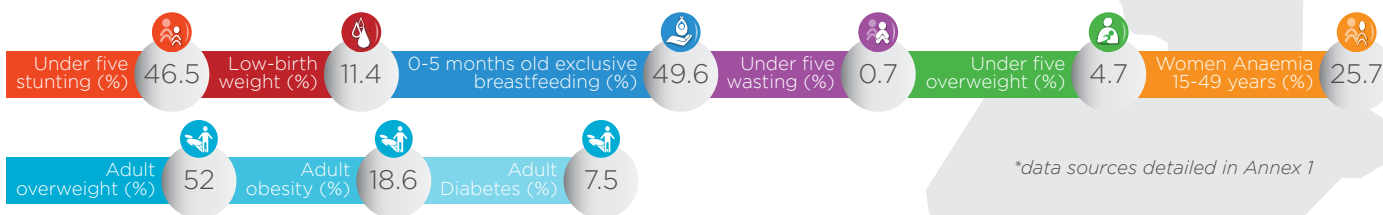




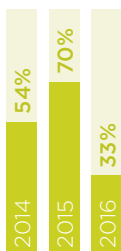
Joined: December 2010
Population: 15.07 million

Guatemala



*data sources detailed in Annex 1

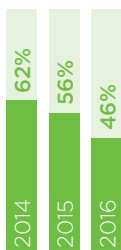
Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN) is the multi-sectoral body that leads policy direction and decision-making at the Government level, which comprises five representatives from civil society. The SUN Movement's Multi-Stakeholder Platform works

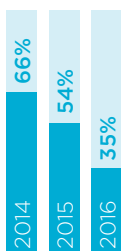
towards opening up participation to other stakeholders such as donors, the private sector and civil society. In 2016, the Multi-Stakeholder Platform has worked to coordinate national efforts by its various members, and to strengthen its role as technical, financial and legal advisor to CONASAN.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Based on the evaluation of the results of the 2012-2016 Zero Hunger Pact Plan, Guatemala decided to refocus its common results framework strategically and programmatically to make progress on reducing chronic malnutrition. The 2016-2020 Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition and the 2016-2020 National Strategy

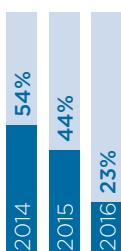
for the Prevention of Chronic Malnutrition (ENPDC) provide the political framework to support the achievement of targets. In 2016, some members of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform developed a legislative proposal on the support for and protection of breastfeeding.



Aligning actions around a common results framework

In 2016, Guatemala updated its common results framework based on the lessons learned from implementation of the Zero Hunger Pact Plan, which influenced the design of the 2016-2020 ENPDC. The new framework is being designed with a focus on management by results, and

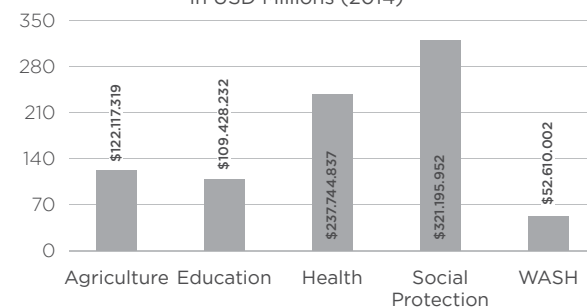
the country is currently collectively defining the priority measures for ensuring that the different sectors are directly involved and that their actions are aligned with the ENPDC. At the same time, it is also updating its monitoring and evaluation system so that actions can be adequately tracked.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

There are specific mechanisms and structures for tracking the financial performance of nutrition actions. The 2015 fiscal deficit, along with the political problems and corruption investigations, presented a serious challenge for Guatemala, affecting tax revenues and the budget for implementing actions on nutrition in 2016. Another important challenge has been the fact that financial reporting from non-governmental stakeholders has not been incorporated, making it difficult to plan and prioritise the use of national resources.

Nutrition-Relevant Allocations Across Government Sectors in USD Millions (2014)



2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Mapping of the nutrition capacity of the labour force
- Strategic planning to define of measures to be included in the common results framework
- Developing a monitoring and evaluation framework
- Strengthen the commitment from parliamentarians, civil society and the media to ensure that actions are implemented and standards applied, and to ensure accountability.