

# 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**

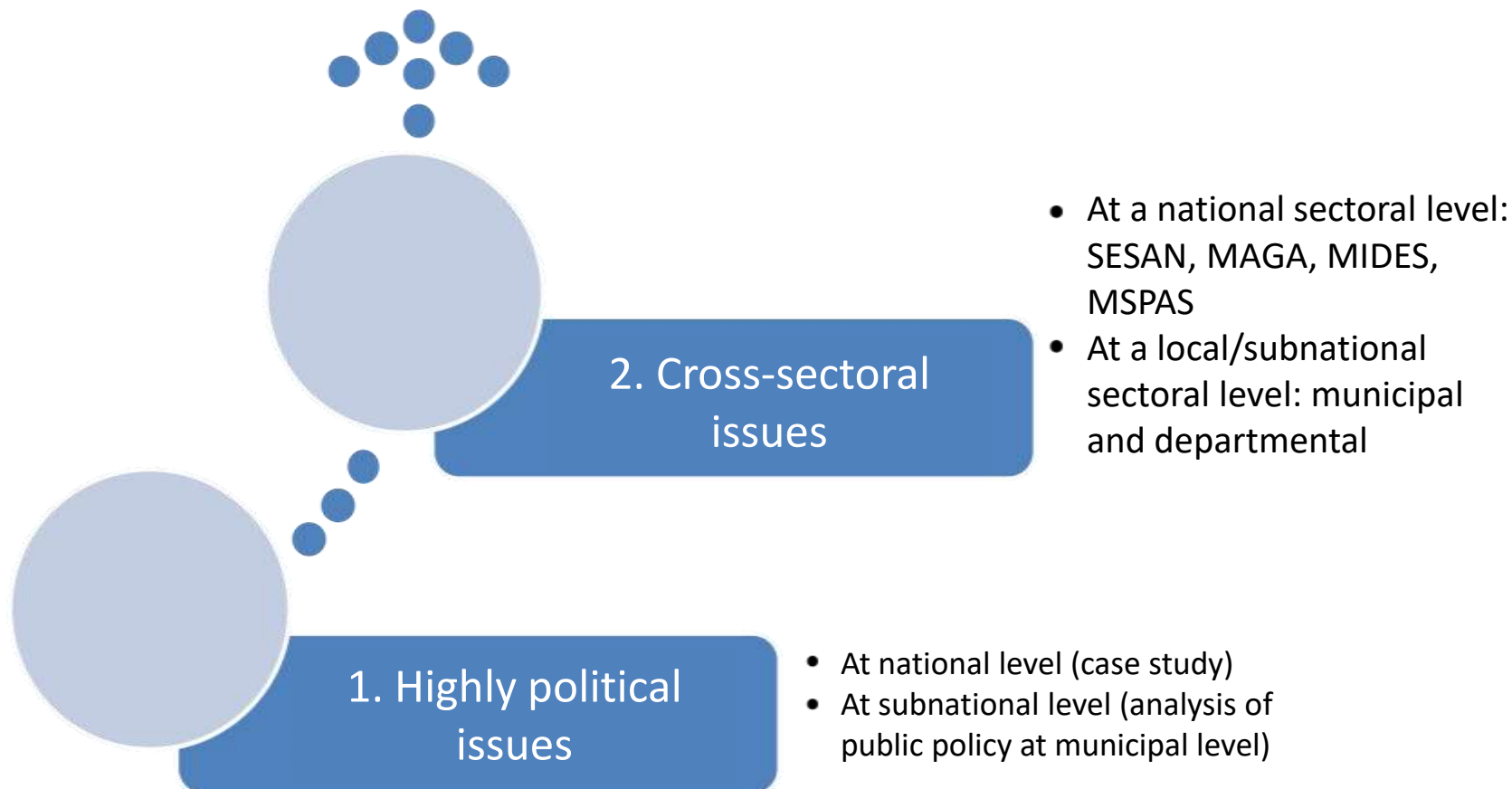
## Local level

- **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

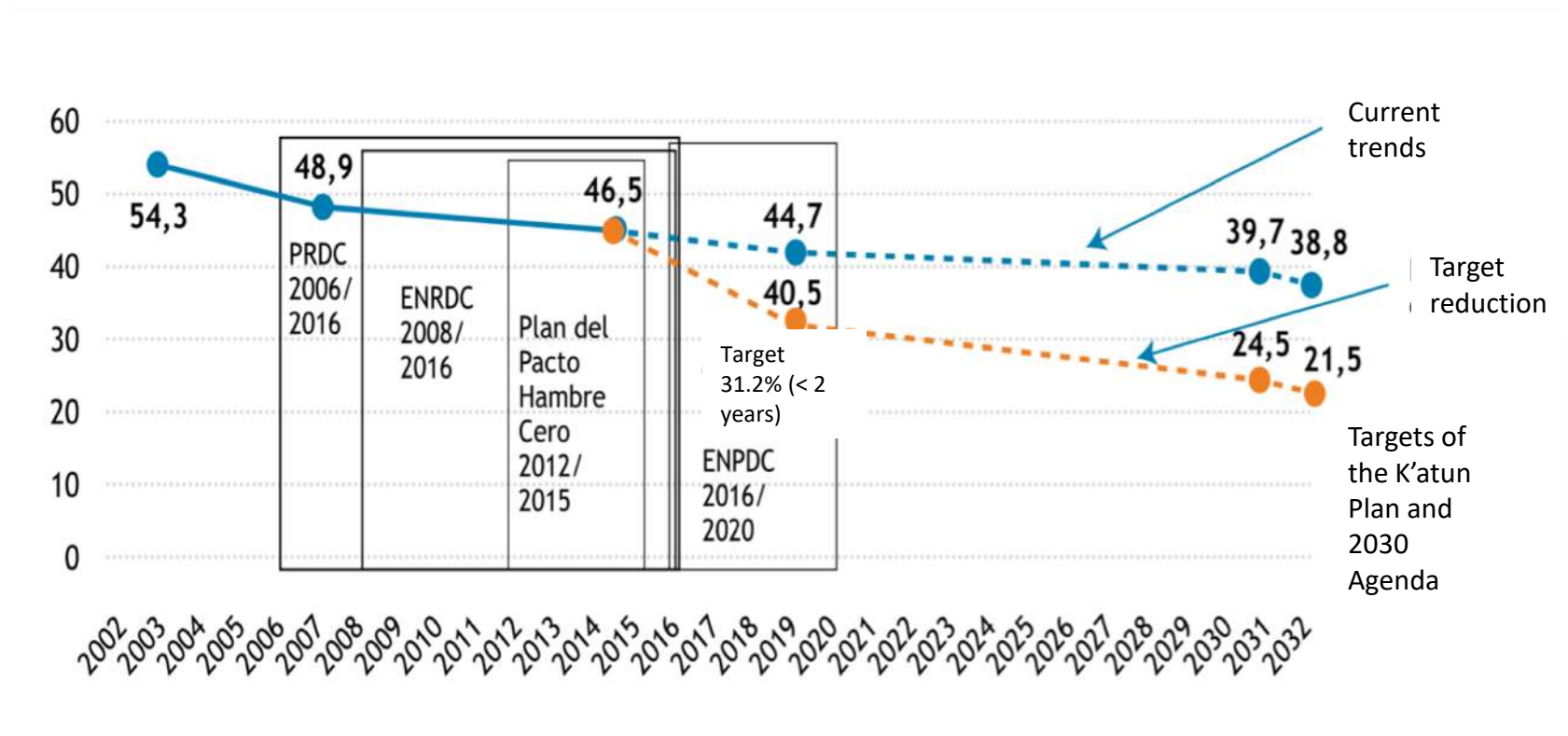
Prevalence of chronic malnutrition (CM)/ National instruments	Percentage of CM/ National targets	Period
National Maternal and Child Health Survey (ENSMI)	<b>46.5%</b> (children under age 5) <b>41.7 %</b> (children under age 2)	<b>2014-2015</b>
National Development Plan	Reduce by at least 25 percentage points <b>21.5%</b>	<b>2032</b>
Sustainable Development Objectives	Reduce the rate of CM by 22% <b>24.5%</b>	<b>2030</b>
Strategy for the Prevention of Chronic Malnutrition	Reduce CM by <b>10 percentage points</b> among children under the age of 2	<b>2016 to 2019</b>
Municipal FSN Policy	Reduce CM by 50% (Municipal level of CM = 70%)	

# Two parallel processes to identify issues

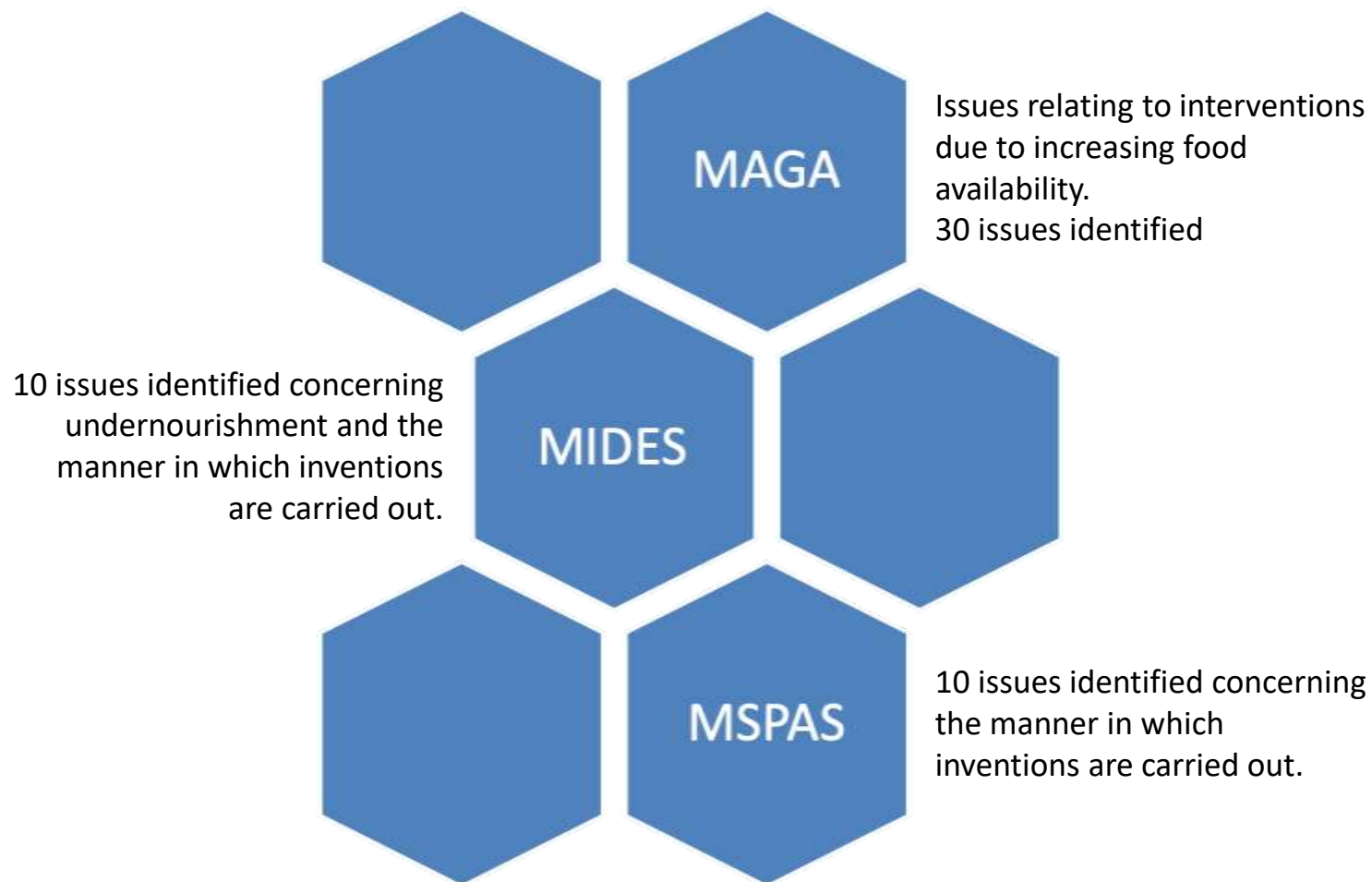


# National level

## Case study: evolution of the decline in chronic malnutrition



# National level: Cross-sectoral issues identified





Proyecto PiNN  
PLATAFORMA DE INFORMACIÓN  
NACIONAL SOBRE NUTRICIÓN

## Case Study Guatemala

Evolution of strategies for the reduction of  
chronic malnutrition

Main findings



BILL & MELINDA  
GATES foundation

2019

AGROPOLIS  
INTERNATIONAL



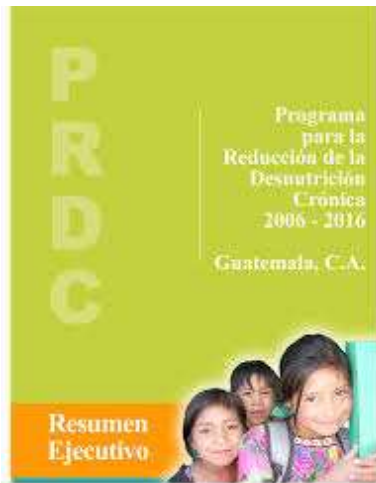
Proyecto PiNN  
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NACIONAL SOBRE NUTRICIÓN



# 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.

2006-2016



2008-2011

**ESTRATEGIA  
NACIONAL DE  
REDUCCIÓN DE LA  
DESNUTRICIÓN  
CRÓNICA**

2012-2015



2016-2020

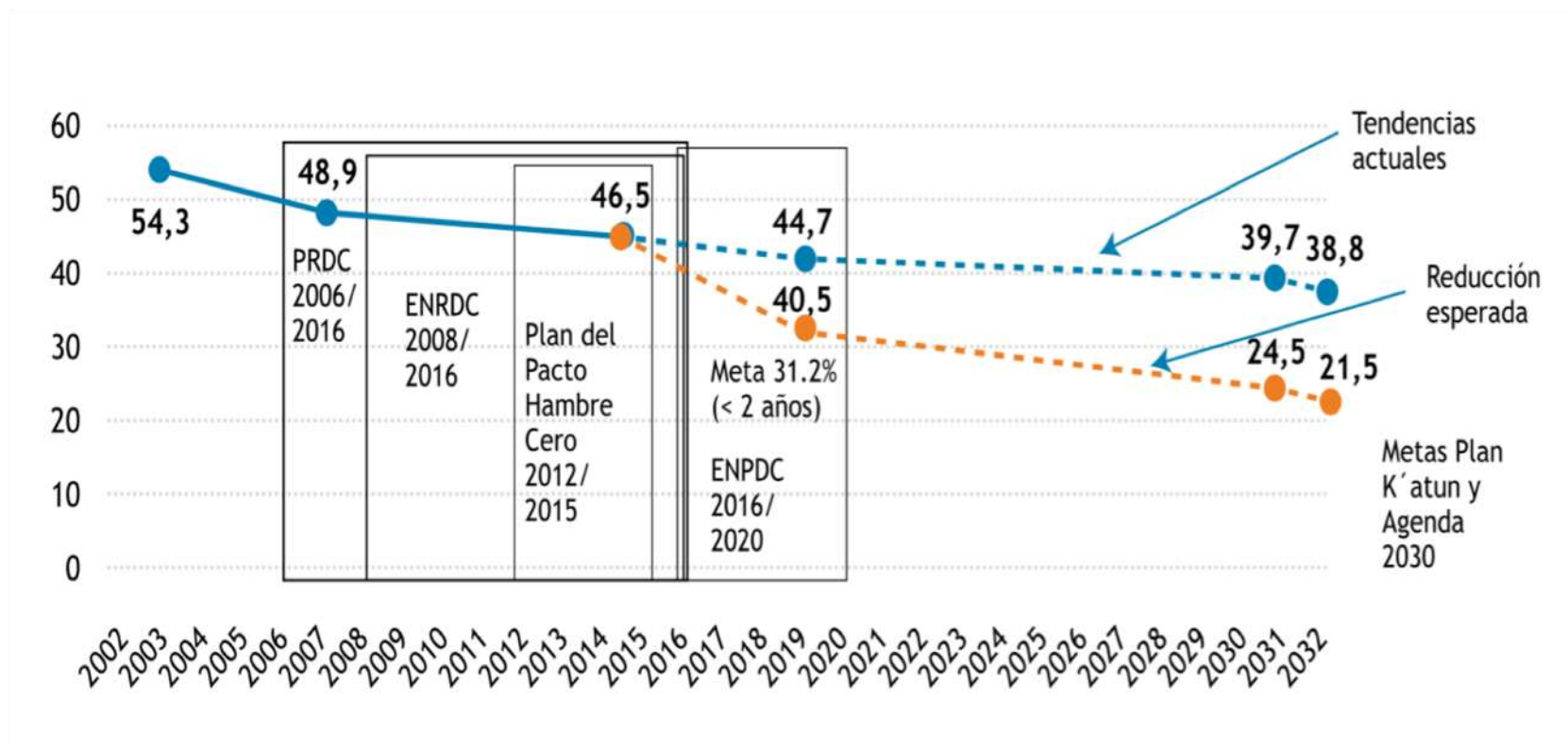


# Methodology

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.

# Recommendations

*Financial resources need to be increased in order to improve all sectors' service range and quality.*

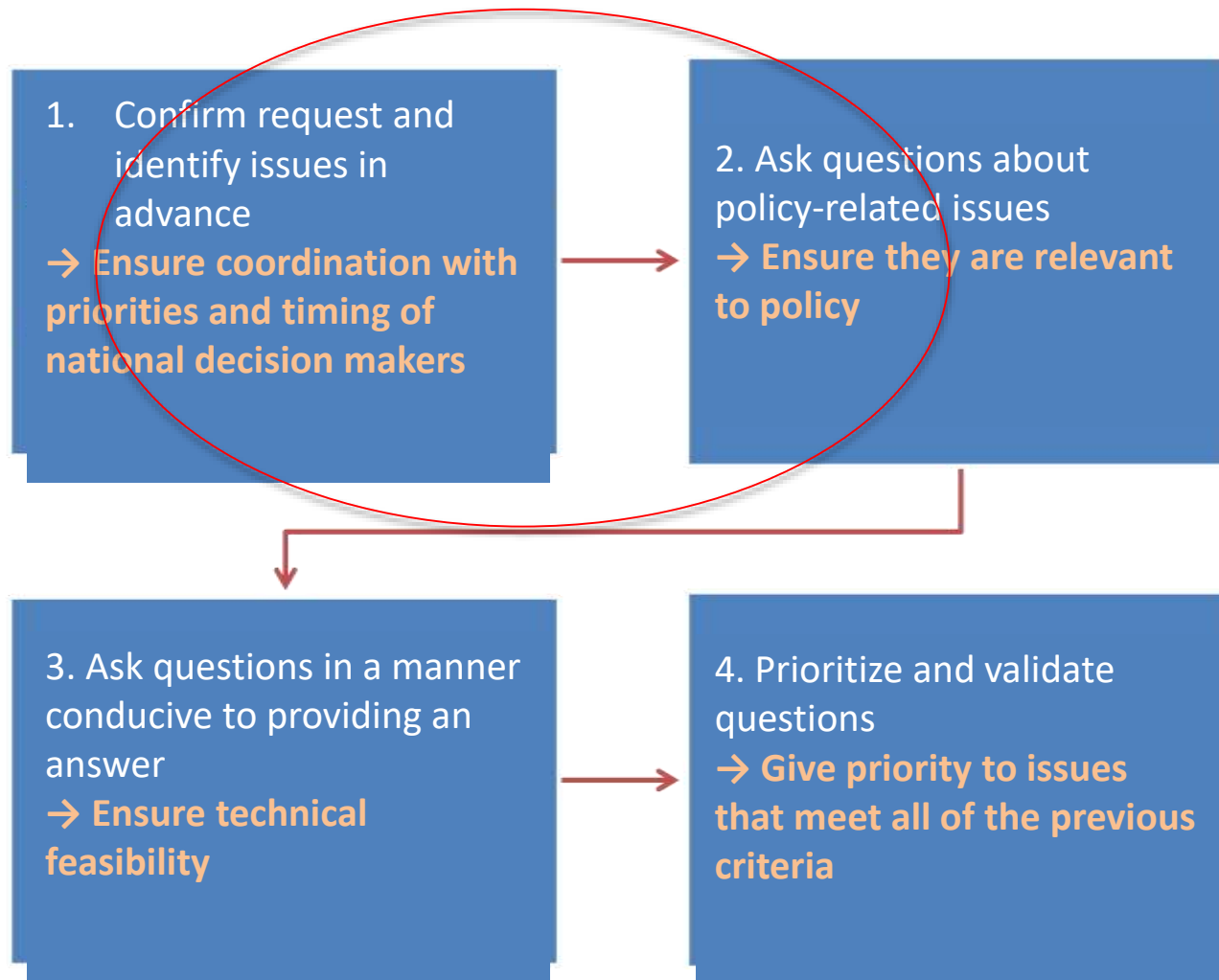
- Execute a budget study
- Elaborate a financial strategy and resource spending
- Execute a study to predict the magnitude of the different interventions on chronic malnutrition reduction.

# Subnational level: municipal and departmental

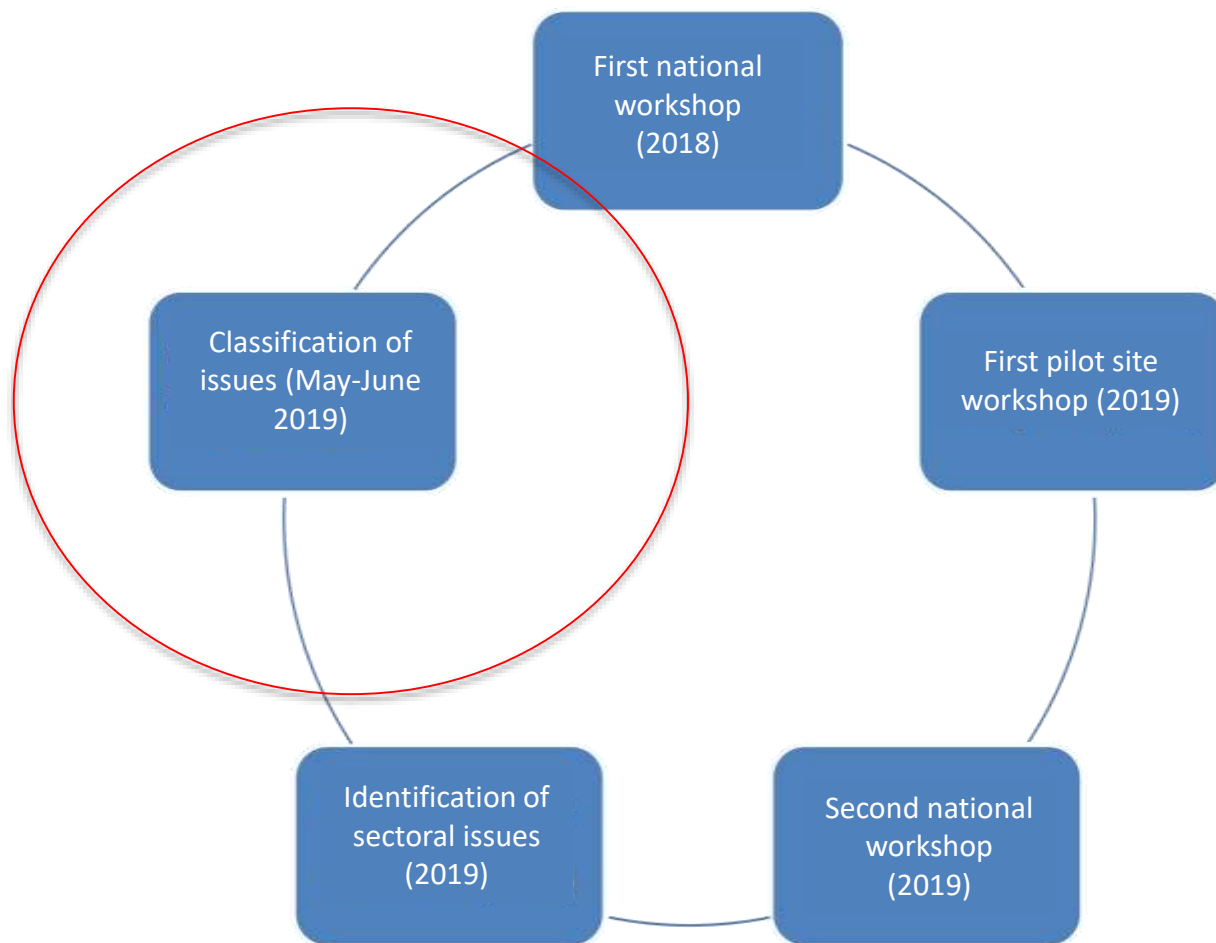
**1. Is it possible to define municipal and departmental targets based on government intervention policies and instruments?**

**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



# Workshops and discussion meetings held



# 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**