



## **Humanitarian Aid Decision 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF)**

<u>Title:</u>	Commission decision financing humanitarian actions in the Caribbean from the 11 <sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF)
<u>Description:</u>	Responding to El Niño effects in the Caribbean
<u>Location of action:</u>	Haiti, Dominican Republic and most affected countries in the Caribbean region
<u>Amount of Decision:</u>	EUR 9 million
<u>Decision reference number:</u>	ECHO/-CR/EDF/2015/01000

### **Supporting document**

## **1 Humanitarian context, needs and risks**

### **1.1 Situation and context**

The drought currently affecting the Caribbean is considered to be the most severe in the region in 115 years and is expected to worsen, exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon. An estimated 3.5 million people are currently affected in the entire Caribbean region, with Haiti, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Jamaica and St. Lucia the most affected countries. The lack of water in the region has negatively impacted crops, killed livestock, caused reservoirs to dry up and undermined the livelihoods of a substantial proportion of the population, particularly the most vulnerable households. Diseases related to shortage of safe water are already being reported. The El Niño phenomenon is strengthening and will continue to warm the tropical Pacific, resulting in sparse rainfall as the dry season approaches. Forecasters consider that the El Niño phenomenon might be as strong as the 1997-1998 episode which affected millions of people in the region.

According to FEWS NET, satellite-derived rainfall estimates suggest that the recent spring season was the driest in 35 years<sup>1</sup>. Crop production of subsistence farmers dropped by at least

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fews.net/global/alert/october-8-2015>

50% in drought affected areas with severe impact on the livelihoods of the most vulnerable households, who are facing serious difficulties in covering basic food needs and access to safe water.

Governments in the Caribbean have had to increase water distribution by trucks but cannot cover all needs. Insufficient water service has forced people to use alternative water sources without minimum quality standards and an increase in the number of diarrheal diseases has been reported. Water scarcity is severely affecting most vulnerable households' economies, as scarce resources are needed to pay for water transportation and time is spent collecting water, instead of carrying out productive tasks, especially for women and children.

In the agricultural sector, huge economic losses have been registered. The most severe impact of the drought is on smallholders dependent on rain-fed crops and agricultural labour. Consecutive droughts have magnified impacts as households cannot rebuild assets and savings depleted by previous events. The price of vegetables has increased in some countries because of low production and thus consumers in general can buy fewer products. Livelihoods are affected in particular in the countryside and reports indicate that people are moving to cities to look for employment opportunities.

In Haiti, the prolonged drought is affecting a third of the Haitian population, and the food security situation of highly vulnerable households who depend on agriculture (subsistence farmers and day labourers) is of particular concern. An estimated 560 000 people are considered already to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). If urgent assistance is not provided, up to 2.49 million acutely food insecure people could be in need of emergency food assistance in Haiti from January 2016 onwards.

In addition, the current migration / deportation problematic between Haiti and the Dominican Republic has also a negative impact on the situation as seasonal work in the neighbouring country is becoming increasingly complicated. Moreover, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) border monitoring reports that close to 40,000 individuals have crossed the border into Haitian territory since mid-July. A large percentage of them decide to go to villages located in areas considered in food crisis, further aggravating the situation in these host communities.

## **1.2 Identified humanitarian needs**

At present, approximately 3 500 000 people are currently affected by drought, exacerbated by the impact of El Niño in the Caribbean.

In Haiti, between April and June 2015, a general drought affected most of the country, exacerbating, in the most highly exposed areas, the negative impacts accumulated since 2014 due to a prolonged drought situation. This period coincides with the spring season, which is the main agricultural season in the country, providing 60% of annual production in a normal year. The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) and the National Food Security Coordination (CNSA) report that losses in main country crop yields range from 50 to 100% depending on the area. The most affected departments are North West, Artibonite, Plateau Central, South and South East and La Gonave Island.

The drought has not only affected small producers' production, which is a source of food and income during half of the year, but also other income-generating activities, as the severe reduction in main crop yields has significantly decreased demand for agricultural labour.

The situation deteriorated in August, as lack of rains as well as reduced purchasing capacity to acquire agriculture supplies prevented households from planting for the second agricultural season (the summer season). CNSA-FEWSNET estimations anticipate pessimist perspectives for the following season (Autumn-Winter), as the El Niño forecasts do not show a potentially positive evolution of the situation.

According to July FEWS NET/CNSA report on food security perspectives<sup>2</sup>, at least 30 communes were in Food Crisis (IPC 3) and it stressed it was likely that other communes would fall from Stress (IPC 2) to Crisis (IPC 3) in the coming months. The Government of Haiti, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) and the CNSA, launched an official food security alert in early October 2015<sup>3</sup>. The alert confirmed this trend and established a total of 38 municipalities considered in Crisis (IPC 3) during the period October to December 2015, with an estimation of up to 560 000 individuals considered in food crisis throughout the country, which means that close to 5% of the country total population are in need of immediate emergency food aid activities and another 15% risk to fall into the same situation during the following months. North West and Plateau Central are the two departments presenting a higher number of individuals considered in crisis. Moreover, FEWS NET estimates that the number could reach up to 2.5 million by January 2016 if food assistance is not urgently provided.

According to these reports, affected households are significantly reducing their access to food due to the double effect of crop losses and reduced farm labour opportunities. There is a lack of information on the prevalence of malnutrition in the country (last ones were made in 2012). However, recent nutritional data collected by partners at local level show alarming rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in some communes but this cannot be extrapolated at communal or departmental levels. The Health Ministry reports a deterioration trend based on its sentinel sites surveillance system however.

According to the last food basket report published by CNSA in October 2015<sup>4</sup>, the “nominal” monthly basic food basket price per a five person household for the last trimester (July-September 2015) was 5,000 Haitian Gourdes (HTG), which is 7.5% higher than the previous one (April-June 2015). Compared to the same period last year, the national average cost of the monthly basic food basket has increased by 11%, which reflects the significant difficulties that extremely vulnerable households face in terms of access to basic food. As a reference, the daily minimum salary for the agriculture sector in the country is 225 HTG, which means 6,750 HTG/month. Highly vulnerable households are obliged to adopt regressive coping mechanisms in order to satisfy basic food needs, especially at a moment where household economies are seriously influenced by the need to cover the children's school fees. This severe increase in the local markets' food prices is directly linked to the sharp decrease of local production (agricultural losses) combined with a rise in imported food prices due to the devaluation of the Haitian currency vs the US dollar. According to the latest prices report from FEWS NET<sup>5</sup>, prices of maize meal are higher than last year and the last five-year average. Bean prices doubled in August 2015 in most markets. According to CNSA, imported

---

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/HT\\_OL\\_2015\\_07\\_final\\_fr\\_0.pdf](http://www.fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/HT_OL_2015_07_final_fr_0.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.cnsa509.org/haiti-alerte-a-linsecurite-alimentaire-septembre-2015/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.cnsa509.org/panier-alimentaire-et-conditions-actuelles-de-securite-alimentaire-octobre-2015/>

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/Haiti\\_Prices\\_2015\\_PB\\_EN.pdf](http://www.fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/Haiti_Prices_2015_PB_EN.pdf)

food products' prices have risen by 0.3 to 6% compared to those registered in the preceding trimester. Coping capacities are limited due to a reduction in the access to alternative income activities.

Partners' impact evaluations through Household Economy Approach methodology have estimated an average calorie intake of 1,680 Kcal/person/day for very poor households living in areas severely affected by droughts, which is 20% below the minimum (2100 Kcal/pers/day). These households are in immediate need of emergency assistance in order to cover their minimum food needs, while extra resources should also be allocated to reinforce / protect their livelihoods.

The drought has also affected water availability, particularly critical in areas where access to water is limited in normal times, but also affecting populations living in usually humid agro-ecologic zones, where water scarcity was not a problem in the past. In these areas, inhabitants have not developed coping mechanisms for prolonged drought, increasing the level of vulnerability of highly exposed households and the risk of adopting regressive coping mechanisms. Indeed episodes of violence among communities caused by the challenging access to water have already occurred in some areas, such as Grand Gosier municipality in South East Department. Water access has an important impact on drought affected households' economies as its scarcity obliges families to pay extra transportation costs for water supply. Water scarcity prevents school canteens from preparing meals normally, which causes an increase in the absenteeism for highly poor families; in the absence of the possibility to feed children in school, they are required to assume domestic tasks, especially fetching water, very often necessitating several hours to do a single round trip. In some areas, partners are reporting water supply rates far below the minimum humanitarian standards of 5 litres/person/day. Intervening at multiple levels in order to ensure proper access to sufficient safe water for human consumption according to standards is therefore critical.

In the Dominican Republic, according to the Minister of Agriculture, losses of USD 2.4 million have been estimated in the country, mostly in rice (loss of around 2,500 hectares of sown rice) and banana production. Coffee producers have been affected during the past two years by the coffee rust disease and have begun a renovation process of coffee plants which the drought is jeopardizing. 30% of coffee plants have been affected by the drought and the renovation process of production reached only 35% of the planned goals. Some other diseases have also increased because of the drought. In general, the country suffered a reduction in agricultural production of about 25% as a result of the drought, and officials from the milk industry have warned that production could fall by 30% by the end of the year. Prices have also increased.

According to the Ministry of Health, increase of diarrheal disease cases is related to the prolonged drought that is affecting some provinces, combined with limited availability of alternative sources of water. The practice of home water storage has increased with containers without proper chlorination of water, causing an increase in diarrheal and dengue cases. So far in 2015, a total of 416 suspected cholera cases have been registered, including 13 deaths indicating an increase from last year.

Other countries in the Caribbean are also affected. Because of below-normal rainfall during the previous wet and dry seasons, water shortages are occurring in many areas in most countries. Nearly all island nations are suffering from drought. Jamaica received only 74% of normal rainfall and most of the reserves are below 40% capacity. The country has also recorded crop losses, especially in the eastern part of the island. Antigua, Belize, St. Kitts and

Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, and Saint Lucia are also affected by the drought. In Cuba, 144 reservoirs have less than 50% of their capacity and 95 have less than 25% of their capacity, 18 reservoirs are totally dry. Water-related diseases are increasing. In Cuba 75 % of the population is affected by drought.

In most affected Caribbean countries, ensure access to safe water is needed, as well as covering basic food needs and protection of livelihoods in order to mitigate the impact of El Niño.

### **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 at least until early 2016. Insecurity and civil unrest related to this electoral period might have an impact by temporarily reducing access to certain areas of the country. This highly political context is influencing the relations between Haiti and Dominican Republic which is also in an electoral period. The migration/deportation issue between the two countries might also be exacerbated during this period, also impacting the response to the drought.

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.).

In the rest of the Caribbean, there is a limited number of partners but their capacity of absorption (in terms of funding and capacities) is rather good. Social and/or political instability could disrupt projects and result in suspensions.

Despite these risks and constraints, it is assessed that the overall context is still conducive for an adequate and timely response to the drought situation exacerbated by El Niño.

## **2 Proposed EU humanitarian aid response**

### **2.1 Rationale**

Solutions are required to allow families to access sufficient food for consumption at least until the next staple agricultural harvest, expected by June 2016, targeting the most severely food insecure populations in the Caribbean.

It is highly probable that the deterioration of the food security situation will have a negative impact on the affected populations' nutritional status and might lead to an increase in the number of children under five suffering from Global Acute Malnutrition during the lean season.

In this sense, priority will include improving food security by ensuring that basic nutritional needs of most vulnerable households in IPC 3 are covered<sup>6</sup>, protecting their livelihoods, and avoiding the use of regressive/negative coping mechanisms. This approach will be combined, when feasible 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.

As most vulnerable households' livelihoods have been affected by recurrent shocks, opportunities for recovery are very limited due to the erosion of livelihoods in recent years and the adoption of crisis and emergency coping strategies. Continued support is needed to strengthen capacity to cope with drought and other weather hazards that affect food security each year. Livelihood recovery actions, livelihood protection and reinforcing drought preparedness are required actions.

Water availability is also of concern, and in some countries of the Caribbean access to safe water is decreasing, requiring assistance also for sanitation and hygiene measures.

Reliable nutritional data is lacking and is needed to better target a humanitarian response for most affected areas in the Caribbean countries, as well as properly targeted emergency food and nutrition interventions including activities to improve access to safe water for domestic use during highly critical months (November-April) to most affected populations.

With limited capacities to recover and reinvest in their livelihoods, the situation risks to deteriorate, unless assistance is provided. Families are already facing the hunger gap that usually starts in April of the following year, with losses in production and reduced income generating activities exhausting their capacities.

## **2.2 Objectives**

- Principal objective: To mitigate the impact of El Niño on populations affected by drought in the Caribbean
- Specific objective: To ensure coordinated and effective assistance through multi-sectoral support for those most affected by the El Niño effects in the Caribbean region in order to cover their basic needs and strengthen resilience

## **2.3 Components**

### **Food Assistance**

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

---

<sup>6</sup> Periods of crisis can often be anticipated through close follow-up of existing Early Warning Systems

Household Economy Analysis - HEA framework and other food and nutritional security analysis accepted methodologies). Supported activities will aim to provide 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, targeting subsistence farmers and their families who have lost their production capacities and assets and have adopted negative coping capacities will be provided. Continued data collection for updated information to assess the evolution of the food and nutritional security situation in the affected and non-affected countries in the Caribbean will be carried out reinforcing, where feasible, existing information systems.

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. 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.

Transfers 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. All interventions will be nutrition-sensitive.

## **Nutrition**

Production of reliable nutritional data will be supported. In case the results evidence significant increase in global acute malnutrition prevalence (reaching the emergency thresholds), nutrition intervention will be provided for 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 breastfeeding and hygiene practices will be part of a mainstreamed nutrition sensitive approach

## **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion**

Operations will support immediate access to safe water for human consumption purposes in priority. Better access to drinking water 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. Such activities have to be accompanied by improved sanitation and hygiene education, including awareness on proper water storage practices.

## **Health**

In case of direct targeted nutritional activities, these will be implemented reinforcing existing national health system facilities in nutrition care capacity. Specific attention will be provided to ensure adequate attention to cases related to water-borne diseases when needed.

**Disaster Risk Reduction and protection** will also 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)

A DIPECHO action plan for 2015-2016 is under implementation in the region, with an amount of EUR 9 million, funding 14 projects. A Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) in 2016 will cover the Caribbean region with response projects in Haiti, including food assistance and cholera, and will also focus on Disaster Risk Reduction activities to reinforce resilience to drought in Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Cuba, complementing proposed activities. A small scale response project is also under implementation in Haiti and Dominican Republic in order to gather information on the impact of the drought. In the Caribbean, complementarities will be identified with ongoing food security and climate change adaptation interventions implemented by other EU services.

In Haiti, 2015 support reached EUR 11.6 million; in 2014 EUR 23.5 million, (EUR 18.5 million from the 2014 HIP and EUR 5 million from the Bridging Facility of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF). Under the 2015-2016 DIPECHO, Haiti is receiving EUR 3 million.

Under the FSTP 2013, EUR 7 million will be contracted with a geographical focus on Central Plateau, Upper Artibonite and North-West. There is no emergency response per se in this FSTP but clearly identifies potential for LRRD with the current HIP 2015 and the HIP 2016. Funding under this decision will be focused on areas newly affected by the drought situation exacerbated by El Niño which are mostly in the Great South. There, LRRD perspectives with other EU services are less clear at this stage, although the programming of the 11th EDF will certainly highlight potential for LRRD and synergies.

In Haiti, local capacities to cope with the ongoing critical situation are very limited. In the ongoing electoral context, the limited budget that the Government has allocated for Ministry of Agriculture programmes was severely decreased for this fiscal year. Some of the most affected departments such as the North West, the South East and the South, have elaborated drought response plans, but in reality, these are more fundraising tools than operational ones, as the Government has no resources to fund them.

The UN made an urgent appeal in August 2015, requesting funding to respond to the food crisis. The Appeal includes a request for USD 9.2 million to target 210 000 food insecure individuals. So far, only USD 2 million has been mobilized through the CERF for emergency food and nutritional response interventions (USD 1 million FAO food security emergency interventions and UNICEF 1 million nutrition emergency intervention). In addition, USAID funds food security emergency response interventions for a total of USD 5 million. Canada supports WFP with USD 800,000 for the provision of food and nutrition assistance.

In the Dominican Republic, the drought emergency mechanism has been activated at national level. The most important actions planned are the following: tankers to deliver nationwide free water to the population, rehabilitation of wells and water supply systems and construction of additional wells. After identifying the most affected 15 provinces through the Environmental Health Directorate, the local Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Groups (GASH) have been activated, work plans have been elaborated and close monitoring of water and related diseases is ongoing.

In Cuba, authorities activated mechanisms to respond to the drought considered the worst in the last 115 years. The National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INRH) reported that a new campaign for the artificial increase of rain in areas affected by the prolonged drought will



start soon. The country strategy to palliate the impact of the drought is based on improved planning and use of water distribution networks, search for new supply sources, rehabilitation of the network, decrease of leaks and introduction of more efficient irrigation systems in agricultural production. All Ministries are focusing on response with concrete measures being implemented such as health promotion, water use, safe water consumption and water quality monitoring, food security monitoring, hydrological monitoring, etc. Temporary groups have been activated at all levels. The communication and raising-awareness strategy is being updated.

## **2.5 Duration**

The duration for the implementation of the actions financed under this Decision shall run for 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](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 11<sup>th</sup> EDF, together with Article 178 of the Rules of Application of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and contribution agreements and may be found at

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/partners\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/partners_en.htm)

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

For international organisations identified as potential partners for implementing the Decision, actions will be managed under 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)*

<b>Principal objective : To mitigate the impact of El Niño on population affected by drought in the Caribbean</b>				
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)</b>	<b>Geographical area of operation</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Potential partners</b>
To ensure coordinated and effective assistance through multi sectoral support for those most affected by the El Niño effects in the Caribbean region in order to cover their basic needs and strengthen resilience	9 000 000	Haiti, Dominican Republic and most affected countries in the Caribbean region	- Food and Nutritional assistance - WASH - Health - Disaster Risk Reduction	ACF – FR ACTED ASB CARE CARITAS CESVI CHRISTIAN AID CONCERN worldwide German Agro Action GVC Help Helpage MDM Belgique MDM France MDM Spain OXFAM – INTERMON OXFAM - GB Save the Children – ES Solidarites International Habitat for Humanity German Red Cross Spanish Red Cross French Red Cross PLAN – Spain PLAN-UK World Vision  FAO IFRC PAHO UNDP UNICEF WFP
<b>Contingency reserve</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9 000 000</b>			

*Annex 2 - List of previous DG ECHO decisions*

**List of previous DG ECHO operations in CUBA\*DOMINICAN REPUBLIC\*HAITI\*JAMAICA\*SAINT LUCIA**

<b>Decision Number</b>	<b>Decision Type</b>	<b>2013 EUR</b>	<b>2014 EUR</b>	<b>2015 EUR</b>
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	
<b>Subtotal</b>		23,859,691.00	23,500,000.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		47,359,691.00		

Date : 12/11/2015  
Source : HOPE.

(\*) decisions with more than one country

*Annex 3 - Overview table of the humanitarian donor contributions*

<b>Donors in CUBA*DOMINICAN REPUBLIC*HAITI*JAMAICA*SAINT LUCIA over the last 12 months</b>			
<b>1. EU Member States (*)</b>		<b>2. European Commission</b>	
	EUR		EUR
France	800,000.00	DG ECHO	0
Germany	2,515,000.00		
Italy	500,000.00		
Luxembourg	200,000.00		
Spain	375,000.00		
Sweden	2,422,703.73		
<b>Subtotal</b>	6,812,703.73	<b>Subtotal</b>	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,812,703.73		

Date : 12/11/2015

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

Empty cells : no information or no contribution.

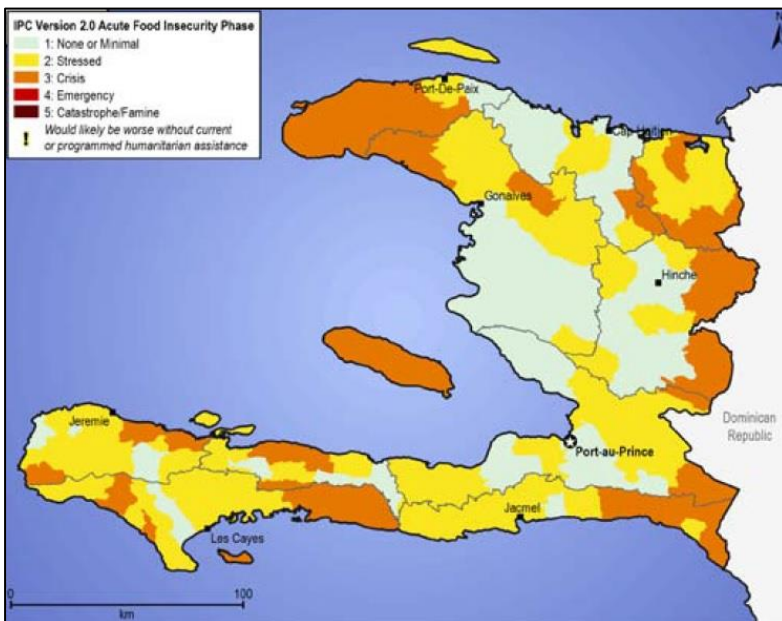
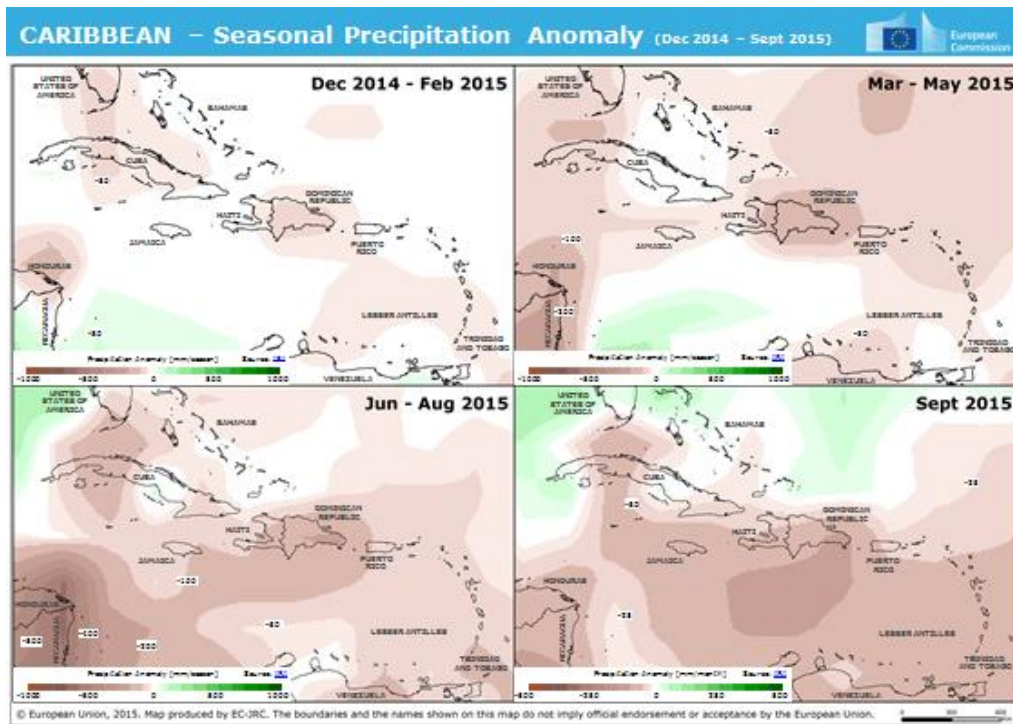
<b>Donors in over the last 12 months</b>			
<b>1. EU Member States (*)</b>		<b>2. European Commission</b>	
	EUR		EUR
		DG ECHO	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	0.00	<b>Subtotal</b>	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	0.00		

Date : 12/11/2015

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

Empty cells : no information or no contribution.

## Annex 4 - Maps



Haiti Food Security Outcomes. Perspectives October-December 2015. Source: FEWSNET