

Demographic data (2010, WPP 2012)

Population: 14.3 million
 Children under 5: 2.2 million
 Population growth rate: 2.46%

Nutrition data (ENSMI 2008-2009)

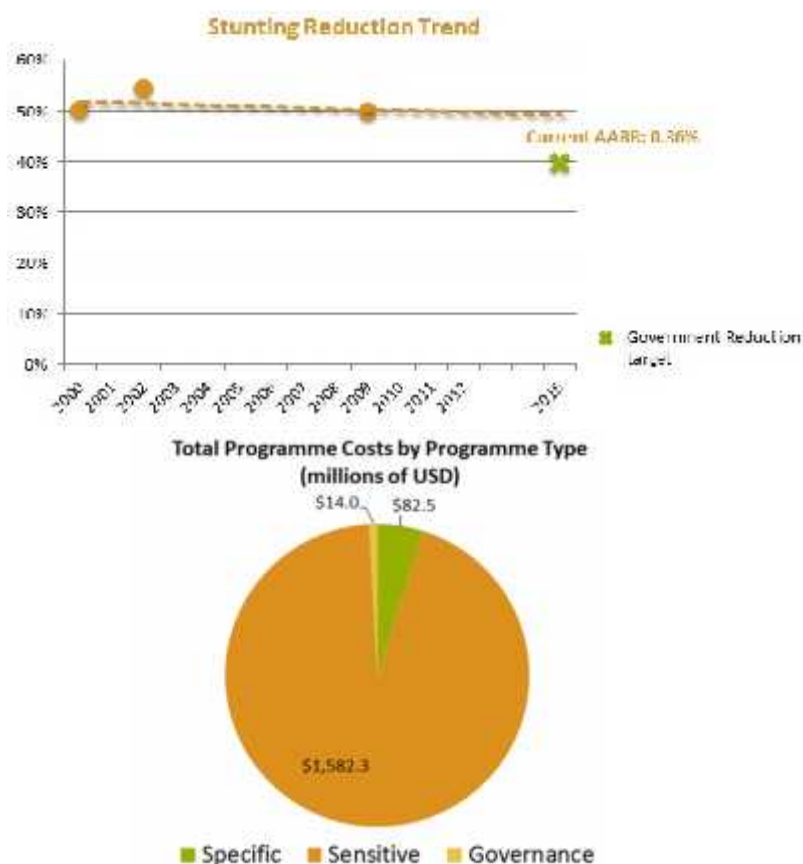
Stunting: 49.8%
 Wasting: 1.4%
 Low Birth Weight: 11.4%
 Overweight: 4.9%
 Exclusive Breastfeeding: 49.6%

Cost of Nutrition Plans

Total Cost (2 years) \$1679,8 million
 Annual Cost: \$839,4 million
 Per Capita Annual Cost: \$52,85

Break-down:

Nutrition-specific interventions: 4.9%
 Nutrition-sensitive approaches: 94.3%
 Strengthening Governance: 0.8%



Coverage of Nutrition-Specific Interventions

Good nutrition practices	
Exclusive breastfeeding (0-6 months)	49.6% ¹
Complementary feeding with at least 4 groups per day (6-23 months)	No data
Vitamin and mineral intake	
Zinc treatment for diarrhoea	No data
Pregnant women attending 4 or more ANC visits (proxy for iron and folate supplementation)	No data
De-worming (12-59 months)	No data
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	28.0% ²
Presence of iodised salt in the house	76.0% ³

Comprehensive data on coverage of treatment for acute malnutrition, and micronutrient fortification are not available

Source: ¹ENSMI 2008-2009, ²UNICEF 2013; ³SWOC 2007

Guatemala in the SUN Movement

Guatemala became part of the SUN Movement in December 2010 and appointed the Secretary of the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN) as the SUN country Focal Point. In 2012, as part of his “National Agenda for Change” President Otto Perez Molina vowed to tackle malnutrition through his National Zero Hunger Pact. Under this Pact, the President has committed to reducing chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age by 10% before the end of 2015. The SUN Donor Convener is the World Bank with support from Inter-American Development Bank and the World Food Programme.

Guatemala Plans for Nutrition

The Zero Hunger Pact is being operationalized through the Zero Hunger Plan 2012-2015 and coordination bodies that bring together different government ministries and external actors. The plan includes specific nutrition interventions such as the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, increase in access to fortified food, and to health and nutrition services, and has a specific 1000 Day Window Programme. It also includes programmes that address the underlying causes of under-nutrition such as the creation of income generation opportunities, improved water and sanitation facilities, better education for women or promotion of food security and rural development. The present exercise includes estimations of expenditure by different governmental ministries that contribute to the Zero Hunger Plan for the years 2013 and 2014.

Cost of Nutrition Plans

The total cost of nutrition plans over 2 years is approximately \$1680 million. This is equivalent to an annual cost of \$840 million per year or a per capita annual cost of just over \$52.

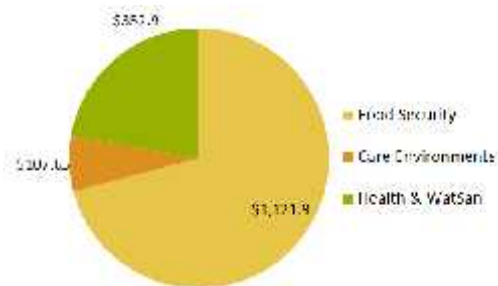
Cost of Nutrition-Specific Interventions Over 2 Years

Nutrition-specific interventions cost \$82.5 million, or 4.9% of the total cost. The majority of the costs are allocated to promotion of good nutrition practices.



Cost of Nutrition-Sensitive Approaches Over 2 Years

Nutrition-sensitive approaches represent approximately \$1580 million, or 94.3% of the total cost. Costs are mainly allocated to food security in addition to health, water and sanitation programmes, and care environments.



Cost of Strengthening Governance Over 2 Years

Strengthening governance to implement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches accounts for \$14 million, or 0.8% of the total cost of the plan. All of this is allocated to information management and coordination.

Priorities, Implementation & Accountability

A system for evaluating the impact of the Zero Hunger Plan's 138 interventions is being put in place. Using 5,880 household surveys, conducted in 226 prioritized municipalities, the country has started to develop baselines for the Zero Hunger Program. Mobile phones and new digital technologies are being used to help gather information on 58 indicators.

Domestic & Donor Financing Commitments

The Zero Hunger Plan has been presented to finance departments of all line ministries in an effort to secure their focused consideration when budgeting and planning results for improved nutrition. In addition, a large group of development partners are mobilizing resources to support scaling up nutrition in the country. Guatemala is working on the development of a system that allows to track financial contributions by donors and development partners to national nutrition programmes.

Funding Gap

The funding gap has not yet been estimated.