

## **HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP)**

### **Caribbean**

**AMOUNT: EUR 15 000 000**

The present Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) was prepared on the basis of financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2016/01000 (Worldwide Decision) and the related General Guidelines for Operational Priorities on Humanitarian Aid (Operational Priorities). The purpose of the HIP and its annex is to serve as a communication tool for ECHO's partners and to assist in the preparation of their proposals. The provisions of the Worldwide Decision and the General Conditions of the Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

### **0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP**

#### **Third modification**

Hurricane Matthew made landfall over the South Department of Haiti on 4 October 2016, as a category 4 Hurricane. It caused widespread flooding and landslides, damage to housing and infrastructure, at least 546 deaths, with at least 2.1 million people affected, and 1.4 million people in need of assistance, including 500,000 children. The most affected Departments are Grand Anse, South, Nippes, Nord West, South East and parts of the West. Haitian Government launched a request for humanitarian assistance as well as a specific assistance request to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

According to a rapid food security assessment post-hurricane conducted by WFP, FAO and CNSA 806,000 people are in need of immediate food assistance in Matthew affected areas only, coming on top of an additional 500 000 still in need of immediate food assistance as a consequence of drought caused by El Niño countrywide.

According to OCHA, 141,000 people are living in 204 temporary shelters due to Matthew.

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.

An additional amount of EUR 2,000,000 has been added to the current HIP for response actions. The additional funds will be used to help cover the needs of 25,000 most vulnerable hurricane affected people from Grande Anse Department, considering those individuals living in temporary shelters as a priority.

ECHO funding will focus mainly on Food Assistance, Nutrition and Livelihood support as well as Education and Shelter sectors in the Grande Anse Department adopting a comprehensive multi-sectoral approach in complementarity with other donors, and where there will be opportunities for LRRD with the EU Delegation. Focus on Protection mainstreaming will be ensured in all interventions.

## **Second modification**

Hurricane Matthew formed on 28 September 2016 near the Windward Islands in the Southern Caribbean. It made landfall over the South Department of Haiti on 4 October 2016, as a category 4 Hurricane. It caused widespread flooding and landslides, damage to housing and infrastructure, at least 546 deaths, with at least 2.1 million people affected and 1.4 million people in need of assistance in Haiti, according to data as of 26 October 2016.

The most affected departments are the South, Grand-Anse, the South East, Nippes and the West. Other parts of the country have also been affected such as the North West and part of Artibonite. This is the strongest hurricane the region has had to face since Sandy in 2012. The Haitian Government has officially launched a request for humanitarian assistance as well as a specific assistance request to the EUCP Mechanism.

An additional amount of EUR 1 500 000 has been added to the current HIP for response actions. The additional funds will be used to help cover the needs of 70 000 most vulnerable hurricane affected people (out of a total of 1.4 million affected) in the departments of the South, Grand-Anse and Nippes. The funds will be used mainly to cover the needs in the WASH sector providing safe access to water as well as increasing the level of sanitation and hygiene in the most affected areas. These will integrate emergency water supply taking into account cholera alerts, and coverage of emergency sanitation needs with focus on temporary shelters. The interventions will be based on the current ECHO funded cholera response setup in the country and in complementarity with other donors' initiatives and establishing strong synergies with WASH interventions implemented under the EUCP Mechanism.

## **First modification**

Persistence of cholera with regular outbreaks continues to be a major public health constraint in Haiti with an important increase of cases and deaths. In Haiti, 772,603 potential cases have been registered since the beginning of the epidemic in 2010 with 9 105 deaths. In 2016 until week 11, 10,160 cases are already registered including 118 deaths. Therefore there is an urgent need to continue surveillance and rapid response in 2016 with a view to contributing to eradication given the fragility of the public health structure in Haiti and the extreme vulnerability of the Haitian population, also taking into account the migrants from the Dominican Republic, creating a supplementary risk of spread. The Ministry of Health's plan to eradicate cholera in Haiti is facing serious constraints due to lack of resources and needs substantial international help as the effort is seriously underfinanced. Institutional fatality rates are close to 1%, which is WHO threshold. If cholera case management capacity is decreased, there is a big risk that institutional fatality rate becomes higher.

An amount of EUR 500 000 from the Natural disaster specific objective of financing Decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2016/01000 has to be shifted to the Man-made disaster specific objective to cover unforeseen needs.

## 1. CONTEXT

This HIP covers response to humanitarian needs (mainly Haiti) as well as disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience (focusing on Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Cuba) in the Caribbean.

The region is highly disaster prone in terms of recurrence of hazards, their severity and scope leading to significant potential for major disasters such as the earthquake in Haiti in 2010. Changes in weather patterns are consistently reported in the region and impact of droughts accumulate over years. Exposure to epidemics is high, with one of the world's worst cholera epidemics in Haiti, affecting several countries in the region as well as regular outbreaks of dengue fever.

### Haiti

ECHO's Integrated Analysis Framework for 2015-16 identifies high humanitarian needs and high vulnerability. Lack of infrastructure and public services<sup>1</sup>, low social protection, high unemployment, environmental degradation, weak institutions, political instability, widespread corruption, food insecurity and under-nutrition make the population highly vulnerable to shocks and risks.

Almost six years after the devastating earthquake in Haiti, less than 4% of the initial 1.5 million displaced people remain in IDP sites. However, those who remain displaced are the most vulnerable. Food insecurity continues, with an estimated 3 to 3.8 million people affected, of which a million directly affected by the current drought.

For the second half of 2015, the convergence of several potentially destabilizing factors requires close monitoring of the humanitarian situation as it could potentially quickly deteriorate. The drought affecting a tenth of the Haitian population, the migration issue and tensions with Dominican Republic, the cyclonic season, the cholera epidemic, are all risk factors with high disrupting potential if they occur concomitantly.

In July 2015, the number of suspected cholera cases is back to low levels but efforts to control and contain the epidemic need to be sustained.

## 2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

- 1) Affected people/potential beneficiaries

### Haiti

According to the CNSA<sup>2</sup> of the 3 to 3.8 million people estimated in food insecurity in Haiti, a million are directly affected by the drought situation affecting parts of the country, of which an estimated 350 000 are considered in food crisis situation. The cholera outbreak remains one of the biggest epidemics in the world and has led to over 8 800 deaths since its onset in October 2010. As of 18 July 2015, the total number of suspected cholera cases registered since the beginning of the epidemic was 743 227, of which 18 572 in 2015.

The number of IDPs in the capital has decreased by over 95% since the 2010 earthquake. However, in July 2015, around 60 000 displaced people (or 28 000 households) were still

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<sup>1</sup> More than 60% of the population, especially in rural areas, has no access to basic healthcare; only 26% has access to basic sanitation (34% in urban areas).

<sup>2</sup> CNSA : Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire / National Food Security Coordination.

living in 45 IDP sites, mainly in Port-au-Prince. Those remaining in the camps are unable to return to their place of origin without external support.

An estimated 200 000 people of Haitian descent born in Dominican Republic are at risk of being deprived of their Dominican citizenship and becoming stateless following the 2013 decision of the Dominican constitutional court.

### Disaster Risk Reduction

The population is highly exposed to the impact of natural hazards. The number of people affected in the Caribbean is estimated to be more than 20 million<sup>3</sup>. The impact of hazards is under-reported particularly in the case of small or medium scale events. Over 93% of Haiti's surface and more than 96% of its population are at risk of exposure to two or more hazards, ranking the country fifth in the world in exposure to risk<sup>4</sup>.

The 2016 hurricane season could potentially affect thousands of people and the region specifically faces significant challenges in terms of drought that can be prolonged. In 2015, it is estimated that at least 3.5 million people have been impacted by the drought in the Caribbean<sup>5</sup>. *El Nino* impact is expected to further exacerbate the situation and increase people's vulnerability. For drought preparedness activities, targeted areas are those where the population is highly vulnerable to drought, dependent on rainfall for farming and exposed to seasonal peaks of food insecurity.

#### 2) Description of the most acute humanitarian needs

##### Haiti

As of June 2015, between 3 and 3.8 million people were considered food insecure, of which 200 000 households (one million people), mainly dependent on agriculture as main livelihood, were severely affected by the ongoing drought. These households are located throughout the country, with North West, High Artibonite, Centre and South-East Departments being the most affected areas with many pockets considered in IPC Crisis Phase. Rainfall scarcity and irregularity has caused severe vegetation deficits and losses estimated at 60 to 70%. Seasonal migration in the Dominican Republic, always a coping strategy for households in times of stress, is more difficult due to the ongoing problems in the border area. These factors obliged highly vulnerable households to adopt negative coping mechanisms to cover basic food needs.

As a consequence of the last major outbreak registered between September 2014 and March 2015, the number of suspected cholera cases and deaths in the period 1 January - 27 June 2015 was three times higher than the numbers registered during the same period in 2014. However, rapid response efforts brought the epidemic under control. Sustained efforts are required to address the epidemic through rapid health, water and sanitation interventions, especially increasing efforts during the dry season.

Nearly six years after the earthquake, despite huge progress made, 60 801 IDPs are still living in 45 camps in Port-au-Prince with limited access to water and sanitation, high

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<sup>3</sup> Data from CRED-EMDAT 2015 (period 1980-2015)

<sup>4</sup> World Bank

<sup>5</sup> Several sources report that more than 1 million people are affected in Haiti, 1 million in Cuba, 1.5 in Puerto Rico, and thousands of people in islands such as Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Antigua, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago.

exposure to natural hazards and epidemics. Gender-based violence, child abuse, lack of documentation affecting at least one third of the IDPs, and forced eviction remain serious concerns. As the remaining camps are the most complicated ones, it is particularly important to ensure that the voluntary nature of relocation is respected.

In 2013, Dominican Republic's Constitutional Court issued a judgment that individuals born on Dominican territory between 1929 and 2007, of foreign parents, have never had Dominican citizenship. Following a Naturalization Plan that ended on 1 February 2015 and National Regularization Plan of Foreigners which ended on 17 June, "spontaneous" repatriations of Haitians living in DR have significantly increased. Although the solution is first and foremost political, there may be humanitarian consequences in case of massive deportation in view of Haiti's limited capacity to assist those deported.

### Disaster Risk Reduction

The ongoing severe and prolonged drought in the Caribbean region is further exacerbated by the influence of *El Nino*, historically associated with rainfall deficits. Officially *El Nino* is active since March 2015, and has 80% probability of lasting into early 2016.

The region has mainly focused on floods and storms, and currently requires strengthening preparedness and response to drought. Drought is a slow-onset event whose impact accumulates over months and years, and it may go unnoticed for many years. Developing drought preparedness measures to mitigate the impact is essential.

The irregular pattern and the reduction of precipitation severely impacted the already weak food systems of people in affected areas, as it has impacted crops and livestock and is further undermining their limited access to water. *El Nino* increases the likelihood of a severe drought in the Caribbean which would further impact people's capacities to protect their livelihoods. It is thus necessary to strengthen the capacities of the local population to face droughts by reinforcing their resilience to such events. At institutional level, there is a need to reinforce the capacities and knowledge of local and national authorities to deal with droughts, reinforcing their role in increasing resilience and their capacity to manage information (early warning) and respond to emergencies related to drought.

The Caribbean could be directly affected by tropical cyclones and hurricanes during the 2016 hurricane season, and could require temporary evacuation and emergency assistance as well as early recovery as capacities in the islands might be overwhelmed. Integrated DRR is needed in the rehabilitation and reconstruction process.

## **3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

### *1)* National / local response and involvement

#### Haiti

The national food security coordination system is being reinforced through the support of the EU and the international partners to the National Food Security Coordination institution (CNSA). A draft National Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security law was elaborated in 2014 (not yet approved) and an associated multi-sectorial policy is being drafted under the coordination of the Prime Minister's Cabinet. These two mechanisms integrate contingency and resilience building measures.

According to the latest evaluation of the health system conducted by the MSPP<sup>6</sup> and its partners, government health facilities provide only 38% of the total health services in the country, which are mainly focused in Port-au-Prince area. Concerning cholera response, MSPP capacities have been enhanced through international assistance initiatives, but the lack of integration of cholera care in the public health system remains a major constraint. Existing local community health workers<sup>7</sup> attached to the MSPP structure are not systematically involved in cholera response activities. The MSPP is promoting its rapid response teams to cope with any outbreak. However, limited logistical capacities, lack of financial management capacities resulting in significant backlog of pay, and difficulties in coordination between institutions hinder the effectiveness of the Haitian institutional rapid response.

The highly complex situation on land tenure is one of the main constraints hindering the identification of durable solutions for the remaining camps. The Government, through UCLBP<sup>8</sup> and DINEPA, is supporting a pilot initiative aiming at integrating two existing camps into surrounding neighborhoods. However, opportunities for camp integration remain limited due to the complex land tenure situation and the lack of interest from relevant actors. Meanwhile, living conditions in the camps are poor and the authorities' contribution towards the provision of basic services in IDP sites and identification of durable solutions remains limited.

As the Haitian government recently mobilized its institutions to monitor the border and prepare for potential large-scale deportation, there is confusion on the roles and responsibilities of the different institutions, all of which lack capacity to respond if a crisis happens. The politicization of the issue in an electoral context contributes to further complicating the government preparedness.

### Disaster Risk Reduction

The situation is highly diverse depending on the country. National and local authorities are increasingly aware of the importance of DRR/resilience and some countries have laws, procedures, studies, and mechanisms in place. However, the focus is mostly on the response phase, while preparedness capacities remain weak and limited, mainly due to lack of political will, lack of resources and know how. Support is needed to promote effective implementation of DRR policies and strategies and to strengthen existing capacities, especially regarding drought preparedness and resilience.

In Cuba and the Dominican Republic, authorities have well-established national structures for disaster response and preparedness, but the current drought evidenced the areas to be strengthened (especially in monitoring, awareness-raising, modelling and replication). This is needed even if concrete actions have already been taken by authorities to prevent further losses (such as promotion of crop diversification). Moreover, recent events such as hurricane Sandy in 2012 have shown that even Cuba, despite having one of the best disaster preparedness systems in the region, can suffer significant damages due to the severity of events, in particular due to the deteriorated infrastructure and housing affecting a large portion of the Cuban population.

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<sup>6</sup> Ministry Of Public Health and Population

<sup>7</sup> Agents de Santé Communautaire Polyvalents (ASCP's)

<sup>8</sup> UCLBP : Unité de Construction de Logements et Bâtiments Publics – Housing and Public Buildings' Construction Unit  
ECHO/-CR/BUD/2016/91000

In Haiti, the Civil Protection Directorate (DPC) remains highly dependent on external funding despite almost 20 years of international support. It lacks an institutional and legal framework as a national law on Disaster Risk Management doesn't exist yet. On the other hand, the country has strong drought monitoring capacities, linked to food security consequences as CNSA is supported by strong partners like FEWSNET. However, consideration of drought risk in contingency planning is a clear gap. Strong linkages between Ministry of Agriculture and DPC should be promoted.

At regional level, capacities have increased over the years and the CARICOM endorsed CDM strategy exists and is supported by all stakeholders. However, the CDEMA regional response mechanism still further needs to be strengthened.

## 2) International Humanitarian Response

### Haiti

In March 2015, the UN launched a USD 401 million transitional appeal (TAP) for 2015-2016. While its entry points are the remaining humanitarian needs, the appeal pursues the overall aim of resilience building, seeking linkages between humanitarian and development responses. As of July 2015, there had not been any direct contribution to the appeal. However, more than a few ongoing actions, both humanitarian and longer-term, are already contributing to achieving certain objectives of the TAP.

A Joint Humanitarian Development Framework (JHDF) is being developed by the Commission, in order to identify complementarity and LRRD opportunities between humanitarian and development interventions. The JHDF takes into account and responds to the Court of Auditors' Special Report no. 13/2014 on EU support for rehabilitation following the earthquake in Haiti and the corresponding recommendations of the European Parliament.

### Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilience

Several donors are supporting DRR/Climate Change Adaptation in the Caribbean: DfID; Canada; AECID; USAID/OFDA; Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and World Bank.

The total EU contribution to the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is EUR 60 million for the period 2011-2017, including a contribution for the Caribbean region estimated at EUR 12.5 million, for instance for the 2012-2014 Disaster Risk Management Mainstreaming and Capacity Building Program (USD 1 million). Current programmes focus on e.g. strengthening public investment in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean (EUR 740 000) and strengthening capacity in PDNA in the Caribbean (EUR 405 000).

EUR 20 million has been allocated under the ACP-EU initiative for Natural Disaster Risk Management in CARIFORUM (2014-2020) to support the regional CDM (Caribbean Disaster Management) Strategy implemented jointly by CDEMA and CDB. Support focuses on reinforcing the capacity of National Disaster Offices and CDEMA's Coordinating Unit to implement the CDM Strategy; enhanced national, local and regional resilience through strengthened early warning, national risk profiling and community-

based DRR and climate change adaptation; improved sector resilience in key public policy sectors, through mainstreaming of DRR and climate change adaptation<sup>9</sup>.

### 3) Constraints and ECHO response capacity

#### Haiti

Absorption capacity and reactivity: 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 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 towards NGOs and its attempts to control (e.g. current draft NGO law, increased taxation) has negative effects 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.).

Data collection using standardized tools at the country level: Even though there is some progress in the food security sector, reliable and disaggregated data is lacking for many sectors, starting with risk mapping.

#### Other Caribbean countries

There are a limited number of partners in the region, in particular in the Dominican Republic and Cuba 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. The situation at the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic will have to be monitored as increased tensions could affect the capacities of the partners for implementation and also for border monitoring, in particular on the Dominican side. Electoral processes are foreseen in Haiti and Dominican Republic and might disrupt implementation. Cuba has restarted diplomatic relations with the United States in 2015, generating expectation for changes. This might have an impact on modalities of operations for humanitarian actors (new trends, new actors).

### 4) Envisaged ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions.

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<sup>9</sup> Further support includes the following: Global Environment Facility (GEF) 9 regional initiatives approved since 2009 and still ongoing USD 15.58 million (including HT-DR binational program in the Artibonite River Basin); Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction project, loan of USD 53.10 million with government co-financing;

Haiti: OFDA (Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance): USD 5 million for DRR (2015), GEF (Global Environment Facility): USD 19.37 million for Climate change, environment and resilience building projects (ongoing), World Bank 5 year program of USD 60 million in Reconstruction and Disaster Risk Management (ongoing, started in 2012); Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) Agriculture Technologies Transfer Program USD 40 million (ongoing, started in Aug 2011), Integrated Water Resources Management in Artibonite watershed Program USD 25 million (ongoing, started in Nov 2013); Swiss Development Cooperation with the Natural Disasters Mitigation Program (Phase II - 2016) with CHF 6.05 million in Reconstruction / DRR and CHF 4.85 million on Agriculture / Food Security / resilience.



During the implementation of this HIP, special attention will be given to relevant aspects related to migration and displacement, advocacy, international humanitarian law and humanitarian access.

### Haiti

The points of entry for this HIP 2016 remain the most acute humanitarian needs, in line with ECHO's mandate. However, the overarching objective lies in reinforcing the resilience of vulnerable and at-risk populations to withstand, adapt and recover from stresses and shocks. This will be done when feasible, through articulated actions that are integrated into the LRRD strategy from the onset.

Food assistance and livelihoods: The first priority will include improving food security by ensuring that basic nutritional needs of most vulnerable households in IPC 3 are covered<sup>10</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 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.

Cholera: Main priority will include ensuring an adequate and coordinated response to cholera outbreaks – notably through a joint WASH/health response – as well as proper health care capacity in order to keep lethality rates low. Strong epidemiological follow-up and surveillance mechanisms are essential to inform intervention strategies, so that efforts can be focused on identified hotspots and epidemics can be controlled, reaching a significant step to cholera eradication.

Displacement: While the numbers of IDPs and sites have significantly decreased since the earthquake, a 'one size fits all' solution through the rental subsidy cash grant (RSCG) is no longer appropriate and tailor-made solutions are needed for each camp. It is expected that the remaining camps for which the relocation through RSCG is the most adequate option (while respecting the voluntariness of the return) will be covered by other donor funding. However, IDPs with special needs (protection cases, extremely vulnerable families, families with specific needs, elderly or person living with disabilities) might need tailor-made support that could be provided for protection reasons.

Statelessness: as of July 2015, the situation with regard to migrations/deportations from Dominican Republic is not considered a humanitarian crisis (yet) but mainly a human rights and protection issue with longer-term capacity building and reinforcement needs. However, the Commission will continue to follow closely the situation and could intervene should a humanitarian crisis unfold.

### Disaster risk reduction

DRR actions aim to create better prepared communities and local institutions to face disasters caused by natural phenomena, thus reducing mortality and protecting to the

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<sup>10</sup> Periods of crisis can often be anticipated through close follow-up of existing Early Warning Systems

extent possible the assets and livelihoods of the most vulnerable in Haiti, Cuba and Dominican Republic.

To reduce drought impact, authorities, individuals, and communities must enhance their preparedness, and be equipped with knowledge and capacities for effective drought management. Capacities need to be strengthened in drought risk identification, monitoring, impact assessment, raising awareness, and early warning activities etc.

ECHO will provide further support to meet the mounting needs of children in conflict affected contexts that are out of school or risk education disruption. Within this HIP project addressing education and child protection will be funded. ECHO will favour education in emergency projects in areas where the % of out-of-school children is particularly high, there are grave child protection concerns and where other sources of funding available are limited. Complementarity and synergies with other EU services and funding instruments will be sought. In addition, complementarity and synergies with funding provided by the Global Partnership for Education is encouraged.

Incorporate contingencies: "Crisis modifiers" should be considered in DRR activities to allow a shift to more "emergency-type" interventions in case of need, where it can be effective and bring an added value.

Civil Protection: DRR stand-alone and integrated projects are encouraged to use EU Civil Protection expertise.

Effective coordination is essential. ECHO supports the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Transformative Agenda (ITA) and encourages partners to implement its objectives and take part in coordination mechanisms (e.g. Humanitarian Country Team/Clusters) and to allocate resources to foster the ITA roll-out.

Visibility: Partners will be expected to ensure full compliance with visibility requirements in accordance with the applicable contractual arrangement as well as with specific visibility requirements agreed-upon in the Single Form, forming an integral part of individual agreements. In particular, this includes prominent display of the EU humanitarian aid visual identity on EU funded project sites, relief items and equipment and the acknowledgement of the funding role of and the partnership with the EU/ECHO through activities such as media outreach and digital communication. Further explanation of visibility requirements can be consulted on the dedicated visibility site: <http://www.echo-visibility.eu/>

#### **4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION**

##### *1) Other ECHO interventions*

A DIPECHO action plan for 2015-2016 is under implementation in the region, with an amount of EUR 9 million, funding 14 projects. The HIP 2016 will be complementary, with the main focus on DRR activities to reinforce resilience to drought.

In Haiti, the 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.

##### *2) Other services/donors availability (such as for LRRD and transition)*

In Haiti, the overall objective of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF (2014-2020) is to accompany the country through its transition towards a sustainable and inclusive emerging economy, as identified in the Strategic Planning for the Development of Haiti. In this regard, the interventions follow four strategic objectives translated into four main sectors: education, reform and modernization of public administration, food security and nutrition and sustainable urban and road infrastructure, as defined and agreed with the Haitian Government in the National Indicative Program 2014-2020<sup>11</sup>. The activities funded under this HIP will establish links with those concentration sectors, to promote a common country strategy for Haiti and optimize synergies between development and humanitarian activities, with the common objective of reinforcing the resilience of highly vulnerable populations, including the promotion, where and when feasible, of a strategic LRRD approach.

The Food Security Thematic Program 2013 (EUR 12.3 million) aims at contributing to reducing poverty and hunger through improvement of food security and nutritional conditions of North West, Artibonite, North East and Central Department populations as well as enhancing national sector governance and the production of reliable information on food security. It also includes support for national food security evaluation approaches and linkages between humanitarian aid interventions and longer-term social safety nets. This programme was financially completed with funding from the EU Global Public Goods and Challenges GPGC for food security, nutrition and resilience, ensuring that the strategic LRRD dimension of EU humanitarian and development projects will be further strengthened.

*Member States in Haiti (non-exhaustive):* France: USD 6.5 million Muskoka initiative. Spanish Cooperation: Under the Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund, USD 100.3 million of Bilateral Program and USD 70 million of Multilateral Program (through IADB). DfID: GBP 10 million in the Political Champions for Disaster Resilience to enhance the resilience of the population, targeting Grande Anse.

ECHO is in regular contact with other donors and supports the donor coordination roundtables and efforts at regional level to create additional opportunities for LRRD.

### 3) *Other concomitant EU interventions*

In Haiti, since the 2010 earthquake, linking with other EU funding instruments has been actively pursued. This concerns mainly three sectors: housing for earthquake displaced populations (HIP and EDF<sup>12</sup>), DRR (HIP, DIPECHO, Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), mainstreaming and dedicated actions foreseen throughout all the concentration sectors of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF), and food security (HIP, DCI<sup>13</sup>, FSTP 2013) and 10<sup>th</sup> EDF (Environment / Local Development actions under Binational Program).

Regarding DRR/resilience, in Haiti, several actions ensure complementarities: the *Programme Européen pour le Renforcement du Système National de Gestion des Risques*

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<sup>11</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/nip-haiti-20140718\\_fr.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/nip-haiti-20140718_fr.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> EDF : European Development Fund

<sup>13</sup> DCI : Development Cooperation Instrument

*et des Désastres* (SNGRD) links with reinforcement of local capacities for disaster response. The project financed under the Interim Response Programme of the IcSP (*Programme de Renforcement des capacités décentralisées du Système National de Gestion des Risques et Désastres*) was designed in collaboration with ECHO.

In the rest of the Caribbean, the EU finances the 10th EDF Intra-ACP ACP-EU Natural Disaster Reduction Programme (EUR 60 million), entrusted to the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). The 11<sup>th</sup> EDF initially allocated 61.5 million for the region in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change, and EUR 20 million has been allocated under the ACP-EU initiative for Natural Disaster Risk Management in CARIFORUM (2014-2020) to support the regional CDM (Caribbean Disaster Management) strategy implemented jointly by CDEMA and CDB.

EUR 7.5 million has been allocated to the Building Capacities for increased Public Investment in climate change adaptation and DRR programme led by UNISDR (2012-2015). A EUR 10 million project for Climate Change Adaptation in OECS states is promoting effective and sustainable land management frameworks and practices and specific physical adaptation.

In the Dominican Republic, complementarities can be established with the EU funded actions. EUR 2.2 million has been assigned for the country for Disaster Risk Management in CARIFORUM (2014-2017), seismic vulnerability in Santo Domingo (2013-2016), EUR 3.2 million, mainstreaming of DRR and CCA in public investments (0.75 million from GFDRR) and the programme on more resilient public services in Dominican Republic through strengthened risk assessment and mapping mechanisms.

In Cuba, more than EUR 37 million is allocated for CCA and Food Security through the EU Delegation. Actions under this HIP should establish coordination with ongoing projects and their design should take into account lessons learned from previous and ongoing projects. Actions should be coordinated with national and local authorities. Cuba and Haiti are also included in a global project funded by the EU through FAO on Reducing Food Insecurity (FIRST mechanism). In Haiti, the programme on information management on food security (INFORMED) will reinforce resilience to food crises.

#### 4) *Exit scenarios*

In Haiti, the aim is to progressively reduce the need for humanitarian interventions, drawing on synergies with longer-term development programmes. The EU Joint Humanitarian-Development Framework exercise was rolled out jointly between DEVCO, ECHO and the Member States<sup>14</sup> to identify concrete resilience-oriented opportunities with medium or longer term perspectives. The exercise that will be completed at the end of 2015 will lead to a comprehensive LRRD strategy, seeking added-value and complementarity between actors. The JHDF will identify areas where there would be a strategic link with long-term development initiatives.

Regarding DRR in the Caribbean, exit scenarios must consider a progressive hand over and partners must integrate this concept as well as advocacy towards longer-term actors.

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<sup>14</sup> In Haiti UK, Spain, France and Germany.

Exit scenarios based on analysis of risk and coping capacities and DRR actions by other development actors/EU services and will be further explored. This will also be linked with the Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategic Framework that is guided by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR).