

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

145. Despite some constraints in their performance, ECHO should continue with well established NGOs which are not only well prepared for a disaster, but could offer a sensible aftercare strategy and have relations with Haiti counterparts.

146. Although the staff of the ECHO Office for the Caribbean did a remarkable job monitoring the many projects, the complexity of Haiti warrants that there should be an ECHO staff member especially for Haiti in the event of another crisis. It might also be useful to carry out needs / impact assessments by ECHO staff rather than leave this to IOs/NGOs. As DFID has similar programmes, one could consider joint studies with them.

147. The use of a logical frame matrix in planning a project, with its ability to improve monitoring and self-evaluation of activities during implementation, is recommended to all partners. About half of the NGO projects evaluated (e.g. MSF, PSF, CARE, ID, RC-FR, and ACF) all took advantage of a logical framework matrix and profited, especially in the areas of project effectiveness and impact. Because of these projects' improved monitoring and evaluation ability, each could easily follow up their projects with an impact assessment in the final report.

148. In the case of Haiti, emergency rehabilitation activities after an emergency should be sustainable and fit within the development strategy as much as possible. Even without a strategy, organisations should put emphasis on issues such as ownership, cost-recovery (except for the very vulnerable) and availability of spare parts. The emergency rehabilitation should be restricted to disaster-damaged items, and not include worn-out equipment, as these items are not included in the ECHO mandate, and may hamper the self-reliance of the local population. The useful cooperation with local institutes and authorities should be continued.

149. Data collection and preparing strategies (WatSan, Health, Poverty, etc) should have priority in the near future as the lack of these limits the relevance and impact of (proposed) projects, could weaken the existing (semi-) government institutes in Haiti and will negatively effect the sustainability. Limited (assuming that the situation does not worsen) assistance of ECHO funding could continue. The continuation of health projects makes more sense than WatSan or agricultural rehabilitation projects. Food Aid projects might be relevant too, but it is recommended to wait until the results of the forthcoming nutrition survey are available.