HAITI PAHO/WHO COUNTRY COOPERATION STRATEGY 2026-2028



INTRODUCTION

The PAHO/WHO Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS) is the medium-term strategic framework for PAHO/WHO's collaboration with a Member State, in support of the country's National Health Development Policy, Strategy, and Plan. The PAHO/WHO-Haiti Country Cooperation Strategy (2026-2028), was developed through extensive consultations with the Ministry of Health, other health-related line ministries, the UNCT, the private sector, legislators, development partners, civil society and key stakeholders, to identify factors hindering effective health service delivery and recommend solutions.

The three strategic priorities of the CCS between PAHO/WHO and Haiti (2026-2028) are based on PAHO/WHO's comparative advantage and are aligned with the Haiti's Health Sector Strategic Plan (2021-2031), National Development Plan (2012-2030), the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2028) and PAHO/WHO's General Programme of Work (GPW).

ABOUT US

The PAHO/WHO Country Office is in Port-au-Prince. In addition, PAHO/WHO has 02 decentralized offices, one in Cap Haitien (Nord) and one in Miragoane (Nippes). As of 2024, the office has 28 staff members.

PARTNERSHIP ENVIRONMENT

PAHO/WHO collaborates actively with a range of humanitarian and development partners, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and the 58 operational partners convened by the PAHO/WHO-led Health Cluster.

COUNTRY CONTEXT

The Country Haiti has 10 departments. It has an estimated population of 11.6-11.8 million, with about 30.8% of its population being aged 14 years or younger. Haiti is a lower-middle-income country with natural resources, agricultural potential and human capital. As of 2024, its GDP per capita was US$2,143. The annual health budget increased from 3.0% in 2018 to 6.4% in 2023. All three tiers of government are responsible for the health service delivery, alongside a growing private sector. Haiti is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and contributing to the PAHO/WHO's GPW Targets.

PROGRESS ON HEALTH OUTCOMES

The country had made some measured progress in health outcomes. Life expectancy has increased from 58.2 years in 2000 to 63.9 years in 2022. The country became wild-polio free in 2014. OPV3 routine immunization coverage increased from 65% in 2016 to 80% in 2026 (administrative data) while malaria incidence decreased from 84,000 cases in 2010 to 9000 in 2025. In addition, there has been declining trend in the prevalence of HIV falling from 2.2% in 2010 to 1.61% in 2024. However, the level of maternal, neonatal, and child deaths remain extremely high. Latest figures show a maternal mortality rate of 328 per 100,000 live births. Haiti is also witnessing an increase in the burden of non-communicable diseases, along with the threat of climate impacts on human health.

KEY CHALLENGES

Some key health challenges in the country include limited access to quality, integrated health services resulting in high preventable morbidity and mortality. Out-of-pocket expenditure remains (50%). Weak governance and accountability mechanisms undermine effective implementation of health policies and programs. Limited intra- and inter-sectoral collaboration for health, at all levels, has impeded accelerated progress towards the health-related SDGs.

For more information visit the link: https://www.paho.org/fr/haiti

OUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES & DELIVERABLES



Strengthening the health system and ensuring universal access to high-quality health services and care, regardless of financial means

01

STRATEGIC DELIVERABLES

- Strengthen MSPP leadership, governance and management at central, departmental, health-district and facility levels.
- Support family health teams, primary care facilities and hospitals to deliver integrated, people-centred services.
- Improve health financing, financial protection and resource allocation.
- Strengthen the health workforce, quality standards and clinical protocols.
- Improve health information and digital health, supply chains, essential medicines and blood services.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- MSPP capacity and primary health care strengthened
- Reduced financial barriers and improved availability of health workers, medicines, vaccines and technologies

Improving prevention, monitoring, and management of major health issues

02

STRATEGIC DELIVERABLES

- Improve maternal and neonatal care and access to sexual and reproductive health services.
- Reduce malnutrition among children under five through strengthened prevention, early detection and effective treatment of severe acute malnutrition
- Increase routine immunization and surveillance, focusing on zero-dose and under-vaccinated children and pregnant women.
- Strengthen prevention, surveillance and care for HIV, STIs, viral hepatitis, TB, malaria and other priority communicable diseases.
- Improve prevention and integrated management of NCDs, mental health conditions, injuries and health-care-associated infections

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Improved access to maternal, newborn, reproductive and nutrition services.
- Improved vaccination coverage and better prevention and management of priority diseases.

Strengthening preparedness and response to public health emergencies through a Nexus approach

03

STRATEGIC DELIVERABLES

- Improve preparedness for disasters and epidemics, including surveillance, laboratory capacity, early warning and response readiness.
- Strengthen the response to health and humanitarian crises, including by supporting the coordination of stakeholders and responses.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National preparedness and response capacity strengthened
- Faster detection and response to public health events, with better coordinated humanitarian and development action.

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