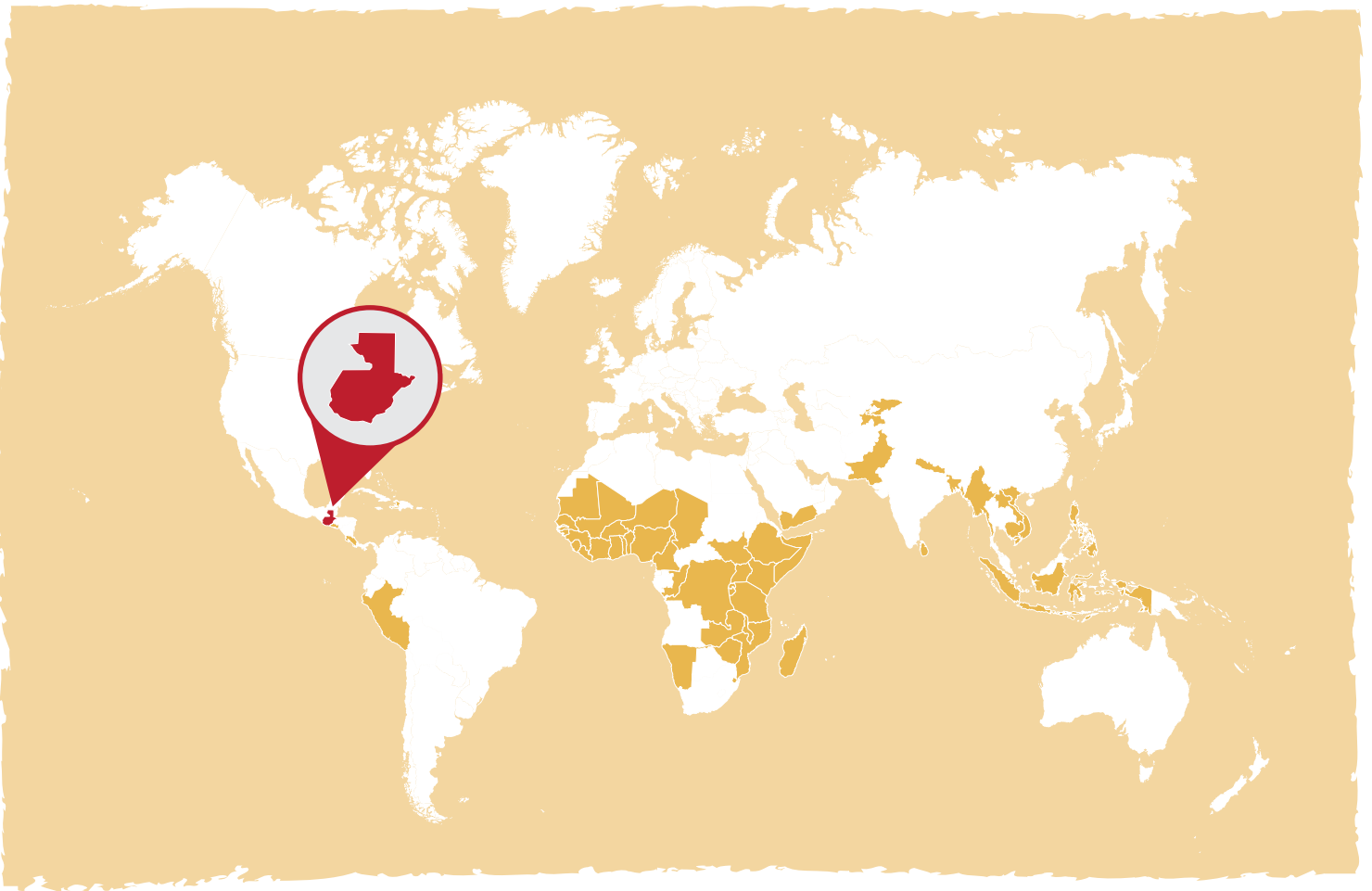


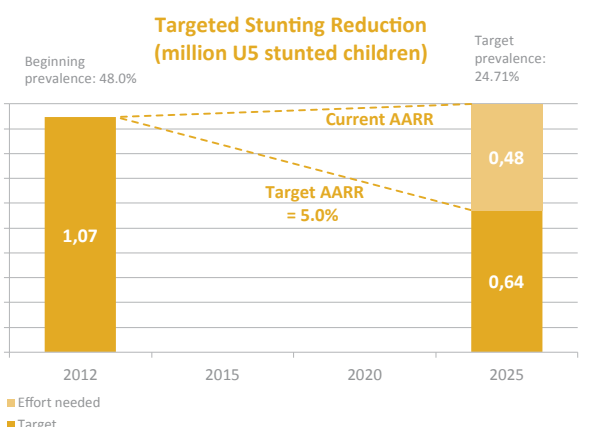
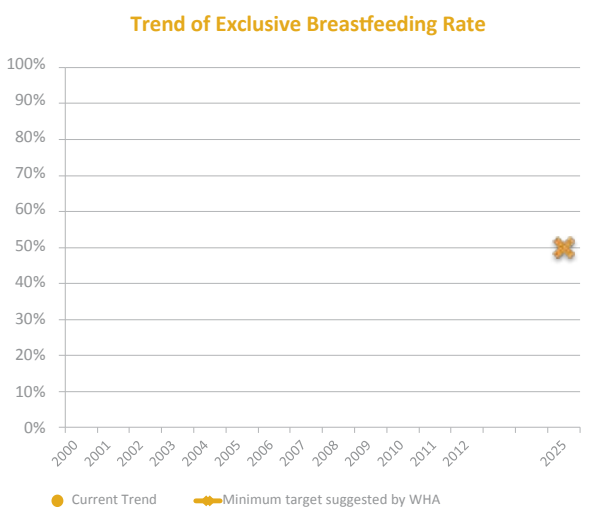
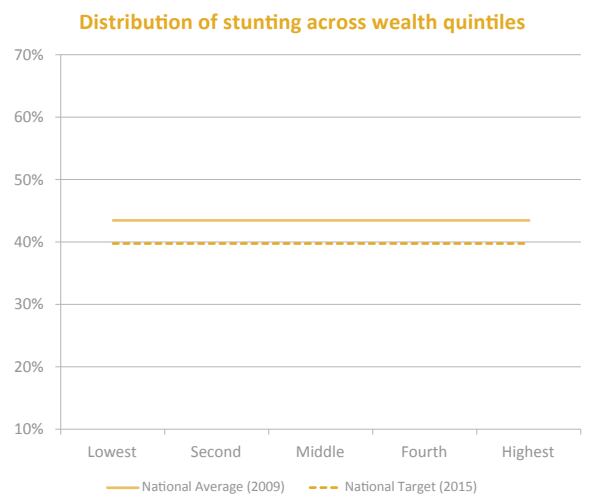
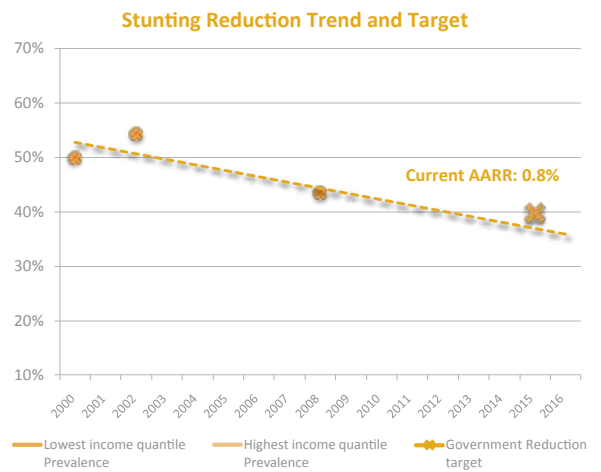
Guatemala



Joined: December 2010



Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	14.3
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	2.2
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.80
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.40
Population growth rate (2010)	2.46%
WHA nutrition target indicators (ENSMI 2008-2009)	
Low birth weight	11.4%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	49.6%
Under five stunting	48.0%
Under five wasting	1.1%
Under five overweight	4.9%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	-
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	-
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	-
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	14.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	76.0%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	70.3%
Female employment rate	47.3%
Median age at first marriage	-
Access to skilled birth attendant	52.0%
Women who have first birth before age 18	-
Fertility rate	4.2
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	49.49%
Income share held by lowest 20%	3.08%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,192.9
Energy from non-staples in supply	49.81%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	1.4
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	78%
Open defecation	-
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	82.0%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	-
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	-
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	3,478.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	-
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	1.03



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Guatemala has implemented a successful model of intersectoral governance for the promotion of nutrition. In 2012, the President of Guatemala secured the signing of the Zero Hunger Pact, in which different stakeholders and institutions made a commitment to reduce the prevalence of chronic child undernutrition by 10 per cent in four years, as well as to prevent and reduce mortality from acute undernutrition in children under five years of age. The Pact pools the efforts of public institutions, local authorities and various sectors: actors from the worlds of academia, politics and business, the media, voluntary services, NGOs, embassies, the United Nations, indigenous peoples, women, religious groups, farmers, syndicates and civil society.

The National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN) is the body responsible for implementing the Pact, while the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN) is in charge of coordinating the actions of the different stakeholders and institutions involved in the fight against undernutrition. The CONASAN is responsible for driving actions to promote food security and nutrition (FSN) in the country's political, economic, cultural, operational and financial arenas. CONASAN has representatives from nine ministries and three secretariats of central government, as well as the business sector and civil society. Multi-stakeholder nutrition governance structures have been set up at both departmental and municipal levels.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The Zero Hunger Pact Plan (2012-2016) is a common results framework in Guatemala. It is the technical operational tool for executing the Zero Hunger Pact.

It promotes alignment, harmonization, resource management and coordination with the private sector, civil society and national and international partners.

The Plan builds on the approach proposed in the ENRDC and the Thousand-Day Window strategy, including the four objectives laid down in the Zero Hunger Pact. Its coverage and scope are comprehensive and national. In order to tackle chronic hunger, the plan focuses on 166 high-priority municipalities in 2013 and on the rest of the country in 2014 and 2015.

On Friday, 25 July 2014, the results were published of the Second Monitoring Survey for the Zero Hunger Pact Plan implemented in the 166 high-priority municipalities designated by the Plan. Results showed that the prevalence of chronic undernutrition in children under five years of age had been reduced by 1.7 per cent and the prevalence of anaemia in children under five had been reduced by 4.5 per cent.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Guatemala has a Policy on Food Security and Nutrition (POLSAN) and a Law on the National System for Food Security and Nutrition (SINASAN) that defines the strategic institutional framework for organization and coordination by prioritizing, classifying into hierarchies, harmonizing, designing and executing actions related to FSN. There are also a Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (PESAN 2012-2016) and a National Strategy for Reducing Chronic Undernutrition (ENRDC).

In order to put into practice the Zero Hunger Pact, the Zero Hunger Pact Plan was designed, which is covered by the ENRDC and the Thousand-Day Window. The operative tool of the Zero Hunger Pact Plan is the Food Security and Nutrition Operational Plan (POASAN).

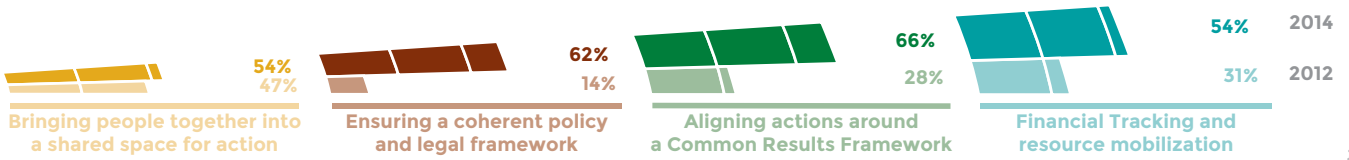
Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

Until 2011, there was no integrated, coordinated budget focusing on FSN and/or directed towards the actions of the Thousand-Day Window. In 2012, a process was initialised to develop and consolidate resources in support of FSN using the Integrated Accounting System (SICOIN) – the official system for public budget spending in Guatemala. The use of resources can now be consulted online in real time.

Pursuant to the Act on Free Access to Information of SICOIN, reports written as a result of the coordinated work between the Ministry of Finance and the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition are available on the official webpage www.minfin.gob.gt. At present, 14 institutions are subject to specific monitoring of their spending and physical targets (goods or services that the public institution provides for the population).

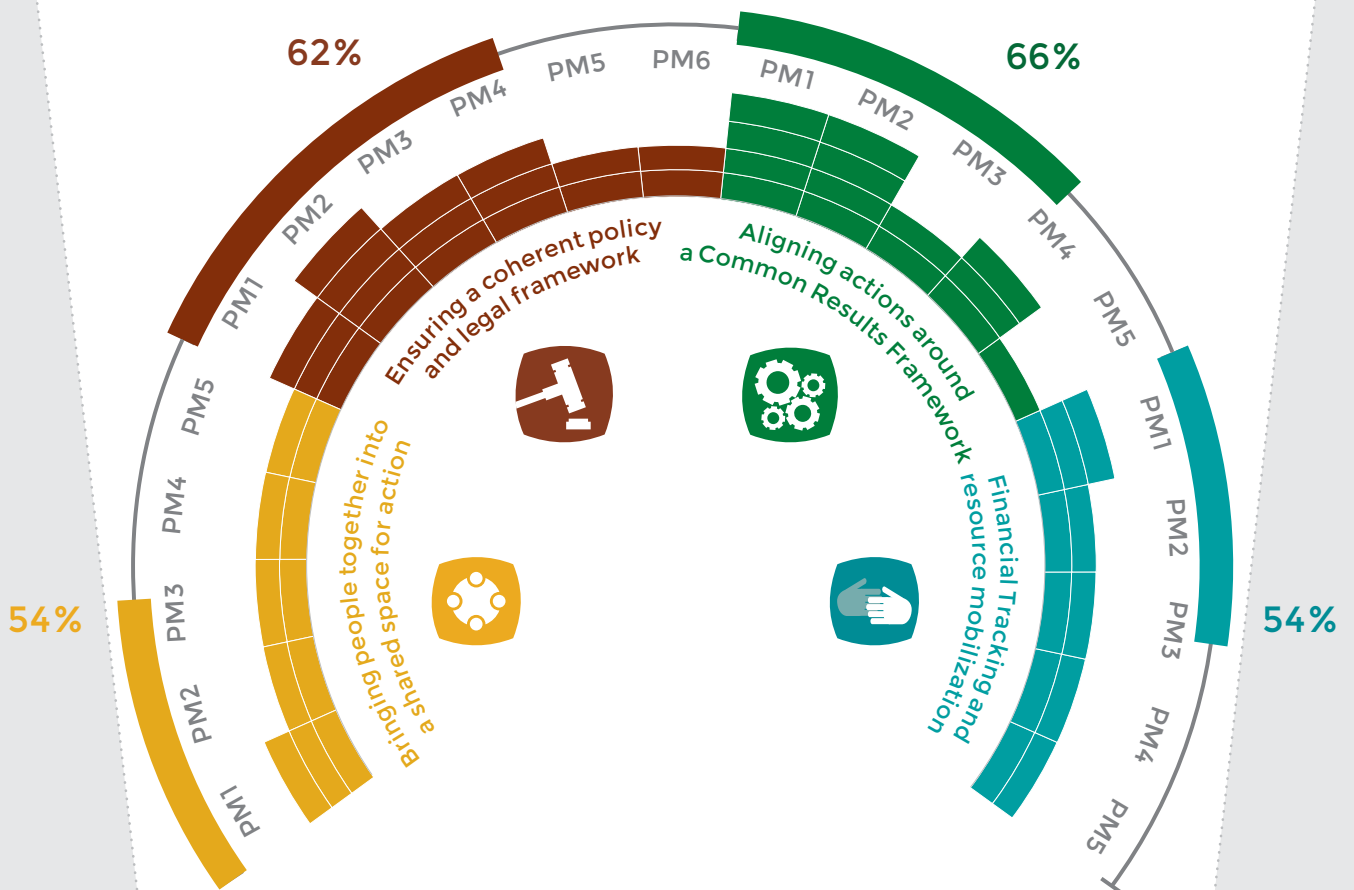
Progress Across Four SUN Processes Guatemala

2012¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise