



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 6.6.2014
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 6.6.2014

**financing emergency humanitarian actions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia from
the general budget of the European Union**

(ECHO/-BA/BUD/2014/01000)

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid¹, and in particular Article 2(a), Article 4 and Article 13 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Financial Regulation')², and in particular Article 84(2) thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) Starting on 13 May 2014, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina were hit by the largest ever flooding in modern history. It is estimated that up to 1.6 million people in Serbia and 1.5 million in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been badly affected by floods, mudslides and landslides. The floods, and massive landslides in some areas have resulted in over 58 recorded casualties (33 in Serbia and 25 in Bosnia and Herzegovina). There has been huge damage to housing, as well as schools and health centres, roads, industry, agriculture, and energy infrastructure. Assistance is needed to cope with the breakdown of infrastructure and services.
- (2) Hundreds of thousands of people have been evacuated to collective or private accommodation. Assistance is needed for those evacuated as well as for those who have lost their livelihoods.
- (3) On 15 May 2014, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia requested international assistance and lodged a formal request for the activation of European Union Civil Protection Mechanism. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, the most affected municipalities included Maglaj, Doboj, Bijeljina, Zvornik, Brcko, Modrica, Bosanski Samac, Tuzla, Vares, Doboj Jug, Sekovici, Bratunac, Srebrenica, Kotor Varos, Petrovo, Mrkonjic Grad, Sapna, Gračanica, Gradačac, Kakanj, Olovo, Breza, Visoko, Zenica, Kladanj, Banovici and Lukavac. In **Serbia**, the most seriously affected regions included the municipalities of Obrenovac, Shabac, Sremska Mitrovica, Bajina Basta, Krupanj, Chachak, Smederevska Palanka, Luchani, Jagodina, Paracin, Mali Zvornik, Ljig,

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1

² OJ L 298/1, 26.10.2012

Loznica, Valjevo, Mionica, Zaječar, Osečina, Koceljeva, Lajkovac, Ub, Gornji Milanovac, Požega, Vladimirci, Kosjerić; due to its proximity to flood affected areas, the Serbian capital, Belgrade city received the largest number of people displaced.

- (4) To reach populations in need, humanitarian aid should be channelled through non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), Red Cross and Crescent Society, and international organisations including United Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore, the European Commission should implement the budget by direct management or by indirect management.
- (5) Humanitarian aid actions financed by this Decision should be of a maximum duration of 6 months.
- (6) For the purposes of this Decision the countries involved are Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.
- (7) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 3 000 000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to some half a million people, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors. The activities covered by this Decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 277 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 of 29 October 2012 on the rules of application of Regulation No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (hereinafter referred to as 'the Rules of Application'³).
- (8) This Decision complies with the conditions laid down in Article 94 of the Rules of Application.
- (9) Pursuant to Article 13 of Council Regulation (EC) N° 1257/96, the opinion of the Humanitarian Aid Committee is not required.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a maximum amount of EUR 3 000 000 for the financing of emergency humanitarian actions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia from budget article 23 02 01 of the 2014 general budget of the European Union.
2. In accordance with Article 2(a) of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to provide emergency humanitarian aid to populations affected by the impact of floods in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. The humanitarian actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective: to improve the humanitarian situation of populations affected by floods, landslides and mudslides in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia through emergency multi-sectoral assistance.

³ OJ L 362, 31.12.2012, p. 1.

The full amount of this Decision is allocated to this specific objective.

Article 2

1. The period for the implementation of the actions financed under this Decision shall start on 13 May 2014. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from the same date. The duration of individual humanitarian aid actions financed under this Decision shall be limited to a maximum of six months.
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 ruling 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 actions which are necessary for its winding-up.

Article 3

1. In accordance with Article 277 of the Rules of Application and having regard to the urgency of the action, the availability of other donors and other relevant operational circumstances, funds under this Decision may finance humanitarian actions in full.
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, international organisations or by Member States' specialised agencies.
3. The Commission shall implement the budget:
 - either by direct management, with non-governmental organisations and with Member States' specialised agencies;
 - or by indirect management with international organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) or the Financial Administrative Framework Agreement with the UN (FAFA) and which were subject to the institutional compliance assessment ('six pillar assessment') in line with Article 57 of the Financial Regulation.

Article 4

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

Done at Brussels, 6.6.2014

For the Commission,

*Claus Sorensen
Director General DG ECHO*



Emergency Humanitarian Aid Decision
23 02 01

Title: Commission implementing decision on the financing of emergency humanitarian actions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia from the general budget of the European Union

Description: Emergency aid for populations affected by floods

Location of action: Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia

Amount of Decision: EUR 3 000 000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-BA/BUD/2014/01000

Supporting document

1 Humanitarian context, needs and risks

1.1 Situation and context

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Heavy rains in Bosnia and Herzegovina have caused large-scale flooding since 13 May 2014 with subsequent landslides. As a result, a State of Emergency was declared in a number of municipalities.

Numerous landslides have caused houses and other buildings, including health and educational facilities, to collapse and have caused damage to roads and infrastructure. In some initially affected areas, the water is subsiding but the threat of water levels increasing in many rivers remains, notably along the river Sava, which may further affect Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. There is a potential risk of various forms of environmental disasters, further land and mudslides and the spread of water and vector-borne diseases.

The most affected municipalities are assessed as being: Maglaj, Doboj, Bijeljina, Brcko, Modrica, Bosanski Samac, Tuzla, Doboj Jug, Sekovici, Srebrenica, Kotor Varos, Gradačac, Orasje, Zenica, Kladanj, Banovici and Lukavac. According to the authorities, several cities and villages are experiencing disruption of water supply and power cuts as a consequence of the damage in infrastructure such as electrical grids, telephone lines and transport infrastructure.

State and local authorities are engaged in ongoing relief and recovery efforts. It is estimated that up to **1million** people in 46 municipalities are directly or indirectly affected by floods, mudslides and landslides.

The high number of land-mines in some areas of the country, left-over from the conflict in the early 1990s, has raised major concerns. As a result of the floods, landslides and mudslides, a number of land-mines may have changed positions and the markings may have disappeared.

SERBIA

Due to heavy rains and widespread flooding, on 15 May 2014, Serbia declared a State of Emergency for the whole territory of the Republic. It was later reduced to cover only 39 out of 150 municipalities. The most seriously affected areas are central and western Serbia, particularly the municipalities of Obrenovac, Shabac, Sremska Mitrovica, Bajina Basta, Krupanj, Chachak, Smederevska Palanka, Luchani, Jagodina, Paracin, Mali Zvornik, Ljig, Loznica, Valjevo, Mionica, Zaječar, Osečina, Koceljeva, Lajkovac, Ub, Gornji Milanovac, Požega, Vladimirci, Kosjerić. Due to its geographical proximity to the most affected areas, the capital, Belgrade, is hosting the largest number of displaced people in collective centres.

The Emergency Situations Department of the Serbian Ministry of Interior, referred to commonly as “Sector”, deployed all available resources to protect and rescue the population. The police, Gendarmerie, Serbian Army units as well as the Red Cross have been mobilized in the rescue operations. Search and rescue efforts were reinforced by a large number of organized volunteer groups.

The town of Obrenovac has been very badly affected, but also in several other settlements, which remained cut off for several days. Estimates are that the number of people living in the affected municipalities reaches 1.6 million.

The danger of landslides in Western Serbia remains a persistent risk. Particularly dangerous are those that might block and cause the overflow of the river Drina at the Serbia-Bosnia border. There is a risk of further increase of water levels in Serbia, most seriously along the river Sava.

Critical infrastructure systems are severely affected in several parts of the country, particularly roads and the energy/electricity sector, including the single largest coal mine and the thermo-power station which supplies some 50% of the country’s electricity. This has resulted in power-outages and water supplies being cut off.

1.2 Identified humanitarian needs

In both BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA (BiH) and in SERBIA

Emergency needs assessments are being conducted by different agencies in different affected areas; Governments in both countries have been engaged in assessments, and have been compiling damage information. Red Cross societies in both countries have conducted country-wide assessments. Several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and some UN agencies have conducted their own small-scale assessments, which helped get a picture of the type of needs, but it does not give a full picture at the country level, especially in the figures of the affected/beneficiary figures. In Serbia, an UNDAC mission with six members was deployed on 19 May 2014.

In both Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), a larger, EU-UN-World Bank “Post disaster needs assessment” (PDNA) Mission is being planned and discussed with the respective governments. PDNA missions are planned for June 2014.

In the meanwhile and given the size of the unmet emergency needs, international organizations are starting to request funds through appeals¹ and single requests.

WASH: Lack of access to clean water and sanitation is an important need. Water supplies system have been damaged and totally interrupted in some municipalities. It may be some time before people have access to clean and safe water supplies. In the immediate aftermath of the flooding, huge donations of water, including bottled water from various companies, have been distributed. Access to water and hygiene will continue to be an issue for many affected households, as well as for people staying in collective accommodation. The threat of water-borne diseases is likely to be acute for several months. Water purification and trucking, water tanks provision and construction of latrines, hygiene kits and awareness campaigns, rehabilitation of urban and rural water systems, all require support.

Health: Health infrastructure has also suffered significant damages, the extent of which will be determined in further assessments. The Ministries of Health in both countries have taken measures to prevent epidemics, in all affected areas, and in collective centres for evacuated people. There will be a need for psycho-social support for thousands of children and adult.

Food security: Rural and suburban families have lost massive quantities of their cattle and other animals; most of the crops which have been submerged in water; and, home gardens with vegetables and fruits used for own consumption and selling. Food package distributions have taken place through government bodies, Red Cross and other organizations. In the coming months, humanitarian food assistance is required to ensure access to food for the most vulnerable people, particularly those people evacuated to collective centres, but also for those hosted by friends and relatives. Food assistance may be required also by people who have not lost their housing, but have lost their crops and source of income and will have difficulties to survive in the months ahead.

¹ IFRC: Emergency Appeal for Serbia floods. Operation n MDRRS009
Emergency Appeal for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Operation n MDRBA009

Shelter: the Governments of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina have organized a number of temporary collective centres, usually in sports halls, schools, factories, and similar establishments. These are clearly only short-term measures. Temporary shelter outside the centres may be required before people can return to their homes. Cleaning kit and dryer machines need to be provided to ensure that the affected population is assisted on return to their homes. Assistance with cleaning and drying will also ensure that their health is preserved through optimum hygiene conditions. Shelter materials are required to carry out essential repairs. A cash transfer programme may be envisaged including grants to vulnerable people.

Non-Food Items: Affected population should receive basic emergency items (blankets, mattresses, pillows, bed linen, cooking utensils, clothing, hygiene kits, etc),

Livelihood assistance: Rural families have lost huge numbers of cattle, livestock, poultry and other animals; most of the crops which have been submerged in water; in both rural and suburban communities, kitchen and market gardens with vegetables and fruits both for own consumption and selling have been lost.

Education: physical damage to school infrastructure has been reported; children's education has been interrupted in most of the affected municipalities. There will be need for establishment of temporary learning spaces for children whose schools have been destroyed or damaged, refurbishing pre-schools and schools and clearing of unsafe debris and hazards for children, supply of school kits, etc.

Protection: it is important to ensure access to assistance for all vulnerable groups; access to assistance for minorities, notably the Roma minority should be ensured.

Land mines and unexploded ordonances: Floods, landslides and mudslides have dislodged or swept away an unknown number of land mines and other unexploded ordonances. This is a legacy of the civil wars in the early 1990s, but may now present a threat to lives of people and animals, as well as pose a danger to the cleaning and rehabilitation works.

Coordination: The Ministry of Interior in Serbia and the Ministry of Security in Bosnia and Herzegovina are responsible for the coordination from the government side. The coordination and information sharing among international humanitarian actors is being reinforced.

1.3 Risk assessment and possible constraints

Both BiH and Serbia immediately recognised the magnitude of the disaster and requested and facilitated all international assistance. The governments are cooperating closely with the international community and with the EU institutions and other bodies. DG ECHO's Civil Protection teams were deployed rapidly and have been effective in providing assistance. Access is being facilitated by the authorities at all levels.

Presently, there are no perceived risks in either of the country, except for a relatively contained risk of land-mines. There is a small risk that relief and recovery activities may be disrupted by rainfall and further flooding.

A potential constraint for implementation of humanitarian aid programmes and projects in both countries is the fact that over the last 10 years, DG ECHO's partners have moved to a development approach, and have limited experience in natural disasters. The presence of international NGOs is low, although some NGOs without offices in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina already deployed their assessment teams to the field. On the other hand, there are still many staff who have been engaged in relief and recovery work in the 1990s (conflict and post-conflict), and their experience in working in emergency environments will be very helpful in this crisis.

Proposed response

2.1 Rationale

Based on the findings of a DG ECHO emergency needs assessment and taking into account information from a wide range of sources, a multi-sector intervention is suggested targeting urgent needs among the most affected and the most vulnerable. Disaster risk reduction will be integrated in the response so as to enhance the affected population's resilience and to ensure Build Back Better approach. Gender issues require a special attention to ensure no discrimination and do-no-harm approach.

The floods and accompanying landslides and mudslides in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina is the single largest such disaster in recorded history. Both countries immediately requested and accepted international aid from all over the world, including 23 EU Member States. It is foreseen that for at least 3-6 months there will be humanitarian needs in most sectors, such as WASH, Health/Psycho-social support, Shelter, Food and Non Food Items, Education, and massive need for livelihood support, which will undoubtedly be extended into the recovery phase.

DG ECHO will prioritise its interventions based on the latest needs assessments. The support will be provided in most affected municipalities, and possibly in the capitals where people displaced or evacuated due to the floods are hosted. Displaced people are an important priority, especially those who are housed in collective centres and for whom no alternative accommodation exists. However, there will be need to support also the affected population who have not been evacuated or displaced.

Actions already taken by the Union Civil Protection will be complemented. DG ECHO will coordinate its response with other EU institutions, and notably other EU funding instruments. DG ECHO will also coordinate with other donors.

2.2 Objectives

Principal objective: to provide emergency humanitarian aid to populations affected by the impact of floods in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

Specific objective: to improve the humanitarian situation of populations affected by floods, landslides and mudslides in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia through emergency multi-sectoral assistance.

2.3 Components

SERBIA and BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

- ✓ **Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**: Provision of safe drinking water and water purification materials. Distribution of culturally and climatically adapted latrines, hygiene kits and related awareness campaigns.
- ✓ **Health**: Measures towards the prevention epidemics in the country in the affected areas and in IDP centres. Psycho-social and psychological support for thousands of children and adults,
- ✓ **Food**: Distribution of dry food packages, and cooked food for people evacuated to collective centres. Provision of high protein biscuits (HEP) to certain categories of people. Considering that markets and shops have resumed their regular activity, cash transfers may be preferred as a modality to ensure sufficient access to food.
- ✓ **Shelter**: temporary shelter, emergency repairs, provision of cleaning and drying machines, support to households with partially damaged or totally collapsed houses, DRR integration.
- ✓ **Non- Food Items**: Distributions of basic emergency items (blankets, mattresses, pillows, bed linen, cooking utensils, clothes, cleaning materials and disinfectants, etc)
- ✓ **Livelihoods**: Cash transfer programmes to help the most vulnerable survive and start rebuilding their lives. Provision of seeds, animals, fodder for livestock, etc.
- ✓ **Education**: establishment of temporary learning spaces for children whose schools have been destroyed or damaged, refurbishing pre-schools and schools and clearing of unsafe debris and hazards for children. Provision of school kits and other supplies.
- ✓ **Disaster risk reduction** : actions, mainly related to safe construction/repair techniques for disaster prone areas, and to the shelter, water and sanitation sectors. In food security and other sectors (including health), increased preparedness may be designed.
- ✓ **Land mines and unexploded ordonances**: programmes on mine-awareness and mine-clearing, mine-marking and humanitarian de-mining.

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

The Commission is working on a comprehensive response to the floods, drawing on the coordinated mobilisation of relevant instruments (humanitarian funds, IPA funds, FPI, EU Solidarity fund for Serbia) in order to address both short term as well as the long term impact of the floods. An inter-service coordination has been in place since the first days.

DG ECHO, through its Civil Protection section and humanitarian experts in liaison with the EU Delegations, is consulting with the government authorities, and closely coordinating with local authorities, other humanitarian actors and relief organisations on the ground in both Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Serbia, DG ECHO has met and discussed the preliminary findings with UNDAC mission. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, DG ECHO is in contact with the EU-UN-World Bank Assessment Team.

The EU Delegations in Belgrade and in Sarajevo have been informed and associated to DG ECHO missions.

2.5 Duration

The duration of humanitarian aid actions shall be **6 months**

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from **13 May 2014**.

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.

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 178 of the Rules of Application of the Financial Regulation. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and financing agreements in accordance with Article 90 of the Implementing Rules 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/Crescent 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)

Principal objective to provide emergency humanitarian aid to populations affected by the impact of floods in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners²
to improve the humanitarian situation of populations affected by floods, landslides and mudslides in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia through emergency multi-sectoral assistance.	3 000 000	Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia		All ECHO Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) Partners and Financial and Administrative Agreement (FAFA) Partners.
TOTAL	3 000 000			

Annex 2 - List of previous DG ECHO decisions

List of previous DG ECHO operations in				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2011 EUR	2012 EUR	2013 EUR
		0	0	0
	Subtotal	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0		

Date : 25/01/2013

Source : HOPE.

(*) decisions with more than one country

Annex 3 - Overview table of the humanitarian donor contributions

Donors in over the last 12 months			
1. EU Member States (*)		2. European Commission	
	EUR		EUR
		DG ECHO	0
Subtotal	0	Subtotal	0
TOTAL	0		

Date : 25/01/2013

(*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reports. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>

Empty cells : no information or no contribution.

23 May 2014: Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia – Sava river floods



SITUATION

• **SERBIA:** As floodwaters are slowly receding in the affected areas and displaced people start returning to their homes, the [Serbian Government](#) lifted the country-wide Emergency Situation on 23 May. It was left in effect, however, in the cities of Sabac and Stremška Mitrovica as well as in 16 municipalities, mostly along the Sava and Morava rivers. The number of people killed by the floods has

reached 33.

• **BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA:** The water levels in Brcko, Bijeljina and Samac are stagnant, according to local [media](#) reports, while in the rest of the affected area levels are decreasing; road access is still restricted in some areas, however, and power outages are still extensive. According to a [UN report](#), there have been 24 (unconfirmed officially) deaths in the country (as of 20 May) and 46 municipalities have been affected by the floods. It is mentioned that the

most pressing concerns are landslides and animal carcasses and debris that pose a health risk. According to local [media](#), a total of 950 000 people were displaced by the floods.

• **CROATIA:** On 22 May the Croatian Government declared Vukovar-Srijem as a disaster area; as of that day, 11 000 people had been evacuated in the region of Zupanja. Also affected was the neighbouring county of Slavonski Brod-Posavina. The death toll in Croatia remains at two people killed.

- Floodwaters (composite of 21 & 22 May detections) as observed by [NASA/MODIS](#) and elaborated by the [Dartmouth Flood Observatory](#).
- Floodwaters detected by [Copernicus Emergency Management Service](#) (Observations of specific locations on 18 – 21 May)
- Serbian districts affected by floods and landslides (source: Union Civil Protection Mechanism, 21 May 2014)
- Bosnia & Herzegovina districts most affected by floods (source: [UN report](#), 22 May 2014)
- Croatian counties most affected by floods (source: [Croatian Civil Protection](#))

Annex 5 - Statistics on humanitarian situations

Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia's HDI indicators for 2012 relative to selected countries and groups (Source: UNDP, 2013. Human Development Report 2013)

	HDI Value	HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (%)	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (PPP USD)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.735	81	75.8	8.3	7,713
Serbia	0.769	64	74.7	10.2	9,533
Europe and Central Asia	0.771	-	71.5	10.4	12,243
High HID	0.758	-	73.4	8.8	11,501