Multi-sectoral approach in nutrition/ Haiti
Olbeg Desinor, MD, MPH
USAID/Haiti
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 1000 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

Sources: DHS 2012 Summary report, MOH/IHE/ICF
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