



**Country Programme workplan in Guatemala
2018-2019**

Total budget requested | US \$ 800,000

*Beneficiaries to be reached
with this contribution*

Period	2017		Total	2018-2019		Total
Sex	W	M	2017	W	M	2018-19
Direct	1,591	394	1,985	4,559	1,273	5,832
Indirect	6,955	1,000	7,955	16,086	14,124	30,210

Duration of project:

October 2018- December 2019

1. Background Information

In 2016 Guatemala's Human Development Index was 0.64, ranking 126th in the world, with high rates of gender inequality that are further explained by the Gender Inequality Index (GII), which is 0.494 while Latin American average is 25% lower (0.39). There are important disempowerment factors highlighted by the GII as gaps in health, education, political representation and participation in the work force, as well as other factors linked to the specific cultural, physical and social conditions in which the women live and the gender roles they are expected to conform.

In Guatemala, more than half of the population is made up of women. Millions of them work daily in various sectors to bring revenues to their homes, in addition to the house and family work they perform. In rural areas, where women constitute approximately more than 43% of the agricultural workforce, they receive only a small part of the land, credit, training and inputs compared to men. This gender gap in rural areas imposes high costs on society as a whole: it limits rural development, hinders agricultural production and undermines food security and nutrition.

Guatemala is also highly vulnerable to natural disasters; the national ranking in GDP vulnerability to natural disasters places it among the five countries with highest risk in the world (83.3% of the GDP is produced in high-risk regions). These natural disasters affect particularly the most vulnerable populations: indigenous women and children in poor rural areas, especially in Alta

Vera Paz – the target area of the JP RWEE - which for being the wettest area of the country is particularly exposed to floods¹.

In view of the above, Guatemala was the only country in Latin America included in the group of seven countries selected to implement the Joint Programme “Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women”. The four UN agencies Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UN Women, and the World Food Programme (WFP) are jointly implementing the project, thus presenting an innovative and holistic response within the United Nations System in support of rural women’s economic empowerment.

Studies have shown that investing in empowering rural women significantly increases agricultural productivity dedicated to consumption, and opens other branches of economic activity to strengthen livelihoods. It has also been shown that empowerment improves food security and the nutritional status of the households’ members, since it favours the transformation of established gender roles, takes advantage of women's management and organization skills, and above all, expands their opportunities of increasing economic income.

In Guatemala, the selection of the target area for the first period (2015-2018) was based on different criteria, such as rural women’s economic situation in communities of the San Miguel Tucurú, Santa Catalina La Tinta and Panzós municipalities, in the Alta Verapaz department; poverty rates, levels of organization, institutional presence, local capacities in responding to women’s challenges and the United Nations agencies’ presence in the field. The initial target population was of 1,200 women, which increased to 1,985 people as direct beneficiaries (1,591 women and 394 men), and a total of 7,955 indirect beneficiaries in 2018, belonging to sixty communities.

The technical assistance provided to the target population included capacity development for improved food security and nutrition, increased productivity of basic grains and backyard cultivation, appropriate management of postharvest and time-saving technologies, strengthening the participation of women in value chains, strengthening the administrative and financial management of productive enterprises, commercialization of products and associative marketing. Key factors were also the promotion of organizational strengthening, the recognition of women's rights to develop their leadership, and the importance of decision-making at home, as well as the participation in political and social spaces at the community and municipal levels.

The efforts made by FAO, IFAD, UN Women and WFP have contributed to achievements focused on the four outcomes of the Joint Programme:

Outcome 1: Improvement of food and nutrition security

In order to improve the potential of rural women's food production systems, production of corn and beans for consumption was increased through the implementation of good agricultural practices in their farm and backyard production systems, the marketing, through associations, of the minimum production obtained from these production systems, the implementation of good post-harvest practices, the access and control of time-saving technologies for women in

¹ UN Women 2015.

agricultural operations, and implementation of good practices in the use and consumption of food.

In total, 857 women have had access to the rural extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA), through the "farmer to farmer" approach, working with 200 volunteer promoters as agents of change and using the Centers of Learning for Rural Development (CADER) as a teaching and learning space. In addition, 333 women improved their production systems with the implementation of 10 good agricultural practices, achieving an increase of 10% in the production of corn and beans. There was also a change in the pattern of food consumption (favoring the consumption of food from family farming instead of industrialized foods). The loss of corn and beans during post-harvest on farm and storage was reduced by 10%, and associative sales were increased by 20%.

In addition, 771 women have gained knowledge about food security and nutrition and apply 5 good practices on biological use and food consumption. Of the 857 participants, 400 adopted time-saving technologies (manual sprayer, seeder - fertilizer spreader and plastic germinators), with a total of hours saved corresponding to 19 full days (of 24 hours) in a year, that is, close to 1.6 days per month.

Outcome 2: Increase in income to maintain livelihoods

The increase in income to ensure the livelihoods of rural women is the main basis for economic empowerment. Activities focused on strengthening their entrepreneurial and social skills, through income generating activities, both agricultural and non-agricultural. This was achieved by improving their skills in associative sales and entrepreneurship, accessing productive technologies and the implementation of marketing practices.

11 women's organizations, made up of a total of 401 women, mostly generated an income of approximately \$ 45,857. This was undertaken through the production of eggs, chicken and pork meat, sale of corn and beans, bananas, pineapples, services for the transformation of food, corn shelling service, and the organization of groups that implemented the community savings and credit methodology. The women have received technical assistance, have business knowledge (production-cost controls, management plans with livestock and agricultural techniques, budget, added value to products), implementation of productive technologies (blue box mobile laboratory to identify aflatoxins in basic grains), and subscription in the AGRIUP interactive messaging platform for the management of useful agricultural information, as well as best practices for the post-harvest of crops. To complement these activities, their knowledge on nutrition has been enriched, as a strategy to improve the adequate consumption and placement of products in local markets.

Regarding non-agricultural ventures, 375 families increased their income by selling their products in 4 local markets called Li Qatenamit, opened with the endorsement of and space provided by the municipalities for the periodic sale of products made and marketed by rural women of the 3 municipalities.

Likewise, 25 women's organizations have been strengthened in their business management, including the implementation of good practices for the improvement of product quality, image branding and diversity of ways to market their products, as well as improvement in their administrative knowledge that led rural women to achieve margins of greater profitability. Likewise, the capacities of rural women have been expanded through technical assistance in

production, preparation of a marketing plan, commercial exchanges and management of their enterprise, which has allowed them to meet the demands that the market offers, to the point of achieving sustainability in the sale of their products in the local and regional markets.

25 organizations with 375 members have marketed their products in local markets through municipal and departmental fairs generating their own income.

Outcome 3: Greater participation in decision making.

The Joint Program has supported the empowerment of women participants in the so-called “empowerment committees” of mixed producer organizations, through training processes on issues related to organizational strengthening, associativity, financial and credit management², community management and participation in decision-making spaces as COCODES, and COMUDES, and other organizations like COCOSAN and COMUSAN.

Through training, women have learned about the importance of participating in the decision-making spaces in their organizations, have carried out election processes to be representatives in the economic empowerment committees, school committees, and rural councils. The mixed organizations developed their gender equality policies in a participatory manner. Furthermore, 331 women members of the organizations learned to read and write. This helped them with motivation to continue learning and to better carry out the controls and records for the administration of the enterprises. Also, 1,200 women have been trained to learn about their rights and economic empowerment.

In relation to women's access to sustainable energy services, the Joint Program in coordination with the Government of India and Bare Foot College, obtained scholarships for studies in the Republic of India, for two women from different communities of the municipality of Tukurú. Six months later, they returned to Guatemala, turned into solar engineers, with the knowledge and experience to install the solar systems and bring renewable energy to 100 homes in their communities.

23 women's organizations are now formally recognized by the municipal governments, owing an act of constitution of the organizations, which empowers them to participate in the Development Councils and other communal and municipal decision-making spaces.

It is important to highlight that the results achieved by the Joint Program were made possible not only through the local staff of the four United Nations agencies, but also in collaboration with local partners, and a team of volunteers (men and women) who transferred their knowledge to women participating directly in the program. This was done through theoretical and practical activities, and with constant monitoring at the community level with each of the groups of women. The program directly reaches 1,591 women, and established a second level system where these women shared the knowledge and skills learned and acquired through the Joint Program with other rural women in their respective communities, and municipalities.

² Through the OXFAM methodology for community savings and credit, socialized by PRODENORTE and with follow-up of each promoter team.

Outcome 4. The environment has policies that are sensitive to gender and economic development of women

To achieve the strengthening of the public policy environment for the economic empowerment of rural women, support was provided to the Gender Unit of MAGA, for the implementation of the Institutional Policy for Gender Equality and its Strategic Framework 2014-2023, through joint actions within the institutional work plan.

It is important to note that the Gender Unit of the MAGA also leads the "Technical Table for Rural Development with a Gender and People's Approach" [Technical Working Group to promote Rural Development focused on gender equality in the different government entities]. This mechanism has the support of its member institutions so that delegates and alternates can participate regularly in the meetings.

The Program made an alliance with the Coordination Secretariat of the Presidency for training, sensitization, and incorporation of the gender approach in the Development Councils so that municipal planning and decisions include the demands of indigenous rural women in the Polochic Valley.

The Joint Program also supported the implementation of a training process for 40 women in charge of the Gender Units of the 14-member institutions of the technical table³ for learning in the management of tools and the management of the budget based on the results and their harmonization with the gender thematic classifier⁴. This training was set up in response to the request of the Gender Units of these institutions, for the continuous support in the updating of knowledge in this area, and lasted two days.

Within the departmental spaces for strengthening the participation of women, such as the Network of Municipal Offices for Women⁵, collaboration has been maintained to hold quarterly workshops for capacity development, on various topics such as: perspective of human rights and equality of gender in rural development; violence against women and girls as a limitation to their participation; gender barriers and gaps in food and nutrition security; municipal management as a tool to promote the empowerment of rural women; among others.

In the process of strengthening favorable local policies for the economic empowerment of women at the municipal level, technical assistance in gender equality has been provided to the management team of the municipality of Panzós, which is formulating the statutes of the municipal marketing company, so that there is a quota for the participation of women within them. It is important to highlight that, in this same context, participation has been maintained in all the municipal and departmental tables in charge of strengthening Food and Nutrition Security, promoting the recognition of women's needs for the increase of income and participation in

³ Institutions members of the table: MAGA, MINTRAB, MINEDUC, MINECO, SESAN, MIDES, MSPAS, MINFIN, SEGEPLAN, SAA, INE, INAB, FONTIERRAS, CONAP, RIC.

⁴ Budget structure that government institutions, in compliance with Article 36 of Decree Number 54-2010, must use to identify institutional actions and budget allocations that respond to public policies that promote gender equity, for the benefit of women and girls.

⁵ Currently, these "Offices" have been transformed into "Women's Municipal Addresses", providing them with the status of public officials, with access to participate in municipal planning processes, including the analysis and distribution of the municipal budget.

decision-making spaces.

2. Project area and target groups

The programme will continue to be implemented in the Polochic Valley, including the towns of San Miguel Tucurú, Santa Catalina La Tinta, and Panzós in the Department of Alta Verapaz. The Valley has a population of approximately 220,000, of which 89% are indigenous Q'eqchi and Pocomchi, and is particularly prone to floods, as mentioned in para 1. The people of Panzós and Santa Catalina la Tinta y Tucurú have low schooling rates (with more than half who didn't receive formal education at all), and insufficient availability of health services. Furthermore, compared to the rest of the country, Alta Verapaz has a high level of its population living in poverty (78,24%), with 37.72% living in extreme poverty⁶.

This data is even higher when considering only women (63% and 81%)⁷. Stunting accounts for 56% throughout the Valley, with the majority of households relying on self-consumption and only fewer who count on production surplus to be sold at a small-scale in local markets. Eight out of ten workers are engaged in informal economy.

According to the Joint Programme baseline, 51% of the participants are below the age of 35, 63% are illiterate, 95% come from Q'eqchi origin and the other 5% from Poqomchi'; 92% of them are working without pay. Moreover:

- 6% of women are severely food insecure, 23% are moderately food insecure, whilst 57% are slightly food insecure.
- 74% of women indicate that less than 40% of their income comes from an income-generating activity; 17% have sold their produce at local markets; 51% of women would like to sell it in markets;
- 21% have full decision-making power over their income; 57% decides jointly with their husband; and finally, 22% have no decision-power over their income,
- 18% of women have had access to credit
- 90% of their time is spent on domestic duties. In addition, 305 women have participated in participatory spaces for dialogue concerning local policies, such as COCODES/COMUDES, yet only 24 women presented proposals to local committees.

Target group

The program has identified improvement opportunities for economic empowerment for a total of 7,817 direct beneficiaries.

The program will reach 4,559 new rural women, providing them with a series of services and technical assistance for the benefit of their economic and social empowerment, based on the

⁶ ENCOVI 2011.

⁷ SEPTEM.

synergies and added value of the specialized experience of each agency (FAO, IFAD, UN Women and WFP), and to work together in the same territory. Also, the program works on a behavior change approach to promote gender equality with men, so that a total of 1,273 new men will be reached. This will contribute to the establishment of an enabling environment for the promotion of women's participation in social and decision-making spaces (including in local government) and will create opportunities for the full development of women, as well as to prevent violence against women.

Beneficiary population directly distributed as follows:

- Total beneficiaries: 7,817 (6,150 women and 1,667 men).
- Existing beneficiary population: 1,985 (1,591 women and 394 men).
- New beneficiary population: 5,832 (4,559 women and 1,273 men).

Beneficiary population indirectly distributed as follows:

- New beneficiary population: 30,210 (16,086 women and 14,124 men).

The projected population that will benefit indirectly is 30,210 people (16,086 women and 14,124 men). These indirect beneficiaries will participate in campaigns aimed at raising awareness and preventing violence against women, and will be the recipients of radio campaigns on different topics related to the economic empowerment of women (radio announcements for marketing events and other radio broadcasts about the rights of women).

The men involved in the previous activities of the JP RWEE have been and will continue to be sensitized about the women's rights for economic empowerment. They will become medium and long-term allies and promoters of gender equality within the scope of their organizations and communities. This will facilitate the process of women gaining the space to participate in the Development Councils and at the tables of competitiveness, and in due time, women will have a more effective participation and will feel strengthened as they raise their voices so that their needs are heard and attended to.

The expectation is that these men will become agents of change in spaces of decision and at the same time women will strengthen and increase their leadership.

Existing beneficiary population:

The support provided to existing women participating in the Program will focus on the consolidation of the results achieved, through value chain development and access to the market for their surplus agricultural production, other income-generating activities, and the improvement of their meaningful participation in productive organizations and in community life. The main activities are described below:

- Improvement of food production systems to have stable access and improve food availability. Increase the productivity of basic grains and the search for the diversity of the diet, through promoting good practices and technologies adapted to the area and the culture of the population

to improve mainly the production of corn and beans; and other food of high nutritional value, as well as food complementary to the basic family diet.

- Support the continuation of activities related to production, harvest and sale specifically to increase quality standards, added value to products, business management, and establish inclusive business models.
- Consolidation of processes for the effective execution of productive projects, resource management, product quality, hygiene standards, as well as participation in marketing spaces.
- Institutionalization of on-the-ground learning for the empowerment of rural women, with technical support from the rural extension staff of MAGA and the municipalities of each of the municipalities. In the same way, the knowledge of the agricultural extension agents will be strengthened, so that they can replicate it in the communities they serve on behalf of the institutions they represent, which will benefit indirectly.

New beneficiary population:

Rural women targeted for the first time (called “new beneficiaries” in the logical framework) will receive a series of services and technical assistance for the first time, in order to consolidate and improve their knowledge and skills in food security and nutrition, boost business activities, including through the development of market linkages, identification of opportunities to work in an associative way, and leadership training, to increase the participation of women in decision-making spaces, as follows:

- Support for the administration of new productive enterprises, for the generation of income. Special emphasis will be applied so women work as a team, in an associative manner, perform with accountability, carry out income and expenditure controls, and improve their income. The participation of women in economic activities is also of great importance in the improvement of social organization, so that the roles assumed by men and women are complementary and harmonious.
- Strengthening the leadership development of women, for their incorporation into decision-making positions, prioritization of their demands and recognition of their rights.
- Assistance, advice and accompaniment in the opening of decision-making spaces for women in the Development Councils.
- Training of women leaders to participate actively in decision-making spaces.
- Support in knowledge transfer to extension staff and gender units of government institutions for the implementation of public policies.

Composition of the target group:

The composition of the target group is based on different criteria established according to the food security situation, economic situation and levels of organization to respond to the challenges of the women already participating in the Program and those who will be incorporated into the

new phase:

Groups not formally organized (1,237 rural women)

Not all women participants have reached the condition of having food that generates an active and healthy lifestyle, this is mainly because they have an average of 0.22 hectares of land per family, with few natural assets (scarce natural resources), and with only basic technical knowledge on how to farm the land which was acquired through the JP. These women have no access to any form of credit, which leads to lack of financial or other kinds of capital (productive infrastructure, health centers, and schools, among others).

These women are not formally affiliated to groups or associations due to their low self-esteem and the fear that exists about the tax culture. Part of this is due to the knowledge deficiency in these communities regarding organizations with legal status, where their main concern is having little to no income to purchase food. There is a necessity to promote participation in decision-making spaces within these communities. Therefore, 524 participants will continue to have the support of the Joint Program in the consolidation of these processes.

On the other hand, there are 380 women from organizations of productive agricultural and non-agricultural activities already established, such as shampoo sales, handicrafts, honey production, bakery and confectionery. They live in situations of food insecurity and, therefore, there is a need to carry out agricultural activities that increase the availability of food.

There are 15 communities in the area of intervention, in which live 333 participating women who have managed to improve considerably their availability of food for subsistence and generate small surpluses. The program will be responsible for further increasing their productivity and accompany them to work in partnership and have access to other markets. For this reason, activities related to production, harvest and sale will be carried out to increase quality standards, added value of products, business management, and establish inclusive business models.

The sensitization actions directed to men will be continued, so that the contribution of women in agriculture and food security is valued.

Organized groups with agricultural and processing enterprises (2,040 rural women)

The women began their participation in mixed organizations, where their participation was minimal, and they did not have their own productive assets. This group of 401 women belonging to 11 organizations was strengthened by the Joint Program to organize and have the figure of empowerment committees, with a structure formed and led only by women. These organizations will continue their consolidation processes and carry out awareness raising of 394 men, so that the rights of women and their participation in productive activities are recognized and respected⁸.

⁸ Create a sense of awareness focused on the following: the importance of equal distribution of domestic work and care in the home; and the impact that gender violence has on the empowerment and opportunities for girls and women.

Support will be provided to 1,639 new women to be trained in the administration of productive projects for the increase of income generation, as well as the approach of women to municipal and departmental markets for the promotion and commercialization of their products. It will consolidate their learning and application of knowledge through productive agricultural and livestock projects, as well as food processing, promoting associativity and strengthening the methodology of community savings and credit groups, as well as the application of the GALS methodology, and provision of solar systems.

Support will also be provided to improve their food production systems to have stable access to food and improve the availability of food, to increase the productivity of basic grains and to search for diet diversity, through the promotion of good practices and technologies adapted to the area and the culture of the population to improve mainly the production of corn and beans; and other foods of high nutritional value, as well as foods complementary to the basic family diet.

Groups organized with artisan enterprises and processing (1,305 rural women)

This group already consists of 333 women who organized themselves around established non-agricultural productive activities such as sale of shampoo, handicrafts, honey production, bakery and confectionery, textiles, and embroidery. They are organized into 15 community savings and credit groups, through which they generate income for capital investment in their ventures, as well as to cover some personal and family needs. These groups will be consolidated with support for the improvement of current ventures, as well as new ventures, providing infrastructure, seed capital and time-saving technology, and GALS methodology.

972 women will be incorporated, which will be strengthened through a marketing mechanism among rural women's organizations, the private sector and with the institutional support of local governments. (events, fairs, local markets) and support in the incorporation of the marketing strategy called L'qatenamit ("our markets").

Women and men in decision-making positions in governmental and local institutions: (357 women)

It will focus on continued support to central and local institutions responsible for implementing gender-sensitive policies and promoting legislative and policy reforms to promote the rights of rural women.

The Joint Program will work on institutional strengthening at the local and national levels, including through knowledge generation and transfer processes to partially respond to the lack of comprehensive knowledge for the empowerment of women, as well as the lack of disaggregated data and, in general, of good practices for a better participation of rural women in agricultural and non-agricultural practices and decision-making in community life. This action will not only ensure that the specific challenges of rural women are considered and prioritized in public policies, but will also allow a multiplier effect throughout the country through the identification and systematization of the lessons learned from the Joint Program in collaboration with key government entities such as the MAGA Gender Unit, the Vice Ministry of Rural Economic Development of MAGA, SEPREM, SCEP, MINECO.

3. Description of activities by component

The activities presented in the work plan are linked to the intervention strategy of the Program, and directly related to the target group, according to the situation of food security, economic situation and levels of organization, to respond to the challenges faced by the women and take advantage of the strengths of the agencies in the territory as follows:

For the improvement of food and nutrition security.

Women will be supported in culturally relevant training processes, focused on the implementation of good agro-ecological practices for the production and diversification of nutritious foods for the family and at a commercial level. They will also be provided with productive infrastructure and technology to promote agriculture, under a controlled environment, to increase their production, and avoid post-harvest losses. In order to mitigate their risks, the women will be introduced to irrigation systems, micro and macro tunneling, sowing in weed coverings, fertilizer dosing, manual spraying, manual fertilizer seeders, seed germinators, use of crop pylons, soil analysis, soil treatments and manual grain shellers.

Support will be provided for the management of business management and implementation of inclusive business models as an alternative for the commercialization of productive surplus farm and backyard, activity aimed at families who have increased their productivity in farm and backyard.

The promotion of the recovery of local and traditional foods that favor adequate nutrition and strengthen nutritional education and food and nutritional security will be carried out. This through the realization of workshops, exchanges of experiences, as well as contests of local culinary recipes.

For the increase of income to ensure their livelihoods

Women's organizations will be supported for the roll-out and strengthening of productive projects and ventures, such as the production and associative sale of chicken, pork and lamb meat; the production and sale of honey, the elaboration and sale of artisan sausages, and the processing of healthy foods for direct sale, among others. They will be equipped with infrastructure and productive technologies, that are time-saving and increase income by providing services such as corn husking, grain grinding, flour and mace production, among others. Seed capital will be provided for the improvement of the undertaking, as well as those that can improve the generation of value for the productions they already have. This will be done under the monitoring mechanism of savings and associative credit.

Women will continue to receive support for the consolidation of their learning and application of knowledge through productive agricultural/livestock and non-agricultural projects, as well as food processing, the promotion of associations and the strengthening of the methodology for community savings and credit groups, through the following modules:

- Organization and leadership
- Financial management
- Administration
- Economic empowerment of women
- Effective negotiation and marketing.
- Value chains
- Generation of value to their products and transformation of food

The rapprochement of women will continue to be strengthened through inter-institutional coordination for the effective implementation of marketing mechanisms among rural women's organizations, the private sector and with the institutional support of local governments. (events, fairs, local markets). The institutionalization of municipal markets will be ensured under the marketing strategy called L'qatenamit ("our markets").

To improve rural women's access to markets, the figure of anchor companies that buy women's products and make them reach national and regional markets will be integrated into the JP to achieve a sustainable productive chain with shorter portions where women can supply to MIPYMES with quality products and reaching the market requirements requested by the market intermediaries, with greater purchasing power and at the same time act as mentors for the entrepreneurs of the Polochic Valley.

Competitiveness tables will be strengthened as spaces for dialogue and management between the public and private sectors, for the promotion of competitiveness, at the municipal and departmental levels, to encourage investment and boost productivity and job creation.

The distribution of solar systems for the promotion and use of renewable energy for home use will be carried out, and training will be replicated by the two female solar engineers who were trained in the Republic of India, as well as the promotion of the creation of small community networks for the use of clean and renewable energy.

Radio communication campaigns will be carried out to increase participation in marketing events and promotion of products made by women. As well as the impulse to the participation of the women in the local market of products for healthy feeding in schools.

To improve the leadership of women for their economic development.

A leadership training process will be carried out in parallel with an awareness process with local governments and Development Councils.

In order to achieve an increase in the participation of rural women in the Development Councils at all levels, gender training and promotion of women's human rights will be carried out, as well as advocacy in the Municipal Women's Directorates and Councils.

This will also strengthen the participation and leadership development of rural women in the processes of local governance (COCODES, COMUDES, CODEDE, and COCOSAN, COMUSAN, CODESAN) through:

- Selecting and training women in organized groups to participate in each level of governance;

- Training public officials on the legal framework for the participation of women in governance;
- Organizing an awareness campaign about the importance of women's participation in leadership spaces.

In addition, the GALS methodology will be implemented as a household methodology (HHMs), to achieve/promote a behavioral change that leads to improvements in women's livelihoods, as well as higher productivity, increased assets, and greater investments in education, increased availability and access to food, and reduction of insecurity and cases of domestic violence. This direct implementation of the GALS methodology will reach a total of 2,246 people, (1,123 women and 1,123 men).

In previous experiences, mainly in Africa, IFAD has systematized this type of household methodologies, which address these underlying norms, attitudes, behaviors and social systems that represent the main causes - rather than the symptoms - of gender inequality. HHMs change the main focus of the interventions (assets, infrastructure, value chains) to people: especially on who they want to be, what they want to do and how they can do it. The tools help to unite what are often disparate subsistence strategies pursued by women and men, young and old, in the same household or group, in a joint vision and a practical strategy.

It has been shown that HHM stimulate a positive change in behavior by allowing men and women, together, to understand and challenge the discriminatory gender norms that drive gender inequalities and hinder poverty reduction. They also come to "leave behind" and support their way out of poverty. In doing so, HHMs are a good practice to achieve a transformative change in rural areas, contributing to the ambitious goals set out in the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. They are mainly relevant to achieving SDG 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment, but also most of the other objectives that can only be achieved through gender equality and women's empowerment.

To promote a more gender-responsive policy environment

A learning path will be carried out with the gender unit of MAGA to build on the experience of methodologies implemented by the Joint Program, and its possible adoption after validation, such as:

- Time-saving technologies and efforts in agricultural work of rural women
- Community savings and credit methodology for the development of associative ventures.
- Incorporation of rural women in organizations for market access, in the municipalities of Panzós, La Tinta and Tucurú, Alta Verapaz.
- Strengthening the participation of women in community trade networks and participation in value chains.

Technical assistance will also be provided for institutional strengthening of the Gender Unit of the Executive Coordination Secretariat of the Presidency, including:

- a. Analysis of the status of the participation of indigenous women and women in the System of Development Councils in the territory.
- b. Coordinate with the local governments responsible for the use and reporting of the

investment, with the use of the Gender Thematic Classifier, within the framework of the development council system.

- c. Accompany the SCEP in its links with both SEPREM and SEGEPLAN, for the implementation of SDG 1, 2 and 5, in particular with the Development Councils and for gender mainstreaming.
- d. Strengthen the work of the Women's Commissions of the Development Councils.
- e. Generate a Guidance Manual for the Municipal Directorates of Women within the framework of its mandate and the National Decentralization Agenda.
- f. Strengthen the work of the Commissions of the Municipal Directorates of Women according to their mandate and prepare a report on their work, in coordination with SEPREM.
- g. Promote and accompany the process of training the staff of the executive boards of the Development Councils, through the virtual platform, "I know Gender."
- h. Coordination with SEPREM for the dissemination of the Manual of Use of the Gender Thematic Classifier.
- i. Knowledge transfer to the interior of the country through the Mobile Sessions of Integrated Services of SCEP relevant to the rights of women in Alta Verapaz.

Support will be provided for the training of public officials from key institutions and regional development councils in:

- Use of the virtual platform "I know gender" for staff of the Executive Coordination Secretariat of the Presidency and development councils. I know Gender is a course that aims to raise awareness and introduce basic knowledge about gender equality and the empowerment of women as a first step towards changing behavior and knowledge transfer. Participants must take the first three compulsory modules (which allows for a common understanding). Completing the three modules leads to obtaining the first certificate. Then, each user can take the modules that he considers convenient based on his area of interest. The completion of each of the optional modules also leads to obtaining a digital certificate. The course will have an open access through the UN Women eLearning Training Center. It is a course designed, implemented and led by UN Women that has benefited more than 32,000 participants until March 2018.
- Use of the gender thematic classifier (MAGA, Technical Table of Gender and Peoples).
- Subjects of gender equality and Food Security and Nutrition SAN (MAGA-Rural Extension Directorate).
- Training and procurement of inputs for the inclusion of economic empowerment actions of rural women and the methodologies implemented by the PC, aimed at the AMER and SNER in coordination with the Gender Unit of MAGA.
- Process of gender mainstreaming in units and programs of the Ministries through the prioritization and inter-institutional strengthening of the Strategic Alliance with the Presidential Secretariat for Women SEPREM and the Secretariat of Executive Coordination of the Presidency. These actions will be directed to the implementation of the National Policy for the Promotion and Integral Development of Women. -PNPDIM, of the Opportunity Equity Plan -PEO- 2008-2023, and of the National Policy of Rural Development PNDRI.

See Annex 1 for a more detailed list of activities.

4. Implementation approach

Since the beginning of the Programme, inter-institutional coordination has been key to strengthening the support mechanisms and coordination to promote gender-responsive services. Among the institutions involved, the key ones have been and will continue to be:

- the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA),
- SEPREM (Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer – Presidential Secretariat for Women),
- SESAN (Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional – Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security),
- CONALFA (Comité Nacional de Alfabetización -National Literacy Committee),
- INTECAP (Instituto Técnico de Capacitación - Technical Training Institute)
- SCEP (Secretaría de Coordinación Ejecutiva de la Presidencia- Executive Coordination Secretariat of the Presidency)
- PRONACOM (Programa Nacional de Competitividad- National Competitiveness Program)
- PRODENORTE (Programa de Desarrollo Rural Sostenible para la Región del Norte MAGA/FIDA- Sustainable Rural Development Program for the Northern Region (MAGA / IFAD)

These collaborations⁹ foster the JP actions well beyond the allocated funds, including technical assistance and training services, provision of seeds and inputs for productive projects, scholarships for vocational training and adult literacy, among others.

Through the promotion of gender equality and women's rights within the mentioned entities, women will have increased access to services provided by governmental and non-governmental institutions. Sustainable business relationships will be strengthened with the involvement of local governments for the institutionalization of local markets, as well as with the Ministry of Economy and its MSMEs so that rural organizations can integrate into value chains in a sustainable way, which ensures the generation of constant income for families.

Furthermore, planned intervention will continue to support women to take on leadership positions and contribute to community decision-making processes. Women will be supported to generate their own income, allowing them to gain economic independence and therefore manage their own economic resources. This will enable women to access training and technical assistance, for example on methodologies to optimize their time schedules, access and control of productive assets, diversification of their diet, access to more nutritious and healthy foods, and decision-making at community levels. Women will be supported to form savings and credit groups to establish income generating activities in agriculture, livestock and handicrafts.

⁹ A full list of government and private organisations partnering with the JP RWEE and their role is available as Annex 2.

The four agencies involved have profound experience on cooperating in rural development programmes, especially when it comes to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. They all have technical teams in the geographical intervention area and are therefore aware of the challenges women face in the local context. Each agency will contribute to the programme building on its institutional mandate, added value, and good practices:

FAO's organizational approach seeks to contribute to the development of human and social capacities with the aim to improve the management of natural, physical and financial capital to achieve inclusive rural development. In the framework of the JP, FAO will focus on the improvement of food security and nutrition by promoting sustainable and efficient food production systems. By implementing activities on family farming, FAO will strengthen the peasant economy and promote the inclusion of women in the agricultural value chains and work on income diversification through group activities aimed at developing products that can be easily linked to markets. For inclusion in markets FAO has generated the methodology of Inclusive Business Models (NMI / FAO) that will be made available to the PC to support the linkage of rural women (small producers) to the private sector, with an approach of exclusivity and competitiveness, with the purpose of generating decent jobs, increasing income and improving the living conditions of rural families (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5068e.pdf>). In addition, FAO has generated recommendations at the Latin American level for the improvement of technical assistance and rural extension systems (ATER), with a gender perspective that will be transmitted to entities that conduct and implement ATER in Guatemala (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7935s.pdf>).

WFP has experience working with women farmers through its Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, which, through its different modalities, has developed effective strategies for sustainable economic empowerment, productive profitable undertakings, as well as strengthening the participation of women in mixed spaces and gender awareness in groups of men and mixed. As part of P4P, women farmers receive support to sell their surpluses in institutional markets by increasing their access to sustainable production techniques and high-quality agricultural inputs, among others. This contributes to a better financial capacity of low-income farmers to make investments to increase the quality and quantity of their produce. Organizations of small-scale farmers receive training in organizational and business management. WFP recognizes women as the main actors for the promotion of gender equality and economic empowerment, as well as the implementation of corresponding policies within local and municipal institutions.

UN Women takes affirmative action to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and focuses on three areas: economic, physical and political. Global advocate for girls and women with the aim of accelerating progress in improving the living conditions of rural women and responding to the needs and challenges they face at the local and national levels. In this sense, it articulates with institutional actors that promote women's welfare by increasing their income, preventing violence and opening spaces of voice and leadership for rural women; with the objective of closing the gaps faced by women in the country so they can get out of poverty and extreme poverty.

The fundamental approach of the contribution of UN Women focuses on achieving the 3 autonomies:

1. Economic autonomy, through the generation and increase of women's income in a

sustainable manner, through the strengthening of non-agricultural ventures in order to achieve the constant generation of income through strategic alliances formed with small and medium-sized microenterprises.

2. Political autonomy, through the knowledge and exercise of their rights, knowledge of the spaces of community, municipal, departmental and central political participation, the expansion of their voice and participation in decision-making that promotes the empowerment of rural women and the visibility of the demands of women in the community. Spaces are created for political participation, in which women work with the Municipalities regarding the integration of the demands and their participation in the municipal plans, and the incidence of the Municipal Directorates of Women in the municipality and within the municipality. The regional, departmental and local governments are also sensitized and their knowledge of gender is strengthened in order to achieve the inclusion of women in the full exercise of their rights and in accordance with the mandate established by the country's legislation.
3. Physical autonomy, through the expansion of knowledge about the different forms of violence and how to live a life free of violence, and the personal empowerment of women for decision-making within their homes.

IFAD, as a specialized agency of the United Nations System and International Financial Institution, provides technical and financial support (reimbursable and non-reimbursable) to the Government and other institutions at the national and regional levels, especially for the scope of SDGs 1, 2 and 5. One of the main instruments in force is the financing of the National Program of Sustainable Development of the North Region (PRODENORTE) that is being executed by the MAGA in Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz and Ixcán in Quiché. PRODENORTE is a strategic partner for the Joint Program and has extended its implementation period until September 2019. This offers an opportunity to achieve technical and financial synergies, to further strengthen the activities implemented within the framework of the Joint Program, mainly in the areas of investment in rural and productive road infrastructure, measures of adaptation to climate change, time-saving technologies and methodologies and development of sustainable models of community savings and credit.

IFAD is one of the main development agencies that innovates with HHM. As of 2009, IFAD has tested different household methodologies in its grant operations and financed by loans, such as the mentoring at home approach and the gender-responsive learning system (GALS). Based on the experience gained, IFAD has used capacity-building events, exchange visits, learning routes and partnerships to integrate HHM into programs throughout sub-Saharan Africa and, to a lesser extent, in other regions. By mid-2015, more than 100,000 people had benefited from HHMs in IFAD-supported programs and, by July 2017, HHMs were designing and / or being implemented in more than 40 programs in 28 countries. IFAD is leading this process in the implementation of the joint program in Guatemala, as the first experience in LAC.

Thanks to its experience with monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes, IFAD will lead the M&E of the JP (see section 7). A key issue to be incorporated is that the Joint Program made its baseline of the Economic Empowerment Index for Women in Agriculture (WEAI), and the process will be completed with its final measurement, this will be a key element in the evaluation end of the Program. (see section 7).

To implement the activities established in the proposed workplan, the involved agencies intend to

continue with a joint-implementation approach and commit to work together in the same geographical area to benefit the same population (women subsistence farmers, women in mixed organizations, and members in women's organizations).

5. Justification for the intervention

The activities mentioned above have been selected according to the scope of the results of the Program as follows:

Outcome 1: Improvement of food and nutrition security

The activities are focused, in the first place, on the consolidation of the family production system so that the availability of food is improved and the diet of rural families is diversified, especially rural women, thus breaking the monotonous diet through having access to products from the farm and the backyard, especially from the production of corn, beans, vegetables, native plants, protein of animal origin from minor species and storage of grains; work will be done to rescue the food culture, thereby avoiding the change of traditional patterns to patterns of food transition (canned); nutritional and consumer practices will be consolidated, working at the household level with both rural women and men. Secondly, the activities are focused on the generation of surpluses in backyard and farm production, so that rural women can increase their income to contribute to their economic autonomy.

In the activities for the improvement of food availability, we will seek to improve the family production system. It will be executed through the transfer of knowledge and adoption of the milpa and backyard approach and agricultural and agro ecological practices such as tillage in contour lines, cover crops, intercropping, rotation of crops with legumes, diversification of local crops, reintroduction of native varieties of cassava, sweet potato and banana, biomass recycling, diversification of backyard animal varieties, among others. Technical assistance will be given to implement technologies and good post-harvest practices such as improved logs, metal silos and solar grain dryers.

The activities for the generation of income will be developed by using surpluses from the farms and backyards, for which increased productivity will be sought through the implementation of precision agricultural technologies such as macro tunnels, irrigation systems, basic equipment for soil sampling and blankets to prevent weeds. These technologies seek to reduce costs (reduce the use of inputs), obtain higher yields and higher quality in the harvest.

In addition, good agro-ecological practices will be implemented, such as tillage in contour lines, cover crops and intercrops, crop rotation with legumes, establishment of local crops, reintroduction of native cassava varieties, sweet potato and banana, biomass recycling, diversification of varieties of backyard animals, organic fertilizers, among others; Time-saving technologies such as manual grain shellers and good post-harvest practices such as transport, shucking corn, shelling, ventilating, cleaning, drying and storage. In addition, training in business management will be conducted, considering the issues of production costs, budgeting, marketing, negotiation, among others, and good practices for sale will be implemented, such as quality standards and price management, in training, assistance technical and implementation of inclusive business models linked to cassava flour, sweet potato and banana products and corn and

bean crops.

Outcome 2: Increase in income to sustain livelihoods

Under this result, the activities will focus on increasing revenues in a sustainable manner.

Strengthening the capacities of women in rural areas by strengthening their entrepreneurial skills:

- a) Organization and leadership,
- b) Financial Management,
- c) Administration,
- d) Women's economic empowerment,
- e) Value chains and associative marketing,
- f) Effective negotiation and marketing,
- g) Access to markets in a sustainable manner.

The activities to be implemented include support for rural women's enterprises, the creation of business development services, and capacity-building and training, including the provision of rural services with their existing income-generating activities, both agricultural and non-agricultural. These objectives will be reached by:

- increasing the investment capital in productive infrastructure;
- minimizing the overload of work, optimizing the use of time and maximizing resources for women;
- developing skills for technological innovation (access to renewable energy women, to obtain electricity, through the acquisition and installation of solar panels associated with the care of the environment and climate change),
- financial and credit management through the formation of savings and credit groups in places where they are not available;
- constant and direct technical assistance to groups and individuals, creating spaces at the community and municipal levels, promoting the participation of women through management techniques and community leadership, implementing the improvement of food processing and storage, using innovative technologies (food dehydrators, processing center for the production of canned products, jellies, sausages and others, as well as their respective packaging, organizational business models such as bakeries), which strengthen nutritional education with special attention to food security areas and nutrition, involving the government entities that, according to their mandates, contribute to the sustainability of the actions;
- Assistance and accompaniment in expanding the capacities of rural women entrepreneurs to access markets even after the programme ends.

Actions have been included to increase women's income in a sustainable manner, through better incorporation into local markets, in correlation with local women's trade networks, as well as collaboration with fair trade companies and school feeding programme. A strategic alliance with the Ministry of Economy - Vice Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises (MIPYMES) will also

help to develop the value chain of women, inclusive business models and access other markets through better availability of infrastructure for women. market and the implementation of a marketing strategy.

Specifically, the JP RWEE will support the establishment of "Li Qatenamit" ("Our markets"), a fair-trade peasant market that will also be at the center of community radio communication campaigns. The objective is to raise awareness among local producers and consumers about the importance of acquiring products produced in the Polochic Valley region (textiles, prepared foods, meats, eggs, flours, sweets and agricultural and non-agricultural products, etc.). The objective is also to create awareness in the population that a fair price is paid for local products given their nutritional characteristics and quality. A market will be installed in each of the municipal squares to promote the commercial exchange of local products under the principles of fair trade. This will allow greater support for women producers who have not had the opportunity to promote their products in other spaces.

Priority will be given to women entrepreneurs who participate in the JP RWEE, however, the people who produce in the local community who wish to participate may participate in the activity, provided they have previously registered to be merchants in the market. Li Qatenamit has the support of the municipal authorities in the municipalities of San Miguel Tucurú, Santa Catarina La Tinta and Panzós, in the El Polochic Region.

The processes of capacity building and technical assistance will be directed to the participants in this new process and the existing ones will be followed up and strengthened.

Outcome 3: Greater participation in decision making.

Special attention will be paid to women's participation in local decision making, through a two-way approach aimed at reinforcing the capacities of both rural women and Development Councils, but also at ensuring sound public policies to economically empower rural women. This will involve continuous support to the Gender Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture for the implementation of its Institutional Policy for Gender Equality and its Strategic Framework 2014-2023. In addition, specific actions will be implemented to strengthen the "Technical Table for Rural Development on Gender and Indigenous Peoples," created with the support of the PC and led by the Gender Unit of MAGA. These actions will be carried out through a combined strategy that works at the institutional level and at the individual level of the person participating in the Program.

At the institutional level:

- Institutional strengthening at the national and local levels, through the partnership with the Presidential Secretariat for Women and its coordination with the Development Councils, local governors and the Municipal Women's Directorates, to encourage the participation of women in councils local and other decision-making spaces.
- Strengthening of the Municipal Women's Directorates through training, within the framework of the national decentralization and citizen route agenda.
- Strengthening of municipal public officials on the participation of women in governance within the SAN.

At the individual level:

- Support to rural women's leadership through trainings in women's rights, human rights, and leadership so that they have a better role in producer organizations and in communities, in general.

The actions for this result will also include working with men at the organizational and community level, to guarantee the political and social recognition of the role of women within each community. This result will combine the strengthening of the women's organizations and existing women's platforms.

Furthermore, in March 2018, the Joint Program carried out phase I of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS), thanks to a core contribution from IFAD. GALS is a participatory methodology that IFAD has promoted in several African countries and has been implemented in different projects, with Guatemala being the first country in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Through the GALS methodology, development interventions stop focusing on assets (assets, infrastructure, value chains) and begin to focus on people: what they want to be and what they want to do. By allowing families to create a domestic vision, prepare an action plan and put it into practice, GALS allows a behaviour change that leads to improvements in livelihoods, such as increased productivity, increased assets, increased investments in education, reduction of the number of foods. insecurity and reduction of cases of domestic violence. During the last implementation period of the JP-RWEE, the country team will carry out the three phases of the GALS methodology with approximately 2,246 beneficiary women and men. Based on the GALS method, an amplifying effect is expected, for this reason we can affirm that almost 100% of the beneficiaries will learn and apply knowledge in their life plans.

Likewise, support will be provided for the access and use of environmentally-friendly technology through renewable energy, to obtain electricity for use in the home. This is in relation to the initial support that the Program provided for two community women to be trained in the Republic of India, and to become Solar Engineers. They will train people from the community to install solar systems in 100 homes between the two communities. By achieving the acquisition in India of all solar systems, there will be a system suitable for the installation of a functional workshop for the maintenance and repair of these systems.

Outcome 4. More gender-responsive policy environment

The methodologies, tools and learning of the joint program, will be transferred to the gender unit of MAGA, especially how to include in actions for the economic empowerment of rural women in rural extension services. To this end, there will be tours, reflection days and exchanges with the officials of the gender unit and other key actors of the MAGA. In addition, FAO jointly with PMA, will develop a diploma addressed to the Rural Development Board and the gender unit of MAGA, making available to these actors the lessons learned in the experience with rural women in the Polochic Valley.

In order to transmit these lessons, there must be spaces for reflection with the participating women, document the results, systematize the experiences and learning generated during the period 2015 to 2019. Therefore, the PC will continue working with the Ministry of Agriculture,

Livestock and Food for:

- Incorporation of a gender perspective in its policies, programs and awareness among its staff;
- Better provision of services available to rural women through national programs such as the Family Farming Program for the Strengthening of the Peasant Economy (PAFFEC), which includes technical assistance, agricultural supplies and labour-saving technologies;
- Strengthening the national system of rural extension through knowledge transfers, as well as methodologies and tools to promote the economic empowerment of rural women in the agricultural sector, with a specific focus on the JP implementation area;
- Identification of JP RWEE best practices for the economic empowerment of rural women to be scaled and institutionalized;
- Involvement of the private sector in the multisector dialogue on sustainable and equitable rural development.

In addition, the JP will work on institutional strengthening at the local and national levels, including through knowledge generation and transfer processes to partially respond to the lack of comprehensive knowledge for the empowerment of women, as well as the lack of disaggregated data and, in general, of good practices for a better participation of rural women in agricultural and non-agricultural practices and decision-making in community life. This action will not only ensure that the specific challenges of rural women are considered and prioritized in public policies, but will also allow a multiplier effect throughout the country through the identification and systematization of lessons learned from JP in collaboration with entities key government entities such as the MAGA Gender Unit, the Vice Ministry of Rural Economic Development of MAGA, SEPREM, the Vice Ministry of Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the National Competitiveness Program and the Executive Coordination Secretariat of the Presidency.

The priority activities were designed after the visit of the Global Coordinator of JP RWEE in June 2017, who highlighted the importance of working more together and institutionalizing good practices that arise from the PC. Some of the lessons learned from this reflection highlighted the importance of:

- The involvement of the private sector for the sustainability of income generating activities, both individually and as a group;
- Capacity development in gender equality and women's empowerment of government counterparts at all levels;
- Promotion of dialogue between beneficiary rural women and local institutions;
- Systematization of learning and good practices from the implementation of the PC for its replicability and expansion.

6. Sustainability

The JP RWEE in Guatemala has implemented and will continue to implement a sustainability strategy looking at the three interrelated levels of implementation:

- At the individual level, access to information, income-generating activities at individual and group levels, improved leadership and access to markets will be key aspects of sustainability after the programme ends; moreover, the implementation of GALS

methodologies will ensure more equitable intra-household relations so that women can dedicate more time to their productive activities and have more say in the utilization of their income;

- At the community level, efforts to engage men and improve women’s participation in producer organisations and other decision-making mechanisms like community councils will ensure buy-in and ownership from the communities as a whole, so that new information and other benefits can be conveyed to other women and men in these vulnerable areas. In addition, the Municipal Women's Directorates and their interaction with municipal mayors and the municipal government, strengthening of SEPREM delegates and sensitization of the Development Councils will be strengthened;
- At the institutional level, the engagement of key government staff and extension services will contribute to building their capacity to provide gender-responsive services to the local population. This good practice will also be potentially replicated in other vulnerable areas through the exchanges with MAGA’s Gender Unit and in the framework of the “Technical Table on Rural Development with a focus on Gender and Indigenous People”, the inter-institutional work with the Executive Coordination Secretariat of the Presidency and the strategic alliance with SEPREM, MINECO and PRONACOM.

In addition, through the national initiatives PRODENORTE and the PAFFEC Program of the MAGA, with which the RWEE PC has established a fruitful collaboration that already benefits the participants of the program, the investments will continue with actions directed directly to rural women, to strengthen the results achieved by the JP.

Resource Mobilisation

The UN System in Guatemala is in the process of preparing its new UNDAF; following the new guidelines, UN entities will have to prepare joint work plans through Results Groups. Within each result groups, the UN Country Team should explore opportunities for joint resource mobilization. The joint resource mobilization strategy will provide a common narrative and allocate responsibilities for fund mobilization efforts. It will aim to promote synergies, and avoid duplicating of efforts, competition among organizations and funding gaps. The regular review of its implementation will enable adjustments to take advantage of new or emerging resource mobilization opportunities. Wherever possible, coordination and periodic reviews should take place through existing mechanisms.

Additionally, during this implementation period, the agencies will also join efforts to carry out specific fundraising events to finance the next phases of the project and continue with the process of empowering rural women in Guatemala. This will be done through individual meetings with potential donors, and field visits to showcase results, as well as through the organisation of fundraising events in the capital. Videos on the JP RWEE results and other communication material will be produced to support this endeavor.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation will be coordinated by IFAD’s offices in Guatemala with support of the responsible units from each agency. The programme officer of IFAD will work in close coordination with the JP-RWEE focal point at the national and local levels to update key indicators

quarterly. During this last implementation period, to improve data management and analysis, the JP will have a full-time M&E technician to support data collection.

The key indicators were selected by the national team following the visit of the Global Coordinator of the JP. The baseline indicators for the country report will be updated on the following dates: December 2018, March 2019, June 2019, and September 2019.

The logical framework indicators will be updated biannually on the following dates: December 2018, June 2019, and September 2019.

This new scheme of constant monitoring will show advances and achievements of the outputs and outcomes of the programme. This will facilitate the process of taking necessary decisions to comply with the sustainability strategy proposed by the work plan.

Consequently, the Terms of Reference of the final evaluation will be adjusted to increase the participation of field staff as well as university students in the department of Alta Verapaz with the aim to access the necessary skills throughout the department.

The final evaluation will consider the baseline data to analyse women's economic empowerment through 4 main indicators: i) change of individual income, ii) change of individual food security status, iii) change in social and political participation; and iv) change in their time-use structure. This analysis will be improved through a qualitative analysis conducted by an anthropologist with an indigenous people's approach. The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) end line will also be carried out along with the final evaluation. This index was tested in Guatemala and generated valuable information for the base line.

The following timeline is suggested for the final evaluation and WEAI:

- February 2019: Agreement on the strategy to collect and analyse quantitative and qualitative data.
- March 2019: Subscription of collaboration letters with local universities
- April 2019: training of students to collect data
- May 2019: pilot evaluation in Baja Verapaz (near the intervention area)
- June and July 2019: final training and joint approval of the data collection plan
- August 2019: Data collection
- September 2019: Data analysis and development of the first draft of the final evaluation and WEAI.

Knowledge management will also continue to be an important part of the work of the inter-agency group, with UN Women providing its own resources for its systematization.

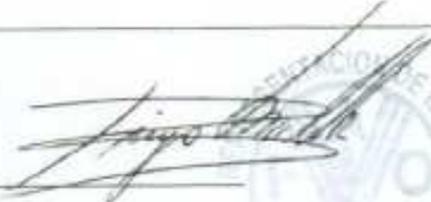
8. Budget

RWEE MDTF					
Country Guatemala					
PROGRAMME BUDGET					
CATEGORY	FAO	IFAD	WFP	UN WOMEN	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel costs	\$ 12,500	\$ 5,000	\$ 47,170	\$ 15,330	\$ 80,000
2. Supply, Commodities, Materials	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ 13,274	\$ 6,000	\$ 54,274
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Deprecitation.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,500	\$ 6,000	\$ 16,500
4. Contractual Services	\$ 4,000	\$ 97,500	\$ 30,500	\$ 83,279	\$ 215,279
5. Travel	\$ 20,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 67,000
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	\$ 34,500	\$ -	\$ 101,711	\$ 69,299	\$ 205,510
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	\$ 80,916	\$ 2,790	\$ 20,976	\$ 5,560	\$ 110,242
Total Programme Costs	\$ 186,916	\$ 117,290	\$ 244,131	\$ 200,468	\$ 748,805
8. Indirect Support Cost	\$ 13,084	\$ 8,210	\$ 15,869	\$ 14,032	\$ 51,195
TOTAL	\$ 200,000	\$ 125,500	\$ 260,000	\$ 214,500	\$ 800,000

9. Names and signatures of participating UN organizations


WFP  Name: Laura Melo
Title: Representative WFP Guatemala
Date:


IFAD  Name: Juan Diego Ruiz Cumplido
Title: Head of hub Mesoamerica and the Caribbean
IFAD
Date:


FAO  Name: Diego Francisco Recalde León
Title: Representative FAO Guatemala
Date:


UN WOMEN  Name: Adriana Quiñones Giraldo
Title: Representative UN Women Guatemala
Date:

List of Acronyms

AMER	Agencia Municipal de Extensión Rural- Rural Municipal Extension Agency
COCODE	Consejo Comunitario de Desarrollo - Community Development Council
COCOSAN	Comité Comunitario de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional - Community Council for Food and Nutrition Security
COMUDE	Consejo Municipal de Desarrollo – Municipal Development Council
COMUSAN	Comisión Municipal de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional - Municipal Council for Food and Nutrition Security
CONALFA	Comité Nacional de Alfabetización -National Literacy Committee
DEMI	Defensoría de la Mujer Indígena - Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women
DMM	Dirección Municipal de la Mujer - Municipal Directorate for Women
ENEI	Encuesta Nacional de Empleo e Ingresos – National Survey of Employment and Income
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estadística – National Statistics Institute
INTECAP	Instituto Técnico de Capacitación - Technical Training Institute
JP	Joint Programme
JP RWEE	Joint Programme “Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment”
MAGA	Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación – Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
MIDES	Ministerio de Desarrollo Social – Ministry for Social Development
MINEDUC	Ministerio de Educación - Ministry of Education
MINECO	Ministerio de Economía - Ministry of Economy
MSPAS	Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social-Ministry for Public Health and Social Assistance.
OMM	Oficina Municipal de la Mujer – Municipal Women Department
PAFFEC	Programa de Agricultura Familiar para el Fortalecimiento de la Economía Campesina - Family Farming Programme for the Strengthening of Peasant Economy

PNPDIM	Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer – National Policy for the Advancement and Integral Development of Women
PEA	Población Económicamente Activa – Economically Active Population
PRODENORTE	Programa de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable para la Región Norte - Sustainable Rural Development Programme for the Northern Region
RWEE	Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment in Guatemala
SNER	Sistema Nacional de Extensión Rural-National Rural Extension System
SEP	Secretaria Ejecutiva de la Presidencia- Executive Secretary of the Presidency
SEPREM	Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer – Presidential Secretariat for Women
SESAN	Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional – Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security
UGMAGA	Unidad de Género del MAGA- MAGA Gender Unit
UN Women	UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women.
WEIA	Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WFP	World Food Programme