



Country programme workplan in Guatemala 2020-2021

Total budget requested

US\$ 953,000

Beneficiaries to be reached with this contribution

Direct Beneficiaries

8,929 persons (7,061 women y 1,868 men)

Indirect Beneficiaries

38,165 persons (23,041 women y 15,124 men).

Duration of project:

January 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021

1. Background Information

Guatemala is located in the Central American isthmus, is divided into 22 departments and has an area of 108, 889 sq. km.

Alta Verapaz is the Department with the highest percentages of general poverty (83.1%) and extreme poverty (53.6%); women are the most affected by poverty levels with 63% and 81% respectively. The department's poverty figures exceed the national average of 59.3 % general poverty and 23.4 % extreme poverty. Its population is predominantly young, 76.9% is rural and 50.2% is women. Most households' agricultural production is for self-consumption, with little surplus to sell on a small scale in local markets. 80% of the population is engaged in the informal economy, 21.4% of paid employees in the non-agricultural sector are women, which limits their opportunities for decent work to increase their income, guarantee food security and achieve economic, physical and political autonomy¹.

The Joint Program has focused interventions in three municipalities (San Miguel, Tukurú, Santa Catalina La Tinta and Panzós). According to INE (National Statistics Institute), in the municipality of San Miguel Tukurú, the economically active population - EAP - is 29% of which 98% is employed and 2% unemployed, and 25% are men and 4% women. In Santa Catalina La Tinta, trade has the greater influence within the Municipality since the community base their daily livelihoods on the sale of agricultural, horticultural and fruit products. Panzós has an EAP of 33%, of which he 88% are men and 12% are women, of which 29% are paid workers in the non-agricultural sector. This Municipality has great potential to expand the marketing of its agricultural production, livestock and services to the Polochic area as it benefits from access to road infrastructure.²

In accordance with the 2018-2019 Joint Program's work plan, FAO, IFAD, UN Women and WFP have provided technical assistance to support the development of capacities and skills that directly improve women's food security, the generation of income to ensure livelihoods, leadership skills and participation in decision-making, as well as influence public policy for a greater impact on women and their families.

¹ ENCOVI 2011

² Municipal Development Plan 2010

Some of the outstanding achievements to July 2019 are:

1. To improve food and nutrition security.

The productivity of basic grains and backyard crops was improved, and the knowledge on appropriate management of post-harvest and time-saving technologies was increased.

- 806 women increased the food production on their farms (maize, beans, pigeon peas, yams, cassava, sweet potatoes, plantains, bananas and pineapples) and in their backyards (chard, radish, blackberry, *chipilin*, amaranth, chili pepper, cucumber, cabbage, *chaya*, coriander, tomato, leek, celery, chives and spinach).
- Women increased maize production by 44% - from 29 to 42 *quintals* (100 pounds) per hectare - and beans by 30%, from 17 to 22 *quintals* per hectare.
- Maize and bean losses were reduced before, during and after harvest by 12.2%
- 703 women increased the sale of their products by 38%, which represented a monthly income of \$ 97.80.
- The co-responsibility of women and men for the change of habits for healthier environments and household sanitation was promoted, and 135 men were trained in new masculinities.
- 807 women have improved their agricultural production techniques by implementing good practices such as conservation agriculture³ (highlighting the use of time-saving technologies such as fertilizer seeder, manual sprayer and seed germinators) and agroecological agriculture⁴. As well as the adoption of good harvest and post-harvest practices⁵, biological utilization and food consumption⁶.
- 891 women and 309 men increased their knowledge of gender sensitive nutrition.

2. To increase income to ensure their livelihoods

Agricultural and non-agricultural entrepreneurship, as well as the processes of training and technical assistance were strengthened, with the objective that women have access to better income and reach economic autonomy.

- Healing Waters International and the local partner ADRI established an alliance to install a water purification plant, aiming to generate income for 150 members and to promote the consumption of safe water.
- 807 women from 31 organizations improved their income through the diversification of agricultural and non-agricultural entrepreneurship
- 1,897 women were trained in business development and entrepreneurship.
- A total of \$ 95,511 were generated through agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Two organizations achieved their formalization by commercializing their products and strengthening the linkage with the markets
- By June 2019, 41 Community Savings and Credit groups, composed by 828 women, raised a total amount of \$ 59,106 (from savings and capitalization of charges for financial services).
- 132 participated in business rounds in the three municipalities
- The constitution of the “the Panzós Public Municipal Commercial and Agro-industrial Company” was supported through technical assistance for the incorporation of the gender equality perspective in its administrative processes, so that the participation of women becomes part of their statutes.

³Crop rotation, green manure cover and minimum tillage with the use of time-saving technologies such as fertilizer seeder, manual sprayer and seed germinators.

⁴ Contour farming, cover crops, strip cropping, crop rotation with legumes, reintroduction of native varieties of cassava, sweet potato and banana, biomass recycling, diversification of varieties of backyard animals

⁵ Folding of the maize plant and its harvesting on the right time, shelled and proper selection of the grains – including the seeds, proper drying and cleaning of the grain, humidity control for storage, and the improvement of the traditional maize storage structures, mainly the *trojas*.

⁶ Biological use and consumption of food such as: food safety, washing of the sink (*pila*), safe water, consumption of vegetables and fruits, household hygiene, placing the water tank in a high place, adequate food preservation, using containers to serve food, consumption habits and separation of drinking water and water for household use.

3. To improve women's leadership for their economic development

The implementation of methodologies with a gender approach contributed to increase women's participation in decision-making spaces at local level and leadership.

- 15% of women joined organizations, strengthening their leadership in decision-making positions at community level.
- 1798 rural women were economically empowered and know their rights.
- The demands of women were linked to municipal development plans.
- Greater empowerment and decision-making have translated in a life free of violence, freedom of movement and citizenship with voice and vote within their organizations and decision-making spaces in the territory.
- 178 women completed the literacy process.
- 160 women participated in the first two implementation phases of the Gender and Action Learning System – GALS.
- Through the coordination of the Joint Program, the Government of India and the Bare Foot College, two scholarships from the Republic of India were awarded to become Solar Engineers, and as a result two communities of Tucurú will have access to solar energy.

4. To improve the political environment with gender sensitive policies

Government agencies were supported through technical assistance and training to public officials for the effective implementation of public policy and institutional mechanisms.

- 40 coordinators of the Gender Units of 17 ministries were trained in the use of the Gender Thematic Classifier and the management of results-based budgeting through the Technical Roundtable of Rural Development and Peoples.⁷
- Technical assistance was provided to SCEP for its alignment and articulation with SEPREM and SEGEPLAN, for the implementation of the 2030 development agenda especially with the Development Councils, and for the gender mainstreaming in its units and programs.
- Technical assistance was provided to MAGA Gender Unit for the implementation of the Institutional Policy for Gender Equality, the improvement of its strategic planning procedures, the promotion of the incorporation of the gender perspective into Rural Extension and the Family Farming Program for Strengthening Rural Economy (PAFFEC), as well as in the management and the design of projects for women's entrepreneurship.
- Technical assistance was delivered to SCEP's director of the Gender Unit to implement the Unit's Work Plan for gender equality and the participation of women in the Development Councils; additionally 318 officials completed the 8-phase course "I Know Gender" as an introductory process to raise awareness and generate dialogue about the national need to increase women's participation and decision-making at the local, departmental, regional and national levels.
- 30 Development Councils were strengthened and integrated women in their planning.
- 135 key actors of the Secretariat of Executive Coordination of the Presidency (SCEP), Presidential Secretariat of Women (SEPREM), Office of the Advocate for Indigenous Women (DEMI), National Urban and Rural Development Council (CONADUR), Municipal Offices of Women (DMM) were trained.
- The cooperative sector was supported to prepare proposals to reform the Cooperative Law and incorporate the gender approach.
- 318 members of 30 Development Councils, (8 regional and 22 departmental) were trained in gender equality to enhance women's participation in the Development Council System, and in the use of the Gender Thematic Classifier.

⁷Budget structure that government institutions, in compliance with Article 36 of Decree Number 54-2010, should use to identify institutional actions and budget allocations that respond to public policies that promote gender equity, for the benefit of women and girls

- Technical assistance was provided to MAGA Gender Unit to prepare the Institutional Policy for Gender Equality implementation plan; this action was carried out with funds from FAO's Technical Cooperation Program (TCP).
- Technical assistance was provided to the Gender Unit to generate a technical guide on formulation, implementation and monitoring of agricultural, livestock and forestry productive projects with a gender approach; this action was carried out with funds from FAO's Technical Cooperation Program (TCP).
- A process for the collection of information was implemented with MAGA Gender Unit staff, to design and describe the learning routes for the improvement of rural women participation and economic empowerment, which will be used by the staff of rural extension.

All of the above has allowed to strengthen and ensure the livelihoods of women as actors of their own development, achieving the three autonomies: economic, physical and decision-making in their families, organizations and communities.

Publications and knowledge management materials developed and contextualized:

- Publication "Camino a la Empresarialidad" (Road to Entrepreneurship) which includes training in entrepreneurship with cultural relevance for rural women in Spanish and Q'eqchi'. (Transferred to MAGA, HEIFER, HELVETAS and SWISSCONTACT).
- Systematization and publication of the methodological guide: "Training in development of enterprises, business and entrepreneurship", this material also includes presentations to scale up knowledge, since it provides training to trainers and facilitators who seek to strengthen their knowledge in the field of business development and entrepreneurship. (Transferred to MINECO, MAGA, HEIFER, HELVETAS and SWISSCONTACT).
- Video "Economic Empowerment of Rural Women" which contains general information of the Joint Programme and 5 videos of life stories in Spanish with English subtitles.
- Material shared with different actors of the entrepreneurship environment and social impact, MINECO, MAGA, Local Authorities, SNU.
- Systematization of the experience of the Q'eqchi' indigenous women in the use of time-saving technologies and efforts in agricultural work, in the Polochic Valley, Alta Verapaz.
- Systematization of business models of indigenous rural women in the Polochic Valley, Alta Verapaz.
- Translated Manual, as well as background papers and notebooks of the Joint Program for the implementation of the GALS methodology.
- Contextualization of manuals and flipcharts, as didactic material to train organizations⁸:

2. Project area and target groups

The Program will continue to be implemented in the "Polochic Valley", in the municipalities of San Miguel Tucurú, Santa Catalina La Tinta and Panzós, of the Department of Alta Verapaz, in Guatemala.

The criteria for this proposal respond to (i) guaranteeing the consolidation and sustainability of the impact on the territory, which allows local ownership and the expansion of the program achievements, (ii) the territory's identified and expressed need to keep moving forward on food and nutritional security, poverty eradication, economic and greater leadership and political participation of women, (iii) the country's need to advance in decentralization and territorial planning, as well as in the improvement of rural extension services on equal terms between women and men.

⁸ 1) Organization Strengthening (Part I and II). 2) Women's economic empowerment, 3) Fiscal Management, 4) Financial management, 5) Credit management and management. 6) Effective negotiation and marketing, 7) Development of value chains and associative marketing.

This is based on the synergies and added value of the experience of each agency (FAO, IFAD, UN Women and WFP), as well as joint work in the same territory.

7,061 rural women will be supported to consolidate the sustainability of economic autonomy through agricultural and non-agricultural entrepreneurship, political autonomy through the promotion of leadership and the participation of women in decision-making key spaces and local governments, and women personal empowerment so that the balance of powers in households respond to gender equality with a direct impact on the decisions that women make within the household.

It is also intended to promote behavior change in 1,868 men in order to foster gender equality and the opening of decision-making spaces for women at the local level, to boost their full development and that of their children, as well as a violence prevention mechanism.

38,165 people (23,041 women and 15,124 men) will be indirectly benefited. These indirect beneficiaries will participate in campaigns aimed at raising awareness and preventing violence against women and will benefit from radio campaigns on different issues related to women's economic empowerment, as well as the opening of local markets for the commercialization of products for the entire population.

A total of 300 public officials from key government institutions for the implementation of public policy and budgetary execution of local governments (162 women and 138 men) will benefit from the Secretariat of Executive Coordination of the Presidency (SCEP), the Secretariat Presidential Women's Office (SEPREM), Women's Municipal Directorates, Development Councils and local Authorities.

3. Description of activities by component

The work plan proposes activities that contribute to: (i) ensure rural women food security and their adequate nutrition; (ii) strengthen rural women entrepreneurs in achieving their economic autonomy through sustainable productive chains to constantly increase their income; (iii) expand women's leadership and participation in decision-making spaces, (iv) strengthen the institutional framework for influencing public policy to broaden women's voice and their participation.

All of the above to achieve a transformative change in the lives of women and their families, businesses, labor market and local economies, so that they bring a transformative and dynamic change on the economy, towards inclusive growth and economic development with equality.

Below is a list of activities and the target population:

Outcome 1. Rural women improve their nutrition and food security

Output 1.1 Rural women have increased access to resources, assets and services critical for their food and nutrition security.

Activities:

- 1.1.1 Provide technical assistance and investments to women's groups to improve the production of pigs and chickens for consume and increase production of cassava, sweet potato and plantain, tilapia and vegetables and generate surpluses.

Technical assistance and 15 trainings will be carried out for women's groups. Demonstration plots or units will be used to transfer practices through "Farmer to Farmer" methodology. The adoption of practices using local resources, such as the preparation of concentrates for agricultural species, will be promoted. Animal kits will be provided to groups, as well

⁹ Farmer to Farmer approach is method of extension and social communication for the rural development. It uses a series of participatory techniques, in which the farmer families are protagonist.

as training on the improvement of animal health of minor species such as chickens, fish and pigs, through trained promoters in good prophylaxis practices, including the management of livestock kits.

Technical assistance will be provided to groups of women who produce cassava, sweet potato and plantain, tilapia and vegetables. The assistance will be aimed at ensuring the adoption of practices to intensify production and meet market requirements, to obtain quality raw materials for transformation.

Infrastructure (sheds) and basic equipment (drinking fountains, feeders) will be provided to produce eggs and broiler chicken destined to local markets. Also, vegetable material will be provided to improve quality of the raw material of cassava, sweet potato and banana flours.

In addition, community promoters will be strengthened, and knowledge networks will be promoted among women to share experiences of agricultural good practices (time saving). Visits will be organized to provide technical recommendations to women in charge of the productive units. Specialized officers will be mobilized, and demonstration plots will be used to transfer good production practices, and field trips will be conducted to learn about successful experiences and practices.

- 1.1.2 Train program participants on the use of livestock products (poultry, pigs, fish), as a source of animal protein in the diets.

10 training sessions will be organized for 1,499 women and 577 men to present and implement practices for the processing of animal protein rich foods, and community promoters will be strengthened so that practices to process meat from fish, pork and poultry, through “Farmer to Farmer” methodology, are transferred. Safety practices for food preparation and preservation will be promoted, as well as the testing of recipes, in combination with patio production, especially native species, thus seeking food diversification and women's nutrition.

- 1.1.3 Provide cassava, sweet potato and banana flour processing equipment for women entrepreneurship.

Equipment will be provided to improve the quality of flour processing, for which solar dryers and industrial equipment will be installed, and storage spaces and raw material conservation will be improved. Equipment will also be provided to implement a chip-making company, which will include production, collection, packing and processing area for cassava, sweet potato and banana chips.

This equipment will be operated by the 39 women who are part of the flour entrepreneurship.

- 1.1.4 Install greenhouses, macro tunnels, irrigation systems and provide inputs for groups that market vegetables.

14 greenhouses, 14 macro tunnels and 14 irrigation systems will be installed to improve vegetable productivity; improved seed, agricultural inputs, tillage tools and spray equipment will be provided. The facilities will be managed by 237 women who are part of the vegetable entrepreneurship.

- 1.1.5 Provide material (geomembrane coverage, concentrate and water pipes) and equipment to groups of women who produce and market tilapia.

Plots or demonstration units will be developed to transfer production practices and aquaculture health. The adoption of practices that use local resources, such as the preparation of concentrates for agricultural species, will be promoted.

Food preparation equipment (artisanal concentrate), as well as equipment to maintain the proper temperature such as coolers and equipment for pond infiltration will be provided.

Equipment for storage, collection, processing and packaging of tilapia will be provided. This equipment will be operated by 57 women from the tilapia entrepreneurship.

Finally, the assistance will seek that these microenterprises become part of the subjects of action detailed in activity 2.1.3.

- 1.1.6 Conduct training and raise awareness about nutrition, health promotion, including sexual and reproductive

health, with a focus on gender equality and cultural relevance.

Training workshops will be organized for 2,076 persons (1,499 women and 577 men) on: the influence of poor nutrition on women and girls' health, the weight of discrimination norms and gender stereotypes on the poor nutrition, the importance of community change to improve food security and nutrition, the importance of consuming local foods with high nutritional content such as native herbs (hierba mora, chipilin, amaranth and blede), promoting the implementation of backyard orchards. Community awareness events will be held on: the importance of men and boys' participation in the improvement of the household's food and nutrition, the transformation of social norms of gender discrimination, the importance of sexual health and reproductive knowledge for food and nutritional security, and the recovery of the local food culture for a good nutrition.

Outcome 2. Rural women increase their income to ensure their livelihoods

Output 2.1 Rural women have enhanced entrepreneurship skills and value chains to access markets for their products.

Activities:

2.1.1 Implement a business and associative marketing training plan, including the value chain approach.

Training workshops will be held for 2,300 persons, (1,700 women 600 men), with easy-to-use tools for rural women, mixed groups, and women's organizations that run entrepreneurship. The Canvas¹⁰ model will be developed, to define customer segments, the products' value proposition, the marketing channels, the relationship between the customer and the business, the sources of income to operate and the revenue from profits, the activities undertake, partners they have and the real cost structure. The participation of women in business rounds, and in local and emerging markets, such as school meals, will be promoted. Through INTECAP, the technical certification for women who lead empowerment committees¹¹ and enterprises will be promoted to ensure the sustainability of the implemented business activities; this will expand their opportunities to participate in value chains, assure productive and commercial viability, as well as disseminate and scale experiences.

The implementation of the entrepreneurship of the installation of the water purification plant will be assessed, so that the scaling or its improvement can be evaluated.

2.1.2 Deliver technology and technical assistance for food processing and increase associative marketing opportunities in local and emerging markets.

This process will ensure sustainable businesses, by establishing linkages to markets so that productive organizations may become providers of SMEs and other markets under a scheme of fair trade, impact and inclusive business. Supply will be strengthened, and demand will be sensitized to link them and boost sales of both businesses and rural women; and good marketing practices with social impact will be generated, for its subsequent systematization. Technical assistance will be provided for access to emerging markets such as the one established by the new Law on School Meals, which requires local suppliers.

The programme area was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic from March 2020, with serious restrictions placed on movement which affected women's ability to generate income and access markets. This was further compounded by the devastating effects of storms Eta and Iota in early November 2020, which included crop losses and damage to land. Despite, being able, for the most part, to continue to generate income, families were forced to rely on savings to cope with the shocks. This has depleted their reserves and exhausted the cash available for future lending. To assist women to

¹⁰ The Canvas model is a board, that shows the main aspects of a business model according to its authors Alex Osterwalder and Yves Pigneur: customer segments, value proposition, channels, customer relationships, sources of income, key resources, key activities, key partners and cost structure.

¹¹ The Empowerment Committees, aim to boost the processes of empowerment of women within their organizations, strengthening the development of their leadership, achieving the incorporation of more women to decision-making positions and facilitating awareness on the importance of fair treatment and more equitable between women and men

revive their businesses and subsequently replenish their group savings, the 48 groups (1,150 women) will be supported in the provision of items which will help to stimulate economic activity and generate income, including for savings. The inputs provided will be based on the needs identified by each women's group.

2.1.3 Technical assistance to achieve competitiveness in products and ensure the sustainability of marketing in agricultural and non-agricultural production chains.

A total of 1,986 people from the organizations, (1,819 women and 167 men), will receive support and technical assistance to generate sustainable productive chains, with Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) that already have a market and are interested in buying products from rural women at a fair price and that at the same time wish to generate a social impact.

Within the non-agricultural value chains, we will work with organizations that produce textiles and handicrafts, shampoo and honey; Within the agricultural chains, it will work with flour, chicken meat, pork, tilapia, and vegetables. Also, promote commercial exchanges with other women who sell products in the same value chains.

2.1.4 Process of linking to the market by forming a cluster of rural women with competitive products and a cluster of anchor companies with sustainable markets that buy under the fair-trade scheme the products of rural women in agricultural and non-agricultural value chains.

Production will be optimized, as well as the generation of added value in the transformation of products according to market requirements, with the objective that rural women become providers of anchor companies, and thus, ensure access to markets and commercialization. in a competitive way. This implies that rural women will reach competitive levels relevant to the quality, image and marketing strategy of the products. (400 women).

In order to achieve the aforementioned, the identification of SMEs within the same value chains as the products of the rural organizations of the Polochic is foreseen, to carry out an exchange of knowledge and commercial exchange that allows to know the specific requirements of the demand and as well as the supply of products in the market within the value chains involved; as well as knowledge of the quality parameters of the markets where rural organizations will be incorporated.

This process involves: the identification and selection of SMEs that will become a cluster of 18 anchor companies; the sensitization and strengthening of anchor companies for the generation of positive social impact that coincide with the value chains of rural women, to promote a link between the supply and demand of products in identified value chains; the strengthening of the supply of products of rural women to make it more competitive to the requirements of the market, for the sustainable increase in sales; establishment of a cluster of rural women and anchor companies, that accept the challenge of articulating and negotiating under a fair trade, social impact and good quality products scheme. Linking rural women and SMEs (anchor companies) for the sustainable marketing of products.

2.1.5 Promote gender equality and economic empowerment of women in the private sector, through the adoption of WEPs¹² and the link with women of the JP RWEE to the supply chains of companies and Corporate Social Responsibility Programs.

The Principles for the Empowerment of Women (WEPs) will allow private companies to adopt a set of good business practices that promote equality between women and men, the inclusion of 400 rural women, the creation of opportunities for development for rural women and anchor companies within companies the private sector as a key partner in efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment and its link with the JP RWEE related to the set of good business practices by conducting inclusive business (WEP 5: Carry out inclusive business development and supply chain practices).

¹² Women's empowerment principles

2.1.6 Install solar panels associated to resilience to climate change, so two communities may have access to renewable energy.

In order to strengthen the access of women and their communities to the use of solar energy, 100 solar panels will be installed in two communities of the municipality of San Miguel Tucurú, benefiting directly 700 persons, 525 women and 175 men; rounds of exchange of experiences will be organized between the women participating in the Barefoot College scholarship programs through the Embassy of India and community awareness events will be held on the importance of renewable energy.

Outcome 3 Rural women become leaders for their economic development

Output 3.1 Rural women, including young women have enhanced confidence and leadership skills to participate in local governance.

Activities:

- 3.1.1 Conduct training and provide technical assistance to government officials on governance in gender sensitive Food and Nutrition Security

Training will be provided to 310 local officials¹³ on the Departmental Policy of Gender Equality and Inclusion. As well as other gender-sensitive issues, such as food security governance, implementation of social programs and local management. Technical assistance will be provided to promote the inclusion of women in the Urban and Rural Development Councils, the Food and Nutrition Security governance spaces, and the effective role of the Municipal Directorates of Women (MDW). Because this is an election year, as part of the transition process with the current authorities, the Joint Programme will help the new authorities to become acquainted with the progress made for the incorporation of gender equality, and participation of women in spaces of local decision making.

- 3.1.2 Organize conventions for women and development councils to strengthen capacities in project management and targeting of public investment for better local governance.

A total of 5 conventions (3 conventions for rural women, and 2 for members of the Development Councils) will be carried out in order to increase the participation of rural women so they can influence the municipal public budget through the management of sustainable and participatory projects for their communities. (400 women and 300 local authorities)

Training will include: (i) project management mechanisms in the territory and project cycle and formulation on equal terms, (ii) women's leadership, (iii) mandate and governance of the Development Councils, (iv) sensitization of development councils to meet women demands through local public investment.

At the end, there will be an exchange between target women, their organizations, development councils and local authorities to achieve a municipal agreement in favor of the development of women and their communities.

Output 3.4 Rural women, including young women have enhanced awareness on their rights in a more supportive community/local environment

- 3.4.1 Follow-up GALS methodology in 200 households.

The 2020 period will focus on the implementation of the final phase of GALS with selected households and the development of a set of ad hoc tools for Guatemala. In addition, two workshops will be organized to facilitate the widespread use of this set of tools.

¹³ government officials change quarterly, so the number of women and men in training is recorded.

The GALS methodology helps women make decisions about their own lives, develop individual visions for change, set goals and draw road maps to achieve them. The current situation of women will lay the groundwork for what they can identify and what they want to change. The purpose of this methodology is to facilitate its appropriation and scale it for other women in a sustainable manner.

In addition, there will be a follow-up of the GALS methodology implementation tools with the beneficiary population, to carry out a reflective process on power relations within and outside the home. It is estimated that 200 women and 180 men will have implemented the GALS methodology at the end of the entire process.

Outcome 4 A more gender-responsive environment for rural women in agriculture

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.

Activities

- 4.1.1 Provide Training and technical assistance to mainstream the gender perspective in rural extension actions at the departmental and municipal level through MAGA's Gender Unit.

Training and technical assistance will be provided to MAGA's gender unit staff to incorporate the gender perspective in the actions of the Regional Coordination and Rural Extension Directorate (DICORER) and the Directorate for the Strengthening of Productive Organization and Marketing (DIFOPROCO). As well as contributing to promote women business associativity opportunities, so that a better incorporation of the gender perspective encompasses the adoption of practical methodological tools that improve services for rural women and their organizations at territorial level, within the framework of the Institutional Gender Equality Policy. (425 public officials)

- 4.1.2 Carry out dialogues with new authorities of the sectoral institutions and local governments to present lessons learned, tools and implemented methodologies.

The change of authorities at all levels, as a result of the General Elections, offers the opportunity to carry out new dialogue processes with the local governments and sectoral authorities for the socialization of the learning derived from the implementation of the Joint Programme, as well as for the methodological tools that allow gender equality to be incorporated into the planning and implementation of both public policy and the public programmatic offer. A joint local advocacy strategy will be developed for this purpose.

- 4.1.3 Conduct workshops for extensionists from the municipalities of Alta Verapaz and officials for the use of methodological guides to improve rural extension services.

Three workshops will be held for the extensionists of the AMER of the department of Alta Verapaz to disseminate the following guides: Methodological Guide for rural extension in women related activities within the Family Farming Support Program" and the "Technical Guide on Formulation, Implementation and monitoring of productive agriculture, livestock and forestry projects with a gender approach" prepared by FAO. One workshop will be held at the central level, and two others at department level. During the workshops, exercises will be carried out to learn how to use the content of these guidelines in MAGA's rural extension activities.

- 4.1.4 Transfer the Community Savings and Credit Methodology.

This final process will also seek to connect with financial institutions at the local level, especially with community credit unions, which can identify potential persons or groups, who are eligible to apply for loans. It will also focus on generating evidence and a policy dialogue with the public and financial sectors, to identify capacities to improve their financial inclusion. (40 public officials).

- 4.1.5 Technical assistance to the inter-institutional articulation of the Gender Units that are part of the "Technical Board for Rural Development with a Gender and People's Approach".

Technical assistance will be provided to strengthen the inter-institutional articulation of the Gender Units, which participate in the “Technical Board”¹⁴, by developing training on gender-sensitive issues: strategic planning tools and monitoring of institutional management, as well as good practices and lessons learned for the economic empowerment of rural women supported by the Joint Program, and the sustainability of instances of dialogue with the Presidential Secretariat of Women (SEPREM), as the government agency responsible for women's human rights policies in Guatemala.

Output 4.2 Greater availability of tools and data to track progress in the economic empowerment of rural women

- 4.2.1 Apply the gender and rural advisory services assessment tool (GRAST) and provide recommendations to MAGA to improve the SNER.

In the first months of 2020, the gender analysis tool will be applied in the rural advisory services -GRAST- (Gender and Rural Advisory Services Assessment Tool) within the project intervention area. FAO will run the GRAST tool in other territories of the country to obtain a national analysis that provides recommendations to reduce gender gaps in MAGA rural extension service.

Once the results are available, they will be presented to MAGA Gender Unit and DICORER. The methodology and tools will be transferred to the Gender Unit so that they are able to reapply the tool.

Output 4.3. An enabling environment is promoted to reflect rural women's priorities in regional policy processes.

- 4.3.1 Facilitate RWEE- JP participation in the Latin American Impact Investment Forum (FLII).

The participation of the Joint Programme in the Latin American Social Investment Forum FLII, regional meeting of the entrepreneurial ecosystem with social impact that weaves new routes for sustainable development from Central America and the Caribbean, is an opportunity to generate impact by positioning the Joint Program in the region. As well as the opportunity to generate strategic alliances for women entrepreneurs' organizations; and the transfer of good practices with rural women entrepreneurs and SMEs with a social impact with a gender focus, so that women's organizations can meet and scale businesses of impact with resources, knowledge and various financing platforms.

Detailed activities will be described in Annex 1.

4. Implementation approach

The joint program will keep on developing the intervention strategy according to the contribution and added value of each of the agencies:

FAO will implement the methodology of Inclusive Business Models (MNI / FAO) to support family farming and mainly the linking of rural women to the private sector, under an exclusive and competitive approach, with the purpose of generating decent jobs, increasing income and improving the living conditions of rural families¹⁵. In addition, it will promote the improvement of MAGA's rural extension services by applying the Gender and Rural Advisory Services Assessment Tool (GRAST¹⁶), which has been validated in Peru and India, and which is an easy to use methodology to support TARE organizations (Technical Assistance and Rural Extension) to carry out in-depth analysis of gender sensitization.

WFP recognizes women as key actors in achieving gender equality, as well as the role they play in ensuring the implementation of economic empowerment policies within local organizations and institutions. Through the P4P model,

¹⁴ Institutions of the Technical Board: MAGA, MINTRAB, MINEDUC, MINECO, SESAN, MIDES, SEGEPLAN, SAA, INE, INAB, FONTIERRAS, CONAP, RIC.

¹⁵ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5068e.pdf>

¹⁶ <http://www.fao.org/3/i6194en/i6194EN.pdf>.

women farmers received support to establish organizations and sell surpluses in institutional markets by increasing their access to sustainable production techniques, high quality agricultural inputs, internal management and marketing capacities, among others. This is going to be followed by the implementation of productive capital, the strengthening of associativity, the development of organizational capacities, and the promotion of the use of innovative technologies such as the mobile laboratory “Blue Box” to detect aflatoxins in corn production, guaranteeing an innocuous and good quality product for the consumer. The management of this technology by rural women has made possible the improvement of the quality in order to reach better market prices. In addition, awareness was raised to avoid the consumption of mycotoxin-contaminated products that cause chronic diseases, and side effects to pregnant women, newborn and the elderly.

Women will continue to be empowered on the use of technologies that contribute to save time, increase production and generate income, as well as promoting awareness of men and boys to increase their participation in the household’s food and nutrition activities, and the prevention of gender violence at the community level. It is intended that these experiences are scaled up to other groups of women in coordination with institutions of the government in order to achieve their implementation.

UN Women will exercise a substantive and coherent leadership to support the priorities and efforts for the sustainability of the achievements regarding the economic empowerment of rural women through the formative processes in leadership, the empowerment of the three autonomies of women and the gender mainstreaming throughout the program.

It will promote economic autonomy through the generation of sustainable income by linking women entrepreneurs to inclusive markets; as well as political autonomy through the sustainable effectiveness of strategic alliances with different institutions and actors in the public, private and civil society sectors, with whom a strategic alliance and a work trajectory for gender equality and women's economic empowerment have been maintained, based on international agreements¹⁷

As for the public sector, a close working relationship will be established with SEPREM, SCEP, MINECO, SEGEPLAN and local government authorities. And with the private sector, based on the Principles of Economic Empowerment of Women in order to insert women in gender sensitive supply chains and corporate social responsibility programs, especially with Global Pact, the Chamber of Industry of Guatemala (CIG), the Center for Action on Social Responsibility in Guatemala (CENTRARSE), civil society, especially with the social impact entrepreneurship ecosystem, and also with civil society partners such as ALTERNA, Swiss Contact and HEIFER.

The actions of UN Women are based on the promotion of the capacity of rural women to become leaders of their own development through the generation of income, the achievement of their economic autonomy, the management capacity and participation in decision-making spaces, and the knowledge of their rights, which directly affect their development, that of their families and their communities; as well as the generation and transfer of knowledge generated for the economic empowerment of rural women and their interaction with local governance, public policies, and markets.

IFAD will be leading the implementation and monitoring of the GALS methodology in Guatemala, as the first experience in Latin America. One of the key aspects of this activity will be the training of consultants in the region on household methodologies.

Thanks to its experience in monitoring and evaluating rural development programs, IFAD will also coordinate the M&E activities of the JP. One of the key issues to incorporate, is that the Joint Program carried out its baseline of the Women's Economic Empowerment Index in Agriculture (WEAD), and the process will be completed with its final measurement, which will be key element for the program final evaluation (refer to section 7). In order to implement the activities established in the proposed work plan, the involved UN Agencies will commit to the joint implementation approach and to work in the same geographical area to benefit the same population (subsistence women farmers, women in mixed organizations, and women's exclusive organizations), and to position the joint program in the inter-institutional coordination processes of the United Nations.

¹⁷ The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW). Beijing Platform for Action.

5. Justification for the intervention

This proposal was prepared taking into account the indicators, the achievements and the challenges for the consolidation and sustainability of the results to consolidate training processes, to deliver productive equipment including technical assistance, to strengthen business processes to improve products and to form value chains in a sustainable manner; highlighting, as well, activities to promote the participation of women in key spaces, and the work with the public officials of different institutions for the implementation of public policies.

In relation to the above, the four agencies of the Joint Program agree on the importance of strengthening the institutional framework, throughout the life of the Program and during the extension phase, visualizing institutionality as the construction and implementation process of long-term public policies. Achieving, in this way, a synergy between key actors (State, private sector, civil society, and international cooperation), thus positioning the importance of women's participation in decision-making and economic empowerment spaces, as well as in value chains that will allow to reduce the existing poverty gaps.

All of the above based on the scope of the four results of the Program:

To improve food and nutritional security.

Participating women have improved the availability and the sources of food through good agricultural practices implemented on their farms and backyards. However, the consumption of protein rich foods of animal origin is low; therefore, it is necessary to strengthen access to protein rich foods of animal origin. For example, fish consumption in Guatemala is 1.4 kilos per capita per year when the recommended amount is 12 kilos per capita per year; in Alta Verapaz consumption is also low, since the inclusion of fish in the diet is limited because of the lack of physical access to this product. As for the breeding of pigs and poultry, knowledge on prophylaxis practices for a healthy production is limited. In addition, it is necessary to generate the capacities to transform and preserve products from the farm, so they are available for the families throughout the year.

It is also necessary to strengthen the entrepreneurship of women's groups that produce cassava, sweet potato, banana and transform it into flours, as well as those that produce tilapia and vegetables, from its organization to turn them into rural companies and link them to value chains, a process that ties the development of business capacities and the linkage to the markets, under results 2 and 3. As for the production, in order to consolidate the entrepreneurship, it is necessary to improve the quality of raw material and the transformation practices, including equipment and investments on innocuous spaces; in the case of the tilapia entrepreneurship, it is necessary to increase productivity and improve the cold chain and finally, for the vegetable entrepreneurship it is necessary to meet quality standards required by the market.

To increase income to ensure livelihoods

The sustainability of income generation and the assurance of livelihoods of rural women, who mobilized and reached their economic autonomy through the commercialization of products of their entrepreneurship and production surplus, is necessary. These women who didn't have food security, have now production surplus; those who had production surplus have mobilized to become agricultural entrepreneurs; and those who were already entrepreneurs in the initial phase, have consolidated their entrepreneurship.

It is necessary to continue supporting the improvement of productivity of both farm and backyard products. As for the existing collective entrepreneurship and potential businesses, it is necessary to strengthen participant women and men to increase business knowledge and skills, so they can be seen as an entrepreneurship unit and become competitive businesses; which is why the value chain approach will be used. From an economic perspective, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry are the central activities in rural areas; which is why value chains must have a significant rural component. As well for entrepreneurs who already have profits from their non-agricultural ventures, and

who, in order to ensure income sustainability and increase, must link with markets in the strongest possible way under fair trade conditions that value products, but also that value women's time.

Entrepreneur women in non-agricultural value chains will consolidate access to markets and productive chains to increase their income.

Therefore, rural women require technical assistance for productive activities that can be promoted through value chains, since the productive processes were strengthened, surplus was achieved and for some areas they have the intention to transform and add value to the products. The use of technologies by women is key, since it contributes to saving time, increasing productivity, and generating income.

The activities will focus to advise and train rural women as a priority, and to improve income through the effective marketing of products. The value chains that will be strengthened are: textiles, honey shampoo, cassava flour, sweet potato, banana, eggs, chicken meat, pork, tilapia and vegetables.

To improve women's leadership for their economic development.

To consolidate women's leadership in groups and organizations, the Joint Programme will monitor the functioning of the organizational structures and their households based on the GALS methodology.

To include women at the center of local decision-making in the municipal governments' budgets, as well as including the gender perspective in the spaces of local governance, and governance of the food and nutritional security issue. The foregoing to achieve a decentralized impact on development councils, promoting political and economic empowerment of women and increasing their participation at the different levels and bodies of the Development Council System.

The Municipal Directorates of Women (MDW) are the instrument at the local level that will enable the incorporation at local level of the gender equality approach and above all have an understand of the reality of rural women and their needs. Tools that include the gender approach will be provided so they can train local authorities and institutions. In addition, during the transition period, it will be necessary that the persons in charge of the MDW have a good knowledge on the lessons learned of the program and are able to present the program to the new local government.

To improve political environments through gender sensitive policies

Because 2019 was an election year, it has been considered to conduct dialogues with new authorities of sectoral institutions and local governments to present the program's lessons learned, tools and implemented methodologies. It will be also necessary to continue the institutional strengthening processes promoted by the Joint Program, investing more time and resources in the development of capacities of local and national authorities from an individual and an organizational perspective, even for the effective implementation of policies such as the National Policy for the Promotion and Integral Development of Women (PNPDIM, in Spanish), the National Policy for Integral Rural Development (PNDRI, in Spanish) and the Institutional Policy for Gender Equality and the 2014-2023 Strategic Implementation Framework.

MAGA as the responsible institution for the implementation of the country's Agricultural Policy seeks to increase productivity in the agricultural units of farmers, women and rural men, for which it relies on the National Rural Extension System (SNER, in Spanish) and the Family Farming Program for Strengthening Rural Economy (PAFFEC, in Spanish). The PAFFEC is implemented through the technical directorates and the SNER. The gender unit is responsible for mainstreaming the gender perspective in all areas of MAGA, to boost the empowerment of women, emphasizing on the processes that contribute to integral rural development. Therefore, it is necessary to continue strengthening the gender unit, providing the tools to deliver recommendations for the improvement of rural extension services and instruments for the inclusion of gender equality in rural extension within the framework of the implementation of MAGA institutional policy for gender equality and the 2014-2023 strategic implementation framework.

It is worth mentioning that after the visit of the Global Coordinator of Joint Programme in June 2017, and after the experience in the joint implementation during the 2018-2019 work plan, some of the lessons learned are:

- Involving the private sector for the sustainability of income generating activities at individual and group levels;
- Developing the ability to incorporate gender in government counterparts at all levels;
- Promoting the dialogue between beneficiary rural women and local institutions;
- Systematizing acquired knowledge and good practices from the implementation of the Joint Programme for its replicability and expansion.
- Transferring the knowledge generated by the Program.

6. Sustainability

The Joint Programme in Guatemala has implemented and will continue to implement a sustainability strategy focused on three interrelated levels:

At the individual level, focused on women as main actors and generators of the consolidation of their processes, through:

- Generation and income sustainability.
- Sustainability in leadership and community participation.
- Access to information.
- Development of skills and abilities for the use of tools and methodologies that add value to productive activities and generate income at individual and group level.
- Increasing decision making for their own resources.
- Entrepreneurship practice.
- Inclusive business and linking to markets will be key aspects for the sustainability, once the program ends;

- In addition to the implementation of gender equality methodologies and transformation of discriminatory gender norms, it will ensure more equitable relationships within the household so that women can devote more time to their productive activities and have a stronger voice in decision making.

- Sustainability will be reinforced based on the GALs methodology, through which interventions cease to focus on assets (physical assets, infrastructure, value chains) and begin to focus on people: what they want to be and what they want to do. This will allow rural women and their families to create a vision, prepare an action plan and implement it, facilitating a behavioral change that leads to improvements in livelihoods and male-female relationships.

With a clear vision and an action plan, one of the elements for sustainability will be the consolidation of family and rural businesses with a focus on value chains. Entrepreneurships that value the role of women and allows families to have access to nutritious food. In addition, they may be able to market surplus production locally, for the consumption of other families in the community who are not directly involved, generating family income for other nutritional or family health needs.

Through the technical analysis of the entrepreneurships with the greatest potential, agricultural and non-agricultural value chains (flours, eggs, chicken meat, pork, tilapia, vegetables, textiles, handicrafts, honey, shampoo) were identified. Entrepreneurships and value chains are visualized as an important result for formal associative marketing.

Additionally, four viable and feasible market segments for productive enterprises have been identified: i) local segment, which geographically encompasses the surrounding communities of each participant, but also extends to the municipality where they are located. This profile, according to historical sales data and observation in sales behavior, has a positive tendency for tilapia, eggs, chicken meat and vegetables, ii) segment of public schools in the Polochic area: this is a potential segment, however, it must be worked by creating a basic formulation of each product and make it much more palatable, taking into account that the final consumers is this segment are children, iii) gluten free segment: this is a segment in frank growth, especially for the production of flour. The increase in celiac population in Guatemala, combined with a greater incidence in the search for healthy lifestyles, has led to a boost in this business. Local markets have incorporated a greater variety of products and have developed a new gastronomic offer aimed at this segment, and iv)

culinary sector segment: this segment will work by identifying and articulating a distribution channel that will transform the products of family farming. According to the concept, as an example: coffee shops, coffee shop and restaurants, have been currently in need of serving customers who for one reason or another need healthy and nutritious food.

At community level, organizational strengthening helps organizations stay active. The associative sales strategy, through the creation of community clusters which are in turn integrated into regional clusters within the project's territory, will give sustainability to business plans and generate mechanisms for market insertion.

Furthermore, SMEs and rural women will also be linked to companies engaged to the Global Agreement¹⁸ that have adopted the 7 principles of Women's Economic Empowerment to markets applying the Women's Economic Empowerment Principles, especially Principle 5 related to gender sensitive supply chains and marketing strategies, and principle 6 related to corporate social responsibility programs.

Given that women's economic empowerment is a process, men's participation will continue to be a key aspect of the Program. The strengthening of the Development Councils System, especially the community and municipal development councils of the area of intervention to whom the experience will be transferred, as well as the support of the Government's transition is key for the sustainability of the program's actions. This transfer will be carried by socializing the systematization of the process of incorporating women in the Development Councils.

At institutional level, coordination with key actors in the public sector contributes to enhance the impact of activities and increases the possibility to endure. To achieve the continuity of the processes it is necessary the participation of the stakeholders, beneficiaries, technicians; as well as the strategic political level, the participation and commitment of the new government authorities, from the central level of MAGA, MINECO, SCEP, SEPREM, to the local level. For MAGA, through the extension services to continue increasing its capacity to provide gender-sensitive services to the local population, with the possibility of replicating them in other vulnerable areas through exchanges with MAGA Gender Unit, and each of the institutions of "Technical roundtable for rural development with a focus on gender and indigenous peoples".

In addition to working on the transferring of knowledge to the new authorities, especially to DICORER staff who is in charge of MAGA extension service, capacities will be built in the Gender Unit to carry out gender analysis in the rural extension services, to be shared with the new authorities so to strengthen the new Government plan, as well as the inter-institutional work with the Secretariat of Executive Coordination of the Presidency (SCEP) and the strategic alliance with SEPREM and MINECO.

Since good practices, learning, experiences on the implementation of methodologies will be produced, the transfer will be carried out with an innovative approach where change in people, particularly in indigenous women, will be at the center. New authorities, sector and municipal institutions, as well as key partners, will also be subjects of transfer, so they incorporate them into their actions.

Inter-institutional coordination is key so that the institutions that have presence in the territory – governmental and non-governmental institutions, national and international – may have access to information on women and organizations supported by the Joint Programme, so that they are able to continue with other development processes that require more time to participate on the following stages.

Resource mobilization

The Joint Programme's Agencies are committed to achieving an effective joint resource mobilization strategy within the country context, conceiving the RWEE -JP beyond a project as an action platform of the RBA and UN Women. This approach promotes synergies and helps to implement cost-effective initiatives, as well as key issues before bilateral and multilateral donors.

The final evaluation of the Joint Program will provide evidence on the achievements, lessons learned and best practices. Likewise, the two Policy briefs will be key to influence new instruments, to invest public funds in the economic

¹⁸ www.unglobalcompact.org/

empowerment of rural women.

The preparation of material, according to the communication plan and systematization guide for good practices provided by the Global Coordination, will contribute to position the joint program through the dissemination of this material in events, where both the private sector and international cooperation will receive information about the program achievements and may be interested in financing activities to continue closing the gender gaps that remain dormant in the Polochic Valley.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation will be coordinated by IFAD office in Guatemala with the support of the responsible units of each agency. The IFAD Programme Officer will work in close coordination with the M&E National Consultant and the JP-RWEE Programme Coordinator at national level.

It is important to note that the work plans have been prepared jointly with the teams of the four participating Agencies and the key actors (government institutions and NGOs). Special attention was given to the development of country teams' capacities to ensure adequate monitoring, for example, through the learning process that systematized the experiences (systematization of social projects, lessons learned, success stories of rural women).

During the first half of 2020, to ensure data order and analysis, the Joint Programme will continue with to implement the monitoring and evaluation system to support the data collection at local level; including the coordination between the M&E Specialist at the local level with the promoters and technical specialists in the field, providing travel costs to carry out monitoring visits and the strengthening of the capacity processes at local level (including partner institutions).

The logical framework indicators will be updated before the closing date (June 2020).

This constant monitoring scheme has shown progress and achievements of the Program outcomes and outputs, facilitating the process to make the necessary decisions and comply with the sustainability strategy proposed in the work plan.

In 2019 the following M&E products will be completed: i) Collection and report of WEAI final data; and ii) final evaluation of the project (quantitative analysis).

The final evaluation considers the reference data to analyze the economic empowerment of women through 4 main indicators: i) change in individual income, ii) change in the individual state of food security, iii) change in social and political participation; and iv) change in the structure of time use. This analysis will be improved through a qualitative analysis based on the 5 domains of the economic empowerment of rural women, conducted by an anthropologist with a focus on indigenous peoples (to be carried out in 2020). This qualitative analysis is based on the quantitative analysis carried out before, with the objective of emphasize the main quantitative findings, to establish the viable elements or bottlenecks in a specific way. This will be done using in-depth interview as a useful technique in the field of physical anthropology. In qualitative studies there are different techniques that help to approach social phenomena, among these, the in-depth interview plays an important role as it is founded on repeated, face-to-face meetings between the researcher (anthropologist with very good experience with indigenous peoples in Guatemala) and interviewees with the goal of getting deeper into their personal intimacy and thus understanding everyone.

Knowledge Management

The systematization of successful methodologies and good practices of all the involved agencies in the Joint Programme in Guatemala is considered. This systematization will also include the processes of linking rural women entrepreneurs to markets with social impact, as an inclusive business tool that allows the sustainability of the processes and the institutional appropriation of the methodology used. Taking into account the barriers faced by rural women, as well as good practices developed by the Joint Programme that contributed to overcome these barriers so that the acquired experience can be scaled and becomes a reference for other regions. This compendium will be called “Toolbox for the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women Entrepreneurs”,

A document titled “Promoting the transformation of Guatemala through the participation of women in the Development

Councils” will be prepared. This document will be a compilation of the process of incorporating women to Development Councils, as well as the awareness raised and the training process of said Councils, to achieve greater participation of women that impacts decision-making at the territorial level.

A Policy brief will be developed on lessons learned from WEAI implementation in Guatemala and the possibilities of scaling it; as well as a Policy brief on financial inclusion strategy in Guatemala through savings banks and community credit.

The above mentioned will be socialized through a communication strategy, in order to share this knowledge and experience with the government sector, especially MAGA, MINECO, SEPREM, SCEP, to transfer it to staff and decision-making authorities, as well as in the private sector in its CSR programs - Corporate Social Responsibility – ; the latter to promote the transformation of traditional markets into inclusive markets, where rural women's organizations participate in the chain processes.





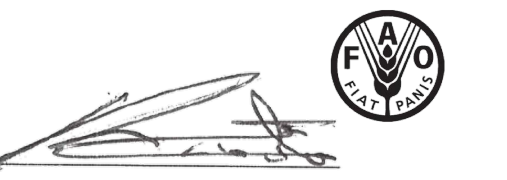

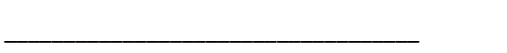

The official presentation of the systematization of tools, methodologies implemented in the Joint Programme such as WEAI and Community Savings and Credit Methodologies, GALs and GRAS, for the promotion and monitoring of women's economic empowerment, will be official presented in Guatemala in a forum-workshop with more than 20 key institutions (public, private and international cooperation), as well as an event in Rome with the participation of the RBAs and UN Women (in principle it is expected to achieve a side event during one of the meetings of Executive Board of some RBA).

Process of National Consultation will be carried out, to disseminate the lessons learned and good practices of Phase I of the JP RWEE, and obtain inputs for the definition of a route for the empowerment of rural women and an Action Plan that supports the actions of Phase II, which will include: rural women, their organizations and networks at local and national levels; government institutions counterparts at local and national level; departmental and municipal governments; as well as the UN agencies. The methodology will be developed through articulated and consensual focus groups at the national and local level, as well as the realization of workshops and analyses at the same levels, as tools to obtain as a result a systematization document that will be disseminated to the entities consulted that will support the realization of a Strategic Plan for Phase II.

8. Budget

PROGRAMME BUDGET					
CATEGORY	FAO	IFAD	WFP	UNWOMEN	TOTAL
1.Staff and other personnel costs	\$ 20.700	\$ -	\$ 32.400	\$ 21.600	\$ 74.700
2.Supply, Commodities, Materials	\$ 44.688	\$ 1.500	\$ 22.000	\$ 14.500	\$ 82.688
3.Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	\$ 10.191	\$ 3.000	\$ 23.000	\$ 5.200	\$ 41.391
4.Contractual Services	\$ 5.000	\$ 92.323	\$ 63.600	\$ 50.000	\$ 210.923
5.Travel	\$ 8.500	\$ 20.000	\$ 20.000	\$ 20.000	\$ 68.500
6.Transfers and Grants Counterparts	\$ 54.000		\$ 190.326	\$ 76.308	\$ 320.634
7.General Operating and Other Direct Costs	\$ 50.379		\$ 25.200	\$ 18.000	\$ 93.579
Total Programme Costs	\$ 193.458	\$ 116.823	\$ 376.526	\$ 205.608	\$ 892.414
8.Indirect Support Costs	\$ 13.542	\$ 8.178	\$ 24.474	\$ 14.393	\$ 60.586
TOTAL	\$ 207.000	\$ 125.000	\$ 401.000	\$ 220.000	\$ 953.000

9. Names and signatures of participating UN organizations

 	<p>Name: Laura Melo</p> <p>Title: Representative WFP Guatemala</p> <p>Date: 22/03/2021</p>
 	<p>Name: Juan Diego Ruiz</p> <p>Cumplido</p> <p>Title: Head of hub Mesoamerica and the Caribbean IFAD</p> <p>Date: 18/03/2021</p>
 	<p>Name: Ricardo Rapallo</p> <p>Title: Representative FAO Guatemala</p> <p>Date: 22/03/2021</p>
 	<p>Name: Adriana Quiñones Giraldo</p> <p>Title: Representative UN Women Guatemala</p> <p>Date: 19/03/2021</p>

ANNEX I: Workplan

Activity description	Related indicator	Number of beneficiaries (women/men)	Timeframe	Place of implementation	Lead Agency	Activity cost
Outcome 1: Rural women have improved food and nutrition security						
Output 1.1 Rural women have increased access to resources, assets and services critical for their food and nutrition security.						
1.1.1 Provide technical assistance and investments to women's groups to improve the production of pigs and chickens for consume and increase production of cassava, sweet potato and plantain, tilapia and vegetables and generate surpluses.	Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques	956 people 674 women 282 men	January 2020 – March 2021	Tucurú, La Tinta y Panzós	FAO	\$35,000
1.1.2 Train program participants on the use of livestock products (poultry, pigs, fish), as a source of animal protein in the diets.	Number of rural women accessing innovative food processing plants	2, 076 people 1,499 women 577 men	January 2020 - March 2021	Tucurú, La Tinta y Panzós	FAO	\$20,000
1.1.3 Provide cassava, sweet potato and banana flour processing equipment for women entrepreneurships.	Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques	50 people 39 women 11 men	January 2020 - March 2021	Tucurú, La Tinta y Panzós	FAO	\$24,000
1.1.4 Install greenhouses, macro tunnels, irrigation systems and provide inputs for groups that market vegetables.	Number of rural women utilizing improved production techniques	468 people 333 women 135 men	January 2020 - March 2021	Tucurú, La Tinta y Panzós	FAO	\$29,458
1.1.5 Provide material (geomembrane coverage, concentrate and water pipes) to groups of women who produce and market tilapia.	Number of rural women accessing integrated services	80 people 57women 23 men	January 2020 – March 2021	Tucurú, La Tinta y Panzós	FAO	\$20,000
1.1.6 Conduct training and raise awareness about nutrition, health promotion, including sexual and reproductive health, with a focus on gender equality and cultural relevance.	Number of rural women accessing integrated services	2, 076 people 1,499 women 577 men	November 2019 March 2021	Tucurú, La Tinta y Panzós	WFP	\$39,000

Activity description	Related indicator	Number of beneficiaries (women/men)	Timeframe	Place of implementation	Lead Agency	Activity cost
Outcome 2 Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods.						
Output 2.1 Rural women have enhanced entrepreneurship skills and value chains to access markets for their products						
2.1.1 Implement a business and associative marketing training plan, including the value chain approach.	Number of women that have strengthened their business skills	2,300 people 1,700 women 600 men	November 2019 April 2021	Tucurú, La Tinta y Panzós	WFP	\$80,000
2.1.2 Deliver technology and technical assistance for food processing and increase associative marketing opportunities in local and emerging markets.	Number of rural women's cooperatives procuring agricultural products and home grown school meals through WFP programmes	2,300 people 1,700 women 600 men	November 2019 April 2021	Tucurú, La Tinta y Panzós	WFP	\$128,515
2.1.3 Technical assistance to achieve competitiveness in products and ensure the sustainability of marketing in agricultural and non-agricultural production chains.	Number of women that have strengthened their business skills	1,986 people 1,819 women 167 men	March 2020 – March 2021	Tucurú, La Tinta y Panzós	UNWomen	\$65,670
2.1.4 Process of linking to the market by forming a cluster of rural women with competitive products and a cluster of anchor companies with sustainable markets that buy under the fair-trade scheme the products of rural women in agricultural and non-agricultural value chains.	Number of women with access to fair trade markets	400 women 18 anchor companies	March 2020 – March 2021	Tucurú, La Tinta y Panzós National level	UNWomen	\$ 68,235
2.1.5 Promote gender equality and economic empowerment of women in the private sector, through the adoption of WEP ¹ s and the link with women of the JP RWEE to the supply chains of companies and Corporate Social Responsibility programs.	Number of companies that have adopted the Women's Empowerment Principles WEP	50 companies 400 women 180 men	June 2020 April 2021	Alta Verapaz	UNWomen	\$13,801

¹ Women's empowerment principles

[illegible]

[illegible]

Activity description	Related indicator	Number of beneficiaries (women/men)	Timeframe	Place of implementation	Lead Agency	Activity cost
4.2.1 Apply the gender and rural advisory services assessment tool (GRAST) and provide recommendations to MAGA to improve the SNER.	Number of technical assistance tools for accelerating the empowerment of rural women.	3 municipalities	January - March 2021	Panzós, Tukurú y la Tinta	FAO	\$20,000
Output 4.3 An enabling environment is promoted to reflect the priorities of rural women in regional policy processes.						
4.3.1 Facilitate RWEE- JP participation in the Latin American Impact Investment Forum (FLII).	Number of regional dialogue mechanisms on agriculture, rural development and land that involve rural women's groups	1 Regional social impact ecosystem	November 2020 – March 2021	Guatemala	UNWomen	\$5,000
Knowledge Management						
Evaluation and generation of adapted methodological kit for the expansion of the scale of the GALs methodology in the context of Guatemala	Number of technical assistance tools for accelerating the empowerment of rural women.	NA	February-April 2020	Tukurú, La Tinta, Panzós	IFAD	\$8,000
Preparation of two Policy brief: -Lessons learned from WEAI implementation in Guatemala and possibilities for scaling up. -Financial inclusion strategy in Guatemala through savings banks and community credit	Number of technical assistance tools for accelerating the empowerment of rural women.	NA	July-December 2020	Tukurú, La Tinta, Panzós	IFAD	\$18,500
Toolbox for the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women Entrepreneurs"	Number of technical assistance tools for accelerating the empowerment of rural women.	NA	December 2020-March 2021	Guatemala Valle del Polochic	IFAD	\$17,500
Systematization of processes of linking rural women entrepreneurs to markets (including SMEs) with social impact, as an inclusive business tool that allows the sustainability of the processes and the institutional appropriation of the methodology used.	Number of technical assistance tools to promote women's participation in development councils.	NA	January - March 2021	Tukurú, La Tinta, Panzós	FAO	\$25,000

Activity description	Related indicator	Number of beneficiaries (women/men)	Timeframe	Place of implementation	Lead Agency	Activity cost
Strategic communication for the socialization of the systematization of business linking processes of women entrepreneurs and good practices to ensure livelihoods.	Number of communication instruments	NA	February 2020 – January 2021	Guatemala Valle del Polochic	UNWomen	\$7,000
Forum for the presentation of WEAI, GALS, and community savings and credit methodology, and good practices in Guatemala.	Number of technical assistance tools for accelerating the empowerment of rural women.		Feb 2021	Guatemala	IFAD	\$7,000
National Consultation among the national stakeholders of the Joint Program	NA	NA	January-March 2021	Guatemala/ Tukurú, Panzós y La Tinta	IFAD	\$22,322
Monitoring and Evaluation						
Implementation of the Program Monitoring and Evaluation system	NA	NA	January 2020 -March 2021	Tukurú, Panzós y La Tinta	IFAD	\$27,000
Sub total: Activity Costs						\$884,902
	NA	NA	NA	NA	IFAD	\$8,178
	NA	NA	NA	NA	FAO	\$13,542
	NA	NA	NA	NA	WFP	\$31,987
	NA	NA	NA	NA	UN Women	\$14,393
Total, Indirect Support Costs						\$60,099
Grand Total						\$953,000