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**ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARD THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN”
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: ENERO – DICIEMBRE 2018**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Guatemala. MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00092001 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Beneficiaries</p> <p><i>Guatemala, Alta Verapaz</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add the number of beneficiaries for 2018 Direct (women/men) (1,591/394) Indirect (women/men) 7,955 (6,955 women/1,000 men) And from the beginning of the PCRWEE Direct (women/men) (1,591/394) Indirect (women/men) 7,955 (6,955 women/1,000 men)
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO, IFAD, WFP, UN Women 	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>MAGA, PRODENORTE, ADRI, CONALFA, SEPREM, MINECO.</i>
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document:</p> <p>MPTF Contribution, Norway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency US\$ 245,481 FAO US\$ 49,776 WFP US\$145,929 UNWOMEN US\$49,776 <p>MPTF Contribution, Sweden:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency FAO US\$ 770,688 IFAD US\$ 125,500 WFP US\$ 1,304,292 UNWOMEN US\$ 1,087,774 <p>Total approved budget: US \$ US\$ 3,288,254</p> <p>Government Contribution (if applicable)</p>	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration 5 YEARS</p> <p>Start Date (15 10 2012) Original End Date (14 10 2017)</p> <p><i>National Steering Committee approved: End date (field activities) 31/12/18 End date (final reports)</i></p>

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number are as follows: ETHIOPIA: 00092000; GUATEMALA: 00092001; KYRGYZSTAN: 00092002; LIBERIA: 00092003; NEPAL: 00092004; NIGER: 00092005; RWANDA: 00092006

Other Contributions (donors)

TOTAL:

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy.*

Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach*

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy.*

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ACRONYMS

ADRI	Asociación Integral de desarrollo - Integral Development Association
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
COCODE	Consejo Comunitario de Desarrollo - Community Development Council
COCOSAN	Comité Comunitario de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional - Community Council for Food and Nutrition Security
COFETARN	Comisión de fomento económico, turismo, medio ambiente y recursos naturales - Commission of economic promotion, tourism, environment and natural resources
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
CONAP	Comisión Nacional de Areas Protegidas - National Commission of Protected Areas
CONRED	Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres -National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction.
COPREDEH	Comisión Presidencial Coordinadora de la Política del Ejecutivo en materia de Derechos Humanos - Presidential Commission for Human Rights
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
FODIGUA	Fondo de Desarrollo Indígena Guatemalteco - Guatemalan Indigenous Development Fund
FONTIERRA	Fondo de Tierras- Land Fund
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INAB	Instituto Nacional de Bosques -National Forestry Institute
INCIDE	Iniciativa Civil para la Democracia - Civil Initiative for Democracy
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 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
MINFIN	Ministerio de Finanzas - Ministry of Finance
MINTRAB	Ministerio de Trabajo - Ministry of Labor
MOSCAMED	Institución oficial encargada de la supresión y erradicación de la mosca del Mediterráneo - Official institution responsible for the suppression and eradication of the Mediterranean fly.
MPTF	Fondo Fiduciario de Socios Múltiples - Multi-Partner Trust Fund
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 Peasant Economy Strengthening
PNPDIM	Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer – National Policy for the Advancement and Integral Development of Women
PEO	Plan de Equidad de Oportunidades – Equal Opportunity Plan
PRODENORTE	Programa de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable para la Región Norte - Sustainable Rural Development Programme for the Northern Region
RIC	Registro de Información Castatral – Registry of Cadastral Information
RIMS	Risk and Impacts Management
RWEE	Rural Women Economic Empowerment in Guatemala
SAA	Secretaría de Asuntos Agrarios - Secretary of Agrarian Affairs
SEGEPLAN	Secretaria de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia – Secretariat of Programming and Planning of the Presidency
SEPREM	Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer – Presidential Secretariat for Women
SESAN	Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional – Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security
UGMAGA	Unidad de Género del MAGA- MAGA Gender Unit
UN Women	UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women.
WEAI	Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Purpose

From January to December 2018 the activities have focused on achieving the four results of the Joint Program. The efforts of the participating agency's technical team (FAO, FIDA, UN Women and WFP), contributed to the consolidation of the intervention and fulfillment of the commitments with the participating population.

Outcome 1: Improved food and nutrition security

During 2018, the food production system improvement continued (farm and backyard) for the participating women and their households. This led to an increase in production of corn and beans through the implementation of good agricultural practices, strengthening the knowledge and skills on good practices in food and nutrition security -SAN- of participating women, and implementation in their production system. Proper training of the participating women led to family members acquiring understanding of hygiene issues and the importance that hygiene has on their health. This training was done through nutritional education workshops focused on the consumption of nutritious foods produced locally. Harvest and post-harvest management practices were taught in order to reduce corn and bean loss, as well as a decrease in the incidence of mycotoxins.²

Outcome 2: Increased income to maintain livelihoods

To contribute to the increase of rural women's income, activities were carried out that strengthened their agricultural and non-agricultural entrepreneurial skills, application in the management of productive enterprises and projects that generated income. Productive technologies were implemented for these projects, which promoted associative work and sales, as well as an increase of relation and understanding between the administration and performance, functionality of organizations, and the management of their own resources through the implementation of the methodology training of community savings and credit groups. This methodology of learning by doing, as well as the ongoing monitoring of the organizational, participation and marketing processes, provides women with more appropriate conditions for the development of individual collective empowerment, as required. The monitoring processes have favored feedback from the technical team, to resolve organizational or marketing situations in a timely manner, as well as the promotion of exchanges of experiences, so that they can know the dynamics of other groups of women.

Outcome 3: Greater Participation in decision making.

The Joint Programme has strengthened the empowerment of women participants in empowerment committees of producer organizations through training processes on issues related to organizational strengthening associativity, financial and credit management, community management and participation in decision-making spaces as COCODES, COMUDES, spaces of governance of food safety COCOSAN, and COMUSAN, as well as competitive tables³. Likewise, on both individual and household levels, the process of household methodologies initiated and was implemented within the GALS (Gender Action Learning System) framework.

² Mycotoxins: toxins produced by molds that develop in agricultural products -FAO-

³ Articulating mechanism between public, private and civil society sectors, which promotes participation and economic decision making for rural women.

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

Aiming to strengthen the public policy environment for the economic empowerment of rural women, there is a continued support for 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 highlight that the Gender Unit of MAGA leads the “Technical Table for Rural Development with a Gender and People’s Approach” (Technical Working Group that promotes 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 support provided by the Joint Programme was possible through local staff of the four United Nations agencies, as well as the collaboration with local partners, a team of program promoters and volunteers who transferred their knowledge to participating women directly. Theoretical and practical activities were done, with constant monitoring at the community level with each of the groups of women. Because of this, 1,591 women were directly reached, and a second level system was established where these women shared the knowledge and skills acquired through the Joint Programme with other rural women and their respective communities and municipalities.

I. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

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

- **Output 1.1: Rural women increase food production and their knowledge about nutrition.**
- **Output 1.1.1: Rural women increase their farm and backyard productions through the implementation of good agricultural practices.**

During 2018, improvements of productive systems for self-consumption continued, as well as the diversification and improvement of diets; there was an increase of production to 36 quintals of corn and 21 quintals of beans per hectare.

Good farm practices implemented are: the use of ICTA B7 corn seed varieties and light ICTA bean seed, grains per posture, planting distancing, crop rotation, implementation of green manures, minimum tillage and the use of time saving (manual fertilizer seeder, manual sprayer and seed germinators). Local crops have been diversified with: cassava, sweet potato, banana, pineapple, orange, lemons, papaya, as well as edible herbs and vegetables (blackberry, chipilín, miltomate, amaranth and gandul bean). As a complement for the backyard system, the following good practices were implemented: staggered orchards, use of germinator seeds (pylons), recyclable plastic bottles used for planting vegetables, enclosure and prophylaxis of birds. 857 women benefited directly with these activities, and it’s estimated that 2,550 people benefited indirectly (1,326 women and 1,224 men).

With the improvement of food production, access and control of productive resources and access of the technical assistance service, contributed significantly so that women could:

- Have a greater quantity and diversity of foods, improving family nutrition.
- Develop and implement good practices in the field with which they strengthen and improve food and nutrition security.

- Strengthen the rural economy by improving family farming, in which women incorporate practices to guarantee subsistence and improve farm and backyard practices to improve their food production system.
 - Through diversification in their farm and backyard production systems, and with the use of their assets for the production and commercialization of products, they increase and diversify their income by interconnecting them and bringing them closer to local markets.
 - Organize associatively for the marketing of their products, contributing to the development of human and social capacities to strengthen and build relationships to remedy their difficulties and/or limitations.
- **Output 1.1.2: Rural women master appropriate post-harvest practices technologies.**

The percentage of loss decreases before, during and after the harvest of corn and beans were reduced by 11%, adopting the following good practices: Fold the milpa and harvest in the indicated time, shelling and selecting the grain and seed properly, drying adequately, grain cleaning, moisture control for storage and improved craft storage structures for corn (trojas).

- **Output 1.1.3: Rural women increase their associative sales from overproduction to improve their Food and Nutrition Security**

The commercial dynamics of family farming products of the women participating in the rural markets implemented in each intervention municipality was strengthened. It has been possible to associatively commercialize the production of food through the minimum surplus obtained in the farm and backyard at the local level; mainly corn, bean, conventional and native vegetable production. 82% of women sell more than one farm and backyard system product. In 2018 they increased their sales by 30% (\$64.68 per woman per month). Approximately 703 women generate monthly income (this corresponds to the sum of farm and backyard products). The women marketed their products through the following channels: sale in the municipal capital, local markets (70% of women), sales within the community and others nearby (20% of women), people go and buy at their home (7% of women) and other points of sale such as schools, main roads and municipal restaurants (3% of women).

- **Output 1.1.4: Rural women have increased access to resources, assets, and services that are critical for their food and nutritional security.**

87% of women (745 women) have expressed through interviews that they received training on food security issues such as availability and access to food, nutrition issues and the proper use of food including the following:

- Selection of healthy foods;
- Preparation of food, consumption of adequate and healthy food;
- Good health and hygiene conditions to guarantee the best utilization of food.

With these good practices implemented, participating women and members of their households have decreased gastrointestinal diseases related to poor hygiene practices in food consumption and preparation of foods. It was possible to implement ten good practices in at least 80% of the participating women such as: food safety, sink and tub washing, safe water, consumption of vegetables and fruits, hygiene in the home, keeping the water tank high, adequate conservation of food, use containers to serve food, consumption habits and separation of drinking water and domiciliary water.

It's important to mention that it was strategic to reduce influential gender gaps such as: decision-making regarding access and consumption of food for a varied diet, access to technology such as water purifiers,

participation in decision-making spaces such as development councils to deal with water or health issues, etc.

Therefore, the involvement of men in household sanitation was achieved, and in turn 17% of women (146 women) participated in community organizations (members of the Community Development Councils). This was reinforced by an exercise on rural women in decision-making and leadership positions at the community level (200 active promoters).

In this period, a total of 22 workshops were developed under the following topics: associative marketing of products, food and its properties, the foods and their classification, the importance of cereals and tubers in the production of energy diets, fruits and vegetables for protection against diseases, dairy products and meats in muscle building and health, and food in the household budget. In this activity 400 women and 150 men participated directly, and indirectly 1,031 women and 225 men were reached.

Additionally, and by request of the organized women's group, use of safe water was promoted for the reduction of gastrointestinal diseases in the homes, as a complement to the actions of nutritional strengthening and an increase in the rural women's standard of life. A total of 260 households benefited from acquiring handcrafted filters for water purification, as well as training for the use and care of these.

A total of 632 technical assistance activities were implemented by the team, aimed at developing and understanding of 6 practices for improving food and health that included: hand washing, nail cutting, daily bathing, toothbrushing, combing and washing fruits and vegetables, as support for municipal health authorities, the Municipal Women's Bureau, the SESAN staff, MAGA, among other agglutinates in COMUSAN, from where monitoring is carried out.

The First School Feeding Congress was held at the department level, in Alta Verapaz, where the women participating in the Joint Programme were highlighted. Stores with healthier food choices have been installed in schools and are run by women. Schools had the opportunity to participate in the preparation of the new school menus contextualized to the region, motivating the educational community to commit to providing varied nutritious food quality with a cultural relevance.

Outcome 2: Rural women increase their income to secure their livelihoods

- Output 2.1 Rural women have improved skills in associative selling and entrepreneurship and participate in trading processes.

By the end of 2018, 12 mixed organizations supported training and technical assistance in agricultural production, livestock, food processing and marketing with the goal of increasing their income.

Productive agricultural, livestock and food processing projects are being accomplished by 446 women belonging to 12 organizations, to whom technical assistance and training were provided, through 86 workshops applicable to the following topics:

- a) Organization and Leadership;
- b) Credit Management;
- c) Financial Management;
- d) Fiscal Management;
- e) Administration;
- f) Economic Empowerment of Women;
- g) Value Chains and Associative Marketing;
- h) Effective Negotiation and Marketing.

25 women's organizations were supported in their business, financial, commercial and legal training based on a qualitative diagnosis regarding: productive offer, production volumes, quality of the products, administrative processes they carried out, and the profit margins. For this diagnosis, the tool designed by the psychologist Franc Kernjak was adapted and a format was designed that considers all the aspects of the organization, completing the information through interviews aimed at the Board of Directors of the different organizations.

After the diagnosis, the business, commercial, and legal training process was carried out for 25 organizations of rural women entrepreneurs. Initially, the methodology instructions for trainers was focused on actions, with which the Joint Programme promoters were trained. Subsequently, the members of the 25 organizations were trained on the following topics:

- Organization Registration in their Municipalities;
- Financial Controls;
- Administrative and Organizational Skills;
- Market Intelligence;
- Marketing of Products or Services;
- Negotiation Strategies.

With the aforementioned training, financial and administrative skills were expanded, and internal controls for organizational strengthening were implemented.

An organizational strengthening was carried out, where the role of each person on the board of directors was reinforced, indicating the benefits of working together in their productive activity. Likewise, the internal regulations of each organization were worked on together to strengthen its operation. For marketing activities, a combination of strategies was used:

- Training the promoter who then will train the women of the organizations;
- Accompaniment for organizations;
- Analysis and reflection of participation in commercial exchanges;
- Preparation of marketing plans in a participatory manner.

Marketing networks were created for products made by the women. This was done through the installation of 10 healthy school stores. Because of the store placed in every school, the sale of hygienic, nutritious and healthy food for children was made possible. The Joint Programme has given seed money for the start of these stores. The main goal is to have rural women generate income and create an opportunity to improve their living standards. The ten stores were equipped with hygiene equipment (aprons, hairnets and store sign). This has benefited 497 women, belonging to 10 organizations. 1,166 children (592 boys and 547 girls) were the ultimate beneficiaries of these healthy food school stores.

Through the School Feeding Law, a close coordination is established between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, making it clear that 50% of the product consumed must be purchased locally. This is a niche market for women's organizations because, by law, \$0.40 per child, per day is allocated for the purchase of their food. Once the organizations are formalized and have their respective invoices, can be accredited as local suppliers with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food. Of the 12 existing organizations, 2 are already marketing their products under this mechanism. With this dynamic, women have improved their organization. The women were able to present their products and the quality through direct contact with school principals and parent organizations. Through this method, it was possible to negotiate fresh products such as: eggs, chicken meat, seasonal fruits, vegetables and culinary spices.

Regarding the financial resources, 552 women and 33 men were trained with the savings and credit methodology, therefore increasing the organized women's income. This methodology is being used by 28 groups, which by the end of 2018 will have amounted to \$46,841. The women's increased income is due to monthly savings quotas, payment of loans, collection of interests on loans, late payments and fines. The savings and credit group collectively carry out food sales, raffles and other activities that help them in an associative way to generate income and increase their capital. There is proper documentation (control of accounting books for savings management, loans and regulations) due to the application of the methodology, for the development of the organizational capacities by each of the participating groups. The design of the operating regulations has been identified as a key tool in this section. The regulation is the key to the sustainability of this activity, since it is the women who organize themselves and administer the resources through group decisions.

The commercialization of the organization's products, have accomplished sales of: chicken meat, pork, eggs, corn, bean, yucca, sweet potato and banana, corn husking services, corn mill, nixtamal, textiles, honey, typical local foods, hand-embroidered articles for decorations, shampoo, handmade soap, and cakes. The total in sales amounts to \$65,207. The women have commercialized their products at the community, municipal level with the commercial exchange through the channel "Li Qatenamit Markets" and at departmental level in the fairs coordinated with MINECO, PRODENORTE, and INAB through the social development office. These sales have improved the economic autonomy of women.

1. The above corresponds to the implementation of the following tools: Participatory Diagnosis with a Gender Approach;
2. Produce Market Survey of Micro-enterprises of rural women;
3. Access to direct markets, a sustainability strategy;
4. Li Qatenamit – Fair trade exchange;
5. Administrative technical assistances oriented to rural women's organizations.

A connection was made of 7 organizations of rural women beneficiaries of the Joint Program with 3 anchor companies, increasing their income constantly during 2018. Two of the strengthened women's organizations have invoices so that they can sell their products to the anchor companies and subsequently some of the products will be exported.

- **Output 2.1.1 Productive organizations will enhance their production technologies and trading practices**

During 2018, the strengthening and development activities of organizational capacities with women's groups and their empowerment committees were maintained, prioritizing those activities aimed at acquiring business skills, associativity leadership, credit management and financial management; thus, promoting the recognition of local marketing spaces that favour sustainability. The sensitization actions have been extended to mixed groups and men to discuss issues related to the importance of the participation of women in economic decision-making, both at the household and community levels.

To improve the quality of production, a total of 12 workshops were held on the use and management of the mobile laboratory (Blue Box-Caja Azul) for the detection of aflatoxins in corn; management production costs and successful postharvest handling practices such as timely folding, use of plastic silos, humidity control, quality control, among others. This technology has been shared with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) at departmental level, in order for the technical staff to understand the importance of its use and application while testing the production of corn. Improving the

production of corn contributes to better sale prices, as well as the prevention of health issues within the local populations due to the effects caused by the consumption of corn affected by aflatoxins.

Likewise, throughout 2018, investments were made to improve productive technologies for the provisions of mixed organizations and women's committees whose main goal is to implement productive projects, such as:

- 5 mills for the transformation of products into flour (corn, cassava, plantain, sweet potato), benefiting 203 women and 71 male collaborators.
- 5 shelling machines to provide community services for corn shattering, benefiting 153 women and 87 male collaborators.
- 5 farms with a total of 950 laying hens, for the production of fresh eggs, benefiting 224 women and 67 male collaborators.
- 7 farms with a total of 2,700 broilers, benefiting 272 women, and 88 male collaborators.
- 6 farms with 140 pigs, benefiting 192 women and 68 men.
- Raise 6 pelibuey sheep and fatten them for slaughter, as well as for reproductive purposes benefited 27 women and 18 male collaborators.
- 2 fish ponds for the production of 5,000 tilapias, benefiting 46 women and 26 male collaborators.
- Community diner to provide services in the local market, benefiting 38 women and 13 men.

These entrepreneurs have a manual for the use and maintenance of the equipment they use, regulations for the control of income and expenditures, a commission of accountability and inspection, as well as mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts. This has helped women strengthen their organization with teamwork and development of tools for sustainability.

The organizations and their entrepreneurship committees understand the importance and impact of having good presentation of their products, particularly packaging, labeling and visibility of artisanal production. This will allow networking with other markets such as the Pro MiPymes platform, as well as the participation in municipal and departmental fairs, various local marketing events and through L'qatenamit', therefore improving sales and product image that the women produce.

Given the level of management and production of some of the women organizations, it was determined that the most appropriate market to sell their products was the local market, which is the reason the Li Qatenamit commercial exchange system was designed. This seeks not only to strengthen production but also to increase the perceived value of local products, therefore motivating the consumption of these. The commercial exchange days were approved in three municipalities with the support of the local authorities: San Miguel Tukurú, Santa Catalina la Tinta and Panzós. This was done in order to achieve a permanent space in the municipal spaces for commercial exchange.

Each organization now has its marketing plan, which was carried out in a participatory manner and integrates a sales projection, an analysis of profitability in each plan, and production costs per product. The 10 principles of fair trade were considered for the design of the commercial exchange system, since these encompass what is to be promoted with Li Qatenamit. This system has an instructions manual on how to organize and participate in the commercial exchange, as well as a strategic communication plan.

As part of the business strengthening plan, 192 women learned how to prepare cakes, donuts and sweets, and 8 women were trained in bakery and gastronomy. 45 women were trained in food safety and typical sweets. The course lasted 6 months, training 3 days a week. This was done in coordination with PRODENORTE and INTECAP.

Likewise, technical assistance was provided in textile innovation to 5 women's organizations for the elaboration of textiles, embroidery by hand, in loom and with needle, and other diverse products such as: guipiles, blouses, tablecloths, napkins, bags, centerpieces, scarves, shawls, cushions, puppets, key holders, key rings and other crafts. 55 women benefited from 3 donated sewing machines and technical assistance for innovation in finishing textile products. Technical assistance was also provided for the expansion of the production of aloe shampoo. A new line of shampoo products was added including: cocoa, brush, carnation, honey, avocado, sapodilla, as well as handmade soap.

In total, 1,578 women, who belong to 25 project organizations, received technical assistance in: negotiation strategies, support in commercial exchanges, entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship principles, strategic planning, organizational strengthening, marketing, sales and distribution, costs, budgets, accounting and financial administration, access to financial services, and value chains. The technical training of the organizations was accompanied by the delivery of raw material (threads, ingredients for food and shampoo), basic equipment for production (molds, pieces of looms, measuring cups), packaging material (bottles and labels), and furniture for the point of sale.

After providing technical assistance for their productive activities, assistance was provided to improve the quality and image of the products being produced. A graphic designer was hired for the design of 25 logos, labels and business cards in accordance with the productive activity of each organization. The point of sale was designed as well as elements that will contribute to the safety of food products were provided.

For the four organizations of women weavers, a different strategy was defined. It was determined that their products are poorly valued in the local market, and due to this, commercial contacts were established with five craft stores. Two of the organizations of women weavers adapted their products to the tastes and preferences of the consumer, which lead to purchase order sales.

Technical assistance was provided in the management of: prophylactic plan, handling and care of birds that lay eggs, location of the house, handling of bird diseases, preparation of homemade concentrates, in coordination with (PROSA-MAGA) benefiting 45 families. Four women's organizations received technical assistance in management protection, flowering, harvesting and postharvest equipment for the production of honey and bee handling alliance with Heifer and Defenders of Nature.

76 women participated in the "Apicultural Update" workshop provided by the MOSCAMED Program through Beekeeping Technology Transfer Center (CTTA) for Apiculture Production. Likewise, 100 women received technical assistance on how to prepare piñatas and floor wax as part of the Secretariat of Social Works of the SOSEP Presidency. 20 families benefited by receiving technical assistance for cocoa production from MAGA. 320 women and their families benefited from trade exchanges, which consisted of 2 tours to Guatemala City, Antigua Guatemala and Salamá Baja Verapaz.

26 families benefited from the chain-passing methodology. The methodology consists of: provide two female pigs per community, once they are bred, the piglets are then provided to other groups. This support was made in partnership with MAGA.

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

- **Output 3.1: Rural women have enhanced leadership skills and knowledge about their rights to participate and influence in relevant policy forums at organizational, community, municipal, and national levels.**

The Joint Program supports 28 organizations, which are integrated by 766 women and 176 men. The economic empowerment committees are made up of 308 women in their organizations at the community level.

There are 12 legally constituted organizations, which continue to be strengthened over their functions on the board of directors. 35 workshops were held, with the participation of 454 women and 35 men on topics of: leadership, rights and obligations, functions of board of directors, formation off work commissions, project management, accountability and organizational strengthening. Likewise, experiences were exchanged to motivate the activities that were carried out and contributed to the sustainability of the organizations. Commissions with different functions were formed within the organizations, which contributed to putting into practice what was learned, encouraging the participation in the municipal and departmental activities.

320 women representing 16 organizations received training and technical assistance on the following topics:

- Leadership and community participation, linked to the level of the organizational structure of the community;
- Rights;
- Board of director´s functions;
- Formation of commissions;
- Project management;
- Accountability;
- Organizational strengthening;
- Negotiation phases;
- Participation process and leadership training;
- Identity;
- Community relations;
- Women´s rights organizations;
- Leadership and participation.

Output 3.1.1 Rural women know their rights and participation and decision-making mechanisms at the organizational, community, municipal and national level.

12 women participate in the Community Development Council (COCODES). Two women who participate in the Joint Program are representatives of the COCODES and two other women participate in the COMUDE of the Municipalities of La Tinta and Tucuru Alta Verapaz.

Self-management of accreditation support was provided when presenting before the local government. 22 Organizations were registered before the COCODES, with all the corresponding legal paperwork including the election of the board of directors and the name appointment certificate.

Women have made progress on integrating themselves into board of directors and decision-making positions at the community and municipal levels. Currently, the Joint Programme has 210 women participating on the boards of their organizations and/or groups in their communities.

The 28 women´s empowerment committees are recognized by the Women´s Municipal Directorates (DMM) of Panzos, La Tinta and Tucurú. SESAN, MAGA, MSPAS, and MIDES were taken account in

all the activities carried out by the municipalities. These helped strengthen the capacities and created sustainability in management development of their organizations and communities.

As part of the follow-up and strengthening of Women's Municipal Directorates, 14 training workshops were provided to women leaders at the municipal level with the following topics: Participation of women in the spaces of systems of development councils, self-esteem, leadership, and gender. 52 women participated in this training process in the municipality of Tukurú, 32 in Panzós, and 55 in La Tinta.

As part of the participation and incidence of women at the municipal level, 375 women participated in the commemoration of International Women's Day, which is an important date to be able to demand the rights and show the needs of women they have at the municipal level.

The Joint Programme carried out phase I of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS), which is a family methodology that IFAD promoted in several African countries and has been implemented in different projects. Guatemala is the first country in Latin America and the Caribbean region where this methodology is implemented, based on a close collaboration between the Joint Programme and PRODENORTE.

Through GALS methodology, development interventions stop focusing on assets (assets, infrastructure, value chains) and begin to focus on people; the vision of 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 for a behavior change that leads to improved livelihoods, such as an increased productivity, increased assets, increased investment in education, reduction in insecurity and reduction in domestic violence.

Output 3.1.2 Rural women have greater organizational capacities to form, sustain and participate into POs, cooperatives and unions.

Promotion of activities for the Exchange of experiences has expanded the knowledge of local networks for the promotion of productivity. Within the mixed organizations, the women's empowerment committees have gained recognition, by being taken into account in the organizational assemblies. The organizations recognize the importance of the Municipal Women's Directorates and their role in municipal management in support of women. Each of the mixed organizations have their own gender equality policies which are being implemented.

Organizational strengthening is the basis for these to stay together, and work in an organized manner. It is important to mention that the women's empowerment committees are taken into account in the assemblies for decision making of the organizations. There are 28 organizations that have their organizational structures and delegation of functions, which have their own operating regulations and are duly recognized by the Municipal Women's Directorates. The organizations recognize the importance of the DMM and its role in municipal management in support of women.

Workshops were held in different Development Councils, within 28 Departmental and Regional Councils of our country, with the participation of 260 people, 168 women and 92 men, members of these councils. Participants included administrative staff and contractors who are linked to budget planning and execution, in order to generate critical analysis of women's citizen participation, strengthening knowledge about national and international legal instruments that promote the integral development of women and the responsibilities of the public institutions.

In addition to the above, technical assistance was provided to the Gender Unit of the Secretariat of the Executive Coordination of the Presidency (SCEP), where political and citizen participation of women was promoted and strengthened, within the 2019 framework of the electoral process. A workshop was held where 25 women were strengthened in coordination with the Joint Programme and women's organizations: Convergencia Ciudadana de Mujeres, Asociación Política de Mujeres Mayas MOLOJ, Asociación de Mujeres Alas de Mariposas, Instituto Holandés para la Democracia Multipartidaria NIMD, Instituto Demócrata Internacional, and Acción Ciudadana, addressed to the member organizations of the National Network for Electoral Law Reforms, Political Parties and women members of political parties.

The methodology was a training workshop, which allows participants to replicate the workshop at the municipal level with the goal of socializing the concepts and definitions of parity, alternation and representation of the people in the lists of popular representation and governing bodies of the political parties and civic committees. Likewise, it allows the electoral mathematics methodologies to be known as mechanisms to define electoral strategies, explaining the importance of the ideology of political parties and their government programs. Therefore, when making the decision to participate and vote, the proposals to generate equality between women and men are taken into consideration.

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

Output 4.1.1: Public officials are aware of the limitations for economic empowerment of rural women and apply criteria to guarantee women's access to the services they provide

There is continued coordination with government institutions (MAGA, MINEDUC, MINECO, MSPAS, MIDES, SESAN, CONALFA, SEPREM, SCEP) and non-governmental organizations (Defenders of Nature, HEIFER, ADRI Integral Rural Development Association, PRODENORTE, Municipalities, and Municipal Women's Directorates. This coordination has helped to promote support and access to services for participating women, it's to say that there was technical support for women by these institutions.

In 2018, through the alliance with CONALFA, the literacy process was completed for 18 groups made up of 178 women from three different municipalities: Tukurú, La Tinta and Panzós. CONALFA prioritized the Joint Programme groups to be assisted by facilitators who through adult teaching methodologies, supported women in both reading and writing processes.

The Municipal Women's Directorates (DMM) of the municipalities of Panzos, Tukurú and La Tinta, were supported for the preparation of the 2019 annual operations plan. This annual planning guides the DMMs in the best execution of their role within each Municipality. This has been part of the actions and coordination carried out with SEPREM who contributed in the elaboration of the Policy for the Integration of women into the system of development councils, which was approved at a CODEDE assembly. A commitment was made by the municipal mayors' coordinators and institutional directors to implement said policy at the departmental level.

The Joint Programme participation in the Commission of Food and Nutritional Security (COMUSAN) of each municipality intervention has contributed to intercede with the institutions to include activities in their work plans that are developed with rural women. Through this participation, a space of involvement and prioritization of the Joint Programme groups was created, while monitoring children under two years of age and pregnant women. The Joint Programme continues to participate in Panzos, La Tinta and Tukurú. In the municipality of Tukurú, the national strategy for the prevention of chronic malnutrition continues to be strengthened through the Municipal Office of Food and Nutritional Security.

At the municipal level, a proposal for a Territorial Development Plan with a Gender Approach was prepared for 3 municipalities supported by the Joint Programme. This was done through the creation and strengthening of selected value chains, seeking to promote women entrepreneurship from a business approach that result in the economic empowerment of rural women in the Polochic Valley.

This plan initially focused on the study of productive potential and favorable environments for the development of value chains of the Municipalities of San Miguel Tucurú, Santa Catarina La Tinta and Panzós; subsequently it describes the current situation of the value chains of the following livestock products: honey from bees, laying hens and broiler chickens. This document lists the limitations and opportunities for women producers in the region.

The value chains that are proposed to be developed were selected through the following evaluation criteria:

- Potential market growth
- Enabling environment
- Economic feasibility
- Social impact

The Territorial Development Plan was socialized in 3 COMUSAN municipalities meetings. The following local authorities and representatives that assisted were from the following institutions: MAGA, MIDES, ESAN, ADRI, International Plan, Heifer.

Within the departmental spaces for strengthening the participation of women, such as the Network of Municipal Offices for Women, 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 nutrition and 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 on gender equality was provided for the Panzós municipality management team, who already counts with the needed statutes from the municipal commerce, with a quota for the participation of women within them. It is important to highlight that in this same context, participation has been maintained in the municipal and departmental tables in charge of strengthening Food and Nutrition Security, promoting and recognizing women's needs for an increase in their income and participation in decision-making spaces.

Output 4.1.2: An enabling environment is promoted to reflect rural women's priorities in regional

The Joint Programme, in coordination with the Ministry of Economy (MINECO), provided support for two municipal competitive tables. The MINECO and the "Commission for economic development, tourism, environment and natural resources" COFETARN, together with the municipalities of La Tinta and Panzós, approved these tables in Development Councils, as an articulating mechanism between the public sector, private, and civil society, promoting participation and economic decision-making for rural women. In the Competitiveness Tables a total of twelve women were integrated, and seven of those women were a part of the Joint Programme.

To strengthen this coordinating mechanism, the National Competitiveness Policy 2018-2032 was socialized with the institutions that make up the Alta Verapaz Competitiveness Tables.

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

Best practices

- The application of the good practices acquired in the training have been a contribution for the women to increase the availability of food, access to food and improvement of consumption at the personal level and in their homes.
- Participating women already have good agricultural practices in their farm and backyard production systems, as well as for handling and consumption of food in their homes, for example: Enfoque Patio Hogar- family orchards and diversification of local crops; Milpa Methodological Approach: sowing at a distance, and sowing a certain number of seeds per plot; Cultural practices: incorporation of stubble, and completely avoid burning; Agronomic practices: physical and chemical soil sampling, seed treatment, fertilization based on floor analysis, and fertilizer incorporation.
- Technological time-saving practices have efficiently helped cultivate crops with less effort and risk. The three technologies are:
 - Germination polystyrene seed trays (pilonera trays) for the production of vegetable piles. The initial phase of cultivation in a small space is guaranteed while it is safe from insects and birds.
 - The manual seeders-fertilizer spreaders. The work of sowing one hectare involved approximately 25 days, now it only takes 1 day. By lightening the workload, they have been able to reduce production costs.
 - Wheelbarrow manual rod pulverizers. It has replaced the traditional back pump (backpack type) that weighed around 20 kilos, so it reduces effort.
- The workshops had a duration of 8 hours for extension workers and 5 hours for promoters. The exchange experience among participants have contributed to increase women's availability of food, access to food and improve consumption at the personal level and their homes.
- Some men now support in reproductive work (for example child care), which has allowed rural women to participate in decision-making spaces such as the Community Development Councils. Due to results achieved by women in participating in productive activities, men now provide additional support for the women in the households to participate in other spaces that they previously did not.
- Technological innovation allows rural women to produce more at lower costs. The gender perspective began from the moment that access and control of productive resources (land access, land rental, same rights having to do with the husband's property). Within those productive resources are farming tools, such as the saving technology manual sowing machine and manual sprayer and seed germinators for vegetables. This also allows participants to improve their food security and empower themselves in associative processes to generate income. Likewise, they have been involved in community activities and social activities.
- The acquisition of water purifiers by women participating in savings and credit groups contributed to improving the health of families, reducing gastrointestinal diseases and promoting the consumption of safe water. This distribution was effective through the delivery of filters as inputs for the group's capitalization, and through which the members of the group can generate their own income to acquire more equipment to buy their spare parts.
- The implementation of productive project run entirely by women, entail that organized women work as a team, in an associative manner, perform accountability, carry out income and expenditure controls, control and improve their income.
- Investment in entrepreneurship for food processing, widens the opportunities for profitability in women's production, as well as the provision of services such as nixtamal mills or shelling machines. This entails the practices of all organizational and marketing skills, which extends the sustainability of the interventions.
- Identifying market niches at the local level by the women themselves, widens the opportunities for profitability of the enterprises.

Challenges

- Continue supporting activities related to production, harvest and sales to increase quality standards, added value to products, business management, and establish inclusive business models.
- Consolidate processes for the effective execution of productive projects, administration of resources, product quality, hygiene standards, as well as participation in marketing spaces.
- Achieved sustainability and increased income through productive chains of entrepreneur women. This was done through the acceleration of organization in accessing markets and anchor companies that consume rural women's products from the Polochic Valley, therefore allowing to access markets with greater a purchase probability.
- Institutionalization of field learning for the empowerment of rural women, with technical support from MAGA rural extension staff and each of the municipalities to strengthen their knowledge and replicate it in other communities. This is identified as a challenge, due to the high turnover of personnel from government institutions.
- Develop training workshops for men on new masculinity tendencies to reduce inequality gaps in both domestic and care work, as well as productive work.
- Obtain fair prices for the products that women produce and market.
- Improve conditions, infrastructure and supplies to obtain a better product according to market demand.
- Improve product image, processes, visibility and marketing strategy of the organizations at the departmental and national levels to achieve greater demand for the products and therefore, an increase in sales and income for rural women.
- According to the School Feeding Law, there are limitations for women's organizations in becoming providers for the Schools, due to the fact that they do not have accounting systems and invoices in an associative way.

Lessons learned

- Developing and implementing good practices in the field strengthens and improves food and nutrition security systems, aimed at complementing traditional production systems towards more balanced, efficient and sustainable systems.
- Support (in productive activities) by the spouses of the participating women strengthen their participation in community spaces. The strengthening methodology for the participation of men is carried out within the framework of organizational strengthening issues that include gender equity capsules and criteria for promoting women's participation. Reintroduce the topic of preventing violence against women and girls through training and awareness sessions. The following report Will reflect methodologies of new masculinity approaches, as well as the work carried out within the framework of HEFORSHE.
- The mobilization and allocation of human and financial resources from municipal governments complement and strengthen efforts to contribute to the participation of women in organizational spaces. The permanent coordination with the MAGA Extension System has allowed greater technical support for women.
- The organization is the key to maintaining unity and development for rural women. The axis of women's development are the empowerment committees of the Joint Programme. Because of this, those who have the management capacities, leadership, organization and capacity building, are replaced each year according to the actions report, and new women are chosen in an assembly.
- Savings and credit groups strengthen rural women's economic empowerment because of the methodology used, which is easy to learn and implement. Women have felt motivated and have been able to trust and become part of an organization. Economic management resources give them the possibility of acquiring resources for investment and income generation, as well as for their use and personal care.
- The women were grateful for the favorable circumstances that allowed them to learn to read and write

regardless of how old they were. This opened the door of opportunity to continue studying, workshops were better understood, they were then able to take notes during meetings, they were able to do financial statements and overall, they felt that they were able to understand and do more because they now know how to read and write.

- A participatory community diagnosis was carried out to start the productive projects, where women themselves determined their needs, supporting them through mitigating agricultural and non-agricultural production activities. Elaborating a diagnosis allowed the Joint Programme to create projects and conditions that were suitable, therefore allowing for a sense of satisfaction when working on the activities that motivate the women to continue forward, thus generating economic income.
- To motivate the participation of rural women to strengthen and accelerate economic empowerment, spaces were created where women are the protagonists in the adoption of agricultural practices for the management of crops and raising of small livestock and food processing. The participation of men was always taken into consideration, by this proving the importance of the participation of both men and women within their community and in their homes to achieve joint improvement.
- Productive groups should know about the support provided by institutions such as the Municipal Directorate for Women, MAGA, PRODENORTE, CONALFA, and the Development and Food Safety Councils, among others, for self-management of their support.
- The implementation of the new School Feeding Law opened the opportunities for commercialization of women's products in a permanent, profitable and territorially accessible market. It is imperative to invest in government institutions in charge of registering and promoting an integral model for school feeding, so that women are taking into consideration.
- Taking women into account individually and collectively, favors the processes of economic empowerment.
- The incorporation of the Joint Programme to the actions carried out by governmental organizations such as DMM, MAGA, PRODENORTE, CONALFA, among others, has favored their participation in the existing COCOSAN, as well as in other spaces for community decision-making, therefore opening opportunities of sustainability to the actions carried out.

Qualitative assessment

During 2018, strategic alliances at the territorial level was created. There was continued support for local authorities that participate in the Joint Programme interventions, enabling the communities to learn about the support as well as the coordination mechanisms to guarantee the continuation and participation of the actions. This led to the availability of new activities to be incorporated.

All the above is qualitative and quantitative information, collected by the field technicians in their reports, based on the records they carry and the perception of the beneficiaries, who also express their gratitude for the support that has been provided. For the second semester of the year, the Joint Programme contemplates the completion of an information survey, which will yield both qualitative and quantitative information.

The process was carried out in a participatory manner with the technical team, promoter, and the women participating in the Joint Programme.

During this period, the Joint Programme has generated follow-up monitoring and evaluation instruments, which allow verification of progress and compliance with indicators. A series of lessons learned were generated in a participatory manner, where positive aspects could be analyzed, as well as some challenges. The consultancy products were elaborated and validated by the Joint Programme technical team according to the information generated by the visits to the groups and organizations. There are information collection tools used to update the database, information for indicators, and record training.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved</u> Target indicators	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Improved food and nutrition security			
<p>Indicator 1.a. Percentage of households that improve their food security according to the ELCSA. Baseline: 80.5% of households show a level of food insecurity by ELCSA metrics (869 households) Planned target 40.3% of households show a level of food insecurity by ELCSA metrics (325 households)</p> <p>Indicator 1.b. Percentage of women and their households that improve their nutrition according to the FCS (Food Consumption Score) Baseline: 80.2% of households show a poor or low score in FCS⁴. Planned target 50% of households show a poor or low score in FCS food</p>	<p>ELCSA will be measured during the forthcoming Mid—Term review (Jan 2019).</p> <p>FCS will be measured during the forthcoming Completion review (August 2019).</p>	<p>No measurement in this period.</p> <p>No measurement in this period.</p>	<p>Field trips, reports</p> <p>Field trips, reports</p>
Output 1.1.1 Rural women increase their farm and backyard production by implementing good agricultural practices.			
<p>Indicator 1.1.1 a Percentage increase in the production of corn and beans Baseline: 19% of rural women have production of corn and beans Planned target 10% maize (1.32 qq to 1.45 qq Ha), 17% (17 qq to 0.61 qq Ha. 0.71).</p>	<p>36qq/ha in maize and 21qq/ha in beans.</p>		<p>Production´s register</p>

⁴ According to the FCS “the households food consumption status based on the following thresholds: 0-21: Poor, 21.5-35: Borderline, >35: Acceptable”

<p>Indicator 1.1.1 b Number of new best farm and backyard practices implemented Baseline: 0 Planned target 10 best farm and backyard practices (benefiting 857 rural women)</p>	<p>10 best farm and backyard practices</p>		<p>Records, field trips, photographs</p>
<p>Output 1.1 2 Rural women master appropriate technologies for post-harvest practices</p>			
<p>Indicator 1.1.2 a Percentage reduction of post-harvest farm and storage losses Baseline: 17% of women had losses during postharvest Planned target 10% reduction of post-harvest farm and storage losses</p>	<p>11% of reduction of post-harvest farm and storage losses</p>		<p>Reports, field trips</p>
<p>Output 1.1 3 Rural women increase their sales of surpluses in association for food nutrition security.</p>			
<p>Indicator 1.1.3 a Percentage increase of sales of surpluses farm and backyard Baseline: 0 Planned target 10% increase of sales (of 407 women rural)</p>	<p>30% increase of sales</p>		<p>Sale's register</p>
<p>Output 1.1.4. Rural women increase access to resources, goods and services that are useful for their food and nutritional security.</p>			
<p>Indicator 1.1.4 a Women trained in food security Baseline: 0 Planned target 270 trained women in food security Indicator 1.1.4 b Percentage of women trained in nutrition and proper use of foods including food preparation</p>	<p>1577 trained women in food security</p>		<p>Participation list Reports Fields trips,</p>

<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned target 540 trained women in nutrition and proper use of food, including preparation</p>	<p>1048 trained women</p>		
<p>Output 1.1.5 Rural women know and implement new practices for improving biological utilization and consumption of foods.</p>			
<p>Indicator 1.1.5 a Number of new best practices for improving biological utilization and consumption</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned target 5 new practices in self-consumption-related</p>	<p>10 new practices in self consumption</p>		<p>Participation list Reports Fields trips,</p>
<p>Outcome 2 Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods.</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.a Number of organizations that have increased their income through sales.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 organizations Planned target: 20 organizations of rural women</p> <p>Indicator 2.b Percentage of rural women belonging to organizations that increase their entrepreneurial skills through training Baseline: 6% (72 rural women) Planned target: 20 % (216 rural women)</p> <p>Indicator 2.c Total income generated by sales. Baseline: 0 Planned target \$20,000 annual</p>	<p>27 rural women organizations that have increased their sales</p> <p>100% of rural women belonging to organizations that increase their entrepreneurial skills through training</p> <p>\$65,207.00 (net income per sale) \$46,841.00 generated by community savings and credit groups</p>		<p>Field trips, reports</p> <p>Sale's register</p>
<p>Output 2.1.1 Productive organizations will improve their production technologies and trading practices.</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.1.1 a Number of productive harvest technologies and practices</p>	<p>2 practices (benefiting to 800 rural</p>		<p>Field trips, reports</p>

<p>for marketing Baseline: 0 Planned target 2 practices 1 technology</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 b Number of post-harvest practices for markets Baseline: 0 Planned target 1 practice</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 c Number of organizations receiving technical assistance to improve production technology and marketing practices Baseline: 0 Planned target 3 organizations</p>	<p>women). Using selected seeds Suitable variety or hybrid. Plant health plan. 1 technology Use and handling of the Blue Box</p> <p>2 practices Implementation: Drying grain (moisture meter) and use of plastic silos</p> <p>28 organizations</p>		<p>Reports</p> <p>Reports</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes.</p>			
<p>Indicator 3.a % of women who take part in decision-making spaces at the organizational level Baseline: 39% Planned target 5% of women participants</p>	<p>25% of women participants</p>	<p>Se promueve la participación en espacios organizativos</p>	<p>Participants list</p>
<p>Indicator 3.b % of rural women elected as representatives in rural councils. Baseline: 5% rural women elected representatives in rural councils. Planned target 5% of 240 participants are part of rural councils (COCODES/COMUDES)</p>	<p>29% rural women elected representatives in rural councils</p> <p>2% of participants are part of rural councils (COCODES / COMUDES)</p>		<p>Participants list</p>
<p>Indicator 3.c % of Producers Organizations led by women Baseline: 92% of producers organization led by women</p>			<p>Participants list</p>

<p>Planned target 20% of Producers Organizations are led by women</p>	<p>100% of producer's organizations are led by women.</p>		
<p>Indicator 3.d Evidence of empowerment of rural women in decision - making in their homes Baseline: 11% rural women Planned target 20 % rural women</p>	<p>Will be measured during the forthcoming Completion review (August 2019).</p>		<p>Reports</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1 Rural women know their rights and participation and decision-making mechanisms at the organizational, community, municipal and national level.</p>			
<p>Indicator 3.1.1 a Number of women who gain knowledge of their rights Baseline: 270 rural women Planned target 500 rural women</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1 b Number of women who know the mechanisms of participation and decision-making at community, district and national organizational level. Baseline: 221 rural women Planned target 1,200 rural women</p>	<p>1200 trained women who gain knowledge of their rights</p> <p>1577 trained rural women</p>		<p>Participants list</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2 Rural women have greater organizational capacities to form, sustain and participate into POs, cooperatives and unions.</p>			
<p>Indicator 3.1.2 a Number of informal rural women's groups to formally join POs, cooperatives and unions. Baseline: 0 Planned target 5 formal groups</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2 b Number of organizations adopting gender policies Baseline: 0 Planned target 20% organizations</p>	<p>3 formal groups</p> <p>40% productive organizations implement gender policies in the</p>		<p>Legal documents</p>

	Organization.		
<p>Indicator 4a Number of policies and strategies that contribute to women's productive and entrepreneurial development, guaranteeing their access to resources, goods and services of government budgets and donor funding allocated to programmes benefitting rural women Baseline: 0 Planned target 1</p>	1 policy and strategy that contribute to women's productive		Gender policies
<p>Indicator 4. b An updated system of gender indicators that is internationally comparable. Baseline: 0 Planned target 1</p>	In process		Updated system of gender indicator
Output 4.1: Policy makers and parliamentarians have enhanced capacities to effectively mainstream gender into land, food, agriculture, nutrition and rural employment policies, laws and budgets.			
<p>Indicator 4.1.a Number of alternative methodologies that contribute to women's economic empowerment at the local level and comply with PNPDIM political guidelines. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 4 methodology</p>	Institutional Gender Policy at the Ministry of Agriculture –MAGA-		1 methodology
<p>Indicator 4.1.b Number of government institutions with initiatives that promote women's economic rights in their programs, projects and activities. Baseline: 1 Planned Target: 1 government institution 1 national mechanism</p>	<p>Municipal Offices of women (DMM) have received technical assistance</p> <p>Gender Unit of MAGA Space agricultural institutions</p>		Government reports
Output 4.1.1: Public officials are aware of the limitations for economic empowerment of rural women and apply criteria to guarantee women's access to the services they provide			

<p>Indicator 4.1.1 a Number of criteria used to ensure women's access to services provided by institutions Baseline: 0 Planned target 2 criteria</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1 b Number of officers trained public sector Baseline: 0 Planned target 100 officers</p>	<p>In process</p> <p>384 officers trained public sector</p>		<p>Reports</p>
<p>Output 4.1.2: An enabling environment is promoted to reflect rural women's priorities in regional and global policy processes.</p>			
<p>Indicator 4.1.2 a Number of regional dialogue mechanisms / National strengthened to promote the empowerment of rural women Baseline: 0 Planned target 1 dialogue mechanism</p>	<p>⁵Technical Board for Rural Development of Gender and Indigenous Peoples created.</p>		<p>Reports</p>

⁵ Composition of the board is: MAGA, MINTRAB, MINEDUC, MINECO, SESAN, MIDES, MSPAS, MINFIN, SEGEPLAN, SAA, INE, INAB, FONTIERRAS, CONAP, RIC.

ii) LIFE STORY

Carmelina Chu Chen, *“Education is Fundamental”*

Carmelina Chuc Chen, is 27 years old, married, her family consists of her husband, a daughter and a son. She is originally from Las Flores, in the municipality of Tukurú, department of Alta Verapaz, Guatemala. She defines herself as restless and social by nature and says that “since childhood I was curious to know places and details of how other people lived”. This has led her to discover her vocation as a volunteer promoter to support other women in her community.

As a Joint Programme volunteer “Accelerating the Progress of the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women” in the Polochic Valley, she has managed to get to know more than 20 low-income women who did not know their rights as women. In addition, she has shared her knowledge on how to improve the rural food system. One of her most satisfying projects “is to train other women to improve their food production systems and achieve food security along with improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.

Her last trip was to Mexico where she participated in the first High Level Forum on the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean. There she met many people from various countries and shared her knowledge and experiences. In addition, she acquired technical knowledge and learned how to use different technologies.

When asked about how she empowers women, Carmelina mentioned that education is fundamental: “We have to get all girls and women to study what they want. I had the opportunity to dine with several women and men from other countries on the visit to Mexico, and they shared that the role of the father is fundamental in the empowerment of girls. Gender equity will be achieved when men and women understand that it is not a just a subject”.

She speaks proudly of her achievements as a rural woman. She participates in the Joint Program of “Economic Empowerment of Rural Women” since 2015 and is currently a volunteer who participates in activities related to the improvement of Food and Nutritional Security of Women and their families, who are participants in the program. Through the implementation of the Finca and Traspatio methodology, the cultivation of cereal and vegetable crops have been promoted, which not only feed their entire family, but also through the surplus the family can buy clothes and other necessities they were unable to purchase before. When asked about the equality between men and women, she explains that her husband never put obstacles in her career and that he supported her trip to Mexico and her training as a promoter. Her husband also takes part in the upbringing and care of their daughter and son.



Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

Monitoring and evaluation were carried out by FIDA with the support of the team responsible for each agency. The IFAD program officer worked in close coordination with the focal points of the Joint Programme agencies at the national and local levels to update the indicators.

It is important to highlight that the Annual Operating Plan was carried out for the next period approved in 2019. Work continued on the basis of planning the participation of the Joint Programme agencies' teams and the key actors (governmental institutions and NGO's). Special attention has been given to provide the tools for the work team. This was the case of the learning process that systematized the experiences (systematization of projects, lessons learned, and success stories of rural women).

Coordination mechanisms

Coordination continued both at interagency and inter-institutional levels during 2018. Monthly meetings were held at the territorial level with the technical and promoter teams, as well as the central level with the focal point of each of the agencies.

Inter-institutional coordination has been key to strengthening support mechanisms and coordination to promote gender sensitive services. The key institutions involved, have been and will continue to be:

- MAGA, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación – Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
- SEPREM, Secretaria 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 Sustentable para la Región Norte - Sustainable Rural Development Programme for the Northern Region
- MINECO, Ministerio de Economía - Ministry of Economy

- MINEDUC, Ministerio de Educación - Ministry of Education
- MSPAS, Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social - Ministry for Public Health and Social Assistance.
- DMM, Dirección Municipal de la Mujer - Municipal Directorate for Women
- Autoridades comunitarias y autoridades municipales, Community and municipal authorities

These collaborations promote the actions of the Joint Programme far beyond economic support, including technical assistance and training services, provision of seeds and inputs for productive projects, and scholarships for vocational training, among others.

By promoting gender equality and women's rights in the above-mentioned entities, women have been empowered to increase access to services provided by governmental and non-governmental institutions. Women received support to develop and strengthen their entrepreneurial skills and business management, as well as to expand their knowledge on leadership and political participation. They have been strengthened and encouraged to participate in an organized manner.

Sustainable business relationships are strengthened to boost economies, with the participation of local governments for the institutionalization of local markets, as well as with the Ministry of Economy and the Vice Ministry of the MIPYME so that rural organizations can be integrated into value chains in a sustainable manner, which guarantees constant income for families.

Resources

January-December 2018

Category Reference	Expense Description	PUNO 1 FAO	PUNO 2 WFP / JOINT ACTION	PUNO 3 UNW	PUNO 4 IFAD (FONDOS ADMINISTRADOS POR FAO)	Total
1	Staff and other personnel costs	\$ 34.827	\$ 25.457		\$ 5.062	
2	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 8.220	\$ 1.238			
3	Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation					
4	Contractual Services		\$ 28.257		\$ 19.747	
5	Travel	\$ 4.564	\$ 9.234			
6	Transfers and Grants Counterparts		\$ 135.626			
7	General Operating and Other Direct Costs	\$ 14.638	\$ 36.392			
8	Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	\$ 3.883	\$ 18.793		\$ 1.737	
9	Total Received funds	\$ 770.689	\$ 898.363		\$ 125.000	
10	Agency Earned Interest Income					
11	Refunds					
	El total ejecutado en el sistema financiero de FAO en el 2018 son 92,678.00					