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منظمة  
الغذية والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

# FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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## Report on FAO Activities in the Region 2012-13

### Introduction

1. This paper summarizes FAO's main achievements in Latin America and the Caribbean during the 2012–2013 biennium.
2. During the 2012–2013 biennium, the region's social and economic context was characterized by slower economic growth compared with the previous biennium and food prices remained relatively high. Despite this, the region grew faster than the rest of the world, especially compared with developed countries, allowing it to continue on the path of reducing hunger and poverty. This was also facilitated by public policies for combating hunger in the region. In addition, Latin America and the Caribbean is able to confirm that this period of global economic instability and slowing poverty reduction, even within the region, has barely affected food availability or people's access to food, meaning that the region is just a step away from achieving the Millennium Development Goal for hunger.
3. During the biennium, FAO stepped up support for member countries in developing policies, strategies, plans and programmes in the region's four priority areas: eradication of hunger, malnutrition and poverty; strengthening family farming; climate change and environmental sustainability; and improving plant and animal health and food safety.
4. FAO Regular Programme resources in the 2012–2013 biennium were 5.7 percent higher than those assigned to the region in the previous biennium (USD 49.2 million), totalling USD 52 million. There was also a 29 percent increase in funding for the FAO Field Programme (cooperation projects implemented)<sup>1</sup> compared with the previous biennium, with USD 170.6 million implemented in the 2012–2013 biennium.
5. The FAO decentralization process<sup>2</sup> and the transition from regional priorities to FAO's new Strategic Objectives, together with strong partnerships with governments, parliaments, civil society and international organizations stemming from country programming frameworks (CPFs) present in virtually

<sup>1</sup> FAO implements the following types of project with countries at national and regional levels: FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) projects; Government Cooperative Programme (GCP) projects; Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects; Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF) projects; United Nations Joint Programme (UNJP) projects; Emergency and Rehabilitation Trust Fund (OSRO) projects; Telefood (TFD) projects.

<sup>2</sup> Actions relating to recommendations in items 36 and 84 of the Report of the 31st Session of the Regional Conference for Latin American and the Caribbean.

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all countries in the region, have enabled FAO to work more efficiently and effectively in Latin American and the Caribbean, based on improved coordination among FAO offices at global, regional, subregional and national levels.

## **I. Main achievements by regional priority in the 2012–2013 biennium**

### **Regional priority 1: food and nutrition security**

6. Food and nutrition security agendas in regional integration organizations were strengthened under the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America - Peoples' Trade Treaty (ALBA-TCP)/PetroCaribe, which made important declarations and established plans of action for eradicating hunger and poverty, for which they requested FAO assistance in designing and monitoring specific projects. The Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative (IALCSH) was appropriated by all countries in the region and was consolidated as a key platform for positioning the issues of food and nutrition security and eradication of hunger, malnutrition and extreme poverty on country policy agendas and in the context of the CELAC Plan of Action 2014 and ALBA-TCP/PetroCaribe.

7. The regional pilot for Strategic Objective 1 conducted in 2013 showed that IALCSH facilitates joint work by governments, legislators, civil society and FAO to consolidate an enabling policy environment for fighting hunger and food insecurity in the region in line with a rights-based approach.

8. At national level, 17 countries succeeded in improving public policy and regulatory frameworks for food and nutrition security, 24 participated in monitoring related policies, the Andean Parliament and 14 Parliamentary Fronts against Hunger supported innovative food and nutrition security policies, and 330 civil society organizations in 12 countries built their capacity in the areas of leadership and policy dialogue for the eradication of hunger, malnutrition and extreme poverty. The enabling environment created by IALCSH has been instrumental in allowing 16 countries in the region to achieve the first target of the Millennium Development Goals and 11 countries to achieve the World Food Summit target.

### **Regional priority 2: family farming and rural development**

9. FAO's strategic framework and guidelines for family agriculture were used as inputs for helping the Andean Community (CAN) to prepare its family agriculture and rural territorial development programme. FAO also heightened interaction with the MERCOSUR Special Meeting on Family Farming (REAF) and helped to create the MERCOSUR Family Farming Fund. FAO led a number of fora to discuss preparations for the International Year of Family Farming, including the regional dialogue held at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in October 2013, which was attended by representatives of governments, civil society, the productive sector, academia and international cooperation agencies from 24 Latin American and Caribbean countries. This regional dialogue discussed the main challenges facing family farming and defined guidelines for implementing actions relating to the International Year of Family Farming and called for due attention to be paid to this key sector of the economy, especially the development of differentiated policies and incentives to close productivity gaps and improve family farmers' access to technical assistance, credit, insurance and market services.

10. At national level, notable support programmes for family farming were implemented in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. As access to quality seed is key to the success of family farming, FAO supported the training and consolidation of 87 seed producer organizations in Andean countries, which increased yields of the main family farming crops (potatoes, maize, quinoa, broad beans and lima beans) by 20 percent using certified seed. In addition, public seed production and certification systems for family farmers were strengthened in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

11. In Mesoamerica, support was given for the establishment of 29 companies producing seed for family farming, and legislation, regulations and administrative procedures for public seed systems were strengthened, reinforcing policies for family farmers' inclusion and access to certified seed. Progress was made in securing the support of the Mexican Agency for International Development (AMEXCID) in expanding this seed programme for family farms. Furthermore, the Commission on Livestock

Development for Latin America and the Caribbean (CODEGALAC) developed guidelines for strengthening the livestock component of family farming, which were discussed at round tables in several countries in the region, including Paraguay, Ecuador and Cuba.

### **Regional priority 3: climate change and environmental sustainability**

12. With support from the Brazil-FAO fund and the participation of the governments of Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Nicaragua, the experiences of five countries with agro-environmental policies were studied and documented and policy dialogue on the issue was facilitated. On the whole, agro-environmental policies were found to have helped to reduce the impact of agriculture on the environment and contributed to the social inclusion of the most vulnerable communities. The nature of policy instruments was seen to be evolving from solely “command and control” instruments into economic ones in which both the economy and environment are winners. It was concluded that cross-sector agro-environmental policies are required, that the transition to more sustainable agricultural practices calls for a legal framework and specific instruments for its development, and that wide gaps remain among countries in the region in this respect.

13. Legal frameworks for the sustainable management of the region’s marine and coastal protected areas were strengthened, including communities reliant on protected resources in those areas. In addition, a broader understanding was gained of mountain areas in Andean countries, and mountain committees were implemented. Support was also provided for the development of a new strategic framework called PEFOR, which takes a more holistic approach to the role of forests, linking forest management with food security, rural development, climate change, energy and the conservation of biodiversity, soil and water. Furthermore, progress was made in developing the regional programme for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in eight Central American countries, plus the Dominican Republic.

14. As regards the sustainable management of natural resources, climate change adaptation was incorporated into agriculture sector planning in Chile, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay. Regional information was also incorporated into the global databases of the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) and FAO’s global information system on water and agriculture (AQUASTAT), which will improve the application of these tools at regional level. To facilitate dissemination of FAO’s climate-smart agriculture approach, strategic alliances were developed with such partners as the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) World Bank Institute, United Nations Environment Programme, Central American Agricultural Council (CAC), Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC) and ECLAC. In the area of risk management, support was given for preparing Peru’s national plan for risk management and climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector for the period 2012-2021 (PLANGRAC-A). In the high Andean plateau (Altiplano region) shared by Bolivia and Peru, the management capacity of 78 Bolivian communities and 60 Peruvian communities was enhanced to improve response and resilience to adverse weather events. In Colombia, support was given for the development of production models for emergencies in order to mitigate food and nutrition vulnerability among people affected by violence and forced displacement.

15. In the area of bioenergy, institutional capacity and relations were strengthened among ministries, civil society, public/private companies and other stakeholders interested in moving towards the sustainable production of liquid biofuels, biomass and biogas.

### **Regional priority 4: plant and animal health and food safety**

16. In the area of animal health, FAO technical cooperation to the Andean subregional programme for the eradication of foot and mouth disease (FMD) led to recognition of the Bolivian Altiplano as an FMD-free zone in 2012; official recognition of Peru by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) as an FMD-free country in 2013; and consolidation of Colombia as an FMD-free country. In addition, FMD outbreaks were drastically reduced in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Ecuador, with the result that there have been no clinical cases of FMD in the region for more than 24 months (a first-time record in more than 50 years), placing the region in an excellent position to embark on the final phase of eradication across the continent. The Andean Technical Committee on Agricultural and Livestock Health (COTASA)

was strengthened to facilitate coordination and linkages among national animal health regulations and programmes for the control of FMD and classical swine fever. The new subregional programme for the eradication of FMD (2014–2017) and the road map for the progressive control of classical swine fever were developed and adopted by CAN member countries. The technical and management capacity of official Veterinary Services and national animal health programmes was enhanced, and a highly successful animal health education programme was implemented in all countries in the region with the participation of official Veterinary Services, livestock producer associations and local authorities.

17. In the area of plant health, the Regional Committee of Experts on Huanglongbing (HLB) was established and the strategic framework for the regional management of HLB in Latin America and the Caribbean and the national framework plan for the management of HLB were validated. Official plant health services were strengthened through the establishment and operation of a *Diaphorina citri* monitoring and early warning system (SIMDIA) and molecular diagnostic capacity for HLB. At national level, 16 countries in South and Central America and the Caribbean are now involved in the regional management of HLB. In addition, a plan of action to manage black sigatoka disease of bananas and plantains was implemented in five Caribbean countries and an online course was developed on plant health control programmes and border inspection programmes based on the experience of a South-South cooperation project supported by Chile.

18. Furthermore, support was given for the development of a regulatory framework for the registration of biological pesticides, the establishment of an Andean network of laboratories and an update of the Andean technical manual for pesticide registration. In addition, official plant health services enhanced their capacity for equivalence assessment and for registration and post-registration of chemical pesticides. A tool was developed for assessing highly hazardous pesticides. A total of 25 tonnes of obsolete pesticides were successfully removed from Bolivia, and guidelines were developed on technical and administrative procedures for obsolete pesticide management to assist Bolivia and other countries in the region in this process.

19. In the area of food safety, national food control systems in the Caribbean were enhanced by means of a South-South cooperation strategy, which reinforced the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA), based on Chile's experience. In addition, FAO, jointly with the Secretariat of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, strengthened the Codex Coordinating Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean (CCLAC). National legislation on food labelling, national strategies to promote the consumption of fruit and vegetables, and national healthy eating programmes were strengthened to improve access to safe, healthy and nutritious food for all.

### **Haiti priority**

20. Haiti is a priority country for FAO, as endorsed by the last two Regional Conferences for Latin America and the Caribbean (held in Panama in 2010 and Argentina in 2012). The emphasis of FAO work has now shifted from emergency to development activities, although the cornerstone is still improving food and nutrition security. The range of activities has been broadened to include support for food and nutrition security governance and public policy, building resilient community livelihoods by means of structural improvements in the dairy and seed sectors, together with participatory and integrated watershed management. This process will continue in the context of the new regional initiative for risk reduction and crisis management in disaster-prone Caribbean countries in the 2014–2015 biennium, which seeks to reduce the impact of natural disasters on family farming and the most vulnerable populations in order to advance in eradicating hunger and undernourishment and reducing rural poverty. Furthermore, the Government requested FAO assistance for Haiti's agricultural recovery plan, in response to which FAO convened a regional technical meeting in Panama in November 2013 to support the plan, which laid the foundations for strong coordination of assistance provided to Haiti by countries in the region.

## **II. Main cross-cutting achievements in the 2012–2013 biennium**

### **Achievements in South-South cooperation and resource mobilization**

21. Over the 2012–2013 biennium, there was an increase in triangular South-South cooperation (TSSC) actions in the region, which have led to greater exchanges of experience, knowledge and processes among countries on issues relating to the fight against hunger, participation of civil society and family farmers and potential new financial resources for implementing technical assistance programmes in a number of countries. Of particular note was the commitment by a number of countries to promote IALCSH. TSSC promoted by FAO during the 2012–2013 biennium, in accordance with its mandate and in all instances driven by demand from countries, resulted in the implementation of at least eight regional projects and four initiatives for building the capacity of 12 countries in a variety of areas, involving at least four cooperation partners. As proof of the commitment made by a number of countries at the 32nd Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (LARC32), during the 2012–2013 biennium agreements were signed with the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil and Chile to strengthen TSSC, which will enable these countries to make a major contribution in the next biennium.

22. During the 2012–2013 biennium, Brazil positioned itself as FAO's main TSSC partner in the region, with Brazilian institutions involved in a variety of ways, chiefly via the implementation of regional projects. During the 2012–2013 biennium, Cuba, Mexico and Chile also provided technical cooperation to help build institutional capacity in a number of countries in the region. Six management processes for new TSSC initiatives were launched during the 2012–2013 biennium for programmes and projects which, in line with FAO's new strategic framework, will continue efforts to fight hunger in different countries in the region. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Mexico and Chile have proved to be important partners in this task.

### **Achievements in conceptualizing food sovereignty**

23. LARC32 suggested that FAO organize a lively, wide-ranging debate involving civil society and academia to discuss the concept of food sovereignty, the meaning of which has not been agreed by FAO member countries and the United Nations System. To this end, the FAO Regional Office prepared a background and discussion paper on how discussions concerning the concept of food security and food sovereignty are evolving in the region. The paper was made available to various discussion bodies and forums involving academia and civil society, so helping to broaden and revitalize discussion on the concept of food sovereignty among countries in the region. In addition, FAO has now opened a channel for exchanging views on food sovereignty via email: [RLC-Seguridad-Soberania-Alimentaria@fao.org](mailto:RLC-Seguridad-Soberania-Alimentaria@fao.org)

### **Achievements in FAO decentralization**

24. During the 2012–2013 biennium, a network was established to support FAO Representations in different countries in response to a request from LARC32. Achievements include: strengthening the network of representatives; establishment and maintenance of a network of communicators that raised the profile of FAO's work in the leading media in countries in the region; establishment and maintenance of a network of information technology experts that ensured FAO's continued operation during the transition to a global organization with integrated budget/administrative management systems; consultation and approval of CPFs aligned with FAO's strategic objectives and government priorities; integration of FAO's Emergency Programme with its Field Programme; and development of an evaluation of FAO decentralization in the region, with recommendations based on visits to a number of countries and exchanges of information with FAO teams at regional level.

### **Achievements in country programming frameworks**

25. During the 2012–2013 biennium, FAO worked to help develop CPFs, seen as living documents of joint work with various governments and countries in the region. Clear criteria were established based on the five new Strategic Objectives, aligned with each country's priorities. By the end of the biennium, 32 of the 33 countries in the region had a CPF, 31 of which had already received some form of government or FAO approval (or both), and only one country was still developing its CPF (Honduras). The first review of their implementation was conducted in late 2013.

### **Achievements in gender equity, rural youth and indigenous peoples**

26. As regards gender equity, empirical evidence was produced regarding the status of various women's groups in the region, including seasonal farm workers, agricultural producers, unpaid family workers in agriculture, non-agricultural workers and home-makers. This evidence, prepared jointly with ECLAC and the International Labour Organization (ILO), allowed an exchange of experience among various government and non-government stakeholders. A joint report entitled "Decent work and gender equality" was prepared by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ECLAC and ILO, which described the situation of women agricultural and rural workers. The FAO Policy on Gender Equality, which had been announced by the Director-General on 8 March 2012, was implemented; it guides the Organization's efforts to achieve gender equality in all its work and specifies FAO's goal and objectives on the matter. In addition, a common agenda was developed with countries in the region on public policy for rural women, with an emphasis on economic autonomy, equal rights and fighting hunger.

27. As regards rural youth, the Leadership Training Programme was implemented at regional level, with 148 young participants out of a total of 284 participants in 10 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay); at the REAF held in Argentina in 2012, training was provided to 47 young rural leaders from the five participating countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay) and a further 43 young leaders from the same five countries were trained at the REAF in Brazil in 2013; a regional United Nations Interagency Technical Group on Youth (GTIJ) was established and went on to prepare a joint plan of action.

28. As regards indigenous peoples, a regional indigenous initiative was launched by means of regional dialogues between FAO and indigenous peoples to build a "common agenda"; a follow-up mechanism was established with the participation of members of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNFPII) representing the region and regional indigenous organizations; knowledge was generated for strengthening indigenous peoples' food systems with the participation of academic and indigenous local researchers in five key ecoregions: Mesoamerica (Nicaragua); Amazon (Peru), Andes (Bolivia), Chaco (Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina) and Coastal and Insular Territories (Chile). FAO has been nominated to chair the United Nations Inter-agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues for the 2013–2014 biennium, with a special mandate to coordinate support for agencies participating in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (New York, September 2014) and their preparatory tasks. At national level, a regional advocacy project is being conducted to mainstream an ethnic differential approach into food and nutrition security public policy in Paraguay, Colombia and Guatemala, which will produce a regional report on food and nutrition security of the indigenous population to build public policies based on a human-rights, participatory approach.

### **Achievements of the Regional Pilot for Strategic Objective 1 and Plan of Action for the Zero Hunger Challenge in Antigua and Barbuda**

29. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, a Regional Pilot Initiative was developed for Strategic Objective 1 (Pilot SO1), which was implemented over a nine-month period (April to December 2013).

30. Some of its main achievements include:

- Strengthening political commitment to the regulatory and legal frameworks based on the right to food, by working with the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO) and Parliamentary Fronts against Hunger, especially in the Caribbean in partnership with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), and in a number of countries, including Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico and Dominican Republic.
- Deployment of the Strategic Objective 1 agenda in various regional integration organizations and bodies, highlighting work with CELAC and the IALCSH Working Group (GT2025), including cooperation with civil society and the parliamentary world and support in preparing the 2014 FAO Regional Conference as a key forum on the subject.

- Development and adaptation of two new support instruments for countries to build their capacity to make evidence-based decisions on fighting hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition – the platform for food and nutrition policy and indicators and the food and nutrition security capacity profile (PCSAN) – for use at regional and national level as from the 2014–2015 biennium.
- Development of three national experiences in selected countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Ecuador and Nicaragua), which allowed lessons on FAO in-country intervention strategies to be learned and shared in order to support governments and national stakeholders more effectively in eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; identification and systematization of lessons learned for coordinating FAO's work under the new Strategic Objectives, in terms of development and of regional and national intervention strategies, as well as in terms of management relating to internal organization and use of the corporate instruments linked to the Regular Programme and Field Programme. This led to the development of a new regional initiative, involving a total of 11 countries, entitled "Support for IALCSH (continuation of Pilot SO1)" which, in the 2014–2015 biennium, will provide continuity and visibility to the work conducted under Pilot SO1.

31. The main achievement of the Zero Hunger Challenge in Antigua and Barbuda, which was formulated in late 2012 through an agreement between the central government, FAO and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) for an initial two-year period (2013–2014), has been to strengthen political commitment, governance mechanisms and institutional capacity based on an integrated cross-sector action plan focused on five components, promoting the mobilization of various government and non-government sectors and of other cooperation agencies, with the aim of eradicating hunger and poverty from the country. This has led to improved public policies and programmes, notably Antigua and Barbuda's national school feeding programme and home gardens programme, coupled with increased awareness of the rights-based approach and governance principles. The initial results of the Zero Hunger Challenge will be evaluated in late 2014.

#### **Investment in FAO projects (Field Programme)**

32. As mandated by the Regional Conference and the Organization's strategic framework, FAO managed an average of 448 operationally active projects in the region per year in the 2012–2013 biennium, implementing a total of USD 170.5 million during the period, of which 76.1 percent was for technical assistance (USD 129.8 million) and 23.9 percent for emergency support to countries (USD 40.7 million).

33. Investment in projects for each of the four regional priorities set by the Regional Conference was distributed as follows: 32.7 percent for food and nutrition security (USD 55.8 million); 35.6 percent for family farming and rural development (USD 60.8 million); 29.2 percent for climate change and environmental sustainability (USD 49.8 million); and 2.4 percent for plant and animal health and food safety (USD 4.1 million). Investment in projects for each of the five new Strategic Objectives was allocated as follows: 25.7 percent for Strategic Objective 1 (USD 43.8 million); 41.5 percent for Strategic Objective 2 (USD 70.7 million); 14.4 percent for Strategic Objective 3 (USD 24.6 million); 12.8 percent for Strategic Objective 4 (USD 21.8 million); and 5.6 percent for Strategic Objective 5 (USD 9.6 million).

34. While at the start of the 2012–2013 biennium, resources available for projects in the region were at an all-time high, totalling USD 181.1 million, by the end of the biennium they had fallen sharply to only USD 122.8 million. The challenge is to step up the search for resources through new projects for the 2014–2015 biennium.

35. In the 2012–2013 biennium, 88.5 percent of project investment (USD 150.9 million) was financed from extrabudgetary resources and 11.5 percent (USD 19.6 million) from FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme. In the 2012–2013 biennium, extrabudgetary funding for investment in projects in the region was distributed as follows:

- Government Cooperative Programme (GCP) projects, with a 32.7 percent share of total investment for the biennium (USD 55.7 million);

- Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF) projects, with 22.7 percent of total investment for the biennium (USD 38.7 million);
- country-to-country emergency support (Emergency and Rehabilitation Trust Fund [OSRO]) projects, with 20.1 percent (USD 34.2 million);
- projects funded by other United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Joint Programme (UNJP), with 12.2 percent of total investment (USD 20.9 million).

36. Of the USD 170.5 million invested in projects in the region during the biennium, USD 150.9 million (88.5 percent) came from voluntary contributions or extrabudgetary funds, where 47.2 percent of the resources was provided by three resource partners: Brazil, with 12.8 percent; the European Union, with 11.8 percent; and Spain, with 22.7 percent. The next most important group of partner countries contributed a combined share of 24.9 percent, distributed as follows: Mexico (9.1 percent); Canada (6.4 percent); Belgium (4.9 percent) and Colombia (4.5 percent). United Nations programmes and agencies also provided 8.8 percent of the project investment. Below is a list of resource partners by order of importance.

Donante	Total USD
España	34.126.225
Brasil	19.257.711
Unión Europea	17.767.430
México	13.747.615
UN Org.	13.281.601
Canadá	9.674.230
Bélgica	7.343.638
Colombia	6.820.186
Italia	5.028.923
El Salvador	4.662.449
GEF	4.309.864
Argentina	3.305.488
Haiti Reconstruction Fund	2.013.274
Holanda	1.969.938
Honduras	1.885.014

*Donante* = Donor

*España* = Spain

*Brasil* = Brazil

*Unión Europea* = European Union

*México* = Mexico

*UN Org.* = United Nations organizations

*Canadá* = Canada

*Bélgica* = Belgium

*Italia* = Italy

*GEF* = Global Environment Facility

*Holanda* = Netherlands