

MULTI-SECTORAL NUTRITION

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Multi-sectoral approach in nutrition/ Haiti
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HAITI at a glance

Population: 10.7 million

GDP: 1.7% (2015)

GDP per capita US \$846
(2014)

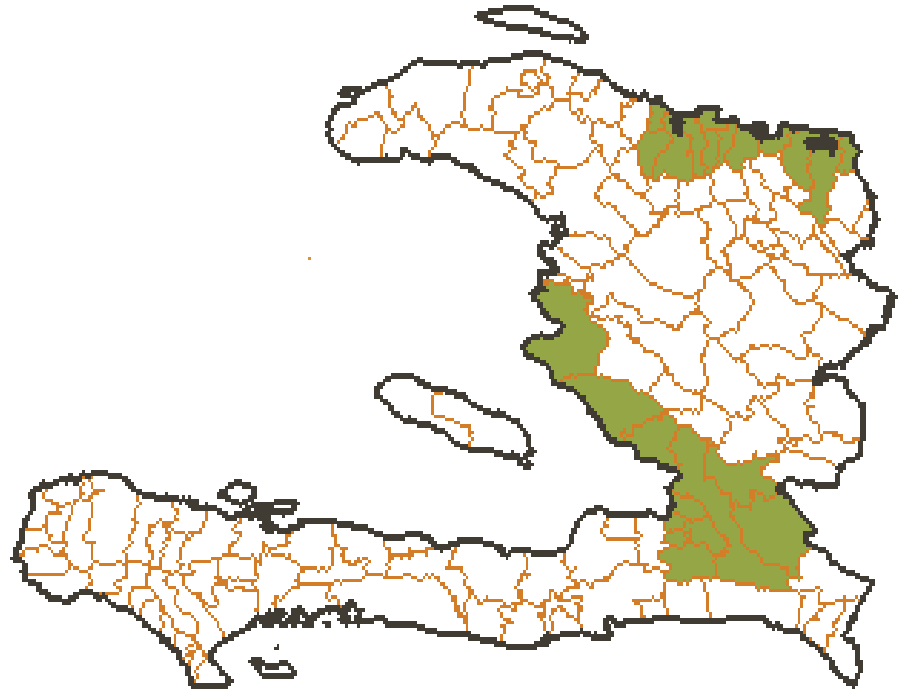
Literacy rate: 74%-70%

Life expectancy: 62 years

Child mortality rate: 88 per 10
live births

Access to potable water: 50%

Access to sanitation: 26%



Nutrition-specific Context

- Stunting at 22% (children under 5)
- Wasting at 5% (children under 5)
- 3.6 million persons are food insecure (1.5 million in severe food insecurity)
- Worst drought in the recent decades (three consecutive years)
- Inflation at 14% compared to 6% last year

Challenges to Coordination

- Weak infrastructure & health system
- Multiple donors with different priorities and targets
- Lack of coordination between key stakeholders
- Reduced financial resources

Lessons Learned

- Recognition that coordination is critical
- Value of community grass-root programs (mother leaders, men, grandmothers)
- Efficient linkages with ongoing health projects (referral for SAM)
- Livelihood support (animal husbandry, home gardens, savings groups)

Recommendations

- Increased national leadership needed including government, civil society and donor community.
- Sharing of programmatic information and availability of financial resources.
- Defining a set of common goals.
- Linking Health, Agriculture, Nutrition and WASH.

Key Takeaways

- Coordination within USAID is good and will be stronger with new projects
- Buy-in/commitment from MoH at the onset of new project is critical in strengthening leadership role
- Sharing of information between USAID and UN Agencies
- Sustainability of projects and community ownership of projects