



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 1.8.2012  
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**COMMISSION DECISION**

**of 1.8.2012**

**the financing of humanitarian actions in the Horn of Africa from the 10th European  
Development Fund (EDF)**

**(ECHO/-HF/EDF/2012/01000)**

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### **the financing of humanitarian actions in the Horn of Africa from the 10th European Development Fund (EDF)**

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000<sup>1</sup> and in particular Article 72 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 617/2007 of 14 May 2007 on the implementation of the 10th European Development Fund under the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement<sup>2</sup>, and in particular Articles 5.4 and 8 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Whilst the Horn of Africa has not yet recovered from the severe drought in 2011, below-average rainfalls are already foreseen in specific areas, leading to crop failures, increase in livestock mortality, and potentially rising food prices. Food insecurity will persist over the coming months for more than 9 million people living in the arid and semi arid lands of the region.
- (2) Among the vulnerable populations, the nomadic pastoralist communities, notably the Somali ethnic groups, fleeing both drought and conflict in their regions of origin, count among those most at risk.
- (3) To reach populations in need, aid should be channelled through non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or international organisations, including the United Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore, the European Commission should implement the budget by direct centralised management or by joint management;
- (4) For the purposes of this Decision, the countries covered are Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti and Somalia
- (5) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid actions should be financed by the European Union for a period of 18 months;
- (6) The use of the 10th European Development Fund is necessary as all the funds for those ACP countries in the general budget have been entirely allocated.
- (7) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 22,000,000 from Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti's allocations for unforeseen needs (B-envelopes) of the 10th European Development Fund is necessary to provide resilience oriented humanitarian assistance

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 317 of 15.12.2000, p.3; as revised in Luxemburg on 25 June 2005, OJ L 209, 11.08.2005, p. 27 and in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010, OJ L 287, 4.11.2010, p.1, provisionally applicable by virtue of Decision N° 2/2010 of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers of 21 June 2010, OJ L 287, 4.11.2010, p.68.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L152 of 13.06.2007, p.1.

to populations affected by the drought. Although as a general rule actions funded by this Decision should be co-financed, the Authorising Officer, in accordance with Article 103.3 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF<sup>3</sup>, together with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union<sup>4</sup>, may agree to the full financing of the actions;

- (8) In accordance with Article 11(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 617/2007, the EDF Committee gave a favourable opinion on 28 June 2012.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

#### *Article 1*

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 22,000,000 from the 10th European Development Fund for humanitarian aid actions to provide humanitarian assistance for the vulnerable population of the Horn of Africa affected by the drought.
2. In accordance with Article 72 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the objective of this Decision is to provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by drought and related challenges in the Horn of Africa.

#### *Article 2*

1. The period for the implementation of the actions financed under this Decision shall start on 1 March 2012 and shall run for 18 months. Eligible expenditure shall be committed during the implementing period of the Decision.
2. If the implementation of individual actions is suspended owing to force majeure or other exceptional circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account in the implementing period of the Decision in respect of the action suspended.
3. In accordance with the contractual provisions governing the Agreements financed under this Decision, the Commission may consider eligible those costs arising and incurred after the end of the implementing period of the action which are necessary for its winding-up.

#### *Article 3*

1. As a general rule, actions funded by this Decision should be co-financed.  
The Authorising Officer by delegation, in accordance with Article 103.3 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF, together with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union, may agree to the full financing of actions when this will be necessary to achieve the objectives of this Decision and with due consideration for the nature of the activities to be undertaken, the availability of other donors and other relevant operational circumstances.

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<sup>3</sup> OJ L 78 of 19.03.2008, p.1.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 357 of 31.12.2002, p.1.

2. Actions supported by this Decision will be implemented either by non-profit-making organisations, which fulfil the eligibility and suitability criteria established in Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96, or by international organisations.
3. The Commission shall implement the budget:
  - \* either by direct centralised management, with non-governmental organisations
  - \* or by joint management with international organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) or the Financial Administrative Framework Agreement with the UN (FAFA) and which were subject to the four pillar assessment in line with Article 29 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF.

*Article 4*

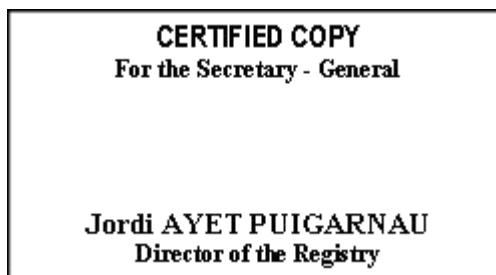
The Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 1.8.2012

*For the Commission*

[ ]

*Member of the Commission*





## Humanitarian Aid Decision F10 (FED 10)

Title: **Commission decision on the financing of Humanitarian Actions in the Horn of Africa from the 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund**

Description: **Humanitarian assistance for the vulnerable population of the Horn of Africa**

Location of Action: **Horn of Africa**

Amount of Decision: **EUR 22,000,000**

Decision reference number: **ECHO/-HF/EDF/2012/01000**

### Supporting document

## 1 Humanitarian context, needs and risks

### 1.1 Situation and context

In the Horn of Africa, **droughts are becoming more frequent and intense**<sup>1</sup>. There has been drought somewhere in the Horn of Africa in eight of the past ten years, affecting 67,000,000 people<sup>2</sup> in total. These droughts occur in a context where conflicts, most notably in Somalia which is the epicentre of the crisis in the region, high food prices, and structural weaknesses have already impoverished large sections of the population. Where this is the case, drought can trigger – or greatly intensify – large-scale humanitarian disasters.

**In 2010 and 2011, the prolonged drought has caused harvests to fail, increasing malnutrition rates, famine and related high mortality. It has also led to** severe levels of livestock's mortality and an increase in the prices of food and water. At the peak of the crisis, 13,000,000 people were in need of emergency assistance across the region.

<sup>1</sup> CRED, 2011; Oxfam report "A Dangerous Delay", 2011.

<sup>2</sup> This figure is a total of those affected in each drought event. The same individuals, if affected in two separate events, might be counted twice.

Regionally, the 2011 drought has provided impetus for co-ordinated efforts by national governments, regional bodies, UN agencies, development partners and INGOs, with the development of a strategy to end drought emergencies.

In addition, **the Horn of Africa still holds the biggest refugee crisis in the world**, with more than 1,000,000 refugees in the region. Aid agencies are providing them with meaningful assistance in an extremely insecure and fragile environment.

**In Somalia, insecurity, military operations involving neighbouring countries and a ban imposed by Al Shabaab on several humanitarian organisations** have made humanitarian operations even more challenging by reducing access to those in need. This creates also insecurity in the Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia border regions and nearby refugee camps and adds pressure on Djibouti with an important refugee caseload for such a small country.

In 2011, the EU reacted quickly and massively to the humanitarian crisis and provided around EUR 730,000,000 (of which EUR 181,000,000 allocated by the European Commission). Food security also features prominently in the long-term cooperation programmes financed by the EU. In Ethiopia, Kenya, Eritrea, Djibouti, Uganda and Somalia, agriculture, rural development and/or food security are focal sectors for development cooperation and recent EU programmes for agriculture and food security in the region represent a value of more than EUR 600,000,000.

In 2012, the number of drought-affected people in the Horn of Africa fell thanks to a favourable rainy season and good harvest as well as a significant international emergency assistance. **However, the humanitarian situation in the region remains a concern and calls for sustained assistance, in order to prevent the most vulnerable to fall back into famine and wider destitution.** In parallel, there is a need to strategically build resilience in the Horn of Africa to avoid a repetition of large-scale disasters. Resilience building is an issue for both development and humanitarian actors and must be addressed at different levels.

The food security outlook for the region over the coming months is highly dependent on weather conditions and the subsequent quality of harvests. It is already expected that the delayed and below to near-normal rainy season will impact negatively on the harvest and food prices in the region. In the current situation, **direct humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations has to be sustained; this should include emergency preparedness and medium term support to strengthen resilience among the region's population.**

## 1.2 Identified humanitarian needs

As a direct consequence of repeated droughts combined with structural under-development, **acute malnutrition** is persistent and is all year round **above emergency threshold** in most of the arid and semi-arid lands of the Horn of Africa.

Despite the UN declaring early 2012 the end of the famine in Somalia, malnutrition, mortality rates and the number of people affected by the crisis still remain very high in some regions (from 4,000,000 to 2,340,000 in Somalia, from 3,750,000 to 2,200,000 in Kenya, from 4,500,000 from June-December 2011 to 3,200,000 in 2012 in Ethiopia) with **persistent pockets of acute vulnerability** requiring continued humanitarian support.

**In refugee camps** (mainly Dollo Ado in Ethiopia and Dadaab in Kenya), if so far the main humanitarian indicators have been successfully kept below emergency thresholds, there are still some serious **gaps to be covered urgently, in particular in the Water and Sanitation, Protection and Nutrition sectors**. On top of the protracted refugee crisis faced in Dadaab and Dollo Ado, two additional displacement crises have arisen in Ethiopia over the last month, with 35,000 South Sudanese seeking refuge in Beneshangul Gumuz region and 10,000 Kenyan reaching Moyale following interethnic clashes. In both contexts, humanitarian agencies have acted quickly and are covering the minimum basic needs of the displaced populations.

### 1.3 Risk assessment and possible constraints

Whilst the affected populations are still recovering from the 2011 drought crisis, the weather forecasts for the current rainy season are not favourable. Rainfall across the region has begun late and is poorly distributed, with most probably serious impacts on crop production, pasture regeneration, and replenishment of water resources. According to FEWSNET, in the worst-case scenario (a 30 per cent chance), rainfall could be less than 60 per cent of average, and would represent a major failure of the sub-region's main rainy season. **FEWSNET has reiterated its call for humanitarian agencies to immediately implement programmes aimed at enhancing both protection of livelihoods and household food consumption of the arid and semi arid lands' population in the eastern Horn of Africa**<sup>3</sup>.

High levels of vulnerability to drought across the Horn and East Africa, combined with changing demographic patterns – including population growth – and pressure on natural resources inevitably mean that conflicts over water, pasture and livestock have become permanent risks, which might be exacerbated by the upcoming elections in Kenya.

In several parts of the region (North-eastern Province of Kenya, South Central Somalia, South Ethiopia)<sup>4</sup>, **the security situation remains tense**. Some NGOs resort to armed escorts for their travelling in some areas. Further deterioration could lead partners to suspend their activities. Especially in Somalia, key concerns are protection of civilians in war zones and access of humanitarian aid to those in need in a constantly restricted humanitarian space (over 30 humanitarian organisations have been evicted by Al Shabaab since 2008). The humanitarian community remains highly concerned about the scale-up of regional military interventions, which can be detrimental to the safety of civilians and their capacity to access assistance and seek asylum. Concerns also include the risk of additional displacement, death/injury, rights abuses, or disruption of supplies routes.

DG ECHO<sup>5</sup> will make an informed decision when funding a partner and ensure that it has the capacity to work under difficult security conditions and has good knowledge of the context.

In Kenya, as insecurity is affecting the North East, in particular the bordering areas with Somalia and Ethiopia and as this situation is altering the proper delivering of humanitarian aid, there is a need to support the setting up of an NGO security platform to enhance a better security information flow and good coordination mechanisms.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full\\_Report\\_3791.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full_Report_3791.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> In Djibouti, it is presently considered that the security conditions in Djibouti are not a barrier to potential operations, although some tensions may still be perceived close to the Eritrea border.

<sup>5</sup> Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

Safe and unhindered access to people in need is necessary to ensure a timely response and project implementation. This can require **close negotiations with responsible authorities**. **Other access constraints** may be caused by difficult road conditions, due to the current rainy season. Scarce food availability and constrained supply chains at regional level might also represent additional challenges.

## 2 Proposed DG ECHO response

### 2.1 Rationale

In line with the European Union's (EU) Horn of Africa Strategic Framework, the European Commission (EC) is committed to building resilience in the Horn of Africa to avoid the repetition of large-scale disasters such as the 2011 humanitarian crises. Building resilience is an issue to be addressed by both development and humanitarian aid actors, according to their respective mandates as outlined in the SHARE initiative (Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience), see SHARE EC Staff Working Document ([http://www.cc.cec/home/dgserv/sg/sgvista/i/sgv2/repo/repo.cfm?institution=COMM&doc\\_t\\_o\\_browse=SWD/2012/0102](http://www.cc.cec/home/dgserv/sg/sgvista/i/sgv2/repo/repo.cfm?institution=COMM&doc_t_o_browse=SWD/2012/0102)). This funding decision is an integral part of the SHARE initiative and of the LRRD process in the Horn of Africa. SHARE's first phase (2012/2013) foresees support to population's recovery following the food insecurity crisis in the eastern part of the Horn of Africa. The initiative is partly building on committed funds for humanitarian and development assistance as well as from the Instrument for Stability (IfS) and the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP). Moreover, additional resources (€120 million from the EDF 10<sup>th</sup> reserve) are allocated to the SHARE initiative. This amount includes €60 million re-allocated to the reserve from the short term fluctuations in export earnings financing (FLEX) at the request of ACP Ambassadors.

In view of the above mentioned weather forecasts, **the livelihood of the most vulnerable populations (pastoral and rural) in the Horn of Africa is threatened. As** their coping mechanisms have already been eroded by previous shocks, **they are also exposed to risks of higher malnutrition and increased mortality rates.** It is paramount to continue and extend EC action in addressing short terms needs in the food assistance, health, nutrition, water and sanitation and livelihood sectors, simultaneously building the resilience of those communities.

In this context, building resilience is less a matter of switching from 'relief' to 'developmental' modes and back; but rather of adjusting the scale and priorities of existing programmes to reflect the prevailing realities. The linear model of 'pure' emergency relief followed by 'recovery' programming simply does not apply to the Horn of Africa

**Many populations who live in drought-prone areas have developed strategies for responding to drought. The best way to support these populations is to uphold and enhance these coping strategies.** There is evidence that, if properly implemented, interventions that support traditional 'coping strategies' do not only save lives and livelihoods but can lead to more resilient, cohesive communities<sup>6</sup>.

**DG ECHO will focus on the most vulnerable areas, in particular the arid and semi arid lands of the region.** To be effective, agencies – particularly those that target nomadic or transhumant pastoralists – will be encouraged to coordinate interventions and replicate good

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<sup>6</sup> Nicholson and Desta, 2010; Boku, 2010.



practices across borders. A cross-border approach is particularly important for livestock disease management and conflict prevention. In addition, agencies working in drought-affected areas will be encouraged to integrate emergency programming into longer-term initiatives by collaborating with local actors.

**A closer look will be taken at the situation of urban populations** which have usually come to settle down in the slums of the major cities as a result of drought and insecurity. DG ECHO will assess the need for a possible intervention in urban areas in close coordination with development means and tools.

**Regarding the refugee situation, DG ECHO will concentrate its efforts in Dadaab.** Building resilience also applies to protracted refugee situations, such as in Dadaab, the world's largest refugee settlement. In that respect, UNHCR "*Operation Continuity Plan*" (OCP) with concrete activities and timeframes with a specific focus on water and sanitation activities will be supported.

In Somalia, the exceptional *Deyr* season harvest and 2011 livestock exports confirm that resilience exists among local communities and that implemented seed, tool and animal immunisation and treatment programmes have paid off. This would be repeated with an immediate and substantial support to programmes aimed at the recovery of herder and farmer communities ahead of the forthcoming rainy seasons. This will be implemented in addition to other life-saving responses.

While food aid distributions are no longer tolerated by Al Shabaab in the areas under their control, cash and voucher programmes will continue to be supported in playing a very important role in the food security of vulnerable populations in Southern Somalia.

## 2.2 Objectives

### - Principal objective:

To contribute to building food security and resilience in the Horn of Africa

### - Specific objectives:

To provide appropriate and adequate multi-sector humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in the Horn of Africa in view of building their capacities to resist future drought and conflict related shocks.

## 2.3 Components

Based on main findings/assessment, the following actions will be funded under this decision in view, firstly, of enhancing the resilience building process of vulnerable people in the Horn of Africa and, secondly, of continuing to provide an appropriate humanitarian response in the region:

1. Distribution of seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs;
2. Support for livestock production, veterinary health, and herd protection;
3. Food security (combined food and non food transfer as cash based initiatives) and other livelihood/asset protection/support activities;
4. Nutritional support; prevention and treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition and nutritional surveillance;

5. Enhance availability and access to clean water for drinking, hygiene and livelihood activities;
6. Support to Primary Healthcare in view of reducing disease related morbidity of targeted population through improved access to disaster resilient primary healthcare;
7. Enhancing humanitarian coordination and security of humanitarian workers;
8. Addressing some longer term refugees needs in particular in the WASH sector.

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

This funding decision and the identification of the interventions are made in the framework of SHARE and in full coordination with DG DEVCO, the EU Delegations in the region and the other EU thematic and geographic instruments. The SHARE process is fully coherent with the EU's Horn of Africa Strategic Framework. The actions foreseen in this decision under SHARE are coordinated and complementary with the actions being prepared by DG DEVCO, IfS and FSTP under this first phase of SHARE in the different countries considered.

Regarding MS interventions in the region, see table 3 in annex.

## **2.5 Duration**

The duration of the implementation of this Decision shall be 18 months. Humanitarian Actions funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 March 2012.

Start Date: **1 March 2012**

If the implementation of the Actions envisaged in this Decision is suspended due to *force majeure* or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid Actions.

Depending on the evolution of the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the Agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the Action. In this respect, the procedure established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

## **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 DG 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](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/evaluation/introduction_en.htm)

## **4 Management Issues**

Humanitarian aid actions funded by the Commission are implemented by non-governmental organisation (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 EU/UN Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) in conformity with Article 103.3 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF, together with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules 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](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 Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union for joint management, actions will be managed by direct centralised management.

For International Organisations identified as potential partners for implementing the Decision, actions will be managed under joint 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)*

<b>Principal objective</b> To contribute to building food security and resilience in the Horn of Africa				
<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)</b>	<b>Geographical area of operation</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Potential partners<sup>7</sup></b>
To provide appropriate and adequate multi-sector humanitarian assistance to vulnerable population in the Horn of Africa in view of building their capacities to resist future drought and conflict related shocks.	22,000,000	Horn of Africa	Water and sanitation, health, food aid, nutrition, emergency food security and livelihood support, humanitarian coordination and security management	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - ACF - FRA - CARE – UK - CARE - DE - DRC - GOAL - NRC - OXFAM - UK - WORLD VISION - UK <u>Joint management</u> - FAO - OCHA - UNICEF
<b>TOTAL</b>	22,000,000			

<sup>7</sup> ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM, (FR), CARE INTERNATIONAL UK, CARE DEUTSCHLAND (DE), DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL - DANSK FLYGTNINGEHAELP (DK), GOAL (IRL), NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NO), OXFAM (UK), WORLD VISION – UK, UN LIAISON OFFICE-CHE,,UNICEF,UNITED NATIONS - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION,UNITED NATIONS, OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS,

*Annex 2 - List of previous DG ECHO decisions*

List of previous DG ECHO operations in DJIBOUTI\*ETHIOPIA\*KENYA\*SOMALIA

Country/Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Africa</b>	<b>406.450.000</b>	<b>530.197.000</b>	<b>489.560.000</b>	<b>468.550.000</b>	<b>556.455.000</b>	
<b>HORN of AFRICA</b>	<b>77.673.950</b>	<b>167.897.000</b>	<b>173.475.000</b>	<b>96.000.000</b>	<b>181.330.000</b>	<b>102.000.000</b>
Djibouti		1.400.000		2.000.000	2.600.000	2.000.000
Eritrea	6.000.000	4.000.000	3.000.000			
Ethiopia	20.000.000	39.700.000	51.000.000	15.000.000	50.860.000	20.000.000
Kenya	9.000.000	23.500.000	40.000.000	18.000.000	47.870.000	20.000.000
Somalia	18.000.000	43.797.000	45.000.000	35.000.000	77.000.000	40.000.000
Uganda	24.673.950	25.500.000	24.475.000	6.000.000	3.000.000	
Drought Risk Reduction		30.000.000	10.000.000	20.000.000		20.000.000

*Annex 3 - Overview table of the humanitarian donor contributions  
EU Members States (EDRIS)*

<b>DG ECHO and Member States' contributions to the HORN OF AFRICA in 2011 &amp; 2012 (at 10/05/2012)</b>			
<b>Donor</b>	<b><u>CONTRIBUTIONS INPUT IN EDRIS</u></b>		<b>Total Amount 2011 &amp; 2012</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	
Austria	8.514.000 €		8.514.000 €
Belgium	14.050.000 €		14.050.000 €
Czech Republic	80.000 €		80.000 €
Denmark	52.253.389 €	10.021.388 €	62.274.777 €
Estonia	110.000 €	70.000 €	180.000 €
Finland	21.869.896 €	11.050.000 €	32.919.896 €
France	30.688.000 €		30.688.000 €
Germany	38.955.818 €	6.468.964 €	45.424.782 €
Hungary	36.724 €		36.724 €
Ireland	9.181.000 €	2.000.000 €	11.181.000 €
Italy	8.298.697 €	542.000 €	8.840.697 €
Luxembourg	3.694.206 €	76.525 €	3.770.731 €
Malta	25.000 €		25.000 €
Netherlands	25.852.726 €		25.852.726 €
Poland	594.661 €		594.661 €
Spain	25.128.252 €		25.128.252 €
Slovenia	50.000 €		50.000 €
Sweden	60.327.134 €	2.261.048 €	62.588.182 €
United Kingdom	84.509.440 €	19.143.336 €	103.652.776 €
ECHO	181.330.000 €	102.000.000 €	283.330.000 €
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>565.548.943 €</b>	<b>153.633.261 €</b>	<b>719.182.204 €</b>