



EU FLOODS RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Normalisation of living conditions in flooded communities

The EU Floods Recovery Programme is financed by the European Union
and implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and IOM.



This project is funded
by the European Union



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Abbreviations

CHS	Combined High School
ES	Elementary School
EU	European Union
HS	High School
HSC	High School Centre
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LC	Local community
PI	Public Institution
SS	Satellite School
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund



Ambassador Lars-Gunnar Wigemark

Head of the EU Delegation to BiH and EU Special Representative in BiH

In May 2014 one of the worst flooding disasters struck Bosnia and Herzegovina, taking human tolls and causing major damages to homes, businesses, schools and hospitals. The receding waters left a trail of devastation across more than half of the country's communities, affecting one million people, with desperation quickly settling in. The remarkable quest from despair to hope, and from disaster to recovery is told on the pages before you. They serve as a reminder of solidarity, lives restored and partnerships reinforced.

The hearts and minds of the people of the European Union shared solidarity with the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Union immediately mobilized the EU Civil Protection Mechanism to help with the emergency response, and the Donor's Conference "Rebuilding Together" in July 2014 followed to pledge funds toward the recovery of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Already by August 2014, the EU Floods Recovery Programme was launched to assist the most vulnerable with more than 42 million Euros.

We take pride in the progress achieved. The numbers are telling. Our assistance reached more than 610,000 people. It rehabilitated 4,640 homes and assisted 116 small and medium-sized enterprises and over 1,270 agricultural producers, helping to preserve and generate more than 5,600 jobs. We helped children return to 156 schools and 12 kindergartens. Services in six health-care facilities, four centres for social work, and three municipal administrations were re-established.

Local communities were reconnected after 63 priority bridges and 51 roads were rehabilitated. In effect, these concerted efforts brought people back to their homes and work, restoring communities and normal living conditions.

All of this would have not been accomplished had it not been for our crucial partnerships with local communities, governments and institutions at all levels, and our implementing partners – UNDP, UNICEF and IOM. EU Member States, other countries and donor organisations have also made significant pledges for the recovery of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The solidarity and resourcefulness of citizens of this country were also impressive.

Our work on natural disasters is far from over. Looking ahead, focus is now needed on building resilience and preparedness to safeguard the sustainability of this recovery. The European Union will continue to actively work with the citizens and authorities to implement comprehensive disaster risk reduction measures. To that end, we will contribute another 41 million Euros to reduce the risk of floods and landslides and increasing the country's preparedness and resilience to natural disasters. We remain committed to working with our partners in this endeavour.

This account of the EU's Floods Recovery Programme reminds us of the need to be prepared for future natural disasters and how EU citizens stand shoulder to shoulder with people of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Sezin Sinanoglu

UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative

The publication before you represents an attempt to record some of the results of the European Union Floods Recovery Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as implemented by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Organization for Migration.

The need to chronicle the disaster recovery process is essential not only to showcase its results but also to identify and capture lessons learned. The likely effects of climate change will undoubtedly contribute to an increased occurrence of extreme events, and learning from the 2014 flood will help improve preparedness and enhance the country's resilience.

A little less than two years on, it is easy to forget the devastation left in the wake of the worst flooding in recorded history – the degree of material damage was such as to invoke comparisons with the 1992-1995 war. Scarcity of domestic resources coupled with underlying factors such as environmental degradation and inadequate spatial planning made the prospect of recovery a harrowing one. Once more, however, Bosnia and Herzegovina benefited from the speedy and generous assistance of its international partners including the European Union, which activated its Civilian Protection Mechanism in the immediate aftermath of the floods and also funded the EU Floods Recovery Programme.

While it is almost impossible to gauge accurately the longer term impact of this Programme on the country, it is fair to say that it provided a primer for recovery in a number of the most heavily affected communities by building-back-better and further improving conditions and quality of life in comparison to before the floods. For example health-care centres and education and

public administration institutions rehabilitated through the Programme are now energy efficient and accessible to people with disabilities while the conditions in which they operate far exceed those predating the disaster.

Following the floods there was no time to wait for the recovery to begin. Needs of the flood-affected communities were immediate. Our field teams were on the ground weeks after the water receded, planning for early recovery activities that would ultimately enable the restoration of critical local services in record time. Those teams remained present in the communities throughout the process, maintaining a dialogue with all of those affected. This helped not only to prioritize the deployment of our available resources but also to advise other actors on how to deploy theirs.

Maintaining close coordination and communication with domestic and international stakeholders allowed only minimal overlap and hardly any duplication. It also meant that our work complemented rather than supplanted that of government.

Looking back, I am grateful that we were given this opportunity to help so many, with the Programme benefiting more than 610,000 people across the country. Looking forward, however, I am mindful of the task that lies before us in making sure that Bosnia and Herzegovina becomes more resilient in the face of coming climate-related challenges.

I hope that this publication will serve as a reminder of what has been achieved in restoring normal living conditions in the flood-affected communities but also as a reminder of a pressing need to be better prepared and more resilient to disasters.



Worst floods in the last 120 years

In the second half of May 2014, the biggest floods in 120 years hit Bosnia and Herzegovina. Excessive rainfall, from 250 to 300 litres per square metre, caused a large number of rivers – the Bosna, the Drina, the Una, the Sava, the Sana, the Vrbas, and their tributaries – to break their banks.

Total damage is estimated at 2.04 billion euros – 15 percent of Bosnia and Herzegovina's gross domestic product in 2014. The disaster affected about one million people, around 27 percent of Bosnia and Herzegovina's 3.8 million inhabitants, in an area covering a quarter of the country.

The floods affected 81 local communities, where communal services were interrupted, housing stock and infrastructure were damaged and local economies were negatively affected. In 46 municipalities the damage was catastrophic.

Urban, industrial and rural areas were flooded for several days, without electricity, water or communication with the outside world. Community infrastructure and facilities that are essential for normal life, such as health and education institutions, were extensively damaged, which had a knock-on negative impact on the services they provided.

Tens of thousands of housing units were inundated, which resulted in the temporary relocation of some 90,000 people, of whom 40,000 were housed in shelters.

The heavy rainfall also caused landslides in areas where there was already environmental risk because of soil erosion as a result of illegal deforestation, and unregulated construction of residential buildings.



Brčko



People being rescued in Brčko



People being rescued in Brčko

European Union first to help

Among the first who responded to the call for help from flooded areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina were the countries of the European Union.

By activating the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, the Union and Member States organised actions to assist countries in the region affected by the floods.

Rescue operations and emergency assistance were considerably hampered by the widespread destruction of roads, and by the fact that some settlements were completely cut off from the rest

of the world, impossible to reach other than by boat or helicopter.

Assistance was delivered in every possible way and included electricity generators, motor boats, sleeping bags, first-aid kits, blankets and food and hygiene kits that came in from all over Europe.

The European Commission coordinated the collection of aid, provided satellite images of flood-affected areas, and bore part of the cost of transporting assistance from across Europe to recipients in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Donors' Conference in Brussels

On 16 July 2014 a donors' conference was organised in Brussels on the theme of "Rebuilding Together".

The aim of the conference, organised by France and Slovenia and with participants from 60 countries and 20 international organisations, was to improve cooperation in responding to floods and natural disasters in the Balkans. The European Commission together with the organisers marked as a priority the economic recovery of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, the two countries

worst affected by the floods. Twenty-three countries pledged help for Bosnia and Herzegovina at the conference.

The European Union allocated 83 million euros to address flood damage in BiH. Of this amount, 42.24 million euros was allocated, in the first phase, to implement the EU Floods Recovery Programme, while more than 41 million euros has been earmarked for implementation of the second phase of assistance to BiH, aimed at preventive measures in areas at risk.





EU Floods Recovery Programme – from urgent assistance to permanent solutions

“The scale of the damage took us completely by surprise. Entire villages were swept away overnight by the water and the landslides.

In the first weeks after the water receded we were able to mobilise local authorities and the private sector to come together because we wanted to face the challenges of rebuilding destroyed areas together.

It is important to emphasize that our approach to recovery from the very beginning was a long-term one – it was not only important to rebuild but to build even better and at higher quality. This meant that restoration might take longer but the results would last longer.” – Sezin Sinanoglu, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in BiH

EU Floods Recovery Programme – from urgent assistance to permanent solutions

When they prepared the concept of the EU Floods Recovery Programme, the European Union and UNDP focused on the direct needs of people who had lost almost everything: homes, income, and the service network of their local community.

Along with the short-term recovery of those affected by the floods, the permanent and negative consequences of climate change required that the Programme focus on certain mid-term and long-term objectives related to preventing future disasters.

“The scale of the damage took us completely by surprise. Entire villages were swept away overnight by the water and the

landslides.

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The EU Floods Recovery Programme was activated in August 2014 with the aim of re-establishing normal living conditions in municipalities that were most affected by the May floods.

The monetary value of the programme, implemented together by UNDP, UNICEF and IOM, was 43.52 million euros, of which the EU provided 42.24 million euros, and UNDP provided 1.28 million euros.

Programme activities were organised in five related components:

1. Rehabilitation of housing, in order to enable the most vulnerable people to return to their homes;
2. Rehabilitation of communal infrastructure, such as road and bridge communication, water supply and sewage systems;
3. Rehabilitation of public institutions, with the aim of re-establishing access to health, social and municipal services, and education;
4. Assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises and farmers, with the aim of overall economic recovery; and
5. Collection and analysis of data on natural disaster risks with the aim of better protection and prevention in local communities.



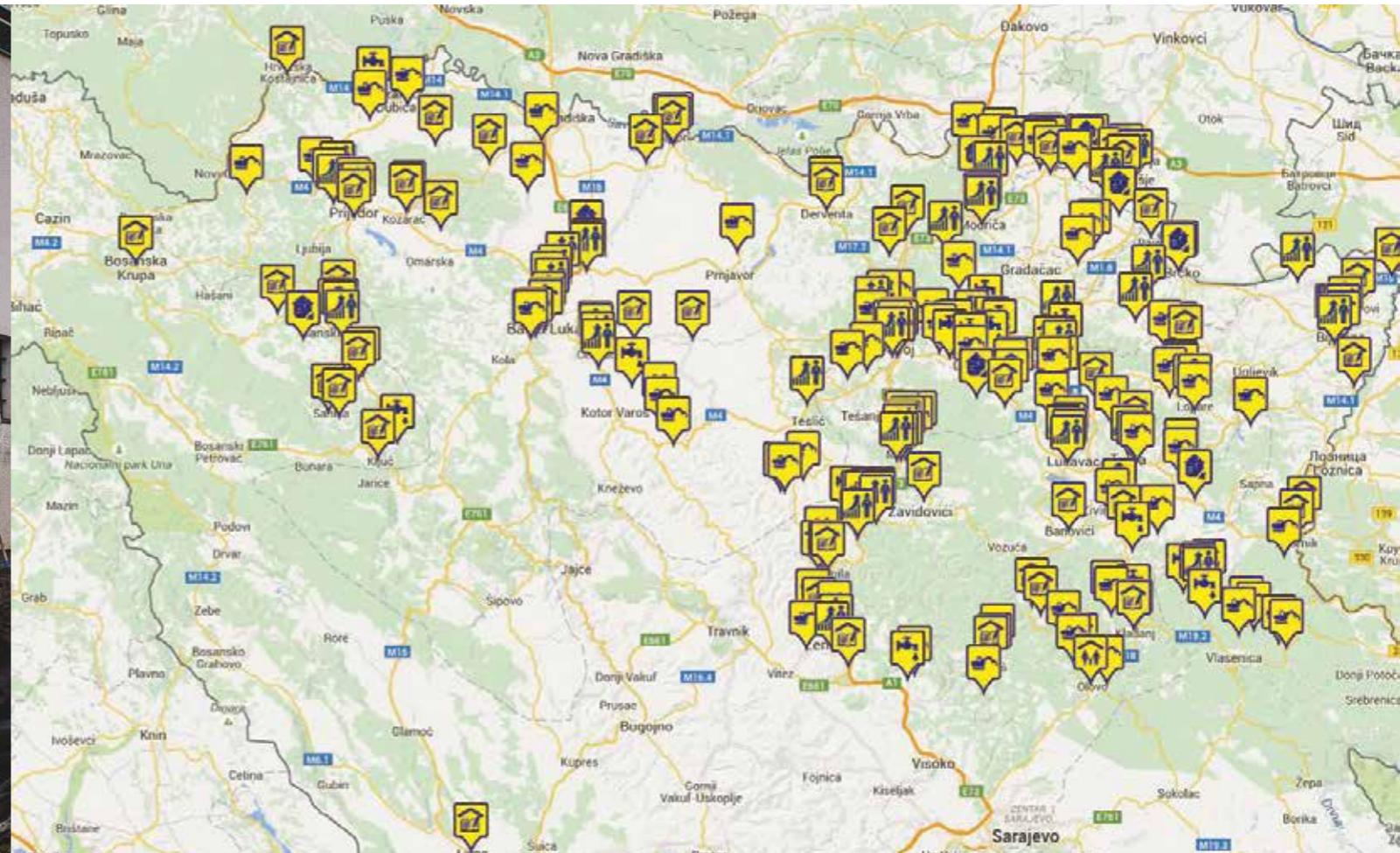
Maglaj 2014, after the water receded



After the floods, residents lacked drinking water and food



In the days after the water receded, all efforts were focused on clearing up debris



Map of the Programme's work sites



First wave of rehabilitation

After the flood water receded, the priority was to restore basic living conditions for the most vulnerable citizens.

This included renovating housing units, transport and communal infrastructure and public institutions, above all schools and kindergartens.

In the worst affected municipalities, residents were already engaged in cleaning and repairs in June 2014. Public works programmes directly fostered economic recovery by offering compensation for services, and this contributed to the economic sustainability of the most affected categories of the population.

At the same time, with the EU support, landslides were stabilized, and food for livestock was provided to 968 farmers whose crops had been destroyed by the floods, in order to maintain their herds and continue breeding livestock and producing milk and other dairy products.

“A thousand homes were rebuilt in a hundred days, which is unprecedented. Also, although the EU Floods Recovery Programme began only in August 2014, thanks to quality preparation, a large number of schools were already rehabilitated and started working in September of the same year.” – Ambassador Lars-Gunnar Wigemark, Head of the EU Delegation to BiH and EU Special Representative in BiH



Alžirac neighbourhood in Šamac (before and after rehabilitation)

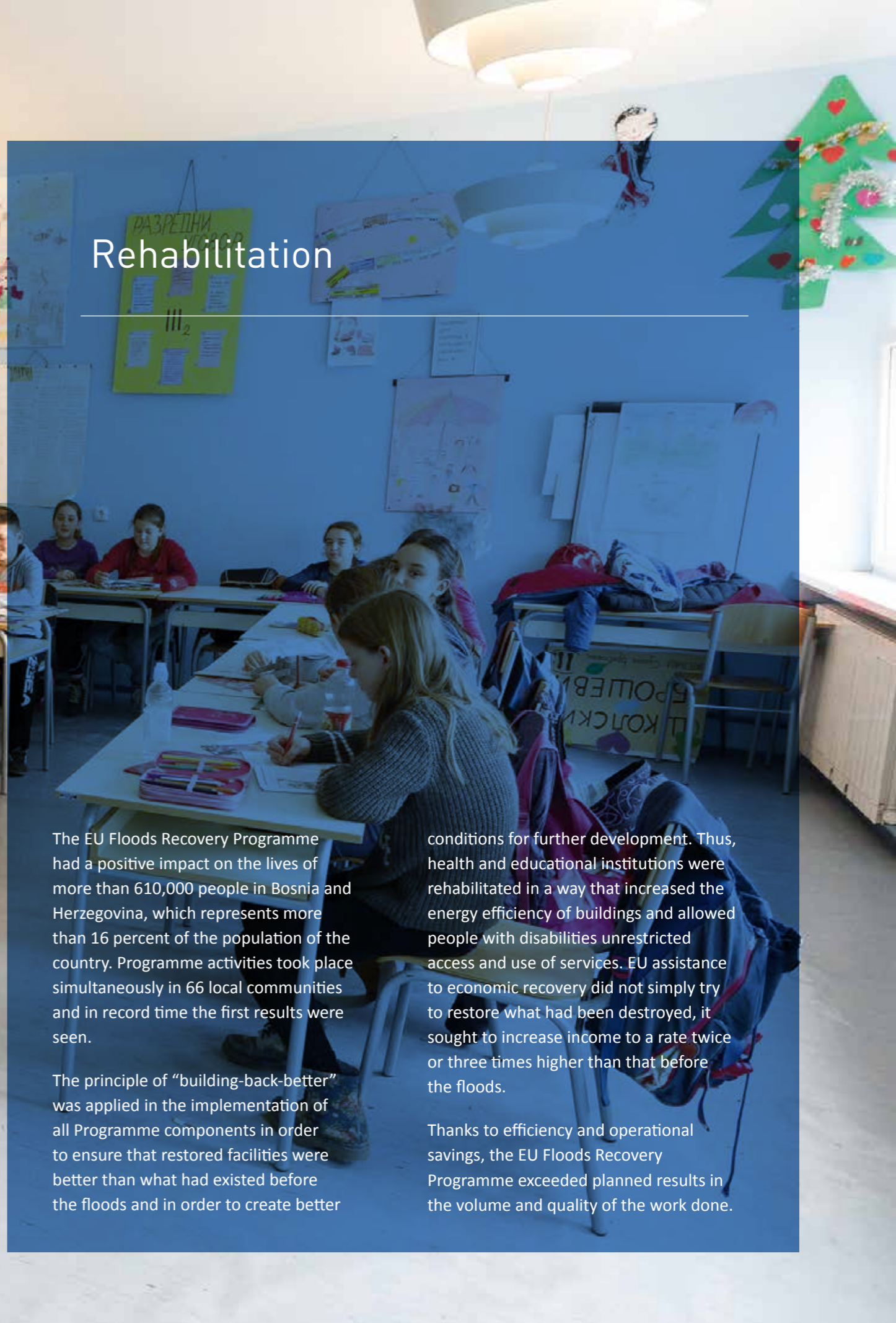




The Majke Jugovića Kindergarten in Doboj *(before and after rehabilitation)*



First Elementary School, Maglaj, *(before and after rehabilitation)*



Rehabilitation

The EU Floods Recovery Programme had a positive impact on the lives of more than 610,000 people in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which represents more than 16 percent of the population of the country. Programme activities took place simultaneously in 66 local communities and in record time the first results were seen.

The principle of “building-back-better” was applied in the implementation of all Programme components in order to ensure that restored facilities were better than what had existed before the floods and in order to create better

conditions for further development. Thus, health and educational institutions were rehabilitated in a way that increased the energy efficiency of buildings and allowed people with disabilities unrestricted access and use of services. EU assistance to economic recovery did not simply try to restore what had been destroyed, it sought to increase income to a rate twice or three times higher than that before the floods.

Thanks to efficiency and operational savings, the EU Floods Recovery Programme exceeded planned results in the volume and quality of the work done.



Clearing debris in Šamac after the floods



What was planned and what was achieved within the EU Floods Recovery Programme

SEGMENTS OF REHABILITATION	PLANNED	ACHIEVED
HOUSING	4,000 houses for 14,000 people	4,640 houses for more than 16,240 people
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		
SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTENS	90 schools and kindergartens for 40,000 children	168 (156 schools and 12 kindergartens) for more than 71,800 children
MUNICIPALITIES	3 municipal buildings	3 municipal buildings whose administrations serve 206,781 people
SOCIAL WORK CENTRES	4 social work centres	4 social work centres for 22.859 users
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS	4 health institutions for 160,000 people	6 health institutions for 288,381 people
INFRASTRUCTURE		
BRIDGES AND ROADS	Benefits for 250,000 people	Benefits for more than 610,000 people
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FACILITIES	10 water supply and sanitation facilities	31 water supply and sanitation facilities
ECONOMIC RECOVERY		
SUPPORT TO SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES	To save and create 2,000 jobs	More than 5,600 jobs saved and created
SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	20 small and medium-sized enterprises	116 small and medium-sized enterprises
	500 agricultural producers	1,270 agricultural producers
NOT PLANNED BUT ACHIEVED		
Disaster risk reduction measures were implemented to safeguard five public institutions from future risk of flooding or landslide.		



Component 1:
HOUSING

House of Dragiša Lazić in Bijeljina (before and after rehabilitation)

Component 1: Housing

From the very beginning, the Programme had to address the pressing needs of the most vulnerable sections of the population. Although the largest number of users were to be selected through public calls, in order to identify the most vulnerable beneficiaries before the winter, the first nominations were received from municipal commissions that had relevant information.

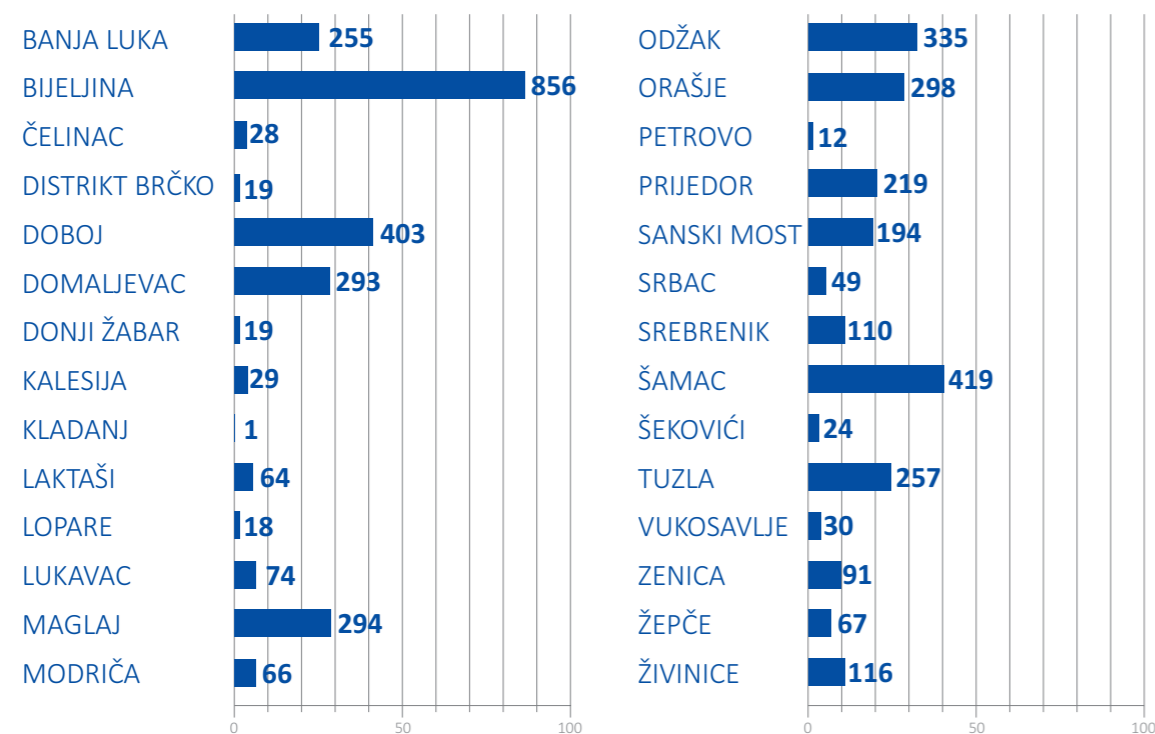
In this way, the intervention rehabilitation phase covered especially vulnerable categories of people in the flood-affected areas, including the elderly, families living below the poverty line and people with disabilities. Rehabilitation work was carried out in line with the degree of damage, and included repairing facades, renovating floors and walls, and replacing exterior and interior joinery, sanitation, electrical installations etc. A total of 1,188 homes

were rehabilitated in the intervention rehabilitation phase.

Parallel to intervention renovation, two public calls designed to select the most vulnerable users were published. With the first public tender, 1,151 homes were selected for renovation, and with the second tender another 1,701 housing units were selected. The Programme also rehabilitated 600 additional housing units for people who were accommodated in collective centres after the floods.

Under the EU Floods Recovery Programme the original intention was to rebuild 4,000 homes. Thanks to efficiency in implementation and operational savings, the number of homes rehabilitated under the programme increased to 4,640, and this raised the total number of beneficiaries to more than 16,240.

A TOTAL OF 4,640 REHABILITATED HOUSING UNITS PER MUNICIPALITY:



Selection of beneficiaries

Programme beneficiaries were selected through a public and competitive process chaired by municipal commissions composed of local government officials, civil society representatives and social welfare centres.

UNDP and IOM representatives supported the work of the commissions, which operated according to criteria established by the BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees Working Group for Housing. Among other things, criteria for selection gave preference to the elderly, to persons with disabilities, single-parent households and families living in difficult material conditions. The goal of the Programme was to assist households that did not have the capacity to recover by themselves.

“The process of selection of beneficiaries and their on-site verification was designed to ensure maximum transparency and full respect for the selection criteria. Lists of successful applicants in all cases were publically presented while an appeals period

during which a second-instance municipal commission would review complaints preceded the final selection of beneficiaries.”
– Edis Arifagić, Manager of the EU Floods Recovery Programme

With the help of the European Union, 419 housing units were rebuilt in Šamac Municipality. The Alžirac neighbourhood had been almost completely destroyed. Most of the houses there were prefabricated and built in 1961. Even before the floods, families living in this neighbourhood were considered to be among the most vulnerable.

Ilija Nijemčević lost everything in the May 2014 floods. His home was under water for ten days. It was rehabilitated under the EU Floods Recovery Programme.

“Families in social need with low or no income live in Alžirac. I receive 67 BAM in military disability benefits every month, while my wife has no income. We barely survive and we could not afford the cost of renovating the house.” – Ilija Nijemčević





Alžirac neighbourhood in Šamac
(before and after rehabilitation)



House of Slaviša Lazić in Bijeljina
(before and after rehabilitation)



House of Mehmed Bašić in Maglaj
(before and after rehabilitation)



Jelica Stefanović lives in Šamac with her son, daughter, daughter-in-law, and four grandchildren: “Water in our apartment rose to half the height of the walls. We stayed in the neighbourhood for a day, and then they first got us out by boat, and then they transported us by helicopter to the village of Crkvina. We had to wade through the water to reach the boat because the water level was high. All that we had was destroyed. Nothing could be utilised. Thanks to the EU Floods Recovery Programme, we rehabilitated the entire apartment. When I think of the condition the apartment was in after the flood, now it’s wonderful and we are very grateful for the help we got.”



The largest number of housing units – 856 – were rehabilitated in Bijeljina. The family of Slaviša Lazić is one of the families whose house was rehabilitated with EU funds.

“This is more than I expected and more than I could have dreamt. I want to commend the speed and quality of construction work, we came back to a brand new house.” – Slaviša Lazić

In Maglaj, 294 housing units were renewed. The first floor of the house of 59-year-old Mehmed Bašić from Maglaj was completely flooded. Everything he had acquired over the years was destroyed.

“Several humanitarian organisations came, but nobody promised anything concrete. When I was almost giving up hope, I learned

that we had entered the EU Floods Recovery Programme. Under the programme, everything – literally – everything that had been destroyed in the house was repaired. I was able to get back my peace of mind. The EU Floods Recovery Programme has really done a tremendous job and Maglaj now has a new look.” – Mehmed Bašić

“The floods in Orašje caused most damage to residential and commercial buildings as well as in the agricultural sector. The damage is estimated in millions of euros. Within the framework of the EU Floods Recovery Programme, 298 housing units were rehabilitated. The success achieved so far is evident and one needs to talk about the options for more efficient assistance on the ground also in the future.” – Mayor of Orašje, Đuro Topić

Radmila Vukadin is a 68-year-old retiree from Maglaj. Her apartment was completely rehabilitated thanks to the EU Floods Recovery Programme.

„I lived in this apartment from when I was ten years old until I got married. I came back here in 2007 after my husband and my mother got sick. You can only imagine how much sentimental value these four walls have for me. But I could never come to terms with the fact that all my memories of my late husband and parents were swept away. When in April 2015 I re-entered the rehabilitated apartment, all night I looked at the ceiling and walls, and I couldn't believe that it was possible that they had been so well done. And my flat is just a fraction of what has been done in Maglaj under the EU Floods Recovery Programme. You can't look anywhere in Maglaj without saying: well, that was contributed by the European Union.”



In Banja Luka, 255 housing units were renovated. Just in the village of Lazarevo in the first phase 45 housing units were rebuilt. The village suffered significant damage during the May 2014 floods. Moving back into their rehabilitated home definitely brought a positive change in the life of Zoran Tešanović's family.

“One of my three children suffers from West's syndrome. The dampness that used to linger in the house made her condition worse, resulting in three to five seizures a day. I'm immensely grateful for the assistance provided under the EU Floods Recovery Programme”, Zoran Tešanović.



House of Gradiša Ivković in Bijeljina (before and after rehabilitation)



House in Maglaj (before and after rehabilitation)



Apartment of Radmila Vukadin in Maglaj (before and after rehabilitation)



House of Zorana Poznanović in Bijeljina (before and after rehabilitation)





Component 2:
COMMUNAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Donja Dragotina bridge in Prijedor *(before and after rehabilitation)*

Component 2: Communal infrastructure

Due to dramatic conditions on the ground after the May 2014 floods, all the components of the EU Floods Recovery Programme were given equal priority.

For hundreds of thousands of people affected by the floods, however, re-establishing the supply of drinking water was an absolute priority. At the same time, because of damage to bridge and road communications, movement was difficult or completely impossible in almost all affected municipalities.

With the aim of resolving these issues, the EU Floods Recovery Programme, in cooperation with the affected municipalities, rebuilt 63 bridges, and 51 roads and implemented 31 water and sanitation facility rehabilitation projects.

The 63 restored bridges enabled access to major roads, schools, health centres, administrative centres and places of worship for 123,700 people. The repair of 51 roads

restored uninterrupted traffic mobility to more than 256,400 people.

The restoration of 31 water supply and sewage facilities benefited more than 226,400 people. A pump station in Orašje which is a key mechanism for reducing the risk of floods was rehabilitated.

[Communities affected by floods have received support under the EU Floods Recovery Programme to rebuild infrastructure](#)

Work on rebuilding infrastructure was undertaken in those municipalities worst affected by the May 2014 floods.

In addition to rehabilitated infrastructure, five additional measures for disaster risk reduction were implemented and five public institutions were protected from potential future risk of flooding and landslides.



Banovići: Rehabilitated bridge in Pribitkovići LC



Rehabilitated road infrastructure in the area of Banovići



Rehabilitated road infrastructure in the area of Banovići



Čelić: Rehabilitated bridge in Brana, Vražići



Doboj-East: Culvert (before and after rehabilitation)



Derventa: Rehabilitated bridge in Derventa



Derventa: Rehabilitated bridge in Detlak



Doboj-East: Rehabilitation of local road in Klokočnica LC



Doboj-East: Rehabilitated water drain



Kakanj: Rehabilitated Zgošća bridge



Gradiška: Lubina bridge, Turijak (before and after rehabilitation)



Kalesija: Bridge in Kikači LC (before and after rehabilitation)



Kladanj: Rehabilitated local road in Gazdići



Kladanj: Rehabilitated bridge



Ključ: Rehabilitation of the local water supply system in Banjica LC and Crljeni LC



Kotor Varoš: Rehabilitation of Garići local road in Maslovare LC



Kotor Varoš: Rehabilitation of water supply system



Kostajnica: Rehabilitated bridge in Dženadije LC



Kozarska Dubica: Rehabilitation of sewer





Lopare: Rehabilitation of Mačkovac bridge



Maglaj: Rehabilitated bridge Megara Rakovac



Maglaj: Rehabilitated bridge Megara Jablanica



Maglaj: Rehabilitated bridge Jablanica



Lukavac: Rehabilitated bridge in Gnojnica LC



Milići: Rehabilitated Dubnički bridge on the river Jadar

Živojin Jurošević, Mayor of Milići Municipality: „On behalf of the residents of the Municipality of Milići, I would like to thank the EU Delegation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was among the first to establish a Programme that helped restore the areas that had been

affected by the floods. Thanks to their help and understanding, we received assistance in the most difficult moments for us, when the floods took away the old, almost improvised bridge that connected nearly 60 households with the main road.”



Modriča: Rehabilitated local road



Olovo: Rehabilitated bridge in Milankovići LC



Olovo: Rehabilitated culvert



Olovo: Rehabilitated culvert



Olovo: Regulated streambed in Solun LC (protection of Hasan Kikić Elementary School)



Novi Grad: Rehabilitated bridge in Jagodnjak LC, river Japra

Olovo is just one of many towns that was affected by the floods in May 2014. The EU Floods Recovery Programme reacted quickly and helped Olovo Municipality to renovate a damaged bridge, regulate the flow of the Martinski stream and rebuild eight culverts linking roads crisscrossed with streams and drainage canals.

The bridge in the village of Milankovići was rehabilitated, which was crucial as it connects some 1,600 villagers from Milankovići, Bukov Dol, Žunova and Smahino Selo with the town of Olovo.

“We had to use another road for two months, and that road is an unsuitable gravel road, which is two kilometres

longer. Mostly we worried about children and elderly people who had to go to the doctor. We are poor and we find it hard when we lose a chicken, let alone an entire bridge and we knew that we could not do anything on our own. However, the EU stepped in where all the others failed. We could not be happier and we wholeheartedly thank the people of the EU who came immediately to our aid.” – Nijaz Kojić, President of LC Milankovići

In the village of Solun, which is ten kilometres away from the centre of municipality the EU Floods Recovery Programme regulated the Martinski stream, which protected 1,600 people from future flooding.



Orašje: Rehabilitated city pumping station



Petrovo: Jadrina bridge rehabilitation

The town of Orašje, on the banks of the river Sava, with 4,000 inhabitants suffered major damage in the floods. Among other things, the pump that drains rainwater and sewage from the town was destroyed. The sewage system functions normally as long as the level of the river Sava is normal, but when the water level starts to rise, the sewer channels close and the sewage function is taken over by a pump that gets the water into the Sava river over the embankment that protects the city from flooding. During the floods the pump played a major role in saving the inhabitants of Orašje. The most critical moment was on 17 May when the water from the Sava entered the pump building itself and extensively damaged the

pump. The EU Floods Recovery Programme completely rehabilitated the damaged pump that drains rainwater and sewage.

“In the first phase of rehabilitation, the electromechanical work was completed, and after that the access roads were rehabilitated and a fence and video surveillance was put in place to prevent unauthorised access to the building. We are pleased and sincerely grateful for the help we received, which has been very important for this area. As a small local community, we absolutely would not have been able to do this kind of rehabilitation, not even in ten years.” – Vidan Vidović, Acting Director of JP “Vodovod i odvodnja”, Orašje



Prnjavor: Čavka bridge (before and after rehabilitation)



Pelagićevo: Briježnica bridge rehabilitation



Pelagićevo: Rehabilitated culvert in Kesterovići



Sanski Most: Rehabilitated local road in Šehovci LC



Šekovići: Bridge on the River Drinjača, Vreljansko polje LC (before and after rehabilitation)



Srbac: Rehabilitated Korovi bridge



Srbac: Rehabilitated local road in Srbac



Teslić: Bridge on the Okrugla-Petkovići-Uzvinjska road (before and after rehabilitation)



Šamac: Tolisa bridge (before and after rehabilitation)



„We owe a huge debt of gratitude to the European Union and UNDP for their support in dealing with the consequences of the floods that descended on us. The rehabilitation of the bridge is of huge benefit to residents of Petkovići and nearby places because it is the only real

connection with the rest of the municipality. We hope that in the future we'll continue this successful cooperation in other fields that will enable our citizens to live a better life.” – Milan Miličević, Mayor of Teslić Municipality



Teslić: Local road in Rajševo LC (before and after rehabilitation)



Vareš: Rehabilitated culvert



Vareš: Rehabilitated culvert



Tuzla: Rehabilitated Dokanj bridge



Vukosavlje: Rehabilitated retaining wall on Jakišnica river



Tuzla: Rehabilitated Mazići bridge, Dobrnja



Tuzla: Rehabilitated Solana bridge on Moluška river



Vukosavlje: Rehabilitated bridge in Gnonica



Zavidovići: Rehabilitated bridge in Kovači LC



Zenica: Rehabilitated Visokovci bridge



Zenica: Rehabilitated Zenica-Gračanica local road



Zenica: Rehabilitated retaining wall on Zenica-Gračanica local road



Zavidovići: Rehabilitated bridge in Brezik LC



Zavidovići: Rehabilitation of the main water supply system



Zvornik: Rehabilitated Jasenice bridge

The May 2014 floods destroyed the bridge that connects between 6,000 and 7,000 people in the local community of Brezik in Zavidovići. Pensioner Rifet Hadžić has lived in Brezik for 56 years and was there when the bridge was built. It was hard for him when he saw that the bridge had been carried away and that people on both sides were left without vital communications.

Through the EU Floods Recovery Programme, the bridge was reconstructed.

„Before the rehabilitation, people had to drive up to 20 kilometres further to reach the other side. Children who attend the nearby Kovači Elementary School faced the biggest problem. For a certain period we had to transport them to class by boat.” – Muhamed Bašić, President of LC Brezik



Žepče: Rehabilitation of bridge in Papratnica LC



Živnice: Rehabilitation of the bridge on the river Krivača



Health Care Centre Doboj (before and after rehabilitation)

Component 3: **Public institutions – re-establishing health and social care, education and administrative services**

During the floods the most important public institutions were threatened. Many areas remained without health care, schools closed, and citizens were left without social care and administrative services.

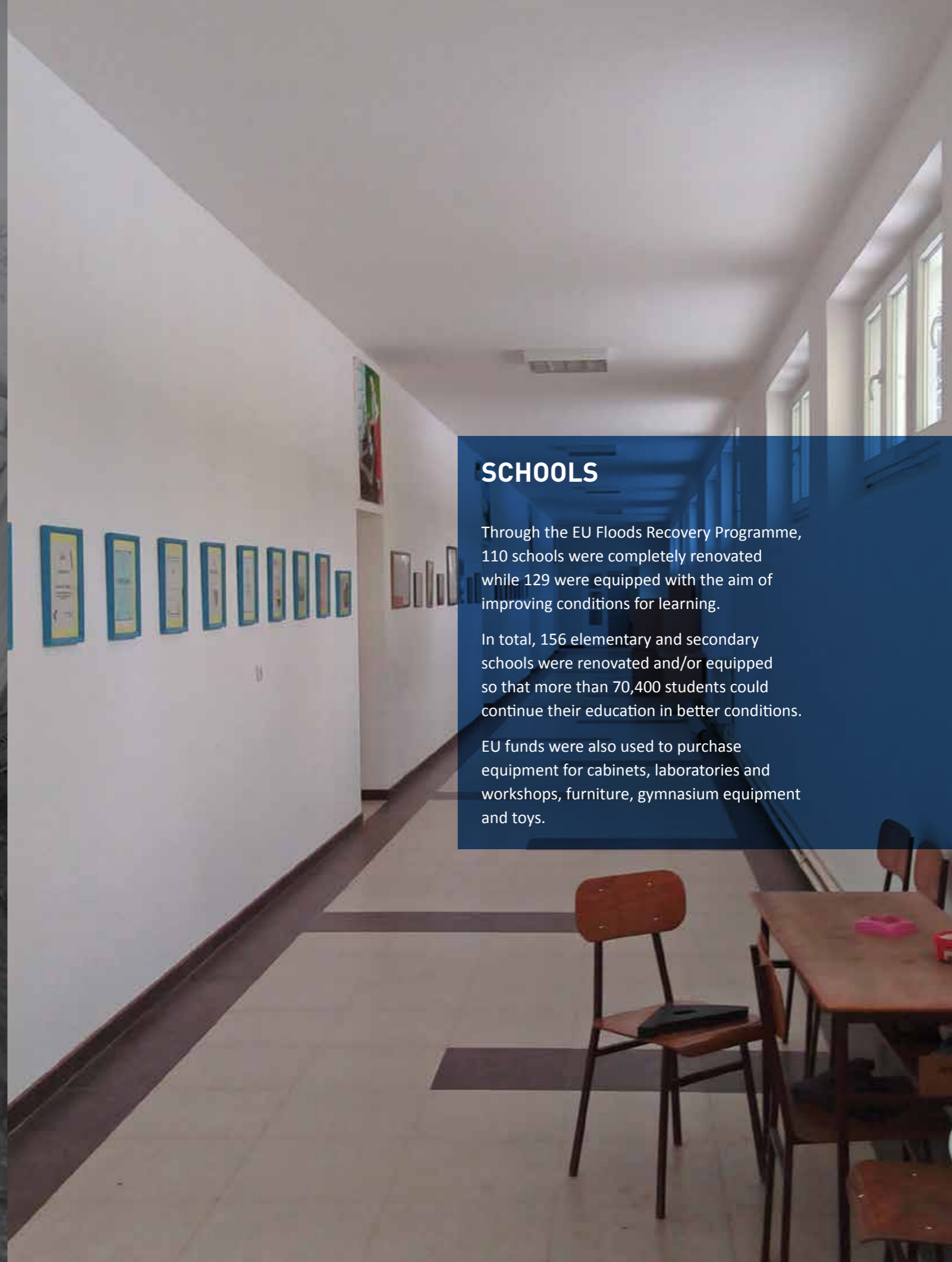
After the floods, the EU Programme in cooperation with municipal authorities and line ministries, identified key public institutions that must be restored in order to give citizens access to basic services again.

Priority was given to the rehabilitation of educational institutions so that children could return to school by September 2014. Programme activities ranged from the rehabilitation of school and kindergarten buildings to procurement of furniture,

laboratory equipment and teaching aids, which further improved classroom conditions.

Among these institutions were 156 schools and 12 kindergartens for more than 71,800 children, six health institutions for 288,381 users, four social welfare centres for 22,859 users, as well as buildings for three municipal administrations serving 206,781 people.

Health institutions were restored in six municipalities: Doboj, Domaljevac-Šamac, Maglaj, Olovo, Orašje and Šamac. Social welfare centres were rehabilitated in Doboj, Maglaj, Olovo and Sanski Most, along with municipal buildings in Doboj, Maglaj and Šamac.



SCHOOLS

Through the EU Floods Recovery Programme, 110 schools were completely renovated while 129 were equipped with the aim of improving conditions for learning.

In total, 156 elementary and secondary schools were renovated and/or equipped so that more than 70,400 students could continue their education in better conditions.

EU funds were also used to purchase equipment for cabinets, laboratories and workshops, furniture, gymnasium equipment and toys.

Maglaj Elementary School (before and after rehabilitation)



Banovići: Rehabilitated Grivice Elementary School



Bijeljina: Rehabilitated Stevan Mokranjac Music School



Banovići: Rehabilitated Grivice Elementary School



Banja Luka: Technical School (rehabilitated gymnasium)



Bijeljina: Rehabilitation of Knez Ivo od Semberije Elementary School



Čelić: Rehabilitated Čelić Combined High School



Derventa: Rehabilitated 19 April Elementary School



Čelinac: Rehabilitated Čelinac High School Centre



Derventa: Nikola Tesla Elementary School (before and after rehabilitation)



Derventa: Nikola Tesla Elementary School (before and after rehabilitation)





Doboј: HSC Doboј Sports Hall (before and after rehabilitation)

Gradiška: Mladen Stojanović Elementary School (before and after rehabilitation)

The Secondary School Centre in Doboј suffered enormous damage in the floods. The total flooded area of the school was 5,000 square metres. The building was built in 1975, and the Catering and Trade, Technical, Economic, and Traffic and Electrical Engineering schools are located in it.

In the Secondary School Centre, Doboј under the EU Programme a facade was repaired, a new roof was put up, carpentry and painting were completed, heating and sound insulation were installed, along with new teaching aids and furniture, and new workshops. The heating system was made operational, and all internal water and electrical installations were replaced. In addition, walls were repaired, and the school gymnasium, which is also the main sports hall in Doboј, was completely rehabilitated and equipped.

„When we started teaching on 22 September 2014, strong emotions overwhelmed me because I saw that after the renovation, the school was gleaming even more than before the flood. The facade, carpentry, painting, bathrooms, heating and sound insulation, gymnasium, new teaching aids, furniture and workshops – it was all much nicer than before.” – Spasoje Vasiljević, Principal of the Traffic and Electrical Engineering School and

President of the Board of Directors of four schools

The rehabilitation of the main sports hall in Doboј created conditions for the further development of indoor sports in the city. The sports hall is of great importance to Doboј, whose citizens are known for their sporting enthusiasm.

Thanks to EU funding, the hall was repaired entirely, including new flooring, and electrical and water installations, as well as stands and dressing rooms.

The hall is also home to the local handball club, Sloga, a champion in many different competitions during its history.

„This hall is a place where winning strategies were born and developed, a place where handball players trained and played matches, and it has been crucial for the development of handball in Doboј ever since I began playing in the 70s when it was first built. In this hall, Doboј lives its sporting life. Here we host all the major sports events, from handball and volleyball to competitions in martial arts.” – Goran Stojić, board member of Sloga.

„We are glad that our training will continue in the new sports hall.” – Mladen, junior of the Sloga handball club

Thanks to funding from the EU Programme, at the Vuk Stefanović Karadžić Elementary School in Doboј the heating system, and water and electricity installations were replaced, the walls were repaired, new flooring was laid, and new interior and exterior doors and windows and facades were put in place. The school sports hall was repaired and improved structurally to meet the needs of children with disabilities. In order to facilitate the passage of children in wheelchairs, stairs at certain points were replaced with ramps, and doors were enlarged. An extra toilet was installed and better access was provided. Changes in the sports hall allowed all students to attend

The floods in Kozarac badly damaged the boiler room of Kozarac Elementary School, which made the already old furnaces completely useless. A new heating system was installed under the EU Programme; the boiler room was completely rehabilitated, a hydro-insulation was installed, and the flooring was replaced.

„Our school received one of the highest quality heating systems in the country, thanks to the EU assistance.” – Mirzet Mujčić, School Principal

physical education classes.

The school pays great attention to improving the quality of education for students with disabilities, and teaching staff work closely with the Association of Parents of Children with Developmental Disabilities.

„During Kristina’s education I appreciated the most this strong commitment to continuous improvement of the inclusive approach, which is helping to overcome differences between children,” Ana Mitrović, a member of the Association of Parents of Children with Disabilities, whose daughter Kristina finished the elementary school.



Kozarac: Rehabilitated Kozarac Elementary School



Janja: Janja Vocational High School
(before and after rehabilitation)



Maglaj: Rehabilitated First Elementary School



Laktaši: Rehabilitated Desanka Maksimović Elementary School



Maglaj: First Elementary School (before and after rehabilitation)

The EU Floods Recovery Programme in Janja provided funds for the refurbishment of Meša Selimović Elementary School and Janja Vocational High School building, which improved the overall educational environment. The boiler room, which heats both schools and more than 1,500 students, suffered the worst damage. Rehabilitation work included new electrical installations, rehabilitation of the boiler room and the installation of biomass boilers, rehabilitation of the heating and sanitation systems,

carpentry and flooring, and refurbishment of walls, as well as provision of new furniture, and teaching and sports equipment.

„We are happy that we managed to renovate the school and start classes” – Nada Golijanin, Principal of “Janja” Vocational High School.

„This is now a more stimulating study environment, which better reflects the needs of students in the 21st century.” – High school student Sandra from Janja

The First Elementary School in Maglaj suffered extensive damage during the floods. It was rehabilitated under the EU Floods Recovery Programme. The whole first floor was destroyed, as well as the gymnasium hall. Rehabilitation meant renovating electrical installations, new heating and sanitation systems, new flooring, and new carpentry; walls were refurbished and a thermo-insular facade was put up. In addition, furniture, teaching and classroom equipment were acquired.

„The project implemented by the European Union in our school made more than 3,000 people happy, including 1,000 students, 2,000 parents and 100 staff members, and this number will grow each year. Investing in upbringing and education means investing in the country’s future. European Union member states grasped that a long time ago. I hope that we in Bosnia will soon understand this as well and stop seeing education as a consumer category.” – Principal of the Combined High School Centre Maglaj, Ermin Tanković



Modriča: Rehabilitated Sveti Sava Elementary School, SS Brestovo

Modriča: Rehabilitated Sveti Sava Elementary School, SS Brestovo



Odžak: Vladimir Nazor Elementary School, Prud, (before and after rehabilitation)



Odžak: Vladimir Nazor Elementary School, Prud, (before and after rehabilitation)



Olovo: Rehabilitated gymnasium in Musa Ćazim Ćatić CHS



Olovo: Rehabilitated Musa Ćazim Ćatić CHS



Olovo: Rehabilitated Hasan Kikić Elementary School, SS in Careva Ćuprija

In Odžak Municipality, the Vladimir Nazor Elementary School in Prud was rehabilitated under the EU Floods Recovery Programme. Work encompassed new electrical installations, a new sanitation system, new flooring, and new carpentry, as well as rehabilitation of the heating system and walls and putting up a facade with thermal insulation.

„I am happy that the infrastructure has been rehabilitated through this programme, together with houses and other flooded buildings, because that is very important. One such building is the school in Prud. Where there is no infrastructure, there are no people.” – Hajrudin Hadžidedić, Mayor of Odžak Municipality



Orašje: Rehabilitated Orašje High School



Sanski Most: Rehabilitated Vrhpolje Elementary School, SS Hrustovo



Petrovo: Rehabilitated Vuk Karadžić Elementary School



Prijedor: Rehabilitated Branko Ćopić Elementary School (SS Gomjenica)



Srbac: Rehabilitated Jovan Jovanović Zmaj Elementary School



Srebrenik: Rehabilitated Rapatnica Srebrenik Elementary School

The EU provided funds for the Rehabilitation of Dositej Obradović Elementary School through the EU Floods Recovery Programme. These funds were used to build the new sanitation system, replace carpentry, fix the roof and buy furniture, teaching aids, and sports and laboratory equipment.

„Our students and school staff now have

decent conditions in which to work and study, considering the fact that the school hadn't been rehabilitated since it was built in 1982, and the May 2014 disaster only worsened the condition of the building.

We will repay you with ample good grades and successes in our work and education.”

– Stevica Džogazović, Principal of “Dositej Obradović” Elementary School



Šamac: Rehabilitated Nikola Tesla High School Centre



Tuzla: Solina Elementary School (rehabilitated school gymnasium)



Šamac: Nikola Tesla High School Centre (before and after rehabilitation)



Tuzla: Rehabilitated Jala Elementary School

The rehabilitated Šamac Elementary School was opened on 25 September 2014. Thanks to the EU Programme funds the school was equipped with new electrical installations, a new heating and sanitation system, and new flooring; carpentry was replaced, walls were

refurbished and a new thermo-insulation facade was put up.

„It is great to be back to school and see my friends after three months.” – Dejan, fourth grade student, during the opening ceremony of the school



Vareš: Nordbat II High School (rehabilitated school gymnasium)



Zenica: Rehabilitation of Zenica Technical School (school gymnasium)



Zavidovići: Rehabilitated Mečevići Elementary School



Zenica: Rehabilitated Enver Čolaković Elementary School in Janjići



Zvornik: Rehabilitated Technical School Centre



Živinice: Rehabilitated Đurđevik Elementary School



Zvornik: Rehabilitated Petar Kočić High School Centre



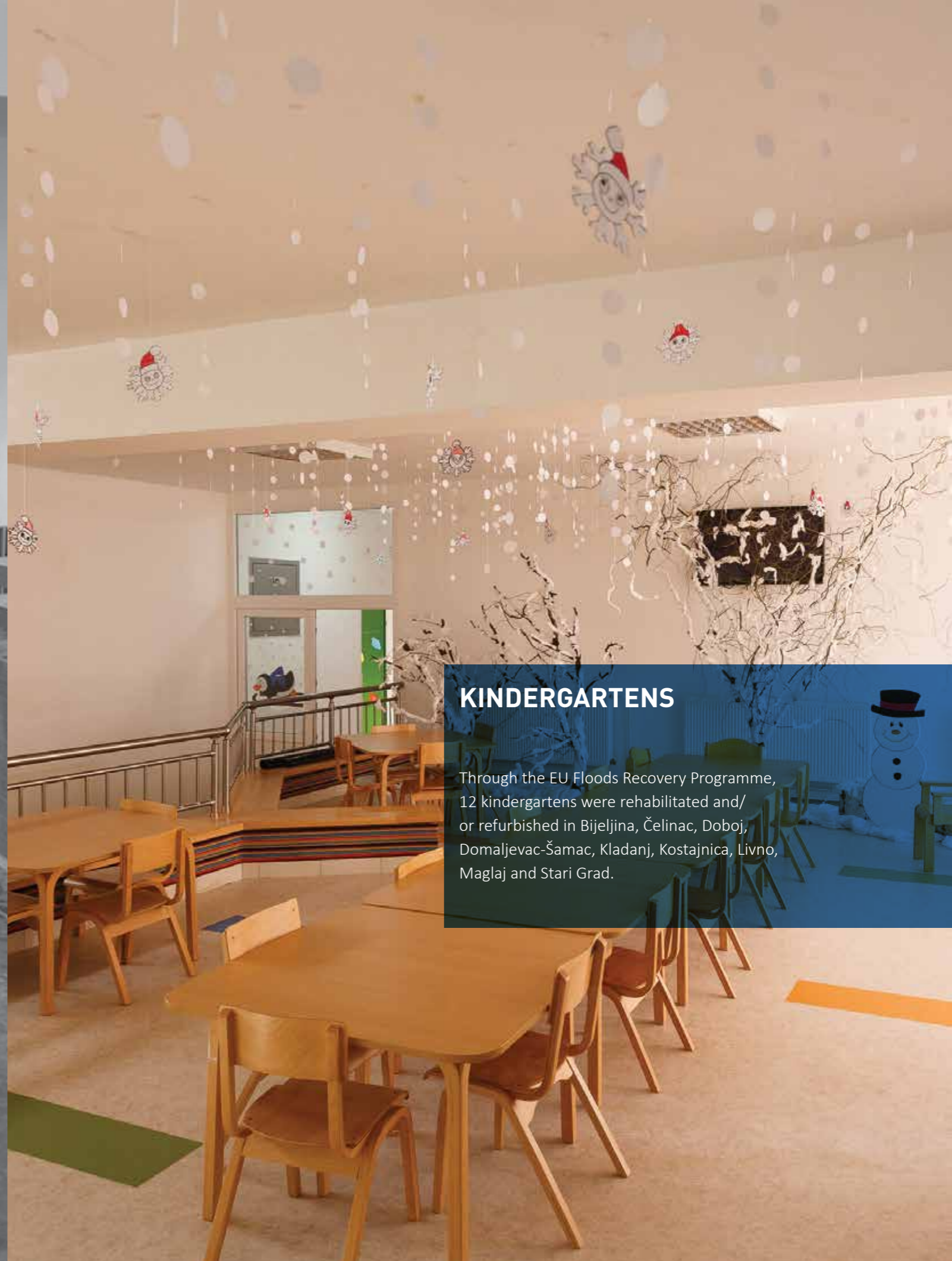
Živinice: Rehabilitated Gračanica Elementary School



Žepče: Rehabilitated Žepče Elementary School



Žepče: Rehabilitated Žepče Elementary School (school gymnasium)



KINDERGARTENS

Through the EU Floods Recovery Programme, 12 kindergartens were rehabilitated and/or refurbished in Bijeljina, Čelinac, Doboј, Domaljevac-Šamac, Kladanj, Kostajnica, Livno, Maglaj and Stari Grad.



Rehabilitated kindergarten in Maglaj



The Majke Jugovića Kindergarten in Doboj
(before and after rehabilitation)

The Majke Jugovića Kindergarten in Doboj, located in two buildings, is used by approximately 130 children on a daily basis. It was rehabilitated through the EU Floods Recovery Programme. Work encompassed new electrical installations and plumbing, a new sanitation system, new flooring, new carpentry, refurbishment of walls and new facade, as well as roof rehabilitation on one of the buildings.

“Thanks to the European Union, the EU Floods Recovery Programme enabled the youngest members of our community to have a better childhood, and it enabled families, which are the pillars of society, to be larger and happier.” – Acting Director of Majke Jugovića Kindergarten, Slavica Živković

Kindergarten in Maglaj
(before and after rehabilitation)

Kindergartens in Domaljevac-Šamac and Maglaj reopened their doors in January 2015, after rehabilitation work had been completed, following severe damage in both locations as a result of the May 2014 floods.

The kindergarten in Maglaj needed total renovation. Work included new electrical installations, a new sanitation system, a new heating system, new flooring, and new carpentry, as well as rehabilitation of walls

and facade and roof renovation.

“We were lucky enough to have our donors take care of the quality of work as well. When we had just started working, we were excited as though we were coming to work for the first time. We finally left the shovels, brooms, and washing cloths and returned to our real jobs.” – Džeraldina Delić, Director of Maglaj Kindergarten



Rehabilitated kindergarten in Domaljevac – Šamac



Rehabilitated Kestenko Kindergarten in Kostajnica



There was a similar situation at the Domaljevac-Šamac Kindergarten, which was under water for two weeks, causing total destruction of furniture and classrooms.

“When the floods hit our municipality in May, I was additionally worried by the fact that the kindergarten my children go to was damaged. I was aware that this situation would last and that it would be hard for me to organise a babysitter for my children and go to work. To my great joy, the kindergarten reopened and my worries disappeared” – mother, Magdalena Klarić.

“All the work was successfully completed thanks to the generosity and the big hearts of kind people who, in the beginning when the kindergarten was still flooded, showed that they were ready to help us and provide hope and solace.” – Nada Hadžihaskić, Director of the kindergarten in Domaljevac-Šamac

The kindergarten currently provides services for 20 children, but a larger number is expected in the future, considering the growing demand for day-care services in this municipality.

At Kestenko Kindergarten in Kostajnica a complete rehabilitation was undertaken: inside and outside carpentry was replaced, and a new roof with thermal and hydro isolation was put up, as well as a new facade; PVC flooring was laid in rooms, a lightning rod was installed and the whole building was painted. New furniture and teaching equipment was acquired. The kindergarten has around 70 users, and the offices of the Association for Children with Special Needs are also located in the building.

“By renovating the kindergarten, the European Union ensured the best possible conditions for day-care for our children.” – Drago Bundalo, Mayor of Kostajnica Municipality

“Although we are small, we have a large number of users and we are grateful to the EU for investing in the rehabilitation of facilities in small communities in addition to investment they have made in large towns. Kestenko Kindergarten started working again in a building that fulfils energy efficiency criteria, and provides excellent conditions for children’s day-care.” – Director of Kestenko Kindergarten Saša Grublješić



Rehabilitated Edina Čamdžić Kindergarten in Kladanj



HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Health-care institutions in Doboj, Domaljevac-Šamac, Maglaj, Olovo, Orašje and Šamac were rehabilitated through the EU Floods Recovery Programme. This enabled better medical services for 288,381 BiH citizens.

Health Care Centre in Doboj (before and after rehabilitation)



Rehabilitated Health Care Centre in Doboј



Rehabilitated Health Care Centre in Maglaj



Health Care Centre in Doboј
(before and after rehabilitation)



Rehabilitated Health Care Centre in Maglaj



Rehabilitated Health Care Centre in Maglaj

The health centre in Doboј is used by 174,000 people from Doboј and six surrounding towns. The total damage caused to the health centre as a result of the May 2014 floods amounted to three million BAM. The premises of six medical services located inside two buildings of the centre were destroyed: the emergency room, laboratory, paediatrics, centre for mental health which has three units, centre for physical therapy, and X-ray service and mammography, as well the centre's pharmacy and a storage area for medical supplies.

An area of around 3,000 square metres was completely destroyed. The health centre in Doboј started working again in rehabilitated premises in October 2015. Aside from improved working conditions and service provision, the health care centre building is now also energy efficient generating savings of up to 50 percent thanks to the new heating system, facade and carpentry.

"I cried when I saw the water destroying this building. I felt that with the water, a part of me was being swept away, because I was emotionally tied to the building and the people working in it. Imagine how much of a problem it was for people that are seriously ill, and could not get treatment. The EU donation meant a lot because the health centre is a lifesaver for sick people."
– Mirsad Ahmić, pensioner from Bukovačke Čičije near Doboј

"Thanks to the EU Floods Recovery Programme, rehabilitation was finished in less than a year, which was for us completely unimaginable, almost unreal. Roofs on both buildings were repaired, carpentry, facade, tiling, heating system, electrical installations, floors and inside walls in the basement and the first floor, which gave the building a new and more modern look. Without this help, I really don't know how we would have been able to start working in normal conditions."
– Radislav Nikolić, Director of the health centre in Doboј

Shocking images of the health centre in Maglaj, which was ravaged by flood water up to the second floor, made headlines around the world in May 2014.

The picture today is completely different. Rehabilitation was undertaken quickly, in three shifts, so that health services could be restored as soon as possible to Maglaj residents. Around 25,000 people from Maglaj and surrounding settlements use the services of this centre.

"This institution annually provides more than 200,000 health services of various kinds. After the catastrophic floods, the material damage was immense. However, thanks to the assistance of the European

Union, now we have a completely rehabilitated building for the health centre. Two floors that were flooded have been completely rehabilitated, and the long-term problem of heating has been solved as well. Also, energy efficiency measures have been introduced and now we have a new facade and external carpentry. As a result, we have a functional and beautiful building that provides much better working conditions for those employed in it, and with that improved health service conditions. I am grateful to the EU for the assistance that has been provided, without which we would never have been able to recover from the floods." – Emira Drnda Čičeklić, Director of the health centre in Maglaj



Health Care Centre in Šamac
(before and after rehabilitation)

Health Care Centre in Šamac
(before and after rehabilitation)

The health centre in Šamac, which has 17,700 registered users, suffered extensive damage in the floods, outside and inside the building, with the laboratories and its equipment being destroyed.

During rehabilitation, a new heating system was installed, a new boiler room was built, new flooring was laid, carpentry was replaced, the walls and facade were

rehabilitated, and the plumbing and sanitation system was refurbished.

“Thanks to the EU assistance we managed once again to start providing services to all our users. Our citizens can now expect a healthier future with adequate health services that will be delivered in the rehabilitated building of the health centre.” – Dragan Ilinčić, Director of the Health Centre in Šamac





CENTRES FOR SOCIAL WORK

Social work centres were rehabilitated in Dobož, Maglaj, Olovo and Sanski Most. They service more than 22,859 beneficiaries.



Rehabilitated Centre for Social Work in Doboј



Rehabilitated Centre for Social Work in Maglaj



Rehabilitated Centre for Social Work in Olovo

Social work centre in Doboј was renovated with the EU funds. New flooring was installed, outside carpentry and electrical installations and lights replaced, as well as the sanitation system. Additionally, a ramp for easier access for disabled persons was put in place.

“We are satisfied with the quality of the work and grateful to the EU for its help.”
– Danka Sušić, Director of the social work centre in Doboј

EU funds were used to finance the rehabilitation of the ground floor and facade of the social work centre in Maglaj.

The social work centre in Olovo suffered serious damage during the May floods. Funds for rehabilitation were secured by the European Union, the Swiss government and UNICEF.

The EU Floods Recovery Programme financed rehabilitation of the day centre for children with special needs, which is located in the social work centre.

“The day centre now has equipment for a speech therapist, orthopaedic beds and other necessary equipment. The

bathroom has been rehabilitated and adjusted for children with disabilities, and this work was funded by the EU Floods Recovery Programme.” – Selvedin Karić, Acting Director of the social work centre in Olovo

“We expect the centre to be a place where we can take our children to socialize, because until now we haven’t had such a place. They were often just at home, or we had to travel to Sarajevo or Zenica where there are such facilities.” – mother, Namira Hrnjić



Rehabilitated Centre for Social Work in Olovo

MUNICIPALITY BUILDINGS IN DOBOJ, MAGLAJ AND ŠAMAC

Municipality buildings in Doboј, Maglaj and Šamac, which were damaged in the May 2014 floods, were rehabilitated under the EU Floods Recovery Programme.

As a result, these municipal administrations were able to continue providing services to 206,781 people.

“In the name of Šamac Municipality and on my own behalf, I feel a human and moral obligation to thank the European Union for the selfless help it provided and for determining the recovery priorities together with representatives of the local authorities and the citizens of Šamac Municipality. It is commendable that EU funds were used to refurbish public facilities that have the highest number of users, and I think these donations have absolutely fulfilled their goals. Aside from renovating and equipping buildings, they restored the thing that makes us happier than anything else – the smiles on the faces of our children, and that means smiles on our faces as well.” – Mayor Savo Minić of Šamac Municipality



Rehabilitated building of Maglaj Municipality



Rehabilitated building of Doboј City Administration



Šamac: Municipal building
(before and after rehabilitation)



Šamac: Municipal building
(before and after rehabilitation)





Component 4:
**Economic recovery – restarting production,
income creation, protecting and creating jobs**

Bosnia and Herzegovina's economy suffered a serious negative impact as a result of the May 2014 floods. Therefore, the EU Floods Recovery Programme was in part conceived to help alleviate damage and losses to the economies of affected municipalities. Thus, the goal of this component was to ensure continued operation and with it the economic survival of agricultural producers and small and medium-sized enterprises. Without economic recovery, Rehabilitation of homes, public institutions or communal infrastructure would only have had a limited effect on restoring normal living conditions.

It is important to note that in this segment the EU Programme protected

and created more than 5,600 jobs. In total, assistance was provided to 116 small and medium-sized enterprises through the provision of equipment and materials, which helped retain 3,776 existing jobs and create some 550 new ones – a total number of jobs saved and created through this activity alone is 4,326.

Many companies were saved as a result of the EU assistance, and enabled to expand production and take on new workers. One such company is "Excel Assemblies BH" from Maglaj, which manufactures electrical and electronic products such as cable systems for the automobile industry and heavy machinery, including components for the world renowned Lotus brand.



Excel Assemblies BH d.o.o., Maglaj



Saša-trade d.o.o., Doboj

The company suffered huge damage in the floods, which destroyed the ground floor of its premises, along with finished products, materials and two machines for ultrasonic welding of cables, which is crucial for the manufacturing process and the quality of products.

Thanks to the EU Floods Recovery Programme “Excel Assemblies” recovered and continued manufacturing with its 500 employees working in three shifts. The company received a grant for the procurement of new machines that enabled it to continue with uninterrupted, quality production and at lower cost.

“It was very important to us to have quality machinery so that we could maintain production, and the quality of our product, and with it our hard earned reputation in the market. We acquired an ultrasonic cable welding machine, presses, and digital devices for force measurement. These devices are very software sensitive and they had been the first to be destroyed. If it hadn’t been for the EU Floods Recovery Programme, I’m certain our firm would have lost many customers and it wouldn’t have been as easy to ‘get back into the game.’” – Director of the company, Suvad Ahmetpahić

For Saša-trade d.o.o. from Doboj, which produces lighting and engages in research and development of LED technologies, the EU grant was the first financial aid received since the company’s foundation in 1998. In addition, 1,270 commercial and small agricultural producers received assistance in the form of greenhouses, irrigation systems, mechanisation, seeds, plants, fertilizers and plant protection, small cattle, poultry, and technical and expert help, so that they could restart production and generate sustainable monthly income with which they now support their families.



Saraj-milk d.o.o., Maglaj



Elmont d.o.o., Žepče



Premier d.o.o., Doboj



Lim profil d.o.o., Doboj



Eurolab d.o.o., Banja Luka



Vladimir Savić, Šamac

Programme investments in the agricultural sector alone doubled the returns, i.e. they enabled generation of incomes from 700 to 1,500 BAM per month per household.

The Programme helped commercial agricultural producers who already had their own resources and could use them to sustain or increase production.

Assistance was given to 415 commercial agricultural producers. This assistance included 200 square metres of greenhouses, along with irrigation systems. They were provided with vegetable seedlings (pickles and paprikas), as well as strawberry seedlings and packages for plant protection and fertilizer.

Voćar d.o.o. from Brčko District, which specializes in production of food items, is an EU Programme grant beneficiary. Founded in 1989 as a small family business, over time it became a medium-sized company and started exporting to Western Balkan countries, EU member states and the United States. The assistance provided through the EU Floods Recovery Programme was of crucial importance for maintaining production levels and jobs.

“Assets were used to acquire raw materials to maintain the production level and keep the 43 employees we currently have on our payroll.” – Esed Musić, Director



Stojan Mijanić, Šamac



Vera Miladinović, Šamac



Voćar d.o.o., Brčko Distrikt

Raspberry producers from flood-affected areas received assistance that enabled them to increase production, which led to the opening of 264 new raspberry plantations.

The Programme provided seed and fertilizers for 126 wheat farmers. At the same time, the technical assistance which these farmers received made it possible for them to sell their products to local firms. The total output of 2,500 tonnes of

wheat was sold to a bakery that markets its products in Turkey.

The EU Programme provided laying hens to nine poultry farmers.

In addition, 457 small agricultural producers received assistance in the form of small cattle, equipment and building materials for the rehabilitation of facilities for agricultural production.

When the water receded after seven whole days, Ivo and Luca Pejić from the village of Bok near Orašje were overwhelmed by the damage that the flood had left. Through the EU Floods Recovery Programme the Pejić family received a new greenhouse, irrigation system, fertilizer, strawberry and paprika seedlings, and seedling protection packages,

which enabled the family of nine to survive the effects of the disaster.

“Just knowing you are not alone in the world, that people see a fellow human being’s hardship, means a lot. It’s as though they gave me back a part of my strength, so I could continue at an even faster tempo.” – Luca Pejić



Poultry farmer, Šamac



Ivo and Luca Pejić



Pejić household, Orašje



Pejić household, Orašje



The Pejićs work in the fields to earn a living again

Income generated through the Programme activities had a positive impact on local economies by increasing local trade and total spending. All beneficiaries of Programme activities related to economic recovery were selected through public calls.

Public calls were also published to select

EXCLUSIVE LINGERIE d.o.o.	Banja Luka
SUPER PREMIX	Banja Luka
EURO LAB d.o.o.	Banja Luka
DEVIĆ-TEKSTIL	Banja Luka
PRODUKT d.o.o.	Bijeljina
KIKO d.o.o.	Bijeljina
ENERGOTERM d.o.o.	Bijeljina
RAŠEVIĆI d.o.o.	Bijeljina
ORTODADO d.o.o.	Bijeljina
OBALA II d.o.o.	Brčko
GAS-PETROL	Brčko
VOČAR PREDUZEĆE	Brčko
FLO-GRANIT d.o.o.	Čelinac
MAXKOMERC d.o.o.	Čelinac
SAŠA TRADE d.o.o.	Doboj
EUROKART	Doboj
STATOR GS d.o.o.	Doboj
MN-FLEX d.o.o.	Doboj
PREMIER d.o.o.	Doboj
ARGUS d.o.o.	Domaljevac -Šamac
ELIM d.o.o.	Laktaši
EKO-BEL	Laktaši
VENDOM d.o.o.	Laktaši
BAUKLAR d.o.o.	Lukavac
BOSNA-NILESS	Lukavac
KEMIS BH	Lukavac
BAS d.o.o.	Maglaj
GEO-PUT d.o.o.	Maglaj

small and medium-sized enterprises that would benefit from the Programme. A total of 116 small and medium-sized enterprises from a number of BiH municipalities were assisted through two rounds of public calls.

Beneficiaries selected in the first round were:

SARAJ MILK	Maglaj
ZANATI d.o.o.	Maglaj
EM-ONIKS	Lukavac
SIROVINA EKO d.o.o.	Maglaj
CONING AG	Maglaj
NON STOP PPS d.o.o.	Maglaj
NOVOPROM d.o.o.	Modriča
HEMO-PRAL	Modriča
VESIĆ d.o.o.	Modriča
MLIN MAJIĆ d.o.o.	Odžak
DEJOKOP d.o.o. BOK	Orašje
JASMIN d.o.o.	Orašje
INSTALO-KOMERC d.o.o.	Prijedor
MB MODUL	Prijedor
LIM-PROFI d.o.o.	Prijedor
MMB-INEXCOOP d.o.o.	Šamac
KONFEKCIJA MAJA d.o.o.	Šekovići
MAŠINSKA PRERADA MATERIJALA MPM d.o.o.	Srbac
TERRA SANA d.o.o.	Sanski Most
VOĆNI RASADNIK	Srebrenik
HERCEG d.o.o.	Srebrenik
ANAIS KOMERC d.o.o.	Tuzla
SLOGA LAGERFELD d.o.o.	Vukosavlje
PERO ZENICA d.o.o.	Zenica- Maglaj
SARAJLIĆ PROM d.o.o.	Žepče
ELMONT d.o.o.	Žepče
BOSITEX d.o.o.	Žepče
MINALLI d.o.o.	Živinice

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BRAVARIIJA PILE d.o.o.	Laktaši	KOTEX-DERMA TUZLA	Tuzla
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Flood and landslide risk assessment for the housing sector - decision-making based on facts

Flood and landslide risk assessment for the housing sector - decision-making based on facts

Many experiences were gained and lessons learned from the flood recovery process when it comes to prevention and protection from future disasters. It became evident that the floods had a much more devastating effect because of negative human actions in regard to the environment, as well as unregulated construction in floodplains and areas with active landslides.

In addition, it became clear that mechanisms that will enable local institutions and local residents to address the impact of climate change will have to be created or improved in order to deal with the increased risk of natural disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina more efficiently.

The process of rehabilitation and recovery therefore integrated mechanisms for better planning and greater resistance to natural disasters. Within the Programme, climate change was taken into account in development of the first assessment of risk from natural disasters in the housing sector, and sites that were identified as being at risk were viewed from the perspective of spatial planning.

The Flood and Landslide Risk Assessment for the Housing Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina is based on the geographic information system (GIS) and socio-economic characteristics of municipalities.

Findings of the Assessment enable all levels of government to formulate quality instruments and planning documents that take into consideration flood and landslide risk that is present in the environment.

The study found that some 283,777 people live in areas that are exposed to high risk of flooding, while 260,731 people live in areas at high risk of landslides. It is estimated that the extent of potential damage from future floods and landslides could reach 7,8 billion BAM.

Taking this into consideration, it is necessary to implement measures aimed at minimizing the risk of natural disasters through better planning and better prevention mechanisms; this includes regulation of land use, construction of embankments and harmonization of relevant laws on spatial planning, and construction and geological research in the Federation of BiH, Republika Srpska and Brčko District.

At the same time, and because it is impossible to avoid completely the effects of climate change, it is necessary to develop a modern early-warning system, strengthen the readiness of civilian protection to deal with consequences of natural disasters, and increase the level of resilience of local communities to direct and indirect effects of disasters.



Šamac

Facts and figures

The EU Floods Recovery Programme was launched in August 2014 in order to re-establish normal living conditions in municipalities that had been most affected by the floods.

The value of the programme jointly implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and IOM, was 43.52 million euros, of which the EU provided 42.24 million euros and UNDP 1.28 million euros.

The Programme, which was successfully completed in February 2016, had a positive impact on the lives of more than 610,000 people in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A short overview of the achievement of the five Programme components:

- 1. Housing** – rehabilitation of 4,640 homes for more than 16,240 people;
- 2. Public institutions** - rehabilitation of 156 schools and 12 kindergartens for more than 71,800 children; six health care institutions serving 288,381 people; four social work centres for 22,859 users, as well as buildings for three municipal administrations serving 206,781 users;
- 3. Communal infrastructure** – rehabilitation of 63 bridges, 51 roads and 31 water and sanitation facilities, and implementation of five risk reduction measures for more than 610,000 beneficiaries;
- 4. Economic recovery** – restoration of production in 116 small and medium-sized enterprises, and material and technical support for 1,270 commercial and small agricultural producers with the aim of protecting and creating more than 5,600 jobs; and
- 5. Risk assessment** – expert support to all levels of government in decision-making and formulation of measures aimed at reducing flood and landslide-related risk across Bosnia and Herzegovina.



The Majke Jugovića Kindergarten in Doboј





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