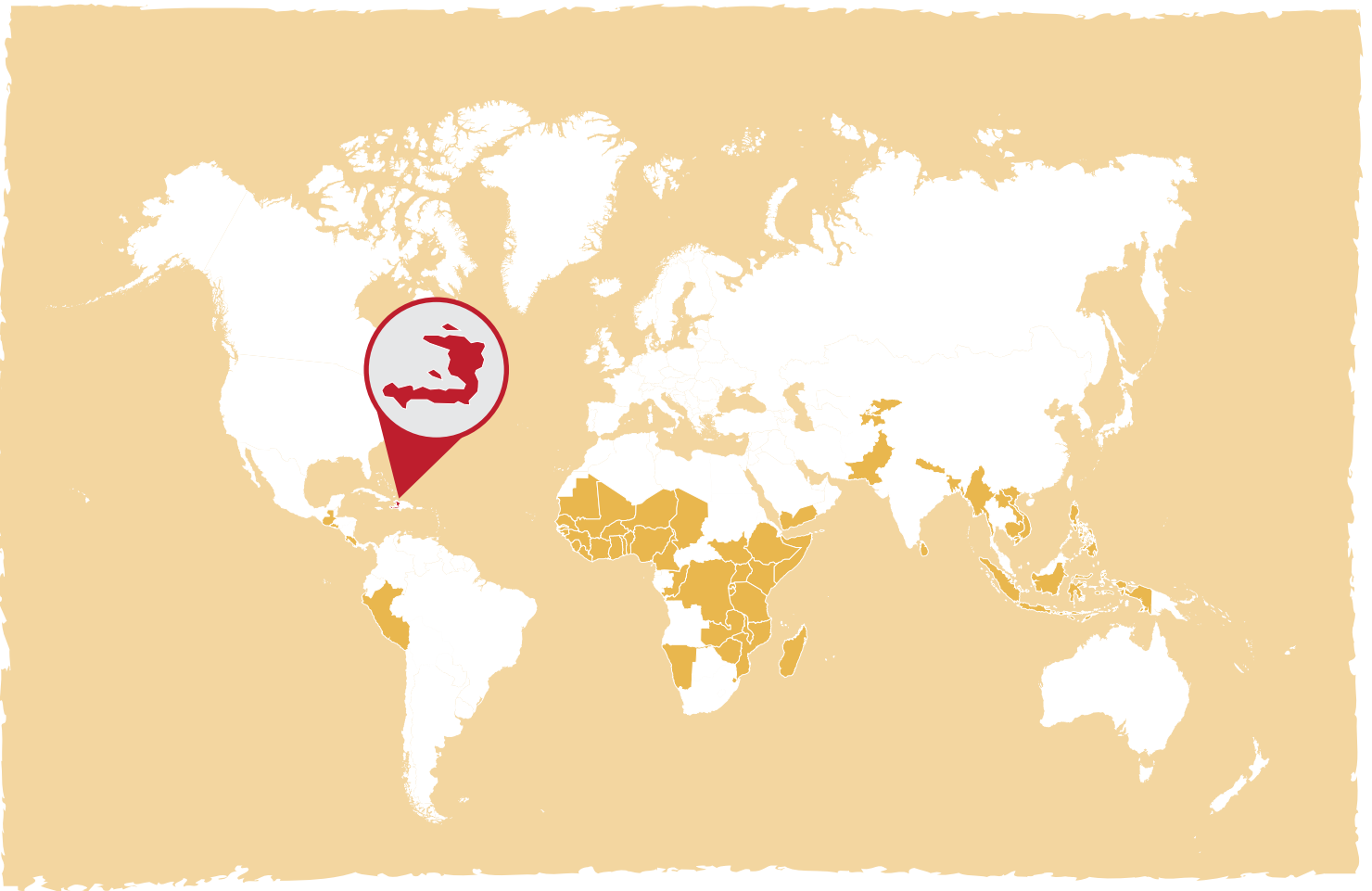


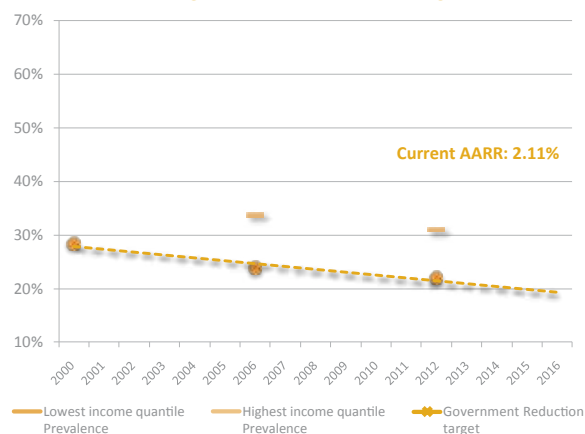
# Haiti



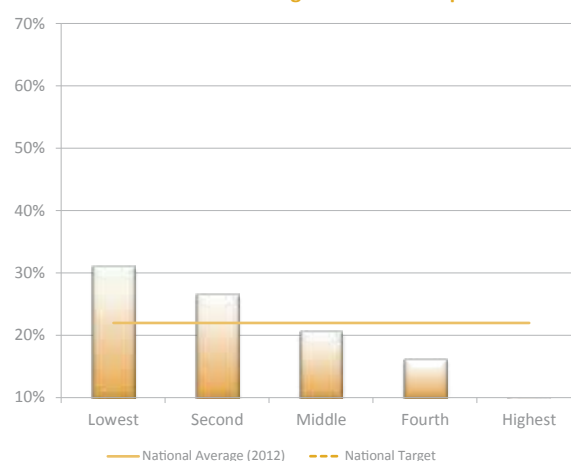
Joined: June 2012

Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	9.9
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	1.2
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.50
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.30
Population growth rate (2010)	1.33%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2012)	
Low birth weight	19.1%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	39.7%
Under five stunting	21.9%
Under five wasting	5.2%
Under five overweight	3.6%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	13.6%
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	29.2%
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	0.3%
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	67.3%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	54.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	16.9%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	73.6%
Female employment rate	54.4%
Median age at first marriage	21.8
Access to skilled birth attendant	37.3%
Women who have first birth before age 18	14.2%
Fertility rate	3.5
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	52.50%
Income share held by lowest 20%	2.38%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	1,902.3
Energy from non-staples in supply	42.70%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	1.0
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	27.7%
Open defecation	34.7%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	64.5%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	9.2%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	1.6%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	820.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.36
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	2.20

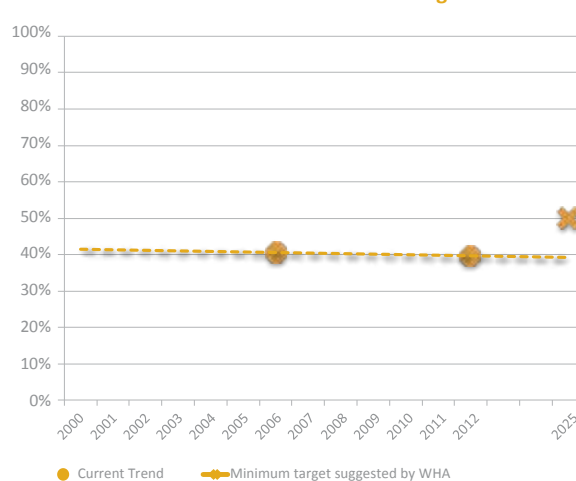
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



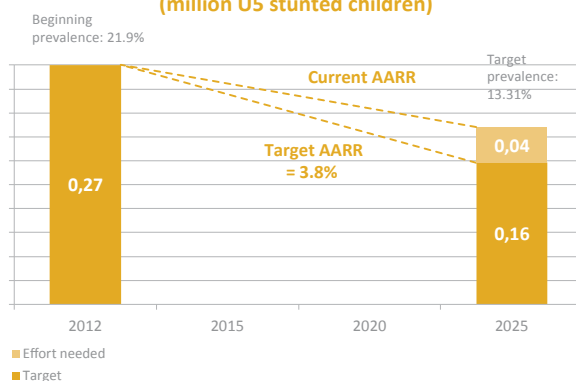
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



## Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The National Commission to combat hunger and malnutrition (COLFAM) is responsible for the strategic orientation of ABA GRANGO (national strategic framework of the Haitian government to combat hunger and malnutrition). Chaired by the First Lady of the Republic of Haiti, COLFAM comprises representatives of the President's cabinet, the Prime Minister's cabinet, the main line ministries and the parliament. UNICEF was appointed the donor representative. United Nations agencies are involved through a technical committee on nutrition at national and departmental level, and through sectoral round tables and a select group on nutrition. Civil society has its own forum, known as the Association of private healthcare workers but is not yet part of the multi-sectoral platform. A network of health and nutrition journalists was launched with the participation of Brazil, the WHO and UNICEF.

## Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Nine ministries, seven independent agencies, the Haitian Red Cross and 21 governmental programs are harmonized under the strategic framework of ABA GRANGO. Through the intermediary of government ministries, ABA GRANGO implements programs in three strategic domains: (i) social protection safety nets to improve access to food for the most vulnerable; (ii) agricultural investment to increase national food output; (iii) basic services, particularly in healthcare and nutrition, improving drinking water and sanitation infrastructures and crop storage for the most vulnerable families. Support has been requested to draw up a multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation framework.

Nutritional indicators have already been incorporated in the Health Ministry's monitoring and evaluation system.

With support from USAID, Haiti has already set up 92 sentinel sites in 6 departments (Artibonite, Centre, Nippes, North, North-East, South-East and West). 2 hospitals were certified baby-friendly in August and December 2013 and the first cohort of babies was set up in April 2014.

Training workshops on nutrition focal points at departmental level have been organized.

## Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In January 2012, Haiti published its updated national nutrition policy aimed at children aged up to 59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women, older persons and persons infected with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. This policy was widely disseminated. Many other policies and strategies contribute to nutrition via various sectors, including the poverty reduction strategy (2008-2010 national strategy for growth and poverty reduction) and the national investment plan for agriculture, informal education and social protection (May 2010). The right to food is defined in the Constitution. Haiti has specific legislation on fortifying salt, flour and oil with iodine, iron and Vitamin A and on maternity leave. A bill has been tabled to reinforce food security (meat and poultry breeding project under the Agriculture Ministry) and to set up a national nutrition council. A communications plan has been finalized and shared with the SUN secretariat. Thanks to the efforts made, parliamentarians' awareness and support is on the rise. An advocacy workshop was organized in December 2013 with support from USAID to mobilize the private sector and civil society.

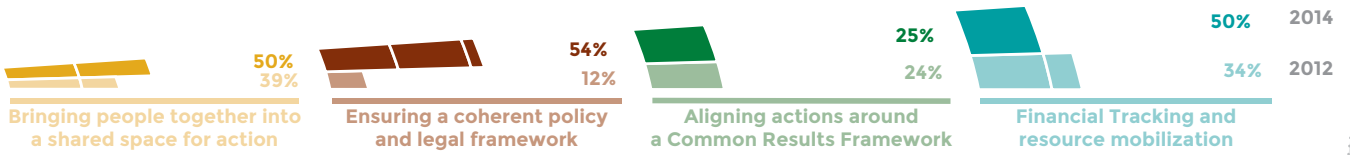
## Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

The mobilization of external financial resources, apart from emergency funds, is considered a priority.

The government's budget line for nutrition, set up in 2013 to start activities, is provisioned. The focus will be on social safety nets, agriculture and community development projects. In 2014, UNICEF helped finance the production of iodized salt and a new project to reduce food insecurity and poverty, which has a significant nutrition component, is jointly led by ACF, CARE and PAM (financed by USAID).

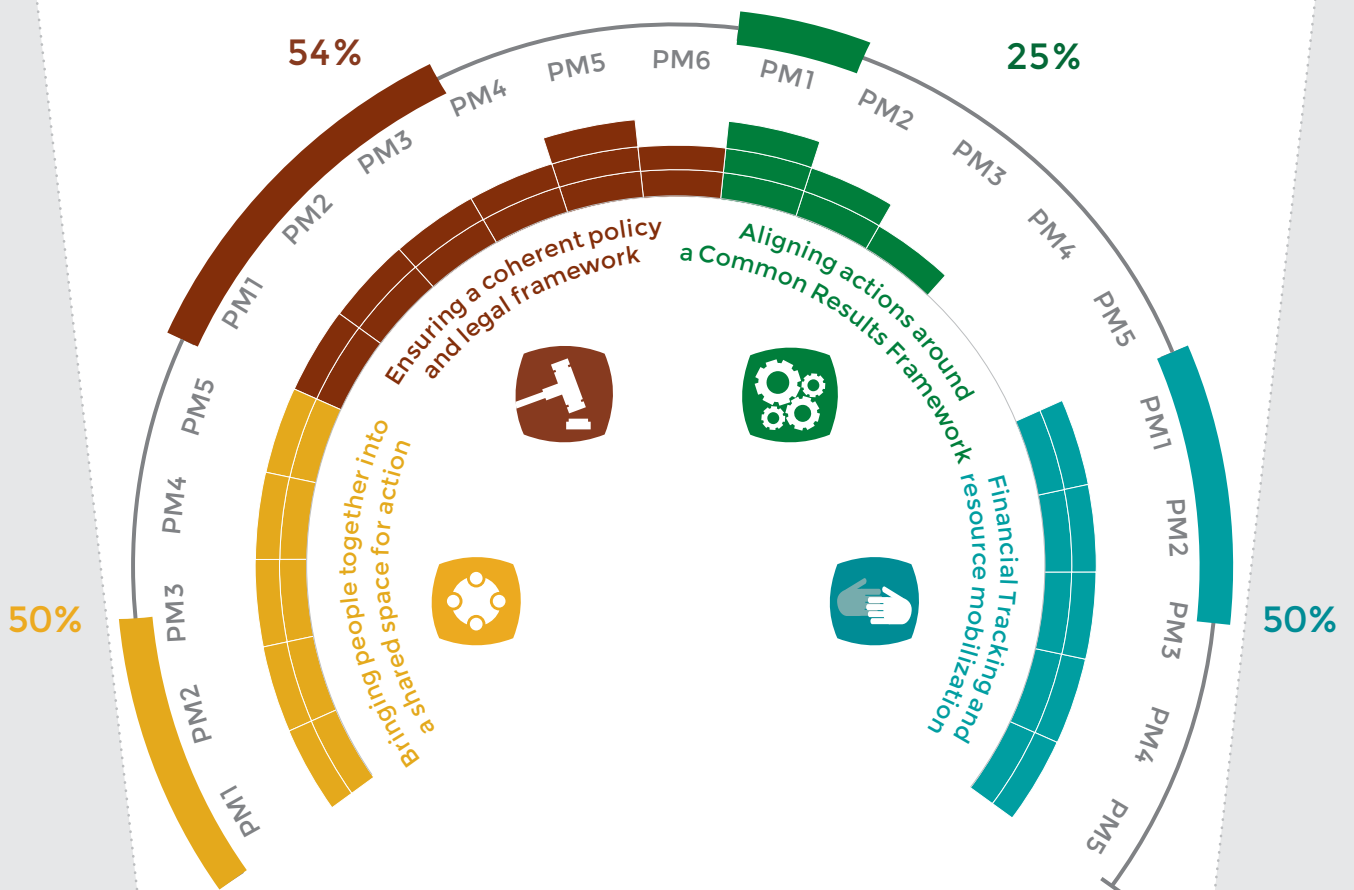
# Progress Across Four SUN Processes Haiti

## 2012<sup>1</sup> and 2014<sup>2</sup> Scoring of Progress Markers



## 2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



<sup>1</sup>Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat  
<sup>2</sup>Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise