



**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

**RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS OF VULNERABLE
SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN THE MAYAN LANDSCAPES
AND THE DRY CORRIDOR OF GUATEMALA
–RELIVE-GUATEMALA–**

GENDER ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION AND ACTION PLAN
(Annex 8)

May 22, 2020
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

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1. Acronyms

COCODE	Community Development Council
COMUDE	Municipal Development Council
DEMI	Indigenous Women Ombudsman
DMMS	Municipal Directorates for Women
ELCSA	Latin American and Caribbean Food Security Scale
ENCOVI	National Household Livelihoods Survey
INE	National Statistics Institute
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
MARN	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MP	Ministry of Public Defense (Ministry of Defense/Attorney General's Office)
MSPAS	Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance
DDP	Departmental Development Plan
EAP	Economically Active Population
RECMURIC	Central American Network of Indigenous, Rural and Agrarian Women
SEGEPLAN	Planning and Programming Secretariat of the Presidency
SEPREM	Presidential Secretariat for Women

Part I: Gender Analysis and Evaluation

2. Introduction

1. The present document contains the gender analysis for the project entitled “RELIVE – RESilient LIVELihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala,” which will be presented by FAO before the Green Climate Fund for its approval.
2. This gender analysis was carried out in order to comply with the Green Climate Fund’s Gender Equality Policy, which dictates that special attention shall be given to vulnerable populations and marginalized groups and individuals, as well as to local communities and indigenous peoples that are, or may be potentially, affected by the activities to be financed by the GCF (Córdova, 2018). The Green Climate Fund likewise states that for all preparatory actions, equal opportunities to participate in consultations shall be offered to men and women regarding the expectation of the project, allowing them to provide proposals on the best way to implement the project’s activities. Among the main demands made by the concerned populations in the areas where development interventions shall be carried out are: 1) the need to have first-hand information on the main project objectives, 2) the need to know the ways in which the concerned communities shall be benefited, and 3) the need to have citizenship engagement throughout all stages of the project¹.
3. In Guatemala, and in particular in the proposed areas of intervention of the project, women have been consistently categorized as groups of vulnerable populations as due to the systemic discrimination they face, such as a lack of access to education, decent and remunerated work and income, and participation in decision-making platforms. Moreover, various studies conclude that women face longer working days, including upwards of 8 hours of non-remunerated reproductive and household rearing work per day. In addition, in this context women have less access to land and natural resources (which in turn has prevented them in many cases to qualify for access to credit from financial institutions that tend to ask for land and capital ownership as collateral). Because of the all of the above, it proves essential to carry out a nuanced analysis on the gender-specific division of tasks before giving start to an initiative that seeks to tackle to impacts of climate change in rural areas. This is key in order to establish gender roles and to identify the needs specific to men and women in their tasks around different productive livelihoods.
4. The present document was prepared with information gathered from secondary sources, including different national household surveys, statistical data compilations and territorial development plans. All of this information served to further gather and analyze data and statistics that allowed for the development of gender equality indicators, with the aim of giving more visibility and importance to the local circumstances that women face in the project’s proposed intervention areas. From these indicators it is possible to understand the gender gaps between men and women, which in turn will allow for the measurement of existing gender inequalities, especially those relevant to women, who are consistently the ones suffering the

¹ These demands were mentioned by the participants of the prior, free and informed consent workshops carried out in November 2018.

most from these disparities. Likewise, this work allow the proposal of strategic actions that can tackle each of these gender inequalities.

3. General information at country level

3.1 The state of affairs of rural women in Guatemala

5. The role of women in rural development contributes to the economy and represents a high percentage of the rural manual labor involved. However, inequalities between men and women regarding the access to productive resources continue to exist.
6. Rural women produce the vast majority of food, but they are the ones consuming the least amount of portions of what they themselves have produced. Rural women in Guatemala face a large inequality in relation to men regarding the access, use and control of resources, such as family income, means of production (land, equipment, tools, technical assistance, and credit options) and mechanisms to strengthen their capacity to become leaders and organized agents of development (FAO and EU FIRST, 2017).

3.2 Demographic data

7. According to estimations for Guatemala (INE, 2019), in 2015 Guatemala had a total population of 16.18 million². The percentage of the population living in rural areas for that period was 50% while 53.7% of the total population was living in poverty and 13.3% of the total was living in extreme poverty (Boa, Loboguerrero, Martínez Barón, & Rojas, 2014). In 2015, moreover, women accounted for 8,272,469 of the total population while men accounted for 7,903, 664 (Guatemala, INE, 2016).

3.3 Rurality and rural women

8. According to the ENCOVI, 50% of Guatemala's total population is rural. When analyzing these data for the proposed intervention areas of the project, this percentage of rurality increases significantly, with 76.4% of rurality among the population in Alta Verapaz, 66.8% in Baja Verapaz, 68.3% in Petén, 56% in Zacapa and 73.1% in Chiquimula (INE, 2014) (see Figure 1).
9. The same survey shows that rural women account for 51.5% of the total rural population of Guatemala. However, the last Agricultural and Livestock Census mentioned that only 5% of the lands used or viable to be used for agriculture were owned by women (INE, 2003). Rural women carry out activities related to agricultural production, however, they do not tend to receive monetary remuneration for this work. This is due, in the majority of situations, to the fact that these tasks continue to fall under the historically and societally-entrenched category of reproductive work, that is, work that is innately expected from a women solely because of her biological identity (FAO, 2015).
10. Water use in rural area is as well an important element where women have a relevant role, however, current water sharing arrangements in place are not sensitive enough to the needs of women and indigenous people, despite their key and major role in water collection,

² Even though a new National Population and Living Conditions Census was carried out in 2018, this updated information was not yet officially available at the time of writing the present document, hence why the document mentions population estimations by the National Statistics Institute (INE) that were in turn based on the last National Census from 2002, which constitutes the latest officially available data.

transport, management and use (cooking, cleaning, and drinking) in their households (i.e in the project implementation area). Women also lack of equal access to decision-making platforms on the distribution and use of water. Participation of women in the water sharing arrangements is very low, and in some areas, close to nil³.

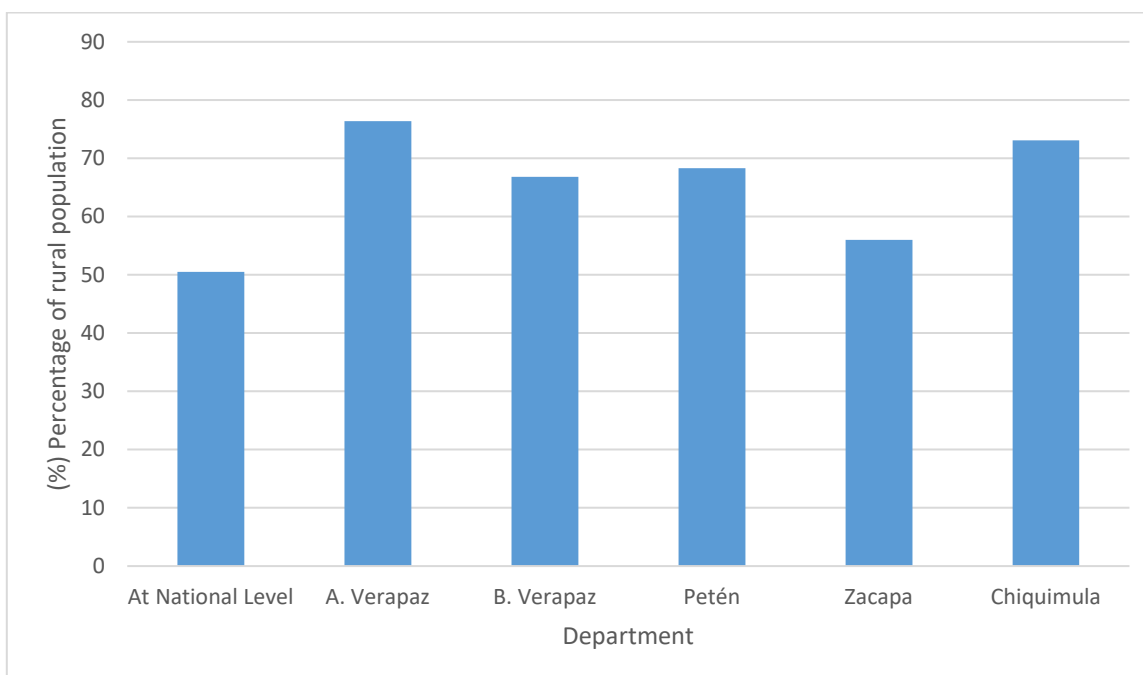


Figure 1: Percentage of rural population by department in the implementation area of the Relive project

3.4 The context of the project's intervention areas

3.4.1 Alta Verapaz Department

11. The Department of Alta Verapaz is located in northern Guatemala, adjacent to the Department of Baja Verapaz. These two constitute the National Northern II Region. More specifically, Alta Verapaz is located 220 kilometers from the capital city, and it is characterized by its coffee, cardamom, basic staple crop and livestock production. Coffee and cardamom, which account for two of the most important production sectors in the region, continue to be predominantly led by men. In many cases, moreover, the revenues from the sale of these two products represents the major (or even the only) source of income with which households survive. As such, the fall in international prices for both crops has provoked a critical decrease in the incomes of these families. This in turn has decreased the quantity and diversity of food items that local households can afford to consume.
12. The most pressing adversities that women from Alta Verapaz face are the constant violations of their rights. More specifically, these women tend to have their rights to life, healthcare, food, education, dignified livelihoods and land violated (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad

³ FAO reports that in some areas close to the project implementation area, the participation was of 34% in Chiquimula and only 13.3% in Ixil area.

San Carlos, 2006). Women tend to be assaulted while walking in the street, as well as in their own homes, workplace (if they have one) and institutions (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006). Their access to work is even more limited than in other parts of the country, and they oftentimes face discrimination and/or are victims of humiliating treatment of all types by other people in their workplace environment (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006). Moreover, they barely even take part in social or political platforms (not even at the community level) (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006) (see Table 1).

3.4.2 Baja Verapaz Department

13. The Baja Verapaz Department is located in central Guatemala, a region characterized by its production of green vegetables and basic staple grains. The main threats that the Department face are droughts, which impact food production and household incomes.
14. The most pressing problems that women face in Baja Verapaz are the lack of access to judicial mechanisms and to health services (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006). Moreover, women tend to lack knowledge of their own rights at all levels. It is because of this, on the one hand, that domestic abuse (which is very present and accentuated in the region, especially among elderly women) is not often reported and, on the other hand, that women are not aware that they are able to decide to space out their pregnancies over time or to decide to not get pregnant at all (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006) (see Table 2)

Table 1: General information about the Alta Verapaz Department

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ALTA VERAPAZ DEPARTMENT	
Department	Alta Verapaz
Territorial extension	8,686 km ²
Location	To the north, it is adjacent to the Department of Petén and to Mexico, to the South it is adjacent to the Department of Zacapa and Baja Verapaz, to the East it is adjacent to the Department of Izabal and to the West it is adjacent to the Department of Quiché. It is divided into 16 municipalities (Cobán, Cahabón, Chahal, Chisec, Fray Bartolomé de la Casas, Lanquín, Panzós, San Cristóbal Verapaz, San Juan Chamelco, San Pedro Carchá, Santa Catalina La Tinta, Santa Cruz Verapaz, Senahú, Tactic, Tamahú and San Miguel Tucurú).
Ethnic and sociocultural groups	In the Department of Alta Verapaz one finds the Q'eqchi' and Poqomchi' linguistic communities.
Sacred locations	There have been 89 sacred locations identified in the Department.
Dietary culture	Turkey stew, beverages such as cacao and Boj. The Poqomchi' community cooks the Sack Ik and cacao beverage.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total population: 1,183,241 with an increasing tendency of 3.11% between 2012 and 2013, which is higher than the national mean rate of 2.32%. • Male population: 49.8% • Female population: 50.2% • Rural population: 77% • Urban population: 23% • Percentage of population self-identified as Indigenous: 89.7% • Percentage of population self-identified as non-indigenous: 10.3%
Illiteracy rates	In 2013, illiteracy rates rose to 28.4%. As such, 45.3% of women and 27% of men are illiterate.
School dropout rates among primary school children	INE reported that for 2013, 2.8% of primary-level schoolchildren abandoned school. Moreover, the average number of schooling years for those 15 years or older was only of 4.6 among men and 3.5 among women.
Food and nutrition security	The ENCOVI 2011 reported that 17.5% of households face severe food insecurity.
Maternal mortality	In 2013, there were 44 maternal deaths per 100,000 births.
Infant mortality	Between 2005 and 2015, child mortality was 23% and infant mortality was 29%.
Violence against women	The MP received 751 reports of sexual violence in 2018.
II. ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF THE ALTA VERAPAZ DEPARTMENT	
Poverty rate	In 2011, the poverty rate rose to 78.2% (very much above the national average of 53.7%), and the extreme poverty rate rose to 37.7%.
Economically active population (EAP)	The EAP for 2010 was 37.2% (30.09% male and 7.23% female).
Migratory flows	There are out-migration flows as well as in-migration flows as a result of the seasonal demand for manual labor required during the coffee and sugarcane harvests. Even though there are some industries in the department, these do not account for more than 5% of all employees in the department. The service sector does not account for more than 10% of all employees, and 13.5% of the Department's population works on a variety of other activities. There is little organized production and few cooperatives, and there was only one entity identified that support production among women.
Economic activities	Of those working in agriculture, 92.92% are men and only 7.08% are women. In commerce, 40.76% are men and 59.24%. In industrial activities, 69.91% are men and 30.09% are women. In the service sector, 39.79% are women.
% of agricultural lands owned by women	According to the Agricultural and Livestock Census of 2003, there were 88,243 agricultural and livestock enterprises, of which 84,518 were owned by men and only 3,725 were owned by women.

Elaborated with data from (INE, 2002) (INE, 2011) (INE, 2014) (SEGEPLAN, 2011) (INE, 2003) (PNUD, 2019) (MSPAS, INE, SEGEPLAN, 2017)

Table 2: General information about the Baja Verapaz Department

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE BAJA VERAPAZ DEPARTMENT	
Department	Baja Verapaz
Territorial extension	3,124 kilometers squared
Location	To the North, it is adjacent to the Department of Alta Verapaz. To the South, it is adjacent to the Departments of Guatemala and Chimaltenango. To the East, it is adjacent to the Department of El Progreso. To the West it is adjacent to the Department of Quiché. It has a territorial extension of 3,124 Km ² and it is comprised by eight municipalities (Salamá, Cubulco, Santa Cruz El Chol, Granados, Purulhá, Rabinal, San Jerónimo and San Miguel Chicaj) comprise it.
Ethnic and sociocultural groups	The population of the Department of Baja Verapaz is predominantly indigenous. The dominant linguistic group is Achi', which accounts for 41.52% of all linguistics groups in the Department, following by Q'eqchi, which accounts for 8.49% of the departmental total.
Dietary culture	The "boshboles" (corn-based wraps covered in squash leaves; the chilate (corn-based drink seasoned with peppers), and the atol shuco and pinol.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total population: 284,530, with an increasing population rate trend (2.58% between 2012 and 2013), which is slightly above the national average of 2.32%. • Male population: 47.9% • Female population: 52.1% • Rural population: 68.1% • Urban population: 31.9% • Percentage of population self-identified as indigenous: 55.8% • Percentage of population self-identified as non-indigenous: 44.2%
Illiteracy	24.2% of the total departmental population is illiterate. Disaggregated by gender, 33% of women are illiterate while only 20% of men are illiterate.
School dropout rates among primary school children	INE reports a dropout rate of primary-level schoolchildren of 2.5% in 2013. Moreover, the average number of completed years of schooling for those over 15 years of age was 5.44 for men and 4.63 for women.
Food and nutrition security	Food and nutrition insecurity is mainly linked to a lack of access to food. Data from ENCOVI 2011 show that for Baja Verapaz, 20.9% of households were facing a severe level of food insecurity.
Maternal mortality	For 2013, there were 8 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
Infant mortality	Between 2005 and 2015, the neonatal mortality rate was 13%, while the infant mortality rate was 22%.
Sexual violence against women	During 2017 there were 181 reports of crimes involving sexual violence against women.
II. ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BAJA VERAPAZ	
Poverty rate	Ein 2011, the departmental poverty rate was 64%, which was above the national average of 53.7%. For the same period, extreme poverty reached 23.6%.
Economically active population (EAP)	The EAP for 2002 was of 78.86% made up by men and 21.14% made up by women.
Migratory flows	*
Economic activities	The main activity is centered around corn production, with 69.49% of the EAP dedicated to agricultural activities.
Percentage of agricultural lands owned by women	According to the Agricultural and Livestock Census from 2003, there were 25,331 agricultural enterprises in Alta Verapaz, of which only 1,901 where owned by women while 23,430 were owned by men.

*No information was obtained. Elaborated with data from (INE , 2002) (INE, 2011) (INE, 2014) (SEGEPLAN , 2011) (INE, 2003) (PNUD, 2019) (MSPAS, INE, SEGEPLAN, 2017)

3.4.3 Petén Department

15. Petén is one of the most geographically extensive departments of the country. It is divided administratively into 13 municipalities, and it is known for its warm temperatures. In this department their main livelihood is the cultivation of basic grains (corn and beans), in addition to pepper crops, tomato, pepitoria and melon. A large part of the male population sells their unskilled labor force for agricultural activities (agricultural day laborer). On the other hand, few women are engaged in this type of activity (day laborers), since it is more common to take care of household chores, in addition to caring for children and the elderly from their extended families. Moreover, women to stay at home more often because of the trend of male migration (at least during a few months per year as part of their seasonal work). This forces women to become de-facto heads of households, which in turn forces them to adopt all chores and duties associated with taking care of the household and its occupants.

Table 3:: General information about the Petén Department

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PETÉN DEPARTMENT	
Department	Petén
Territorial extension	35,854 km ² , making it the largest department in Guatemala.
Location and political boundaries	To the North and West, it is adjacent to Mexico. To the East, it is adjacent to Belize. To the South, it is adjacent to the Departments of Izabal and Alta Verapaz. Petén is divided into 14 municipalities: San Andrés, San Benito, Las Cruces, La Libertad, Flores, San José, Melchor de Mencos, Dolores, Poptún, San Luis, Santa Ana, Sayaché, El Chal y San Francisco.
Ethnic and sociocultural groups	Petén's population is 32% indigenous and 68% non-indigenous. There are various linguistic communities in the department, including the Itza', Mopan, Kaqchikel and Q'eqchi', the latter being the most prevalent.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total population: 687,192, with an increasing population growth rate at 3.68% between 2012 and 2013, which is above the national average of 2.32%. Male population: 51.6% Female population: 48.4% Rural population: 68.7% Urban population: 31.3% Population self-identified as indigenous: 32.4% Population self-identified as non-indigenous: 67.6%
Illiteracy	10.7% of the population is illiterate, of which 20% are women and 17 percent are men.
School dropout rates among primary school children	INE report for 2013 a school dropout rate of primary schoolchildren of 7.2%. Moreover, the average number of years of schooling among those 15 years or older was of 5.32 years for men and 5.27 years for women.
Food and nutrition security	11.2% of households faced severe food and nutrition insecurity.
Maternal mortality	In 2013, 24 maternal deaths were reported per 100,000 live births.
Infant mortality	Between 2005 and 2015, the neonatal mortality rate was 11%, and the infant mortality rate was 19%.
Violence against women	The MP received 447 reports of sexual violence against women in 2018.
II. ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF THE PETÉN DEPARTMENT	
Poverty rate	In 2011, the departmental poverty rate was 65.7%, which was above the national average of 53.7%. Moreover, the extreme poverty rate was 16.3%.
Economically active population (EAP)	The EAP for 2002 was 122,187, which accounted for 19.61 of the departmental EAP.
Migratory flows	During the 1970s, Petén received a significant number of migrants, who mainly arrived in search of land.
Economic activities	Petén has significant land extensions for agricultural production purposes, and its main crops are corn and beans, in addition to other types of agriculture, livestock rearing and exploitation of the forestry economy.
Percentage of agricultural lands owned by women	In 2003 there were 33,178 agricultural enterprises, of which 32,477 were owned by men and only 701 by women.

Elaborated with data from (INE, 2002) (INE, 2011) (INE, 2014) (SEGEPLAN, 2011) (INE, 2003) (PNUD, 2019) (MSPAS, INE, SEGEPLAN, 2017)

3.4.4 Zacapa Department

16. The Department of Zacapa is located in eastern Guatemala, some 147 kilometers from the capital city. This region is characterized by large land extensions dedicated to the production of

melon, watermelon, lemon and coffee. There are also other areas dedicated to mining and to the elaboration of wood-based products (see Table 4).

Table 4: General Information about the Zacapa Department

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ZACAPA DEPARTMENT	
Department	Zacapa
Territorial extension	2,690 km ²
Location and political boundaries	To the North, it is adjacent to Alta Verapaz and Izabal. To the South, it is adjacent to Chiquimula and Jalapa. To the East it is adjacent to Honduras, and to the West it is adjacent to El Progreso.
Ethnic and sociocultural groups	The majority of the population is non-indigenous. In the Municipality of Union, only 0.5% of the population belong to the Ch'orti' ethnicity.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total population: 228,810, with a growing population rate of 1.64% between 2012 and 2013, which is below the national average of 2.32% • Male population: 47.8% • Female population: 52.2% • Rural population: 56.9% • Urban population: 43.1% • Percentage of population self-identified as indigenous: 0.9% • Percentage of population self-identified as non-indigenous: 99.1%
Illiteracy	3.7% of the population is illiterate and 21.45% of women and 18.72% of men are illiterate.
School dropout rates among primary schoolchildren	INE reports for 2013 a dropout rate of 6%. Moreover, the average number of schooling years completed for those over 15 years of age was 5.34 for men and 5.59 for women (one of the few cases where women fare slightly better than men).
Food and nutrition security	The strongest threats are droughts, floods, and landslides resulting from hurricanes and tropical storms. This mainly affects the basic staple grain crops, which in turn affects the food and nutrition security of the population, especially of those living in extreme poverty already. In 2011, there were 20.4% of households facing severe food and nutrition security.
Sacred locations	The prehispanic location of La Vega del Cobán in Teculután
Chronic malnutrition	50.6% for children under 5 years
Maternal mortality	In 2013, there were 2 maternal deaths for every 100,00 live births.
Infant mortality	Between 2005 and 2015, the neonatal mortality rate was 5% and the infant mortality rate was 20%.
Sexual violence against women	The MP received 120 reports of sexual violence against women during 2018.
II. ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ZACAPA	
Poverty rate	In 2011, the poverty rate was 55%, which was slightly above the national average at the time of 53.7%. Moreover, the extreme poverty rate was 25%.
Economically active population (EAP)	The EAP consists of 177,348 people, and women account for 22.1% of that and men represent 77.9%. The low participation rate of women is evident.
Migratory flows	*
Economic activities	Agriculture: women represented 7.08% and men 92.92% Industry: women represented 69.91% and men 30.09% Commerce: women represented 59.24% and men 40.76% Services: women represented 39.79% and men 60.21%
Percentage of agricultural lands owned by women	In the 2003 Agricultural and Livestock Census, there were 11,563 agricultural enterprises identified, of which only 566 were owned by women and 10,997 were owned by men.

*No information was obtained.

Elaborated with data from (INE, 2002) (INE, 2011) (INE, 2014) (SEGEPLAN, 2011) (INE, 2003) (PNUD, 2019) (MSPAS, INE, SEGEPLAN, 2017)

3.4.5 Chiquimula Department

17. The Department of Chiquimula is located in the northeastern region Guatemala. The population is mainly dedicated to the production of basic grains for self-consumption. One of the main threats it has is the growing irregularities of rainfall (see Table 5).

18. Some of the most serious problems that women in Chiquimula face are the high rates of gender violence, sexual harassment (in the street and at work), and in some cases, even forced prostitution (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006). Women who do manage to enter the labor market tend to perform jobs that have been historically and traditionally always been carried out by women (such as household chores and care of children and the elderly). Moreover, the majority of women who do work can only access jobs that are not formally recognized as gainful employment, or that are poorly remunerated and/or part of the informal economy (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006), such as housekeeping or caretaker tasks. Furthermore, many women migrate to the United States to work and, in other cases, the men in their families migrate before they do, therefore leaving them more exposed to all kinds of external threats and gender-based violence and discrimination (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006).
19. Most likely as a consequence of the aforementioned difficulties, there also are high rates of femicide, sexual aggression and female suicide in the department of Chiquimula (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006).

3.5 Analysis of indicators in the project's intervention area

3.5.1 Beneficiary population of the project

20. In the project's intervention area, the activities slated to take place shall have an indirect impact on people who do not fall into the specific areas of the project's activities. This will especially be the case if local radio and communication advocacy campaigns are carried out, as well as meetings with groups of women who live in other municipalities who may benefit from obtaining a replication of the information shared with women in the project's intervention areas. With this vision in mind, the project aims to impact directly and influence indirectly at least 2 million people altogether (see Table 6).

Table 5: General information about Chiquimula Department

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT CHIQUIMULA DEPARTMENT	
Department	Chiquimula
Territorial extension	2,376 km ²
Location and division of political boundaries	To the North, it is adjacent to Zacapa. To the South, it is adjacent to Jutiapa and El Salvador. To the East, is adjacent to Honduras, and to the West it is adjacent to Jalapa and Zacapa. It is divided into 11 municipalities: Chiquimula, Camotán, Concepción las Minas, Esquipulas, Ipala, Jocotán, Olopa, Quezaltepeque, San Jacinto, San José la Arada and San Juan Ermita.
Ethnic and sociocultural groups	The population is 16.67% indigenous, which mainly situate themselves in the municipalities of Jocotán, Camotán, San Juan Ermita and Olopa.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total population: 388,155, with an increasing population growth rate of 2.32% between 2012 and 2013, which is equivalent to the national average. • Male population: 47.8% • Female population: 52.2% • Rural population: 73.4% • Urban population: 26.6% • Percentage of population self-identified as indigenous: 7.1% • Percentage of population self-identified as non-indigenous: 92.9%
Illiteracy	25.5% of the total population is illiterate, of which 31.16% are men and 33.32% are women. The municipalities showcasing the highest rates of illiteracy are those located in the Ch'orti region: Jocotán, Camotán, San Juan Ermita and Olopa.
School dropout rates among primary school children	INE reports that in 2014 the dropout rate was 2.9%. Moreover, the average number of schooling years obtained by men was 3.89 and 4.28 by women (another one of the few cases where women had, on average, more years of schooling than men).
Food and nutrition security	Food and nutrition security has been widespread due to droughts, which have affected the production of corn and beans. The municipalities that continue reporting the highest levels of food and nutrition insecurity are those making up the Ch'orti region. In 2011, 19.3% of households faced severe food and nutrition insecurity.
Maternal mortality	In 2013, there were 15 maternal deaths per 100,00 live births.
Infant mortality	Between 2005 and 2015, the neonatal mortality rate was 28% and the infant mortality rate was 51%.
Sexual violence against women	The MP reported 182 cases of sexual violence against women in 2018.
ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF THE CHIQUIMULA DEPARTMENT	
Poverty rate	In 2011, the poverty rate was 62.7%, which was almost 10 percentage points above the national average of 53.7%. Moreover, the extreme poverty rate was 28.3%.
Economically active population (EAP)	The EAP is 33.38% overall, with women only accounting for 32.39% of it and men accounting for 67.61% of it.
Migratory flow	Temporary migration rates are of 2.91%, which represent those people who migrate seasonally to the Department of Zacapa to work in the melon and banana plantations. However, 9.56% of the population has migrated permanently to the United States.
Economic activities	The main economic activity is agriculture, mainly on the production of corn and beans, as well as bananas, peaches, mangos, oranges, plums, and nuts.
Percentage of agricultural lands owned by women	There were 28,768 agricultural enterprises in 2003, of which 26,702 were owned by men and only 2,066 by women.

Elaborated with data from (INE, 2002) (INE, 2011) (INE, 2014) (SEGEPLAN, 2011) (INE, 2003) (PNUD, 2019) (MSPAS, INE, SEGEPLAN, 2017)

Table 6: Territorial extension and population to benefit from the project's activities.

No.	Department	Municipalities	Territorial extension Km ²	Population
	Project area	29	17,470.82	1,206,009
1	Alta Verapaz	17	10,636.67	814,300
2	Baja Verapaz	3	1,155.46	80,207
3	El Petén	3	5,467.69	101,558
4	Zacapa	1	211	25,464
5	Chiquimula	5	1,29.02	184,480

3.5.2 Cultural and linguistic context

21. The municipalities where the proposed project aims to carry out its interventions have a total population that self-identifies as indigenous of 761,591, which represents 34% of the total population of the departments where the project aims to focus on. Moreover, among this population, five indigenous languages are spoken of which four are of Mayan origin (see Table 7). Unfortunately, there are neither disaggregated data by gender nor by indigenous origin, in addition to data disaggregated by gender in relation to each of the five languages spoken.
22. This is an important factor to consider given that at the time of implementation, the linguistic and cultural aspects of these regions must be taken into account, such as ensuring to carry out the respective activities in the local language while ensuring the respect for the Mayan cosmovision, among other key considerations.
- 23.

Table 7: Languages spoken in the municipalities selected for the project implementation

Department	Municipalities	Language
Alta Verapaz	Cobán, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, Lanquín, Panzós, Chamelco, Carchá, Cahabón, Senahú, y Tukurú	Q'eqchi'
	San Cristóbal Verapaz, Santa Cruz Verapaz, Tactic, Tamahú y Tactic	Poqomchi'
Baja Verapaz	Purulhá, Rabinal, San Miguel Chicaj,	Achí, Poqomchi'
Zacapa	La Unión	Español, Ch'orti'
Chiquimula	Jocotán, Camotán, Olopa, San Juan Ermita y Chiquimula	Ch'orti'
El Petén	Dolores, San Luis, Poptún	Q'eqchi

3.5.3 Economically active population (EAP)

24. Women represent more than half of the population that will be benefited from the project's activities. However, only 13.13% is made up of women, in contrast to the percentage occupied by men, which is 44.90%. The gender gap between men and women in terms of access to paid employment is represented in these data. In addition, these data can also represent the fact that women tend to dedicate upwards of 10 hours per day on household-related tasks, which are not officially considered as gainful employment and thus prevents them from formally taking part in the remunerated labor market.

4. Gender gap analysis

4.1 Basic questions to contextualize the gender gaps in the present study

What is the legal status of women?

25. Even though after the Peace Accords signed in 1996 several mechanisms were created for the defense of women in general (Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer –SEPREM) and indigenous women in particular (Defensoría de la Mujer Indígena -DEMI-), different laws were enacted for their protection and development (i.e. comprehensive development of women and the prevention of intra-family violence, sexual violence, and trafficking and exploitation, femicide and other forms of violence). In addition, a series of policies were designed with the main purposes of attending to the specific needs of women (Política Nacional para la Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de las mujeres –PNPDIM) (ONU Mujeres, n. d.), and specific research bodies were created for gender violence issues (ONU Mujeres, n. d.). However, women continue to be discriminated against in many ways. For example, according to figures from UN Women, "only 2% of mayoral offices are headed by women" (ONU Mujeres, n. d.), and women in general are underrepresented in all political spectra (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006).
26. Moreover, the use of birth control medication is not yet far-reaching (ONU Mujeres, n. d.) in these communities, despite the fact that the reproductive years of youths are starting at an early stage (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006). The lack of information regarding sex education and reproductive health translate into the fact that "more than 4,000 girls between 10 and 14 years of age give birth every year" (ONU Mujeres, n. d.), which in turn exposes them to a higher likelihood of being exposed to sexually transmitted diseases. In the broader Guatemalan context, "the liberty [for Guatemalan women] to exercise and enjoy their sexual and reproductive rights [...] is still very limited" (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006), and the information and protections afforded by the State to young women in this matter is also limited to their roles as mothers (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006). As for women who belong to the LGBTQI+ community are, for the aforementioned reasons, in an especially precarious situation (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006). It is equally alarming that the possibility of rural women to be able to make decisions over their own body is "almost non-existent" (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006).
27. The access of girls and women to education is much lower than that of men, and their employment and employment rates are much lower as well, especially as women tend to work much more in the informal labor market than men do (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006). Moreover, although Guatemalan law recognizes the right to co-ownership of land for women, this has not translated into real access to land or other resources to work it on it (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006). As a result, banks and credit institutions deny access to women in rural areas, which in turn prevents them further from accessing land (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006).
28. According to data presented by UN Women, violence against women, which is strongly rooted in Guatemala, has not disappeared in recent years, which has Guatemala ranking among the

countries with the highest prevalence of gender-based violence in the world (ONU Mujeres, n. d.). Indeed, according to a study on women's rights in Guatemala in 2006, the aforementioned measures have been ineffective and women continue to suffer on a daily basis from the constant violence against them (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006), and women who suffer violent deaths every year in Guatemala are amounting to the hundreds (ONU Mujeres, n. d.). On the other hand, women are often also victims of other types of physical violence, such as obstetric violence (ONU Mujeres, n. d.).

29. Some added difficulties faced by women in rural areas are the tight control that the men exercise over women and their families (especially those male heads of families, such as husbands, fathers or siblings). These controls deprive women of their freedom and autonomy to leave the house, to study or work, and to use contraceptive methods or denounce gender violence that may occur in their homes (ONU Mujeres, n. d.).
30. The study about women rights in Guatemala from the Institute of Human Rights of the Universidad San Carlos emphasizes the lack of statistics in many areas pertinent to the current state of gender and women affairs in general. As such, it calls for the disaggregation of more information by gender (Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Universidad San Carlos, 2006), since this is an essential measure to better understand the situations facing women and to be able to better put a halt to the gender inequality gaps.

What are the gender-based common beliefs, perceptions and stereotypes?

31. Women – in particular rural women – face a multiple stereotypes in parallel.
32. One of the main stereotypes present is that which expects women to remain in the house while the man must exclusively work outside the household. This means that women have to do all household-related chores, which can amount between 14 and 16 hours per day. This work is not remunerated, whereas the man is able to have a paid job (which constitutes an average of 10 daily working hours). The difference between having and not having a salary implies that women have less decision-making power in terms of decisions that affect their own family and household; likewise, they have less or no say as to how the household income is spent or invested. Moreover, the fact that women tend to have fewer hours of free time to themselves, coupled with the fact that it is seen as dishonorable for them to leave the house for purposes beyond obtaining food or household items for cleaning or to care for family members, means that they cannot attend community meetings, which in turn prevents them from participating in community decision-making bodies.
33. Furthermore, since it is assumed that women are not agricultural producers and that they do not work the land, they are excluded in most cases from access to land through inheritance. Due to both the nature of their unpaid work, and to the fact that they also suffer from inequality in access to education, it is difficult for them to find a qualified job, which allows them to be subject to credit to access land through other means, such as purchasing. This translates into women only owning 5% of all land.
34. Yet another stereotype is that women must always become mothers at all costs. As can be seen in the data to prepare the present document, women tend to have large numbers of children, usually from an early age and all throughout the rest of their reproductive lives. This causes

women's health to suffer and deteriorate more quickly than if they had fewer children. In addition, the more children they have, the higher the probability of losing some of them to infant mortality at birth or during his or her early years, given the poor socioeconomic conditions in which these families live. In turn, the amount of work in at the household level piles up unfairly on the woman, as she is expected to continue being a mother and housewife in parallel.

What is the distribution of work between men and women?

35. The division of gender roles in the project's area of intervention can be established in relation to the percentage that women occupy in the EAP, as well as how many women are in charge of agricultural holdings and the level of access to education they have. Although women represent approximately 50% of the population that will be assisted in the framework of the project's interventions, they still only control less than 5% of agricultural enterprises.
36. It is important to note that women carry out productive, reproductive and community-wide activities. However, they do not dedicate the same number of hours to each type of work. The division of gender roles when it comes to labor in rural Guatemala indicates that household chores (such as cleaning, food processing, carrying water, community activities and some school activities such as the preparation of school menus) fall almost in their entirety on women, while only a small extent of these tasks are borne by men. Reproductive activities (the care of children and elderly and/or the sick) tend to exclusively fall as part of responsibilities of women.
37. Although women in these communities also tend to work on numerous backyard activities directly related to agricultural production and food and nutrition security (such as growing and producing green vegetables, raising birds and pigs, and sometimes even medicinal plants), these do not generate income, or in the cases where they do, they are very scarce and anyhow are significantly lower than the income that men generate in their work. Thus, there is, on the one hand, a significant gender equality gap in relation to the distribution of domestic tasks between women and men, and on the other hand, there is another gender equality gap in relation to the amount of income generated by women in their own right in relation to men.

How does the participation of women and men in the formal and/or informal economy look like?

38. Many more women than men do not attend school, and women in general end up dropping out of school before men do. This is because most families consider that girls must help with housework from a very early age, while the burden of domestic chores is lower (or non-existent) in the case of their male siblings.
39. As such, reproductive work, which is considered an extension of women's biological identity, entails a long list of household and caregiving tasks that limit their time to seek and maintain a decent and remunerative job. This is reflected in the percentage of men who work outside the home for a salary, which is much higher than that of women.
40. This condition makes women – and rural and indigenous women in particular – a markedly vulnerable group that tends to live more often in poverty or extreme poverty.

41. In order to achieve the economic empowerment of women, initiatives such as promoting the access to productive inputs and markets and marketing products, increasing and diversifying production, facilitating vocational training and the acquiring of new skills, and ensuring eased access to specialized technical assistance are all essential. If women manage to generate income in their own right, they will increase their decision-making capacity (within the household and at the community level) and, in turn, they will also augment their control over family income and how it can be fairly spent among its female and male members alike.

What is the current state of affairs of women and men?

42. In most cases, there is a greater number of illiterate women than men. In addition, fewer women access basic education services and, many of those who do, drop out at an earlier age than men do. The linguistic groups with which the project will work are, besides Spanish, the Q'eqchi 'and the Poqomchi' groups. It must be taken into account that even though most men speak Spanish, they prefer to hold meetings and other activities in their native language. Moreover, a significant number of them do not speak Spanish, which is mainly the case among elderly women.)
43. The birth rate shows an upward trend in all departments, hence it can be inferred that women are indeed having a high number of children whose care, consequently, falls almost entirely on these women as well.
44. The distribution of paid work between men and women is very unequal, with the percentage of men that receive a salary for their work being much greater in relation to women with remunerated work. In addition, as already indicated, only 5% of women in the areas in which the project will work are landowners. While men work an average of 10 hours as day laborers in farms near the community and/or in their own plots, the burden of domestic work falls much more on women, and the care work is almost exclusively feminine because these are socially and historically understood to be gender-specific roles, which in this case are innate to the biological identity of women. All in all, women perform between 14 and 16 hours of daily work with days that start at four in the morning, in addition to including some physically demanding activities such as going to collect water or carry out sowing activities in their backyard.
45. The profile of the project's beneficiary women is one of rurality and, in the majority of the targeted departments of intervention, indigenous as well.
46. It is for this series of reasons that programs and projects must consider strategies to reduce the time that women dedicate to household chores and promote, therefore, the equitable distribution of domestic tasks and family care, while also taking into account the cultural relevance of each group of people.

In terms of the project's/program's budget, are there anticipated differences on the vulnerabilities and capacities to adapt to climate change between men and women? If so, what are they?

47. Both men and women are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, which are felt in Guatemala in the form of prolonged droughts, severe tropical storms, forest fires that affect the loss of crops.

48. Although the lower availability of food directly impacts the food security of all family members, it can harm women more who, despite producing food themselves, traditionally receive (in some communities) lower amounts or eat what boys do not want or what children leave at the table.
49. On the other hand, men and women make a different use of all natural resources, and especially water, since men use it almost exclusively for consumption, personal use and for irrigation. Conversely, women use it not only for personal hygiene as well as, but also for their backyard plantations and many domestic chores (cleaning clothes, kitchen utensils, and floors and to prepare food).
50. Because water is essential for unpaid work within households, it is the women themselves who traditionally carry water from the sources of origin to their homes. In addition, many times the personal grooming of the female population takes place in the water source itself, thereby making them more vulnerable to violent and/or sexual attacks as they are exposed to those passing by. When water is scarce, women are obliged to walk longer distances to reach the source, once again exposing them to greater risks on the road and at the water source, as they are farther away from their homes. Without water, however, their traditional housework becomes even more challenging to carry out.
51. It is due to this series of events that women have to be taken into account when proposing new ways to use and distribute water.
52. The processes that have to do with resilience to climate change have to have women in the center, since they have a high potential to adapt to climate change, since they are aware of the effects it has for them and their families. Hence, they will be receptive to implement good practices of adaptation measures. In addition, women become multipliers of information to their children and the rest of the family, so the investment in them translates into scaling up the positive effects of these processes.

Are there gender inequalities that can become exacerbated by the impacts of climate change?

53. They do exist due to the impacts of climate change on the food production, making household food insecurity levels likely to worsen. This means that a large majority of men migrate to seek employment as farm labor on farms, or in the capital city as security guards. Women are left in charge of the family and the family farm, increasing their responsibilities and being more exposed to dangers of all kinds.
54. Climate change also affects and degrades the upper and middle parts of the basins, which directly affect water births and streams, both of which are places where women directly obtain water for household consumption. Therefore, climate change can incur a disproportionate effect on women as they face water scarcity and must cope to obtain it by walking longer distances or straining themselves to stock up on more water at any one points in time.
55. The effects of water scarcity and subsequent effects has contributed to the increase of gender gaps and gender inequalities in general. This is due to the discrimination that women (and to a greater extent rural and indigenous women) suffer in all parts of their daily lives, thereby making them more vulnerable to external risks. In addition, higher temperatures can put water availability, food production and food security for the whole family at risk, which would result

in an increase in workloads within the home (i.e. once again augmenting the burden faced by women). Beyond the decreased or lack of access to land, water, productive inputs, women also face a decreased access to education and participation in decision-making platforms.

What are some types of inequalities that exist between the different social groups? How do these affect the capacities of people to adapt to climate change?

56. The inequalities that people in the area of the project's intervention suffer are plural in nature. Women are the most vulnerable group due to their decreased levels of and access to training, as well as their due to their scarce access to land and other resources and their inferior integration into the formal labor market. Girls are even more vulnerable for reasons of access to health and from helplessness in the face of violence, while older women can also be considered at risk of social exclusion in some cases, since they are not subject to receiving as much information and/or training campaigns as the younger age groups. Among these risks is the high percentage of that population that lives in poverty or even in extreme poverty, coupled with the fact that a significant number of them have not had a formal education. In addition, there is little State investment in the area and some families have used chemicals that have degraded their soils.
57. In order for families to be able to adapt to climate change, they must first off be conscious of their own activities that bear harmful impacts to the environment. After this environmental conscientiousness, a capacity development initiative must be carried out in order to inform families about the adaptation and mitigation measures that the project will be implementing.

What roles does the project expect women and men to play in the context of its interventions? What would these roles imply in terms of time commitments and mobility needs?

58. From its baseline, the project should establish that activities to mitigate and adapt to climate change do not represent more workload for women. Many times the projects reduce the working hours of the men because they are given technical assistance to improve and increase their production and they are provided with technologies and technical assistance and this means that they can reduce their work by one or two hours. However, women continue to work an average of 12 hours. The project will take into account the need for co-responsibility of the care of the domestic unit through reflection processes on the importance of sharing care activities among all family members.
59. That is why the training processes and monthly meetings take place in community places, so that women do not have to spend much time to get there. Likewise, it will be noted for meetings to not last beyond noon, as women may have to return home to attend to their children after school and prepare their lunch. As such, the implementation of "Mobile Childcare", a strategy encouraging women to take their children to training sessions and take turns in taking care of them so that the rest can pay full attention will be promoted.
60. With the Mobile Childcare, Kids are not distressed, because their mothers are close to them, and at the same time, women can participate in the training without being constantly interrupted. FAO has established on the basis other successful projects the Childcare as a good practice to be promoted in the region.



Figure 2: Mobile Childcare implementation during a training session in a FAO Project. Part of the toys, materials, implements can be seen.



Figure 3: One of the training participants is taking care of the kids, during the training session. Later on, other woman will take her place.

61. On the other hand, it is important that gender training be done (explained more in depth in subsequent points of this document) so that the burden of domestic and care work is distributed more equitably and this allows for women to participate in meetings, training and paid work.
62. Women will work in family gardens, being previously trained to get the most out of their small plots. However, although women can trade small surpluses (for example, herbs such as

coriander), this does not allow them to emancipate themselves, and that is why they will be encouraged to participate in training for wider production and to work family lands in equal conditions and with equal resources as men. Other project activities to which they will be introduced will be the post-harvest activities and, specifically, the storage of bean and corn. In order to economically empower them, they would be included in the coffee and cocoa production chain (specifically in the harvest), as well as in the related value-added processes.

What resources (financial, physical, natural or other assets) do women and men have? Who administers or controls the access to these resources?

63. The decisions regarding what is to be grown on the family farm is made by men. In some cases these decisions are consulted with the wife and children because they are all part of the agrarian economy. Women are responsible for the backyard activities, the production of vegetables and medicinal plants, and the raising of birds and pigs. The land may bear the names of both the husband and wife, however the control of the land per se still falls mostly on the men, as they are understood to be the heads of family or heads of household. Women are responsible for the household economy, and men assign a certain amount per day, week or month to these tasks. When there is an emergency, an illnesses of a child, the need to purchase supplies, or the need to accompany extracurricular activities, women take advantage of the resources they produce in their backyard activities in order to sell them and obtain cash to cover any one of these emergencies or additional expenses.

Do women and men in the vulnerable communities have equal access to the necessary information and opportunities in order to fully participate in and benefit from the anticipated results of the project/programme?

64. The project's objectives must be actively disseminated so that the beneficiaries know the nature of the program, its objectives and the results that are to be achieved. As part of this process it must be taken into account that a large proportion of women are illiterate and/or monolingual with a Mayan language as their mother tongue (this is mostly in the Q'eqchi 'and Poqomchi' groups). Therefore, a strategy should be developed to this end to facilitate the dissemination of information. That is why one of the best means of disseminating the program's goals would be via radio spots in the predominantly used local languages. Another useful method to spread key message would be the placement of posters with photographs and basic information in public places such as health centers, municipality offices, offices of secretariats for women, and schools. It is important that at least one person working in each of these places knows the content of the program, the activities that will be carried out and the specific objectives and requirements to participate in it. Although women may not frequent the municipality as much as men, as work related to the home care falls almost exclusively on them, they usually do go to schools more than men do, just as they tend to attend medical centers more than men (for example when they are pregnant, breastfeeding, sick or accompanying their own sick family members or their husbands' family). Hence these centers are useful to disseminate the relevant information seeking to engage more women in the project's activities.
65. A commitment must be made both with the women who participate in the trainings, and with the families that benefit from them. The project must ensure that women who start training go to all meetings and workshops. In those cases in which families or single men are participating,

the importance on obtaining the best results and actively integrating women into these tasks must also be communicated, in order to convey the message that women have a key role to play in contributing to the community. This will promote active women participation, as part of the understanding that the best possible results can only be obtained if women actively and inclusive take part in them as well.

66. One can set a minimum percentage of realistic participation of 35% of women and 65% of men, but this percentage should not be communicated to the beneficiaries because if that minimum is reached, some women who were thinking of joining the project may believe that they are no longer necessary. On the other hand, the project personnel should be focused on exceeding that minimum at all times, and not cease to influence the importance of women participation in the project as it progresses.
67. Social communication campaigns will use an inclusive and non-sexist language in order to ensure that no gender stereotypes are replicated. Moreover, the necessary graphic information (such as illustrations or photographs) shall contain images of both men and women working the land.
68. The information strategy will inform and disseminate that this is a program/project that promotes equality between women and men, and will make known the strategies that will be used to address gender issues and document the commitments to reduce the gaps. As such, this strategy should be carried out to the furthest extent possible, involving internal project personnel and external stakeholders alike.
69. Once the project is launched, monthly meetings and supervisions of the progress of the project should be held, and it is important that women also attend in order to guarantee that they are also working on their specific interests and expectations.

Do women have equal access to education, technical knowhow and /or ways to improve their skills?

70. Girls and boys in Guatemalan rural families contribute to the family's economy through support in productive activities and in household tasks. A lot of this depends on the level of poverty that the family lives in, as many children may not be able to continue with their studies. Girls are oftentimes given the demanding responsibility of caring for their younger siblings, helping with the preparation of food, carrying water, and washing clothes, among other tasks.
71. There may also be the idea that women do not need education since they are destined to marry, reproduce and perform household activities. This is reflected in the fact that in Guatemala the percentage of married or united women between 15 and 19 years old is much higher than the group of men with the same age range. Although the gap between the number of married and unmarried women between 20 and 24 years old and the number of married and unmarried men in the same age range is not as high, the absolute number of married women is still greater. It is also important to note that most mothers have their children between 15 and 19 years of age, followed by those having children between the ages of 20 and 24.

72. The project can well positioned to support the generation of information that allows school dropout rates to be disaggregated by gender, taking into account that another factor that influences this trend is the parents' decision to migrate to the United States with their children, in the hopes of having a better probability of entering the country if traveling with minors.

To what degree do women and men in the vulnerable communities take part in decision-making? What types of decisions to women make? What are the limitations (social, cultural, economic, and political) that restrict their active participation in decision-making processes at the family and community levels?

73. In Guatemala's rural communities, when there are meetings with mixed groups, it is the men who ask and take the floor. Women expect men to make their proposals and should some kind of empowerment or leadership opportunity be available after, only then would women come into the picture.
74. Women have a low participation rate in the Community Development Councils (COCODEs) and the Municipal Development Councils (COMUDEs) for many reasons, including the fact that they feel ashamed to speak in public, are monolingual, or their contributions are sometimes minimized in value by the attendees.
75. The development of women capacities will be promoted through training so that they can increase their power of decision and leadership. The life and trajectory of some women who participate in the project will be followed up on, which will make it possible to evaluate and assess whether there have been changes in daily life – and decreases in gender discrimination in turn - when project activities are implemented.
76. Training on gender issues for mixed groups (men and women), for women alone (empowerment), and men alone (new masculinities) will be promoted. These trainings will be not included as a separate training and will be integrated as cross-cutting issues during the different training sessions. It is planned that during the training sessions the groups can be divided and focus for a part of the training on those specific topics.
77. Male-relevant training on gender issues (the so-called "new masculinities") is strongly encouraged to be discussed along with female-relevant sessions (to address empowerment, female rights, etc.). If men do not take part in process having to do with gender issues, females cannot reach full empowerment
- 78.



Figure 4: Participants of a mixed training session on community mapping activities in Guatemala



Figure 5: Participants of a women empowerment workshop in Guatemala drawing the body of a woman.

Are there any opportunities to promote the leadership of women in terms of governance and local policy, as well as in formal and informal platforms and institutions? If not, what are some of the limitations that prevent women from pursuing these roles of leadership?

79. If the opportunity exists, the program should develop strategic alliances with institutions that ensure the rights of women, such as the municipal offices for women, the Ombudsman for Indigenous Women and the Presidential Secretariat for Women. As far as possible, it shall map actors and identify local associations – both those that are led by women and those led by both men and women – that can provide an added sustainability to the practices that will be developed within the framework of the project.

What are the gender-specific needs and priorities of men and women in the context of the project's/program's activities? Could the project tackle their respective needs and priorities? If so, how does it plan to do so?

80. Women and men suffer climate change differently. On the one hand, their needs regarding water have different approaches. Women give water uses that have more to do with household tasks and care and men use it for productive purposes for the most part.
81. On the other hand, while men can move more freely, women in rural areas have a more limited freedom of movement and, if water is scarce in their area, all their work at home (cleaning, food preparation) is affected. Also, if a woman does not have access to water in her area, she cannot use it for her own consumption or her hygiene. On the other hand, women also need water for their backyard crops, which are often the main source of food for the whole family.
82. Although women can sometimes move to get water from more distant sources when it is scarce in their area, having to travel greater distances means that they spend more time in the same tasks and are also exposed to greater physical hazards due to having to walk more time (accidents and assaults) as well as exposing themselves to unfamiliar environments (for example, they may suffer sexual violence if they expose themselves to showering in rivers or lakes outside their community). Women use water for the development of family gardens, which are key for their food and nutrition security, so climate variations are set to affect the development of this subsistence activity. On the one hand, this can cause a reduction in crop yields, and on the other, it can force women to find water from a source that is farther away.
83. With regards to men, climate change may cause them to lose their crops (which would be their source of income, and usually the main source of the whole family), or they may not have jobs because local employers have lost the harvest or they have had a small harvest and do not need their services. This affects women directly as well, as the income generated by men is almost always the only source of income for the entire household. Moreover, if men are forced to migrate to find work, women will be left alone with added responsibility as a head of household,

while also becoming more exposed to gender-based violence in the absence of a male figure in the home.

84. If both women and men are able to cope with climate change in their areas of origin through the achievement and development of resilient livelihoods, neither men nor women will be forced to migrate in search of new job opportunities. By the same token, if men are not forced to migrate, then women will not have to assume added household burdens in the absence of their spouse. Likewise, women will then be able to empower themselves economically when participating in tasks from which they can obtain an economic benefit that allows them to have a certain degree of economic autonomy. It is important that both men and women have access to crops that are not affected by climate change and that women are integrated into productive work by giving them access to both land and training in order for them to learn how to produce food by putting the right tools and knowhow into practice. Furthermore, men must collaborate with household chores so that women can have time and freedom to work outside the house and participate in community-level decisions. Finally, both men and women must learn about implementing post-harvest practices and grain conservation, as well as harvesting rainwater for consumption and production.

Has the project/program identified opportunities to challenge the present gender stereotypes and promote positive gender relations by way of equitable actions? If so, what are these opportunities and actions?

85. It is essential that the personnel participating in this project receive specific gender training and be prepared to carry out the activities and face possible problems and setbacks regarding perceived and tangible inequalities.
86. Among the project's trainings for beneficiaries will be workshops on gender roles and work traditionally assigned to each gender. Among the tools to use is "the 24-hour clock", which will not only serve to promote dialogue and understanding between men and women regarding the work of the home and paid work, but it will also prove useful at a later analysis of results both of the participants and of the project staff.
87. In addition, in order to help reduce gender gaps in access to land, work, natural resources, and income, the project should promote the participation of women in all possible activities, with special emphasis on facilitating for them to take part in those that have to do with production (so as to promote their economic empowerment).
88. In order for women, their opinions, specific needs and experiences to be taken into account before making decisions, women and men should be asked about them separately. In addition, once the project is launched, women should participate in an exchange of experiences exercise. This will also help make it easier to train other women in turn.

4.2 Use of time and non-remunerated work

89. A large part of the population is illiterate (and women are disproportionately represented among the illiterate population. This has a direct impact on the possibility of generating income because the jobs people perform are unskilled jobs and inherently poorly paid.

90. As it was possible to establish with the data obtained, women work mainly on backyard plantation, food preparation, water collection and transport, and washing of kitchen utensils, clothes and floors), in addition to their reproductive roles (care of children and elderly and/or the ill), none of which are which are remunerated.
91. The percentage of women who have paid work and/or who work outside their own homes is significantly lower than that of men, and this trend stands across all of Guatemala's departments.

4.3 Heads of households

92. Within the project area of intervention, 14% of households have a single-parent female head; that is, there is no spouse. The department with the most female-headed households is Zacapa, with 23.8% of households led by a woman, followed by Chiquimula with 18% and Alta Verapaz with 9.3%.

4.4 Access to basic services

4.4.1 Education

93. Ensuring access to education continues to be a pending imperative to be tackled as it is a problem for a large proportion of the Guatemalan population. In accessing education, there are gender inequalities in relation to men and women completing or not their primary education. The female dropout rates limit the likelihood that women can improve their living conditions and behaviors that may even save their lives. For instance, it is important to highlight that 78% of women who died during childbirth in 2014 did not have any educational level or only had completed some grades of primary school (MSPAS, 2018). That being said, the high illiteracy rates in the project's areas of intervention may suggest that the population does not have access to qualified and well-remunerated employment, and this is a grievance disproportionately affecting women.

4.4.2 Food and nutrition security and health

94. In the departments of the proposed intervention areas of the project, there was an average of 20% of households facing severe food insecurity in 2014. The department with the highest index of households that face severe food insecurity is Baja Verapaz with 20.90% of households affected, followed by Zacapa with 20.40%. (INE, 2011). The department with the lowest index is Petén with 11.20%.

4.4.3 Access to land

95. The Agricultural and Livestock Census established that in the area of the project's intervention, the relationship that women have with farms is very limited, since only 4.79% identified themselves as producers of these farms. In said census, backyard activities, which are activities exclusively developed by women, were not subject to registration. As part of the backyard activities, one can include the raising of poultry, care of crops, textile work, raising of pigs and production of medicinal plants. The focus of the project's area is mainly dedicated to agriculture and forestry, and agricultural activities will include the production of corn and beans.

5. Gender equality strategy

96. The project's strategy for gender equality focuses on making the proposed interventions inclusive, sustainable and resilient, while promoting gender equality to provide an efficient and timely response to the problems faced by different population groups against the prevalence and incidence of extreme weather events, such as drought and prolonged heat.
97. This strategy defines the RELIVE framework for action on gender issues, and focuses mainly on supporting the most vulnerable populations to climate change, understood as those groups whose most important livelihood is subsistence agriculture. This activity is characterized by being highly dependent on the weather, mainly rain; In addition, those who practice it are mostly women, young people and indigenous peoples, who have rates of acute poverty and limited access to the main productive resources such as land and inputs for agricultural production, technical assistance and financing.
98. On the other hand, the strategy contributes to reducing social inequalities, including gender inequality, through the empowerment of women, young people and indigenous groups. The strengthening of the producer association processes and the development of new leadership in the communities, contributes to improve governance in the territories. The objective is to create the conditions that allow vulnerable populations to have access to the services and benefits of the project, ensuring their full participation in the processes of improving their technical and associative capacities and their livelihoods, and making a special effort to include women in all phases of the project.
99. The following are the integral strategic actions:
 - a. Hire the project staff following inclusive selection processes, setting a hiring quota of at least 35% women and 25% indigenous. These percentages include the recruitment of young people.
 - b. Reduce the existing gender gaps between men and women by including a minimum 35% participation of women in technical institutional strengthening, capacity building in the territory, promotion of leadership and association processes, and restoration and conservation actions of natural resources, among others, that contribute to the improvement of territorial governance.
 - c. Ensure the incorporation of gender issues and social inclusion in the capacity development processes carried out by some MAGA units that participate in the project, incorporating the gender units of these institutions in support of the awareness and development processes of capabilities.
 - d. Ensure that social control and citizenship engagement processes guarantee the representation of vulnerable groups in decision-making: at least 35% of women, 25% of indigenous people and 10% of young people.
 - e. Establish links between the service for victims of violence against women, Article 4 of the Political Constitution of Guatemala, Article 2 of the Equal Remuneration Convention of 1951, the United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Rights and Article 66 of the Political Constitution of Guatemala, CEDAW (and specifically Article 14, on rural women), the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, and Article 151 of the Labor

Code, with project actions in the territories in order to create greater capacities in the municipalities and communities intervened, that can contribute to the reduction of gender inequalities, violence against women and social exclusion.

- f. Monitor compliance with qualitative and quantitative indicators through measurement instruments that allow evaluating gender equity and social inclusion through project actions. These instruments must have information disaggregated by gender, age groups and ethnicities, and may contain other variables depending on the area.
- g. Establish mechanisms to guarantee access, control and equal ownership among men and women, young and indigenous, of tangible goods (inputs, technology) and intangibles (technical assistance, training, participation in decision-making and leadership) provided by the project in order to guarantee the improvement of the livelihoods of the populations in the intervention territories.
- h. Support local governments, as well as municipal offices for women affairs and representatives of SEPREM in the area, in the promotion of gender equality policies as a key action to correct existing inequalities in the territories.
- i. Create inter-institutional synergies with entities that promote the social and economic empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups such as the aforementioned women's municipal offices, but also civic groups that operate in each area.
- j. Ensure the recruitment of women (at a minimum of 35% of the total) and young people so as to involve them in the structure of the coordination and implementation units in the regions.
- k. Document the progress in the activities and results of gender equality and social inclusion in the intervention territories of the project through press, television or local radio, events in the municipality, etc.
- l. 12. Disseminate and communicate on good practices and lessons learned through experience exchanges between beneficiaries (preferably women or, at least, of both genders) using the methodology of direct learning "from farmer to farmer", as well as online resources and other tools.

Part II: Gender equality action plan

Activities	Indicators and objectives	Timeline	Institution in charge
<p>Impact declaration: The objective of RELIVE is to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable smallholder farmers in Guatemala and of their livelihoods to the impact of climate change. The project will focus on the most vulnerable region in Guatemala, in the Departments of Petén, Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Zacapa and Chiquimula.</p> <p>Declaration of results: RELIVE has a national strategy to promote adaptation to climate change in the long term, in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala. Through this strategy, the project will benefit 116,353 people who will benefit directly from the project's resilience activities (0.7% of the population and 20% of the population in the target area), and it is expected that 583,146 people will benefit indirectly (3.9% of the population). The project will increase the resilience of 37,170 vulnerable smallholder farmers (6,195 families) in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala against their prolonged exposure to drought. Of this total, approximately 10,200 people are adult women, who tend to be more vulnerable than men, and 17,500 are indigenous. Likewise, RELIVE will contribute to increasing access to safe water supply, will ensure that 19,239 families have safe water in the face of prolonged drought and heat, and will contribute to improving ecosystems and ecosystem services through the promotion of soil and water conservation, agroforestry activities and appropriate watershed management measures. The project will help community members manage ecosystem services at the watershed level as well. As part of the co-financing of the project, the national forestry incentive programs PINPEP/PROBOSQUE will provide funds to work on 13,044 hectares on climate-resistant agroforestry measures.</p> <p>Component 1. Implementing climate resilient agricultural practices and enhancing farmers' livelihoods . This component is designed to promote resilience of agricultural producers at farm level. It will improve the capacity of farmers to reduce drought-related production losses by using climate information and adopting climate resilient agricultural practices.</p> <p>"Mobile Childcare". This is a strategy encouraging women to take their children to training sessions and take turns in taking care of them so that the rest can pay full attention. Kids are not distressed, because their mothers are close to them, and at the same time, women can participate in the training without being constantly interrupted.</p> <p>It is a cost-effective practice, which only requires a set of toys, which can be used during the different training sessions in the same area. The modalities of this practice is agreed together with the women. The selection of the venue for the trainings considers the need for a separate area to accommodate the "Mobile Childcare".</p> <p>Training on gender issues should be added as part of the technical subjects: mixed (for men and women), for women alone (empowerment), and men alone (new masculinities). Those topics will be integrated as cross-cutting issues during the different training sessions. It is planned that during the training sessions the groups can be divided and focus for a part of the training on those specific topics.</p>			
Activity 1.1.3 Disseminate climate information and response adaptation measures using locally-relevant delivery mechanisms as virtual platforms, electronic means, telecommunication and visits of the extension workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19,239 farmers (of whom 7,696 are women) receive climate-adapted information 	7 years	FAO and MAGA

Activities	Indicators and objectives	Timeline	Institution in charge
	Tailor the climate information and translate in local language. The agro-weather advisories will be especially for the production of staple grains (maize and beans) and cash crops (coffee and cocoa). Disseminate the climate information products via appropriate communication channels with consideration of the gender dimension.		
Activity 1.2.1 Fund the implementation of the adaptation practices and gender-sensitive technology packages for staple crops, coffee and cocoa in 6,195 family farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 adaptation measures adopted per system (6,195 farming families, of whom at least 40% are farms led by women) <hr/> Provide technical assistance for the adoption of the integrated packages of agricultural adaptation measures	7 years	FAO and MAGA
Activity 1.2.2 Implement at least 10 trainings to enhance the technical and organizational capacity of 6,195 farmers for climate-risk informed planning and implementation of agricultural adaptation measures at farm level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6,195 farmers (of whom 2,478 are women) are able to implement adaptation measures <hr/> Support government extension services to develop and promote tailored and tested agriculture adaptation through the Learning Centers for Rural Development (CADERs).	7 years	MAGA and FAO
Activity 1.2.3 Establish 28 women-led, farm-level seed nurseries for resilient crops and community forest nurseries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28 seed banks established and managed by women <hr/>	7 years	FAO and MAGA

Activities	Indicators and objectives	Timeline	Institution in charge
	Create community-led seed banks and promote the leadership and entrepreneurial skills of women groups to manage them.		
Activity 1.3.1 Promote diversification of productive units in home gardens for 2,500 farm families and install 370 greenhouses micro-tunnel facilities for vegetables and poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 370 greenhouses micro-tunnel facilities for vegetables are established in the targeted communities. 2,220 direct beneficiaries (880 women) with 52 households with a single-parent female head .. <hr/> Collaborate with the Government of Guatemala to link its nationally funded school meals program with the farmers and help catalyze the creation of a market for communities and stimulate local production and purchase.	7 years	FAO and MAGA
Activity 1.3.2 Organize training for 2,500 farmers to improve technical skills for enhancing coffee and cocoa value chains and to strengthen organizational capacities of producers' associations to access markets infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20,136 people (of whom 8,054 are women) benefiting from 3,356 ha of agroforestry and established and other selected alternative activities. <hr/> Improve the value chain of cocoa and cacao via resilient infrastructure for processing to protect from unfavorable weather conditions as prolonged drought and extreme temperatures. The project will encourage the organization of producers in local associations and facilitate the access to the market.	7 years	FAO and MAGA

Activities	Indicators and objectives	Timeline	Institution in charge
<p>Component 2. Supporting efficient water management for agriculture to reduce the impact of increased water scarcity. It is designed to strengthen capacities of local actors to better manage water resources under conditions of projected increase in water scarcity. Community-led planning of water resource management at micro-basin level will secure water availability needed by smallholder farmers to achieve resilience to drought and heatwaves.</p> <p>“Mobile Childcare”. will be available during workshops, information sessions, and training sessions for mothers attending with their daughters and sons..⁴</p>			
<p>Activity 2.2.1 Technical support to 19,239 smallholder farmers (women in particular) to access forest incentives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19,239 farmers (of which 7,696 are women) have received technical support to access forest incentives <p>Facilitate the access of smallholder farmers to forest incentives from the program PINPEP/INAB. The activity will invest in technical support to facilitate smallholder farmers, especially women, to qualify for forest incentives and promote agroforestry systems</p>	7 years	FAO and INAB
<p>Activity 2.2.2 Training of 90 technicians from extension services, forest regents and INAB.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 rural extension service and INAB personnel are trained (of whom 32 are women) <p>Conduct trainings to extension technicians and INAB staff to better integrate agroforestry systems in their standards and requirements</p>	7 years	FAO, INAB and MAGA

⁴ This practice allows women who attend training to take their children with them. Women who take this option, take turns caring for the children (one woman each session). Kids are not distressed, because their mothers are close to them, and at the same time, women can participate in the training without being constantly interrupted.

The modalities of this practice is agreed together with the women. The selection of the venue for the trainings considers the need for a separate area to accommodate the “Mobile Childcare”. It is a cheap practice, which only requires a box with some toys such as puzzles, balls, etc. which can be reused in many sessions.

Activities	Indicators and objectives	Timeline	Institution in charge
	and strengthen the technical capacities and effective support to smallholder farmers.		
Activity 2.3.1 Provide trainings to improve technical capacity of 2,500 local officials and members of community organizations on the implementation and maintenance of micro-basin infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,500 water resource users are trained on efficient water use and management practices (of whom 5,000 are women) <p>Strengthen the technical knowledge and skills of local communities and organizations for the installation and maintenance of water collection and irrigation infrastructure. This will ensure the long-term maintenance of the infrastructure through local</p>	7 years	FAO and MAGA
Activity 2.3.2 Install farm-level drip irrigation system for using harvested water on 250 ha of farm land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,500 families (at least 1,000 female-headed households) have rainwater collection systems in their homes <p>Design and install/upgrade community-based water irrigation systems and roof-top water collection tanks by combining traditional and new technology design elements. This activity will upgrade/Install village irrigation systems and rooftop tanks and improve water access in prolonged drought conditions.</p>	7 years	FAO and MAGA
<p>Component 3. Improved enabling conditions for climate resilient livelihoods. This component will focus on strengthening the institutional capacities at all levels for comprehensive and climate risk-informed governance of water resources at a landscape level, by enabling inter-institutional platforms for coordination and enhancing knowledge management. These enabling factors will ensure the effective implementation of the activities under Components 1 and 2. This component is crucial to achieve replicability and upscaling of resilient agricultural practices at a landscape level and to accomplish the expected paradigm shift.</p>			

Activities	Indicators and objectives	Timeline	Institution in charge
Two activities should be added: training on gender issues to civil servants from MAGA, INAB and MARN, and training on gender issues to private sector taking part in the project. In addition, relationship with the private sector, will be strengthened at the level of market strategies to improve the value chain of the different products and activities produced by the project, especially women and indigenous people			
3.2.1 Train and assist 90 staff members from INAB, MAGA and MARN on the management and dissemination of climate information.	<p>90 civil servants from MAGA, INAB and MARN are trained on natural resource governance at the micro-watershed level (of whom 30 are women).</p> <hr/> <p>Raise awareness and strengthen the capacities of national institutions to generate and transfer knowledge regarding climate change adaptation. The activity will invest in Strengthening the National System for Information on Climate Change (SINCC).</p>	7 years	MARN, MAGA, INAB and FAO
3.2.2 Train 100 experts at departmental and municipal level and agricultural extension workers and other staff from SNER on climate risk-informed agricultural adaptation strategies	<p>100 coordinators trained at department level and municipal level and extension technicians trained at municipal level (at least 40 are women)</p> <hr/> <p>Conduct training for extension service agents to provide extension support during the life of the project, the project will invest in the training of in-house SNER technicians in order to develop their capacities to design and promote adaptation strategies beyond the life of the project, thereby contributing to innovation, sustainability and scaling up of impacts</p>	7 years	MAGA, MARN, INAB and FAO

Reporting and monitoring of activities of the three components	<p>All activities are an integral part of the long frame and the M&E plan of the project. For almost all the activities, there is an indicator (sex disaggregated) to be monitored. It is expected that most of the indicators will be monitored at a yearly basis via the Project Progress Reports and at midterm and at the end of the project.</p>	<p>Project process reports= annually</p> <p>Project Monitoring Reports midterm and at the end of the project</p>	<p>FAO</p>
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