



Humanitarian Aid Decision 11th European Development Fund (EDF)

Title: Commission decision financing humanitarian actions to assist people affected by the Boko Haram violence in the Lake Chad region from the European Development Fund (EDF)

Description: to scale up the delivery of a multi-sectoral assistance to address an effective level of needs for IDPs and local communities in North-East Nigeria, refugees and host communities in neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

Location of action: Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger

Amount of Decision: EUR 21 000 000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-AF/EDF/2015/01000

Supporting document

1 Humanitarian context, needs and risks

1.1 Situation and context

The root causes of the current conflict involving Boko Haram group in Nigeria lay in historical, ideological, political, economic and social factors. In addition, the country has a long history of Jihadist movements in its Northern regions.

Rapid population growth, poor economic performance, the ever widening gap between the South and the North, and weak social contract between the political elite and the population, has led to high degrees of poverty in the North-Eastern parts of Nigeria, compounded by environmental degradation, increasing desertification and reduced prospects for employment and livelihood. This, combined with underperforming education and health systems, has led to a feeling of resentment among the population, particularly the youth, making them easy targets of radical ideology and recruitment for Boko Haram. The heavy handed response by the Nigerian army in response to the insurgency has further compounded the sentiment of grievance and injustice among the population and led to increased acts of violence by Boko Haram towards the Nigerian State, its representatives, symbols and institutions.

Nigeria is reported to have suffered the highest number of civilian deaths in African war zones in 2014. According to the Nigeria Security Tracker, an independent think-tank, 23 629 people have been killed in the three states under state-of-emergency – Borno, Yobe and Adamawa - alone, between May 2011 and March 2015.

This intensified campaign of violence in Nigeria's North-Eastern States of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, is causing both internal displacement and population movements across the border into Cameroon, Niger and Chad. Since recently, attacks have also been carried out in the neighboring countries, often in the areas where refugees are located. The crisis has taken on an increasingly regional character and is now threatening the stability of the entire Lake Chad region.

The increased violence has caused serious humanitarian consequences for the population of North-East Nigeria and those of neighboring Niger, Chad and Cameroon. An estimated 1.5 million people are internally displaced in Nigeria and over 230 000 have sought refuge in neighbouring countries, creating shortage of food and increasing the risk of outbreaks of infectious diseases such as cholera. Protection, food, shelter, health and WASH needs remain largely unmet. The initial provision of emergency relief is insufficient to support those in need in 2015.

1.2 Identified humanitarian needs

The humanitarian needs are enormous, especially in the North-East of Nigeria - both within Boko Haram controlled areas as well as in recaptured areas – and in neighbouring areas of Lake Chad Basin (Cameroon, Niger and Chad).

Massive displacement, destruction of property and loss of livelihoods have exacerbated the vulnerabilities of already fragile populations. Host communities, that have largely been supporting the burden of assistance to IDPs until now, are becoming increasingly vulnerable through progressively exhausting their own resources. They need special attention in terms of food assistance, health, protection, shelter and water/sanitation.

Emergency threshold for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for under 5 year old children has been reached in Borno and Yobe states in Nigeria and in the Far North region of Cameroon. In Niger as well, recent WFP studies show alarming rates of SAM in the region of Diffa, especially along the border areas. As most health centres are closed in the conflict-affected areas, it is expected that SAM rates will continue to increase, affecting the lives of many children.

In Nigeria, following months of living in precarious conditions with very limited access to support, the internally displaced remain in dire need of immediate multi-sectorial assistance. The latest confirmed figures on internal displacement reveal the massive scale of the crisis, with over 750 000 IDPs in and around Maiduguri city alone. In addition to urgent need for providing all basic services for the displaced, both in camps, informal settlements and among host families, a rapid assessment conducted in Maiduguri area revealed an alarming level of malnutrition among displaced children (up to 8.7% SAM cases and 27.8% MAM). Food insecurity was found to be equally high despite some food assistance provided by local authorities and functioning markets.

Protection of the displaced remains a major concern. No consolidated registration is taking place and profiles of the IDPs are yet to be compiled. Specific issues such as family reunification need to be addressed and particular attention needs to be paid on child protection, with numerous unaccompanied minors identified in various locations.

Regaining of territories by the armed forces is revealing massive destruction of infrastructure by the Boko Haram. This, combined with the lack of basic services, is likely to increase the number of IDPs as people previously trapped in these areas will start to seek assistance, adding to the existing burden in terms of delivery of assistance.

With the approaching rainy season, the situation of the displaced will further deteriorate with the likelihood of epidemics and other health hazards greatly increasing. Particular focus on access to primary health care is needed, together with provision of temporary shelter and access to safe water and proper sanitation, in order to limit the exposure of the IDPs.

The eventual return of the displaced to their communes of origin has to be promoted progressively in a concerted and constructive manner, taking into consideration the safety and security of the returnees, while establishing a comprehensive framework which will include reconstruction of public infrastructure and support to longer term development.

Access to the affected areas remains challenging due to long distances and high insecurity, affecting the deployment of humanitarian missions and delivery of assistance. The deployment of Nigerian armed forces, the ongoing Boko Haram insurgency, the numerous armed pro-government militias and the deployment of regional military forces within Nigeria's borders all increase the risk for the civilian population as well as to the humanitarian aid workers. It is therefore urgent to ensure safe access to these areas through the establishment of humanitarian air service connecting the main cities in the targeted areas.

The coordination of humanitarian response has to be significantly enhanced as well, in order to provide an appropriate response.

In Cameroon, the latest figures mention that over 66 000 refugees and 117 000 IDPs are in dire need of multi-sectorial humanitarian assistance. The beneficiary population has more than doubled since February and it continues to increase. The local communities are weakened. The refugees keep on arriving in increasing numbers and the Minawao camp is already inhabited by more people than its full capacity. The ongoing escalation of violence is disrupting local and regional markets and affecting negatively the economy, particularly in the food sector. Nigeria is known to be the "food basket" of Sahel and when the transport of food becomes dangerous or impossible, the access to food quickly becomes limited especially when due to the migration the demand is on rise.

In the Far North region, the emergency threshold for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for children under 5 years of age has been reached. Proxy early warning indicators such as the closure of the markets, the closure of the border, the crop fields that have not been harvested or burnt down for security reasons are all signal of a serious deterioration of the situation. The NGO partners have already confirmed an increase of 20% of the admissions in the nutritional centres in the part of the Far North region affected by the influx of the IDP population. It is anticipated that without external humanitarian support the situation will further deteriorate.

The most critical sector to be covered is the food security one where major shortfalls have been identified. In the camps, the water situation is also of a concern. There the population has increased rapidly and the wash infrastructure fails to follow the pace.

Around 150 000 people fled to **Niger**. According to national authorities, 50 000 are Nigerian refugees and 100 000 are returnees from Nigeria to Niger. There is also an estimated 50 000 internally displaced people that moved away from the border areas of the Diffa region inside Niger. These displaced populations need targeted humanitarian assistance. More specifically, the situation has drastically changed in the Diffa region since the beginning of February 2015. As of that date, several cities including Diffa, Bosso and N'Guigmi as well as surrounding villages experienced active combats between Boko Haram insurgents and Nigerien and Chadian forces. Significant casualties were reported among the civilian population, who was trapped under fire and limited capacity to escape and seek refuge and in a region where the government of Niger has declared the state of emergency.

The two-pronged humanitarian approach implemented until recently in a relative calm and operational environment, responding to emergency needs of displaced people coming from Nigeria on the one hand, covering basic minimum needs to very poor segments of the local population on the other hand, is hampered and insufficient. Humanitarian needs are increasing unceasingly.

There is an urgent need for medical staff to resume activities in the regional hospital as well as in health centers that have been closed since the February fights. More emphasis should be placed on emergency needs, including war surgery and the treatment of war wounded. Protection programs need to be scaled up as well, especially in the domains of family tracking, sexual gender based violence and registration of displaced people. Leadership from ICRC and UN agencies will be key in that process.

Recent WFP studies show alarming rates of SAM in the region of Diffa, especially along the border areas. Health centres being closed in these conflict-affected areas, it is expected that SAM rates will continue to increase with a risk on lives of many children.

In addition to movements of populations from Nigeria, the upsurge of violence exposes the region to an IDP crisis with people fleeing not only conflict zones but also areas where a climate of fear and suspicion has become unbearable. There are reports that 80% of the Diffa city population moved outside the urban area. This undeniably increases the pressure on existing gaps in terms of food, shelter, NFIs, WASH and protection needs. The targeted geographical area can no longer be confined to the Diffa region. Movements of populations to Western Niger, either

Zinder or Maradi regions or further to Niamey are already reported by humanitarian organisations. Some of these regions are experiencing outbreaks of measles or meningitis as a result of the influx of displaced people.

As for the food sector, food assistance is provided to a growing number of beneficiaries. They are critical to maintain food and nutrition acceptable rates. This food assistance should be sustained. There are security concerns around food distributions. Additional means for the delivery of this assistance is key.

Regarding camps, according to recent statistics, some 1400 refugees have been re-localized in Sayam Forage. A second camp in Kablewa is currently been installed to receive displaced people from Bosso and N'Guigmi region. An estimated 100 people have already reached this camp spontaneously, following the recent attack in Bosso and N'Guigmi.

Perspectives for the coming weeks and months in Niger are not optimistic. Although the Parliament of Niger recently gave a green light for the deployment of additional troops in Diffa, several indications suggest that there is a high risk that Boko Haram attacks will continue and the likelihood of suicide bomb attacks outside Diffa exists.

The continuous violence in the north of Nigeria has also affected **Chad**. An UN joint mission lead by OCHA reported in February 2015 that 18 000 refugees, 8 500 returnees and 14 500 IDPs are now in need of assistance there. Part of the population is trapped on the islands on the Lake Chad. These people have not received any assistance.

In agreement with the local authorities UNHCR set a refugee camp, Dar-El-Salam, close to the city of Baga-Sola in the Lac region. The camp hosts approximately 4 000 refugees. The main concern there is related to the host population. These people have been taking care of the IDPs and the returnees since the early stage of the crisis and have now exhausted their resources. Their situation is precarious due to the food insecurity. With the border being closed between Chad and Nigeria the cattle trade has been disrupted. Growing insecurity and border closure have seriously affected local markets in the entire Western part of the country (Lake, Kanem and Barh-El-Gazal regions) and food prices are on the rise. According to the latest Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) research on food security in Chad in March 2015, there are 30% increases in prices of the cereals directly linked to the Nigerian crisis.

The SAM rates indicate a state of emergency.

1.3 Risk assessment and possible constraints

Nigeria

Access to the affected areas remains challenging in the northern part of Nigeria. Distances are often long and roads are frequently affected by banditry, requiring vigilance and sound preparation when travelling to the North. The situation is further complicated in some states where pockets of insecurity prevail due to the presence of various armed groups, limiting provision of assistance and movement in the region.

Travelling to or from Borno state, Eastern parts of Yobe state or the Northern part of Adamawa state is particularly risky and requires a permanent security clearance before being considered. Accessing these areas by road is often limited due to serious security incidents, with the risk of kidnapping being particularly high. However, despite the limited access, NGOs and other aid agencies are able to work in some parts of the affected areas, and with the potential opening of ECHO flight routes, access will be further increased.

Niger

As far as access is concerned, most NGOs and UN agencies present on the ground in Diffa can operate. They temporarily suspended or scaled down their activities as well as repatriated part of their staff to Zinder or Niamey around 7 February. More temporary suspensions or withdrawal can be expected provided the situation does not stabilize.

In **Cameroon** and to some extent in **Chad**, the humanitarian access to the affected areas is challenging. However, with the recent Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) military action the security situation have eased. The humanitarian actors are resuming assessments and operations. The risk of facing a security incident is to be taken into account and may impact the humanitarian response actions.

Another constraint to a comprehensive response has been the limited humanitarian funding.

2 Proposed EU humanitarian aid response

The level of humanitarian needs remains largely unaddressed. An urgent scale up of the presence of international humanitarian organisations is required in order to extend the humanitarian response and enhance the delivery capacity while enhancing coordination of the humanitarian effort. Humanitarian access remains a major concern in the conflict affected areas. Efforts to facilitate access for humanitarian organisations to populations in need of assistance should be intensified, keeping in mind and respecting the principles of humanitarian assistance. Moreover, promoting the respect of International Humanitarian Law by all stakeholders should remain a priority.

In **Nigeria**, the assistance provided to the people affected by the conflict in the North-East remains marginal compared to the level of needs. The institutional assistance is targeting primarily displaced people settled in the official camps which comprise less than 20% of the total caseload. Majority of the IDPs, located in informal settlements and host families, receive virtually no assistance, due to lack of funding, lack of sufficient presence of international aid agencies and limited access. Provision of assistance by local government at state and federal level is poor and lacks coordination. More needs to be done to identify the locations, numbers and specific conditions of the IDPs in order to provide assistance targeting the existing needs.

DG ECHO will support programs responding to massive displacement of conflict affected population in the North-East, providing emergency assistance in terms of food, NFI, WASH, temporary shelter and primary health care, as well as supporting increased access, protection and enhanced coordination among the humanitarian actors.

Moreover, there is a need to enhance the overall coherence of humanitarian response to displacement through:

- Advocating for enhanced assistance with key stakeholders - such as HCT, donors, national and state emergency response institutions – in order to restore basic services
- Strengthening the capacity of NGOs and multi-lateral agencies respond to emergencies through data collection, information sharing, crises analysis and coordinated timely response
- Promoting the involvement of experienced humanitarian agencies in the response to the crisis in Nigeria and throughout the region
- Addressing specific needs related to protection
- Promoting a medium-term perspective –with potential return and/or permanent resettlement of the IDPs in mind - through establishing a solid and concerted framework involving key institutional development actors and liaising closely with the EU delegation and programs under EDF, IcSP and EIDHR
- Increased information sharing and advocacy towards key national and international institutional stakeholders

Considering the small allocation available for **Niger** in this decision, the focus will be on addressing needs in the protection domain (registration and family reunification) as well as in the shelter, WASH and NFI distributions sectors. Coordination of the general humanitarian response in the Diffa region also needs to be addressed. It should be noted that the risk of food and nutrition security as well as health rapid deterioration in the region is very present. This will be addressed with additional EDF funding under the Sahel decision.

In **Cameroon** there are gaps to be covered in Non Food Items (NFI), Food and WASH inside and out of the IDPs and refugee camps. The response will be multi-sectorial and will equally cover the displaced and the host communities.

In **Chad** ECHO will cover the needs of the host community that result from sharing the resources with the IDPs. The activities will be mainly in the domains of WASH, health, NFIs, nutrition and food security. These will be the groundwork of the ECHO response in the Lake Chad, the Kanem and the Barh-El-Gazaal regions in Chad.

2.1 Rationale

In **Nigeria**, it is urgent to scale up the delivery of multi-sectorial assistance to effectively address the needs of the displaced population, targeting specifically IDPs residing in informal settlements as well as host families, and including a component for the emergency treatment of malnutrition. The additional funding will be used to specifically focus on access to basic services such as health care, protection, food assistance and shelter. Improving access to the beneficiaries and coordination of humanitarian action is also a priority.

In **Niger**, additional needs are primarily in the sectors of protection (family reunification), food and emergency health. But needs in other sectors, such as shelter, WASH and NFI distribution remain very high and largely unmet. A better coordination of who does what in terms of actors and donors is becoming an urgent priority so that all the identified needs are effectively addressed. Considering the small allocation for Niger under this decision, assistance will be focused on the displaced people.

In **Chad** even if the basic needs for the 4 000 refugees in the camp are mostly covered, the needs of the host communities are not. The latter are also victims of the BH crisis that develops on the other side of the border. Projections by the CILSS have put Lake Chad, Kanem and Barh-el-Gazal in phase 3 of the IPC food security scale (crisis level). This aggravation of the already fragile situation is a direct consequence of the BH crisis and may lead to social destabilization. Even if water is available in the close vicinity of the lake, for the remote population access to safe drinking water and water for agriculture and farming is a challenge. ECHO is already supporting an international NGO in the health sector (primary and secondary) since the spillover of the BH crisis into Chad. However, with the current level of funding ECHO has not been able to address the food insecurity and access to water needs. These will be the groundwork of the ECHO response in the Lake Chad, the Kanem and the Barh-El-Gazaal regions in Chad.

In **Cameroon**, large needs remain uncovered in the refugee camp and hardly any response is taking place in favor of the IDPs and the host community in the Far North region. If ECHO has already answered some urgent health and nutrition needs through regular partners since 2012 in the same area, there are gaps to be covered in Non Food Items (NFI), Food and WASH inside and outside the camps. IDPs have been identified and registered by the humanitarian actors. Most of them live in host communities. The Far North region was the poorest of Cameroon before the crisis and the survival of the host communities should not be put at stake with the exhaustion of their resources they generously shared with IDPs. Approximately 117 000 IDPs are in dire need of multi sectorial humanitarian response. In order to avoid tensions in the Far North region, local population should also be included as beneficiaries in the response.

2.2 Objectives

- Principal objective:

To adequately respond to needs of people affected by the ongoing Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger

- Specific objectives:

To ensure a coordinated and effective humanitarian assistance for those most affected by the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad.

2.3 Components

Nigeria:

- Access all affected people/locations in order to provide enhanced assistance to the most vulnerable groups
- Provide timely emergency assistance, mainly in the sectors of food, NFI, WASH, temporary shelter and primary health care, to people affected by the conflict in the North-East
- Provide access to protection for conflict affected people throughout identification, profiling and comprehensive registration as well as delivery of specific services for unaccompanied minors, victims of GBV and separated families.
- Support comprehensive needs assessment, identification of priorities and information management through data collection, -sharing and -analysis and through increased deployment of humanitarian agencies to the affected areas in the North-East,
- Support increased field based coordination in order to provide a targeted response
- Promote an institutional and operational coordination dynamic with pro-active coordination mechanisms such as HCT and a cluster system, INGO forum and national and state task forces for enhanced collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate information on key humanitarian issues, including key supporting documents.

Cameroon:

The priority will be to address the most urgent needs identified in the food security sector, WASH and NFI. WFP shortfall is critical and needs to be addressed as in priority. In this sector, Food distributions will take place in the camps and at the level of the host communities who will be included to avoid tensions. NFI will be delivered for the IDPs and refugees in the camps and at host community level. WASH gaps are more serious in the camp and around the IDP settlements where additional boreholes will be provided.

Chad:

Recent updates on food security situation in the three western regions of the Sahel belt (Lake Chad, Kanem and Barh-el-Gazal) directly affected by the Nigerian crisis have shown a deterioration of the food security situation. Food distributions will be conducted in those regions targeting a large range of the population directly affected by the soaring prices of basic food commodities on markets. Displaced population will also be targeted. The access to safe drinking water in the Lake Chad region and most particularly for the communities hosting the displaced persons (refugees, IPS or returnees), is becoming difficult and will be addressed via basic rural water supply systems.

In **Niger**, the need for more protection of displaced people both inside and outside camps will be addressed in the first place with this decision additional funding. Coordination of all actors present in the Diffa region will also be enhanced, enabling other acute needs such as shelter, WASH, food and Non-Food Item (NFI) distribution and health services to be delivered properly to the most vulnerable affected people.

2.4 Complementarity and coordination with other EU services, donors and institutions

(See table 3 in annex)

2.5 Duration

The initial duration of the actions financed under this Decision shall run for 12 months.

3 Evaluation

Under Article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid actions financed by the Union in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent actions." These evaluations are structured and organised in overarching and cross cutting issues forming part of ECHO's Annual Strategy such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/evaluation/introduction_en.htm.

4 Management Issues

Humanitarian aid actions funded by the European Union are implemented by NGOs and the Red Cross National Societies on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA), by Specialised Agencies of the Member States and by United Nations agencies based on the Financial Administrative Framework Agreement with the UN (FAFA) in conformity with Article 17 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 11th EDF, together with Article 178 of the Rules of Application of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and contribution agreements and may be found at

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/partners_en.htm

For NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, Red Cross National Societies and international organisations not complying with the requirements set up in the applicable EDF Financial Regulation for indirect management, actions will be managed by direct management.

For international organisations identified as potential partners for implementing the Decision, actions will be managed under indirect management.

Individual grants are awarded on the basis of the criteria enumerated in Article 7(2) of the Humanitarian Aid Regulation, such as the technical and financial capacity, readiness and experience, and results of previous interventions.

5 Annexes

Annex 1 - Summary decision matrix (table)

Principal objective To adequately respond to needs of people affected by the ongoing Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners¹
To ensure a coordinated and effective humanitarian assistance for those most affected by the consequences of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad		Adamawa, Borno, Yobe, Bauchi and Gombe states Diffa Far North and North regions Lake Chad Kanem and Barh-el-Gazal regions	Protection, shelter, Food & NFIs distribution, Temporary shelter & Camp management, Nutrition & food security, WASH, Primary health care and Coordination,	<u>Direct management</u> All ECHO partners <u>Indirect management</u> All concerned ECHO partners
Contingency reserve	0			
TOTAL	21 000 000			

¹

Annex 2 - List of previous EU/Commission decisions

List of previous EU/Commission operations in CAMEROON*NIGER*NIGERIA*CHAD				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2013 EUR	2014 EUR	2015 EUR
ECHO/-WF/BUD/2013/91000 (*)	Ad hoc	61 081 816		
ECHO/CHD/BUD/2013/01000 (*)	Ad hoc	400 000		
ECHO/DRF/BUD/2013/91000 (*)	Ad hoc	63 844		
ECHO/DRF/BUD/2013/93000 (*)	Ad hoc	1 300 000		
ECHO/FLI/BUD/2013/91000 (*)	Ad hoc	500 000		
ECHO/MLI/BUD/2013/91000 (*)	Ad hoc	3 000 000		
ECHO/TCD/BUD/2013/91000	Ad hoc	37 000 000		
ECHO/-CF/EDF/2014/01000 (*)	Ad hoc		6 000 000	
ECHO/-WF/BUD/2014/91000 (*)	Ad hoc		23 295 000	
ECHO/-WF/EDF/2014/01000 (*)	Ad hoc		13 000 000	
ECHO/CHD/BUD/2014/91000 (*)	Ad hoc		1 300 000	
ECHO/CMR/BUD/2014/91000	Ad hoc		3 000 000	
ECHO/DRF/BUD/2014/91000 (*)	Ad hoc		154 820	
ECHO/DRF/BUD/2014/92000 (*)	Ad hoc		200 000	
ECHO/FLI/BUD/2014/91000 (*)	Ad hoc		0	
ECHO/NGA/BUD/2014/91000	Ad hoc		12 500 000	
ECHO/TCD/BUD/2014/91000	Ad hoc		31 500 000	
ECHO/TCD/EDF/2014/01000	Ad hoc		10 000 000	
ECHO/-AF/BUD/2015/92000 (*)	Ad hoc			41 803 460
ECHO/FLI/BUD/2015/91000 (*)	Ad hoc			3 000 000
ECHO/-WF/BUD/2015/91000	Ad hoc			39 600 000
Subtotal		103 345 660	100 949 820	84 403 460
TOTAL		288 698 940		

Date : 08/04/2015

Source : HOPE.

(*) decisions with more than one country

Annex 3 - Overview table of the humanitarian donor contributions

Donors in CAMEROON*NIGER*NIGERIA*CHAD over the last 12 months			
1. EU Member States (*)		2. European Commission	
	EUR		EUR
CzechRepublic	72 688	DG ECHO	84 403 460
Denmark	129 955		
Finland	2 842 220		
France	2 590 000		
Germany	27 984 900		
Ireland	247 295		
Italy	1 350 000		
Luxembourg	1 950 750		
Netherlands	100 000		
Spain	2 275 000		
Sweden	16 660 958		
United Kingdom	12 505 471		
Subtotal	68 709 237	Subtotal	84 403 460
TOTAL	153 112 697		

Date : 08/04/2015

(*) Source : EDRIS. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>

Empty cells : no information or no contribution.

Annex 4 - Maps

