

# Haiti



**Joined Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement:** June 2012

**National multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition:** *Comité Technique de Nutrition* [Technical Nutrition Committee – CTN]

**SUN government focal point/country coordinator:** Dr. Joseline Marhonne Pierre, Director of the Coordination Unit of the National Food and Nutrition Programme, Ministry of Health

## COUNTRY NUTRITION STATUS

### → Annual country nutrition indicators from the Global Nutrition Report:

<https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/latin-america-and-caribbean/caribbean/haiti>

### ● National multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

● MSP annual action plan exists

### ● Subnational nutrition coordination mechanism

● Subnational MSPs exist

● Subnational MSPs have annual action plans

### ● National nutrition plan

*Guide Multi Sectoriel de Nutrition 2022–2027* [Multisectoral Nutrition Guide 2022–2027]

### ● Advocacy and communications framework/plan

### SUN networks in-country presence

● SUN Civil Society Network

● SUN Business Network

● UN Nutrition

● SUN Academia Network

● SUN Donor Network

● Others: e.g. youth, parliamentarian, media

### Finance for nutrition

● Resource mobilization strategy exists

● Budget tracking exercise done this year

● Funding gaps identified this year

● Domestic expenditures on nutrition tracked

● Yes ● In process ● No ● Costed ● M&E framework

## COUNTRY PRIORITIES 2022

- Reducing the prevalence of acute malnutrition (moderate and severe) in Haiti.
- Updating all national documents (e.g. Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition Protocol, National Nutrition Policy).
- Strengthening intrasectoral and intersectoral coordination with social ministries.
- Mobilizing financial resources to achieve set objectives.
- Strengthening the community-based Single Health Information System (SISNU) for better quality and complete nutritional data.

## 2021 SHARED COUNTRY GOOD PRACTICE

**Topic:** Intersectorality

**Title:** Global acute malnutrition and social issues

**About:** The Ministry of Health provides care for malnourished children, while the Ministry of Social Affairs offers food stamps and cash distributions to parents, with livelihood programmes run by the Ministry of Agriculture in coordination with the Ministries of Planning and the Status of Women.

## PROGRESS TOWARDS SUN 3.0 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)

### → SO.1 Strengthen and sustain strong policy and advocacy environments

The global Food Systems Summit, led by a multidisciplinary and multisectoral team under the leadership of the Prime Minister and coordinated by the National Food Security Coordination (CNSA), has enabled significant influence for nutrition, a sign of a strong political environment. A road map has been prepared that takes into account the actions needed to accelerate the changes that will help achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the 11 SDGs adopted by Haiti (SDGs 1–9, 13 and 16). The road map is linked to the National Policy and Strategy on Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security of Haiti.

### → SO.2 Develop and align shared country priorities for action

All stakeholders demonstrate their commitment to coordination. Civil society, the private sector and the United Nations are all making efforts to achieve nutrition goals, alongside the ever-increasing commitment of the public sector. While the commitments are honoured in practice, efforts are still needed to put aside agendas with varying interventions in order to truly align with national documents.

### → SO.3 Build and strengthen country capacity

The community-based SISNU should be strengthened to improve the quality and completeness of data, in particular through the inclusion of nutritional parameters. The capacity of local resources should also be strengthened to improve access to the data-collection/data-entry platform, with leadership and supervision strengthened at the departmental level. The national technical team should also have its capacities strengthened to improve the monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

### → SO.4 Ensure governance of SUN that promotes country leadership and responsibilities of government, aligns the resources of all SUN Movement stakeholders behind country priorities and strengthens 360 mutual accountability

The CTN met 29 times throughout 2021 and sub-offices were created in three departments of the country's Great South. After the earthquake in August 2021, these were transformed into clusters, which facilitated post-earthquake assessments and responses.

With regards to funding and budgeting, the public Treasury partly takes into account employees' salaries, with funding provided for a nutrition budget line for prevention, though this is not systematic.

The Studies and Programme Unit of the Ministry of Health is equipped with a SISNU as part of the District Health Information System (DHIS2) platform.