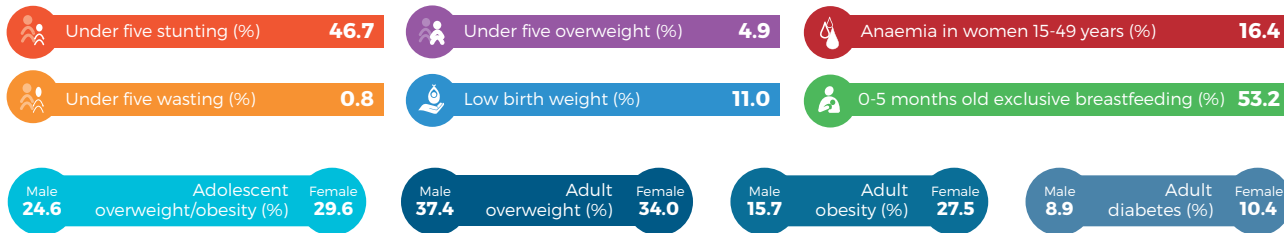


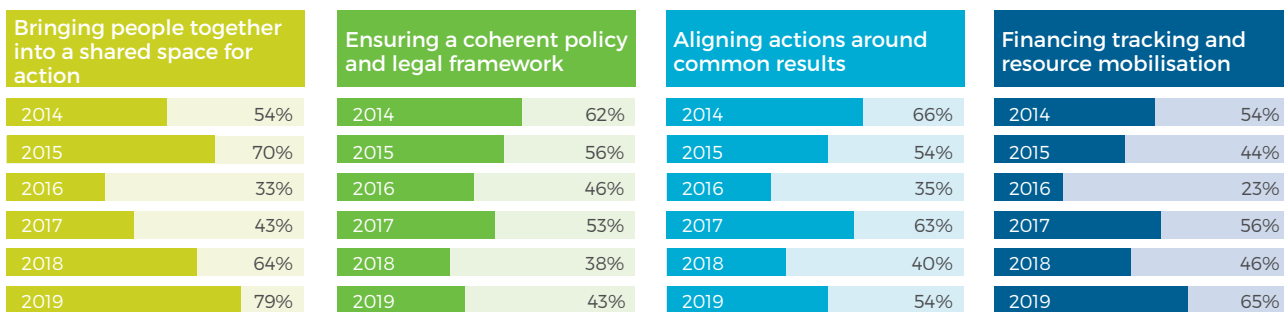
Guatemala



Joined: December 2010
Population: 17.58 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUATEMALA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

60%

Increased subnational participation of all actors in the National System for Food and Nutrition Security (SINASAN).

National Food Security and Nutrition Policy (SESAN) coordinated and supported implementation of local governance processes in Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) at various levels. There are 22 departmental commissions for FNS (CODESAN) and 338 municipal commissions (COMUSAN).

The ministries should comply with the guidelines arising from the national council of food and nutrition security.

Coordination and communication should be clear and articulated at all levels, and comply with subsidiaries.

A political and legal framework is in place with the current FNS law, the FNS policy, the annual operational plan (POASAN), the FNS strategic plan, and the National Strategy for the Prevention of Chronic Malnutrition (ENPDC), which are aligned with the Katun Plan and SDGs.

In 2018, the school food law regulations were developed and the inter-institutional technical committee, which coordinated its implementation, was created.

The application of the legal framework at subnational level has been strengthened and budget coverage has been expanded.

Technical analysis of the coherence between laws and policies applicable to FNS objectives.

POASAN is in place as the instrument to carry out actions of the various ministries and secretaries of the Government.

Design of the ENPDC took into account recommendations from International Food Policy and Research Institute (IFPRI) in the Evaluation of the Zero Hunger Plan document, which has allowed implementation based on established priorities.

Challenges include: a relative multi-sectoral consensus to increase budgetary allocations and execution specifically to strengthen activities of the ENPDC; maintaining political commitment, increasing coverage; and reducing high staff turnover.

There has been greater willingness to use financial reports from the Integrated Accounting System (SICOIN) and the management system, so they are published on the national information system.

Exercises are being carried out on the cost of by-products, but the use of the SICOIN databases is complicated in governmental institutions due to their format.

Financial monitoring at the territorial level must be strengthened, given that this monitoring is mostly centralised.

Concerning mobilization of resources, it is appropriate to refer to the approval of a loan from the World Bank and the contribution of the EU to family farming.

2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Establish a monitoring system to generate information and data for decision making;
- Incorporate recommendations from the ENPDC evaluation;
- Raise awareness that the fight against malnutrition is everyone's responsibility;
- Improve delivery of comprehensive and integrated actions to reduce malnutrition without duplicating efforts;
- Insist on inclusion of the issue of malnutrition on the public agenda at the highest level;
- Evaluate the national policy for FNS.