



Humanitarian Aid Decision 11th European Development Fund (EDF)

<u>Title:</u>	Commission decision financing humanitarian actions in Haiti from the 11 th European Development Fund (EDF)
<u>Description:</u>	Responding to Hurricane Matthew
<u>Location of action:</u>	Haiti
<u>Amount of Decision:</u>	EUR 16 million
<u>Decision reference number:</u>	ECHO/-CR/EDF/2017/01000

Supporting document

1 Humanitarian context, needs and risks

1.1 Situation and context

Hurricane Matthew made landfall in Haiti on 4 October as a category 4 Hurricane, causing widespread flooding and damage to housing, agriculture and infrastructure. Matthew is the most powerful hurricane that has affected Haiti in years, causing more damage than hurricane Sandy in 2012. The official figures stand so far at 546 deaths and 132 missing, at least 2.1 million people affected, including 894 000 children, 1.4 million people in need of assistance, including 500 000 children, with at least 125 000 requiring protection from exploitation, violation, and abuse, according to OCHA¹.

The passage of Matthew has exacerbated the pre-existing precarious situation in the country, where acute humanitarian needs were already present. According to the latest bulletin “Perspectives on Food Security July to December 2016”, published by CNSA and FEWSNET, based on the results of the IPC exercise conducted in July 2016, the total number of individuals affected by acute food insecurity in the country, as a consequence of the effects of the prolonged El Niño-drought, was 3.2 million, of whom around 500 000 severely affected.

¹ Source: OCHA Hurricane Matthew Situation Report No.23 19/11/2016.
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/ocha_situation_report_23_hurricane_matthew_haiti_19_nov_2016_0.pdf

Moreover, the areas most affected by Matthew in the southern part of the country, were not among the most drought affected ones, which means that total figures for the whole country has worsened following Matthew's passage. In addition, according to the national SMART survey conducted between May-June 2016, before Matthew's passage, there were 250 000 acutely malnourished children under five countrywide, with more than 73 000 severely malnourished.

Since the beginning of the year until 1 October 2016 (just 3 days before Matthew landfall), the total number of suspected cholera cases reported countrywide was 29 580 with 275 deaths. In 2015, during the same period, the number of suspected cholera cases was 22 511 and 185 deaths, which means an increase for 2016 of 31% in terms of number of suspected cases and 49% in associated lethality

After Matthew's passage, the overall cholera situation in the country has deteriorated, especially in directly affected areas. Countrywide, the number of suspected cholera cases detected has increased in a significant manner, with 6 096 suspected cholera cases reported from 4 October to 9 November. This means an average of 937 new suspected cholera cases per week, while the average since the beginning of the year before Matthew was 758 suspected cholera cases per week (23.6% higher countrywide, even more considering only Matthew affected areas)

1.2 Identified humanitarian needs

According to a rapid food security assessment post hurricane Matthew conducted by WFP, FAO and National Food Security Coordination (CNSA) from 7-10 October 2016, 1.4 million people are in need of food assistance of which 806 000 in urgent need. According to the same source, damage to livelihoods in Matthew-affected areas is massive, with reported main crops, livestock and fisheries losses between 80 and 100%. The Ministry of Agriculture reports a generalized rise in locally produced food prices in local markets, which jeopardizes most vulnerable households' access to food. Partners' assessments indicate that selling productive assets is not a coping mechanism within Matthew affected population, as most of those productive assets had already been lost during the passage of Matthew.

In Matthew affected areas, the increase in prevalence of water borne diseases such as cholera, deficient access to health services added to a jeopardized food security situation (already precarious prior to Matthew due to the El Niño-related drought), can easily entail a rise in acute malnutrition rates. According to UNICEF, in those areas, nearly 112 500 children under the age of five are at risk of acute malnutrition. Access to clean water and sanitation has been seriously disrupted after the passage of Hurricane Matthew. Ensuring appropriate access to proper water supply and sanitation services in temporary shelters is vital.

A total of 695 temporary shelters have been inventoried by IOM. Of these, 254 have been assessed, hosting 8 654 households, representing 35 074 individuals. OCHA estimates that around 175 500 people are still living in 307 temporary shelters due to Matthew. Approximately 97% of the shelters are in Grand'Anse and South Departments. Forced eviction episodes (two in South Department and one in the Grand'Anse Department) affecting schools being used as temporary shelters have been reported. According to satellite imagery it is estimated that 80 000 houses have been damaged in the three most affected departments. An estimated 116 000 children are out of school. Around 86 schools located in Matthew affected areas continue to be used as shelters by displaced population. One in twenty schools is damaged or destroyed countrywide for a total of 774 schools damaged or destroyed.

Displaced people living in temporary shelters are also exposed to additional threats linked to protection. Several cases of forced evictions in temporary shelters have already been reported,

and there is no tracking mechanism to provide the needed assistance to those affected. Department authorities have reported several temporary shelters that should be imminently evacuated. This pressure is due, firstly, to the intention to use the schools as voting stations during the elections and, secondly, to the need to re-start educational activities, especially in private schools (which most of them are), as staff and owners' incomes depend on school fees only paid when schools re-start normal activities. This is a major constraint and a humanitarian priority. Moreover, associated to displacement, a rise in gender based violence and child protection cases has already been reported, requiring tailored assistance to address highly sensitive needs among most vulnerable individuals.

An initial rapid assessment conducted by the Ministry of Economy and Finances and supported by the World Bank and IADB, published on 26 October reported an approximate amount of 1.9 billion dollars in terms of damage and losses caused by Matthew. A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) plan is being finalized under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation. This plan will culminate in the elaboration of a recovery strategy that will be considered as the common framework for all mid-long term response interventions. All DEVCO supported response actions will be undertaken within this framework.

1.3 Risk assessment and possible constraints

In Haiti, the potential risks to the foreseen action are mainly linked to the current political context in this election period that is expected to last until early 2017. Insecurity and civil unrest related to this electoral period might have an impact by temporarily reducing access to certain areas of the country.

The absorption capacity and reactivity of the partners is also a possible constraint. Many partners have developed transition/resilience strategies and expertise. However, due to the sharp reduction in humanitarian funds and the limited flexibility of development funds, many partners have reduced their operations and have limited absorption and surge capacity, in particular for emergency response.

Humanitarian space remains under pressure in Haiti due to constant and virulent criticism of the NGO community and a lack of understanding and respect for humanitarian principles. The government's general mistrust of NGOs and its attempts to control (e.g. current draft NGO law, increased taxation) has negative impact on their capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance.

Coordination, and in particular strategic and operational coordination aiming at identifying synergies and maximizing impact, remains a major challenge in Haiti, both for implementing actors and for donors, despite the multiplication of coordination fora (working groups, sectorial/thematic tables etc.).

Despite these risks and constraints, it is assessed that the overall context is still conducive for an adequate and timely response to Hurricane Matthew.

2 Proposed EU humanitarian aid response

2.1 Rationale

As stated, hurricane Matthew passage has entailed serious damage affecting several sectors, entailing severe humanitarian needs among most vulnerable households. Therefore, adopting a comprehensive multi-sector response approach, considering the household in the centre, while articulating short-term emergency assistance with longer-term development initiatives, is crucial to ensure the coverage of immediate acute needs while contributing to sustainable self-sufficiency of those highly vulnerable households. Solutions are required to allow most food insecure households to access sufficient food and address the most urgent cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) while at the same time preventing more cases, as well as to ensure access to agricultural supplies and seeds, allowing planting in early 2017, for the next Spring agricultural campaign, which is the most important one in the country, with 60% of crops' yields in a normal year. Support to livestock and fisheries will also be considered where appropriate. Displaced families living in temporary shelters will benefit from a return home package, adopting a build back better approach. Repair-construction of family latrines associated to the repaired houses following national authorities' policies will be supported. Where feasible, this assistance will be done through cash transfers, combined with food assistance and livelihood support adopting a multipurpose cash programming approach. Furthermore, schools being used as temporary shelters will receive minor repairs including WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene) infrastructures. Once all displaced population living in schools used as temporary shelters are relocated back to their homes, material will be provided to allow rapid re-start of educational activities in schools. The overall strategy considers protection as a priority. Systematic protection mainstreaming as well as the provision of tailored assistance to detected protection cases will be supported.

This approach will be combined, and part of a sound LRRD (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development) strategy, with initiatives aiming at strengthening livelihoods, applying a practical resilience approach to decrease vulnerability to shocks by supporting capacities for preparedness, mitigation and coping in case of crisis.

The reinforcement of coordination mechanisms has also been identified as a priority, strengthening linkages and capacities of local authorities at national and departmental level.

2.2 Objectives

To mitigate the impact of Hurricane Matthew on affected populations in Haiti by ensuring coordinated and effective assistance through multi-sectoral support for those most affected in order to cover their basic food, education, shelter and protection needs and at the same time protect and reinforce their livelihoods, considering intentional synergies and complementarity with longer-term development dynamics.

2.3 Components

2.3.1 Food Assistance, Nutrition and Livelihood Support

Food assistance projects will target households presenting minimum food income deficit (below survival threshold) and/or basic livelihood protection deficit (below livelihood protection threshold) according to socio-economic criteria (in particular inspired by the Household Economy Analysis - HEA framework and other food and nutritional security analysis accepted methodologies). Supported activities will aim at providing these households with access to a sufficient and diversified diet, to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional status. Activities will therefore need to be put in place as soon as possible, prioritizing areas where most urgent needs are identified.

Support for immediate livelihood recovery and protection will be provided, targeting those highly vulnerable households receiving food assistance, which have lost their production capacities and assets as a direct consequence of the hurricane passage and have adopted negative coping capacities.

Understanding market dynamics (functioning of grain supply chains, disturbances by intervention and the security situation, speculation, etc.) is a precondition for any food assistance intervention. Therefore, the adopted assistance modality must be informed by market assessments and consider the capacity of local markets to absorb the demand generated through the assistance, avoiding any impact on inflation. The choice of the means (cash, vouchers, food products) will be justified in accordance with initial market analysis and the needs and capacity of the socio-economic target group and discussed/harmonized in the framework of existing coordination fora. Modalities focused on reinforcing / re-launching local markets will be, when and where appropriate, privileged.

Transfer modality (conditional or unconditional) will be adapted based on rigorous context and risk analysis in each case, in order to adopt the most suitable option adapted to specific beneficiaries' needs. Conditionality will have to be justified, clearly demonstrating added value as well as the systematic integration of the most vulnerable. The amount of assistance provided per household will be agreed and decided considering the price of the monthly basic food basket in local markets, ensuring the covering of at least 60% of its cost. The provided assistance will be sized for coverage of most critical needs during the most critical period, based on a deep conjectural analysis, cross-checked with seasonality aspects.

All interventions will be nutrition-sensitive.

In case results of reliable nutritional surveys evidence significant increase in global acute malnutrition prevalence (reaching emergency thresholds), direct targeted nutrition interventions will be considered to ensure continued nutritional surveillance with active screening of nutritional status of children under five years, treatment of acutely malnourished children, including therapeutic and supplementary feeding and training and equipment of community-based services. Promotion of nutritional education including breast-feeding and hygiene practices will be part of a mainstreamed nutrition sensitive approach

2.3.2. Education, Shelter and WASH

Avoiding a gap in Matthew affected children's access to education is a priority. To that purpose, minor rehabilitation works and the provision of furniture in schools will be supported. Moreover, targeted schools will be assisted through the provision of educational materials kits, aligned with the Ministry of Education curricula, in order to allow a quick re-start of educational activities.

Displaced families living in temporary shelters will benefit from house-repairing support in basic material (CGI, nails, imported wood, tools) and training adopting a build back better approach. Repair-construction of family latrines associated to the repaired houses following national authorities' policies will be supported. Where feasible, this assistance will be done through cash transfers, combined with food assistance and livelihood support adopting a multipurpose cash programming approach. Time is needed to allow agricultural activities combined with house-repairing. Interventions must take into consideration needs of highly vulnerable Matthew-affected households living in return communities. Interventions will systematically integrate adapted measures to ensure avoiding pull-factor and fraud risks.

The current electoral context and the existing pressure in some areas to immediately re-start education activities have exposed displaced population living in schools being used as temporary shelters to additional threats. Forced evictions episodes have already been reported. Moreover, displacement situation have entailed a rise in detected GBV and Child protection cases, needing specific tailored interventions to tackle most urgent needs.

Operations will support immediate access to safe water for human consumption purposes as well as access to sanitation in priority. Better access to drinking water and sanitation will aim to prevent deterioration of the health and nutritional status of the affected population. This can be done through rehabilitation of water supply systems and chlorination of drinking water and the promotion and support to improve the access to family sanitation facilities. Such activities have to be accompanied by improved sanitation and hygiene education, including awareness on proper water storage practices.

2.3.3. Coordination

The international community has strengthened coordination capacities at national and departmental levels; however, these current existing surge capacities will be in the country only until the end of 2016. Further support is needed to continue ensuring Matthew response coordination efforts. Promoting the respect of Grand Bargain commitments while enhancing coordination capacities of Haitian authorities are two major priorities. The existing multi-sector Matthew response Cash Programming coordination group will be supported.

Disaster Risk Reduction will be mainstreamed and advocacy will be promoted towards humanitarian and development actors to provide additional response in line with needs.

2.4 Complementarity and coordination with other EU services, donors and institutions (See table 3 in annex)

The intervention strategy proposed in this document is part of a larger and longer-term ECHO-DEVCO LRRD strategy in Matthew-affected areas. Indeed food security and education are two of the main sectors with most acute humanitarian needs which the current funding decision will significantly contribute to address and where the added value of this approach

has been identified. Both were already targeted as concentration sectors in the 2014-2020 National Indicative Plan.

Implementing humanitarian and early recovery actions within those two sectors will allow the adoption of a targeted LRRD approach, in line with the joint DEVCO-ECHO-Member States strategy developed in 2014 in the context of the Joint Humanitarian Development Framework.

For each sector and geographical area, a joint LRRD ECHO-DEVCO strategy has been defined.

For food and nutrition security sector (including food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support), ECHO-DEVCO and Member States had, prior to Matthew, already identified the North West and Upper Artibonite area as a concentration zone for the sector, with concrete LRRD opportunities already identified and included in the joint LRRD Food and Nutrition security plan. After the passage of Matthew, this plan was reviewed and adapted.

While ECHO will provide appropriate assistance to cover basic food needs of most food insecure households, address the most urgent cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and reinforce livelihoods of those most vulnerable, DEVCO will readjust current identified actions under the FSTP 2013 instrument (two projects starting in December 2016 for 24 months in Matthew affected areas in the North West), in order to address most critical food and nutritional needs (in complementarity with ECHO supported interventions), as well as provide support for the recovery of agriculture production and basic economic activities as well as related infrastructure rehabilitation.

In addition, the Pro-resilience Programme (for a total of EUR 10 million, from February 2017 to January 2019), will ensure the linking with ECHO supported operations while ensuring the transition to the 11th EDF food and nutrition security programme. This will involve (i) continue to rebuild the livelihoods of small-scale producers and more generally vulnerable groups affected first by drought and then by Hurricane Matthew; (ii) prepare a multi-hazard vulnerability mapping which will serve as a basis to accompany authorities in building capacity for risk and disaster prevention, and (iii) continue the socio-economic surveys necessary to target and monitor the vulnerable groups targeted by the 11th EDF food and nutrition security programme.

Moreover, the recently approved 11th EDF Food and Nutrition Security Programme (EUR 40 million funding allocation) which envisages a major intervention at field level, supporting smallholder agricultural production, creation of safety nets for vulnerable groups, care and prevention of malnutrition; and capacity strengthening at institutional level should come into stream in mid-2017.

This approach will ensure the transition from the immediate humanitarian assistance (cash transfer, food supply, shelter), to support to economic livelihood recovery (provision of seeds, tools) to a stabilization of the economic and social situation (rural development, market-led value chain development, infrastructure rehabilitation).

For the southern part of the country, this approach will be replicated adapting the approach to the most Matthew-affected areas, such as South and Grand'Anse Departments.

To this effect, DEVCO intends to mobilize EUR 10 million from the 11th National Indicative Programme. These funds would be added to the existing "El Niño" Pro-resilience programme, expanding its coverage to the South.

In this case, the operations would address basic necessities of small producers and vulnerable groups initially targeted by ECHO funded interventions, through provision of agriculture inputs, tools and training to farmers in order to re-activate income generating activities.

At the same time, an ongoing programme implemented by AFD (SECAL) is successfully promoting the development of local value chains, such as corn, beans and poultry in the Southern departments and of bananas in the West and Artibonite areas. The project seeks also to link local production to existing school feeding programmes in order to stimulate the local market. Within the LRRD strategy for Grand'Anse and South Departments, it is now proposed to top-up with EUR 4 million the SECAL programme in order to expand the scope to benefit 1 000 producers from Les Cayes zone for a period of 30 months.

For the education sector, the joint ECHO-DEVCO LRRD strategy is only focused on the South and Grand'Anse Departments. While ECHO will be supporting minor repairs in schools used as temporary shelters, including WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene) infrastructure and the provision of school materials to allow rapid re-start of education activities in schools once all displaced population living in schools used as temporary shelters are relocated back to their homes, DEVCO will be supporting the Government school rehabilitation programme through a EUR 10 million top up of the current 10th EDF State Building Contract from the EDF B-envelope.

Moreover, as part of the relocation strategy of displaced Matthew affected population living in temporary shelters; ECHO will provide shelter and family sanitation support to some of them living in urban areas. As for the food security sector, DEVCO envisages a possible extension of the geographical intervention zones for the urban development sector, within the framework of the sectors of concentration of the 11th PIN therefore, an urban development programme in the southern part of the country supported by DEVCO through the EDF A Envelope will be identified. Strategic linkages, complementarities and synergies between ECHO and DEVCO will be identified in order to link immediate ECHO supported activities with longer-term DEVCO supported urban development actions.

Thanks to the premium payments ensured by the Caribbean Development Bank, the Government of Haiti has received a total USD 23 million through the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility. The Government has announced that the breakdown of a portion of this already available funding allocations will be: USD 2.3 million to Ministry of Public Works to rehabilitate roads to facilitate communication between cities, USD 2.4 million to Ministry of Agriculture to assist with the winter sowing season and USD 10 million to the Ministry of Environment to be injected into that sector to help implement community reinforcement projects of the Ile a Vache, exposed to environmental and economic vulnerabilities. Remaining USD 8 million the final allocation has not yet been announced.

The Humanitarian Country Team launched on 10 October the Haiti Flash Appeal seeking USD 119.8 million to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of 750 000 people for the first three months following the hurricane. Half way through the response plan, as per 11 November 2016, the Flash Appeal was 53% funded.

Main donors to the Flash Appeal are: The United States (USD 33.4 million or 53%), the United Kingdom (USD 6.9 million or 11%), Canada (USD 4 million or 6.4%), Sweden (USD 3.1 million or 5%), and Ireland (USD 2 million or 3.3%). The highest non-Member State contributor to the Flash Appeal is the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) with USD 6.8 million (or 10.8%) of the total funding to date.

Overall, national authorities have been implicated and are assuming a leadership role in the central and decentralized emergency coordination mechanisms through the Civil Protection Directorate structures. However, while important improvements have been observed compared to previous emergencies, their capacities are still weak and dependent on external support. In terms of sectoral coordination, involvement of local institutions varies according

to the sector; however, globally concerned institutions are fully involved accompanied by sector-led UN agencies as well as other key stakeholders.

2.5 Duration

The duration for the implementation of the actions financed under this Decision shall run for maximum of 18 months.

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 ECHO's Annual Strategy such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

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

4 Management Issues

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

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partnerships/humanitarian-partners_en

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

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

Individual grants are awarded on the basis of the criteria enumerated in Article 7.2 of the Humanitarian Aid Regulation, such as the technical and financial capacity, readiness and experience, and results of previous interventions.

5 Annexes

Annex 1 - Summary decision matrix (table)

Objective	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners
<p>To mitigate the impact of Hurricane Matthew on affected populations in Haiti by ensuring coordinated and effective assistance through multi-sectoral support for those most affected in order to cover their basic food, education, shelter and protection needs and at the same time protect and reinforce their livelihoods, considering intentional synergies and complementarity with longer-term development dynamics.</p>	<p>16 000 000</p>	<p>Haiti</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food and Nutritional assistance - WASH - Shelter - Education - Protection - Coordination 	<p>CARE-NL OXFAM-UK / OXFAM Intermon CESVI CARITAS – CH ASB-DE MSF-NL PUI-FR UNWOMEN-US DIAKONIE-DE PAHO German Red Cross German Agro Action IFRC ACTED WFP Solidarités International ACF – FR MDM-FR, MDM-BE, MDM-ES CHRISTIAN AID CONCERN Worldwide GVC Help Save the Children – ES and UK Habitat for Humanity Spanish Red Cross – French Red Cross PLAN – Spain, UK and Sweden World Vision - CH IMC-UK Terre des Hommes – CH and IT AVSI HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL ALIANZA POR LA SOLIDARIDAD ACTION AID COOPI FAO IFRC UNFPA OHCHR UNICEF WFP OCHA OIM ONU Habitat AVSF-FR</p>
<p>Contingency reserve</p>	<p>0</p>			
<p>TOTAL</p>	<p>16 000 000</p>			

Annex 2 - List of previous EU humanitarian aid decisions

List of previous EU humanitarian aid decisions operations in HAITI

Decision Number	Decision Type	2013 EUR	2014 EUR	2015 EUR
ECHO/-CR/EDF/2013/01000 (*)	Ad hoc	1 500 000.00		
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2013/94000 (*)	Ad hoc	7 103 637.00		
ECHO/DRF/BUD/2013/91000 (*)	Ad hoc	56 054.00		
ECHO/DRF/BUD/2013/92000 (*)	Ad hoc	200 000.00		
ECHO/HTI/BUD/2013/91000	Ad hoc	15 000 000.00		
ECHO/HTI/BUD/2014/91000	Ad hoc		18 500 000.00	
ECHO/HTI/EDF/2014/01000	Ad hoc		5 000 000.00	
ECHO/-CR/EDF/2015/01000 (*)	Ad hoc			11 000 000.00
ECHO/-CM/BUD/2015/91000 (*)	Ad hoc			14 523 000.00
ECHO/DRF/BUD/2015/91000 (*)	Ad hoc			597 000.00
Subtotal		23 859 691.00	23 500 000.00	26 120 177.00
TOTAL			73 479 868.00	

Date : 12/11/2016

Source : HOPE.

(*) decisions with more than one country

Annex 3 - Overview table of the humanitarian donor contributions

Donors in HAITI over the last 12 months			
1. EU Member States (*)		2. EU	
	EUR		EUR
Belgium	3000000		
Estonia	50000.00	ECHO	13955000.00
Denmark	104665.67		
France	650000.00		
Germany	11393500.00		
Ireland	1691319.00		
Italy	1000000.00		
Luxembourg	750000		
Sweden	6854886.10		
United Kingdom	8351166.73		
Subtotal	3384552750	Subtotal	13955000.00
TOTAL	45100527.50		

Date : 22/11/2016

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

Empty cells : no information or no contribution.

Annex 4 – Maps

