000 2.000 20.000 1.000
6.39	Personal hygienic items	ASAP	10.000
6.40	Spray pump for disinfectants	ASAP	50.000
6.41	Solar chargers	ASAP	1000
6.42	Outboard engine for boats (various power)	ASAP	100
6.43	Boats: various size	ASAP	100



	aluminium		30
6.44	Stretcher for the wounded (aluminium)	ASAP	200
6.45	Candles	ASAP	35.000
6.46	Canister for water (15- 20 L)	ASAP	15.000
6.47	Canister for fuel (20 L, metal)	ASAP	1000
6.48	Alpinist rope (thickness 8-10 mm, length max. 60-100 m)	ASAP	300
6.49	Substances and means for disinfecting water and wells	ASAP	5.000
6.50	Heaters (home use)	ASAP	1000
6.51	Diapers (for children, adults)	ASAP	5.000
6.52	Incinerators for dead animals (bigger than 3 tons)	ASAP	10
6.53	Rescue equipment in the water and under	ASAP	100 packs
6.54	Equipment for rescue from the ruins	ASAP	20 packs
6.55	Thermal imaging cameras	ASAP	2
6.56	Underwater camera	ASAP	5
6.57	Sonars	ASAP	10
6.58	Machines and vehicles in rough terrain	ASAP	10
6.59	Machines for site remediation / cleaning	ASAP	30
6.60	Mobile SUVs	ASAP	20
6.61	Means of communication (satellite phones)	ASAP	5
6.62	Rescue ring	ASAP	100
6.63	Water barriers	ASAP	50.000 meters
6.64	HF transceiver suitable for use in emergency situations (with additional equipment and multiband antenna)	ASAP	50
6.65	VHF / UHF handheld radio	ASAP	200
6.66	Repeater VHF or UHF band scope Hamradio with duplexer and antenna	ASAP	3

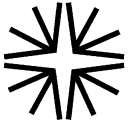
8. Points of Entry to be determined on bilateral basis.

9. **The Operational Points of Contact in BiH can be reached in the following ways:**

Name:	Mrs. Mirnesa SOFTIC and Mr. Zeljko DUGONJIC
Organisation:	Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Telephone:	+387 33 492 778 / +387 33 492 785 / +387 33 492783
Mobile phone:	+387 61 294 030
Fax:	+387 33 555 715
e-mail:	ocbh112@msb.gov.ba
Operating hours:	24/7

10. Response co-ordination.

10.1. With a view to providing a coordinated response to the stricken nation's requirements, nations in a position to meet these demands, in full or in part, are invited



to reply to the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with an information copy to EADRCC, by any of the communication means listed above and below.

10.2. The same request for assistance has been sent by BiH to EU ERCC as well.

10.3. **The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) can be reached in the following ways:**

Telephone:	+32-2-707.2670
Fax :	+32-2-707.2677
Mobile Phone:	+32-475-829.071
e-mail:	eadrcc@hq.nato.int
Internet	http://www.nato.int/eadrcc/home.htm