Feedback on identifying NIPN issues in Guatemala

Delegation to Guatemala
Amsterdam, May 2019
Added value of the NIPN

1. Existing data (national and departmental)
2. High-quality analysis
3. Opportunities
Decision-makers in the area of Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)

**National level**
- National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN)
- Presidential Commission for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition

**Local level**
- Departmental Commission for Food Security and Nutrition (CODESAN)
- Municipal Commission for Food Security and Nutrition (COMUSAN)
- Local Commissions for Food Security and Nutrition (COCOSAN)
## National targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence of chronic malnutrition (CM)/National instruments</th>
<th>Percentage of CM/National targets</th>
<th>Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Maternal and Child Health Survey (ENSMI)</td>
<td>46.5% (children under age 5)</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
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<td></td>
<td>41.7% (children under age 2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Development Plan</td>
<td>Reduce by at least 25 percentage points</td>
<td>2032</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable Development Objectives</td>
<td>Reduce the rate of CM by 22%</td>
<td>2030</td>
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<td>24.5%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy for the Prevention of Chronic Malnutrition</td>
<td>Reduce CM by <strong>10 percentage points</strong> among children under the age of 2</td>
<td>2016 to 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Municipal FSN Policy</td>
<td>Reduce CM by 50% (Municipal level of CM = 70%)</td>
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Two parallel processes to identify issues

1. Highly political issues
   - At national level (case study)
   - At subnational level (analysis of public policy at municipal level)

2. Cross-sectoral issues
   - At a national sectoral level: SESAN, MAGA, MIDES, MSPAS
   - At a local/subnational sectoral level: municipal and departmental
National level
Case study: evolution of the decline in chronic malnutrition

Current trends

Target reduction

Targets of the K’atun Plan and 2030 Agenda
National level: Cross-sectoral issues identified

- Issues relating to interventions due to increasing food availability.
  30 issues identified

- 10 issues identified concerning undernourishment and the manner in which inventions are carried out.

- 10 issues identified concerning the manner in which inventions are carried out.
Case Study Guatemala

Evolution of strategies for the reduction of chronic malnutrition

Main findings

8.2019
Objetivo

Record and analyze the progress regarding the implementation of strategies for the reduction of chronic malnutrition between 2006-2020, with the sub-objective of incentivizing the new government to continue interventions and to reconsider the strategies orientation.
Methodology

The study is based on:

• The revision of a wide group of documents
• Interview main entities: SESAN, INCOPAS, Private Sector, UN Agencies, Sectors involved with ENPDC
• Quantity analysis of the evolution of the budget and physical execution in SAN and the different components of the strategies working against Chronic malnutrition.

• Limitations:
• Comparable historic series on Interventions
A nivel nacional: Case Study Guatemala: Evolution of strategies for the reduction of chronic malnutrition
Recommendations

Any strategy to reduce chronic malnutrition must align with economic politics and effective programs against poverty and improved education specially women’s.

It must synergize with income generator programs, job incentive, gender equality, among others.
Implementation of strategies against CM

The multi-sector system is only by design, it does not translate into:

– Programing
– Budget assignation
– Implementation

The intervention’s merging does not materialize into implementation levels.

The service provision on sectors finds structural limitations: personnel rotation, lack of supplies and equipment.
Financial resources need to be increased in order to improve all sectors’ service range and quality.

- Execute a budget study
- Elaborate a financial strategy and resource spending
- Execute a study to predict the magnitude of the different interventions on chronic malnutrition reduction.
Subnational level: municipal and departmental

1. Is it possible to define municipal and departmental targets based on government intervention policies and instruments?

2. Is it possible to determine departmental and municipal CM trends by comparing them with national target results?
Various stages of the issue identification process

1. Confirm request and identify issues in advance
   → Ensure coordination with priorities and timing of national decision makers

2. Ask questions about policy-related issues
   → Ensure they are relevant to policy

3. Ask questions in a manner conducive to providing an answer
   → Ensure technical feasibility

4. Prioritize and validate questions
   → Give priority to issues that meet all of the previous criteria
Workshops and discussion meetings held

- First national workshop (2018)
- First pilot site workshop (2019)
- Second national workshop (2019)
- Classification of issues (May-June 2019)
- Identification of sectoral issues (2019)
What are the next steps?

- Define criteria in order to categorize issues.
- Rank questions by priority.
- Develop a cross-sectoral work plan to answer questions at the pilot site level and at national level.
  - Define a schedule for the creation of reports to ensure the timely use of information.
MUCHAS GRACIAS, THANK YOU, MERCI, MALTYOX