

Guatemala

Programme Title:	Strengthening Women's Institutions in Guatemala
Programme number & MPTF ref:	MDGF-1660-B-GTM Gender (67146)
Window:	Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment
Approved Budget by NSC (US\$):	7.2 million
Participating Organizations:	WFP, FAO, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNWOMEN
Dates of First /Second /Third installments:	5-May-2008 / 01-Oct-2009/ 02-Sep-2010
Project extended through / Status:	31-Aug-2011 / End of project narrative report received

ACHIEVEMENTS

Expected results (Outcome)	Summary of Joint Programme Achievements
<p>Outcome 1: Strengthening the Presidential Secretariat for Women, the Ombudsman for Indigenous Women and the mechanisms of local government for the advancement of women, facilitating the integration of the National Policy and Development of Guatemalan Women and its Implementation Plan 2008-2012 in the planning and budgeting at state institutions at national and local levels.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 1.1: the Presidential Secretariat for Women, SEPREM, and the Defence of Indigenous Women, DEMI, has been strengthened allowing the integration of the National Policy of Promotion of the women of Guatemala in the state agencies plans and budgets, both nationally and locally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 joint strategies DEMI_SEPREM have been developed to institutionalize the Policy: 1 Departmental strategy, 1 DEMI strategy, 7 processes of coordination with local governments and women's organizations, 3 processes of lobbying with the three state institutions.
<p>Outcome 2: Strategies to move forward in the implementation of the global axes of the National Policy on the Promotion and Development of Guatemalan Women and its Implementation Plan 2008-2012 for the eradication of violence, discrimination and racism against women, economic and productive development with equity, and equity in social and political participation, are designed and implemented by the relevant main institutions of central government and local governments.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 2.1 women, girls and adolescents, especially indigenous and rural women, have greater access to comprehensive, multisectoral, culturally and ethno-linguistically relevant services to prevent and respond to violence, discrimination and racism against them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 proposals and initiatives (12 more than the 6 estimated) for the harmonization of national legal framework for the elimination of violence, discrimination and racism against women have been developed and 10 have been approved during the legislative period 2008-2011. - 29.355 indigenous children and adolescents have been sensitized on prevention of violence against women (100% over the 70% estimated target) - 10 instances (over the 7 estimated) have been created to design and implement intersectoral strategies in addressing violence, discrimination and racism against women at local level. - 840 civil servants working in the health and justice sectors have been sensitized and trained in dealing with violence, racism and discrimination against women in national and local levels - An information system on violence against women has been developed at national level.

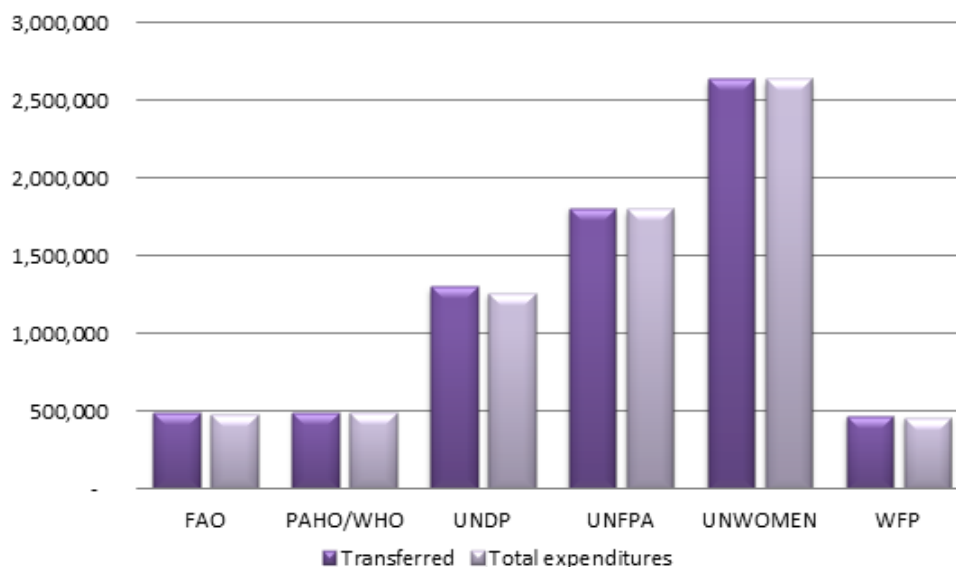
	<p>OUTPUT 2.2: women positioning has improved in the economy especially indigenous and rural women through specific policies and services in support of female entrepreneurship processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 74 initiatives have been submitted by CSEM Business Service Centers in support of female entrepreneurship processes. - 7 business service centers for women (out of the estimated 4) created. - 69 diagnoses and studies on the women's economic potential and their contribution to the economy were prepared. - 135 self-sustainable women initiatives were developed within the program. - 1,000 women were trained and their capacities in female entrepreneurship strengthened. <p>OUTPUT 2.3: An increased number of women, especially indigenous and rural women, participate in decision-making processes in the social, political and economic fields, at municipal, departmental and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At local level 180 women have been trained in politics and have been linked to new decision-making spaces in their villages. - 38 initiatives of law or law reforms to harmonize national legislation in compliance with the rights of women were submitted and 17 have been introduced in the National System of Public Investment. - 16 mechanisms and / or joint spaces at national and local levels were established to monitor the legislative agenda: 612 women's organizations have participated in the verification process of the legislation for the advancement of women's implementation. - 65 municipal women offices have been created and / or strengthened by SEPREM, exceeding 100% of the estimate. - 3.856 women were documented and registered in the census to strengthen their citizen participation - 7.343 Indigenous women have been trained on their sociopolitical rights (147% over the estimated target) - 2 training strategies on women's rights and indigenous women have been established in the political sphere. <p>OUTPUT 2.4: a national monitoring and evaluation system to measure the institutionalization and implementation of the Policy by the relevant governmental institutions at national and local level has been strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 monitoring and evaluation system set up and functional in SEPREM - 1 monitoring and evaluation system designed for DEMI - 3 information systems with gender and ethnicity indicators for monitoring the Policy established - 222 women involved in the 7 departments of intervention in social auditing processes on the Policy institutionalization and implementation
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Problems and lessons learned: the most common barriers to institutionalization and implementation of the policy by SEPREM were, among others: Lack of political will of some government authorities to implement the policy in their institutions, under budgeting for units and ministries responsible for the institutionalization and mainstreaming of the policy and resistance from the different ministries and units to adopt a cross-cutting vision, such as gender, in the allocation of funds. The PUNOs, could have taken more advantage of the communication strategy to promote the JP results at the local level. The agencies could have also taken more advantage of the UNVs who could have facilitated processes to support thematic axes identified by the project. PUNOs coordination could have been improved in support of the technical and financial efforts of the agencies in each area of intervention.

CHARTS & FIGURES
As of 31 December 2011

Organization	Approved Budget	Transferred	Exp rate	Total Expenditure	Supplies, equipmt & transport	Personnel	Training of counter	Contracts	Other direct costs	Indirect costs
FAO	493,408	493,408	98%	482,596	61,362	132,555	41,613	181,535	33,960	31,571
PAHO/WHO	493,233	493,233	100%	493,062	4,156	4,864	73,232	372,132	6,423	32,256
UNDP	1,299,271	1,299,271	97%	1,260,718	30,324	678,486	167,982	28,307	273,133	82,485
UNFPA	1,804,533	1,804,533	100%	1,802,237	211,322	1,287,386	62,196	48,687	74,807	117,840
UNWOMEN	2,638,883	2,638,883	100%	2,637,210	206,262	1,609,056		450,298	136,119	235,475
WFP	470,672	470,672	98%	460,132	45,274	154,348		2,385	227,333	30,792
Grand Total	7,200,000	7,200,000	99%	7,135,954	558,700	3,866,695	345,022	1,083,345	751,775	530,419

Transfers & Expenditures



Expenditure by category

