

# Humanitarian Assistance in Review

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2006 – 2015



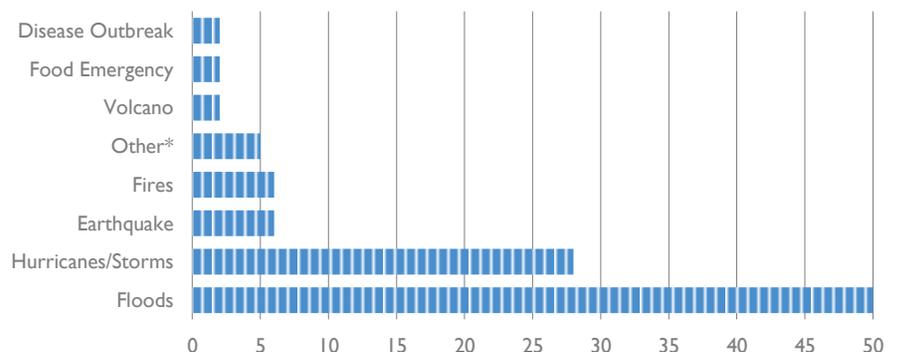
The LAC region encompasses Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region are highly vulnerable to a range of natural hazards, including droughts, earthquakes, forest fires, floods, hurricanes, and volcanic eruptions. Between FY 2006 and FY 2015, USAID provided nearly \$777 million to assist disaster-affected populations in the LAC region, including nearly \$509 million from USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and approximately \$268 million from USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP). USAID also frequently deployed humanitarian teams throughout the LAC region, including five Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART’s) to Chile, Guatemala, and Haiti.

USAID/OFDA prioritizes hurricane preparedness and capacity-building activities in LAC to enable rapid humanitarian responses, particularly for storms and floods during hurricane season. If required, USAID/OFDA can rapidly deploy stockpiled emergency relief supplies from its warehouse in Miami, Florida. USAID/OFDA also has agreements with air charter services for transportation of personnel and relief supplies to disaster-affected areas. In addition, USAID/OFDA maintains a network of disaster risk management specialists and on-call local surge capacity consultants throughout the region who are immediately available to monitor and assess the impact of disasters and provide technical assistance to national governments.

USAID/FFP emergency programs aim to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition among drought- and conflict-affected populations. USAID/FFP provides emergency food assistance through general distributions, targeted supplementary feeding, and programs that incorporate food and/or cash for work, food for training, food and/or cash for assets, and related activities.

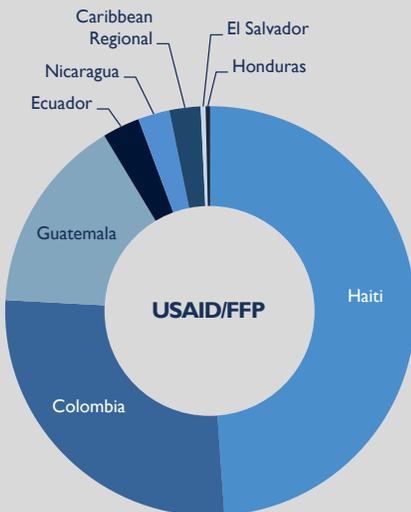
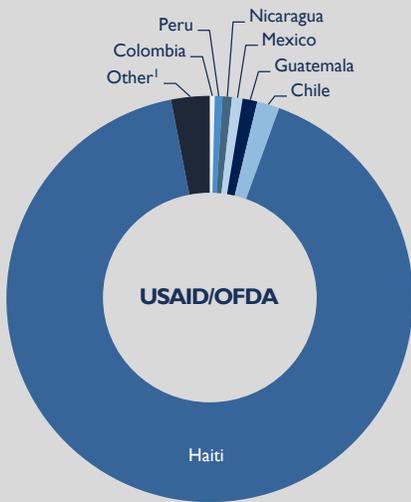
**Number of Disasters Declared in Latin America and the Caribbean By Type (FY 2006 – 2015)**



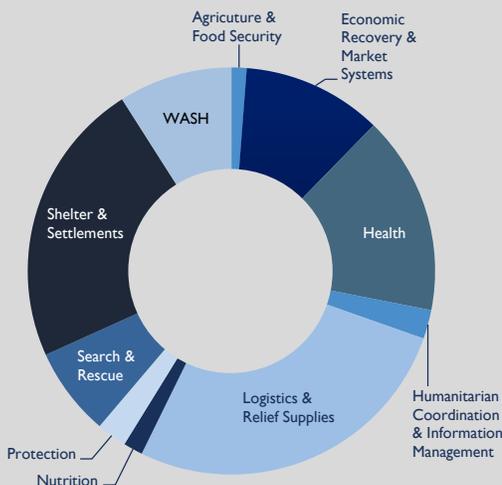
\* ‘Other’ includes an accident, drought, methanol poisoning, tornado, and severe weather.

## USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean

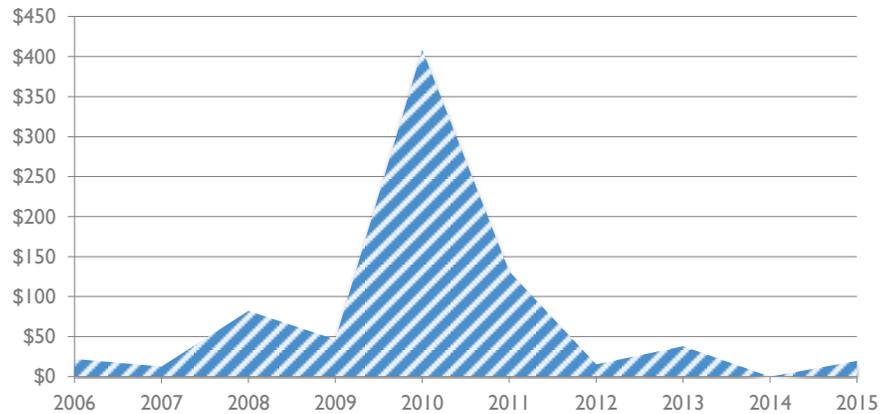
By Country (FY 2006 – 2015)



## USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean<sup>3</sup> By Sector (FY 2006 – 2015)



## USAID Disaster Response Funding to Latin American and the Caribbean<sup>2</sup> (FY 2006 – 2015), in millions



Due to the recurrent or chronic nature of many of the disasters that affect populations across the LAC region, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP provide additional funding beyond that programmed toward specific responses noted above, supporting projects that increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to cope with future shocks while continuing to meet the immediate needs of affected populations. USAID/OFDA also supports early recovery activities that help crisis-affected populations rebuild livelihoods and strengthen self-sufficiency. USAID/OFDA's LAC regional disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy aligns USAID/OFDA goals with internationally recognized humanitarian community priorities and capitalizes on existing DRR activities.

USAID/OFDA's DRR programs in the LAC region include: providing training and technical assistance to local, national, and regional emergency management systems through the Regional Disaster Assistance Program and non-governmental organization partners; assisting with earthquake monitoring in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey; working with universities to reinforce knowledge of DRR practices; and increasing preparedness and response capabilities in urban areas through a range of interventions.

USAID/FFP supplements its emergency food assistance with development programs, which aim to address the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition. In LAC, USAID/FFP development food assistance programs work with communities to improve agricultural productivity, health, and natural resource management; reduce chronic malnutrition; and strengthen local capacity among civil society groups.

<sup>1</sup> LAC countries categorized as 'Other' have each received less than \$2 million cumulatively from USAID/OFDA during the past 10 years and include the Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Uruguay.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2015 figures represent committed or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2015. FY 2015 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.

<sup>3</sup> Chart does not include disaster preparedness and mitigation assistance, administrative support costs, or funding not categorized by sector due to changes to the USAID/OFDA accounting system that occurred during the decade.