

Haiti

IAEA Member State since October 1957

Selected achievements

2021: Haiti improves its emergency medical response capabilities with the installation of four portable X ray units to the 'Hôpital Universitaire de la Paix,' 'Hôpital Universitaire Justinien' and 'Institut Medico Legal'.

2019: The Veterinary and Food Quality laboratory in Port au-Prince improves its capacities for testing food and water quality and safety, thereby boosting international exports.

2016: Haiti's Ministry of Health establishes criteria to fortify wheat with iron to combat malnutrition.



With IAEA support, Haiti's Ministry of Health has made significant advances in addressing chronic malnutrition using isotopes to identify the most cost-effective iron compound for fortifying wheat flour, a national staple. (Photo: I. Herter-Aeberli/ETH Zurich)

National priorities

- Agricultural productivity and food safety
- Water and natural resources
- Human health
- Radiation protection

Main areas of IAEA support

- Nutrition
- Food and agriculture

Project successes

Natural resource management

With IAEA support, Haiti has strengthened its capacity to monitor food safety, soil and water resources in view of boosting agricultural productivity and exports.

Improvements in mycotoxin analysis have enabled the Veterinary and Food Quality laboratory to better collaborate with the Quarantine and Inspection Service of the country, including export testing for various foods.

Furthermore, the national capacity to use isotopes for soil-water-plant analyses was enhanced.

The IAEA provided essential equipment for a dedicated laboratory to perform field studies, helping farmers to optimize fertilizer use, increase crop yields and evaluate rice varieties.

Nutrition

Haiti has made significant advances in addressing chronic malnutrition using stable isotopes with support from the IAEA and the Human Nutrition Laboratory of the ETH Zurich public university.

The Ministry of Health used isotopes to identify the most cost-effective iron compound for fortifying wheat flour, a national staple.

By studying absorption rates in 20 mothers and their children, researchers were able to define the level and type of fortification to be added to flour, offering a valuable benchmark for future public health nutrition research and high-quality data for policy makers.

The results were disseminated globally in 2016 and influenced a national law the year after which mandated the fortification of all wheat flour with iron, folic acid, vitamin B, and zinc.

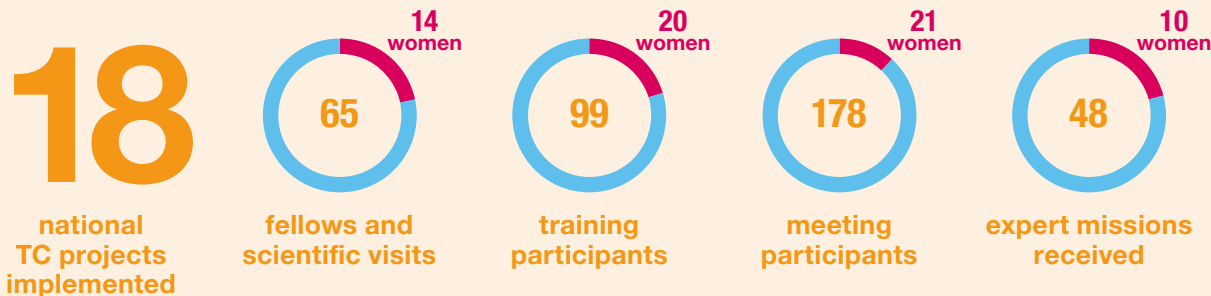
Date of imPACT Review(s)

2013



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IAEA support received in the 21st century



Contributions to South-South and triangular cooperation

