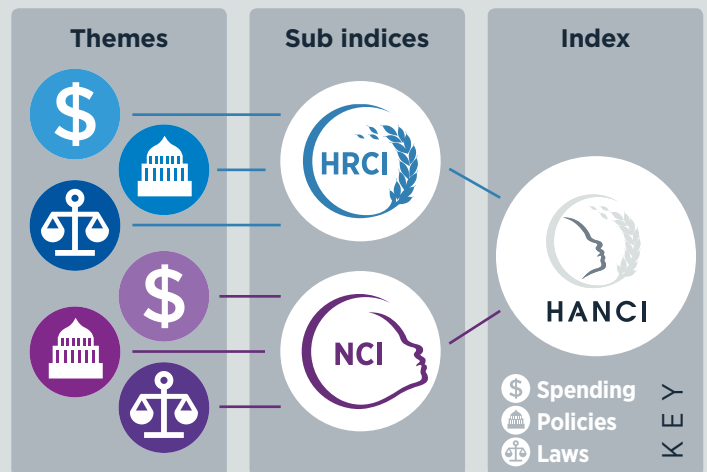
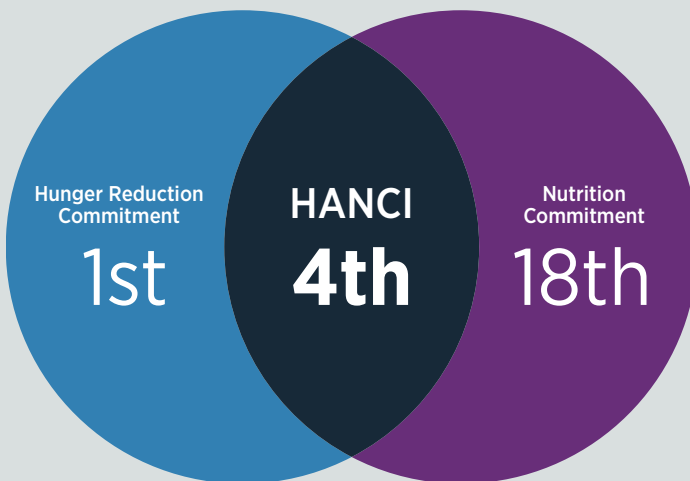


 **Key data for Guatemala**



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 0.8% **Stunting:** 46.7% **Proportion of population underweight:** 12.4%

Source: Government of Guatemala (DHS, 2015)

**Strong Performance**

- The Government investment in the health sector is comparatively high at 17.2% of total public spending in 2017.
- The Government of Guatemala has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- In Guatemala, the law gives women economic rights equal to men. These rights are upheld in practice to reduce women's vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Guatemala's medium/ long term national development policy (Política General de Gobierno 2016 - 2020) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Guatemala instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- The Government of Guatemala promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 95.2% of the population of Guatemala in 2017 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Guatemala 91.3% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014-2015.
- In Guatemala, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is strong.

**Areas for improvement**

- In Guatemala, the law gives women equal access to agricultural land as men. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Policymakers in Guatemala do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014-2015.
- The Government of Guatemala has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 26% of children in 2017.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (65.1% in 2017) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- Social safety nets in Guatemala are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.


HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.















# Key data for Guatemala

## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	1.6%	2016	39th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	17.2%	2017	1st
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2019	Joint 6th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2019	Joint 14th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	96.5%	2014-2015	2nd
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	Weak	2018	Joint 11th
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2017	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	In Law & Practice	2019	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2008	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> No benchmark<sup>2</sup> No benchmark<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong<sup>4</sup> Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law, Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

## Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	26%	2017	40th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	95.2%	2017	5th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	65.1%	2017	9th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	91.3%	2014-2015	Joint 24th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Strong	2016-2020	5th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2014-2015	Joint 39th
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Many Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 19th

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

\*For full details visit:  
[www.hancindex.org](http://www.hancindex.org)