

**Mr. Marc Anglade, National Coordinator of the External Aid Mechanism, Haiti  
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**Introduction and guiding questions:** *You have been at the forefront of coordinating the 2018 effectiveness monitoring exercise in your country. What has happened since then? How has your government disseminated and used the results to implement effectiveness principles with development partners and other stakeholders, and what has changed? What will it take to further strengthen the structure of cooperation and dialogue in your country and what support is needed from different actors?*

- Good morning, Mr. Moderator. Good morning to all of you! Thank you for this opportunity. I appreciated the very enriching interventions of my colleagues! And I would like to take this opportunity to thank the joint UNDP-OECD team for their tremendous work.
- The participation in the 3rd round of the Busan monitoring was fundamental for Haiti. Various bottlenecks had been identified prior to this exercise at the Aid Effectiveness Committee - our strategic forum for aid coordination - on July 2, 2018, and this exercise would provide an objective overview of the implementation of the Busan principles in Haiti;
- The reception of the results took place in a context of great political instability in Haiti, with a provisional government in place with a mandate only to run current affairs, with a succession of periods of turbulence and “peyi lòk” - which means "blocked country" in Creole. The results were, of course, sent to partners, but their publication did not generate the momentum that was expected in the absence of a strong political leadership to carry them forward.
- The challenge was then to find out how to capitalize on this work; and it was at a technical level that I found the answer. As National Coordinator, I undertook a fundamental work to establish an objective diagnosis of the situation of the implementation of the Busan Partnership principles in the country, determining the root causes of aid ineffectiveness (both humanitarian and development aid), highlighting the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of external cooperation, and questioning the 10 Busan indicators. Because in Haiti we must link the humanitarian response and the development response.
- The results allowed us to complete the results of the 3rd monitoring by explaining the figures. Yes, the cooperation is not well aligned and linked to our development framework and there are dysfunctions in our aid monitoring system. The Haitian delegation clearly recalled these points during the General Assembly on September

24. It is also essentially a substitute cooperation that does not really bring growth as reflected in various analyses.

- So why then? Beyond the intrinsic dysfunctions of national planning, which does not play its guiding role (there has unfortunately been no Three-Year Investment Plan since 2016 - yet it is this Plan that is the tool for giving short and medium-term orientations), it must be stressed that the bulk of humanitarian needs in Haiti - apart from those directly related to shocks (earthquakes, cyclones etc.) - the bulk of humanitarian needs are of an almost chronic nature, and are directly linked to development deficits, which themselves have their origins in structural and systemic problems, which are sometimes so complex to solve that they become **Gordian knots**. Humanitarian needs are the symptoms and manifestations of these problems - problems of political, economic and institutional governance in particular. Without a single response that addresses these aspects, progress towards sustainable development goals will be limited.
- This response is of course political, but in the meantime a technical response can improve the situation and we wish to work on a framework of partnership between TFPs and government actors, but not only, we are counting on the committed participation of the private sector and civil society, where clear responsibilities will be defined so that everyone is committed to change and is an actor and not a spectator. This will enable us to develop a public policy for international cooperation and the management of external cooperation that, I hope, will capitalize on this good practice.
- In the end, what we expect from our partners is optimism! It is a strong partnership, based on the principles of effective development cooperation, that will enable us to implement the 2030 Agenda in Haiti and achieve our objective.

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