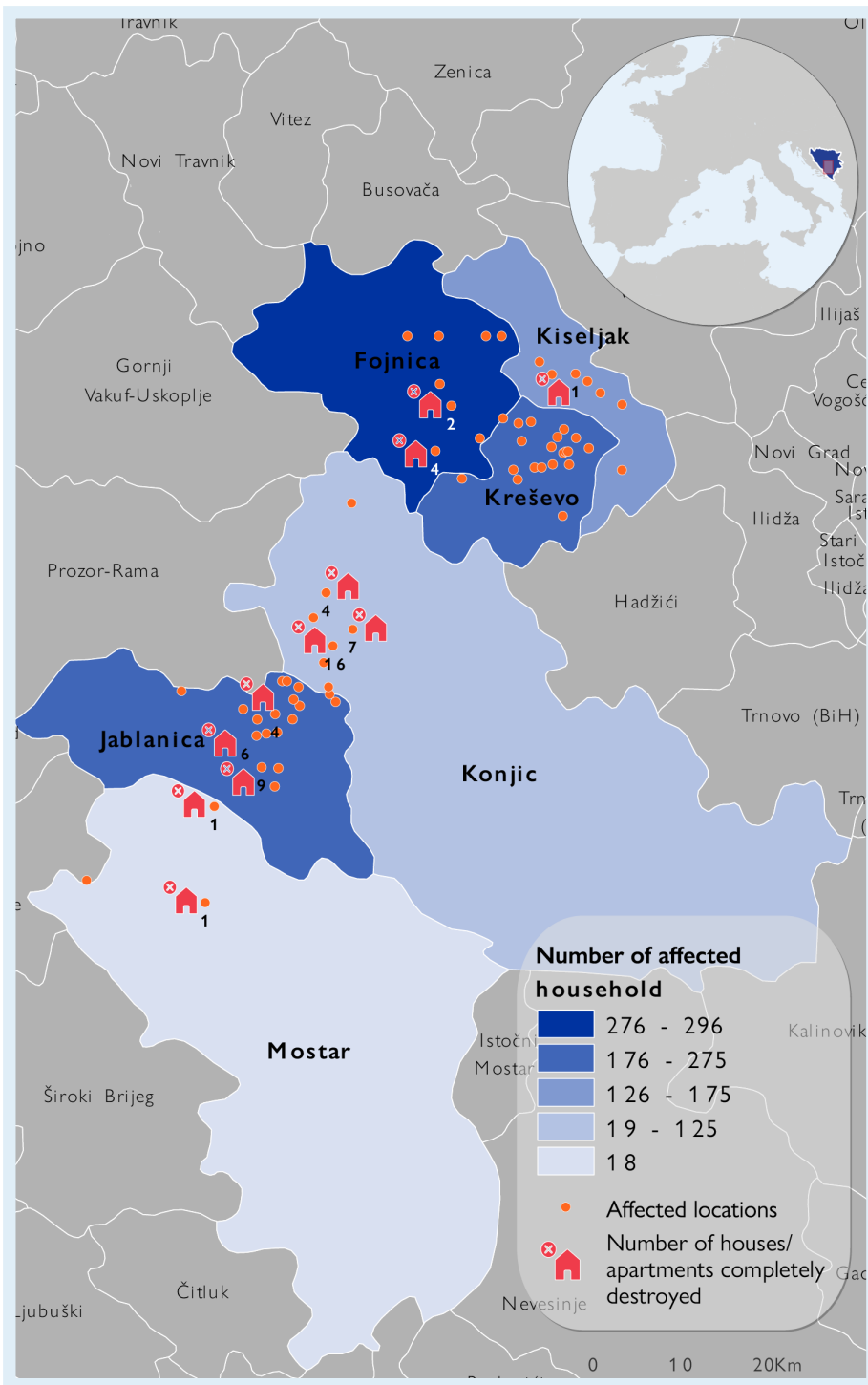


# Bosnia and Herzegovina Floods Response

## Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment

2 to 6 November 2024



Map 1: Flood affected areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The information displayed on the map is based on the testimonies of key informants. Note: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

<sup>1</sup> Source: [Population Census of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2013](#)

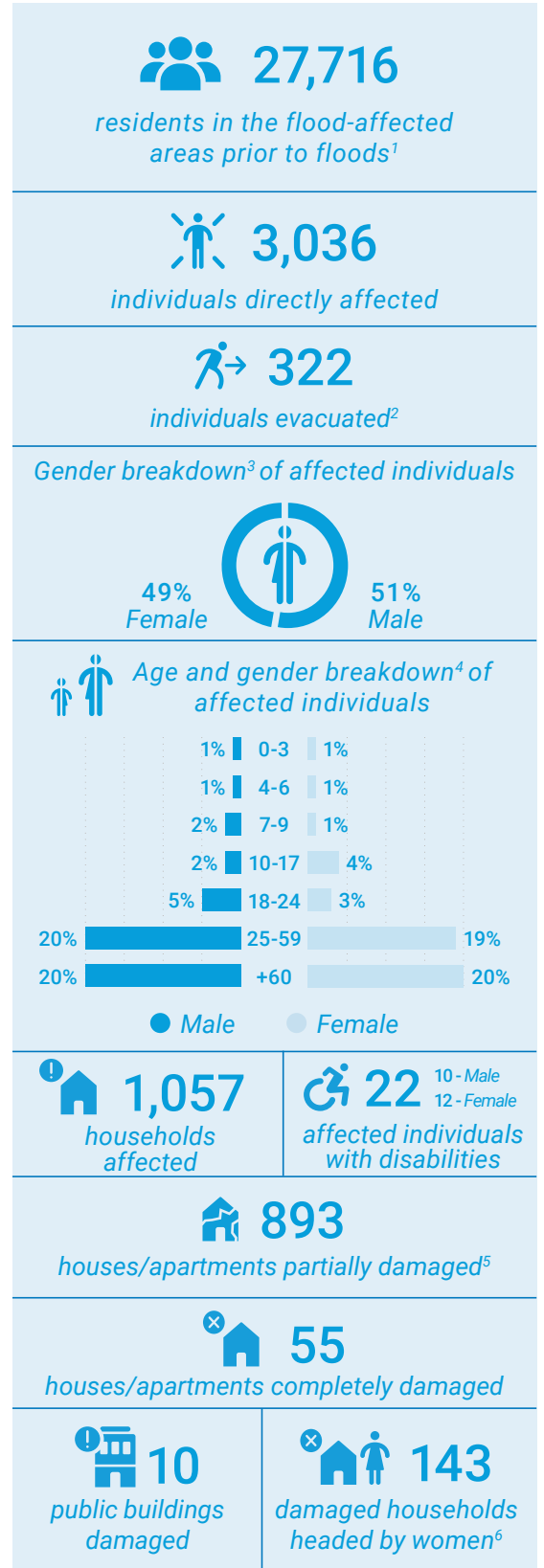
<sup>2</sup> Evacuations refer to people who evacuated themselves or those who were evacuated through preventative measures of official authorities.

<sup>3</sup> Information available based on 47 (75%) out of 63 affected locations covered.

<sup>4</sup> Information available based on 47 (75%) out of 63 affected locations covered.

<sup>5</sup> For further information on the definitions of categories, please refer to the methodology section.

<sup>6</sup> Information available based on 51 (81%) out of 63 affected locations covered.



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

### Overview

On 4 October 2024, a severe storm struck Bosnia and Herzegovina, triggering widespread flooding, mudslides, and landslides. The latest official reports state that these events have resulted in the deaths of 27 people. The flooding and landslides had a devastating impact, causing widespread damage to housing, infrastructure, and essential life services.

Although the temporary measures have successfully established vital road connections, the destruction of bridges and roads remains a significant concern for the affected communities. Many routes are classified as partially passable due to collapses, debris, and sediment accumulation, severely restricting mobility. This situation is most notable in remote areas, which restricts access and hampers recovery efforts for the communities residing there.

The displacement of families and the destruction of homes have heightened the situation, leaving many without shelter. Floodwater has swept away or damaged essential household items, making it even harder for affected populations to recover. In addition, the most critical is the loss of livelihoods, particularly for those dependent on agriculture, small businesses, or local industries, and this has further increased the vulnerability of the affected population.

Efforts to rebuild must address both the physical infrastructure and provide psycho-social and economic support to those who have lost their homes and means of income. Access to clean water, food, and basic healthcare will be critical in the mid-term. Furthermore, the recovery will require rebuilding resilient infrastructure and continuous support of the local economy, ensuring that vulnerable communities have the resources to rebuild their lives.



The area of Komadinovo Vrelo became unrecognizable after landslides deposited piles of rocks and the communities residing there. of the road. ©IOM BiH 2024/ Majda Balić



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT



In Donja Jablanica, the excavators had to dig through the remains of what was once the central area of the settlement, in search of survivors. ©IOM BiH 2024 / Majda Balić

### Support provided

The recent flooding and landslides have prompted a remarkable collaborative response, showcasing the cohesive efforts of a diverse range of stakeholders across multiple sectors. After conducting interviews with key representatives from all six affected municipalities, it has been confirmed that aid has been successfully provided to each community.

The Inter Agencies present in Bosnia and Herzegovina facilitated collaboration among civil protection agencies, local and central government bodies, international organisations, local charities, non-governmental organisations, and foreign governments from the region and beyond. Additionally, religious groups, businesses and numerous dedicated individuals contributed to the efforts. Together, these actors effectively mobilised resources and support to address the crisis, highlighting the strength of community and cooperation in times of need.

Overview of assistance given in the four weeks after the floods:

- **Non-Food Items (NFI):** Items such as hygiene kits, bedding, clothing, and other necessities were distributed.

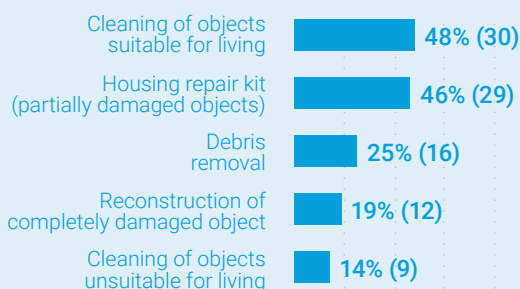
- **Food and Water:** Supplies were distributed to ensure that basic nutrition and hydration needs were met for the displaced and affected populations.
- **Health Services and medical supplies:** Medical care was provided, including the provision of necessary medical supplies provided by local pharmacies.
- **Psychosocial Support:** Psychological assistance was offered to help individuals cope with the trauma and stress caused by the disaster.
- **Cash Assistance:** Financial support was given to affected households to help with recovery and rebuilding efforts.
- **Repair Kits:** Tools and materials for immediate home repairs were distributed, helping residents begin rebuilding.
- **Infrastructure Support:** Essential infrastructure improvements, including clearing rubble and repairing roads for safe movement.
- **Specialised Equipment:** Water and mud pumps, air dryers, boots, shovels, and washing kits were provided to help with flood-related challenges.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

### Main needs

as reported by key informants in all 63 affected locations

#### Shelter



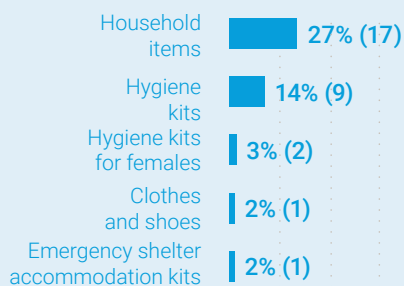
n=63 (multiple replies possible)

#### Food and nutrition



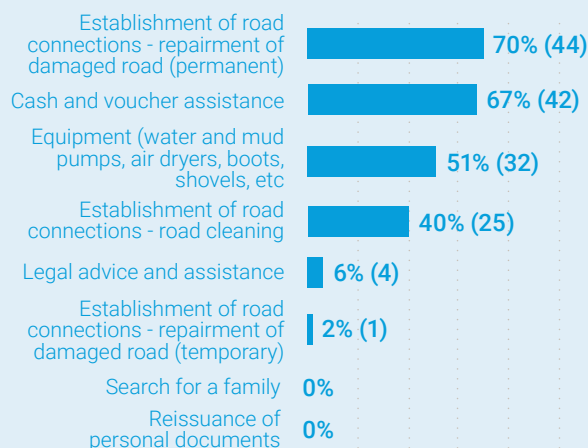
n=63 (multiple replies possible)

#### NFI



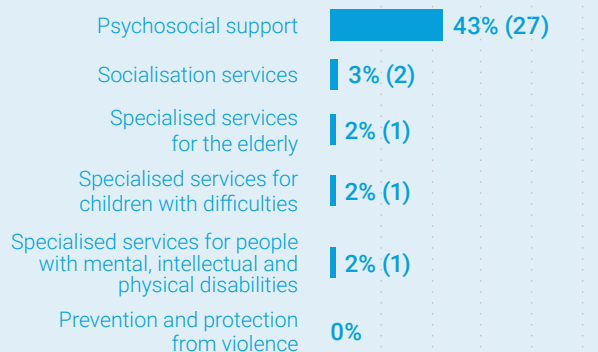
n=63 (multiple replies possible)

### Means for livelihood and recovery



n=63 (multiple replies possible)

### Protection and support



n=63 (multiple replies possible)

### WASH



n=63 (multiple replies possible)

### Infrastructure

	Electricity	Water supply	Internet coverage	Network coverage	Road to local community	Landfill	Market
Mostly functioning	95%	76%	87%	90%	49%	0%	48%
Partially functioning	5%	22%	13%	10%	47%	3%	11%
Mostly non functioning	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%
Never existed	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	97%	38%



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

# Qualitative data and information collected in social and child protection, education, and health sectors

## Summary

The immediate response and recovery needs across social protection, education, and health sectors reveal ongoing gaps in infrastructure, personnel, and essential resources. Cash and voucher assistance is highlighted as critical to help households recover socio-economically, while the education and health sectors emphasise the need for repairs and supply replenishment to maintain services and safety standards. Additionally, as a core element of protection for affected children, families and communities, there is also a pressing need for mental health and psychosocial support for both affected communities and emergency responders in these sectors, addressing the psychological impact of the disaster and ensuring sustained well-being during recovery efforts.

### 1. Social and Child Protection

The Centres for Social Welfare across municipalities in the affected regions face significant challenges in both capacity and resource availability. Continuous assessments are ongoing to fully gauge the extent of damage to housing and other property.

- **Cash and Voucher assistance:** Substantial support is needed to aid rural households in restoring homes and sustaining livelihoods, especially those dependent on agriculture. Cash and voucher assistance is critical for socio-economic recovery, enabling families to meet immediate needs and invest in rebuilding. Gaps in essential household items, such as appliances and furniture, persist due to inconsistent documentation of aid distributions.
- **Personnel and capacity constraints:** Several municipalities, including

Jablanica, Konjic and Kiseljak, are experiencing staffing shortages, particularly in specialised roles like psychologists, social workers, and legal advisors. Jablanica, has the highest staff shortages in the social work sector. Efforts are underway to fill these positions, with some municipalities rehiring retired staff to handle increased demands.

- **Psychosocial support:** There is a continued need for mental health services to support both affected residents and frontline responders. Centres in the region noted an increase in solidarity and community cooperation, but the lasting impact of trauma suggests that ongoing mental health services will be essential

### 2. Health

Health centres in affected municipalities have continued to provide essential services despite limited resources and infrastructure damage. Challenges and priority needs in this sector include:

- **Medical supplies and pharmaceuticals:** Immediate demand exists for essential medical supplies, including penicillin, anti-inflammatory, analgesic ampoules, and disinfectants, necessary for ongoing field interventions. Emergency medications are also required for displaced individuals needing sustained medical care.
- **Infrastructure repairs and sanitation issues:** Health facilities, especially those in Fojnica and Konjic, reported extensive water and mud damage, necessitating repairs to walls, flooring, and basic equipment. The Dom zdravlja Fojnica and Konjic facilities are in urgent need of structural and sanitation repairs to restore full functionality.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

- **Mental health support for children:** Reports from the field have highlighted a critical need for mental health interventions tailored to children affected by the flooding, especially school-aged children who may struggle with trauma and the ongoing psychological impacts of disaster recovery. Equally important is addressing the needs of preschool-aged children who lack access to adequate early childhood development and mental health resources. For both of these age groups, there is a pressing gap in the healthcare system for early interventions that support both mental health and overall developmental progress. Expanding mental health support services through the healthcare system to encompass these vulnerable groups is essential, both to safeguard their immediate well-being and to foster resilience and healthy development in the long term.
- **Mental health support for staff:** Health staff, especially those on “first responder” teams, are under strain due to high casualty rates and demanding working conditions. Additional mental health support for these teams is essential to help manage stress and prevent burnout from the prolonged emergency response.

### 3. Education

Some educational facilities in impacted municipalities sustained damage, with one school used as emergency shelters, creating additional repair needs. Key challenges in the education sector include:

- **Infrastructure damage and classroom functionality:** Schools in Jablanica and Fojnica reported damage to classrooms, floors, and sanitation systems. Flooding and blocked sewage systems have rendered some classrooms non-operational, disrupting school schedules.

For example, classrooms in the Elementary School “Ivan Goran Kovačić” in Gojevići, Fojnica municipality, requires urgent floor restoration. Representatives of schools in Jablanica and Fojnica expressed the need for school supplies and educational aids.

- **Temporary disruptions in services:** Seonica Elementary School, located in a rural area of the Konjic municipality, faced temporary closures due to road damage. This limited students’ access and created vulnerabilities for future interruptions if the infrastructure is not reinforced.

### UN Women - gender perspective overview

According to UN Women Rapid Gender Report\* it is important to note that women and girls are disproportionately affected by the flooding due to pre-existing vulnerabilities and gender roles and these floods have created a critical need for mobile health units to provide basic medicines, maternal health services, reproductive healthcare, and psychological support to address the specific needs of women and girls in remote areas. Learning from other humanitarian crises, it can be anticipated that the gender-based violence (GBV) rates might increase due to the loss of livelihoods, overcrowded conditions, and psychological distress. Disruption of services may also hinder the ability of survivors to report incidents. Therefore, information sharing and scaling up of GBV mitigation, prevention, and response services are crucial. There is a significant risk that women and other vulnerable groups may not receive timely and accurate information or assistance through accessible channels. Ensuring that information about services is disseminated in ways that reach women directly is crucial to addressing their specific needs and ensuring their safety and well-being.

\* VOICES OF WOMEN: FIRST RESPONDENTS TO THE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODING AND LANDSLIDE CRISIS



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

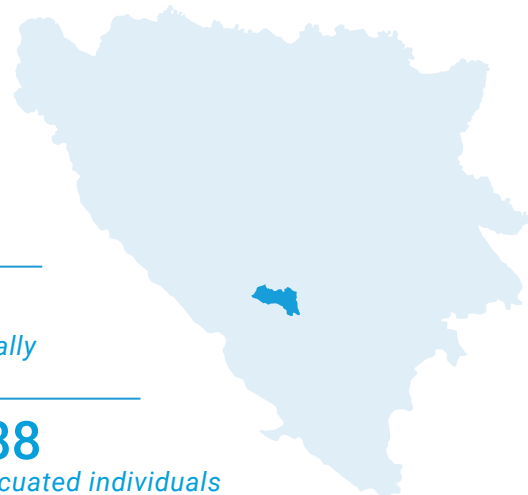
# JABLANICA



**9,040**  
people living in this  
flood-affected area



**483**  
individuals affected



**205**  
households  
affected



**181**  
houses/apartments partially  
damaged



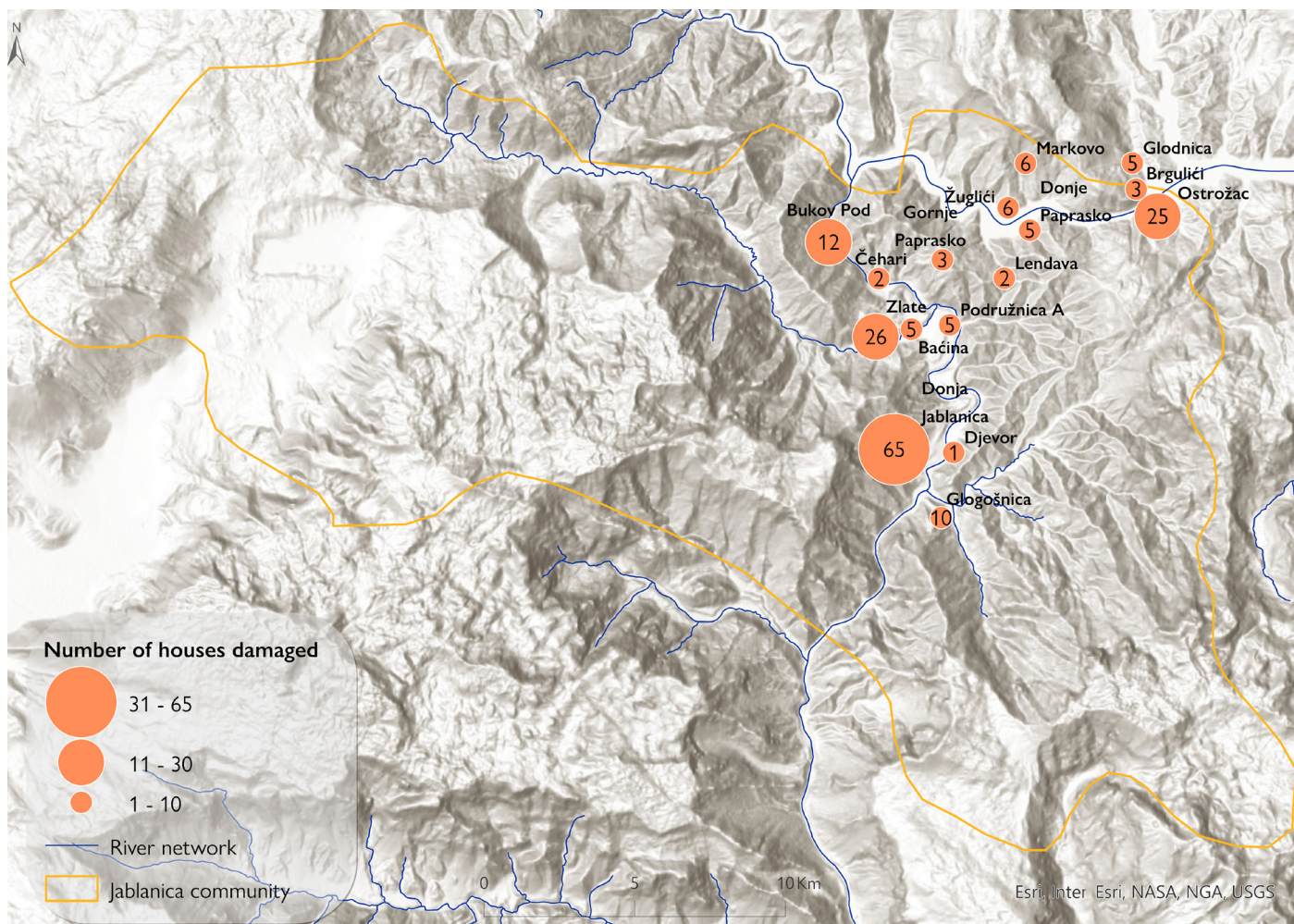
**19**  
houses/apartments completely  
damaged



**188**  
evacuated individuals



**31**  
damaged households headed by women<sup>7</sup>



Map 2: Flood affected areas in Jablanica Municipality. The information displayed on the map is based on the testimonies of key informants.  
Note: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

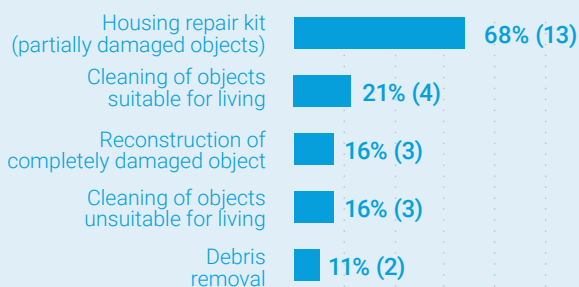
<sup>7</sup> Information available based on 10 (53%) out of 19 affected locations where interviews were conducted.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

### Main needs - Jablanica

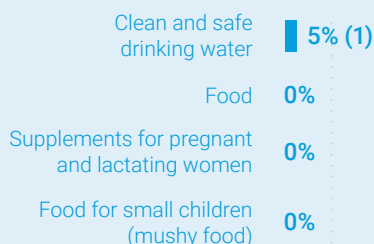
as reported by key informants in all 19 affected locations

#### Shelter



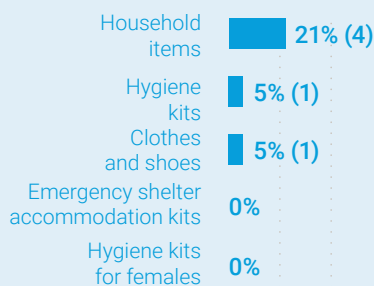
n=19 (multiple replies possible)

#### Food and nutrition



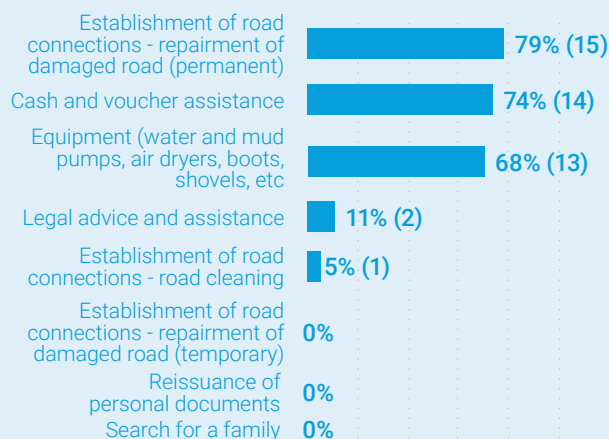
n=19 (multiple replies possible)

#### NFI



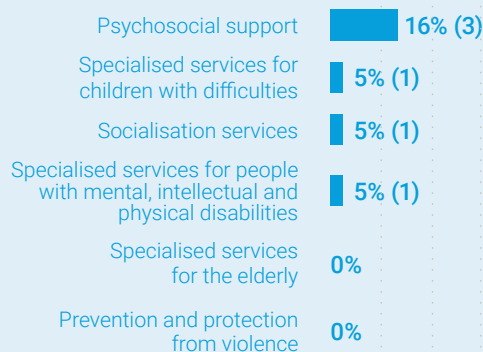
n=19 (multiple replies possible)

#### Means for livelihood and recovery



n=19 (multiple replies possible)

#### Protection and support



n=19 (multiple replies possible)

#### WASH



n=19 (multiple replies possible)

#### Infrastructure

	Electricity	Water supply	Internet coverage	Network coverage	Road to local community	Landfill	Market
Mostly functioning	84%	58%	95%	94%	16%	0%	16%
Partially functioning	16%	42%	5%	6%	86%	5%	5%
Mostly non functioning	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Never existed	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	95%	68%



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

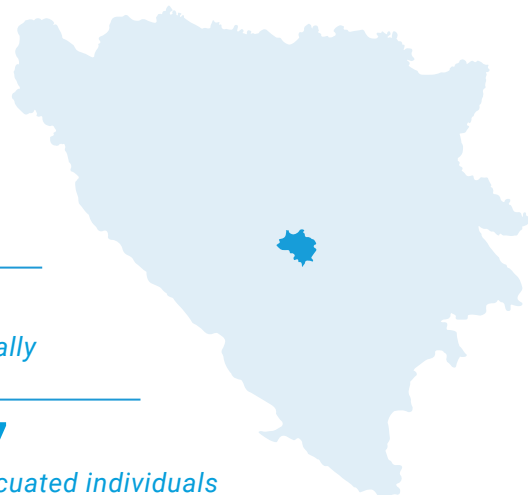
# FOJNICA



**6,714**  
people living in this  
flood-affected area



**1,076**  
individuals affected



**296**  
households  
affected



**290**  
houses/apartments partially  
damaged



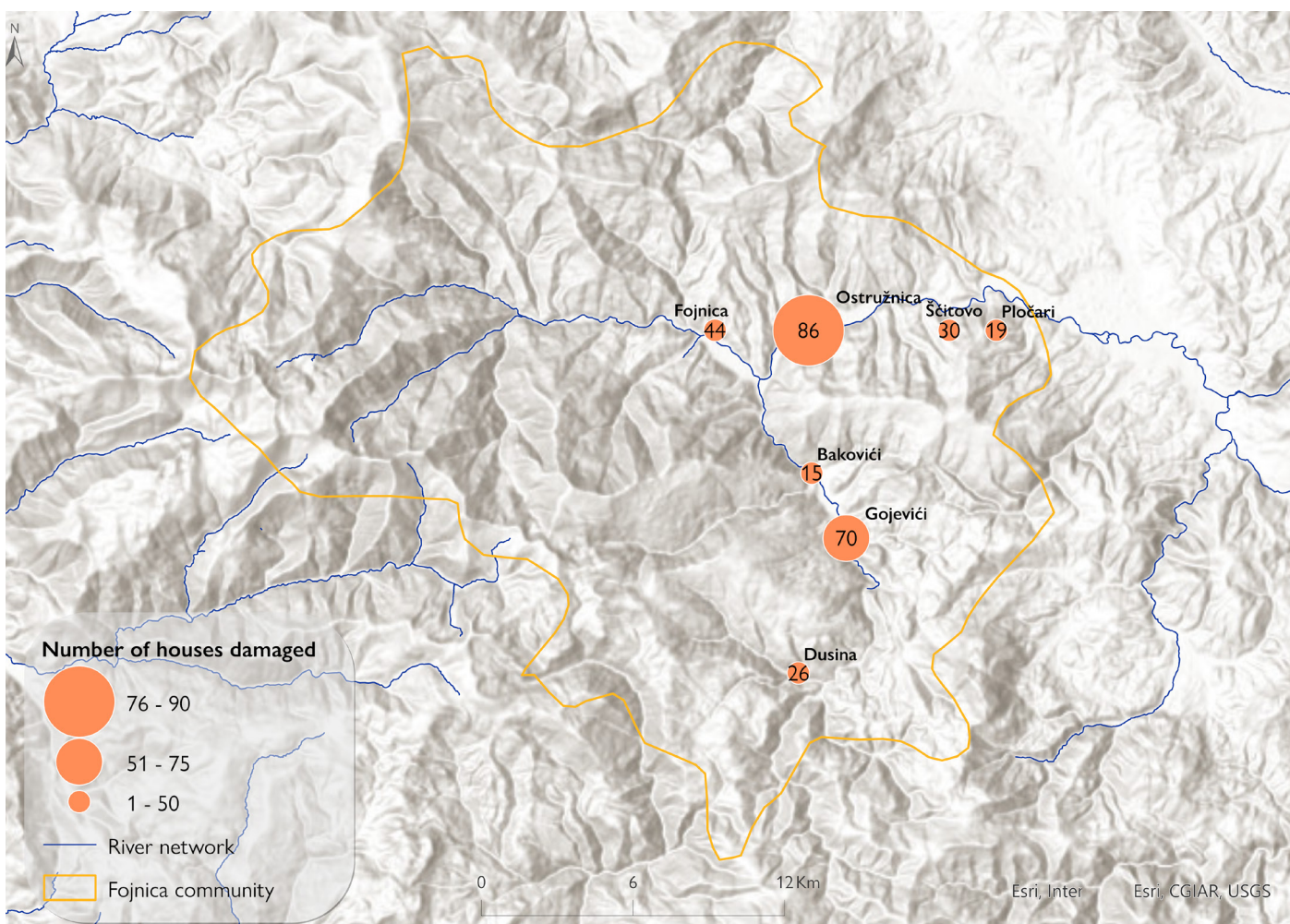
**6**  
houses/apartments completely  
damaged



**17**  
evacuated individuals



**36**  
damaged households headed by women

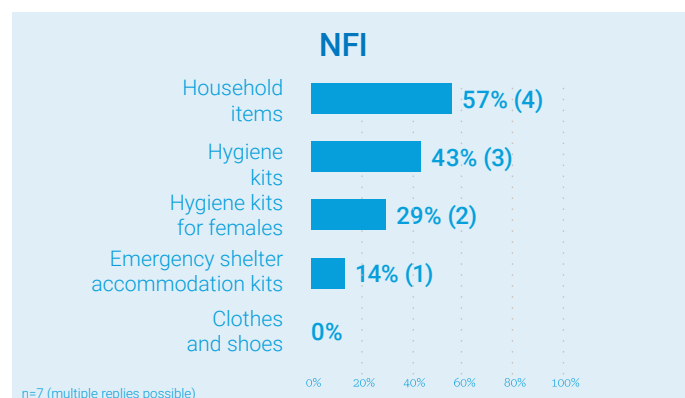
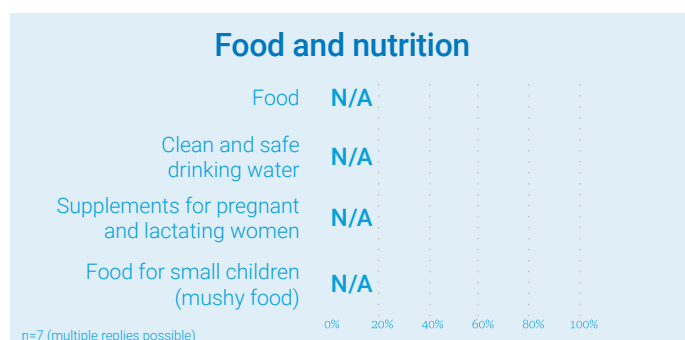
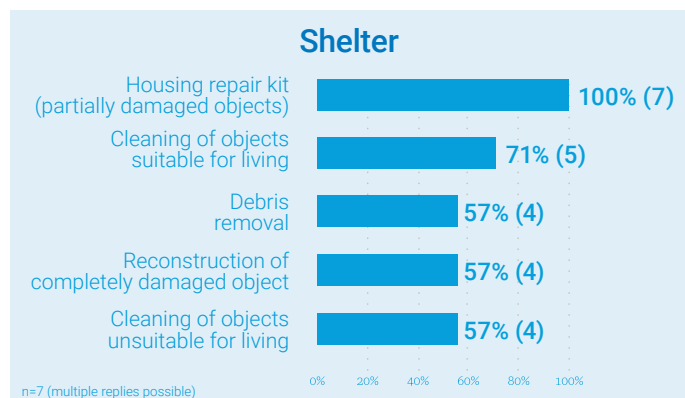


Map 3: Flood affected areas in Fojnica Municipality. The information displayed on the map is based on the testimonies of key informants.  
Note: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

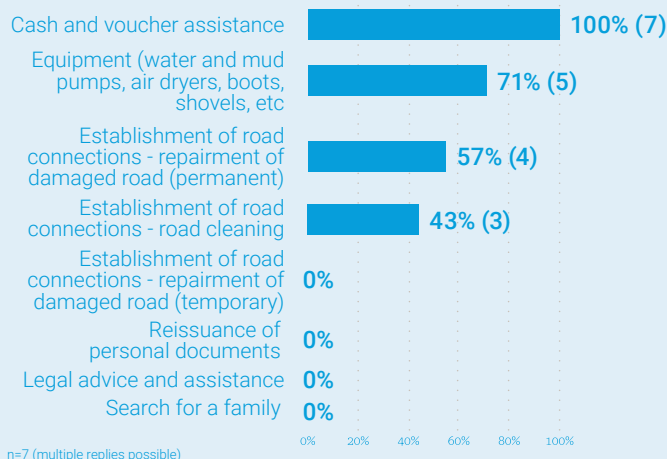
## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

### Main needs - Fojnica

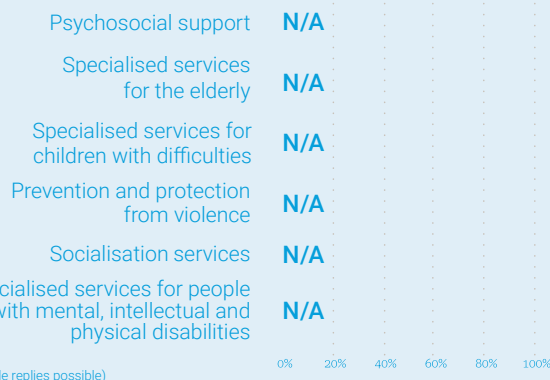
as reported by key informants in all 7 affected locations



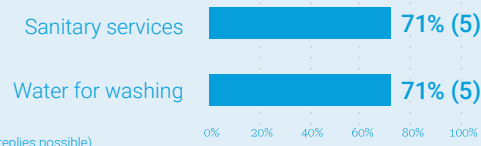
### Means for livelihood and recovery



### Protection and support



### WASH



### Infrastructure

	Electricity	Water supply	Internet coverage	Network coverage	Road to local community	Landfill	Market
Mostly functioning	100%	57%	57%	57%	57%	0%	86%
Partially functioning	0%	29%	43%	43%	43%	0%	0%
Mostly non functioning	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Never existed	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	14%



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

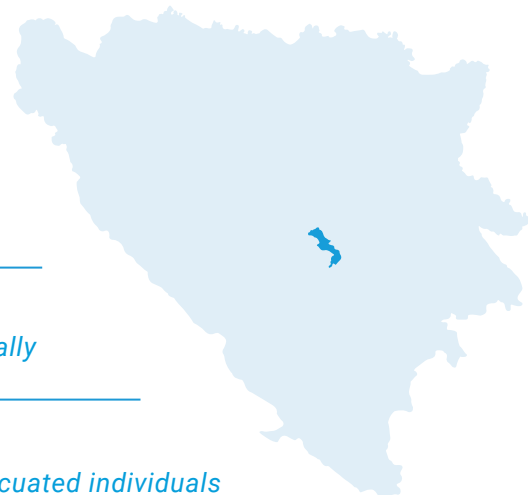
# KISELJAK



**3,409**  
people living in this  
flood-affected area



**423**  
individuals affected



**164**  
households  
affected



**198\***  
houses/apartments partially  
damaged



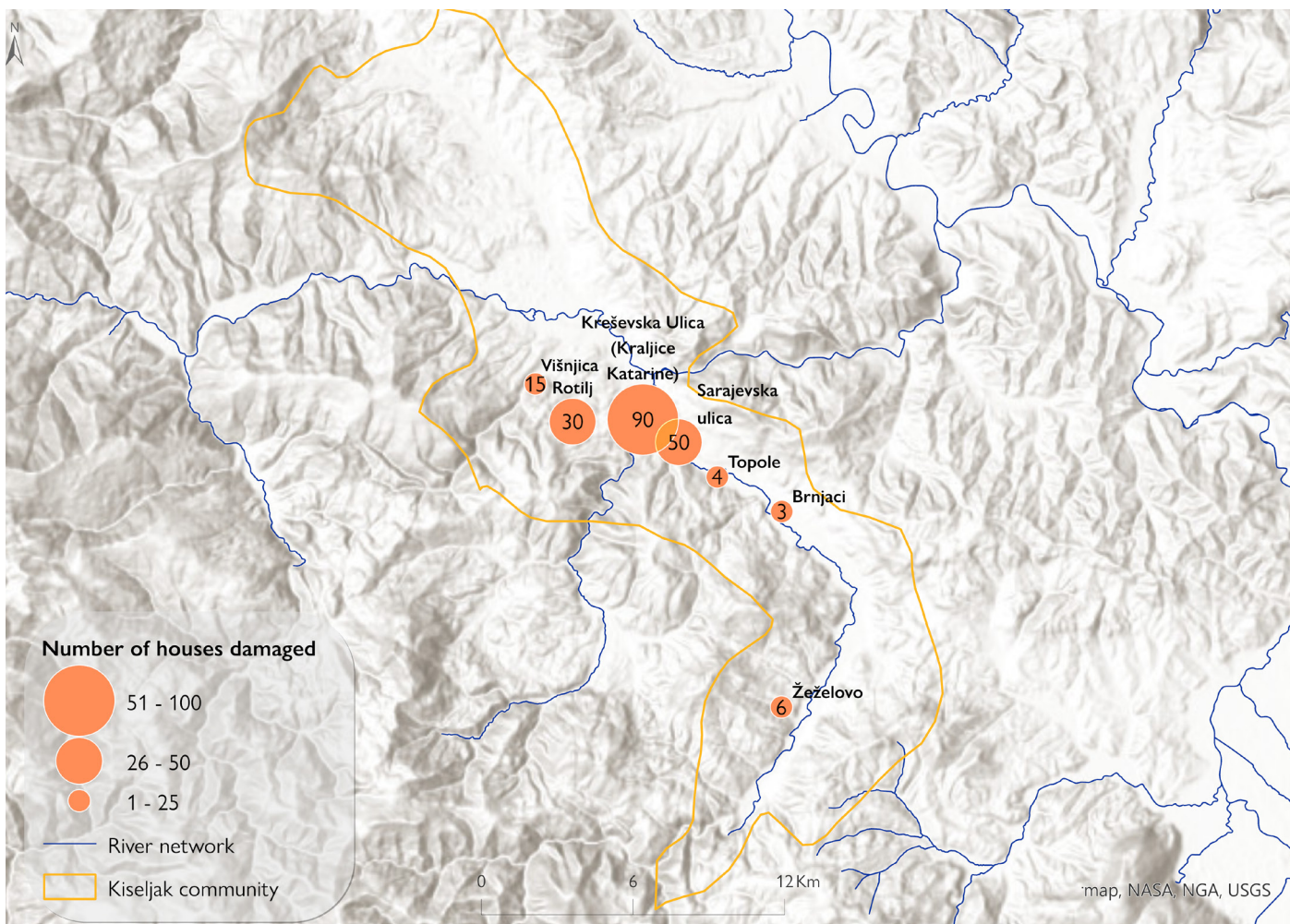
**1**  
houses/apartments completely  
damaged



**11**  
evacuated individuals



**6**  
damaged households headed by women<sup>8</sup>



Map 4: Flood affected areas in Kiseljak Municipality. The information displayed on the map is based on the testimonies of key informants.

Note: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

\*Key informants identified buildings that were uncopied and sustained damage. Key informants were unable to confirm the ownership of these buildings, or the number of households associated with them, leading to discrepancies in the number of damaged buildings and affected households.

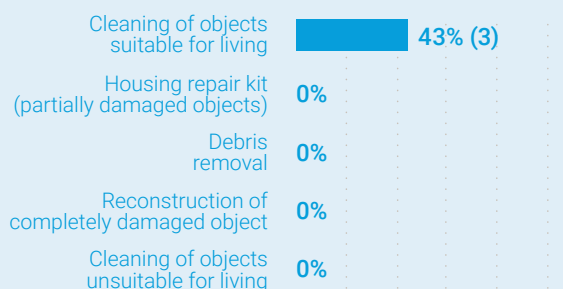
<sup>8</sup> Information available based on 51 (81%) out of 63 affected locations where interviews were conducted.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

### Main needs - Kiseljak

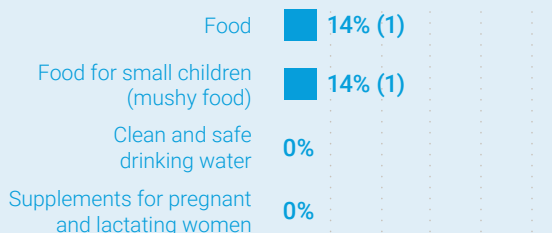
as reported by key informants in all 7 affected locations

#### Shelter



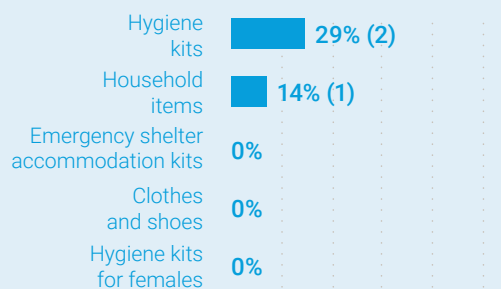
n=7 (multiple replies possible)

#### Food and nutrition



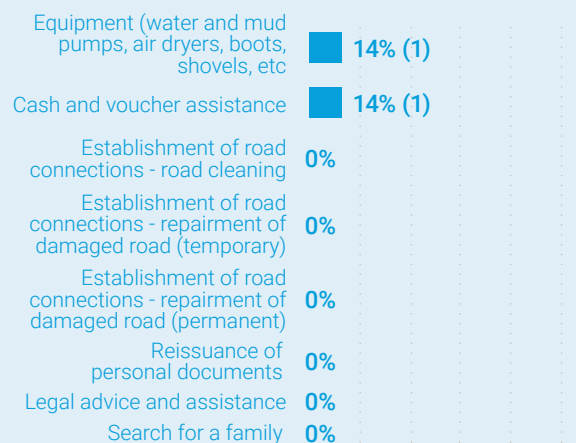
n=7 (multiple replies possible)

#### NFI



n=7 (multiple replies possible)

#### Means for livelihood and recovery



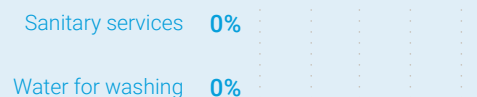
n=7 (multiple replies possible)

#### Protection and support



n=7 (multiple replies possible)

#### WASH



n=7 (multiple replies possible)

#### Infrastructure

	Electricity	Water supply	Internet coverage	Network coverage	Road to local community	Landfill	Market
Mostly functioning	100%	100%	100%	100%	71%	0%	71%
Partially functioning	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%
Mostly non functioning	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Never existed	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	29%



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

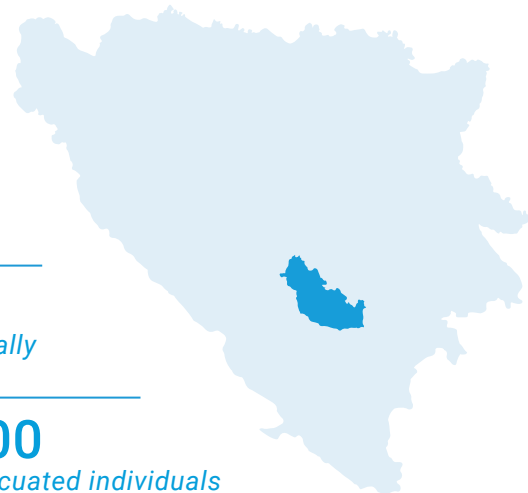
# KONJIC



**1,052**  
people living in this  
flood-affected area



**310**  
individuals affected



**107**  
households  
affected



**130\***  
houses/apartments partially  
damaged



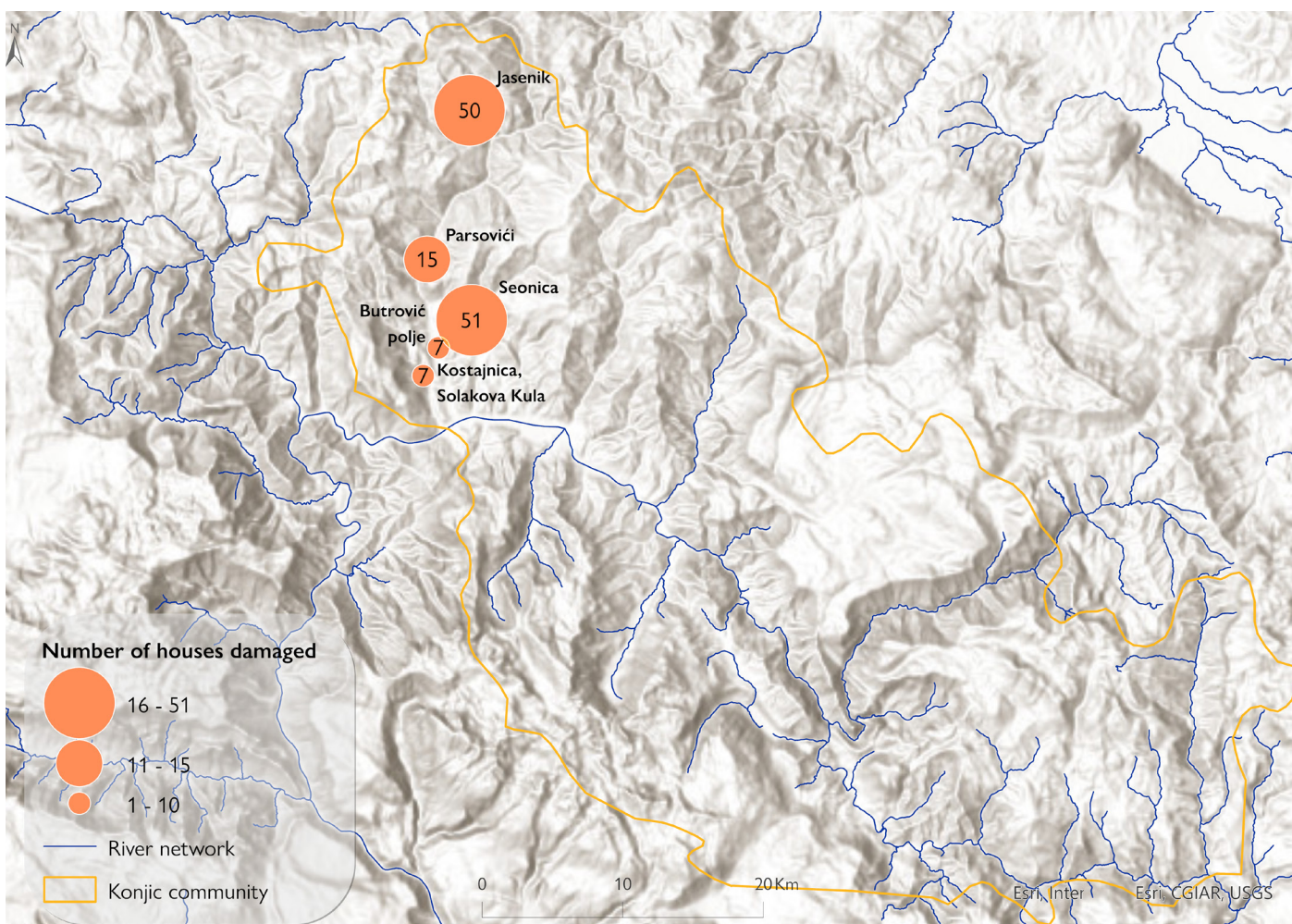
**27**  
houses/apartments completely  
damaged



**100**  
evacuated individuals



**39**  
damaged households headed by women



Map 5: Flood affected areas in Konjic Municipality. The information displayed on the map is based on the testimonies of key informants.

Note: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

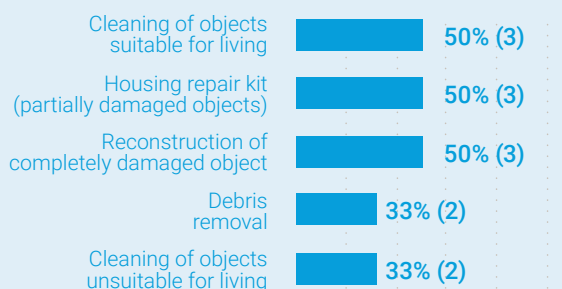
\*Key informants identified buildings that were uncopied and sustained damage. Key informants were unable to confirm the ownership of these buildings, or the number of households associated with them, leading to discrepancies in the number of damaged buildings and affected households.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

### Main needs - Konjic

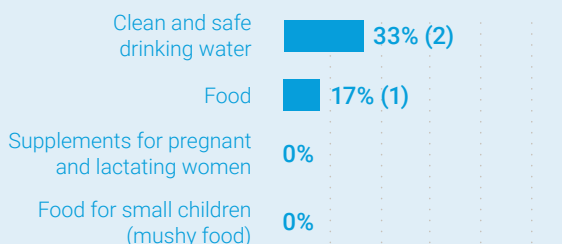
as reported by key informants in all 6 affected locations

#### Shelter



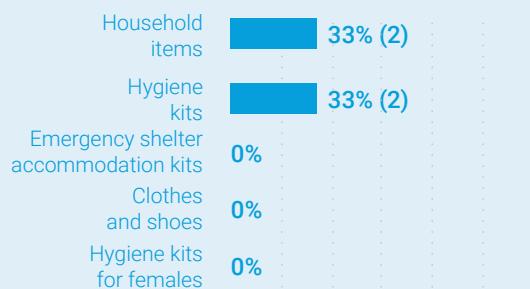
n=6 (multiple replies possible)

#### Food and nutrition



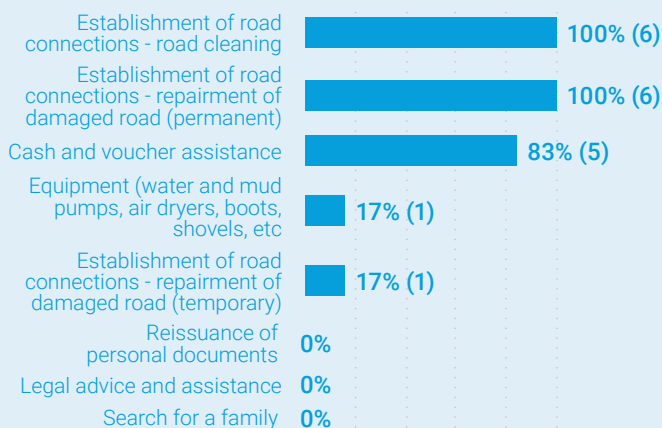
n=6 (multiple replies possible)

#### NFI



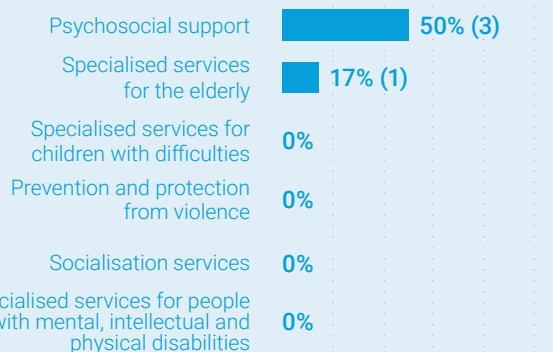
n=6 (multiple replies possible)

#### Means for livelihood and recovery



n=6 (multiple replies possible)

#### Protection and support



n=6 (multiple replies possible)

#### WASH



n=6 (multiple replies possible)

#### Infrastructure

	Electricity	Water supply	Internet coverage	Network coverage	Road to local community	Landfill	Market
Mostly functioning	100%	50%	67%	100%	17%	0%	17%
Partially functioning	0%	50%	33%	0%	49%	17%	33%
Mostly non functioning	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%
Never existed	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	83%	50%



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

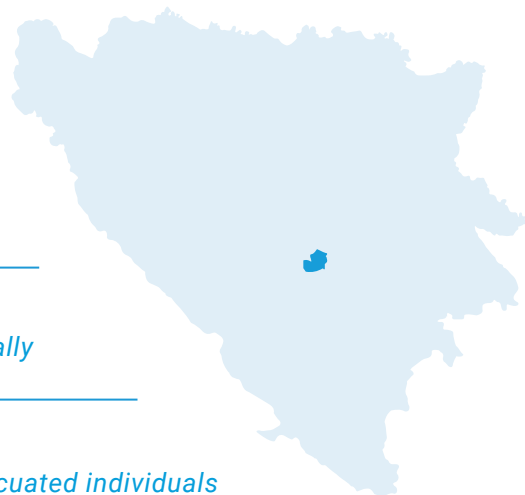
# KREŠEVO



**5,774**  
people living in this  
flood-affected area



**689**  
individuals affected



**267**  
households  
affected



**78**  
houses/apartments partially  
damaged



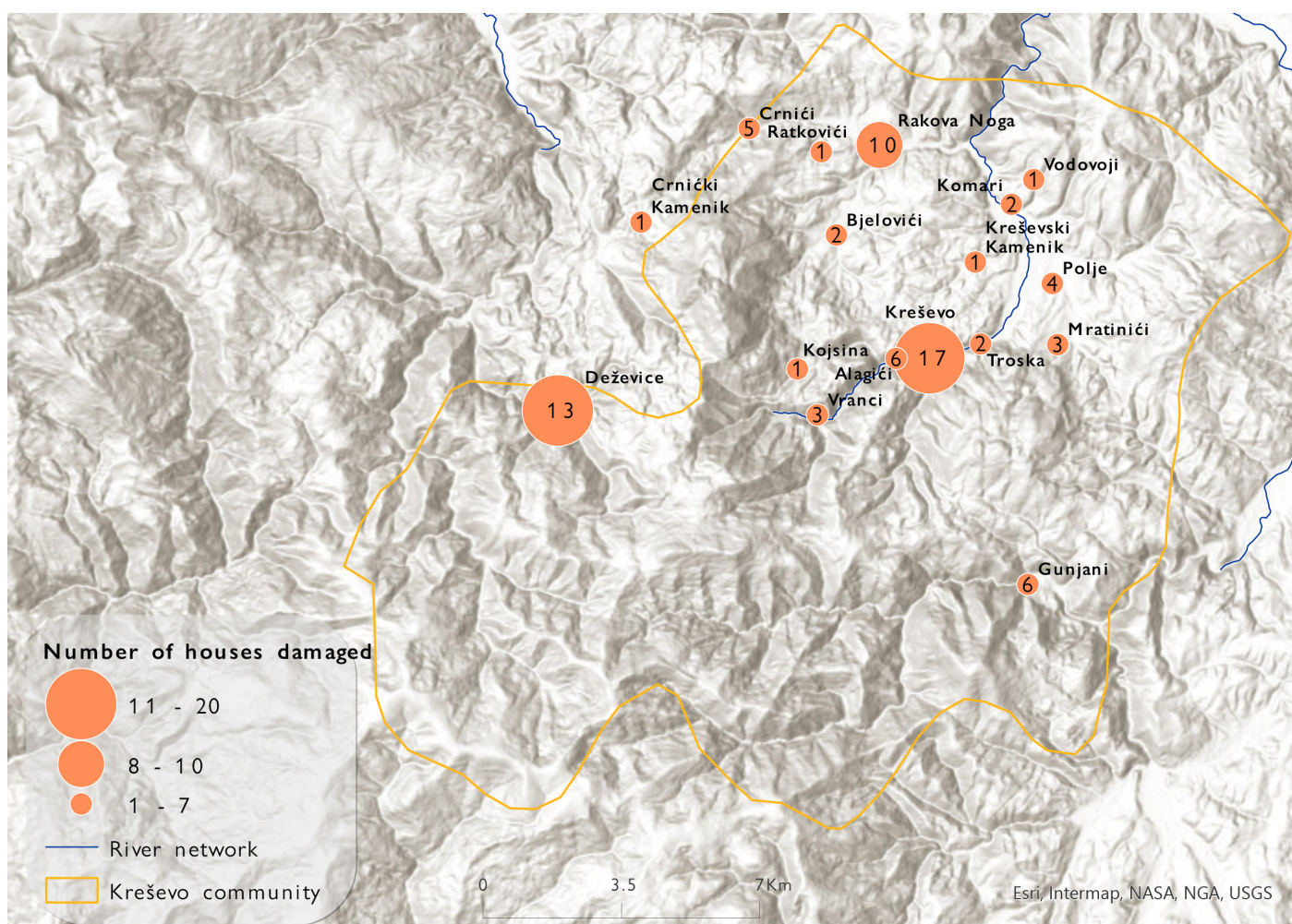
**0**  
houses/apartments completely  
damaged



**3**  
evacuated individuals



**30**  
damaged households headed by women



Map 6: Flood affected areas in Kreševo Municipality. The information displayed on the map is based on the testimonies of key informants.  
Note: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

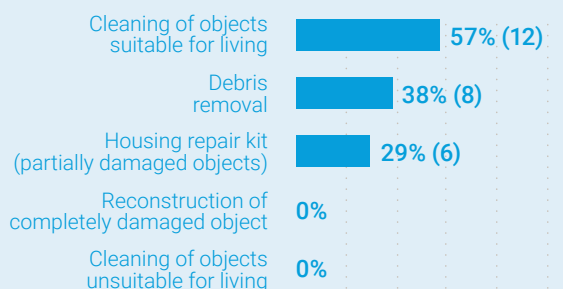


## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

### Main needs - Kreševo

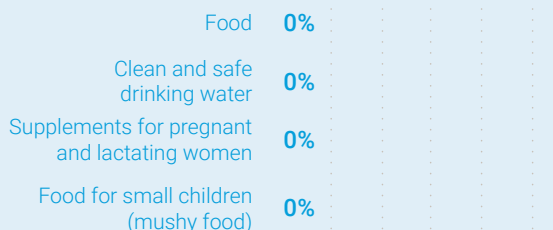
as reported by key informants in all 21 affected locations

#### Shelter



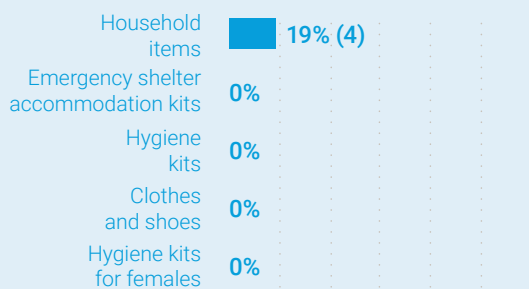
n=21 (multiple replies possible)

#### Food and nutrition



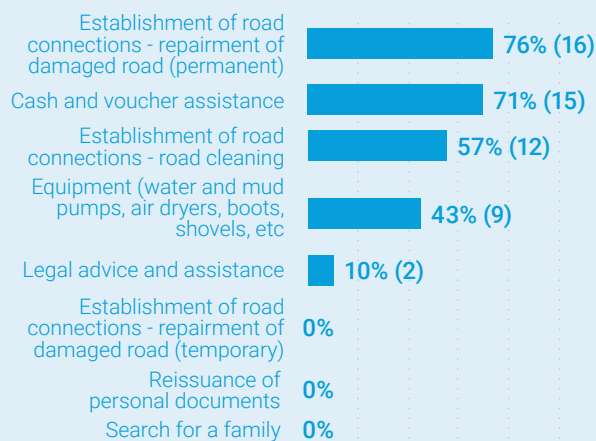
n=21 (multiple replies possible)

#### NFI



n=21 (multiple replies possible)

#### Means for livelihood and recovery



n=21 (multiple replies possible)

#### Protection and support



n=21 (multiple replies possible)

#### WASH



n=21 (multiple replies possible)

#### Infrastructure

	Electricity	Water supply	Internet coverage	Network coverage	Road to local community	Landfill	Market
Mostly functioning	100%	100%	100%	100%	71%	0%	62%
Partially functioning	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	19%
Mostly non functioning	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Never existed	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	19%

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

# MOSTAR



**1,727**  
people living in this  
flood-affected area



**55**  
individuals affected



**18**  
households  
affected



**16**  
houses/apartments partially  
damaged



**2**  
houses/apartments completely  
damaged



**3**  
evacuated individuals



**1**  
damaged households headed by women



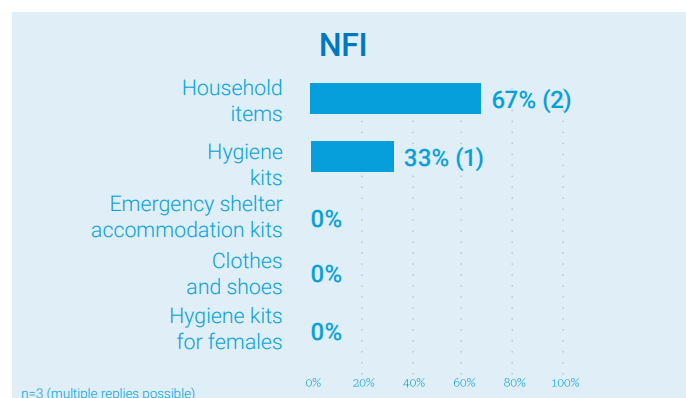
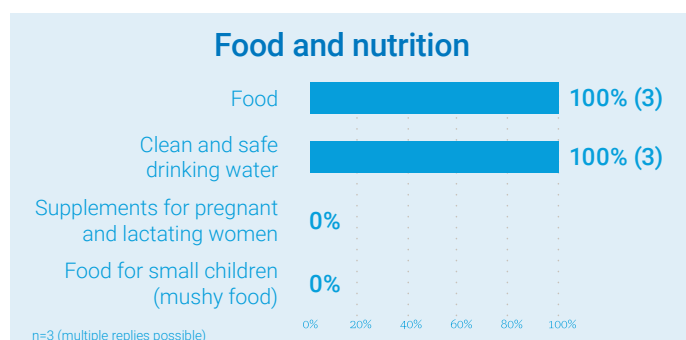
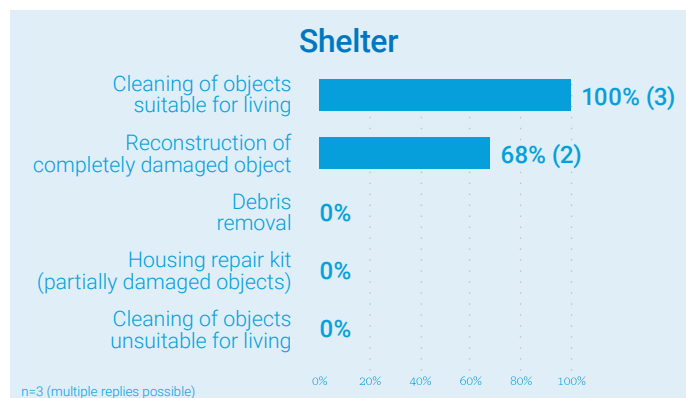
Map 7: Flood affected areas in Mostar Municipality. The information displayed on the map is based on the testimonies of key informants.  
Note: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

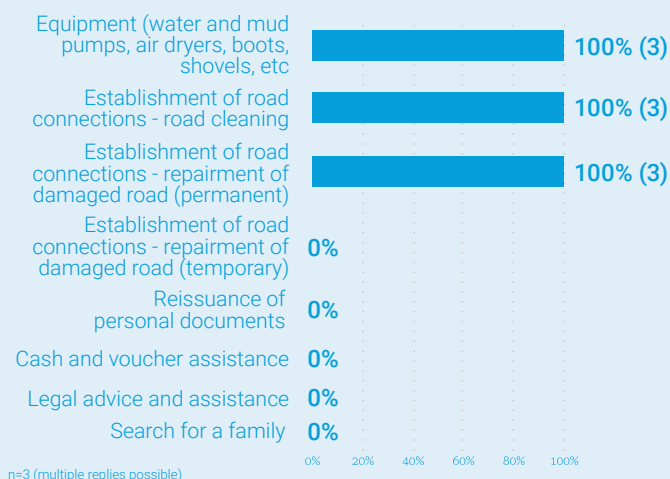
### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

### Main needs - Mostar

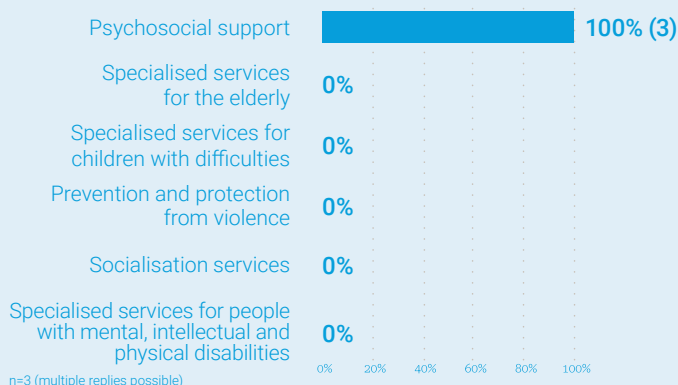
as reported by key informants in all 3 affected locations



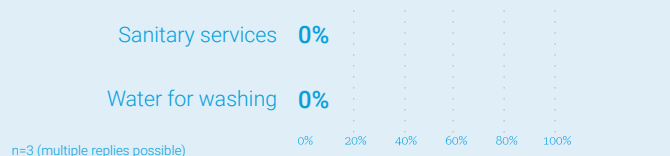
### Means for livelihood and recovery










### Protection and support



### WASH



### Infrastructure

	 Electricity	 Water supply	 Internet coverage	 Network coverage	 Road to local community	 Landfill	 Market
Mostly functioning	100%	67%	33%	33%	67%	0%	67%
Partially functioning	0%	33%	67%	67%	33%	0%	0%
Mostly non functioning	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Never existed	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	33%



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

#### Acknowledgements

This report is a light Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) conducted by the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in coordination with the Federal Civil Protection of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FCPBiH) and the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RCSBiH).

The assessment benefited from the input and support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and UN Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was led and coordinated by the International Organization of Migration (IOM), under the delegated authority of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina would like to convey appreciation to the field data collectors and key informants whose commitment and contributions were essential in the collection of the data, and to acknowledge the timely financial support of the Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was pivotal in enabling the prompt and efficient execution of this assessment.

#### Methodology and Scope

The MIRA is a standardised methodology for conducting rapid emergency assessments. Its primary purpose is to identify and prioritise key humanitarian needs following the onset of a crisis.

In response to the crisis, the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in collaboration with the RCSBiH and the Civil Protection of Bosnia and Herzegovina, conducted a simplified, or "light," version of the MIRA in the flood-affected areas of Herzegovina.

#### Geographical Coverage

The geographical coverage of the affected areas is based on available institutional data, ensuring that the affected regions are comprehensively represented. The findings from this assessment provide a snapshot of the impact of the natural disaster, as determined by feedback from key local informants.

#### Data Collection

Following MIRA's established methodology, the light version of the assessment utilised data collected through interviews with key informants. These informants included:

- The Head of the Local Community Office
- Members of the Local Community Office
- Representatives from local health and education authorities
- Officials from school and preschool institutions
- Representatives from local health units
- Social work/social protection centre staff
- Association of Psychologists.
- Other relevant local officials

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

The collected data offers insights into:

- The number of affected households
- The extent of damage to properties (whether wholly or partially damaged)
- The number of people directly affected by the disaster
- Estimates of the resident population prior to the floods
- The number of evacuated persons

Information on the extent of property damage—whether partial or complete—was based on assessments provided by key informants rather than formal evaluations conducted by structural engineers. For this report, properties classified as “completely damaged” are those deemed irreparably damaged.

#### Data Collection Tools

The assessment was conducted using a questionnaire administered via KOBO Toolbox, which was made available in both hard copy and online format in Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian.

A team of eleven volunteers from local branches of the RCSBiH, supported by seven IOM staff and four UNICEF staff, carried out data collection from 2 to 6 November 2024. The team conducted 87 direct interviews with key informants (63 male, 14 female) across municipalities, sub-municipal local communities (Mjesna Zajednica), the Civil Protection Unit, religious and community leaders, and first responders.

#### Limitations

While the data provides valuable insights, it is important to note the following limitations:

- The figures presented in this report are mainly based on estimates provided by key informants during interviews. As such, the data reflects the perceptions and information collected by these individuals rather than official or independently verified figures.
- The damage assessments are based on information shared by respondents and have not been supplemented by formal structural evaluations conducted by engineers or other experts.
- The data collection process and estimates were conducted within a short timeframe, given the emergency nature of the situation, which may limit the accuracy and completeness of the data.

As a result, the findings should be interpreted as indicative of the broader humanitarian situation and not as precise, definitive measurements. Further assessments and evaluations will be necessary to gain a more detailed and accurate understanding of the situation such as a post disaster needs assessment.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FLOODS RESPONSE

### MULTI-CLUSTER INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

#### Disclaimer

Given the urgency of this humanitarian needs assessment, the insights outlined in this report should be considered as indicative of the needs and key recommendations provided by the relevant agencies participating in the MIRA process.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and relevance of this analysis, including the triangulation of data. However, it is important to note that this report offers a high-level overview of the immediate humanitarian needs in the affected area and is not a substitute for more detailed, sector-specific assessments.

The findings presented in this report are based on purposive sampling to identify broader trends in humanitarian needs. However, they do not provide an in-depth analysis of specific micro-level needs, population groups, or geographic areas.

Due to the ever-changing situation and the possibility that the level of damage may vary, this report's findings should be supported by further assessments specific to each sector as response efforts progress.



The effects of the unprecedented storm of 4 October can still be seen in the village of Seonica, a month after the unfortunate event occurred. Houses remain damaged and roads have been completely destroyed. ©IOM BiH 2024/ Majda Balić

Type of key informants	Number of key informants
Representative of local community/settlement	29
Representative of municipal/local authorities	27
Representative of the school/preschool institution	10
Representative of a health institution	7
Representative of the centre for social work/social protection services	6
Religious official	3
Other	5