**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 HANCIs, 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.
# Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCi-Global) - 2019

## Key data for Guatemala

### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>39th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- **Access to land (security of tenure)**
  - Score: Strong
  - Year: 2019
  - Rank: Joint 6th
- **Access to agricultural research and extension services**
  - Score: Strong
  - Year: 2019
  - Rank: Joint 14th
- **Civil registration system — coverage of live births**
  - Score: 96.5%
  - Rank: 2nd
- **Functioning of social protection systems**
  - Score: Weak
  - Year: 2018
  - Rank: Joint 11th

#### Laws

- **Level of constitutional protection of the right to food**
  - Score: Strong
  - Year: 2017
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- **Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights)**
  - Score: In Law, not in Practice
  - Year: 2019
  - Rank: Joint 3rd
- **Equality of women’s economic rights**
  - Score: In Law & Practice
  - Year: 2019
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- **Constitution recognises the right to social security**
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2008
  - Rank: Joint 1st

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

### Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- **Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children**
  - Score: 26%
  - Year: 2017
  - Rank: 40th
- **Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)**
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2015
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- **Population with access to an improved water source**
  - Score: 95.2%
  - Year: 2017
  - Rank: 5th
- **Population with access to improved sanitation**
  - Score: 65.1%
  - Year: 2017
  - Rank: 9th
- **Health care visits for pregnant women**
  - Score: 91.3%
  - Rank: Joint 24th
- **Nutrition features in national development policy**
  - Score: Strong
  - Year: 2016-2020
  - Rank: 5th
- **National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)**
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2019
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- **Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)**
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2019
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- **Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)**
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2019
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- **National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)**
  - Score: No
  - Rank: Joint 39th

#### Laws

- **ICMBS* enshrined in domestic law**
  - Score: Many Aspects Enshrined
  - Year: 2019
  - Rank: Joint 19th

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

*For full details visit: www.hancindex.org