



Gobierno de Guatemala

PLAN FOR THE ZERO HUNGER PACT

EL PLAN DEL

PACTO HAMBRE CERO

G U A T E M A L A

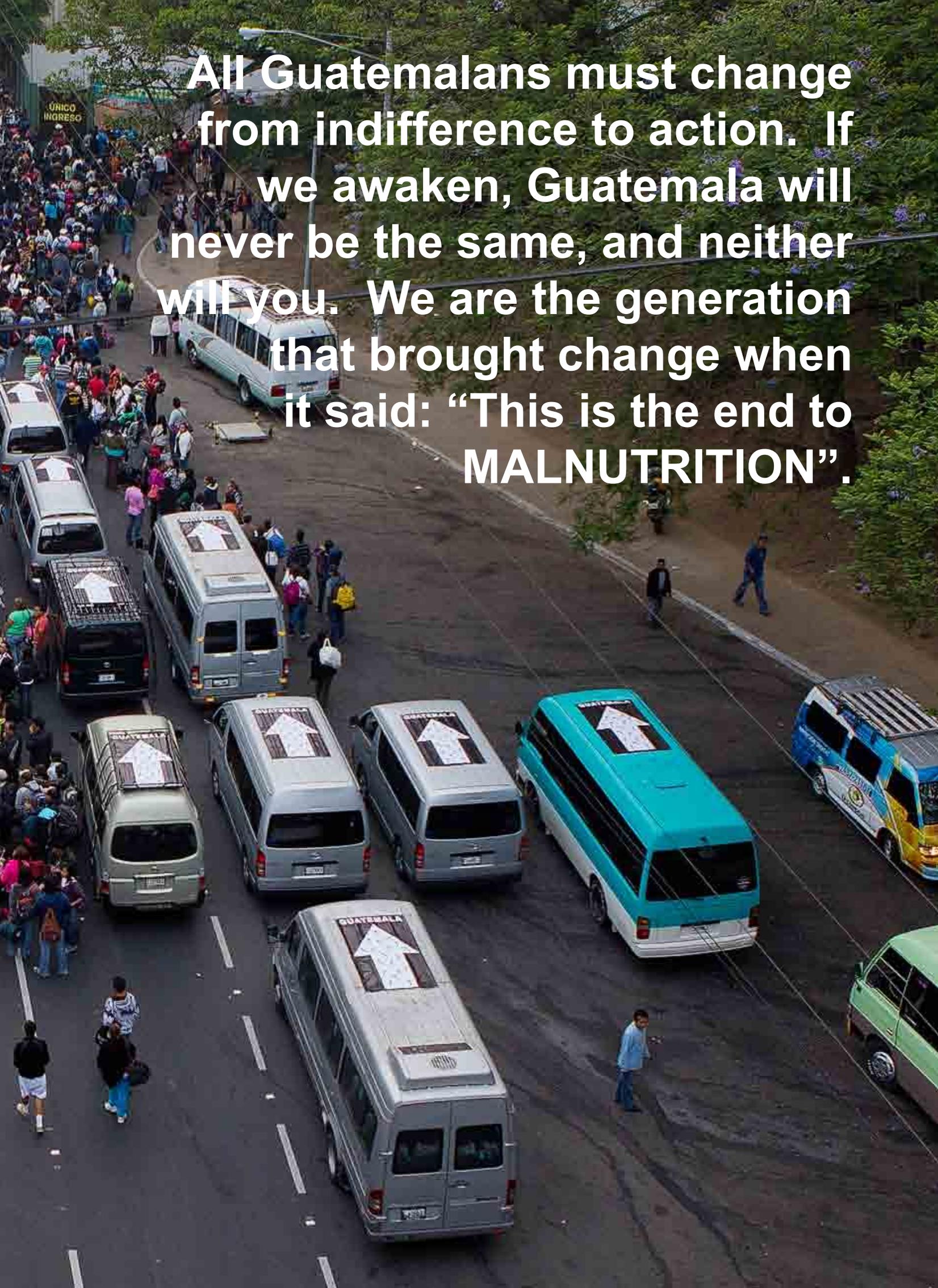


EL PLAN DE

LA VIDA
EN EL
CERRO

GUATEMALA

All Guatemalans must change from indifference to action. If we awaken, Guatemala will never be the same, and neither will you. We are the generation that brought change when it said: "This is the end to MALNUTRITION".

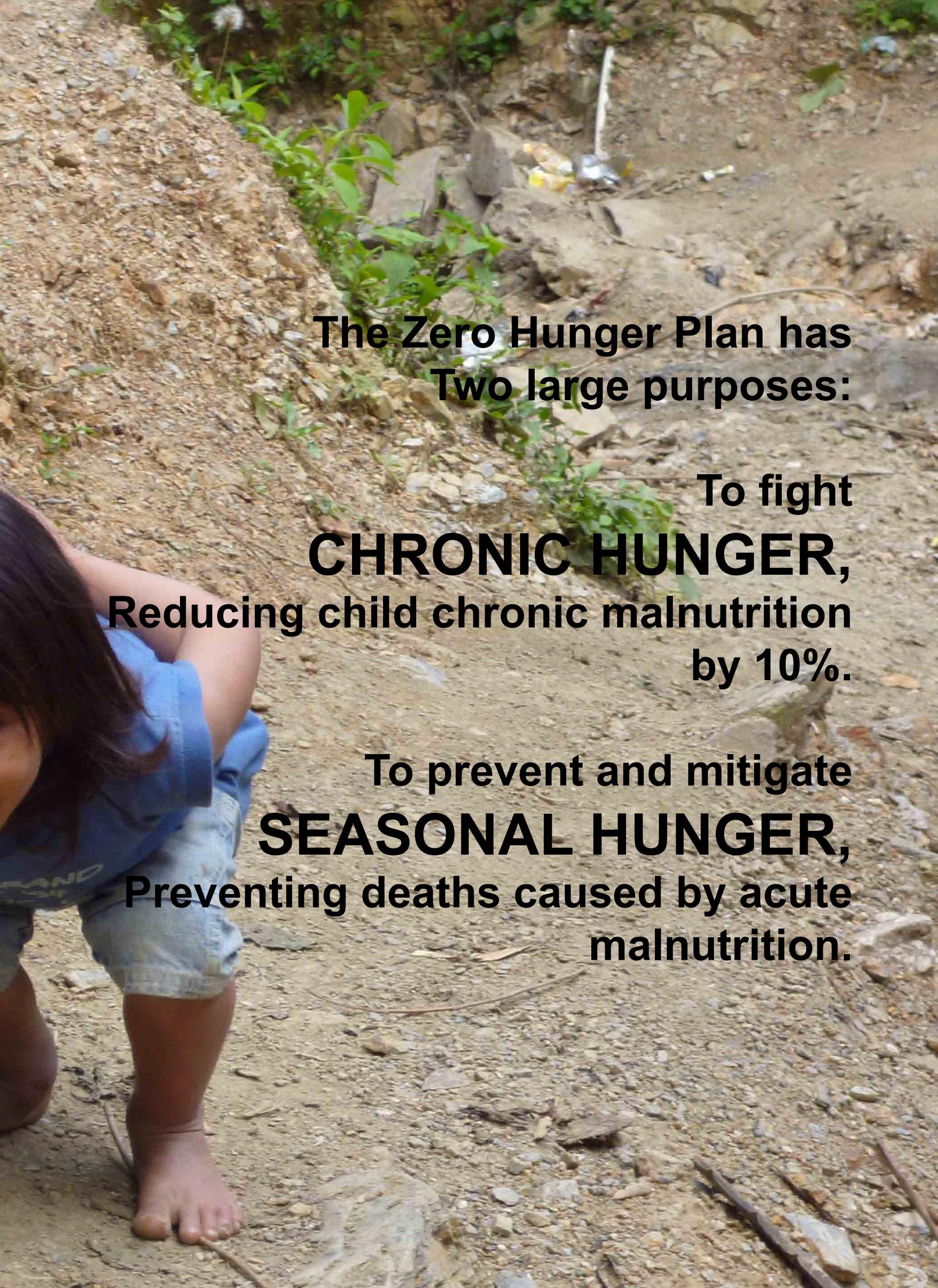


EL PLAN DEL

PACTO
HAMBRE CERO

GUATEMALA



A young child with long dark hair, wearing a blue t-shirt and light blue shorts, is sitting on a dirt path. The path is littered with trash, including a crumpled yellow and white wrapper, and some green weeds are growing along the edge. The child is looking down at the ground.

**The Zero Hunger Plan has
Two large purposes:**

**To fight
CHRONIC HUNGER,
Reducing child chronic malnutrition
by 10%.**

**To prevent and mitigate
SEASONAL HUNGER,
Preventing deaths caused by acute
malnutrition.**

**These are not
simply numbers,
these are
thousands of boys
and girls for whom
we work every day.**

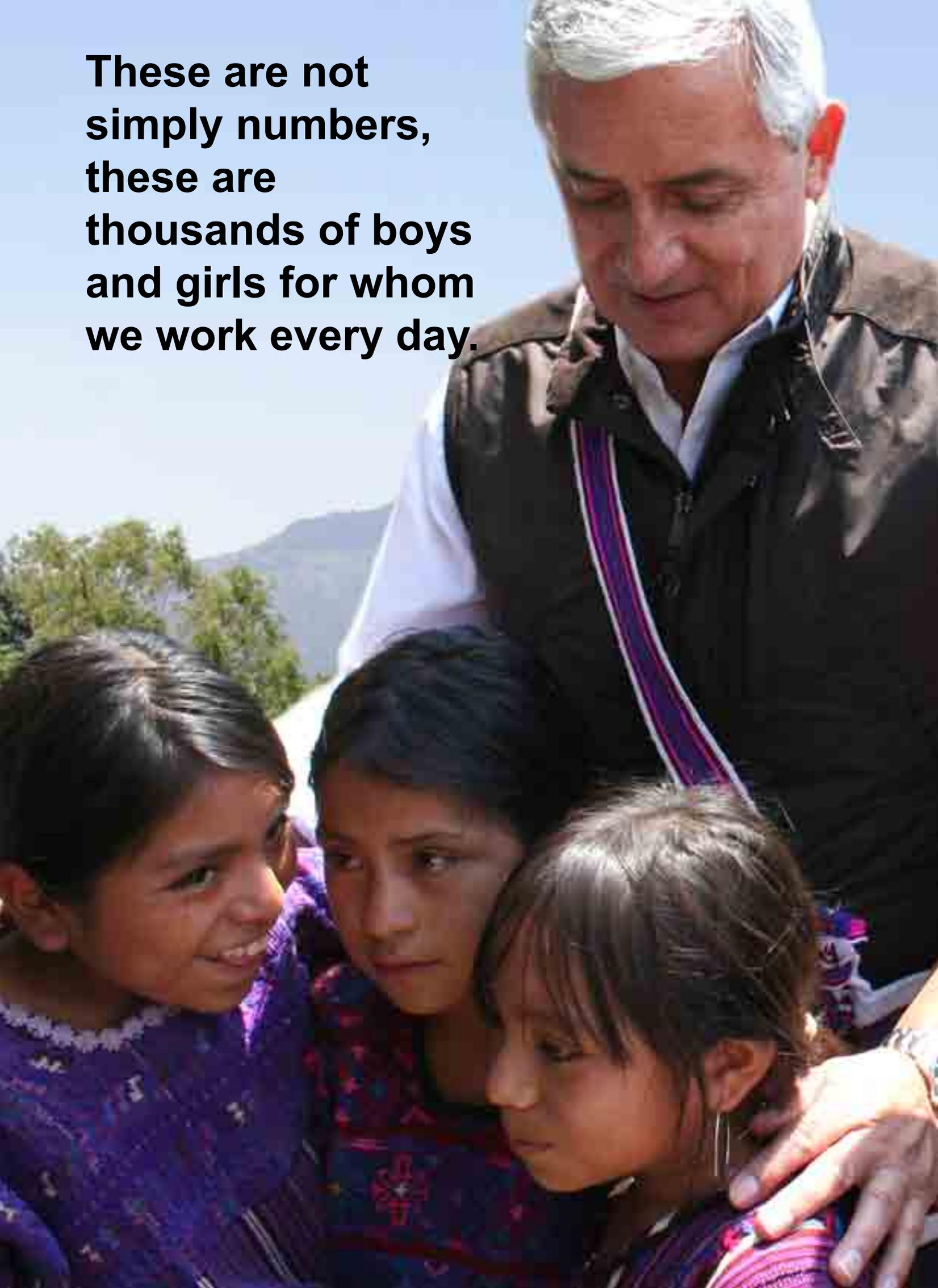


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The Zero Hunger **Pact** is the national movement to eradicate Hunger, “A Pact for all the sectors of the State of Guatemala”.



And the **Plan** for the Zero Hunger Pact is the instrument to be used by the Government to operationalize said Pact.



I. THE ZERO HUNGER PACT: A STATE COMMITMENT

The Government of Guatemala and representatives of all sectors in the country signed the Zero Hunger Pact in February 2012, embarking on a national movement and a state commitment that aims to facing the problem of hunger in the country in a direct and forceful manner.

TEXT OF THE ZERO HUNGER PACT

We are caught in a vicious circle of hunger and poverty that is destroying us silently. The time has come to forget the I and start thinking about the WE. We must take over the steering wheel of our destiny. The obstacles that stand in the way to the model country in which we want to live are our excuses, our fears, and in great measure, our divisions.

Therefore, today we accept the responsibility of transforming today's Guatemala, the one we don't like. We accept the challenge; accepting it empowers us to generate change. We all have something to contribute to bring an end to hunger in Guatemala. The Pact we are signing today is a collective recognition, an exercise of joint responsibility that allows us to overcome doubt and mistrust.

Malnutrition and poverty are not natural conditions of society and joint efforts will wipe them off. We are the key to change; let us align our dreams to achieve the goal of eradicating hunger.

Today we become the solution!

Today we decide to confront the immediate causes of this scourge, but also the structural roots that brought it about and that are related to poverty and absence of development.

TWe have examples from other peoples that reduced the chronic malnutrition levels of their children and managed to jump to a different standard of living. We can do this too. History has shown us innumerable times that working separately, we cannot advance. Therefore, we need to move forward and awaken, so that **ALL Guatemalan men and women can change from indifference to indignation and then move into action. If we awaken, Guatemala will never be the same, and neither will you. In the future we want to be remembered as the generation of change that decided to put an end to malnutrition. We were born to live through this historic moment and we are pre-destined to leaving a better Guatemala than the one we found.**

We, the subscribers, choose a Guatemala of well-nourished boys and girls. Our commitment is to guarantee that nobody is excluded from access to healthy and varied food.

“Let everyone rise... **NOBODY STAY BEHIND**”.

Therefore we agree to:

1

Reduce by 10% the prevalence of child chronic malnutrition in a term of four years, which will serve as foundation for a 24% reduction in the next ten years.

2

Prevent and reduce the number of deaths by acute malnutrition through actions to prevent malnutrition and provide health care to girls and boys under five, pregnant and nursing women.

3

Fight poverty and promote development to bring about its eradication, recognizing that in Guatemala poverty and exclusion has the face of a **rural, indigenous woman**.





II. THE ZERO HUNGER PLAN: A ROADMAP FOR THE GOVERNMENT, A NATIONAL EFFORT

The Plan for the Zero Hunger Pact is the roadmap for the Administration of President Otto Perez Molina to implement the Pact from the Executive Branch, with contributions from all the sectors that participate in this national effort to change the country.

On its first stage, the Plan for the Zero Hunger Pact will prioritize those municipalities that have been more affected by chronic and acute malnutrition, and it will gradually advance to cover all the municipalities in the country.

To bring about the Zero Hunger Pact, the Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat (SESAN) has coordinated with different Ministries, State Secretariats and a number of public and private entities as well as international cooperation agents, to develop the Zero Hunger Plan. The plan was approved by the National Food and Nutrition Security Council (CONASAN). **This Plan is the political and operational realization of the Food and Nutrition Security Strategic Plan (PESAN) 2012-2016.**

The Plan for the Zero Hunger Pact was developed based on the **Program for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (PDRC)**¹, international agreements and the **Scaling up Nutrition (SUN)**² initiative, through the window of opportunity during 1000 days. The Western Strategic Plan (PLANOCC) is also part of the Zero Hunger Plan, since it supports the implementation of a number of prioritized actions in five departments of the country.

The execution of the Plan for the Zero Hunger Pact must have the participation of everyone, with political support from the Government, to guarantee the reduction of chronic malnutrition and the prevention of deaths due to acute malnutrition. In Guatemala, eating is a right, and so is a good nourishment.

The expected results of the Plan for the Zero Hunger Pact are two:

To fight **Structural Hunger, REDUCING CHILD CHRONIC MALNUTRITION**, a problem that mortgages the future of the Guatemalan society;

And **preventing and mitigating Seasonal Hunger, PREVENTING DEATHS FROM ACUTE MALNUTRITION**, which affects thousands of children, women and senior citizens every year, who literally died from hunger

1. Program for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (PRDC) developed by Ing. Andres Botrán.
2. This initiative is known in Spanish as "Ampliación de la Escala de las Intervenciones" (Expanding the Scale of Interventions), and it is an international consensus endorsed by numerous U.N. agencies, NGOs, universities, and think tanks, to have a real impact on the chronic and acute malnutrition indicators.

The Objectives

of the Plan for the Zero Hunger Pact are:

- a** Reduce by **10%** the prevalence of child chronic malnutrition by the end of 2015³, promoting early child development.
- b** **Prevent seasonal hunger and reduce mortality rates in children under 5 years** due to acute malnutrition.
- c** **Promote food and nutrition security**, as the basis for the integral development of the entire Guatemalan population.
- d** **Prevent and respond to food emergencies** related to climate change and natural disasters.

The Zero Hunger Plan seeks two results:

Reducing Chronic Hunger: Reduce by 10% child chronic malnutrition from 2012 to 2015.

Preventing and mitigating Seasonal Hunger: Prevent deaths due to acute malnutrition, especially during the most critical months of the yearly period of seasonal hunger.

3. Based on the National Survey of Mother-Child Health -ENSMI- 2008-2009.

First Result:

Chronic Hunger

A series of specific actions will be developed to fight chronic malnutrition, and these will be included in the package of interventions known as “Window of 1000 days” a national strategy that operates mainly through the SUN and PRDC initiatives. The Zero Hunger Plan will incorporate both initiatives and will place a stronger emphasis on prevention, handling of diseases that prevail among children, nutritional deficiencies and fortified food products. Furthermore, the specific actions will include the expansion in the coverage of basic health and nutrition services (vaccinations, growth control, promotion of breastfeeding and complementary nutrition, especially during the first 2 years, among others), counseling with respect to health care and nutrition at home, nutritional education.



A package of interventions known as the

WINDOW OF 1000 DAYS

will be put in place to fight chronic malnutrition.

Its national strategy is based on the SUN initiative and the PRDC

Second Result:

Seasonal Hunger

A series of interventions will be carried out to prevent, mitigate and address acute malnutrition, a result of seasonal hunger, which in Guatemala is linked to scarcity of job opportunities, increases in the price of food products, agricultural cycles and climate change. Among the activities to be carried to fight seasonal hunger, the following can be mentioned: support to small producers of basic grains, follow-up and treatment of acute malnutrition, establishment of a Social Protection Network (temporary employment, conditioned monetary transfers and humanitarian assistance, among others), and establishment of Sentinel Sites for surveillance and alert before SAN.

III. CONTEXT OF THE PLAN

Chronic Hunger

- Half of the chronically malnourished girls and boys in Central America are in Guatemala.
- The rate of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 is 49.8%⁴, the highest in the continent, and one of the highest in the world.

This rate is even higher in indigenous communities, especially in the Western Highlands where there is a prevalence above 90%.

Chronic malnutrition affects intellectual development, limits productivity and a person's potential in society.

The gestation period and the first two years are the most important in terms of mental, physical and emotional development of a child. It is during this window of the thousand days that the human capital is formed and it is possible to have a real impact on the reduction of chronic child malnutrition. Early damage caused by anemia, iodine deficiency and chronic malnutrition is irreversible, even if a person eats properly afterwards.

In addition to chronic malnutrition, Guatemala also shows hidden hunger. This is a deficit of elements that are essential for human development. Malnutrition and deficiency of micro-nutrient, such as Vitamin A, iodine, iron, zinc, folic acid and Vitamin B12 constitute a serious public health problem.

The National Survey of Micro-Nutrients for 2009-2010 reported that 35% of the boys and girls under five years of age suffer from zinc deficiency, 26% from iron deficiency and 13% from Vitamin B12 deficiency. The prevalence of anemia in children under five is of 47.7% and in non-pregnant and pregnant women of 21.4% and 29.1% respectively.

12% of the boys and girls are born with low weight⁵. There is a direct relation between the size of the mother, the weight of the child at birth, child survival and complications during pregnancy and birth



Chronic malnutrition limits the possibilities of breaking the circle of poverty because of its adverse effects on health, education, physical and intellectual performance, and future incomes of those suffering from it. If the brain of the boys and girls is not properly developed, they will not reach their full physical and emotional capacities, and they will have lower chances of developing their full potential, and achieving an economic and social participation that will benefit society.

4. MSPAS (2010). National Survey of Mother-Child Health. Guatemala 2008-2009.

5. MSPAS (2010). National Survey of Mother-Child Health. Guatemala 2008-2009.

A CHILD WITH PROPER NUTRITION DURING HIS FIRST 1000 DAYS WILL DEVELOP HIS/HER FULL PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL

THE FIRST THOUSAND DAYS COVER THE PERIOD OF TIME FROM PREGNANCY TO TWO YEARS OF **AGE**



30 days



90 days



180 days



270 days



360 days



450 days



540 days



630 days



720 days



810 days



900 days



1000 days

Seasonal Hunger

The prevalence of acute malnutrition reported in ENSMI 2008-2009 is of 1.4%. This percentage is low in relation to the average in Latin America. However, it is important to underline that acute malnutrition increases ten times the risk of mortality in children, and that deaths caused by acute malnutrition represent a recurrent problem in Guatemala's social and political life, which attracts media coverage and brings recurrent emergency programs of food provision.

The Plan takes into consideration the fact that Guatemala is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to events related to climate change. The sequels of these events impact and worsen seasonal hunger, which regularly repeats itself even though the magnitude of the peaks of acute malnutrition vary from year to year.

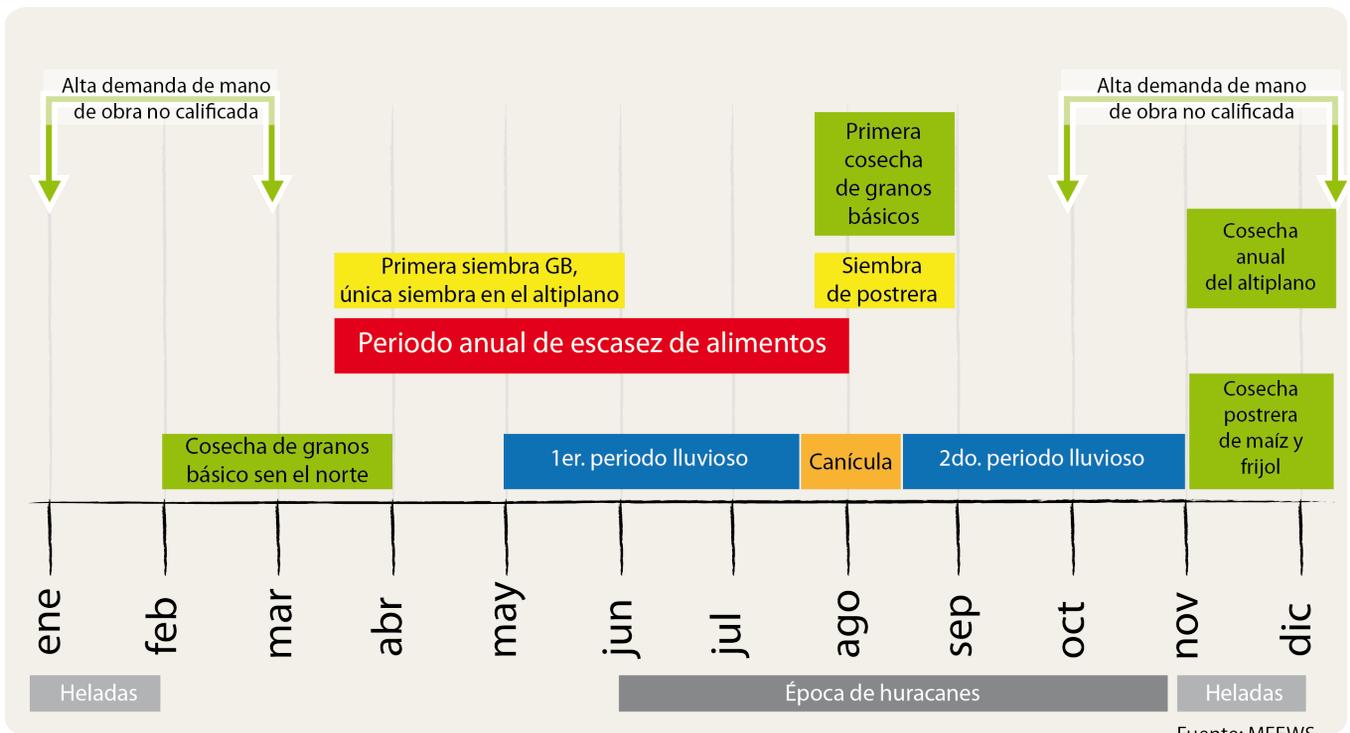
The incidence of acute child malnutrition is remarkably seasonal, happening during certain months and repeating its cycle every year. Guatemala's agricultural and nutritional calendar shows the period between May-August as the time when food is scarce, as a result of limited job opportunities, exhaustion of family reserves of basic grains, and absence or loss of new harvests. During this time there is a pointed increase in the number of cases of acute malnutrition, respiratory diseases and other diseases related to the consumption of polluted water, which shows the direct relation between the recurrent nature of acute malnutrition, seasonal climatological phenomena, availability of incomes and food, and child mortality. Boys and girls become more vulnerable to acute malnutrition between May and August.

During years this phenomenon was considered an emergency, and the response was through short-term interventions such as food assistance. Before there was no analysis about the factors that determine the seasonal quality of malnutrition in Guatemala to better understand the seasonal variations in household incomes, access to nutritive food, increase in prices, and health condition of the children that would allow the development of a national strategy that could become an articulated response to seasonal hunger.

Realizing the cyclical nature of the problem and its negative impact on the living conditions of the most vulnerable households, it is **deemed priority to develop a strategy to address Seasonal Hunger**, based on evidence, and with methodologies adapted to Guatemala's reality.

An Integral Plan

The Zero Hunger Plan is based in the FNS concept expressed in the Law of the National System for Food and Nutrition Security: "Food and Nutrition Security is the right of every person to have physical, economic and social access, in a timely and permanent manner, to adequate nutrition in quantity and quality, with cultural pertinence, preferably of national origin; as well as its proper biological use, to maintain a healthy and active life".



Fuente: MFEWS



IV. FOCUS

A. TARGET GROUPS

This allows for the timely attention of a population that requires of an intervention, and it becomes a decision criterion for the allocation of public spending.

For interventions against: Chronic malnutrition

Included in the “Window of 1,000 days”, the target group are **boys and girls under 2 years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and women in childbearing age**, to work during the 1,000 days of opportunity for physical and mental development which go from the time of conception to age two.



For interventions against: Acute malnutrition

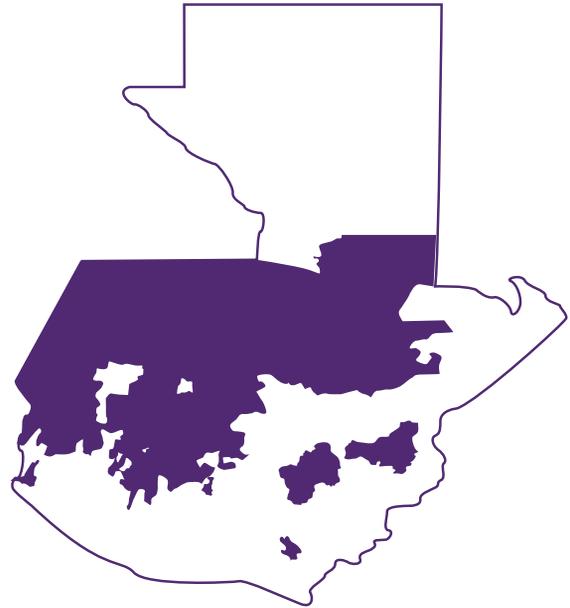
The target group are **boys and girls from 0 to 5 years of age and pregnant mothers**, who suffer more from the drastic reduction in the quantity and quality of the food.

Finally, groups at risk of suffering from food and nutritional insecurity because of their levels of poverty, isolation, lack of resources to produce or buy food products and who are vulnerable to sudden climate variations or slow cycles because of climate change are also considered a priority group.

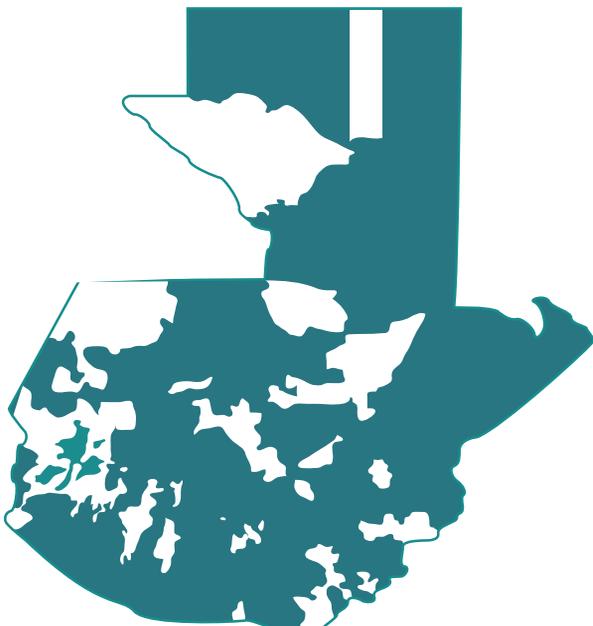
B. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The coverage and scope of the Plan is national and global, although many of its interventions focus on the segments of the population that are more vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. To reach the results planned, taking into consideration the magnitude of the problem and the limited public resources available, an initial geographic prioritization will be done, which will increase its coverage gradually, every year, incorporating more municipalities until the whole national territory is covered.

With respect to CHRONIC HUNGER, the implementation of the Plan begins in 166 prioritized MUNICIPALITIES with high prevalence rates of chronic malnutrition according to the 2008 Third National Census of Size among School Children.



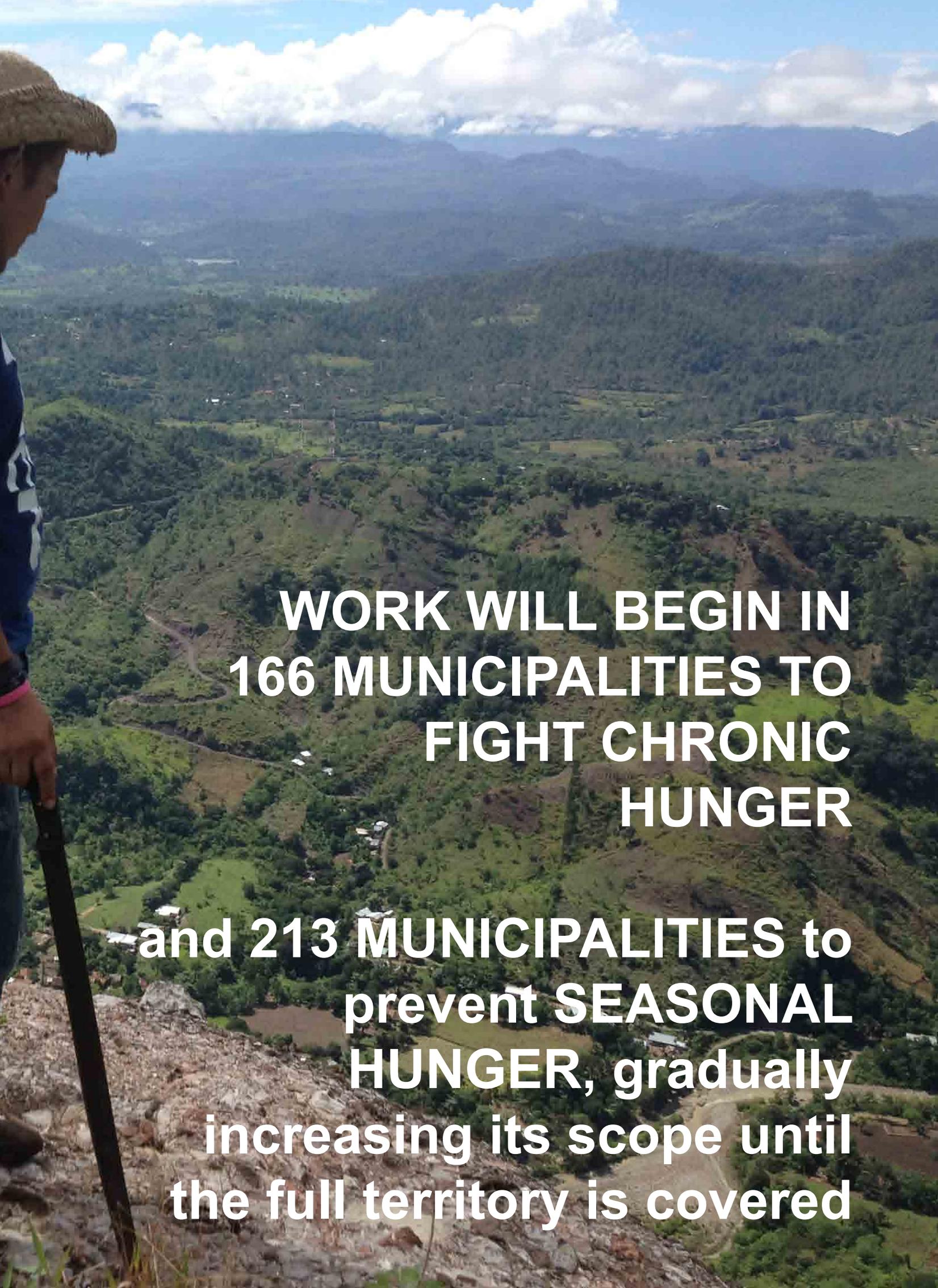
By the end of 2013 there will be interventions in the 166 initially prioritized municipalities and, between 2014 and 2015, other municipalities with high prevalence rates of chronic malnutrition will be included, until the program reaches all the country.



With respect to the Seasonal Hunger component and the actions against acute malnutrition, gradual work will be carried out in the 213 MUNICIPALITIES with communities that recurrently suffer from acute malnutrition. Starting in 2014, after an evaluation of the progress of these interventions, a decision will be made as to whether or not to expand the list of municipalities or revise it.

It is important to underline that, although there is an initial prioritization of municipalities, it is necessary to put in place actions that favor the full Right to Food and Nutrition Security in the rest of the country.





**WORK WILL BEGIN IN
166 MUNICIPALITIES TO
FIGHT CHRONIC
HUNGER**

**and 213 MUNICIPALITIES to
prevent SEASONAL
HUNGER, gradually
increasing its scope until
the full territory is covered**

V. ACTIONS

Ten interventions have been prioritized to achieve results with respect to reducing chronic hunger and five for seasonal hunger, and actions for citizen participation to achieve a significant reduction of malnutrition.

CHART 1

THE 10 ACTIONS AGAINST CHRONIC HUNGER

These interventions have proven their effectiveness against chronic hunger, have a high cost-benefit ratio and are part of the **WINDOW OF ONE THOUSAND DAYS**.

- 1** Promotion of and support to breastfeeding.
- 2** Improvement of complementary nutrition after six months.
- 3** Improvement of hygiene practices, including washing of hands.
- 4** Provision of Vitamin A supplements.
- 5** Provision of therapeutical zinc supplements in cases of diarrhea.
- 6** Provision of powdered micro-nutrients.
- 7** Deworming and vaccination campaigns for boys and girls.
- 8** Provision of iron and folic acid supplements for the prevention and/or treatment of anemia in pregnant women.
- 9** Prevention of iodine deficiency through iodinated salt.
- 10** Provision of food products fortified with micro-nutrients.

THE 5 ACTIONS AGAINST SEASONAL HUNGER

For several years a number of combined interventions have been successfully carried out in certain areas of Guatemala to prevent the peaks of acute malnutrition and mitigate the effects of seasonal hunger⁶.

- 1** Support to family agriculture to increase production for self-consumption and sale, with proper techniques and few inputs.
- 2** Prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition at the community level by providing Ready-to-Use Foods (ASLC for its name in Spanish).
- 3** Timely treatment of acute malnutrition using Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (ATLC for its name in Spanish) at the community level and in Nutritional Recovery Centers, with guidance and follow up provided by health care practitioners.
- 4** Establishment of a FNS alert system based on nutritional surveillance networks that include sentinel sites.
- 5** Social Protection Network against Seasonal Hunger through a temporary work program (intensive hand labor) and conditioned monetary transfers and humanitarian assistance.

6. This country experience will provide information to develop a National Strategy against Seasonal Hunger and Acute Malnutrition during 2012, to be implemented starting in 2013.

ACTIONS TO PROMOTE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

a. Social Mobilization of Citizens

Taking into consideration the magnitude of the problem of hunger in Guatemala and the socio-political dynamic generated by the Zero Hunger Pact, it is important to mobilize the citizens through volunteer activities, corporate social responsibility or private initiatives, to carry out activities that will contribute to the effort to reduce chronic and acute malnutrition. Citizens, supported by the media, need to monitor the actions undertaken by the Government, supporting the country's efforts and contributing as committed citizens.

In this sense, initiatives like “**#Guate sin Hambre**” (**Guatemala without Hunger**), a youth movement to raise awareness about the need to eradicate malnutrition, and “**I have something to give**”, a model of public-private participation to involve the society in the solution to malnutrition, are both excellent ways to achieve social mobilization, which need to be encouraged and supported.

To bring an end to Malnutrition, “We all have something to give”.

b. Support to National and International Leaders against Hunger

In any initiative, plan or mobilization of citizens, there are always leaders who serve as motors and catalyzers of the actions. These persons **are capable of moving other persons**, telling stories, starting relationships, bringing in more effort and being the voice of a social movement with thousands of faces. This Zero Hunger Plan will work with Guatemalan leaders to help this national dynamic to eradicate hunger grow and become unstoppable. Traditionally there have been and still are international leaders that have had a special interest in putting an end to hunger in Guatemala, and who can play a key role in **the international broadcasting of the national movement** and by sharing with Guatemala successful experiences in other countries. This plan will try to articulate with these external leaders to contribute to the wealth of the national effort.

c. Strengthening of Inter-institutional Coordination and Coherence of Policies

A third methodological aspect related to the priority given to the **coordination mechanisms between Government institutions**, both with respect to actions in the field and with respect to the **coherence of policies and programs**. **Since the Zero Hunger Pact is a State commitment, and the Zero Hunger Pact is a national priority**, it is important that the financial and human resources of the different Ministries and Secretariats involved (Social Development, Agriculture, Livestock and Food, Economy, Public Health and Social Assistance, Work and Social Prevision, Communications, Infrastructure and Housing, Environment and Natural Resources, Education, Executive Coordination of the Presidency, Social Works of the Spouse of the President, Social Welfare) and planners (Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat, Public Finances, Planning and Programming) advance in the same direction.

C I T I Z E N



MUSEO NACIONAL DE ARTE MODERNO

CARLOS MERIDA

"tengo algo que dar"
CONFERENCIAS

DESPERTEMOS

GUATEMALA

PARTICIPATION

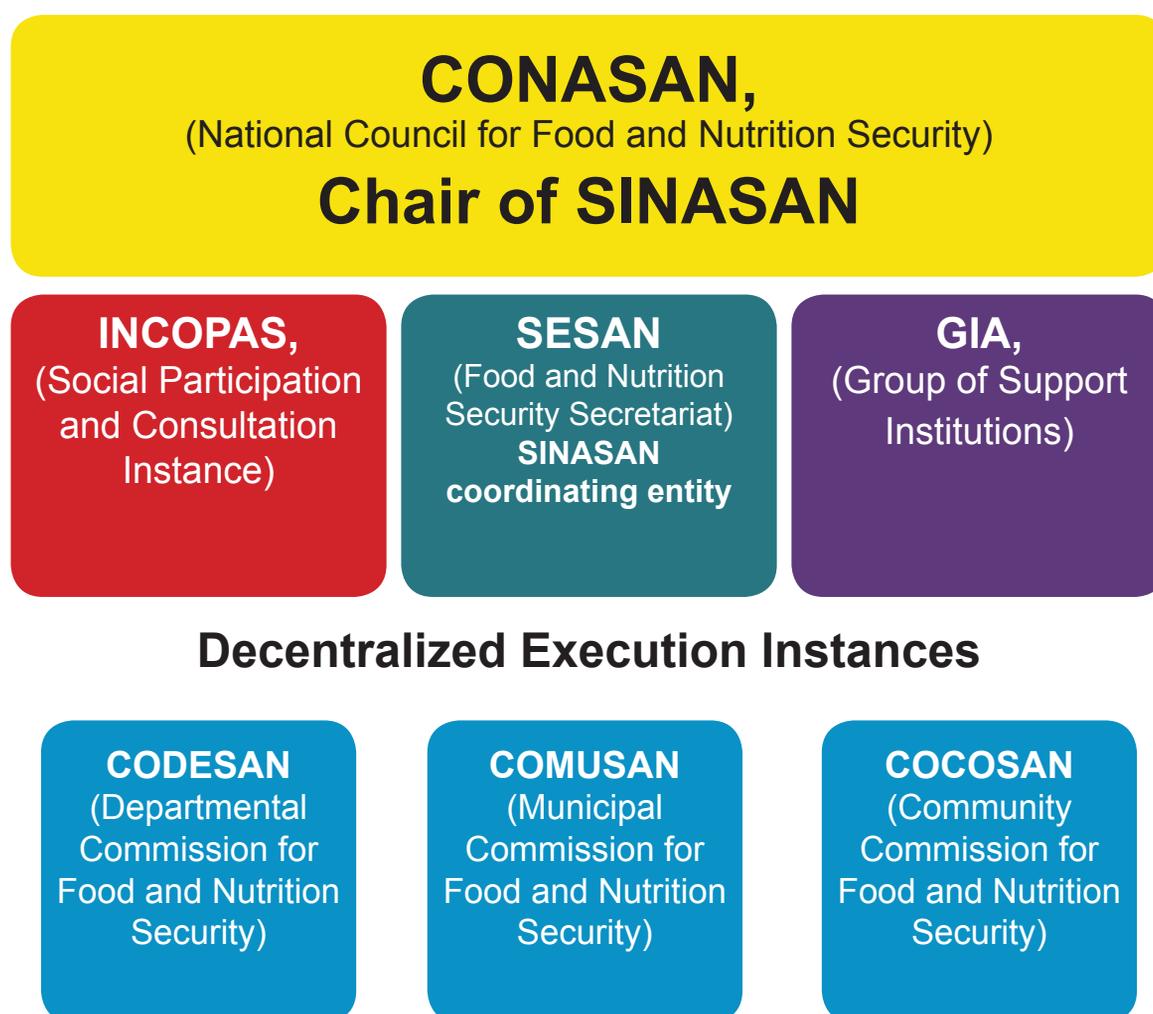
VI. JOINT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INSTITUTIONS

To ensure that the planned interventions achieve the expected results among the population that is most affected by hunger, coordination and joint responsibility from different actors, sectors and institutions represented in the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONASAN) is necessary, with each one assuming the specific functions of their competence according to the Law of the National System of Food and Nutrition Security (SINASAN). At the local level, the actions and impacts of the Zero Hunger Plan will get directly to vulnerable families through the executing institutions that are part of the Departmental, Municipal and Community Commissions of the FNS (CODSAN, COMUSAN and COCOSAN).

In this context, the Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat (SESAN) is the entity responsible for the inter-institutional coordination to carry out the annual FNS plans approved with the participation of the different institutions and sectors. Furthermore, SESAN will be in charge of monitoring, following up, informing and evaluating the advances of this plan.

CHART 3

Organs that form the National Food and Nutrition Security National System (SINASAN)⁷



7. Decree Number 32-2005. Law for the National System of Food and Nutrition Security. Chapter II, Article 9

Institutional Representatives who form the CONASAN and entities that are jointly responsible for the Zero Hunger Pact⁸:

1. Vice-President of the Republic, who chairs it.
2. Secretary for Food and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN), Secretary of the Council.
3. Social Development Minister (MIDES).
4. Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA).
5. Minister of Economy (MINECO).
6. Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS).
7. Minister of Work and Social Prevision (MINTRAB).
8. Secretary for Social Works of the Wife of the President (SOSEP).
9. Minister of Communications, Infrastructure and Housing (MICIVI).
10. Minister of Public Finances (MINFIN).
11. Minister of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN).
12. Minister of Education (MINEDUC).
13. Secretary for Executive Coordination of the President’s Office (SCEP).
14. Two representatives of the Business Sector.
15. Five representatives of Civil Society.
16. President of the National Association of Municipalities (ANAM).
17. President of the Food Security Commission of the Congress of the Republic.
18. Secretary for Planning and Programming of the President’s Office (SEGEPLAN).
19. National Youth Council (CONJUVE).
20. National Peace Fund (FONAPAZ).
21. National Coordinator for Disaster Prevention (CONRED).
22. Institute for Municipal Development (INFOM).
23. Secretary for Social Welfare (SBS).
24. Presidential Secretary for Women (SEPREM).

Objectives of the Zero Hunger Plan and Responsible Institutions

Chart 5 shows the Government institutions with direct responsibilities for the achievement of the objectives of the Zero Hunger Plan.

OBJECTIVES OF ZERO HUNGER PLAN	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS
Reduce by 10% the prevalence of child chronic malnutrition by 2015, promoting early child development	SEPREM, MSPAS, FONAPAZ, MINEDUC, MIDES, MINECO, MINFIN, SOSEP, MAGA, MINTRAB, MICIVI, MARN, CONJUVE, SEGEPLAN, SCEP, INFOM, SBS.
Prevent seasonal hunger and reduce mortality among children under 5 due to acute malnutrition by the end of 2015.	SEPREM, MSPAS, MARN, MAGA, FONAPAZ, INFOM, MICIVI, MIDES, SOSEP, CONRED, MINECO, MINFIN, MINTRAB, SCEP.
Promote food and nutrition security among the Guatemalan population, as integral base of the human being.	SEPREM, MSPAS, FONAPAZ, MINEDUC, MIDES, MINECO, MINFIN, SOSEP, MAGA, MINTRAB, MICIVI, MARN, CONJUVE, SEGEPLAN, SCEP, INFOM, SBS.
Prevent and attend food emergencies related to climate change and natural disasters.	MINFIN, MARN, CONRED, MIDES, FONAPAZ, MAGA, MICIVI.

8. Article 13 of the SINASAN Law.

VII Direct Components

A. DIRECT COMPONENTS

Direct components are related to and have an immediate effect on the situation identified. It is expected that it will be possible to have a positive effect on the situation of health and nutrition of children under two, through improvements in the offer of health care services and reinforcement of child care practices, actions in food and nutrition education, as well as better personal and domestic hygiene. The plan also includes securing access to high nutritional value food complements and micronutrient supplements for children under two and pregnant or nursing women. The plan also includes securing access to high nutritional value food complements and micronutrient supplements for children under two and pregnant or nursing women.

A detail of the actions by component can be found in **Annex 1** of the document.

1. Provision of basic health and nutrition services to vulnerable populations

Incorporates all healthcare related to reproduction, pregnancy, birth and post-birth, as well as care of boys and girls from vulnerable households, promotion of child growth, vaccination, deworming and provision of vitamin and nutrition supplements.

2. Promotion of breastfeeding and complementary nutrition

Support exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life and continued breastfeeding up to two years of age. Promote adequate complementary feeding practices for children over six months.

3. Food and Nutrition Education

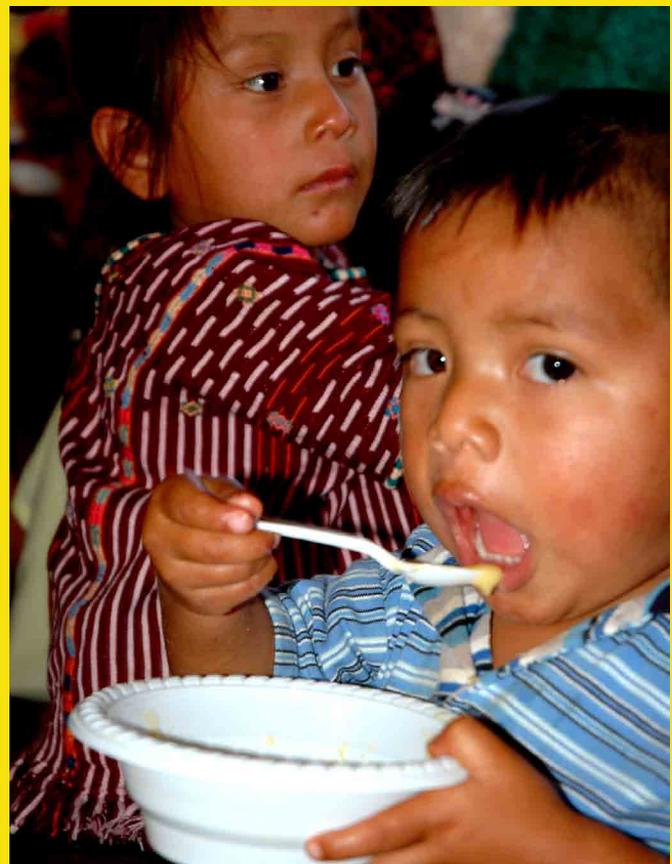
Generate permanent capacities in the family to seek better alternatives in the proper selection and preparation of food for a better health, nutrition and hygiene, including actions to inform about changes in food behavior and formation of support networks.

4. Fortified Food

Includes monitoring actions related to the General Law for the Fortification of Food Products and its corresponding agreements and the use of fortified complements among vulnerable populations.

5. Attention of population that is vulnerable to food insecurity

Attention to the sectors of the population that are more vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, prevention of acute malnutrition, especially among children, through social protection mechanisms and networks.



B. VIABILITY COMPONENTS

The objectives of the viability components are:

(a) Ensure that the actions of the direct components have a real impact on the health and nutrition of the target population;

(b) Support vulnerable families to help them improve their incomes and/or production for self-consumption, so that they can ensure proper food and nutrition for their family members.

(c) Contribute to the long and medium term strengthening of the capacities of the individuals, their families and their communities, to improve Food and Nutrition Security in their own territories.

The viability and sustainability components are:

1. Improvement of incomes and better family economy

Development of potential motors for generation of incomes through employment or entrepreneurship and creation of the necessary conditions to produce agricultural and non-agricultural surpluses for the national and international market.

2. Water and sanitation

Help all the population to have access to safe water and proper sanitation, and promotion of actions to increase water availability in the households, community training on management of water systems and quality monitoring. With respect to sanitation, training on waste disposal, sewages and management of garbage at the community and household level.

3. Local Governance of FNS

Strengthening of community bases for their own development, strengthening and training the FNS Commissions within the Development Councils at the departmental, municipal and community level.

4. Healthy Schools

Promotes a healthy and varied nutrition, healthy life styles, and education on good personal hygiene practices and on the adequate preparation of food.

5. Healthy Home

Helps families improve the conditions of their homes and promotes individual and family hygiene, encouraging the washing of hands, personal cleanliness, separation of areas and decoration.

6. Literacy

Puts in place family literacy programs mainly directed to women, to reduce illiteracy, with the purpose of building capacity to improve the human capital and generate development opportunities.



C. CROSSCUTTING THEMES

Crosscutting themes or areas are those that need to be applied globally and adequately in each one of the components of the Zero Hunger Plan.

1. Coordination within and between Institutions

Promotion of spaces of participation for technicians, advisors and local and national authorities from different institutions to coordinate actions to solve management problems in the implementation of this Plan and to inform on the advances towards the fulfillment of the objectives and priorities for FNS.

2. Communication for Food and Nutrition Security

Development and implementation of a Communications Plan oriented to positioning the topic in the national public agenda, raising awareness among the population with movements like “I have something to give”. Disseminating information about the advances of the Zero Hunger Plan and information related to decisions made and facilitating exchanges about knowledge and good FNS practices.

3. Community Participation

Promotion of an active participation from the different sectors of Guatemala’s society in the planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of the Zero Hunger Pact.



4. Gender Equality and Inter-Culturalism

Particular attention given to women as a Legal subject that can generate individual, social, and professional opportunities, in equal conditions, that will result in the integration of women to living conditions that can guarantee an adequate nutrition that will improve the Food and Nutrition Security situation.

Promotion of respect for different identities, respecting and promoting individual traditions in the experiences, training and spaces for dialogue to find joint solutions to face of the food and nutrition situation.

5. FNS Information Systems

Integration, processing, analysis and dissemination of useful FNS information through the National Food and Nutrition Security Information System (SIINSAN), to help in the decision making process and to generate consensus for the implementation of focused coordination, monitoring and evaluation actions by SINASAN.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation System

To provide an opportunity to evaluate the quality of the execution and the results of the plans or programs and to periodically measure the impact and allow for corrections in the interventions of this Plan, through the elaboration and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

VIII. PLANNING GUIDELINES FOR 2012 - 2015

SESAN is responsible for establishing technical planning procedures in coordination with SEGEPLAN and the Technical Budget direction (DTP for its name in Spanish) of the MINFIN. Consequently, it must revise institutional annual operational plans and ensure that they reflect the general guidelines of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (POLSAN for its name in Spanish). This regulatory and institutional framework is complemented by the regulations to the SINASAN Law⁹.

RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT

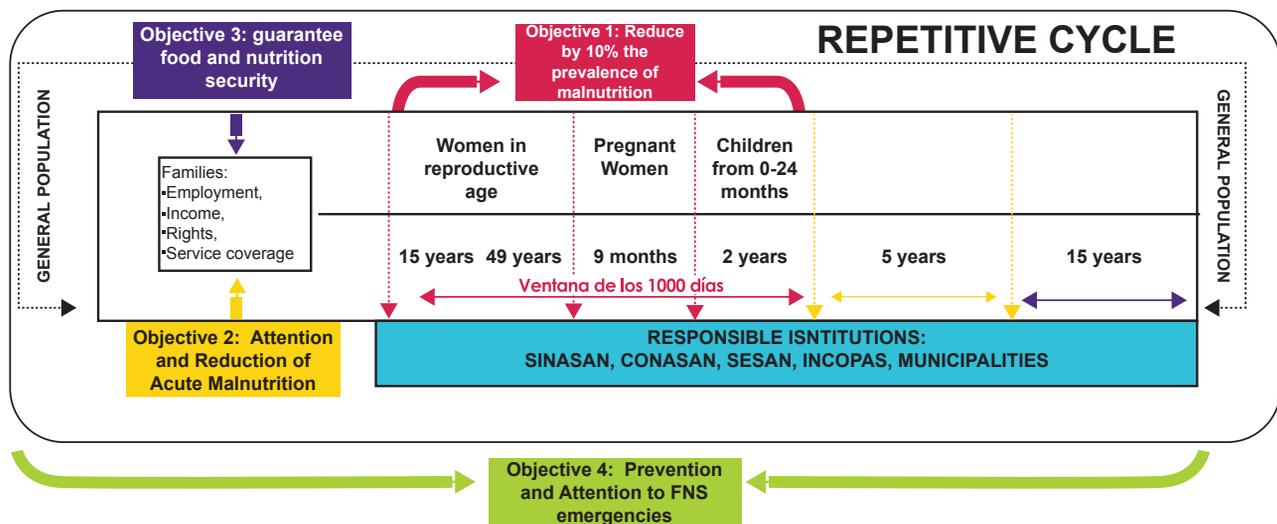
This is a tool that aligns different Government institutions and units for the achievement of results that foster coherence and consistency between the general objectives of the Government and institutional plans. The Zero Hunger Plan will be implemented in a results based management framework (see figure 1).

FIGURE 1

CYCLE OF THE PLANNING AND RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT PROCESS



Route towards Food and Nutrition Security



9. Approved by Government Decree 75-2006 and amended by Government Agreement 100-2008.

ANNEX 1

A. DIRECT OMPONENTS

Component	Themes	Actions / Areas of Work	Government Actors	Support Actors
1. Provision of basic health and nutrition services de services	1.1 Prevention and reduction of reproductive risks and ateproductivo and attention to Infants.	1.1.1 Reproductive health, responsible and healthy paternity and maternity; 1.1.2 Pre-Natal Control; 1.1.3 Weight Control; 1.1.4 Provision of iron and folic acid supplements; 1.1.5 Clean and safe birth; 1.1.6 Post-partum attention (puerperium); 1.1.7 Reproductive health, spacing betweenpregnancies; 1.1.8 Attention to newborn children; 1.1.9 Nutrition monitoring among children under five (5) years of age.	MSPAS MIDES MINFIN SOSEP SBS SEPREM	Network of Health Organized civil Society Business Sector Cooperation International
	1.2 Prevention of diseases that prevail among children and deficiency-nutritional deficiencies	1.2.1 Monitoring and promotion of child growth with emphasis during the first two (2) years; 1.2.2 Provision of Vitamin A and other micronutrients; 1.2.3 Immunizations; 1.2.4 Deworming.		
	1.3 Management of Diseases that revail among children and attention of emergencies	1.3.1 Management of morbidity; anagement of acutely Malnourished children; therapeutic Zinc.		
	1.4 Counseling for Self- care in health and Nutrition at home	1.4.1 Personal and home hygiene; physical activity and promotion of healthy life styles; child care; empowerment of women.		
	1.5 Strengthening of basic health Services and nutrition Services	1.5.1 Design and construction of health and nutritional recovery centers; 1.5.2 Expansion of infrastructure and equipment of existing health centers; 1.5.3 Increased human resources for the operation of the health centers; 1.5.4 Training to personnel providing basic health services and to midwives; 1.5.5 Carrying out of diagnostic studies and provision of financial resources, equipment, medicine and products to provide basic health services; 1.5.6 Integral attention based on MSPAS standards; 1.5.7 Monitoring and evaluation system to teenagers as part of the municipal health services.		
2.Promotion of Breastfeeding and complementary maternal Complementary nutrition	2.1 Promotion and protection of exclusive and continued breastfeeding up to at least two (2) years And complementary nutrition	2.1.1 Begin breastfeeding during the first hour after childbirth; 2.1.2 Application of child feeding principles; 2.1.3 Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six (6) months; 2.1.4 Counseling about the advantages of and good buenas practices related to breastfeeding; 2.1.5 Improvement of complementary nutrition after six (6) months of age (quality, quantity, and frequency).	MSPAS MIDES SEPREM SOSEP	Network of Health Organized civil Society Business Sector Cooperation International

A. DIRECT OMPONENTS

Component	Themes	Actions / Areas of Work	Government Actors	Support Actors
3. Food and Nutrition Education	3.1 Communication for the development and formation of “Support Networks “	3.1.1 Purchase, preparation and distribution of food within the families; 3.1.2 Promotion of health services; 3.1.3 Feeding of women in reproductive age and pregnant and nursing women; 3.1.4 Promotion of women as agents of change behaviors; 3.1.5 Education of girls; 3.1.6 Hygiene focused on washing of hands; 3.1.7 Prevention of nutritional deficiencies; 3.1.8 Training of institutional personnel in the Health and Community Sector; 3.1.9 Application of sanitation sanctions pursuant to the law (food dealers).	MSPAS MINEDUC	Network of Health Organized Civil Society Business Sector International Cooperation
4. Fortified Food	4.1 Nutritionally enhanced and fortified food	4.1.1 Promotion, monitoring and development of new fortified food products; 4.1.2 Consumption of nutritionally enhanced food products;	MSPAS MINECO MINEDUC SESAN MAGA CONAFOR	Network of Health Organized Civil Society Business Sector International Cooperation
	4.2 Use of Fortified Food Complements	4.2.1 Consumption of complementary foods for pregnant women and children from six (6) to twenty-four (24) months.		
5. Attention to segments of the population that are vulnerable to food insecurity	5.1 Prevention of acute malnutrition	5.1.1 Food assistance to vulnerable families at risk of acute malnutrition; 5.1.2 Subsidized food services; 5.1.3 Generation of temporary employment to benefit families affected by seasonal hunger; 5.1.4 Conditioned monetary transfers; 5.1.5 Promotion of storage of basic grains as strategic reserves; 5.1.6 Promotion and development of local and ancestral food products with high nutritional content, produced by families and communities.	MIDES MAGA CONRED MICIVI FONAPAZ MINTRAB	Organized Civil Society Business Sector International Cooperation

B. VIABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY COMPONENTS

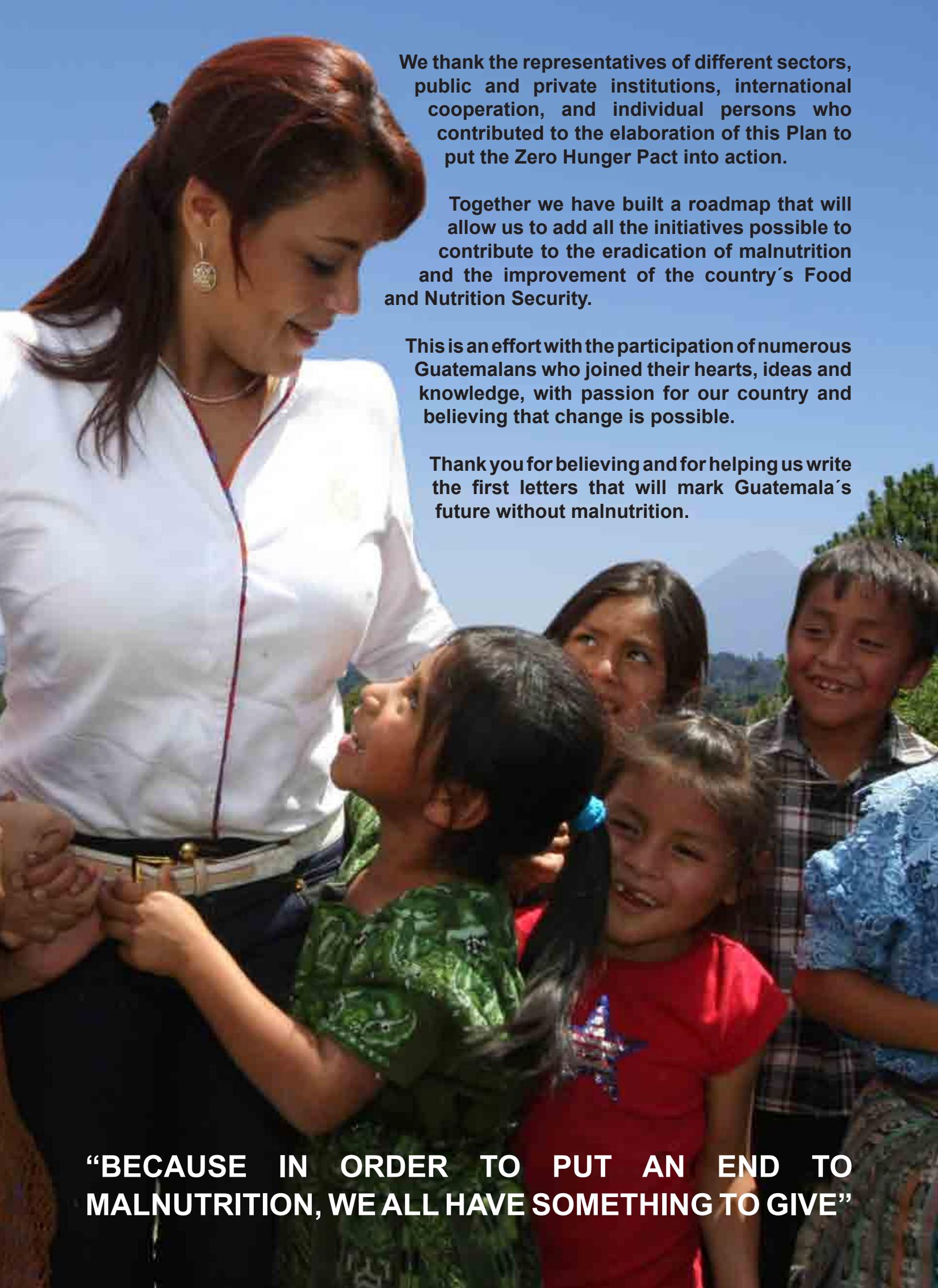
Component	Themes	Actions / Areas of Work	Government Actors	Support Actors
1. Improvement of incomes and family economy	1.1 Generation of income	1.1.1 Post-harvest management to improve the quality of the surplus product; 1.1.2 Productive and marketing chains; 1.1.3 Promotion of rural micro-businesses; 1.1.4 Generation and promotion of dignified employment; 1.1.5 Diversified income sources.	INDECA INTECAP ICTA MINECO MAGA MINTRAB MARN INGUAT MINFIN MICIVI	Network of Health Organized civil Society Business Sector Cooperation International MIPYMES (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)
	1.2 Local Production	1.2.1 Production of diversified food products for family self-consumption; 1.2.2 Promotion of livestock production; 1.2.3 Promotion of family budget and healthy nutrition for longer life cycles; 1.2.4 Promotion of remunerated work for women; 1.2.5 Provision of technical assistance; 1.2.6 Promotion of access to land (leasing, purchase and land regulations); 1.2.7 Promotion of production of basic grains; 1.2.8 Implementation of mini-irrigation systems; 1.2.9 Phyto and Zoo sanitary controls; 1.2.10 Agricultural extension practices; 1.2.11 Supply of seeds, food and medicine plants.		
2. Water and Sanitation	2.1 Water fit of human consumption	2.1.1 Provision of water fit for human consumption; 2.1.2 Implementation of water harvesting methods; 2.1.3 Provision and improvement of basic water infrastructure; 2.1.4 Application of water purification methods;	MSPAS INFOM MARN MINEDUC MINFIN	Organized Civil Society Business Sector Municipalities International Cooperation
	2.2 Preservation of bio-diversity, soils, water sources and sustainable management of water flows	2.2.1 Environmental education; 2.2.2 Protection and conservation of water sources; 2.2.3 Reforestation; 2.2.4 Soil conservation.		
	2.3 Sewage and waste disposal	2.3.1 Provision of sewages, elimination and management of waste to ensure a healthy environment; 2.3.2 Provision of and training on the adequate use of latrines.		
	2.4 Disposal and treatment of garbage	2.4.1 Solid waste management; 2.4.2 Control and management of bio-infectious waste and monitoring of private hospitals and basic health service.		
	2.5 Pollution control	2.5.1 Management of used waters and garbage; 2.5.2 Promotion of environmental standards and regulations; 2.5.3 Monitoring of application of existing regulations.		

B. VIABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY COMPONENTS

Component	Themes	Actions / Areas of Work	Government Actors	Support Actors
3. Local governance of FNS	3.1 Community and local government participation	3.1.1 Community organization and participation; 3.1.2 Analysis of the FNS situation; 3.1.3 INSAN (Food and Nutrition Insecurity) risk management; 3.1.4 Risk management and response to INSAN emergencies; 3.1.5 Risk management and adaptation to climate change; 3.1.6 Implementation of Observatories and local FNS monitoring networks; 3.1.7 Social, municipal audits and citizenship monitoring.	SESAN SCEP MAGA MSPAS MINEDUC SEGEPLAN	Municipalities Organized Civil Society Business Sector International Cooperation
	3.2 Train and strengthen the FNS commissions within the system of Development Councils	3.2.1 Formation of local FNS Commissions; 3.2.2 Strengthening of local FNS Commissions. 3.2.3 Capacity building in local FNS Commissions; 3.2.4 Implementation of a FNS information system at the local level; 3.2.5 Implementation of municipal development plans focused on FNS and FNS operational municipal plans; 3.2.6 Implementation of emergency plans focused on FNS; 3.2.7 Prioritization of FNS theme in financial allocations for municipal investment.		
4. Healthy Schools	4.1 Promotion of health and nutrition in schools	4.1.1 Training to and strengthening of Education Councils/Parent Organizations; 4.1.2 Training of teachers in FNS matters; 4.1.3 Compliance with regulations governing food sales in schools; 4.1.4 Pedagogical training and accompaniment related to FNS; 4.1.5 Development of school FNS strategy; 4.1.6 Provision of school lunch; 4.1.7 Training for teachers; 4.1.8 Inclusion of FNS subjects in the school pensum; 4.1.9 Promotion of good eating, hygiene and healthy habits among students.	MSPAS MINEDUC MINFIN	Organized Civil Society Business Sector International Cooperation
5. Healthy households	5.1 Promotion and protection of family health	5.1.1 Implementation of healthy floors, walls and ceilings program; 5.1.2 Implementation of healthy kitchen programs and improved stoves; 5.1.3 Promotion of healthy practices at home: separation of the spaces for human beings/animals, usage of water in the household, water for human consumption and basic sanitation.	MSPAS MAGA MIDES Municipalities MICIVI FONAPAZ	Organized Civil Society Business Sector
6. Literacy	6.1 Reduction of illiteracy	6.1.1 Implementation of literacy programs and basic education for youth and adults, mainly women; 6.1.2 Incorporation of national and international literacy and basic education methodologies; 6.1.3 Incorporation of FNS matters in literacy processes; 6.1.4 Improvement of the quality of the literacy processes for their incorporation into basic education.	MINEDUC CONALFA MINFIN	Organized Civil Society Business Sector International Cooperation

C. CROSSCUTTING THEMES

Component	Themes	Actions / Areas of Work
1. Coordination within and between institutions	1.1 Establishment of spaces for the participation of technicians, advisors and local and national authorities of different institutions.	1.1.1 Coordination of actions in the resolution of management problems for the implementation of this Plan; 1.1.2 Coordination of information about the progress in the achievement of FNS objectives and priorities; 1.1.3 Technical coordination of planning, financial, administrative and operational units to launch the execution processes for the Zero Hunger Plan.
2. Communication for Food and Nutrition Security	2.1 Development of a Communications Plan.	2.1.1 Positioning of the topic in the national public agenda; 2.1.2 Dissemination of the FNS Law, its policy and any related plans. 2.1.3 Raising awareness among the population about the magnitude of the problem adding all sectors of the country through movements like "I have something to give"; 2.1.4 Bring about a change in attitude with respect to Food and Nutrition Security; 2.1.5 Promote processes that contribute to the knowledge about the malnutrition problem; 2.1.6 Disseminate the advances of the Plan for the Zero Hunger Pact; 2.1.7 Disseminate information linked to the making of political and technical decisions at different levels of the SINASAN; 2.1.8 Facilitate exchanges and awareness related to the implementation of the Plan for the Zero Hunger Pact; 2.1.9 Promote formal and informal education processes to increase knowledge about good Food and Nutrition practices;
3. Community Participation	3.1 Promotion of active participation from different actors in society	3.1.1 Promotion of participation from planning to execution, monitoring and evaluation in the context of the Food and Nutrition Security Commissions (CODESAN, COMUSAN and COCOSAN) which are part of the Plan; 3.1.2 Involvement of local actors in the INSAN problematic.
4. Gender Equality and Inerculturalism	4.1 Equality of opportunities	4.1.1 Promote the active participation of women in decision making regarding FNS, in equitable conditions; 4.1.2 Promote equitable opportunities for women as generators of incomes and producers of food; 4.1.3 Promote and ensure respect for different cultures (ancestral practices and knowledge) in the process to improve Food and Nutrition Security.
5. FNS Information Systems	5.1 Generation of information for decision making	5.1.1 Implementation of a common space to collect, process, analyze and disseminate useful FNS information; 5.1.2 Facilitate decision making through the provision of precise and timely information; 5.1.3 Strengthen the coordination of actions through the provision of sectorial information;
6. Monitoring and Evaluation System	6.1 Implementation of a Monitoring System	6.1.1 Definition of indicators focused on products, processes and results, linked to the measurement of impacts and the intervention of the institutions responsible for the execution of the Zero Hunger Plan; 6.1.2 Design of tools and instruments to record and systematize the interventions; 6.1.3 Monitor the institutional execution of each of the components of the Zero Hunger Plan; 6.1.4 Definition of mechanisms to adjust the interventions and application of institutional corrective measures at different levels (national, departmental, municipal and local) to ensure the execution of the Plan.
	6.2 Evaluation	6.2.1 Development of a baseline about the food and nutrition security situation, with emphasis on the situation of children, pregnant women and women in reproductive age; 6.2.2 Evaluation of fulfillment of the indicators on process, results and impact of the Zero Hunger Plan.



We thank the representatives of different sectors, public and private institutions, international cooperation, and individual persons who contributed to the elaboration of this Plan to put the Zero Hunger Pact into action.

Together we have built a roadmap that will allow us to add all the initiatives possible to contribute to the eradication of malnutrition and the improvement of the country's Food and Nutrition Security.

This is an effort with the participation of numerous Guatemalans who joined their hearts, ideas and knowledge, with passion for our country and believing that change is possible.

Thank you for believing and for helping us write the first letters that will mark Guatemala's future without malnutrition.

“BECAUSE IN ORDER TO PUT AN END TO MALNUTRITION, WE ALL HAVE SOMETHING TO GIVE”

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**What used to divide us, brings
us together in the fight for one
to reduce malnutrition
until it is eradicated.**



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PLAN FOR THE ZERO HUNGER PACT

EL PLAN DEL

PACTO HAMBRE CERO

G U A T E M A L A



Gobierno de Guatemala