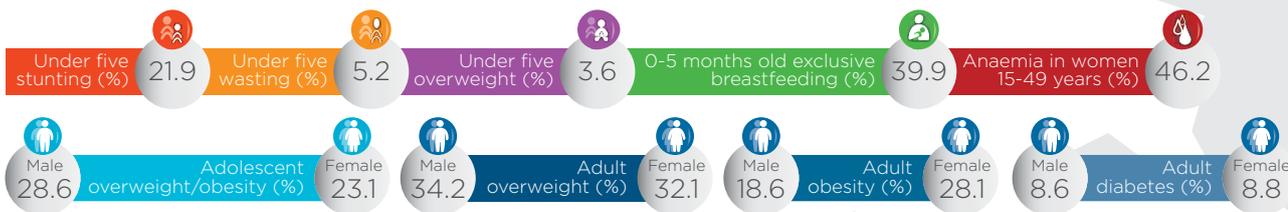




Joined: June 2012
Population: 10.98 million

Haiti



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

In Haiti, there are various platforms where stakeholders focus on strengthening nutrition, such as the Technical Committee on Nutrition, the Working Group on Food Fortification, the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group and the National Directorate of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Furthermore, the

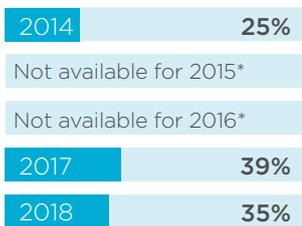
participation in these by sectoral ministries and their ownership of the SUN approach is an asset, aiding the effective implementation of interventions. However, multi-sectoral relationships between academia, the private sector and the policy-making level of the Haitian Government need to be strengthened.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

A policy on the prohibition of the marketing of breast-milk substitutes during natural disasters was created in order to reduce the risk of diseases being contracted. The adoption of orders implementing the Law on the Fortification of Foods with Micronutrients, the National Nutrition Policy and the National

Nutrition Strategy will help ensure the adequate implementation of activities, despite there being certain difficulties regarding their enforcement. Haiti has no nutrition advocacy policy, but a nutrition communication plan and a breastfeeding communication plan exist.



Aligning actions around common results

The joint monitoring of priority actions is sectoral, despite the lack of a Common Results Framework (CRF). A stakeholder mapping has been conducted, to ensure decisions regarding the geographical coverage of interventions are well informed, and that interventions meet the identified needs and target groups.

Despite the existence of objectives, there is a lack of coherence between objectives and the strategies chosen to implement them. The Technical Committee on Nutrition facilitates the review and analysis of the outcomes of various stakeholders' actions, based on individual reports.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Although interventions to tackle malnutrition are costed, this is not standardised. The Governmental allocation for nutrition is unknown, and it is difficult to review spending because of a lacking common system. While there is external funding, this funding is inadequate, because

disbursements are not channelled through existing mechanisms. In addition, planning depends on project cycles and is rather short-term. Advocacy is needed in order to push for the replenishment of the national nutrition budget line.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

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