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**“ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARD THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN”
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2015**

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| <p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Accelerating Progress Toward Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Guatemala MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00092001 | <p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>Country/Region</i> Guatemala, Valley of Polochic</p> <p>The strategic result is to secure rural women’s livelihoods and rights in the context of sustainable development and the SDGs.</p> |
| <p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO, IFAD, UNWOMEN, WFP | <p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National counterparts: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación –MAGA-), SESAN, MIDES, OMM, SEPREM. |
| <p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$ 1,288,256)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: \$2,391,053.00</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency (if applicable) FAO US\$ 282,966.00, WFP US\$ 576,178.00 UNWOMEN US\$ 429,110.00 <p>Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)</p> <p>TOTAL: US \$ 1,288,256</p> | <p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration 5 YEARS</p> <p>Start Date (15 10 2012)</p> <p>Original End Date (14 10 2017)</p> |
| <p align="center">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy</p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy</p> | <p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name: Mario Touchette Title: Representative Participating Organization (Lead): WFP Email address: mario.touchette@wfp.org |

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number are as follows: ETHIOPIA: 00092000; GUATEMALA: 00092001; KYRGYZSTAN: 00092002; LIBERIA: 00092003; LIBERIA: 00092004; NEPAL: 00092005; NIGER: 00092006; RWANDA: 00092007.

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

ACRONYMS

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| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. |
| COCODE | Consejo Comunitario de Desarrollo - Communitary Development Council |
| COMUDE | Consejo Municipal de Desarrollo – Municipal Development Council |
| COPREDEH | Comisión Presidencial Coordinadora de la Política del Ejecutivo en materia de Derechos Humanos Presidential Commission for Human Rights |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| INE | Instituto Nacional de Estadística – National Statistics Institute |
| JP | Joint Programme |
| MAGA | Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación – Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food- |
| MIDES | Ministerio de Desarrollo Social – Ministry for Social Development |
| MPTF | Office Project Reference Number |
| ENEI | Encuesta Nacional de Empleo e Ingresos – National Survey of Employment and Income |
| OMM | Oficina Municipal de la Mujer – Municipal Women Department |
| PNPDIM | Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer – National Policy for the Advancement and Integral Development of Women |
| PEO | Plan de Equidad de Oportunidades – Equal Opportunity Plan |
| RIMS | Risk and Impacts Management |
| RWEE | Rural Women Economic Empowerment in Guatemala |
| SEGEPLAN | Secretaria Presidencial de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia – Secretariat of Programming and Planning of the Presidency |
| SEPREM | Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer – Presidential Secretariat for Women |
| SESAN | Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional – Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security |
| WEIA | Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Joint Programme “Accelerating Progress Towards Economic Empowerment of Rural Women” (JP RWEE) is being implemented in the Polochic Valley, Guatemala, as a collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which seeks to take advantage of the mandate, technical capacities, comparative advantages and institutional strengths of each agency, to promote a more complete answer on the economic empowerment of rural women by the United Nations system.

With the contribution of the Governments of Norway and Sweden, the Joint Programme in Guatemala implemented several actions at community, municipal and departmental level, to accelerate rural women’s economic empowerment. In 2015, territorial information was gathered, which included social and political conditions for productive activities. Based on that, the team identified different levels of participation for the women participating in the programme; the subsistence level was addressed by FAO, and the surplus levels were addressed by UN WOMEN and WFP. FAO is working with 400 women to increase their technical knowledge on agriculture and food security; WFP is working with 400 women to strengthen their capacities and abilities to access local markets to sell their corn and beans production; UN Women is working with 400 to strengthen their entrepreneurial capacities regarding productive activities that are not agricultural, like fabrics and services.

The target group of the program covers 1,200 rural women. They were selected according to selection criteria defined by the UN agencies and/or in collaboration with the main local authorities and staff of MAGA, SESAN, MIDES and the Municipal Office for Women (these are the main allies at a local level), according to the level in which each women would participate. After defining with whom the JP in Guatemala would work and establishing efforts to tackle the region’s needs, several actions were implemented in line with the Programme’s 4 main objectives, as it will be explained in the following annual report.

Regarding the objective on how rural women improve nutrition and food security situation, 400 rural women were selected by FAO; 100 in the municipality of San Miguel Tucurú, and 300 in the Municipality of Santa Catalina La Tinta. Taking into consideration the established criteria, 121 female volunteers were selected according to the parameters established in the Methodological Frameworks “Milpa y Patio Hogar”. This methodological framework has been designed to complement and improve the traditional backyard production systems to a more balanced, efficient and sustainable system, in which families incorporate good practices to be more independent and be environmentally friendly, to ensure subsistence and improve their nutrition and healthy housing conditions. Its purpose is the production of complementary foods to the family basic diet, mainly corn and beans; these are a great source of micronutrients (vitamins and minerals) and animal protein.

During 2015, ten new species were introduced into the assets of women, at the backyard level: radish, celery, cabbage, chard zucchini, tomato, cucumber, melon, watermelon and, jalapeno pepper. Rural women also learned best practices regarding planting distance, grains in hills, conservation agriculture, associated crop, crop diversification, family gardens, organic compost, improved varieties of maize and beans, among others.

On the objective of rural women increasing their income to ensure their livelihoods, organizations at productive surplus level were identified, which have a small production of maize and beans, marketable surplus, some with mixed memberships, and others exclusively composed by women.

Eleven small-agriculture production organizations were selected by WFP in San Miguel Tucurú, Santa Catalina La Tinta and Panzós, adding-up to 425 participating women. The technical assistance to small agricultural production organizations of maize and beans focused on productivity and competitiveness on a larger scale; it contributed to the generation of marketable surplus and competitive quality of grains that will allow women to increase their income. Participating organizations also learned postharvest handling, humidity control, organizational strengthening, legal documentation, registration vendors, production costs, quality control, seed treatment, fertilizer application.

As regards to the third objective, rural women become leaders for their economic development, UN Women mapped more than 30 women's organizations dedicated to services and sells; 19 of them were chosen to be in the programme with their 425 members to learn about organizational theory, commercialization and sells in order to guarantee their access to the local markets. But, plans were developed jointly, as UN Women will work with the 1,200 women in the program (400 women FAO, 400 women UN Women and 400 women WFP), to strengthen their capacities in economic empowerment, human rights, self-esteem, self-reliance, equality gender, time use, violence prevention and sexual and reproductive rights; in complementarity with the processes that lead to productive activities regarding corn and beans.

Last but not least, concerning the objective on the environment having gender sensitive policies for women's economic development, the Joint Programme provided technical assistance to the Gender Unit of MAGA, for the dissemination process of the Institutional Policy for Gender Equality and the Strategic Implementation Framework 2014 -2023, counting up to date with the formation of a Steering Committee on Gender, led by the Department of Planning -DIPLAN- to boost the implementation plan. As well as conducting various networking events with a total participation of 200 officers and officials. Some of these actions have received additional resources of participating agencies in the JP RWEE

The JP-RWEE also started the conduction of the baseline data collection between in October 2015, based on an interview approach, in which almost the total of participating women were part of the study. At the moment, all the data has been collected and analyzed. This exercise will be completed at the end of March 2016. Preliminary results indicate that 594 women beneficiaries are under 35 years (51%), 723 are illiterate (63%), 95% women are Q'eqchi' and the other 5% are Poqomchi', the 92% of them are working without remuneration, in terms of Food and Nutrition Security; the ELCSA indicator shows that 57% of women show a mild level, 23% moderate level, and a 6% severe level. The 74% of women indicate that less than 40% of their income comes from their productive project, 17% of women have sold their production in the markets, 51% of women would like sell in the markets, 21% of women decide on their income, 57% decide on their income jointly with their partner, and the other 22% of women do not decide on their income; 90% of their time is dedicated to reproductive work, 18% of women have accessed to credit (44% from the banks/IMIFs, and a 6% from cooperatives). 305 women have participated in COCODES / COMUDES (local policy dialogue spaces), and only 24 have submitted proposals to the local committees.

At the end of 2015, the Joint Programme's Team was well consolidated, conscious about the lessons learnt and willing to accomplish what was planned in the first quarter of 2016.

I. Purpose

The overall goal of the programme is to contribute to the economic empowerment of rural women in Guatemala, with four expected outcomes:

- Rural women improve nutrition and food security situation.
- Rural women increase their income to ensure their livelihoods.
- Rural women become leaders for their economic development.
- The environment has gender sensitive policies for women's economic development.

II. Results

Outcome 1: Rural women have improved food and nutrition security

Women participating in the first implementation level of the JP are laying foundations for backyard production, diversification of production, increasing productivity using local resources, which will contribute to enhance their food and nutritional security.

During 2015, ten new species were introduced into the assets of women at the backyard level: radish, celery, cabbage, chard zucchini, tomato, cucumber, melon watermelon, jalapeno pepper. Rural women learned best practices on planting distance, grains per hill, conservation agriculture, associated crop, crop diversification, family gardens, organic compost, improved storage, and improved variety of maize and beans.

Outcome 2: Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth

Technical assistance to small agricultural production organizations of maize and beans focused on productivity and competitiveness on a larger scale, contributed to the generation of marketable surplus and competitive quality of grains that will allow women to increase their income.

Participating organizations learned postharvest handling, humidity control, organizational strengthening, legal documentation, registration vendors, production costs, quality control, seed treatment, fertilizer application. Maize production was 380 quintals, which was for consumption.

Outcome 3: Rural Women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes

UN Women mapped more than 30 women's organizations dedicated to services and sells; 19 of them were chosen to be in the programme with their 425 members. All belonging to associations, organizations or groups, as participants of the Joint Programme. Although nonspecific activities were developed with the organizations during 2015, they all manifested their commitment and subscribed to the programme with a high interest in learning to empower themselves and the ones that surround them.

Outcome 4: A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women

The 4 agencies supported MAGA to finish and present the Institutional Policy for Gender Equity and Strategic Implementation Framework 2014–2023. The JP has provided technical assistance to the Gender Unit of MAGA, for the dissemination process of the Institutional Policy for Gender Equality and the Strategic Implementation Framework 2014 -2023, along with the formation of a Steering Committee on Gender, led by the Planning Directorate-DIPLAN-MAGA to boost implementation plan, as well as conducting various networking events with a total participation of 200 officers and officials. Some of these actions have received additional resources of participating agencies in the JP RWEE.

Under WFP's leadership, advice and training has been provided to SESAN to support the implementation of their gender strategy with the aim of contributing to the implementation, at the national level, of gender sensitive strategies and policies which will allow economic development of rural women.

Under UN Women's leadership, the staff of the National Institute of Statistics and the Presidential Secretariat for Women, have strengthened their capacities and network, in order to develop and improve gender statistics at a national level. In September 2015, 4 public officials attended to the International Encounter for Gender Statistics to learn from other Latin American countries' experiences; since then bimonthly meetings have been held to support their work and make sure gender issues are considered in the presentation of their studies, among other actions.

Output 1.1 and 1.2 407 rural women were selected as participants of program in the subsistence level: 107 from the municipality of San Miguel Tucurú and 300 from the municipality of Santa Catalina La Tinta. 121 female voluntary promoters (voluntary promoters have the role of knowledge transfer and support for the implementation of good practices of families in the community, are elected by the community, and are part of the system of rural extension) and 17 rural developers' extension were trained. 152 technical assistance visits were made to rural women, who were chosen according to the methodological approach "Milpa y Patio Hogar", 10 best practices, 10 new species were introduced into the assets of women, backyard level, and 2 exchanges of experience tours by FAO.

Output 2.1 and 3.2 401 women with production surplus from 11 small agricultural production organizations were selected in the municipalities of San Miguel Tucurú, Santa Catalina La Tinta and Panzós. In these agricultural production organizations, WFP promoted 11 exchanges of experience tours, 50 demonstrative maize and bean plots were established with 5 best practices, and 30 trainings on maize production focused on food security and the generation of surplus for commercialization. 320 quintals of maize were produced to consume. 11 Organizations in total received 200 watering can, 42 plastic silos (capacity 18qq ea.) and 22 fumigations pump, 9 "blue box" (detection in humidity).

Output 3.1, 3.2. As UN Women is supposed to work with women's organizations, several women that were working individually or informally on certain economic activity, had to group with others in order to propose a formal organization to be considered for the programme. Now 19 organizations are involved with the RWEE JP as part of UN Women's target group, which represents a total of 425 women; the process will allow them to enhance their entrepreneurship skills and value chains to access markets for their products.

Output 3.1 and 3.3. On the International Day of Rural Women (October 15th), eight programme participants attended a commemorative event, where they not only showed and sold their products, but participated in a panel where they spoke directly to the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Food; they expressed their needs and asked for certain demands to be considered by the government in order to have better opportunities to empower not only economically but integrally. Women asked the Minister to support them with materials and supplies necessary to improve the quality of their products and production, work specifically with men so that they can have more and better access to decision-making spaces; the Minister let them know they have their support but also reinforced that they are key agents for development and that they are responsible too, especially in demanding the State to undertake their mandate.

Output 4.1: UN Women facilitated the formation of 4 public officials on gender statistics, through sponsoring their participation at the XVI International Meeting on Gender Statistics in Aguascalientes, México, which took place in September 2015. The public officials, from the National Institute for Statistics and the Presidential Secretariat for women, not only learned from other Latin American countries successful stories, but established relationship with other regional institutions, like ECLAC, to keep working on the application of gender equality in public policies.

Output 4.2: UN Women started the process to an agreement with the National Institute of Statistics in order to work closely on the generation and strengthening of gender statistics; this collaboration will start with the elaboration of gender-disaggregated data. It also supported the National Information System on Violence against Women (Sistema Nacional de Información sobre Violencia contra la Mujer - SNIVCM), formed by 13 governmental organizations (National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, National Civilian Police, Public Ministry, Penitentiary System, Judicial Organism, Human Rights Office, Popular law firm from San Carlos and Rafael Landívar Universities, National Institute of Forensic Science and the Institute of Public Criminal Defense), to establish variables and indicators on the subject, so that public institutions that are part of the SNIVCM can all speak the same language when reporting violence against women, which is basic information for them to start living a violence-free life. The SNIVCM is still working on defining variables and indicators, to have comparable data.

FAO and WFP provided technical assistance to the Gender Unit of MAGA, for the dissemination process of the Institutional Policy for Gender Equality and Strategic Implementation Framework 2014 -2023. FAO's leadership provided technical assistance⁵, conducting various networking events with a total participation of 200 officers and officials, in this events to present the content of the policy and items were collected for plan implementation and monitoring and evaluation tools for Gender Equality. Some of these actions have received additional resources of participating agencies in the JP RWEE.

WFP has provided technical assistance to the Gender Unit of MAGA, for the dissemination of the Institutional Policy for gender equality and strategic implementation framework 2014-2023. Two national workshops, in Rio Hondo, Zacapa and Quetzaltenango, for staff of the National Rural Extension System, planners and trainers.

Describe any delays in implementation:

It is relevant to mention once again the delay on the reception of the funds, which had a direct influence on the beginning of activities, especially the ones responsibility of UN Women and IFAD. The second tranche of the MPTF contribution was received only in May, with the RWEE team fully in place only in June 2015.

The Joint Programme's team was completed in September 2016 and is now formed by a National Coordinator, and technical staff of each of the 4 agencies. FAO is represented by a Programme Assistant, a Technical Coordinator and a

⁵ This assistance was provided with found Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) of FAO.

Technical Specialist; IFAD by an Analysis and Research Consultant; UNWOMEN by a Programme Analyst, a Coordinator specifically for the JP, and 3 promoters; WFP by a Gender Specialist, 2 Technicians in the field and 6 promoters, all professional women engaged in the empowerment of other women. The team is formed by 19 staff members, of which 14 were specifically hired for the Joint Programme, therefore funded with its resources, and 5 of them are hired by each agency as they are responsible of other projects and certain areas.

2015 was an electoral year in Guatemala, which meant that many of the local teams and authorities were busy with campaigns and uncertain if they would continue with the next government. In October, new authorities were elected, which influenced the willingness of certain public officials, the timing of responsiveness, and even provoked local conflicts that were an obstacle for the when and where of the programme's activities.

The Polochic Valley has particular and extreme weather conditions, which makes it a very vulnerable area. Certain missions were cancelled due to the security of the teams, the roads were closed several times, which also delayed some of the activities planned.

Lessons learned:

Once the new coordinator of the programme became part of the team, we united as a team, and started working jointly or coordinated in the field. It is important to communicate to the other agencies about what each agency is doing, in order to be perceived as a JP in the field, and get help from other agencies to implement better and faster.

The technical assistance voluntary promoters provide, strengthens an effective and efficient empowerment of rural women, which was previously required to lead communication mechanisms with project participants before starting an activity. The latter contributes to break paradigms, traditional patterns and different views, thereby establishing direct links with the project's targeted women.

A key aspect to accomplish the JP's objectives, especially in regards to training and learning processes, it has been the delivery of information in the local languages, q'eqchi' and poqomchi'. All the local team speaks at least one local language, which guarantees that the messages are delivered in a comprehensive and culturally relevant way.

It is also key to keep visiting the communities, in order to transmit knowledge and experience directly to Women, as it generates more confidence and guarantees they are practicing what they are learning.

- **Qualitative assessment:**

Coordination among agencies has been a determining factor in achieving results; allowing the four agencies to be present in activities implemented with MAGA, OMMs, SEPREM and Municipal authorities. The main challenges in implementing the program are related to communication and coordination with the relevant public servants at national and departmental levels, with different points of view on every level, and high staff turnover at departmental level. This has led, for instance, to the need to present the programme 2 or 3 times to local authorities that are important counterparts of the JP.

The Programme has faced many challenges in the past year. Weak community organization was a challenge that influenced the approach and development of women's interest in the program and the confidence to take the role as voluntary promoters. Lack of agricultural rural development staff became a challenge to cover technical assistance services consistently and effectively.

At the agricultural production organizations' level formed by women and men, there is a tendency of control being maintained by male membership in relation to the activities with women, for which it was necessary to raise awareness about the importance of the boards of directors to respect the areas of women's participation. Regarding agricultural practices, a challenge was related to the production cycle and the administrative processes of procurement of agricultural inputs. The lesson learned is that there is a need to plan ahead the selection of demonstration plots and the purchase of agricultural inputs.

As it is clear, the team struggles with a tough local reality in order to achieve the Programme's objectives, and therefore rural women's economic empowerment. Yet, much was done despite the obstacles.

The monitoring and evaluation systems were defined, with their respective follow-up tools at outcome and output levels, as well as the diffusion of the outcomes, lessons learned and good practices derived from the implementation of the JP; the systems in place will allow to closely monitor the implementation of activities and the main results achieved in 2016.

The WEAI index results and methodology will be used to strengthen institutional capacities in measuring the progress of the economic empowerment of women, to position the most important gaps in empowerment from the perspective of rural development, beyond agricultural development as a mechanism for influencing other policy instruments (projects and programs), as well as spaces incidence of major strategic level, and the implementation of the Katun Development Agenda 2032 (Katun 2032, is the national development plan Guatemala).

The year 2015 was pivotal for the JP's team to consolidate, establish lessons learnt and re-establish priorities to implement the actions validated by the agencies when the project was presented based on actual implementation. The JP's team is convinced that the integrated approach to rural women's empowerment implemented in the programme will be successful as we are working directly with women strengthening their capacities in the productive activities that work for them. The 1,200 women will be part of learning processes on the following topics:

- Economic Empowerment of Women
- Leadership and Participation
- Food Security and Nutrition
- Sensitization
- Organizational Leadership
- Negotiation and Marketing skills
- Value chain development and associative commercialization
- Organizational strengthening
- Fiscal management
- Administrative and Financial Management

The Programme is also working with their families and communities to establish a supportive environment for their empowerment and with local and national authorities to create and implement policies that will guarantee their access to markets and one day accomplish the 50-50 Planet goal.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

| | <u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|
| Outcome 1 Improved food and nutrition security | | | |
| Indicator 1.1 % of increase of agricultural production of women farmers Baseline: To be determined. Planned target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of increase in corn • 17% of increase in beans • 60% of women farmers increase beans and corn production. | 380 quintals of maize were produced to consume. | There were no delays. | Production reports |
| Indicator 1.2 Evidence of improvement of rural women dietary diversity and consumption patterns Baseline: To be determined Planned target 50% of women participants diversify their diet and consumption patterns. | Ten new species were introduced into the assets of women, at the backyard level. Radish, celery, cabbage, chard zucchini, tomato, cucumber, melon watermelon, jalapeno pepper. 30% of women participants out of 400. | There were no delays. | Food Consumption Score Survey. |
| Output 1.1 Rural women have increased access to and control over resources, assets and services critical for their food and nutrition security | | | |
| Indicator 1.1.1 Number of rural women's cooperatives accessing credit Baseline: Planned target 20% of participating organizations accessing credit. | In process. | 400 women will start with capacity strengthening in 2016. | Pre & Post Training Evaluations |
| Indicator 1.1.2 Number of rural women accessing integrated services. Baseline: To be determined Planned target 50% of participating women | In process. | 400 women will start with capacity strengthening in 2016. | Pre & Post Training Evaluations |
| Indicator 1.1.3 Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques. Baseline: To be determined Planned target 800 rural women utilizing improved production techniques | 400 rural women utilizing improved production techniques. | There were no delays. | Production's register |

| Outcome 2 Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods. | | | |
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| Indicator 2.1 Variation of women/women groups/ cooperatives income generated from their sales to WFP and by and other markets (% of baseline). Baseline: To be determined Planned target 10% Increase their sales | 380 quintals of maize was produced to consume. | Due to bad weather conditions, there was no sale. | Sales register (WFP) Pre & Post Training Evaluation |
| Indicator 2.2 Proportion of rural women with empowerment in the income domain of the WEAI (control over use of income) Baseline: To be determined Planned target 15% of rural women with empowerment in the control over use of income. | Training on control over use of income in process. | 1,200 women will receive economic empowerment workshops in January 2016. | Participation lists |
| Output 2.2 Rural women have increased access to decent wage employment opportunities | | | |
| Indicator 2.2.1 Number of women employed who entered the formal labor market or initiated self-employment activities Baseline: To be determined Planned target 10% of women employed who entered the formal labor market or initiated self-employment activities | None | 400 women will start with capacity strengthening in 2016. | Baseline |
| Outcome 3: Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes. | | | |
| Indicator 3.1.1 % of rural women elected as representatives in rural councils/local authorities Baseline: To be determined Planned target 20% of 240 participants are part of rural councils (COCODES/COMUDES) | None. | After receiving workshops in economic empowerment, 240 women will be selected to strengthen capacities in political participation. | Women's Characterization Survey |
| Indicator 3.1.2 % of rural women who are members of land committees Baseline: To be determined Planned target | None | Leadership and participation workshops are expected to start in 2016, which will increase their participation in committees. | Women's Characterization Survey |

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| <p>Indicator 3.1.3 % of Producers Organizations led by women Baseline: To be determined Planned target 60% of Producers Organizations are led by women</p> | <p>63% of producer organizations are led by women; 19 of 30 organizations are led by women.</p> | | <p>Organizations' Characterization Survey Registration Lists</p> |
| <p>Indicator 3.1.4 % of rural women proportion of rural women with empowerment in the leadership domain of the WEAI. Baseline: To be determined Planned target</p> | <p>None</p> | <p>None of the leadership and participation workshops started in 2015.</p> | |
| <p>Output 3.1 Rural women, including young women have enhanced confidence and leadership skills to participate in local governance</p> | | | |
| <p>Indicator 3.1.1 Proportion of rural girls enrolled in secondary education Baseline: N/A Planned target N/A</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p>The baseline only measured the 1,200 women participating in the programme, which are adults. It is planned to work with younger population in 2016.</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p>Indicator 3.1.2 Number of women candidates in rural councils' elections Baseline: N/A Planned target N/A:</p> | <p>None</p> | <p>None of the leadership and participation workshops started in 2015.</p> | |
| <p>Output 3.2: Rural women have greater organizational capacities to form, sustain and participate into POs, cooperatives and unions</p> | | | |
| <p>Indicator 3.2.1 Number of informal rural women's groups who join formally registered POs, cooperatives and unions Baseline: To be determined. Planned Target: 10 informal rural women's group.</p> | <p>11 producer organizations trained in organizational strengthening for formalization.</p> | | <p>Organizations' Characterization Survey & Organizational Records</p> |
| <p>Indicator 3.2.2 Number of POs, cooperatives and unions that adopt a gender policy/strategy and/or a women's quota for their board Baseline: To be determined Planned Target: 60% of POs and cooperatives</p> | <p>The 19 organizations that are working with UN Women are all led by women. The 11 organizations that are working with WFP have Gender councils.</p> | | <p>Characterization Survey & Organizational Records</p> |

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| Output 3.3: Rural women, including young women, have increased capacity to engage in and influence relevant policy forums at national and regional levels | | | |
| Indicator 3.3.1 Extent to which rural women’s coalitions adopt common positions to influence national and regional policy forums on the post MDG +15 and Rio+20 follow up Baseline: To be determined Planned Target: At least 1 organization participates | In process. | Organizations are strengthening their capacities and getting to know national and international platforms that support gender equality. | Civil society participation on Forums |
| Indicator 3.3.2 Number of POs, cooperatives and unions that adopt a gender policy/strategy and/or a women’s quota for their board Baseline: To be determined Planned Target: 60% of POs and cooperatives | The 19 organizations that are working with UN Women are all led by women. The 11 organizations that are working with WFP have Gender councils. | | Characterization Survey & Organizational Records |
| Output 3.4: Rural women, including young women have enhanced awareness on their rights in a more supportive community/local environment. | | | |
| Indicator 3.4.1 Number of rural women and young women participating in community listening clubs Number of rural women’s cooperatives accessing credit Baseline: N/A Planned target N/A | None. | To be determined by baseline. | |
| Outcome 4: A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women | | | |
| Indicator 3.4.1 % of government budgets and donor funding allocated to programmes benefitting rural women Baseline: N/A Planned target N/A | None | New authorities have been elected, which is why dialogues have started again to push budget increases for women and gender issues. | |
| Indicator 3.4.1 Number of countries including special measures to guarantee women’s equal rights to landownership and control ⁶ Baseline: N/A Planned target N/A | N/A | | |

⁶ http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/legislation-assessment-tool/indicators/en/?sta_id=964

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| Output 4.1: Policy makers and parliamentarians have enhanced capacities to effectively mainstream gender into land, food, agriculture, nutrition and rural employment policies, laws and budgets. | | | |
| <p>Indicator 4.1.1 Extent to which national land, food, nutrition, agricultural and rural development policies and laws make provisions for gender equality and women’s empowerment Baseline: To be determined Planned Target: Five criteria used to ensure women's access to services provided by the institutions.</p> | <p>People trained in food security: 9 people of the promoter group able to promote actions and strategies in favor of women’s right to food. 12 people trained to promote inclusive and non-sexist vocabulary, communication actions.</p> <p>Rural development trained staff: 15 rural development staff from MAGA 9 of which were women and 6 were men who are trained on local agricultural innovation and women’s participation.</p> | | Attendance lists quarterly reports |
| Output 4.2: Greater availability of tools and data to track progress in the economic empowerment of rural women | | | |
| <p>Indicator 4.2.1 Number of countries where the “Women’s empowerment in agriculture index” (WEAI) is piloted or mainstreamed in National Statistics Baseline: To be determined Planned Target: 1 Country where the “Women’s empowerment in agriculture index” WEAI is piloted or mainstreamed in National Statistics</p> | N/A | | Data source |
| Output 4.3: An enabling environment is promoted to reflect rural women’s priorities in regional policy processes. | | | |
| <p>Indicator 4.3.1 Number of national / regional / global dialogue mechanisms on agriculture, rural development and land that involve rural women’s groups (change over baseline) Baseline: To be determined Planned Target: 1 Country where the “Women’s empowerment in agriculture index” WEAI is piloted or mainstreamed in National Statistics</p> | In process. | A series of activities are being planned for 2016, at local, departmental and central level. | National Agricultural Survey |

iii) A Specific Story

Problem / Challenge faced:

Zoila Esperanza Morán is an indigenous Q'eqchi' lady who does not know how to read and write; being the eldest of two sisters and one brother, she did not have the opportunity to attend school. Her mother used to tell her "education is not important for women". She spent her childhood helping her mother with house chores. She got married when she was 15. At that age, she had no plans to become a wife and a mother. Nevertheless, her father got her married without her approval. When married, following local practice, she moved to Las Flores community leaving behind her primary family.

Programme Interventions:

The technical assistance visits and monitoring have been strategic to evaluate the implementation of the activities. One of the first difficulties encountered in the initial phase of the project was that the members of the group were not pleased about being monitored by somebody of their community. Nevertheless, they understood that having the constant presence of a promoter motivated them to perform the activities in a better way. The outcome of this activity was the generation of surplus that is marketed at a small scale. This is the role of the promoters.

This small group of organized women is giving value to their products and they can market them. They sell cooked corn, corn tamales, corn beverages, bean tamales, etc., that generated a profit of around Q.400.00 to the group. With this profit, they started a tomato plantation project in 0.04 hectares of land and have plans to implement other crops to be marketed at their municipal market.

Result (if applicable):

Today, after 18 years of marriage she has a family composed by her spouse, 3 boys and 2 girls, who have been her main motivation to succeed. Her oldest son, Juan Cahuec, 17 years-old, encouraged her to participate in the Joint Programme. Through her active participation she has been trained in topics that have been of benefit to her family; she has enhanced her production and her family's nutrition has been diversified.

The community group that she leads is composed by 16 participating women in her community. Zoila Morán acts as promoter and leader, which fills her with pride and satisfaction.

Lessons Learned:

"The nice thing of being part of the Programme is that I am not the only one that learns, but my family and fellow women learn too; and not only the ladies in the Joint Programme, but other neighbors because they ask us what do we do to have orchards and other crops, and this makes me happy because now, I teach", Morán states.

"My husband has been of great support; together we decided that my role in the community was important. He supports me when I have to go out of town to acquire new knowledge" Moran says.

"We have demonstrated in the community that women can succeed not only by being housewives" - Ms. Zoila Morán.

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place.

V. Coordination mechanisms

During 2015, the teamwork formation was completed, the results accomplished demonstrated the agencies' capacity to work together. FAO, IFAD, UNWOMEN and WFP, with different mandates and competencies, have worked together on the preparation of the joint proposal and are well informed on other agencies' activities by monthly joint meetings, planning activities together, workshops, staff training and fluid communication among the staff involved.

Several workshops were delivered to the team regarding relevant subjects like economic empowerment's definition and implementation, to strengthen their capacities, guarantee we are all speaking the same language, and build up their confidence regarding the JP's objectives.

During 2015 the coordination mechanisms were: technical working group, national coordinator, and national steering committee. Monthly meetings are also coordinated to share accomplishments, obstacles and lessons learnt. During these meetings, the team made and validated the annual planning of 2015 and 2016.

Technology helps the team to stay connected, as there are 4 different locations from where the team works: Tukurú, La Tinta, Panzós, and Guatemala City. Therefore, emails and WhatsApp have become a good way of sending information and sharing knowledge with other agencies.

VI. Resources

- Provide any information on financial management, procurement and human resources.
- Indicate if the Programme mobilized any additional resources or interventions from other partners.

| EXPENSES BUDGET NORWAY FUNDS | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Category Reference | Expense Description | PUNO 1 FAO | PUNO 2 WFP / JOINT ACTION | PUNO 3 UNW | Total |
| 1 | Staff and other personnel costs | \$ 21,335 | \$ 62,355 | \$ 23,145 | \$ 106,835 |
| 2 | Supplies, Commodities, Materials | \$ 7,685 | \$ 34,158 | \$ 10,250 | \$ 52,093 |
| 3 | Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation | \$ - | \$ 7,576 | \$ - | \$ 7,576 |
| 4 | Contractual Services | \$ 15,000 | \$ 23,753 | \$ - | \$ 38,753 |
| 5 | Travel | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,581 | \$ 13,125 | \$ 18,206 |
| 6 | Transfers and Grants Counterparts | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 7 | General Operating and Other Direct Costs | \$ - | \$ 5,914 | \$ - | \$ 5,914 |
| 8 | Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%) | \$ 3,256 | \$ 9,544 | \$ 3,256 | \$ 16,056 |
| 9 | Total Received funds | \$ 49,776 | \$ 145,916 | \$ 49,776 | \$ 245,468 |
| 10 | Agency Earned Interest Income | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 11 | Refunds | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| | (Amounts in US\$ - Please do NOT use decimals) | | | | |

| EXPENSES BUDGET SWEDEN FUNDS | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Category Reference | Expense Description | PUNO 1 FAO | PUNO 2 WFP / JOINT ACTION | PUNO 3 UNW | Total |
| 1 | Staff and other personnel costs | \$ 43,917 | \$ 25,348 | \$ 13,133 | \$ 82,398 |
| 2 | Supplies, Commodities, Materials | \$ 22,776 | \$ 17,348 | \$ 2,793 | \$ 42,917 |
| 3 | Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation | \$ 19,974 | \$ 11,313 | \$ 9,516 | \$ 40,803 |
| 4 | Contractual Services | \$ 12,117 | \$ 28,320 | \$ 26,303 | \$ 66,740 |
| 5 | Travel | \$ 6,535 | \$ 2,850 | \$ 6,403 | \$ 15,788 |
| 6 | Transfers and Grants Counterparts | \$ 8,358 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 8,358 |
| 7 | General Operating and Other Direct Costs | \$ 10,420 | \$ 7,542 | \$ 5,778 | \$ 23,740 |
| 8 | Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%) | \$ 7,839 | \$ 6,490 | \$ 24,816 | \$ 39,145 |
| 9 | Total Received funds | \$ 233,190 | \$ 430,249 | \$ 379,334 | \$ 1,042,773 |
| 10 | Agency Earned Interest Income | \$ - | \$ - | | \$ - |
| 11 | Refunds | \$ - | \$ - | | \$ - |
| | (Amounts in US\$ - Please do NOT use decimals) | | | | |

Please note the amounts described in row 9 are the total of funds received, not the total of funds spent in 2015, which is not specified as there is no specific row for the total spent.