

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN REVIEW

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | FY 2003 – 2012



THE LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION ENCOMPASSES ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, THE BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BELIZE, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DOMINICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, FRENCH GUIANA, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, GUYANA, HAITI, HONDURAS, JAMAICA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SURINAME, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY, AND VENEZUELA.

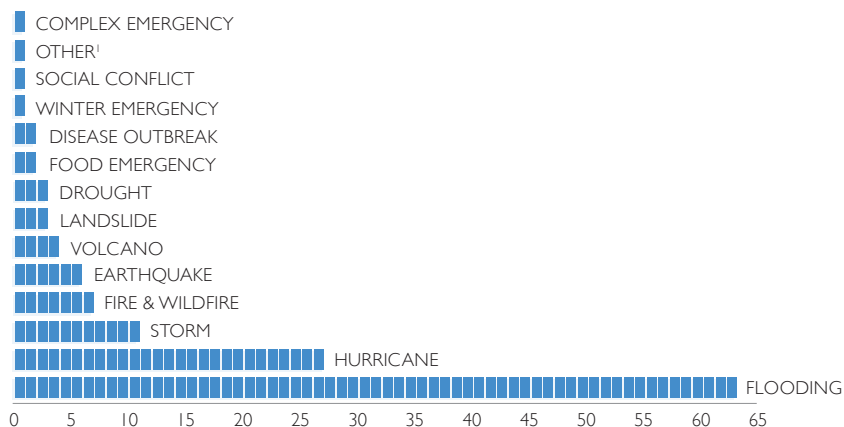
The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) are highly vulnerable to a range of natural hazards, including droughts, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, landslides, and volcanic eruptions. At times, El Niño meteorological events and poor land use management exacerbate the effects of potential hazards. Several countries in the region also remain vulnerable to civil unrest and associated humanitarian impacts. Between Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 and FY 2012, USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided humanitarian assistance in response to a range of natural hazards, including earthquakes in Haiti and Chile and tropical storms and hurricanes throughout the region.

Between FY 2003 and FY 2012, USAID provided more than \$955 million in humanitarian assistance in LAC countries. Of the total, USAID/OFDA provided \$525 million, including more than \$406 million in response to the January 2010 Haiti earthquake and more than \$41 million in response to the October 2010 cholera outbreak in Haiti. USAID/FFP assistance between FY 2003 and FY 2012 included approximately \$430 million in emergency food aid.

In the last decade, USAID deployed humanitarian assessment and response teams throughout the region, including 11 Disaster Assistance Response Teams to the Bahamas, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, and Jamaica.

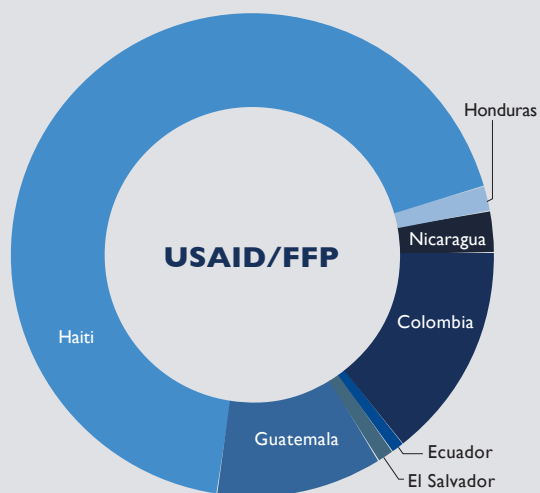
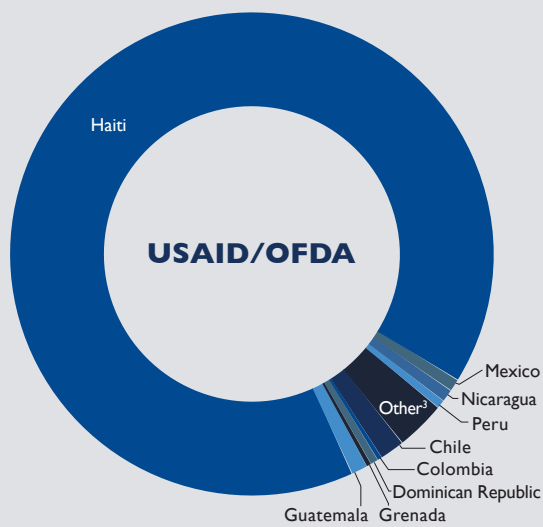
Recognizing the unique vulnerabilities in LAC, USAID/OFDA supports programs that reduce the risk of local populations to natural hazards and increase their resilience to future shocks. USAID/OFDA’s 2012–2014 regional disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy aligns USAID/OFDA

NUMBER OF DISASTERS DECLARED IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN BY TYPE (FY 2003 – 2012)



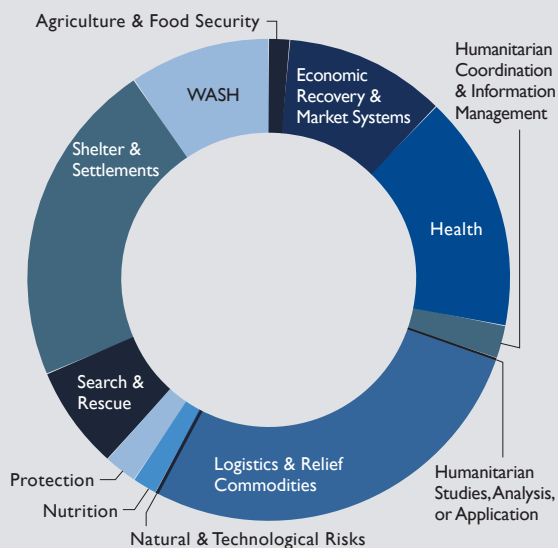
USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

BY COUNTRY (FY 2003 – 2012)

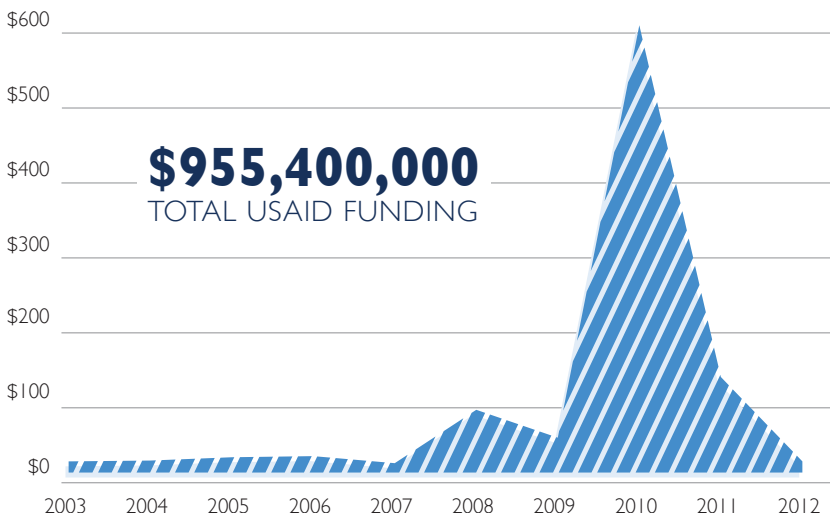


USAID/OFDA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

BY SECTOR (FY 2003 – 2012)[†]



USAID DISASTER RESPONSE FUNDING TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN² (FY 2003 – 2012), IN MILLIONS



goals with internationally-recognized humanitarian community priorities and capitalizes on current DRR activities in LAC. USAID/OFDA's DRR programs in the region include training and technical assistance to local, regional, and national emergency management systems through its Regional Disaster Assistance Program (RDAP); earthquake monitoring assistance, in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey; and activities to increase preparedness and response capabilities in urban areas.

USAID/OFDA prioritizes hurricane preparedness and capacity building activities in the LAC region throughout the year to enable rapid response to humanitarian needs during hurricane season. In the event of a disaster, stockpiled emergency relief supplies are available for rapid shipment throughout the LAC region from the USAID/OFDA warehouse in Miami, Florida, to address needs identified by USAID/OFDA staff. In addition, USAID/OFDA has agreements with air charter services for transportation of personnel and relief supplies to storm-affected areas, if needed. USAID/OFDA's disaster risk management specialists and local disaster relief consultants throughout the region are also immediately available to monitor and assess the impact of disasters and provide technical assistance to national governments, as needed.

Through emergency and development food assistance programs, USAID/FFP works to save lives and reduce food insecurity in times of crisis and situations of chronic food insecurity. USAID/FFP emergency food assistance includes both in-kind food aid and cash-based assistance in the form of local and regional procurement of food commodities, cash transfers, and food vouchers, where market conditions allow.

¹Other includes methanol poisoning.

²FY 2012 rounded figures represent committed or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2012. FY 2012 figures are subject to fluctuation due to end-of-fiscal-year financial review and reconciliation activities. Figures do not include USAID/OFDA disaster preparedness and mitigation assistance provided outside of declared disaster responses or USAID/FFP development assistance.

³Other LAC countries receiving less than \$2 million in funding: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, the Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, the Caribbean, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

[†]Chart does not include stand-alone DRR projects, administrative support costs, or funding that cannot be categorized by sector due to changes to the USAID/OFDA accounting system that occurred during the decade covered by this document.