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**“ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARD THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN”
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2016**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p>	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results¹</p> <p><i>Country/Region</i> Guatemala, Alta Verapaz, “Valley del Polochic” 2015: 1,200 Direct beneficiaries (women) 2016: 1,200 Direct beneficiaries (women)</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, UN Women, 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\$ 2,088,254)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document:</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution, Norway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency (if applicable) FAO US\$ 49,776.00 WFP US\$ 145,929.00 UNWOMEN US\$ 49,776.00 <p>MPTF /JP Contribution, Sweden:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency (if applicable) FAO US\$ 452,129.00 WFP US\$ 888,279.00 UNWOMEN US\$ 747,833.00 <p>Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>TOTAL: US \$ 2,088,254</p>	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration 5 YEARS</p> <p>Start Date <i>(15 10 2012)</i></p> <p>Original End Date <i>(14 10 2017)</i></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: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></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 Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

² 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.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Purpose

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

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

The Joint Programme for the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Guatemala started in 2016 with a political environment influenced by changes in the government and positioning of the new authorities. This situation represented an opportunity to continue establishing alliances not only at the level of Mayoralties in the municipalities of San Miguel Tucurú, Santa Catalina La Tinta, and Panzós, in the department [*territorial division*] of Alta Verapaz, but also with institutions at departmental and national levels. A series of meetings held with the participation of the Agencies were aimed to introduce the Joint Programme and its team, as well as the progress achieved so far in interagency work; attendees to these meetings included MAGA, SESAN, MIDES, SEPREM, DEMI, and MINECO.

A strategic alliance with the Sustainable Rural Development Programme for the Northern Region (PRODENORTE) -the rural development programme of the government of Guatemala, implemented by MAGA, and funded by IFAD- was established to join institutional efforts in the promotion of the economic development of rural women in the Polochic Valley.

Actions from January to December 2016 have been focused on reaching the four results of the Joint Programme; the efforts of its team prove their commitment towards the target population. Every intervention by the Agencies has contributed to consolidate the results. The self-consumption population assisted by FAO has succeeded in increasing the production of food from the farm and backyard systems through the implementation of good agricultural practices and the diversification of crops in these systems. This means increased corn and bean production, as well as the diversification of crops associated with these crops of the farm system, and the complement with the backyard system. Eleven organizations supported with technical assistance by the WFP have increased their production for medium-scale trading with improved quality; the growing tradable surpluses have contributed to increase the income of participant women, and special attention to organizational strengthening. The groups covered by UN Women started a training process on entrepreneurship and business development; nineteen women organizations are participating to strengthen their knowledge in the productive activities they carry out and promote their formal participation in the market.

While women participating in the Joint Programme strengthen the exercise of their rights by participating in productive activities and processes implemented by every agency at local level; the Joint Programme team works hard in the advocacy with local authorities to promote the economic empowerment of women. Aiming to strengthen a favorable national environment for the economic empowerment of women in rural areas, an articulated plan has been developed to strengthen MAGA's Gender Unit in the process of ensuring that the new authorities endorse the Institutional Policy on Gender Equality. In order to ensure its implementation, the contribution by this Programme, in terms of technical assistance, has already been established.

II. Results

Outcome 1: Rural women have improved food and nutrition security.

- Output 1.1.1 Rural women increase their farm and backyard production by implementing good agricultural practices.
- Joint Programme has supported, rural women in situation of self-consumption, have been able to increase the production of food from the farm and backyard systems, specifically maize (8%) and bean (15%) through the implementation of 10 good agricultural practices (“Milpa”: no burning, management of stubble, grains by pasture, separation of sowing, incorporation of cover fertilizer, harvest and post-harvest management as well as improved seed.
- Patio Hogar (Backyard- Home: covered kitchen utensils, kitchen utensils, cooker cleaning, adequate hygiene of hands, separation of water for human consumption and home, washing of the sink unit, adequate cooking processes, use of containers to serve the water, children and animals in separate environments, keep the water tank high, keep the latrine clean). And the diversification of crops in these systems, through access to technical assistance and inputs, to produce better quality crops, to adopt new technologies, to manage natural resources, to mitigate risks and to invest in a sustainable way.
- This has contributed to diversifying the diet of rural women and their households in a significant and progressive way, generating new patterns of consumption and new food production systems. In general terms, capacities to improve production have been developed in 857 rural women (107 women in the municipality of Tukurú, 300 women in the municipality of La Tinta and 450 in the municipality of Panzós). Food and nutritional security, promoting ecologically sustainable livelihoods and rural development.
- The Joint Programme interventions favored the strengthening of the structures of CADERs and that of the voluntary agricultural promoters, in collaboration with MAGA’s municipal branch staff, in order to provide training to different groups of producers who are not directly participating in the JP. The trainings included good agricultural practices (BPAs *[acronym in Spanish]*) in the production of vegetables and basic grains, soil conservation, proper water management, and an update/strengthening of capacities in crop cycle management (including harvest and postharvest specifically for corn and bean).
- Three time-saving productive technologies were promoted to increase production, reduce production costs and, above all, reduce work fatigue. These are: manual fertilizer sowing machine benefiting to 400 women participating in the municipality of Tukurú and La Tinta, a pushcart-type manual spray for the groups of nine rural communities of the municipality of Tukurú and 10 of the municipality of La Tinta and a seedlings for the production of pylons of vegetables for the 857 participants of the municipalities of Tukurú, La Tinta and Panzós.
- Regarding working with organized groups of women, activities included sensitizations about the importance of diversifying and using local food products to improve nutrition. A total of 378 women and 32 men have participated in training workshops covering topics such as nutrition and balanced diet, the importance of combining bio fortified food, and using local products such as sweet potatoes, vegetables, and fruits.
- Output 1.1.2 Rural women master appropriate technologies for post-harvest practices.
In October 2016, rural women participating in self-consumption-related actions, harvested basic grains, obtaining a 23% increase in their production compared to the previous harvest, particularly 8 percent in maize and 15 percent in beans. Women stored their production surpluses in improved granaries. This production, implemented the practice of grain storage. In addition, skills were improved in post-harvest handling (detection of physiological development of the grain through the identification of grain black spot, corn bending practice, grain selection, grain selection, ventilation,

drying and storage), through of trainings and field trips to 407 rural women in the municipality of Tucurú and La Tinta, with the support of 120 women volunteer promoters.

- Output 1.1.3. Rural women increase their sales of surpluses in association for food nutrition security.
- 10 percent of the production of minimum surpluses obtained in farm and backyard in an associative way was traded, these includes chard, tomato, chilli, cabbage, lettuce, celery, watermelon, cucumber and cilantro, as well as native vegetables such as nightshade, miltomate (green tomato), white chili, chipilin, chives and blede/amaranth). Sales were made in the community, in rural schools, benefiting 125 rural women in the municipalities of Tucuru and La Tinta.
- The associative trading of minimal surpluses among women in situation of self-consumption produced a non-expected result, i.e. the improvement of social cohesion among communities, and the improved self-esteem and motivation of women who value and strengthen their participation in agriculture.
- Joint Programme in October through coordination with PRODENORTE benefited 135 women from the 7 communities served in La Tinta with a kit of productive tools per women which contributes to the production of food for their families.

- Output 1.1.4. Rural women increase access to resources, goods and services that are useful for their food and nutritional security.
- 3 trainings on food and nutrition security were implemented. 857 women participated in each session. The trainings aimed to disseminate the importance of keeping good practices in these aspects, and in providing guidance on the appropriate use of food.
- The Joint Programme worked with organized groups of women, the actions activities included sensitizations about the importance of diversifying and using local food products to improve nutrition. A total of 376 women have participated in the trainings which covered topics such as nutrition and balanced diet, the importance of combining bio fortified food, and using local products such as sweet potatoes, vegetables, and fruits.
- 22 trainings on food and nutritional security were held for 376 women participating in 11 organizations supported with technical assistance provided by the WFP. Topics included managing and using local products of the region as well as those grown by the organizations, such as cassava, plantain, malanga, sweet potato, and pepper.

- Output 1.1.5 Rural women know and implement new practices for improving biological utilization and consumption of foods.
- The JP's interventions contributed to build women capacities on healthy-home practices such as hygiene, cleanliness, organization, waste management, recycling of disposable materials, and manipulation of food for consumption, beneficiating to 857 rural women. These actions have been carried out with support from women promoter volunteer and the staff of healthy home/house (Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture Municipal Government) and, in other cases, in collaboration with MSPAS.
- The issue about the distribution of home chores has been promoted during the technical assistance with 407 homes, in Tucuru and La Tinta, stressing the fact that they are not an exclusive responsibility of women.

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

- Output 2.1.1 Productive organizations will improve their production technologies and trading practices.

- The eleven organizations receiving technical assistance in the framework of the JP have improved the production and quality of corn and bean and trade these at medium-scale. The improved quality and increase of tradable surpluses have contributed to increase the income of participant women.
- Women participating in these organizations have learnt productive technologies, harvest-related practices, post-harvest management (use of plastic silos), humidity control, quality control, production costs, as well as the importance of organizational strengthening, recording, and legal documents.
- 343 rural women in organizations have been trained on effective negotiation and marketing, value chains and associative marketing, financial management. Nine organizations organize associative sales by carrying out staggered and programmed plantings to obtain better prices for sale
- During January and December 2016, 9 productive organizations technically assisted by the JP sold a total of 4,520 quintals of corn, yielding nearly \$48,220.00 from the selling of production surpluses. In these organizations, 82 women have been trained on effective negotiation and marketing, value chains and associative trading, and financial-administrative management. Nine organizations sell their products associatively carrying out staggered plantings and planned for better sales prices.
- In those 11 productive organizations technically assisted by WFP, productive units have been implemented to develop good practices about the use of selected seeds, varieties or hybrids, and an appropriate phytosanitary plan.
- 349 rural women and 38 men capacities in 11 organizations have been strengthened on the use of the mobile laboratory “blue box” as a cutting-edge technology to improve the grains in the field, along with training to improve grain drying, and use /management of plastic silos.
- The 419 participant women, members of 19 organizations working with UN Women, completed 4 out of the 5 workshops on entrepreneurship and business development. As a result, they are now able to manage the terms, techniques, and tools for entrepreneurship, strategic planning and the organizational theory, trading, selling and distribution, costs, budget, accounting, and financial management.
- Coordinated visits to the closest city (Coban) so that women meet other women entrepreneurs who have been successful in productive activities similar to theirs in order to share their experiences and learn good practices. The purpose of these visits was for the women to get to know the experiences of other women who are already in the commercialization phase. Also coordinated visits to possible suppliers and/or markets open to receive their products.
- JP has promoted the economic empowerment of women with local authorities and obtained support for initiatives that create a favorable environment, such as the fairs of handicrafts and responsible consumption in the framework of the International Day of Rural Women, in the municipality of La Tinta y Turucú, Alta Verapaz. As a result, 13 organizations attended by UN Women have established their organizations and participated in municipal trade fairs in the framework of the International Day of Rural Women, held in the municipality of La Tinta and Tukurú.
- Also, 19 representatives of women's organizations, one per organization participated in departmental fairs, applying knowledge related to the marketing, sales, distribution, costs and presentation of their products through the exchange with other women and entrepreneurial organizations and micro-enterprises that have more experience in the market.
- Joint Program, trained 1,630 women in economic empowerment, promoting the physical, political and economic autonomy with a constructive and experiential learning methodology. Women increased their knowledge in matters of economic empowerment, with contents related to economic autonomy, use of time, rights, and prevention of violence. Women are now aware of human rights and women's rights, resulting in certain changes in attitudes. For example, a positive attitude towards promoting their economic autonomy by strengthening their business development plans, breaking the silence and talking about what damages them, recognizing the ways in which they are attacked and the way to seek help and assert their rights.

Economic Empowerment Workshops				
Location	UN Women	FAO	WFP	Total of female participants
	Number of communities			
Tucurú	6	9	3	386
Panzós	6	14	4	661
La Tinta	7	10	4	583
Total:	19	33	11	1630

- Joint Program provided support for 6 women's organizations to receive technical assistance for poultry and pig raising, sesame planting and orchards, and is coordinating technical assistance for 12 other organizations.
339 rural women trained with the community savings and credit methodology.

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

- Output 3.1.1 Rural women know their rights and participation and decision-making mechanisms at the organizational, community, municipal and national level.
 - o Women's participation in organizational decision-making has been promoted among the organizations receiving technical support from WFP. Consequently, the capacities of 23 women have been strengthened and they are currently occupying positions in the Board of the Integral Development Organization of Polochic –ADIMUP-; the Board of the Integral Development Committee of Women “Tierra Seca” and “Cantiha”. Other 77 women comprise the Empowerment Committees of 11 organizations. These empowerment committees are spaces within mixed organizations that allow women having access to strengthening processes, aiming to close the gaps in gender caused by unequal treatment or the lack of opportunities at organizational level.
 - o Currently, 8 rural women are participating in the local development committees (COCODES) and 2 women participate in the –COMUDE (Municipal Development Council)- of the Municipality of La Tinta and Tucuru Alta Verapaz.
 - o Due to high illiteracy rates in the area of interventions, along with the results from the programme baseline, 139 women of organizations technically assisted by JP, are participating in literacy processes and learn to read and write. These processes are implemented in coordination with the National Literacy Committee -CONALFA.
42 women from 26 communities completed the first literacy module carried out by National Literacy Committee (CONALFA).
UN Women made a cooperation agreement with the Collective for the Defense of Women's Rights in Guatemala (CODEFEM) for the development and implementation of a program of political participation and leadership, a training process of leadership and political participation for a total of 324 women assisted by FAO, WFP and UN Women already selected, and public officials of local governments, with the aim that at the end of the training, women Integrate into political decision-making spaces and rural councils, and the common creation of municipal development plans with a gender focus and priority actions for women.
- Output 3.1.2 Rural women have greater organizational capacities to form, sustain and participate into POs, cooperatives and unions.
- The 95% women entrepreneurs attended by JP, have a 60% advance in the construction of their organizational development plan.
- Women who received technical assistance from JP are in the process of realization community diagnostics for needs analysis with the Sustainable Rural Development Program for the Northern

Region (PRODENORTE) so that at the end of the process they can apply to a business plan to invest in their entrepreneurship.

- Output 3.3: Rural women, including young women, have increased capacity to engage in and influence relevant policy forums at national and regional levels.
- JP has strengthened the capacities of the Women Municipal Directors in each of the municipalities and has promoted their participation in decision-making meetings at the local level through their involvement as the Municipal Development Council (COMUDE).
- In September, at the plenary of the Municipal Development Council (COMUDE), Panzos, AV, the institutional mapping of actors was carried out, useful information on local actors and definition of strategic coordination.
- Output 3.4: Rural women, including young women, have enhanced awareness on their rights in a more supportive community/local environment.
- JP support to rural women in knowing the spaces of participation participates in the Municipal Development Councils (COMUDES), in inter-institutional meetings promoted by the WMD, in the Commission of Prevention of Violence against the woman, childhood and adolescence of the Executive Committee of Justice of Alta Verapaz and in the Departmental Commission of Productivity coordinated by MAGA.

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

- Output 4.1.1: Public officials are aware of the limitations for economic empowerment of rural women and apply criteria to guarantee women's access to the services they provide.
- Aiming to strengthen a favorable national environment for the economic empowerment of women in rural areas, an articulated plan has been developed to strengthen MAGA's Gender Unit in the process of ensuring that the new authorities endorse the Institutional Policy on Gender Equality. In order to ensure its implementation, the contribution by this programme, in terms of technical assistance, has already been established.
- The MAGA Gender Unit was advised by the work team of the 4 agencies of the Joint Program for the definition and implementation of the Action Plan. The action plan contains actions aimed at reaching the strategic axes of the gender policy of this institution.
- During the month of July 2016, the Joint Program supported the official re-launch of the MAGA's Gender Policy, with the aim that the new authorities would support the Gender Unit of this institution for its effective implementation.
- JP provides technical support in a prioritization meeting of axes to be included in the POA-2017 of the Municipal Directorates of Women (DMM)
- Output 4.1.2: An enabling environment is promoted to reflect rural women's priorities in regional and global policy processes.
- In September 2016, Joint Programme collaborated with the workshop of the technical board for rural development with focus on gender and indigenous people. The objective of the workshop was the development of the work plan with a clear definition of outcomes, indicators and strategic actions. This coordination mechanism is led by MAGA and is formed by governmental institutions such as MINECO, MINEDUC, INAB, SEGEPLAN, MSPAS, SESAN, MIDES, and MINTRAB.
- JP has promoted the processes for segregating data by gender in the case of activities that are relevant to women's economic empowerment, such as organizational participation,

production/quality improvement, associative trading, or capacity development. Monitoring tools will also be developed to track transformations.

- JP coordinated actions with the Municipal Offices for Women aimed to review their work plans and establish the necessary support and technical assistance that must be provided in order to strengthen their capacities in the identification, consideration, and dissemination of women needs, thus promoting responsive actions from local authorities –this is an ongoing process.
- At community level, seventy-seven women from the 11 empowerment committees of the organizations receiving technical support from WFP, have participated in sensitization processes aimed to socialize the contents of the National Policy for the integral development of women, and MAGA's Institutional Policy on Gender Equity. These sensitizations were aimed to raise women's awareness on their rights and the importance of their participation in decision making when promoting actions that contribute to their empowerment.
- JP has contributed with the Municipal Women's Directorates in their plans actions, so as to be able to determine support and technical assistance that can be provided to strengthen their capacities to know and spread the needs of women, and so promote actions that respond to this from the local authorities.
- UN Women held meetings with the Vice Ministry of Development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise of the Ministry of Economy for the implementation of a sustainability strategy that ensure that women's organizations continue with their process of identifying trade exchange spaces.

- **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:**

DELAYS: The governmental transition in Guatemala caused significant setbacks to the implementation of actions with national and local institutions. Government staff was appointed late, and there were constant staff changes. Recruitment process for hiring the rural extension staff of MAGA has taken too long and continues to be a challenge.

The change of government caused a significant delay in the implementation of actions with local institutions, since the new technical staff was unaware of the existence and objectives of the Joint Programme, requiring more time and resources to present it.

LESSONS LEARNED:

During the month of November the lessons learned workshop was held with the RWEE team, where the following lessons learned were presented:

1. Timely implementation of the baseline in the projects provided valuable information for the effective realization of programme's objectives and indicators, as well as definition of the intervention strategy.
2. The partnership with other organizations and projects at the municipal level has been key to maximize the impact on rural women's economic empowerment in the Joint Programme.
3. The collaboration with local authorities is important for the ownership, sustainability and follow-up of actions to support the target population.
4. The lack of presence of government personnel such as the MAGA in the territory affect the execution of actions that allow better accompaniment to the expected results. This means that MAGA's rural extension staff did not remain in their jobs for more than three months, causing instability.
5. Including young people (women and men) in training, facilitates the processes of positive changes at the organizational and productive level. It is considered that the transfer of knowledge to young men and women is important for the promotion of their participation in organizations.
6. The Joint Program must count from the beginning of its execution with a person responsible for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Project.

7. The coordinated work improves the level of achievement of results when it is defined and organized in an articulated way, as evidenced by the process of awareness of economic empowerment led by UN Women with the collaboration of the PMA volunteer promoters during the months of November and December.

Qualitative assessment:

The political conditions derived from the transition in government in this period, have caused positive and negative effects in the implementation of operations. Some positive effects include the dissemination scope of the program with the new departmental and municipal authorities, which increased the opportunities to establish strategic alliances for the strengthening of actions advocating for the inclusion of development opportunities for women within the Municipal Development Plans for San Miguel Tucurú, Santa Catalina La Tinta, and Panzos.

The Joint Programme has strengthened the linkages with MANPOLIZA –also with new management authorities- through the identification of the contributions that this Joint Programme may offer to fulfill its Integral Development Plan. Linkages at departmental level have been renewed in order to coordinate the actions that strengthen and provide support to women participating in this initiative through different alliances with MAGA, SESAN, MIDES, SEPREM, MSPAS, CONALFA and MINECO, aimed to promote a sectorial articulation at municipal level that allows focusing and prioritizing the contributions by PRODENORTE in the region.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved</u> Target indicators	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Improved food and nutrition security			
<p>Indicator 1.a. Percentage of households that improve their food security according to the ELCSA. Baseline: 80.5% food insecurity (325 households) Planned target 50 % of households improve their food security (100 households)</p> <p>Indicator 1.b. Percentage of women and their households that improve their nutrition according to the FCS (Food Consumption Score) Baseline: 80.2% food consumption Planned target 50% of households</p>	<p>Women participating in self-consumption-related increase their food production in farms and backyards through the implementation of good practices in agriculture and diversifying crops</p> <p>857 women have participated in training workshops covering topics such as nutrition and balanced diet, the importance of combining bio fortified food, and using local products such as sweet potatoes, vegetables, and fruits.</p>	<p>No measurement in this period.</p> <p>No measurement in this period.</p>	<p>Field trips, Reports</p> <p>Field trips Reports</p>
Output 1.1.1 Rural women increase their farm and backyard production by implementing good agricultural practices.			
<p>Indicator 1.1.1 a Percentage increase in the production of corn and beans Baseline: 19% of rural women have production of corn and beans Planned target 10% maize (29 qq to 32 qq Ha), 17% (17 qq to 20 qq Ha).</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 b Number of new best farm and backyard practices implemented Baseline: 0 Planned target 10 best farm and backyard practices (benefiting 857 rural</p>	<p>8% maize and 15% bean</p> <p>10 best farm and backyard practices</p>	<p>There were no delays</p>	<p>Production´s register</p> <p>Records, Field trips, photographs</p>

women)			
Output 1.1 2 Rural women master appropriate technologies for post-harvest practices			
Indicator 1.1.2 a Percentage reduction of post-harvest farm and storage losses Baseline: 17% of women had losses during postharvest Planned target 10% reduction of post-harvest farm and storage losses	10% reduction of post-harvest farm and storage losses	There were no delays	Reports Field trips,
Output 1.1 3 Rural women increase their sales of surpluses in association for food nutrition security.			
Indicator 1.1.3 a Percentage increase of sales of surpluses farm and backyard Baseline: 0 Planned target 10% increase of sales (of 407 women rural)	10% increase of sales	There were no delays	sales´ s register
Output 1.1.4. Rural women increase access to resources, goods and services that are useful for their food and nutritional security.			
Indicator 1.1.4 a Women trained in food security Baseline: 0 Planned target 25% trained women (of 100 rural women)	50% women trained in food security including food preparation	There were no delays	Participation list Reports Field trips,
Indicator 1.1.4 b Percentage of women trained in nutrition and proper use of foods including food preparation Baseline: 0 Planned target 50% trained women (of 100 rural women)			
Output 1.1.5 Rural women know and implement new practices for improving biological utilization and consumption of foods.			
Indicator 1.1.5 a Number of new best practices for improving biological utilization and consumption	5 new practices	There were no delays	Participation list Reports Field trips,

<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned target 5 new practices benefiting to 407 women in self-consumption-related</p>	<p>Food safety Hygiene at home Safe water Consumption of vegetables and fruits Proper storage of food</p>		
<p>Outcome 2 Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods.</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.a Percentage of organizations that have increased their income through sales. Baseline: 3 organizations Planned target: 20 % of organizations of rural women</p> <p>Indicator 2.b Percentage of rural women belonging to organizations that increase their entrepreneurial skills through training Baseline: 3 organizations Planned target: 20 % of organizations of rural women</p> <p>Indicator 2.c Total income generated by sales. Baseline: 0 Planned target 5 % of increase</p>	<p>27% of organizations of rural women (9 WFP’s organization,</p> <p>50% of organizations of rural women increased their income through sales</p> <p>13 organizations trained attended by UN Women have established their organizations and participated in municipal trade fairs</p> <p>1,630 women have been trained in Economic Empowerment</p> <p>6 women’s organizations received technical assistance for poultry and pig raising, sesame planting and orchards</p> <p>\$48,220 was generated by the sale of 4,520 qq of maize in 9 Organizations.</p>	<p>There were no delays</p>	<p>Sales register</p> <p>Sales register</p> <p>Participation in trade fairs and retail sales</p>
<p>Output 2.1.1 Productive organizations will improve their production technologies and trading practices.</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.1.1 a Number of productive harvest technologies and practices for marketing Baseline: 0 Planned target 2 practices 1 technology</p>	<p>2 practices Using selected seeds Suitable variety or hybrid. Plant health plan. 1 technology Use and handling of the Blue Box</p>	<p>There were no delays</p>	<p>Reports Field trips,</p>

<p>Indicator 2.1.1 b Number of post-harvest practices for markets Baseline: 0 Planned target 1 practice</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 c Number of organizations receiving technical assistance to improve production technology and marketing practices Baseline: 0 Planned target 3 organizations</p>	<p>2 practice Implementation: Drying grain (moisture meter) and use of plastic silos</p> <p>9 organizations 343 women trained on effective negotiation and marketing, value chains and associative marketing, financial management</p>	<p>There were no delays</p> <p>There were no delays</p>	<p>Reports Field trips,</p> <p>Reports Field trips,</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes.</p>			
<p>Indicator 3.a % of women who take part in decision-making spaces at the organizational level Baseline: 39% Planned target 5% of women participants</p>	<p>19% of women are part of empowerment committees.</p>	<p>Initiated sensitization processes to increase participation in these spaces</p>	<p>Participation list in decision -making spaces.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.b % of rural women elected as representatives in rural councils. Baseline: 5% rural women elected representatives in rural councils. Planned target 5% of 240 participants are part of rural councils (COCODES/COMUDES)</p>	<p>2% of rural women participants of rural council (COCODES/COMUDES)</p>	<p>Workshops begin second semester of 2016</p>	<p>Participation list in rural council.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.c % of Producers Organizations led by women Baseline: 92% of producers organization led by women Planned target 20% of Producers Organizations are led by women</p>	<p>73% of producers organizations led by women.</p> <p>The 95% of women's organizations attended by UN Women have a 60% advanced in the construction of their organizational development plan</p>	<p>There were no delays</p>	<p>Registration Lists</p>

<p>Indicator 3.d Evidence of empowerment of rural women in decision - making in their homes Baseline: 11% rural women Planned target 20 % rural women</p>	<p>139 rural women have completed literacy processes.</p> <p>A cooperation agreement was made with the collective for the defense of women's rights in Guatemala (CODEFEM) for the development and implementation of a program of political participation and leadership</p>	<p>There were no delays</p>	<p>Survey</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1 Rural women know their rights and participation and decision-making mechanisms at the organizational, community, municipal and national level.</p>			
<p>Indicator 3.1.1 a Number of women who gain knowledge of their rights Baseline: 270 rural women Planned target 500 rural women</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1 b Number of women who know the mechanisms of participation and decision-making at community, district and national organizational level. Baseline: 221 rural women Planned target 1,200 rural women</p>	<p>280 women and 27 men trained on human rights</p> <p>329 women trained on human rights, mechanisms for participation and decision-making</p>	<p>There were no delays</p>	<p>Registration Lists</p> <p>Registration Lists</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2 Rural women have greater organizational capacities to form, sustain and participate into POs, cooperatives and unions.</p>			
<p>Indicator 3.1.2 a Number of informal rural women's groups to formally join POs, cooperatives and unions. Baseline: 0 Planned target 5 formal groups</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2 b Number of organizations adopting gender policies Baseline: 0</p>	<p>3 formally organized with boards</p> <p>30% organizations implement gender policies in the Organization</p>		<p>Legal documents</p> <p>Gender policies in the Organization</p>

Planned target 20% organizations			
Outcome 4: A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women			
Indicator 4a Number of policies and strategies that contribute to women's productive and entrepreneurial development, guaranteeing their access to resources, goods and services of government budgets and donor funding allocated to programmes benefitting rural women Baseline: 4 Planned target 1	Joint Programme contributes to the recognition and implementation of gender policy –MAGA-	New authorities have been elected, which is why dialogues have started again to influence in gender issues.	Gender Police MAGA, and work plan.
Indicator 4. b An updated system of gender indicators that is internationally comparable. Baseline: 0 Planned target 1	In process		Updated system of gender indicators
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.			
Indicator 4.1.a Number of alternative methodologies that contribute to women's economic empowerment at the local level and comply with PNPDIM political guidelines. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 methodology	In process		1 methodology
Indicator 4.1.b Number of government institutions with initiatives that promote women's economic rights in their programs, projects and activities. Baseline: 4 Planned Target: 1 government institution 1 national mechanism	Municipalities have received technical support in prioritization meetings of axes to be included in the POA-2017 of the municipal directorates of women (DMM) Gender Unit of MAGA Space agricultural institutions		Reports

Output 4.1.1: Public officials are aware of the limitations for economic empowerment of rural women and apply criteria to guarantee women's access to the services they provide			
Indicator 4.1.1 a Number of criteria used to ensure women's access to services provided by institutions Baseline: 0 Planned target 2 criteria Indicator 4.1.1 b Number of officers trained public sector Baseline: 0 Planned target 100 officers	Directorates of municipal women's offices has been strengthened their capacities.		
Output 4.1.2: An enabling environment is promoted to reflect rural women's priorities in regional and global policy processes.			
Indicator 4.1.2 a Number of regional dialogue mechanisms / National strengthened to promote the empowerment of rural women Baseline: 0 Planned target 1 dialogue mechanism	In process JP participating in meetings of space agricultural institutions		Reports

iii) A Specific Story

Angelina Chu.

“Now when I water my tomato plant, I get less tired and save time. I water six rows of seeds by putting some natural product at the same time. This helps me to be less time on the plot and I do not get tired loading a backpack pump, it is easy to carry because it has tires”. Angelina Chu.

Angelina Chu, a rural woman, has shown that by having access to training and rural extension services, she can have control over innovative technologies, with which she can assume more technical functions as agricultural producers. She is an indigenous woman from the Mayan Q'eqchi 'population. She is 40 years old, married, have two daughters and five children. She lives in the Municipality of San Miguel Tukurú, Alta Verapaz.

Currently, Angelina is participating in the Joint Program, specifically in the actions to increase the productive potential in the small plots through its access and control of the productive resources and services essential to guarantee the nutritional food security.

“Agriculture is my main activity” say Angelina. Thanks to her participation in the Programme, she had access to: training, inputs, technical assistance and technologies that help her decrease her workload in agricultural work. These technologies are: hand drill-fertilizer, manual spray type trolley and seedbeds for the production of pylons of vegetables.

Working with the seed-fertilizer in the case of maize cultivation, she reduces from 25 wages in 1 hectare to 1 wage in the same extension. This means reducing production costs and workload in agricultural activities and has time for the introduction of other crops that allow it to diversify its food and economic income. Another important aspect is that this technology sows and fertilizes maize at the same time.

With the sprayer, manual bar, she has replaced the traditional back pump (pump type backpack), avoiding to make effort to load a deposit with more than 20 kg of weight in the back and without contamination. With this technology has increased productivity up to 4 times more compared to the traditional system (3 hours versus 2 wages per hectare).

“Women have the right to use the sprayer in our community, because we all want to save time and not get tired, we know how to use it, wash it and save it.” She concludes.

THE POWER WE HAVE WOMEN TO TRANSFORM OUR OWN REALITY

Aurelia Chocoj

"When I join this group of women and they put their trust in me and valued me as a woman, I committed to work and participate in the training of the program, now my self esteem has raised, as well as my income"

Aurelia Chocoj, is an indigenous woman from the Q'eqchi language community; is forty-one years old, lives in the Sacsuhá community in the municipality of Santa Catalina La Tinta; married to Manuel Tun, with whom he has procreated three daughters and three children, of the 6 children 3 have formalized a home and the other three are under his responsibility.

Mrs. Aurelia comments that before the arrival of the Joint Program, women in the community attended meetings; however they felt excluded because they had no voice and vote in the community decision-making

areas, as well as having the economic resource at the time they requested a collaboration, now they feel more empowered, have more resources and have greater influence within the community.

“At first I got frustrated and I felt unable to lead a group, in my heart existed a lot of fear and constantly questioned if I will be able to get the group of female companions ahead and if would get in troubles? Today with great confidence I can say that everything has been worth it, today I am no longer afraid and I can see the opportunities for the group of 14 women and for me, we have changed our way of life from the knowledge of our rights and duties. As a leader of the organization I urge all my colleagues to put our knowledge into practice since only we have the power to transform our own reality and to live a life free of violence, we can make more decisions within the household and we can be more independent without relying on 100% of our husbands' income.

I now have a monthly average income of \$26.00 for the sale of soap ball in my community and market, it is important to mention that thanks to the workshops received by the Joint Programme and the accompaniment of the staff in teaching us to improve our product; now I have money that makes me feel calm and dispose of it in a conscious way, mainly I use it for the purchase of food and studies of my three children who are under our responsibility. I thank the program for allowing me to have this knowledge since now I know that as a citizen I can contribute in the development of my community and municipality, and above all I have the support of my family”.

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

Under IFAD's direction, the results of the baseline survey for the Joint Programme were obtained in January 2016. This survey included a census on the estimated population of participant women. Two measuring units were obtained: 1,200 women, and 30 organizations. The information was gathered by fully bilingual surveyors who interviewed people in Q'eqchi' and Poqomchi' languages. A total of 1172 surveys were carried out in 50 communities, which represents the 96 percent of the target population.

The average age of the surveyed population was 37 years old, 65 percent of this population is illiterate or can hardly write their signature. Participation in local political activities is low, i.e. only 5 percent of the surveyed people occupy a position of popular election. This information has been essential to implement actions aimed to improve the situation of the target population.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

A review of the performance framework was carried out in July 2016; it was agreed in the working team of the 4 agencies of the Joint Program. It was important to define the agency responsible for compliance with the indicators for each outcome. This exercise enabled the field teams to have a clear involvement of their work in the communities and to define the activities in relation to the outcomes. . It also had the opportunity to review the goals, sources of verification that had been established in the framework. This has helped to work on results-based management.

V. Coordination mechanisms

During 2016, the Government of Guatemala has made changes of authorities due to the electoral process. Therefore, it was necessary to wait for the designation of part of the government of the staff in the institutions related to the JP. We coordinate with the new authorities of the government institutions at national and local levels. This provided an opportunity to provide information on the Joint Program as well as the progress of the outcomes.

Regarding the participation of the JP agencies, it has been key to the definition and implementation of sustainable strategies, where national and local government personnel leading role in monitoring the actions of the Joint Program.

We have had an approach with the Ministry of Economy to achieve a strengthening of the gender perspective in its programs and thus to achieve a joint and inclusive strategy for local governments so that the women of the organizations of the Joint Program, in the near future, In cooperatives and have a platform for market access.

The strategic alliance with the Sustainable Rural Development Programme for the Northern Region (PRODENORTE) -the rural development programme of the government of Guatemala, implemented by MAGA, and funded by IFAD- is a very important mechanism to influence in public policy as well as improve JP sustainability strategy. This alliance is that the rural women beneficiaries of the JP, are beneficiaries of the supports provided by PRODENORTE, for example, delivery of tools kit, fruit trees, improved stoves, latrines, training, etc.

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 SWEDEN FUNDS						
Category Reference	Expense Description	PUNO 1 FAO	PUNO 2 WFP / JOINT ACTION	PUNO 3 UNW	PUNO 4 IFAD	Total
1	Staff and other personnel costs	\$ 146,839	\$ 159,104	\$ 58,170	\$-	\$ 364,113
2	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 110,461	\$ 8,900	\$ 10,329	\$-	\$ 129,690
3	Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	\$ 22,815	\$ 8,446	\$ 24,563	\$ 5,791	\$ 61,615
4	Contractual Services	\$ 47,117	\$ 99,095	\$ 71,667	\$ 56,591	\$ 274,470
5	Travel	\$ 17,035	\$ 18,452	\$ 19,975	\$ 5,696	\$ 61,157
6	Transfers and Grants Counterparts	\$ 21,849	\$ 65,188		\$-	\$ 87,037
7	General Operating and Other Direct Costs	\$ 21,755	\$ 61,112	\$ 60,616	\$ 3,842	\$ 147,324
8	Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	\$ 27,151	\$ 22,345	\$ 24,754	\$ 4,550	\$ 78,800
9	Total Received funds	\$ 402,353	\$ 742,363	\$ 559,663	\$138,394	\$ 1,842,773
10	Agency Earned Interest Income	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ -
11	Refunds	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ -