

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia - EU Recovery Programme for Floods

General information:

The **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** is exposed to various types of natural hazards, including earthquakes, wild fires, floods, droughts, extreme temperatures, landslides. Earthquakes pose largest risk in terms of consequences - damages and human losses. The earthquake in 1963 for instance destroyed much of Skopje city and resulted in thousands of casualties. Wildfires are a most frequent risk, and floods are on the rise in terms of frequency and intensity.

The country is exposed to climate change and its consequences, which increases the number and intensity of disaster risks and their impact on the development and prosperity of the country and its citizens. Of all 28 Europe and Central Asia (ECA) countries studied as part of the World Bank Study, *“Adapting to Climate Change in Eastern and Central Europe”* (2009), only three countries in this region have experienced more climate related natural disasters between 1990 and 2008, and only four countries are likely to experience more dramatic increases in climate extremes. The country was ranked twelfth among ECA countries in terms of the overall vulnerability to climate change using an index that takes into account exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. The country's exposure to climate change ranks highest among these three factors or fifth in the ECA region indicating the strength of future climate change relative to today's natural variability is projected to be high.

Most of country's river basins are facing increased spatial and temporal variability of water resources which is among the key natural factors increasing the flooding risk, besides topographic and land characteristics, and a relatively dense hydrographic network in the most affected regions. In addition, the changes in the land-use/land cover structure are further modifying hydrological regimes, increasing the risk of extreme hydrological events. Additional causes of the growing flooding risk include: a) reduced conveyance/discharge capacity of existing regulated river sections (e.g., because of poor maintenance of existing river regulations, conversion of floodplains/river corridors); b) aging/poorly maintained hydraulic/flood control infrastructure (e.g., drainage systems, embankments and levees); and c) operating regimes of existing multi-purpose dams/reservoirs not optimized properly to enable better flood risk mitigation.

Agriculture, extending dominantly along rivers, is the economic sector most affected by floods. At the same time agriculture plays the most important role in securing income for households in the affected regions. The growing flooding risk makes agriculture a particularly vulnerable sector, which most directly influences socio-economic stability of communities.

The number and intensity of floods in the country are rising. Usual period for their appearances is in the colder part of the year (November – January). Most of the floods are caused by the overflow of the major rivers Vardar, Crna Reka, Treska, Strumica, Pcinja, Lepenec and Bregalnica. In parallel to the river floods from the major river basins, which are caused by long periods of rains and intensive snowmelt (or a combination of both), there are flash floods caused by short and intensive rains (most frequently summer storms) in smaller river basins (Negotino and Kavadarci, 1995). The floods in 2004 affected 26 municipalities, with an estimated damage of approximately EUR 15 million, mainly affecting arable land and rural municipalities.

The most recent floods that affected the country happened in January and February 2015. According to the official information from the National Hydro-meteorological Service increased air temperature combined with heavy rainfall, the biggest one on record since the measurements started in the country, had been recorded throughout the country. These weather conditions resulted into significant rise of level of the rivers, dams and accumulations, causing extensive flooding in 43 out of 80 municipalities in the country. The most affected municipalities include Mogila, Zrnovci, Petrovec, Novaci, Bosilevo, DemirKapija, Strumica, Vinica, Bitola and Radovis. Approximately 170,000 people were directly affected by the floods, and estimated number of indirectly affected population is 965,569 persons (out of which 478,443 female). Floods caused major damages on the roads and bridges that resulted with interrupted transport, damages to agriculture land and disruption to agricultural based livelihood, harms in drainage and irrigation systems and flooded private houses, private sector industry facilities, schools and public facilities in some villages. Based on initial assessment the impact of flood event resulted in total damage and loss of about EUR 35.7 million out of which 62% in damage and 38% in losses.

Key information:

In the phase of dealing with floods, the country disaster management system was activated and relevant institutions took all necessary actions and measures to address the immediate needs of the affected population, as well as to establish normal transport, pump the water from the flooded houses and other facilities, clean the sediments and garbage from the irrigation and drainage channels to decrease the level of water in the fields, and establish a system for supply of emergency packages for the affected families (food, water, blankets, sanitation kits etc.). Also, humanitarian aid to the affected population amounting to EUR 308,943.09 has been delivered by the International Federation of the Red Cross.

In addition, UN Agencies responded to the request for emergency support and mobilized funds from their respective funds. UNDP got USD 95,000 for Emergency Floods Coordination Support project, UNICEF provided water purification tablets for the Public Health Institute, and UNFPA mobilized USD 44,892 for procurement and distribution of 2,400 dignity kits, and capacity building for sexual and reproductive health during emergencies. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is currently considering to mobilize USD 500,000 of own resources for distribution of agricultural inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, plant protection materials, etc.) and provision of technical assistance to set up a disaster risk assessment system in agriculture sector.

Moreover, almost CHF 1,000,000 have been committed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation to support a project to enhance the overall resilience of communities of the Strumica River Basin to the flooding hazard (as part of a CHF 3,000,000 river basin management project). The project is implemented by UNDP. The floods components of the project which is expected to start on July 1st, 2015 comprises a combination of measures aiming at reducing the flood risk, both by influencing hazards (e.g., by introducing water retention options, increasing discharge capacities at critical sections, and promoting better operation and maintenance of existing flood control structures) and limiting future damages (e.g., by emergency planning, forecasts and early warning). The principles of Integrated Flood Risk Management as per the EU Floods Directive will be applied for the first time on national level in the case of Strumica River Basin. The in-depth analysis of flood risk will help identify short- and long-term (systemic) flood risk mitigation options, including reconstruction of existing infrastructure which may be considered for funding with UNDP resources.

The Parliament unanimously adopted amendments to the Law on Agriculture and Rural Development, which will enable the reimbursement of damages in this sector caused by floods or other natural disasters

to come up to 100%. This means that all agricultural companies and individual farms, which suffered damages during the devastating flood, will be entitled to full compensation. For this purpose, the Government allocated approximately EUR 12,000,000 from the state budget. In addition, a state funding of approximately EUR 2,100,000 has been urgently deployed through water management organizations and other institutions to support the reconstruction of the most critical infrastructure (e.g. irrigation systems, roads and bridges). Municipalities also participated in the immediate relief efforts with funds from their local budget.

In the aftermath of the floods, the Government decided to perform a Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA) with an aim to assess the full extent of the disaster's impact on the country and, on the basis of the findings, to produce a feasible and sustainable Recovery Strategy for mobilizing financial and technical resources. The RDNA was coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, in cooperation with experts from the World Bank and the European Union.

The RDNA report estimates post-disaster damages and losses across all sectors of the economy at a total amount of EUR 35.7 million, out of which 62% in damages and 38% in losses. Most damages and losses had occurred in agriculture and housing sectors resulting with 1,920 persons and about 3,500 agriculture holdings directly affected. In addition 200 roads and 53 bridges were damaged or destroyed and 9 schools were damaged directly affecting 1,800 students. The Report includes a Recovery Framework which details the activities that need to be implemented in order to restore normality to the affected areas and communities using the principle "Build Back Better" as guidance. It contains a set of short-term measures for an amount of EUR 85.8 million which need to be urgently implemented as a part of the recovery process, but also mid-term and long-term interventions for an amount of respectively EUR 331 million and EUR 744 million aimed at establishing solid basis for prevention of similar disasters in future.

The national authorities approached the EU to support the recovery programme by provision of financial support through four components: reconstruction and rehabilitation of transport infrastructure, support to agriculture, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the irrigation and drainage network and reconstruction and rehabilitation in the housing sector. The Commission, following a detailed assessment, decided to focus the assistance on the infrastructure components related to transport and to irrigation and drainage, the latter as part of a wider strategy aiming to improve the capacities for flood protection and mitigation in the most affected areas. In respect of the support needed in agriculture sector, response will be provided from DG AGRI under the IPARD Programme by increasing the IPA co-financing rate from 50% to 85% for the floods affected farmers. The damages reported in the housing sector are very limited and efforts to contract EU assistance are not proportionate to the impact on the ground.

In terms of funds mobilization and scope, the proposed intervention may therefore represent the most significant response to the floods. This EU Flood Recovery Programme will help the country to restore and where possible improve the normal conditions existing before the flood occurrence and mitigate both the social and economic impacts on the affected population. The Programme activities shall be based on the principles to restore affected infrastructure where necessary and indicated and at the same time to reduce the likelihood and/or the impact of future floods in the affected areas. The Programme will improve the resilience of the infrastructure incorporating the elements of flood prevention and protection.

EU-funded activities will be coordinated with future and existing initiatives on regional and national level, especially in the field of floods control prevention:

- IPA 2009 -*Technical Assistance for Strengthening the Institutional Capacities for Approximation and Implementation of Environmental Legislation in the Area of Water Management*; The project aims at strengthening administrative capacity of the river basin management authorities for Vardar River Basin and development of Vardar River Basin Management Plan.
- IPA 2013- *Strengthening the capacities for water management*; The project will support strengthening the administrative capacity for implementation of the water acquis, with a focus on: the Water Framework Directive and will continue the preparation of the Vardar River Basin Management Plan with a specific focus on its trans-boundary dimension, through the promotion of cross border consultations. It is also important to mention that under this project, studies will be carried out to map floods hazards and floods risks in some of the areas affected by the recent disaster. The other areas will be covered by the river basin management plan which is currently being prepared by UNDP.
- IPA II (2014-2016) – *Strengthening the capacities for implementation of Flood Directive*; The project will support the national competent authorities in improving the Flood Directive implementation and preparation of flood risk management plans for flood prone areas including implementation of few priority measures.
- *Gap analysis and needs assessment in the context of implementing EU Flood Directive in the Western Balkans* – This IPA regional project entails preparation of a study assessing the gaps in the area of flood management cycle, with a view to developing a Floods Directive Implementation Plan and identifying no-regret structural measures (investment actions).
- *Programme for Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Floods in the Western Balkans and Turkey (IPA FLOODS) - DG ECHO*; The scope of IPA FLOODS is to increase flood risk management capacities at national, regional and EU levels in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia, and Turkey.

Additionally, two on-going IPA projects implemented at national level, will further support the analysis and the technical choices under the proposed intervention:

- IPA 2013 *EC IPA Rural investment trust fund administered by World Bank* - The project provides a grant scheme for the development of municipal infrastructure projects in rural areas.
- IPA 2013 *Development of small scale low cost environmentally friendly irrigation schemes* - The project purpose is to prepare works tender dossiers for small scale irrigation projects.

In the light of the above, the EU response will focus on the short-term and mid-term interventions defined in the RDNA, as it is considered that the long-term measures, such as creation of comprehensive water resources management plans at river basin level, floods mapping, early warning systems, etc., can be better addressed through the above mentioned framework of programmes.

Reconstruction activities to be undertaken under this Programme, will have to be compliant with

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

available flood risk management plans or floods hazard maps in compliance with EU Flood Directive. In case such plans/maps are not available, the project will strive to prepare ad-hoc hydrological / hydraulic models for flood prone areas.

Further analytical work will be needed to decide whether a geographical focus on a limited number of municipalities and river basins shall be pursued in order to have a more integrated and comprehensive approach, combining elements of short term rehabilitation with mid-term flood prevention measures and institutional strengthening in the flood affected areas.

Two components have been identified for EU assistance for an overall amount of EUR 9,831,761:

- (1) Reconstruction and rehabilitation of transport infrastructure: EUR 3,012,500;
- (2) Improvement of flood prevention and floods mitigation response in affected areas: EUR 6,819,261.

Component 1: Reconstruction and rehabilitation of transport infrastructure (EUR 3,012,500)

Purpose:

According to the RDNA Report, the transport sector is the most affected sector from the 2015 floods in the country with 42.71% of total damages and losses. The damages in transport include damages in roads and bridges on national, regional and local level. The flood disaster may have increased risk and vulnerability of transport infrastructure through instability of sloping terrain that may cause further landslides, the occurrence of aftershocks following an earthquake, the possible occurrence of further intensive rainfall and flooding, etc. Such higher risks need to be fully analysed and schemes for reducing or eliminating them must be devised as part of recovery and reconstruction with risk reduction.

In this respect, the support under this component will be focused on urgent reconstruction and rehabilitation of bridges and roads and in particular rehabilitation of edges, trunk roads and rehabilitation of the slopes to complete rehabilitation of the landslides on the roads. The reconstruction designs will be adjusted to help increase resilience of recovered infrastructure to future floods (build back better approach), but also to help reducing future floods (e.g., by increasing conveyance / discharge capacity of bridges in line with the hydrological/hydraulic analyses). The EU support could also target existing infrastructure reinforcement/replacement/relocation, which is likely to be affected by future floods.

The assistance is likely to be focused in the most affected regions (East and Southeast and Pelagonia region), including the municipalities of Zrnovci, Delchevo, Cheshinovo-Obleshevo, Bitola, Mogila, Novaci, etc. The exact geographical scope of the intervention will be further defined in the coming weeks and months.

Implementation option:

The project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the Indirect Management modality. UNDP globally and in the country has extensive experience in both management and implementation of projects including financial management, procurement of works, services, equipment and materials, recruitment of staff and contracting of experts. The UNDP office in Skopje has considerable capacity in terms of structure, staff and means for operations and monitoring in order to successfully carry out the activities foreseen under this component. The office has a staff of 50, including programme specialists in the areas of nature protection, climate change and disaster risk reduction, as well as social inclusion, employment, local and regional development, and good governance and decentralization. The local UNDP team has substantive knowledge and extensive experience

particularly in development and management of large-scale projects concerning an integrated river basin management in accordance with the key principles of the EU Water Framework and Floods Directives and disaster risk management on local, regional and national levels. Particularly relevant is the experience in carrying out Rapid Floods Risk Assessments in Strumica River Basin (one of the most affected areas), including hydraulic modelling and floods simulations in urban and rural settlements, and economic analyses of flood damages vs. implementation of floods prevention and mitigation measures. Moreover, the office has supported the Crisis Management Centre to prepare multi-hazard and multi risk assessment for all municipalities in the country. These assessments provide information and data on identified risk, exposed infrastructure and people, and coping capacity of each municipality.

In particular, beyond its core staff members, the UNDP can rely on an extensive network of international, regional and local professional experts in the area of river basin management and disaster risk management, who can be mobilized as appropriate to counsel the Government and local municipalities in the recovery efforts. As part of the UN family, UNDP also has direct, cost-effective access to the expertise of other UN agencies.

UNDP has been entrusted with similar tasks following the floods emergency in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. UNDP has explicitly engaged to ensure maximum visibility of the EU contribution following the provisions of the respective EU-UNDP agreement and the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field.

In respect of the above and the specificities of the actions, it is considered that the UNDP has technical competence and high level of degree of specialization with sufficient technical and administrative capacity to implement the portfolio of activities in a most efficient and effective way.

Further on, UNDP has launched projects focused on technical studies for flood risk assessment for the Strumica and Crna Reka River Basins and introducing an early warning system. The synergy created by combining the EU and the UNDP initiatives will create an added value and will increase efficiency and effectiveness of all planned interventions.

The entrustment of this component to UNDP is in line with the requirements stated in art 190 (f) of the FR IR.

Sources of funding:

The funds in the amount of EUR 3,012,500 will be secured from the following projects under the national programme IPA 2011:

- *Project 3 "Strengthening the Rule of Law" (Sector 2: Justice, Home Affairs and Fundamental Rights)*. One supply contract the part related to purchasing of equipment for the Centre for suppression of organised and serious crime (related to equipment for ambient listening – Ministry of Interior), due to political sensitivity, will be cancelled and the amount of EUR 450,000 (IPA contribution) will be transferred to the EU Recovery Floods Programme.
- *Project 8 "Local integration of refugees, internally displaced persons and minority groups" (sector 5: Social development)*. One works contract ("*Investment Support for providing better life conditions for internally displaced persons*") will be cancelled on the grounds of the high de-

commitment risk and full amount of EUR 2,062,500 IPA contribution will be transferred to the EU Recovery Floods Programme.

- *Project 9 "Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity to meet the obligations of membership" (Sector 6: Support and other activities).* Due to high risk of de-commitment, three projects will be cancelled and the amount of EUR 500,000 IPA Contribution will be re-allocated to EU Recovery Floods Programme.

Component 2: Improvement of flood prevention and mitigation response in affected areas
(EUR 6,819,261)

Purpose:

In accordance with the RDNA Report, the irrigation and drainage sector is one of the most affected sectors. It is reckoned that 26% of the drainage system 17% of the irrigation system and 3% of the dams were damaged by the floods in 32 municipalities. The existing dams are primarily serving the needs of flood protection but also providing support to the irrigation system and therefore their rehabilitation has a twofold purpose and will be tackled under this project even though it as a mid-term perspective. Other activities such a regulation of river basins including cleaning and dredging of river beds and reconstruction of their embankments will be equally important to immediately restore floods response capacities.

The assistance under this component will be primarily focused in the most affected municipalities but the exact geographical scope will be determined in the next phase.

The project will support the implementation of priority flood risk mitigation measures in country's most affected areas/river basins. The measures will be combined to optimize benefits for the population and the environment. Specific measures could include but not exhaustive: a) improving the state of existing flood control infrastructure (drainage channels), b) enhancing discharge capacities of river channels at critical sections, c) reconstruction and better management of dams/reservoirs, d) reconstruction of irrigation infrastructure.

Since some of the existing dams are built as multi-purpose systems, their reconstruction will bring back and/or upgrade additional services such as irrigation, water supply and power generation.

Co-financing of this component in terms of technical studies for flood risk assessment will be provided by ongoing parallel UNDP projects (Strumica and Crna Reka River Basins). The overall effort will comprise series of structural (EU and UNDP/SDC funded projects) and non-structural (primarily UNDP and SDC funded projects) interventions aiming at reducing the flood risk both by influencing hazards (e.g., by introducing water retention options, increasing discharge capacities at critical sections, and promoting better operation and maintenance of existing flood control structures) and limiting future damages (e.g., by emergency planning, forecasts and early warning).

Combined hydrological and hydraulic modelling will be applied at the basin-scale in order to generate and evaluate alternative flood risk mitigation scenarios by combining various structural and non-structural measures. Pursuant with the latest trends in flood risk and river basin management the

modelling work would help to assess the relative significance of various solutions in reducing the flooding risks (including ecosystem-based ones, such as use of retention areas, floodplain management, improvement of the basin's structure to stabilize hydrological regime, river restoration, etc.). Such a hierarchy of management options, coupled with the assessment of possibilities for mitigating flood risks by improving the operation of existing water/flood control structures, would enable identification of the most ecologically acceptable solutions.

The support to reconstruction of dams will be combined with the efforts to improve operating regimes of reservoirs. Optimization models will be used to identify the most suitable operating regimes of reservoirs so as to increase their flood mitigation potential by at the same time maintaining their primary purposes (e.g., water supply, irrigation, power generation).

This effort will be further upgraded by integrating an early warning system (to be supported by parallel UNDP projects). This would require linking the dam/reservoir operation with meteorological/hydrological forecast data that might be provided by the Hydro-meteorological Service (HMS). In practice this would mean increasing the discharges from the reservoirs when anticipating heavier rainfall and/or snowmelt so that they are able to absorb a more significant flood wave and protect downstream communities.

Such an approach would enable good use of existing structures, lessening the need of additional expensive engineering solutions for those areas which can be effectively protected.

The designs for the EU-supported reconstruction projects will take into account the possibility of applying more environmentally friendly approaches at basin-scale (e.g. river basin management that will help improve hydrological regimes by storing water in landscape during wet periods and using it for irrigation and maintaining basic ecosystem services), bio-engineering techniques for riverbed/riverbanks stabilization, removal of deposited waste material which reduced discharge capacities or riverbeds, in line with the requirements of the EU Water Framework and Floods Directives.

Implementation option:

Indirect management with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for the same reasons as stated under Component 1.

Sources of funding:

The funds amounting to EUR 6,819,261 (IPA contribution) will be secured from the following projects under the 2012 national programme

- *Project 3 "Justice, Home Affairs and Fundamental Rights"* – the IPA contribution is reduced by EUR 1,790,536 from EUR 9,368,036 by cancelling three contracts: one twinning contract under measure 3 at the amount of EUR 665,000; one twinning contract at the amount of EUR 1,050,536; and one supply contract at the amount of EUR 75,000 due to limited implementation capacity of the beneficiary.
- *Project 7 "Private sector development"* – the IPA contribution is reduced by EUR 1,620,000 through cancellation of one service contract under measure 3.1. and one twinning contract under operation 1.3 and numerous internal re-allocations.
- *Project 8 "Environment and Climate Change"* – the IPA contribution is reduced by EUR 1,006,800 as the planned service contract is cancelled due to the limited human capacities within

the Climate changes Department of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and the full amount is transferred to the Floods recovery programme.

- *Project 9 "Agriculture and Rural Development"* – the IPA contribution is reduced by of EUR 798,375.00 as the twinning contract of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy at the amount of EUR 798,375 (IPA contribution) has been cancelled.
- *Project 10 "Further alignment of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies"* - the IPA contribution is reduced by of EUR 748,550 as the service contract for the Food and Veterinary Agency at the initial amount EUR 1,349,350 (IPA contribution) is reduced by EUR 636,050 (IPA contribution) and the supply contract amounting to EUR 1,650,000 (IPA contribution) is split into two supply contracts and decreased by EUR 112,500.
- *Project 11 "Enhanced capacity for effective management and audit of EU funds"* – The IPA contribution is reduced by EUR 855,000 as the planned twinning contract (EUR 1,330,000 IPA contribution) for the Secretariat for European Affairs and the Ministry of Finance aimed at supporting the national authorities in their preparation for IPA II is modified to two twinning light contracts (total IPA contribution: EUR 475,000) as quite a few activities preparing for IPA II have been done and there is no need of so much support

Schematic summary

Flood Recovery and Prevention Program	Origins of Funds		Total (EUR)	Implementation option
	IPA 2011 National Programme (EUR)	IPA 2012 National programme (EUR)		
Component 1 Reconstruction and rehabilitation of transport infrastructure	3,012,500	0	3,012,500	Indirect management with UNDP
Component 2 Improvement of flood prevention and mitigation capacities in affected areas	0	6,819,261	6,819,261	Indirect management with UNDP
Total			9,831,761	

Annex: Indicative list of projects

Component 1

Transport infrastructure for reconstruction				
	Municipality	Reconstruction project	Estimated value (EUR)	Technical documentation / engineering design
1.	Zrnovci	Bridge	975,609	Under preparation
2.	Novaci	Bridge and roads	250,000	Under preparation
3.	Mogila	Bridges and roads	650,000	Under preparation
4.	Delcevo	Bridge	325,000	Under preparation
5.	Cesinovo – Oblesevo	Bridges and roads	160,000	Yes
6.	Sv. Nikole	Bridge	150,000	No
7.	Konce	Road	200,000	No
8.	Probistip	Landslide	140,000	Under preparation
	TOTAL:		2,850,609	

Note: This list is indicative and non-exhaustive. The exact scope, activities and allocations between activities in this component will be further defined at a later stage.

Component 2

Proposed list of dams for rehabilitation/reconstruction			
Dam name	Location	Rehabilitation/reconstruction activities	Financial support (EUR¹)
"Mavrovica" dam	Municipality of Sv. Nikole	1.Preparation of the technical documentation	100,813
		2. Construction activities	247,154
Total (EUR)			347,967
"Pishica" dam	Municipality of Probishtip	Construction activities	1.333,333
Total (EUR)			1.333.333
"Slatina" dam	Municipality of Debarca	1.Preparation of the technical documentation	195,122
		2. Construction activities	650,407
Total (EUR)			845,528
"Drenska river" dam	Municipality of DemirKapija	Construction activities	195,122
Total (EUR)			195,122
"IIPA" dam	Municipality of Negotino	1.Preparation of the technical documentation	48,780
		2. Construction activities	195,122
Total (EUR)			243,902
REHABILITATION/RECONSTRUCTION OF DAMAGED DAMS (EUR)			2,965,854

Note: This list is indicative and non-exhaustive. The exact scope, activities and allocations between activities in this component will be further defined at a later stage.

¹ This amount covers only the IPA participation