



Country programme workplan in (Guatemala) February 2017

Total budget requested

US\$ 400,000

Beneficiaries to be assisted with the contribution

(1,650 rural women, 8,250 indirect beneficiaries)

Duration of project:

April 2017 - April 2018

1. Background Information

Guatemala registers alarming statistics in poverty and extreme poverty, associated with the limited access to education, high rates of mortality and morbidity malnutrition and food insecurity and low access to basic services.

According to information provided by the “Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer” (SEPREM), rural women represent 63% of poor women and 81% of women in extreme poverty.

The proposal will be implemented in the “Valle del Polochic”, which includes the towns of Tucuru, Santa Catalina La Tinta, and Panzos, (Department of Alta Verapaz). It has a population of approximately 220,000 people, whom the 89% are indigenous people of the Q'eqchi 'and Pocomchi' cultures. The people of the Panzos and La Tinta have low index of education and more than 50% of population have not attended formal education. With regards to health issues, the situation is just as alarming, because of the high prevalence of diseases and the low coverage of health services. Similar to these, other social indicators place inhabitants of the area within the group of poor and extremely poor people of the country. On food security and nutrition issues, the prevalence of stunting in the “Valle del Polochic” is of 56%. Most of the households are involved in agriculture; they produce primarily for their own consumption, but part of those households also have the pre-requisites to generate a surplus and to sell on a small-scale in the market.

Considering the economic characteristics of women in the region targeted by the Joint Programme, we are interested in their insertion into the economically active population, although, as in the rest of the country, this process of integration is quite slow. According to data from the National Survey of Employment and Earnings (ENEI, 2013), nationwide, 83.9% of men are part of the economically active population (EAP), while the rate for women is 40.9%. The EAP includes people over 15 years old, who are active in the labour market, working in some income generating activity and who are paid, unpaid or seeking employment. The participation of women in the PEA in Alta Verapaz is relatively lower,

compared to participation of men. The extreme case is in Panzos, where only 12.5% of the labour force is women.

As it is mentioned in the report of ENEI 2012, the informal economy sector absorbs three quarters of employment at national level, emphasizing that in the rural area eight of ten workers are in informal sector.

Culturally, in rural areas, we can observe, , that most women (77%) are dedicated to domestic activities and to take care for younger children.

Actions of the Joint Programme, have been focused on reaching the four results envisaged in the programme document. . Every intervention by the Agencies has contributed to consolidate the results. The beneficiaries who were only producing for self-consumption (mainly assisted by FAO) has succeeded with 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.. Eleven organizations supported with technical assistance (mainly by WFP) have increased their production for medium-scale trading with improved quality; the growing tradable surpluses have contributed to increasing the income of participant women, and special attention to organizational strengthening. The groups covered by ONU 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 targeted by 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 favourable national environment for the economic empowerment of women in rural areas, an articulated plan has been developed to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's capacity and ensure that the new authorities recently elected endorse the Institutional Policy on Gender Equality. The JP will also contribute to the implementation of the Strategy as further detailed in the document.

In Guatemala we are convinced of the importance of coordinated work with national and municipal government entities to accompany and follow up actions to support the target population in strengthening the sustainability strategy.

2. Project area and target groups

The target group of the program covers 1,650 rural women, Q'eqchi' and Poqomchi', in the three municipalities of Alta Verapaz, Panzos, Tucuru and La Tinta, in "El Valle del Polochic", Guatemala.

FAO is working with 850 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.

Agencies coordinate activities together to reach the total target population. 1,650 women receive training 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

According to the baseline of the joint programme, 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.

3. Description of activities by component

Activity Description (please specify which outcome/output of the global programme document)	Place of Implementation	Number of beneficiaries (women/men)	Activity Cost (in USD)	Lead Agency
Outcome 1 Rural women have Improved food and nutrition security				
Support in the realization of a committee of volunteer promoters and / or network, accredited to the municipality to have a presence in different decision-making spaces.	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	850 rural women	10,000	FAO
Technical assistance to SNER / MAGA to develop rural women's production plans focused on PAFFEC as an instrument of the Rural Agenda (PNDRI)	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós.	850 rural women	10,000	FAO
Technical assistance to MAGA to develop a technical accompaniment plan for the rural women's groups of the program, considering their institutional gender policy and project experience.	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	850 rural women	10,000	FAO
Introduce 2 or 3 new crops in farm and in backyard, considering good conservation agriculture practices.	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	850 rural women	17,463	FAO

Training rural women on sustainable food production using backyard production (yard / household)	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	850 rural women	17,200	FAO
Field tour with municipal authorities and institutional partners to learn about the successful experiences of rural women in the project. (Institutional partners to monitor the project and, or replicate the experience to other communities in the territory).	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	850 rural women	10,000	FAO
Systematizing experiences of time-saving technologies with rural women in the Polochic Valley.	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	850 rural women	5,000	FAO
Services for Monitoring and evaluation of the joint program (quantitative and qualitative data collection and its analysis through participatory process).	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	1,200 rural women	31,140	FAO
Training program for nutritional educators. Development of a nutrition education program for use in the home	Panzós, Tucurú y La Tinta.	400 rural women at Polochic Valley	8,000	WFP
Outcome 2 Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods				
Technical assistance to organizations for the promotion and marketing of associative products in the local market and departments.	Panzós, Tucurú y La Tinta.	400 rural women at Polochic Valley	16,844	WFP
Experience-sharing tours with business links to other successful organizations at the national level	Panzós, Tucurú y La Tinta.	77 rural women at Polochic Valley	5,000	WFP
Supply of equipment for the improvement of production and processing of food for associative marketing	Panzós, Tucurú y La Tinta.	400 rural women at Polochic Valley	20,000	WFP
Effective marketing. Through an alliance with the USAC, (elaboration of labels, packaging for products for brand positioning in search of new markets). Development of capacities for effective participation in business and national marketing.	Panzós, Tucurú y La Tinta.	11 productive organizations 77 rural women, empowerment committees.	15,000	WFP
Strengthening of community savings and credit groups, using the methodology of OXFAM-PRODENORTE.	Panzós, Tucurú y La Tinta.	400 rural women at Polochic Valley	5,000	WFP
Technical assistance to improve the quality of their products to participate successfully in trade fairs	Alta Verapaz and Polochic Valley	400 Women	5,400	UN Women

Training in administrative capacities	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	400 Women	2,000	UN Women
Analysis of the use of the time in the women participants of the program	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	400 Women		UN Women
Identification of the needs regarding the time-saving technology that allows them to devote more hours to their productive activity, and productive eco technology that increases the productivity and their income.	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	400 Women		UN Women
Women have access to ownership of time saving and productive eco-technology	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	400 Women	30,820	UN Women
Outcome 3 Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes.				
Training Women in Political Participation and Leadership	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	300 Women	5,400	UN Women
Contracting services for a legal services for the advisory and accompaniment in the legal incorporation of women to cooperatives an access to productive assets	Alta Verapaz and Polochic Valley	400 Women	7,000	UN Women
Contracting services for advisory and accompaniment in the administrative incorporation of women to cooperatives			7,700	UN Women
Contracting services for advisory and accompaniment in the administrative incorporation of women to cooperative			5,000	UN Women
Strengthening of the Municipal Directors of Women Offices in municipalities to increase their influence within the decision-making of the local government	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	3 Municipal Women Offices	915	UN Women
Monthly workshops for consolidation and work of competitiveness and productivity tables with the ministry of economy (MINECO)	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	36,000 habitants of the Polochic Valley	5,000	UN Women
Training of organizations and their empowerment committees for self-management of productive projects	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	400 rural women	10,000	WFP
Training for the leadership development of women in food security and nutrition	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	77 rural women, empowerment committees.	10,000	WFP
Technical assistance for a community radio communication program on nutritional education, women's rights in food and nutrition security, climate change with a gender perspective and	Tucuru, La Tinta Panzós	400 rural women	10,000	WFP

prevention of gender violence				
Outcome 4 A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women				
<p>Dialogue mechanisms are generated for the positioning of the 7 Principles of Economic Empowerment of Women (WEP) within the private sector through the Vice Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises at central and local level through 5 workshops with the private sector, government and local actors:</p> <p>Chamber of Industry, Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Indigenous Businessmen, Microfinance Chamber, REDFASCO, Association of Managers of Guatemala (AGG) and Guatemalan Association of Exporters (AGEXPORT).</p> <p>Private sector and local government that are part of the departmental competitiveness tables and in the territory of the Polochic Valley</p>	Guatemala City and Alta Verapaz	100 Businesswomen and businessman 25 local actors	5,000	UN Women
<p>Service contracts for the Coordination of Knowledge generation in economic empowerment, organizations entrance into the cooperative model and articulation of political parties' for public policies.</p> <p>Development of knowledge generation products for economic empowerment of women and its socialization.</p> <p>Development of communication products.</p>	Polochic Valley	400 rural women at Polochic Valley National government actors and institutions.	33,000	UN Women
Training on the national policy of promotion and integral development of women with governmental and non-governmental institutions	Panzós, Tukurú y La Tinta. Alta Verapaz	400 women rural Rural extension staff Governmental staff	5,950	WFP
Technical Assistance for strengthening the coordination mechanism, "Gender Technical Board ". Strengthening the plan of action of the table Rural Development Technique.	Guatemala	50 Governmental staff	10,000	WFP
Technical Assistance for the socialization of the gender policy of the MAGA, to rural extension personnel for the incorporation of gender perspective in the methodologies	Panzós, Tukurú y La Tinta. Alta Verapaz Guatemala	400 women rural Rural extension staff Governmental	10,000	WFP

4. Implementation approach

The implementation approach is focused on filling the existing gaps faced by rural women that represent barriers to their economic autonomy, so the main focus is to consolidate women's organizations in the cooperative model to have a better and more sustainable response to the demands of the market, and also to create a platform where local governments and the private sector are involved so that women have greater access to productive assets and greater demand for their rights. It also contains a component to strengthen women's organizations with time-saving technologies so that women can devote more time to productive work.

Specifically, the project aims to: a) Support Rural women diversify and increase their agricultural production under the principles of conservation agriculture; (Conservation agriculture, according to FAO, comprises a series of techniques that have as main objective to conserve, to improve and to make a more efficient use of the natural resources through an integrated management of the soil, water, biological agents and external inputs). (B) Improve the different modalities of extension services provided by the national agricultural extension system and local organizations in the selected intervention areas; C) Strengthen the organizational capacities of rural women producers to take advantage of the local market, and d) Improve the nutritional status of rural women and their households in target municipalities and prevent acute malnutrition.

The main partners are Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, Ministry the Ministry of Economy Municipalities, government and non-governmental organizations in the Polochic region

5. Justification for the intervention

The has activities listed above have been selected to ensure sustainability in the actions undertaken and the achievements reached so far by the Joint Programme so that the women won't depend from external support at the end of it.

The strategy is based on generating new equilibria in the use of women's time by promoting their economic autonomy and expanding their social network, giving accompaniment so that they manage to consolidate their associative capacity to lift out of poverty through their increased income.

Finally, the triangulation between the public and private sector and civil society gives rise to new associative spaces as a platform or a bridge to development for community and local development. Through of the creation of schools of rural enterprises through the Vice Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the institutionalization of methodological guide for entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship business development notebooks, and other knowledge products.

One of the most important lessons learned is that women's organizations must have an exit strategy with access to markets and a consolidation of their organizations in order to face the challenges of generating greater income and greater political participation in decision-making spaces.

Rural women mainly grow maize and beans, which forms the basis of their diet. Given the inequity in access to land, their plots are small and often located on slopes and degraded soils. Productivity levels are low and there is little diversification as they depend on irregular rainfall and limited access to quality inputs and seeds.

The team in Guatemala, has not been worked directly, on access to land, however, since the technical board (dialogue mechanism), the National Policy for the promotion and integral development of women has been strengthened that contains the issue of access to land for women. On December 2016, the Secretary General of the Land Fund has the resolution 99-2016 for the approval of the policy to facilitate access to land ownership and other productive assets for rural women.

The lack of agricultural extension services is another major weakness of the agricultural sector, which makes access to good agricultural practices necessary to increase productivity, diversify production and recover soil fertility. In some parts where they already exist, these services are incipient and limited for rural women producers.

The institutions of the state have been weakening year by year; This has resulted in a reduced presence of the State in the interior of the country, resulting in the lack of basic services in rural areas, which are crucial for vulnerable families. It has become necessary for international agencies to support these actions, and to accompany state institutions to provide the necessary services for families to improve their living conditions, especially rural women.

6. Sustainability

The sustainability strategy is grounded to work on capacity building and knowledge transfer at three levels. National, Municipal, Community.

National: Working with government institutions committed to the fulfilment of public policies.

Target population: Ministers, Vice-Ministers, officials, staff of the gender units,

Municipal: Strengthened coordination, with local authorities to have support.

Target population: Mayors, municipal officials, municipal women's management staff, extension staff, NGOs

Community: With rural women groups, organizations and rural women volunteers.

Target population: Rural women and their households, volunteer promoters, women-led producer organizations, cooperatives, women's groups, community development commissions COCODES, community commissions on food security COCOSAN. Through a process of: Identification of

governmental and non-governmental partners. Training of existing staff in the institution, in the task to be developed. Constant search of support of the public sector in the institutional strengthening and the self-management. Coordination with other programs or projects of similar characteristics. And transfer of knowledge and experience to staff and volunteer team.

There is a willingness among national and local actors to establish an administration that facilitates the coexistence of different interests and proactively promotes the sustainable development of communities and municipalities.

Government counterparts lead their efforts in land use change processes and in the proactive implementation of processes to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the most vulnerable population, rural women.

Project will work in close collaboration with the bodies that work on the economic empowerment of rural women, with the aim that the activities and results obtained by rural women participating in the project contribute To strategies to improve food and nutritional security being implemented in the area.

All extension activities will be directly related to each municipal extension agency, which will allow rural women, promoters, technical teams of municipalities, institutions and organizations to continue to work in a coordinated way, optimizing human and financial resources.

In addition, the training and technical assistance provided by the project will strengthen the capacities of rural women, thereby helping to lay the foundations for sustainable economic development for women and their households and communities.

The sustainability strategy is focused on creating better conditions for government institutions through capacity building to be committed to fulfilling their responsibility on a permanent basis directly with women.

The development of the management capacities of the women will be directed to demand the fulfillment of their rights with the officials and for the operation of the mechanisms at the municipal and departmental levels, so that they can maintain management processes beyond the time of Implementation of this program.

7. Budget

PROGRAMME BUDGET (<i>add total programme budget</i>)					
Requested at this time (USD 400,000)					
CATEGORY	FAO	IFAD	WFP	UN WOMEN	TOTAL
1. Staff and Other Personnel Cost	8,500		15,000	12,544	36,044
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	4,563		23,222	4,000	31,785
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation			11,564	30,820	42,384
4. Contractual Services	89,540		48,326	43,031	180,897
5. Travel			10,718	4,000	14,718
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts			19,960	20,000	39,960
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	8,200		17,004	2,840	28,044
Total Programme Costs	110,803		145,794	117,235	373,832
8. Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	7,756		10,206	8,206	26,168
TOTAL	118,559		156,000	125,441	400,000

8. Names and signatures of participating UN organizations

Mario Touchette

(On behalf of WFP)



Name: Mario Touchette

Title: Representative WFP Guatemala

Date: 10/03/17

Juan Diego Ruiz

(On behalf of IFAD)

Name: Juan Diego Ruiz
Cumplido

Title: Country Programme Manager and Sub
Regional Coordinator

Date: 10/03/17

Diego Francisco Recalde León

(On behalf of FAO)



Name: Diego Francisco Recalde León

Title: Representative FAO Guatemala

Date: 10/03/17

Adriana Quiñones Giraldo

(On behalf of UN WOMEN)

Name: Adriana Quiñones Giraldo

Title: Representative UN Women
Guatemala

Date: 10/03/17