

Mapping the global partnership for development



ODA in Post-Crisis Situations template

The global context

More than 40 countries have been scarred by violent conflict since 2000, with civilians accounting for approximately 80 to 90 percent of total casualties. The number of refugees and internally displaced persons in conflict-affected countries or neighboring states is considered to be above 35 million. Violent conflicts destroy the human, social, physical and institutional capital that is the foundation for sustainable development. This is often fuelled by a lack of economic growth and high unemployment, especially among young men, who provide a ready source of manpower for the parties to the conflict. A key challenge is the disintegration of state institutions that are needed to address economic stagnation, weak rule of law and high levels of insecurity that typically characterize these settings. In addition, the destruction of community structures adds to the gender-based violence against women, given that local networks previously offered a safety-net against such crimes.

The increasing frequency and scale of natural disasters pose a set of separate, but closely interlinked, challenges. Economic losses in natural disasters have been estimated at US\$ 75.5 billion in the 1960s, US\$ 138.4 billion in the 1970s, US\$ 213.9 billion in the 1980s, and US\$ 659.9 billion in the 1990s. In 2004 alone, losses were estimated at US \$103 billion.¹ Today, 85 percent of the people exposed to natural disasters live in countries with medium to low levels of human development. The capacity of national partners to plan and organize the post-disaster recovery must be enhanced and the focus on disaster preparedness and risk management must be strengthened.

Pathways to development

The international support requested by national governments in conflict or natural disaster related situations share many similarities, but it is essential that the responses also recognize the differences and are tailored to each specific country. The national capacity to manage and recover from crisis situations varies from country to country. Compared to conflict affected environments, natural disasters tend to have less negative impact on the human, social, physical and institutional capital of the affected societies.

There are additional implications of how ODA is delivered in states recovering from crisis². The components of the Paris Declaration are equally relevant, perhaps even more so because of the likelihood of severe forms of capacity constraints. This therefore includes national ownership of development priorities and the use of existing local capacities, harmonization and alignment of donor activities around Post-Conflict Needs Assessments (PCNAs) or Early Recovery Plans,

¹ *Reducing Disaster Risk, A Challenge for Development*, UNDP 2004

² This template covers issues associated with states recovering from conflicts or natural disasters. Economic shocks (financial and terms of trade) are covered in the investment template.

predictable and untied aid, programme based approaches, improved procurement and financial management systems, and results oriented frameworks³.

In addition to the standard benefits of aid, ODA can play a special role in supporting safety nets after state institutions have been disrupted, in providing mass employment after conflict or to re-build infrastructure after conflict or disaster; and in re-building infrastructure directly. At the same time, aid can comprise a greater share of government revenues and so the risks associated with aid (skewing of national systems and priorities, impacts on domestic governance, qualitative aspects of donor relationship, the political economy of aid) become more acute. Procurement becomes a major issue, while project based interventions will likely be more common with implications for donor-recipient transaction costs.

Components of the model	Proxy indicators and data sources
<p><u>External Policies and Actions</u></p> <p>Conflict Recovery ▲ (global data) ▼ (local data)</p> <p>Natural disasters ▲ ▼</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and personnel contributions to forcible humanitarian interventions sanctioned by the UN Security Council or NATO <p><i>Data sources: UN PKO, NATO, national sources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of donors that align their conflict recovery support to the Post Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA) <p><i>Data sources: Interviews with donor representatives and government officials</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PCNA financing gap following pledges after the first Consolidated Appeal • Proportion of pledges disbursed 12 months after the first Consolidated Appeal • The existence of a harmonized and coordinated plan by international partners to deal with regional or country-specific natural disasters should they arise • Sufficient financial support from international partners to put in place early warning systems for natural disasters as appropriate • Proportion of donors that have financial systems in place which would allow them, in the event of a crisis, to move money quickly into trust funds • Proportion of donors that align their natural

³ The Paris Declaration, 2005: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>

	<p>disaster recovery support to Early Recovery Response Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The funding gap following pledges after the first Consolidated Appeal • Proportion of pledges disbursed 12 months after the first Consolidated Appeal • Proportion of international partners, including NGOs that have systems in place for the identification of local actors to work with in the event of a disaster <p><i>Data sources: Interviews with donor representatives and government officials</i></p>
<p><u>Key flows</u></p> <p>Aid in US\$ ▲ ▼</p> <p>Food aid ▲</p> <p>Other goods and services (shelter, blankets, medicines, water) ▲</p> <p>Military personnel sanctioned by the UN or NATO ▲</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid per crisis affected person <p><i>Data sources: OECD / DAC, Government and donor reports on the extent of the crisis and follow-up</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnes of grain or other food aid delivered • Quantity of other goods and services delivered by appropriate metric, and value <p><i>Data sources: UN emergency appeals, civil society umbrellas (e.g. Disasters Emergency Committee in the UK)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of military personnel <p><i>Data sources: : UN PKO, NATO</i></p>
<p><u>Country Context specific to Global Issue</u></p> <p>Background on the conflict ▲ ▼</p> <p>Existing government plans and infrastructure for dealing with disasters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people affected, geographical area, estimates of damage in US\$ <p><i>Data sources: Government and donor reports on the crisis</i></p>
<p><u>Impacts</u> ▲ ▼</p> <p>Agricultural production and exports</p> <p>Economic growth</p> <p>Foreign investment</p> <p>Government spending</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in these variables; and comparisons with the crisis period <p><i>Data sources: FAO, WDI, UNCTAD, national Ministry of Finance, ILO</i></p>

Employment	
------------	--