

Unclassified

DCD/DAC/RD(2010)2/RD4

Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

02-Feb-2010

English text only

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

DCD/DAC/RD(2010)2/RD4
Unclassified

HAITI: PLANNING THE SHIFT FROM RELIEF TO DEVELOPMENT

Room Document 4

DAC Meeting, 12 February 2010

This document is submitted for DISCUSSION under Item 3 of the Draft Annotated DAC Agenda [DCD/DAC/A(2010)2].

It sets out the main elements of a proposed panel discussion to take place in the morning of 14 April, just prior to the SLM, on managing the transition from relief to development support in Haiti following the recent devastating earthquake.

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JT03277893

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OECD DAC Senior Level Meeting:

Proposed Panel Discussion

Haiti: Planning the Shift from Relief to Development

1. Background An earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale that rocked Port-au-Prince, Haiti on 12 January 2010 resulted in the deaths of at least 150,000 people. Over 3.5 million people have been affected negatively in some way by this natural disaster. The immediate humanitarian response to the trauma has been fraught with logistical, capacity and co-ordination challenges. Meeting in Montreal, Canada on 25 January, the international community expressed its will to support the Haitian government to ‘rebuild better’ and acknowledged that a decade-long engagement would be required to help reconstruct Haiti.

2. Key Challenges The transition from emergency relief to longer-term development operations will present enormous challenges to the people of Haiti, the Haitian government and the international community. The OECD can play an important role in providing guidance, promoting dialogue and advising on good practice, in particular as needs move beyond the humanitarian phase. It will be critical that the OECD DAC’s Principles¹ inform the response strategy. Key challenges and questions for the international community include:

- Leadership, co-ordination and alignment challenges How to ensure substantial Haitian government and grass-roots leadership in planning the transition from relief to development? In supporting this effort, how best to ensure an aligned donor support strategy? What mechanisms are required to ensure that all donors work in a coherent and co-ordinated manner, taking advantage of the different skill sets and geo-political ties of different donors?
- Assessing needs How best to assess and prioritise reconstruction needs? How to avoid competition and overlap between development actors in the planning stages and ensure that Haitians at all levels own the process?
- Budgetary instruments Moving from the humanitarian/relief phase to the development phase will present significant budgetary challenges for donors unless mechanisms – such as trust funds, cash transfers, budget support, etc. -- are put in place in advance. In this regard, what would be the appropriate mix of instruments that would facilitate the necessary flexibility and access to both humanitarian budgetary instruments and longer-term development financing instruments? If new instruments are required to meet urgent needs, how can donors ensure that flexibility is maintained as priorities shift, and that there is strategic direction and oversight across different financing instruments? What will it take to get all donors to agree on such approaches?
- Capacity and staffing Apart from financing, the need for expert technical staff on the ground will be critical to service delivery. How could suitable local public and private capacity be rapidly mobilized in addition to international technical assistance? Should innovative mechanisms be put in place in order to ‘put the right staff in the right place at the right time’ and for sufficiently long periods of time? Moreover, how best can capacity be harnessed and

1 Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations, Paris Declaration Principles on Aid Effectiveness

mobilized locally and amongst the Haitian Diaspora so that they engage from the early stages and sustainably take over the development and reconstruction effort over time?

- Service delivery How can the private sector, NGOs and government ministries come together in an effective way to rebuild Haiti? What can be done to incentivise the private sector to engage and remain engaged? What can be done to put in place a model that puts NGOs and the private sector at the state's service in order to deliver critical services, while building local capacity and ownership?
- Staying the course The physical and socio-economic reconstruction phase in Haiti will take at least a decade of consolidated effort. What can be done to prevent donor fatigue? What mechanism can be put in place to ensure that the international community stays the course? What role for the DAC to follow-up (see Annex)?

3. Proposals An SLM Panel would be invited to discuss those challenges and questions that they consider most urgent in order to guide DAC members in their behaviour in response to the Haitian crisis.

Proposed Panel Moderator : Jean-Marie Guehenno – Former Head of UN DPKO

Proposed Speakers:

- Haiti – a senior government representative
- EC - Stefano Manservigi (EC Director General for Development)
- USAID – Administrator, Dr. Rajiv Shah
- Canada - Margaret Biggs, president of CIDA
- Viva Rio (NGO) – Executive Director, Rubem César Fernandes
- Brazil - Director of Brazilian Development Agency, Minister Marco Farani
- Clinton Foundation Representative

Proposed Rapporteur: Stephen Groff, Deputy Director – OECD secretariat

ANNEX 1

The OECD role:

- **sharing evidence of what works from evaluations of past reconstruction efforts,**
- **monitoring aid commitments and embedding good practice, and**
- **supporting the design of economic development strategies**

1. The OECD will make a number of strategic contributions to support the effort in Haiti.

2. First, **the OECD will track DAC members' aid commitments and their subsequent disbursements to Haiti.** The OECD successfully undertook this vital service following the Tsunami in South East Asia, which helped to build confidence in the aid effort.

3. Second, **the OECD, through the DAC, will act as a mechanism to ensure that co-ordination is prioritised** in line with the DAC-endorsed Principles for Good Humanitarian Donorship, the Paris Principles on Aid Effectiveness, as well as the OECD Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States. In addition, the OECD, through the DAC's Evaluation Network, will ensure that donor actions are informed by lessons from past efforts in recovery and reconstruction by drawing on the findings of relevant evaluations.

4. Third, the OECD Partnership for Democratic Governance (PDG) in partnership with the Public Governance Committee (PGC) and the Territorial Development and Policy Committee (TDPC) will develop and implement a Service Delivery Roadmap to explore and advise on modalities for effective public governance and public-private partnerships in Haiti, focusing on matching up needs with private and NGO service providers.

5. Fourth, **the OECD will inform decision-making**, ensuring that its recent monitoring survey (approved by the Haitian government) on application of the OECD DAC-endorsed Fragile States Principles in Haiti, as well as OECD good practice, inform ongoing decision-making, including at upcoming relevant fora:

- The **OECD INCAF report on monitoring the fragile states principles in Haiti** will be made available to important meetings on Haiti, such as the planned donor conference on Haiti in spring 2010.
- The **OECD International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF)** will convene a Directors' meeting in Washington, D.C. on 23-24 February 2010, where issues relating to donor challenges in Haiti will be addressed.
- The **OECD High Level South-South Co-operation** meeting on aid effectiveness sponsored and hosted by the Government of Colombia in Bogotá on 24-26 March 2010, will receive an **update on the situation in Haiti** from the Organisation of American States in the context of aid effectiveness and South-South co-operation.
- The **OECD will support the design and implementation of economic reconstruction.** It will help with: building capacities for long-term planning, analysing opportunities for growth, defining priorities for public investment, designing institutions and governance schemes including those related to anti-corruption, and providing good practices on appropriate budget tools.