



Joined: June 2012
Population: 10.71 million

Haiti



*Data sources detailed in Annex 1

Institutional transformations in 2016-2017



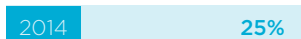
Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*



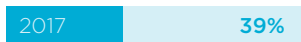
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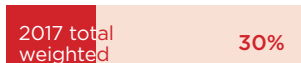
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Not available for 2015*

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Bringing people together into a shared space for action

In the wake of the abolition of the National Commission for Hunger and Malnutrition in 2014, political instability, and recurring climate hazards, hunger and malnutrition are no longer seen as high on the political agenda. As a result, technical groups in the food and nutrition security sectors have been left to deal with these matters. Nevertheless, the Government is finalising

a draft bill and a National Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security Policy, which include plans for a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder nutrition system at the political and technical levels. Civil society, the private sector and academia are willing to support the Government, with better coordination and adequate structures.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Haiti has a number of nutrition-related laws. Recent initiatives include a draft bill and a new National Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security Policy, both currently being drafted by the Economic and Social Development Council - an independent body linked to the Office of the Prime Minister. There have been calls

to set up a permanent technical body to monitor and evaluate progress towards sector-specific strategic objectives, on the basis that such a move would promote the development and review of an enabling political and legal framework for nutrition, operationalise the framework, and harmonise existing strategies.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Haiti has a series of sector-specific strategies and programmes, including the Ministry of Health National Nutrition Plan (2013-2018), the Ministry of Education National School Canteens Plan, and the Ministry of Social Affairs' Korè Lavi programme. The National Food Security Commission is working with various sectors to update its National Food and

Nutrition Security Plan (2016-2025). However, the central and decentralised levels are not implementing or monitoring these plans and programmes in a coordinated manner. Haiti needs to develop a strategic plan to operationalise its National Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security Policy.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Nutrition-related sector-specific plans are not systematically costed, and there is no single institution tasked with monitoring specialist funding. As such, the country has no holistic view of funding needs, or of how funds are allocated and used. Public investment in nutrition varies from one Government to the next - as priorities change - and no funds have been allocated to the Ministry of Health

nutrition-specific budget line for the period in question. Cost estimates will be produced for the strategic plan to operationalise the National Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security Policy. Government and donor advocacy will need to form part of resource mobilisation, and Haiti's Cost of Hunger study could be updated to support these efforts.

2017-2018 PRIORITIES

- Finalise the draft bill on food and nutrition sovereignty and security;
- Set up the multi-sectoral platform;
- Finalise the National Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security Policy and draw up a multi-sectoral plan to operationalise the policy;
- Establish an academic network;
- Update the 2009 Cost of Hunger study and associated advocacy documents.