



Activity Report

“Individual capacity baseline report”

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IDRC Project Number: 108809-001: [Generating evidence on gender sensitive Climate-Smart Agriculture to inform policy in Central America](#)
(Deliverable Activity 3)

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Abstract

This report presents the results from the baseline capacity evaluation undertaken at local and national level under the IDRC/CCAFS project “Generating evidence on gender sensitive Climate-Smart Agriculture to inform policy in Central America” implemented in Guatemala. Its objective was to map out the initial status of CSA and gender knowledge, skills, attitude and related practices in the three types of actors targeted by the project (farmers, local and national level stakeholders) in order to compare it with an end line exercise and assess the contribution of the project to the observed changes. Building on the project Theory of Change (TOC) formulated by the CIAT team to identify the expected changes and outcomes, specific questionnaires were designed for each the three target groups. In the case of farmers the questionnaire focused on assessing their level of knowledge on specific CSA practices and their potential impacts on agricultural production but also on climate vulnerability and gender dimensions (i.e access to resources, labor and decision making). With local actors additional questions aimed at assessing their understanding of a *Gender sensitive approach*, their level of institutional mainstreaming/implementation and monitoring, their perceived individual capacities and needs. Finally, with national level stakeholders, the questions addressed individual perceptions on the importance given to Gender in the political and agricultural sector agenda, their level of knowledge and technical expertise and their capacity to support gender mainstreaming into their institutional work. The baseline results show some level of knowledge on the CSA promoted practices (at all levels) and gender dimensions (at subnational and national levels). At farmer level, the practice most known by farmers was shade in coffee and the one less known is eco-efficient stoves. However this is the practice known by the women interviewed. Farmers consider that they have some knowledge on the effect of these practices on yield and adaptive capacity and on gender indicators. Local actors have some idea of the level of adoption of these practices and on factors that enable their adoption. They also shared having a fairly good knowledge about the intra-household gender dynamics in Olopa through surveys, local actors meetings. However they consider that they have few knowledge on the link between gender and CSA. Finally, national actors’ definition of gender is related to participation, equality, which is consistent with local actors understanding. However at national level, actors interviewed seem to integrate key aspect of the need to understand and address the specificity of women (and vulnerable groups) in terms of knowledge, needs, and abilities. For them, gender is more important at the global political agenda than at the agricultural agenda. There is few interest/support to further incorporate gender in this sector.

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Background and scope

This document presents the baseline report of the individual capacity survey conducted in Guatemala the IDRC/CCAFS project “Generating evidence on gender sensitive Climate-Smart Agriculture to inform policy in Central America”. The purpose of this baseline was to gather the required information to identify changes in Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Gender knowledge, skills, attitude and/or practices from different project beneficiaries (farmers, local actors and national actors) to which the project might contribute.

The baseline analysis presented in this report aims at providing a panorama of the initial capacities, knowledge and skills of the target actors in the Guatemala study site, information that will then be compared with the results of an endline survey to be implemented at the end of the project. The target actors include 12 farmers who participated in the socialization of the monitoring results from the Olopa’s Climate- Smart Village (CSV), 5 local partners, stakeholders/government, grassroots organizations and NGOs working in the same area and who were going to be invited to our 2018 trainings or seminars and finally, representatives from 16 national institutions interested in climate change (CC) and/or having specific gender units/focal persons who took part in the national level workshop we held in October in Guatemala City¹ (see Annex 1 list of participants).

Methodological approach

To plan and map out the expected contribution of the IDRC/CCAFS project to the changes in actors’ CSA and gender knowledge, skills, attitudes and/or practices, the first step consisted in developing a Theory of Change (Vogel, 2012). The objective of elaborating the ToC was to be able to map expected change that will occur during the IDRC/CCAFS project, first. And then be able to formulate questions to actors identified in the ToC about these changes. Both, the ToC as well as the capacity evaluation designs (and future analysis) were based on the principle of the project contribution (rather than attribution) to the actors’ observed changes. This approach provides a format to establish credible causal claims about the contribution of an intervention to the observed outcomes (Mayne, 2011) while recognizing that the project is only one of several causes influencing these changes.

Survey design

The theory of change (ToC) was formulated to identify the key expected outcomes by the end of the project. Based on these expected outcomes, specific questions were formulated for each of

¹ National workshop “[*Strengthening capacities for the formulation and implementation of gender sensitive CSA projects and programs*](#)”.

the three levels of target beneficiaries (See Annex 2.a farmer questionnaire; 2.b local stakeholder questionnaire; 2.c national level questionnaire) to test the ToC and establish the baseline and endline status of their CSA and gender knowledge and capacities. The final comparison of the information to be gathered will allow to identify the contribution of the IDRC/CCAFS project to the observed changes in their knowledge, skills, attitudes and/or practices.

Table 1: Areas of expected change addressed by the questionnaires for each type of target beneficiary, based on the project ToC.

Farmers	Sub-national stakeholders	National level actors
Knowledge on CSA options promoted in Olopa		
Knowledge of effect of the CSA option (on production, adaptive capacity and access to economic resources, labor burden and participation in decision making)	Knowledge on CSA adoption levels and enablers	
	Understanding (and application) of a gender sensitive approach	Understanding of Gender sensitive approach
		Gender mainstreaming: importance given to gender in the political agenda and in the agricultural agenda

At farmer level, the CSA options addressed were: drought-resistant black beans, drought tolerant maize, shade in coffee and water harvesting (all evaluated through the monitoring) as well as two others promoted by other actors in the CSV area (which were planned to be discussed during the economic game workshop). Those additional CSA options were: the “Kuxu’rum” (agroforestry system) and eco-efficient stoves.

The CSA options considered with local actor were: , drought resistant black bean variety , vegetable garden without water harvest, vegetable garden with water harvest and irrigation system (all options addressed in the monitoring and discussed during the seminar on socialization of the monitoring results to evaluate to which extent these activities can have an effect on their CSA knowledge).

Given the very low literacy profile of the farmers (and languages issues), a special effort was made to formulate their questions in the simplest way and similarly, to propose closed-ended response options. In the case of local and national level stakeholders the questionnaire included both open-ended and closed questions.

To facilitate the analysis of the responses to these questions a series of closed 1-5 score Likert scales were designed. Changes in these scores –to be revealed from the comparison between this

baseline and the endline- will be critical to assess the influence of the IDRC/CCAFS project on the capacities of these key-actors.

Data collection

Two different tools were used to collect the information: tablets handled by an interviewer in the case of farmers and paper surveys with back up audio recording in the case of local and national level stakeholders). The choice of the tool was defined by the nature of the questions (close-ended limited to tablets)

These farmers were on average 36 years old and came from the communities of La Prensa, Tituque, Valle Nuevo and el Guayabo.

Table 2: Type of beneficiaries covered in the baseline capacity survey and characteristics of the data collection.

	Farmers	Sub-national stakeholders (local level)	National level actors
People interviewed	12	5	16
Number of women representation in the sample	58 %	60%	37.5%
Data collection method used	Survey on a tablet	Face to face interview	Survey with paper ()
Dada collection date	October 3d, 2018,	October 2d, 2018,	October 11, 2018,

Results

Project Theory of Change

The following section presents the ToC that has been developed to guide and track changes achieved through the project cycle. The ToC has been divided into the four streams of activities of the project:

1. **To generate knowledge and understanding on the impact of specific CSA options** on the livelihoods and food security as well as adaptive capacity of vulnerable households in Central America (with a focus on different types of households -based on factors such as age/life cycle, gender, household composition, ethnicity, and migration status, among others- and their intra-household gender dynamics) in a context of climate variability.
2. **To provide science-based evidence of the links between gender issues and adoption factors of CSA practices/technologies;** examining how gender issues (such as access and

control over resources, time use/labor, and participation in decision-making) relate to adoption and also how adoption/uptake of CSA impacts gender (in)equality.

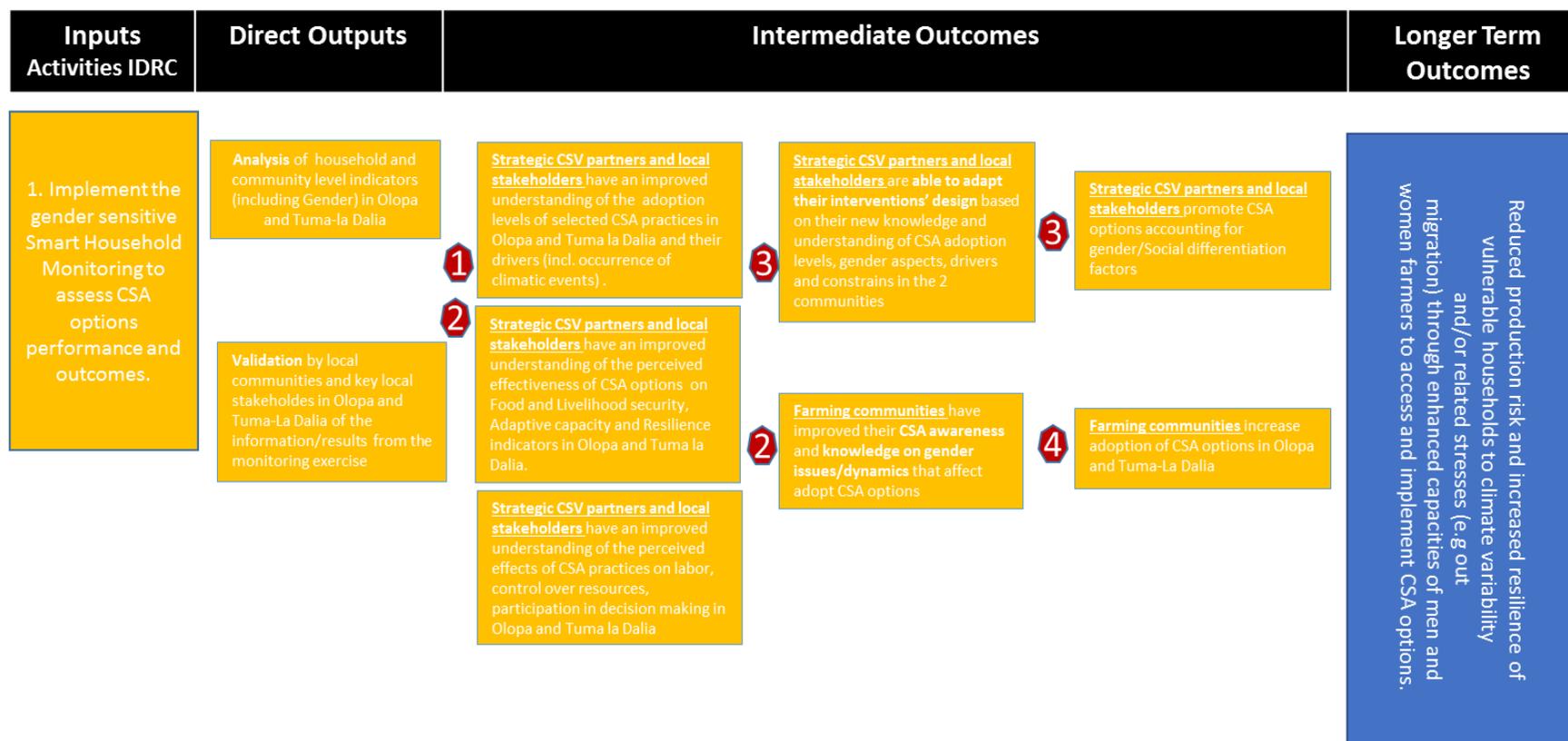
3. **To increase households'/local level organizations' capacities to plan for and access, implement and monitor gender sensitive CSA interventions** that increase climate and livelihood resilience.
4. **To feed science based evidence from local level into national and regional policy dialogue** and provide specific recommendations to guide the design and operationalization of gender and socially inclusive CSA strategy, which was recently formulated by CAC. This will help ensure that the implementation of the strategy promotes gender equity and women's empowerment while improving food/livelihood security, adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable Central America households.

The four streams of activities aim at reducing production risk and increased resilience of vulnerable households to climate variability and/or related stresses through enhanced capacities of men and women farmers to access and implement CSA options.

The access and implementation of CSA options will be facilitated and potentially scaled out through the enhanced capacity of local organizations to plan for, implement and monitor gender-sensitive CSA interventions that help reducing gender inequalities. And, at national and regional level, adaptation and rural development policies will be improved through the sharing of the IDRC/CCAFS project's findings and specifically the ones related to the integration of gender and social inclusion considerations.

Figures 1 to 4 below reflect each of the four activity streams reflected in the ToC and their respective assumptions.

Figure 1: Theory of Change for Activity 1: Implement the gender sensitive Smart Household Monitoring to assess CSA options performance and outcomes.



Assumption for the first and second activity:

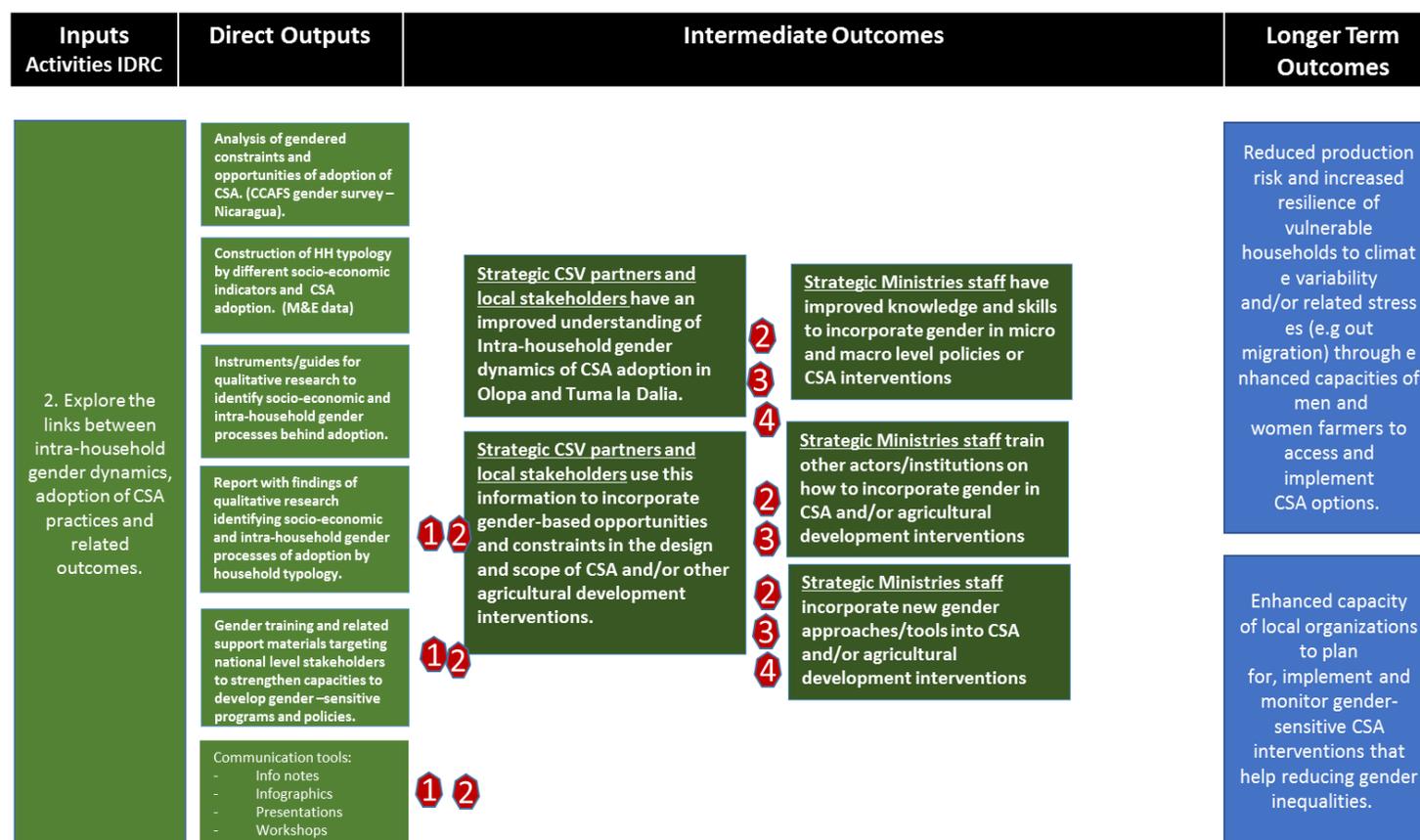
1. Information produced is relevant and of sufficient quality to inform common understanding
2. CSV partners and local stakeholders are able to properly communicate on CSA and effectively translate new knowledge on adoption and gender dimensions
3. Strategic CSV partners and local stakeholders are interested and able to integrate the new knowledge acquired into their action plans
4. Enabling factors support farmers will to adopt CSA practices

Activity / stream 1: Implement the gender sensitive Smart Household Monitoring to assess CSA options performance and outcomes

It is recognized that there is currently a lack of knowledge regarding the level of adoption of CSA options within the Olopa CSV, as well as the gender differentiation in the adoption process. There is also a lack of information on the effect of the adoption of such CSA options in term of performances and outcomes at the farm, household (HH) and community level. To address this situation, an analysis of HH and community level indicators (including gender indicators), collected through the CSV monitoring plan, will allow to improve our scientific knowledge around these topics. Besides, a validation of the results of the monitoring, with local communities and key local stakeholder will allow to improve knowledge of those actors around the adoption trends of these CSA practices in the CSV and the perceptions of farmers on their performance in terms of benefits on food security and adaptive capacity but also in terms of potential impacts on labor, control over resources and participation in decision making at HH level. Moreover, key local stakeholder will be supported to use this information to inform and or adapt their future interventions in a way that can improve CSA adoption by local communities. This component aims to contribute to the overall outcome of reducing production risk and improving household resilience to climate variability and/or related stresses.

The success of this component is based on the assumptions that: the information produced through the CSV monitoring will be relevant and of sufficient quality to inform local stakeholder, and that CSV partners and local stakeholders are interested and able to properly communicate and effectively translate the newly acquired knowledge on CSA adoption and gender related dimensions into their action plans.

Figure 2: Theory of Change for Activity 2: Explore the links between intra-household gender dynamics, adoption of CSA practices and related outcomes



Assumptions:

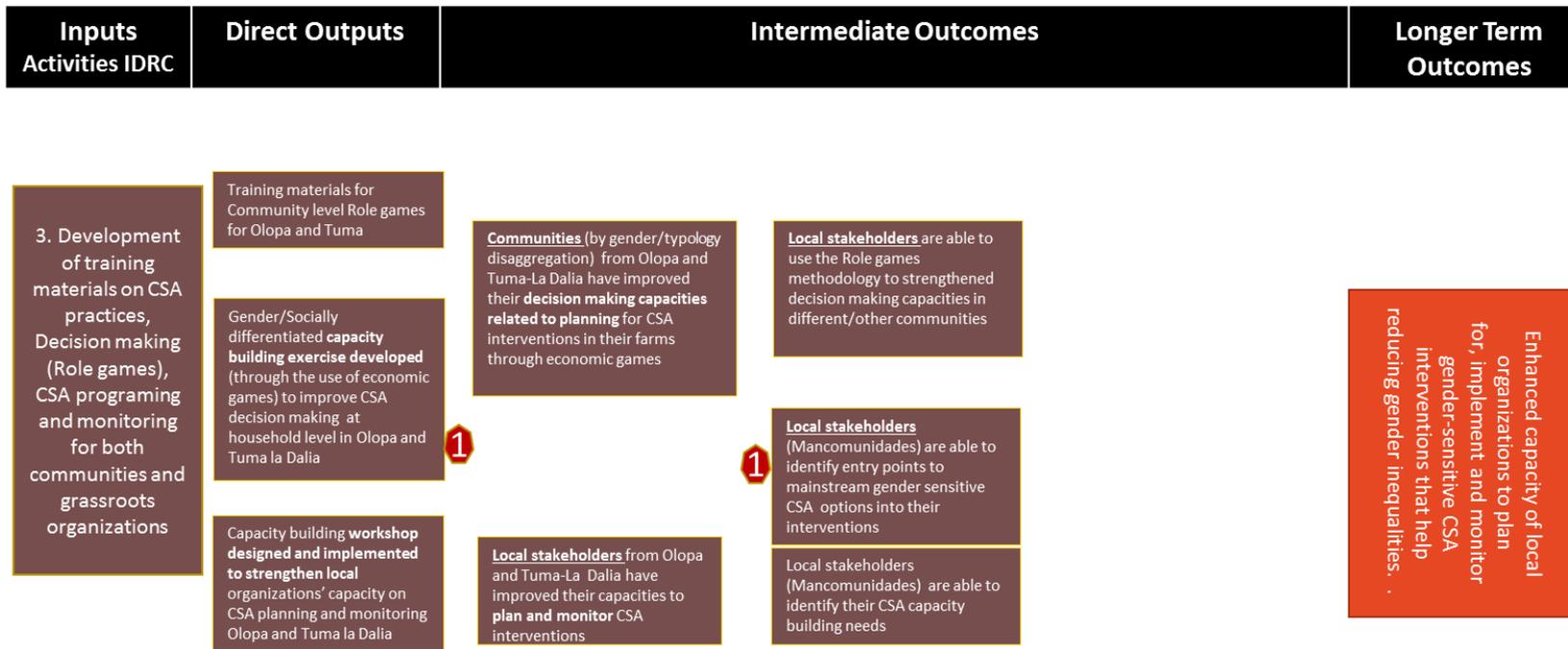
1. Information produced is relevant and of sufficient quality to inform common understanding
2. Key actors (CIAT team and national and local stakeholders) are able to properly communicate on CSA and effectively translate new knowledge on adoption and gender dimensions
3. Key actors (CIAT team and national and local stakeholders) are interested and able to integrate the new knowledge acquired into their programming activities
4. Key actors (CIAT team and national and local stakeholders) have the power of decision and/or the ability to influence decision makers to integrate new knowledge in current and future activities (projects and programmes)

Activity / stream 2: In depth gender analysis: Exploring the links between intra-household gender dynamics, adoption of CSA practices/technologies and related outcomes

Using the information produced by the monitoring complemented by in-depth semi-structured interviews, the objective is to analysis gendered constrains to adoption, but also to build household (HH) typologies. Both analysis will produce new knowledge on adoption patterns, and replicable methodologies. These results (findings and methodological development) will be shared through communication tools (info note, infographics, presentation, and workshops) that will be designed according to their specific audience (farmers/ local stakeholders, national actors...). Specifically, it is also planned to involved key local institutions into the second round implementation of this methodology (under development) to *train them by doing* and improve their understanding of Intra-household gender dynamics of CSA adoption in the CSVs and encourage them to identify gender-sensitive opportunities and constraints in the design and promotion of CSA and/or other agricultural development interventions. These actors are also expected to train other staff and/or institutions beyond the CSV intervention area. This activity aims to contribute to the overall longer term outcome of reducing production risk and improving household resilience to climate variability and/or related stresses through the adoption of CSA options.

To achieve this outcome, it is key that Information produced is relevant and of sufficient quality to inform sub-national and national level stakeholders but also that the information is shared in an effective and understandable way (tailored) to the target audience. Another key assumption is that national actors are interested and able to integrate the new knowledge in their programing activities but also that they have the power of influencing effective decision making processes to integrate gender sensitive CSA aspects.

Figure 3: Theory of Change Activity 3: Development of training materials on CSA practices, decision making, CSA programming and monitoring for both communities and grassroots organizations



Assumptions

1. The design of the materials is taking into account the participants (farmers and local stakeholder) current knowledge and skills to facilitate the understanding and use of the training materials.
2. The economic game integrate farmers' main perceived constraints to CSA adoption to generate discussion and reflection on the major bottlenecks.

Activity / stream 3: Development of training materials on CSA practices, Decision making (Role games), CSA programing and monitoring for both communities and grassroots organizations

The development of training materials on CSA options such as economic games implemented during a workshop with local communities aims at fostering reflection among farmers and improve their decision making capacities related to farm planning in a context of climate variability and change.

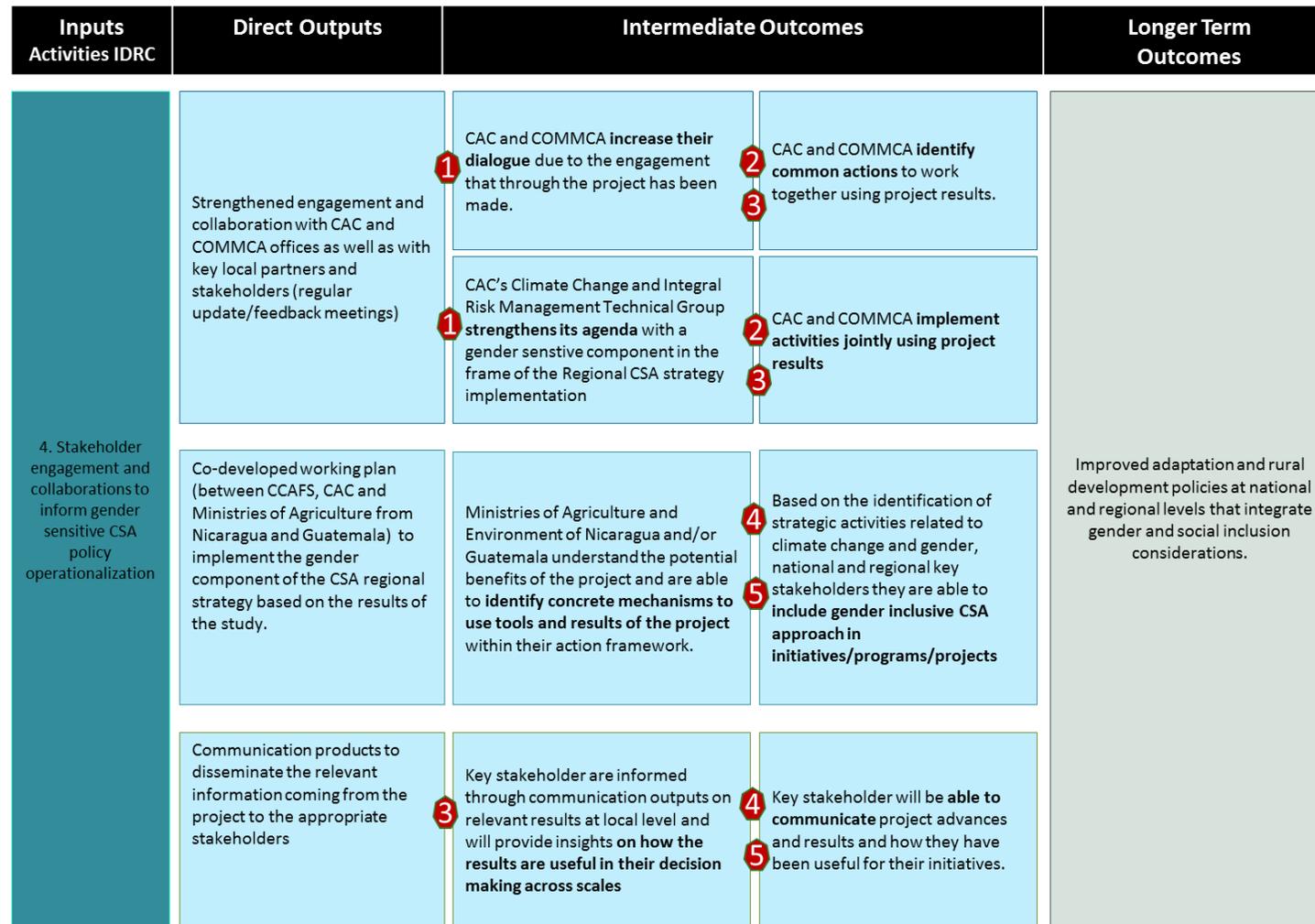
At subnational level it is expected that local stakeholder improved their capacities to plan and monitor their agricultural focused interventions by mainstreaming CSA and gender aspects facilitated through specific training workshops on CSA monitoring.

At longer term, it is expected that farmers will be able to use learning from the economic games to strengthen their decision making and planning processes and that local actors will improve their CSA and gender related capacities to better plan, implement and monitor CSA interventions. The general objective of this component is to enhance the capacity of local organizations to plan for, implement and monitor gender-sensitive CSA interventions that help reducing gender inequalities.

The success of this activity is based on the fact that the design of the capacity building materials takes into account the participants (farmers and local stakeholder) current knowledge and skills to foster the understanding and use these materials. Moreover, it is key that the economic game integrate farmers' main perceived constraints to adoption to generate discussion and reflection on the principal adoption bottlenecks.

For this activity to achieve the expected outcome it is key that the economic game can be understood and easy to play by farmers and that the support materials are adapted to the local actors' knowledge and skills.

Figure 4: Theory of Change Activity 4: Stakeholder engagement and collaborations to inform gender sensitive CSA policy operationalization



Assumptions

1. CAC and COMMCA are interested in project results
2. CAC still wants to increase its articulation with COMMCA
3. Project results are relevant enough to regional bodies to CAC and COMMCA
4. National institutions are interested in project outputs
5. National institutions are formulating or implementing programs/projects/initiatives that would benefit of project results.

Activity / stream 4: Stakeholder engagement and collaborations to inform gender sensitive CSA policy operationalization

Engagement will be done with actors at the regional (CAC and COMMCA) and national level (CC and gender units of MAGA) through frequent project update, discussions and feedback in order to identify opportunities of transforming the generated knowledge and project results into action. To do that communication products will be developed to disseminate the relevant information to the appropriate stakeholders. In the longer term, it is expected that through this stream of activities, agricultural CC adaptation and rural development policies, programs and implementation plans at national and regional levels will be improved by integrating gender and social inclusion considerations.

For the engagement component, to be successful, it is necessary that actors (CAC/COMCA/ gender/CC units) are not reluctant to work together and are willing to implement common actions (gender and CC). Also, the findings of the project must be of the interest of these actors and aligned/ relevant with their current priority actions and discussions.

The baseline capacity survey

This section presents the results of the CSA and gender capacities baseline survey carried out in Guatemala (See Annex 1) focusing on three types of project beneficiaries identified in the ToC (farmers, local and national level stakeholder) in order to help assess, by the end of the project, the observed changes in knowledge, attitude, skills and/or practice enabled in part, by the use of one or several project outputs.

Farmers knowledge

- Knowledge on CSA practices

Questions made to farmers focused around their perceive knowledge on the selected CSA practices and their effects on production, adaptive capacity and gender specific indicators such as , access to resources, work load and participation in decision making.

The results presented in the Table 3 below reflect the average score from 5 possible answers given by the farmers were: 1= don't know the practice; 2= I have heard about the practice; 3= I know the purpose of this practice; 4= I have some knowledge on how to implement this practice; 5= I have all the knowledge to implement this practice.

Table 3: Farmers knowledge on the CSA options promoted in Olopa²

CSA practices	Average (out of 5)	Women average (out of 5)	Men average (out of 5)
Shade in coffee	4.1	3.9	4.4
Drought-resistant black beans	3.8	3.7	3.8
Water harvesting	3.5	3.4	3.6
“Kuxu’rum” (agroforestry system)	3.5	3.6	3.4
Drought tolerant maize	3.4	3.6	3.2
Eco-efficient stoves	3.3	4.0	2.4

² Results reflect average scores out of a maximum of 5

The practice most known by farmers in Olopa was Shade in coffee (4.1/5) whereas the less known the eco-efficient stoves (3.3/5). However this last one was also the practice most known by the women interviewed (4.0).

- Knowledge on the effect of CSA options

Table 4 below presents the results of farmer’s perceptions about their knowledge on the effect of the selected CSA practices on production, adaptive capacity, women participation in decision making and on work load.

Table 4: Farmers knowledge on the CSA effects²

CSA option	Knowledge of effect of the CSA option on production	Knowledge of effect of the CSA option on adaptive capacity
Shade in coffee	4.1	4.2
“Kuxu’rum” (agroforestry system)	3.7	3.6
Drought-resistant black beans	3.4	3.4
Water harvesting	3.4	3.5
Drought tolerant maize	3.2	3.2

Farmers were asked to situate their knowledge on this scale (and associated scores): 1= not aware; 2= Very few knowledge; 3= some knowledge; 4= quite a bit of knowledge; 5= total knowledge; according to Likert scale, response scores ranged from an increasing gradient going from lower to higher level of knowledge.

Results show that the Olopa farmers interviewed consider that they have some knowledge on the effects of these specific CSA options (on yield production and adaptive capacity). They perceived that the one they know more about is the effect of shade in coffee on production (4.1/5) and adaptive capacity (4.2/5). They expressed that the effect they know less about is the effect of drought tolerant maize on production (3.2/5) and adaptive capacity (3.2/5). It should be interesting to explore when and how has been promoted this practice and in which sector to understand better this result.

- Knowledge on the effect of CSA options on access to economic resources, labour and participation in decision making (gender indicators)

When asked about their knowledge on the effect of the CSA options on their access to economic resources, farmer’s responses reflect that they perceive their level of knowledge as medium (3.3/5).

On the effect of the CSA options on gender indicators, farmers also believe they have a medium level of knowledge:

- Perceived knowledge about effect on women participation in decision making : 3.6/5
- Perceived knowledge on CSA potential effect on women work load: 3.4/5.

Local stakeholders knowledge

- Knowledge on CSA practices

The five local stakeholder interviewed belong to different 3 local institutions such as: the Ministry of Social Development (2 interviewed), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) and the Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN) (2 interviewed).

Their questionnaire was designed to determine their perceived knowledge on the promoted CSA options, their effects on production and adaptive capacity and gender aspects, the criteria that make them climate-smart, their level of adoption and enabling/motivation factors in Olopa, their knowledge on farmers

perception on the effects of these practices on their adaptive capacity but also what is their understanding of a gender sensitive approach, the extent to which they promote CSA and use gender approaches in the design of their interventions and their capacity to identify their institutional needs related to strengthening gender capacities.

Local actors considered having good knowledge on the CSA practices promoted in the area (score ranging between 4.2 and 4.8 /5).

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CSA practices	Average (out of 5)	Median (out of 5)
Vegetable garden without water harvest	4.8	5
Vegetable garden with water harvest	4.4	5
Improved black bean variety	4.2	5
Irrigation system	4.4	5

- Knowledge on CSA adoption levels

Four out of five actors interviewed mentioned having few idea of the level of adoption of these practices in the area (one interviewed shared having no knowledge on this). The main source of information on this topic (when they have one) is the monthly COMUSAN meeting (Municipal Commission of Food and Nutritional Security) where all local institutions working in the area meet together, share information and coordinate actions.

- Knowledge on CSA adoption enablers

Intuitively (through field visit informal discussions), they consider that factors that enable adoption of CSA options are related to access to training/information, financial support and market, however, they do not have access to a source of context specific and gender sensitive information that build on an evidence based and robust quantifications.

- Knowledge and application of a gender sensitive approach

Some questions were made to explore local stakeholders ‘understanding of a gender sensitive approach and its level of integration into institutional planning and farmer focused interventions.

Local actors considered that they have a **fairly good knowledge about the intra-household gender dynamics** existing in Olopa (average of 4/5). The sources of information mentioned, however, are surveys (the national information system on food security and nutrition-SINSAN), the COMUSAN meetings, meeting with “madre-guias” (women leader in the communities), field visits and workshops; all focused specifically around food security and nutrition. On the contrary, these **local actors considered having few knowledge on the link between gender and CSA** (adoption factors, adoption effects, design of interventions). The main barriers they mentioned constraining the improvement of their capacities to promote gender-sensitive CSA were access to resources (financial, material) and trainings.

National stakeholders

National actors, were asked about their understanding of a gender sensitive approach, their gender expertise, the importance of the topic in the governmental agenda and particularly in the agricultural sector agenda, the level of and finally the level of integration of in policies and programmes.

- Among the 16 interviewed 9 declared having expertise in gender.
- In terms of the level of integration of the topic within their institution, the representatives from the MAGA, INAB, WFP and SEPREM mentioned that there are ongoing efforts to achieve this goal. The **MAGA-CC unit mentioned the inclusion of gender considerations in the CC strategy or the integration of women and youth in the CADER (Learning Centers for Rural Development) and in trainings in general.**

National actors were asked about two main topics; their understanding on gender sensitive approach and on their perception on the level of gender mainstreaming in agricultural agenda.

- Understanding of Gender sensitive approach

When asked about their understanding of a “gender sensitive approach”, national level representatives mentioned in their definitions:

- the importance of **woman participation**: “It is important that in order to achieve the proposed objectives, all the actors participate, this is where the participation, opinion and contributions that the women can provide are particularly relevant” (FONTIERRA);
- their **access to opportunity/ gender equality** (participating in trainings, for instance): “It refers to equality in opportunities to be taken into account both men and women in all spaces: social, cultural and political.” (MAGA); “the gender approach seeks equality, to promote the conditions of equity in society so that we all have the same opportunities.” (MAGA); “it is a methodological strategy that seeks gender equity and, above all, to strengthen the participation of actors who have traditionally been excluded from integral development processes such as women and youth. It allows creating the conditions for a democratic and social participation” (MAGA);
- **the consideration of women differences** (in knowledge, needs, interests) for the design and implementation of policy/programme/project/intervention: “The importance of the gender approach allows planning and guiding institutional efforts prioritizing sectors of society that are excluded” (MAGA); “establish needs, interests, differentiated knowledge to deal with special situations from the moment of planning” (INAB).

It is interesting to mention that in the definition of gender sensitive approach the criteria mentioned by local and national actors are essentially the same; participation, equality. However, unlike the local actors interviewed, at the national level the actors have much clearer the key aspect of the need to understand and address the specificity of women (and vulnerable groups) in terms of knowledge, needs, and abilities.

- Gender mainstreaming in agricultural agenda

Table 7: Perceived importance of gender in the Guatemala political and agricultural agendas

	Importance of gender in political agenda (in general)	Importance of gender in agricultural agenda
Total average (/5)	3.9	2.5
Median (/5)	5	2.5

- The results of the interviews show that in the **Guatemala the importance of gender is higher in the political agenda** than in the agricultural agenda.
- The respondents justified their answers explaining that gender lower importance in the agriculture agenda is because in this agriculture area, women knowledge is undervalued for

some representatives and for others taking into account women knowledge in agriculture represents a threat to men's authority/ machismo (MAGA).

It was also mentioned that the weak interest and support from politicians (INAB, MAGA) is reflected in the lack of resources for this topic (WFP).

Another consequence been the lack of specific gender sensitive interventions and the evaluation of those (MAGA, WFP).

Discussion

The general objective of the baseline was to provide an initial panorama of the situation at the beginning of the IDRC/CCAFS project. In this sense, the first step for this baseline study was to establish the project scope through the formulation of the project ToC. Besides, it allowed CIAT team to design specific questions for each type of actor involved in the project (farmers, local and national actor) and according to expected change generated by the IDRC/CCAFS project.

Farmers' baseline

Non-adopter farmers interviewed reported having some knowledge on the prioritized CSA practices (Scores between 3.2 – 4 out of 5). The practice better known among men and women was shade in coffee. We found differences between men and women CSA knowledge; all men interviewed reported low knowledge about eco-efficient stove, whereas this was the practice most known by women. In terms of on the effects of these CSA practices (on production and capacity to decrease climate related vulnerability perceived level of knowledge vary according to the practice (from 3.2 for drought tolerant maize to 4.1 for shade in coffee). Regarding the effect of the CSA practices on gender dimensions farmers perceived having medium level of knowledge (3.3 for the effect on access to economic resources; 3.4 for effect on work load and 3.6 on effect on participation in decision making)

Local actors' baseline

Local actors reported a pretty good level of knowledge on the promoted CSA practices (score 4.2 to 4.8) but very few idea on adoption rates in the Olopa study site. They have intuitive knowledge on adoption enablers because they do not have access to an evidence based, context specific and gender sensitive source of information. Sub-national stakeholders perceived having some but non-quantified knowledge about intra household gender dynamics but interestingly, it seems that their available information is specifically focused on food security and nutrition aspects reflecting a lack of knowledge on the broader key dimensions such as gender roles and decision making dynamics associated to agricultural activities. It seems that their knowledge about intra-household dynamics is related to specific topics such as food security and nutrition (given the source of information mentioned) and less about decision making process, empowerment, and equity.

Finally they report good awareness and knowledge on the aim of a gender sensitive approach as well as some inclusion in their interventions (namely trainings and food/nutrition security actions). Interestingly, local actors interviewed did not mention the need to consider differences in vulnerabilities, capacities and

needs from women in a context of climate risks and impacts on women livelihoods, nor the implications for the design of interventions in the area of agricultural practices and technologies to support rural development. Along those lines, they report having low knowledge on gender aspects in the context of CSA, but also lack of capacities and resources that limit their impact.

Local actors gave their definition of gender mentioning the inclusion and participation of men and women, the promotion of the same opportunities for both. All actors reported that they do integrate gender considerations in their institutions by given priority to women. A representative from MAGA explained that women are the ones that participate the most in trainings as men use to work as farm employees and are thus not available. Besides, the woman is considered as the one taking care of food security and nutrition within the HH and is thus prioritized in actions related to this topic. In general the inclusion of women in activities is also foster to fight against machismo. However, it is interesting to mention that when thinking about gender they do not mention any consideration related to differences in vulnerability levels and needs associated to climate-related impacts on women activities and livelihoods, nor on implications related to the design and promotion of CSA practices.

National stakeholder's baseline

The Guatemalan government has a diversity of gender and climate change units (including within the MAGA) with knowledgeable functionaries. The government also benefit from non-governmental support with expertise in gender (WFP, FAO).

Actors interviewed for this baseline reported good expertise on gender and accordingly, showed a pretty good understanding on the rationale of a gender-sensitive approach (implying addressing women participation, equity and the need to consider specific capacities, needs and interest). They also mentioned good integration of gender on their institutional plans/strategies but highlighted that in Guatemala the gender topic is more important in the broad political agenda than in the agricultural agenda. This situation is due to machismo and lack of interest from decision maker which translates into lack of financial support and specific gender sensitive interventions and impact evaluations. This bottleneck to operationalize gender sensitive interventions constraints the possibility to provide decision makers with the evidence of the relevance and positive impacts of such approach.

In Guatemala, given the good representativity of gender focal points in national institutions, we can think that gender is fairly well reflected in policy documents but less at the local level which can have consequences for the implementation (among other factors such as budget...).

Conclusion, recommendations and next steps

This report presents the key findings of the individual capacity baseline analysis that was implemented in Guatemala at local and national level with stakeholder (direct beneficiaries) involved in the IDRC/CCAFS project "Generating evidence on gender sensitive Climate-Smart Agriculture to inform policy in Central America". Establishing this baseline is key to both, map out opportunities for interventions and establish (compared to the endline) the project contribution to the observed changes in the capacities, knowledge and skills of the target beneficiaries

The results show that **Non-adopting farmers** perceive having some knowledge on CSA options and their effects, which can be a first step toward adoption but the level of knowledge varies widely depending on the practice. There is thus an opportunity to strengthen farmer's knowledge on the benefits of CSA practices and their potential impacts on food security, adaptive capacity but also on the relation between CSA and gender aspects to foster future adoption.

Local actors lack of knowledge on adoption trends and enabling factors as well as on intra-households gender dynamics that might play a key role. They have fairly good knowledge on what is a gender sensitive approach but lack specific information on how it can be operationalize in the context of CSA to improve livelihoods and climate resilience.

In this sense, IDRC/CAAFS project can play a key role by strengthening their capacities, promoting gender mainstreaming in their interventions and providing tools for monitoring their impacts.

Local actors to be involved in future capacity building efforts should include the COMUNSAN and the "madre-guias" (women leader in the communities) who play a key role sharing and/or collecting information among farmers, but also with subnational and national stakeholders.. However, an important barrier for these local actors to strengthen their capacity to design, implement and monitor gender sensitive CSA intervention is their lack of human and financial resources to operate which highlight the need to engage with decision makers at national level.

At national level, governmental and non-governmental actors reported good knowledge on CSA practices and gender topics, as well as mainstreaming into their strategies and plans However, the integration of both topics is recent and more clearly established in the broader -rather than agricultural sector- political agenda. The main gaps seems to be in the operationalization of a gender sensitive approach (planning, implementation and monitoring) as, despite the existence of several gender units, there is still pregnant machismo and a clear lack of financial resources and interest of higher decision makers.

Appendix

Annex 1: list of participants

Farmers' economic game workshop:



Proyecto: Generando evidencia sobre la Agricultura Sostenible Adaptada al Clima con perspectiva de género para informar políticas en Centroamérica (Nicaragua y Guatemala)

Formato de Asistencia

Título de la actividad: JUEGOS DE ADAPTACIÓN TESAC.

Fecha: 3 octubre 2018.

Favor leer este Consentimiento informado: La participación en esta actividad no genera ningún tipo de beneficios o compromisos por parte de quienes la desarrollan o de las instituciones a cargo, es totalmente voluntaria y usted podrá retirarse en cualquier momento si así lo desea. La información documentada y generado colectivamente será utilizada solo para fines de investigación (aprendizaje). En el análisis de estos datos su identidad será mantenida confidencial. Los resultados serán entregados a los líderes de su comunidad, con el propósito de ayudar a su gestión. Si tiene alguna pregunta o duda respecto a esta solicitud puede contactarnos directamente o a través de su líder de comunidad y con gusto la aclararemos.

	Nombre y Apellido	Vereda/Comunidad	Da su consentimiento para participar en este ejercicio de grupos focales? (Si/NO)	Acepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Acepta que se hagan grabaciones para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Firma
1	Teresa de Rosa Perez	La Prensa.	si	si	si	
2	Susana Ramirez Lopez	La Prensa Centro	si	si	si	Susana Ramirez
3	Oscar Ramirez	Titique bajo.	si	si	si	
4	Mario Rafael Perez Ramirez	Titique bajo	si	si	si	



	Nombre y Apellido	Vereda/Comunidad	Da su consentimiento para participar en este ejercicio de grupos focales? (Si/NO)	Acepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Acepta que se hagan grabaciones para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Firma
5	Natividad Sacarias Perez	Titique bajo	si	si	si	
6	Beatriz Perez.	Titique bajo	si	si	si	
7	Victor Ramirez.	Titique.	si	si	si	
8						
9	Vinicio Castillo.	Guayabo.	si	si	si	
10	Hilda Perez.	Titique bajo	si	si	si	
11	Oralia Hernandez Perez	Titique bajo Caserio.	si	si	si	
12	Marco Julio Lopez Rojas	Valle Nuevo Caserio	si	si	si	
13	Nayra Ana Lilia Alonso	Valle Nuevo	si	si	si	
14	Transita Lopez	Valle Nuevo	si	si	si	
15	Angela Cecilia Lopez	El Radio.	si	si	si	

	Nombre y Apellido	Vereda/Comunidad	Da su consentimiento para participar en este ejercicio de grupos focales? (Si/NO)	Acepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Acepta que se hagan grabaciones para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Firma
15	José Gabriel Suchini R.	CATIE	Si	Si	Si	
16	Maicen René Barrera	Facilitador	Si	Si	Si	
17	Mayra Lisbeth Pérez Marcos	Facilitador	Si	Si	Si	
18	Brenda Edith López	Facilitador	Si	Si	Si	
19	Fredy Orlando Vasquez	Facilitador	Si	Si	Si	
20	Orlando Misael Martínez	Facilitador	Si	Si	Si	
21						
22						
23						
24						

Local stakeholders' socialization workshop



Proyecto: Generando evidencia sobre la Agricultura Sostenible Adaptada al Clima con perspectiva de género para informar políticas en Centroamérica (Nicaragua y Guatemala)

Formato de Asistencia

Título de la actividad: Socialización Resultados de Monitoreo 2018

Fecha: 2 de Octubre 2018

Favor leer este Consentimiento informado: La participación en esta actividad no genera ningún tipo de beneficios o compromisos por parte de quienes la desarrollan o de las instituciones a cargo, es totalmente voluntaria y usted podrá retirarse en cualquier momento si así lo desea. La información documentada y generado colectivamente será utilizada solo para fines de investigación (aprendizaje). En el análisis de estos datos su identidad será mantenida confidencial. Los resultados serán entregados a los líderes de su comunidad, con el propósito de ayudar a su gestión. Si tiene alguna pregunta o duda respecto a esta solicitud puede contactarnos directamente o a través de su líder de comunidad y con gusto la aclararemos.

Nombre y Apellido	Vereda/Comunidad	Da su consentimiento para participar en este ejercicio de grupos focales? (Si/NO)	Accepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Accepta que se hagan grabaciones para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Firma
1 Mayra Pérez	Quezaltepeque	Si	Si	Si	[Firma]
2 Onella Olete Diaz Schite	Olopa	Si	Si	Si	[Firma]
3 Orlando Martínez	Quezaltepeque	Si	Si	Si	[Firma]
4 Fredy Orlando Vasquez.	Olopa.	Si	Si	Si	[Firma]



Nombre y Apellido	Vereda/Comunidad	Da su consentimiento para participar en este ejercicio de grupos focales? (Si/NO)	Accepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Accepta que se hagan grabaciones para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Firma
5 Brenda Edith López	Olopa.	Si	Si	Si	[Firma]
6 Inés Guzmán	Prensa Arriba.	Si	Si	Si	No sabe firmar.
7 María Lucila.	Prensa Arriba.	Si	Si	Si	María Lucila Mendez Guzman
8 Sonia Dahlia Paz Quintana.	Olopa.	Si	Si	Si	[Firma]
9 María del Socorro Rodríguez	Olopa	Si	Si	Si	[Firma]
10 César Armando López	Guayabo Centro	Si	Si	Si	[Firma]
11 Francisco Javier Pérez	Tercer Cosevillo Guayabo.	Si	Si	Si	[Firma]
12 Santiago Guzmán García.	Prensa Centro.	Si	Si	Si	No sabe firmar
13 Francisco Ramirez	Tuticopote el Bandido	Si	Si	Si	[Firma]
14 Marta Alicia Perez Vasquez.	Tuticopote el Bandido	Si	Si	Si	No sabe firmar.

Nombre y Apellido	Vereda/Comunidad	Da su consentimiento para participar en este ejercicio de grupos focales? (Si/NO)	Acepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Acepta que se hagan grabaciones para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Firma
15 Ana Mariela García.	La Prena Centro.	si	si	si	Ana Mariela García Tecnico Enc.
16 Micon Fabrega Bassero	Camotán.	si	si	si	[Signature] Cruz Roja.
17 Ademar Juarez	Olopa	si	si	si	[Signature] Maga.
18 Mario Elizabeth Uruña	Olopa.	si	si	si	[Signature] Cocade.
19 Ismael Uruña	Prensa Arriba.	si	si	si	[Signature]
20 Natividad Perez Hernandez	Casero los Años La Prensa.	si	si	si	No sabe firmar.
21 Alberto Canan.	Casero Los Años La Prensa.	si	si	si	[Signature] Productor
22 Jose Ronald Sandrud	Olopa	si	si	si	[Signature] SESTAD
23 Nelson Armando Diaz	Olopa	si	si	si	[Signature] MAGAT
24 Juan Angel Ramos.	Olopa.	si	si	si	[Signature] Acción contra el hambre

Nombre y Apellido	Vereda/Comunidad	Da su consentimiento para participar en este ejercicio de grupos focales? (Si/NO)	Acepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Acepta que se hagan grabaciones para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)	Firma
15 Jorge Nolasco	Olopa	si	si	si	[Signature]

National actors' workshop on gender



PROGRAMA DE INVESTIGACIÓN DE CGIAR EN
Cambio Climático,
Agricultura y
Seguridad Alimentaria



IDRC | CRDI
Canada



Proyecto: *Generando evidencia sobre la Agricultura Sostenible Adaptada al Clima con perspectiva de género para informar políticas en Centroamérica*

Título de la actividad: Taller: Fortalecimiento de capacidades de actores nacionales para la formulación e implementación de proyectos y programas en agricultura sostenible adaptada al clima con enfoque de género

Lugar: Hotel Royal Palace **Fecha:** 11 de octubre del 2018

Consentimiento informado: La participación en esta actividad no genera ningún tipo de beneficios o compromisos por parte de quienes la desarrollan o de las instituciones a cargo, es totalmente voluntaria y usted podrá retirarse en cualquier momento si así lo desea.

	Nombre y Apellido	Institución	Cargo	Correo electrónico	Acepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)
1	Marcelino Giovanni Champey Ixlop	FONDO de Tierra	Facilitador Integral	marcelino1989@gmail.com	Si
2	Melvin Estuardo Navarro González	FONTIERRAS	Técnico Forestal	melvin.navarro@catie.ac.cr	Si
3	William Alexander Oliva Pichiyá	MAGA-VIDER	Profesional en Planificación	asistentedda.maga@gmail.com	Si
4	Luis Alfredo Xec Xinico	FONTIERRAS	Técnico en Desarrollo Integral	luis.xec24@gmail.com	Si
5	Martín Leonardo Real Chaz	MAGA-UCC	Coordinador	mluccmaga@gmail.com	Si

Proyecto: Generando evidencia sobre la Agricultura Sostenible Adaptada al Clima con perspectiva de género para informar políticas en Centroamérica

Título de la actividad: Taller: Fortalecimiento de capacidades de actores nacionales para la formulación e implementación de proyectos y programas en agricultura sostenible adaptada al clima con enfoque de género

Nombre y Apellido	Institución	Cargo	Correo electrónico	Acepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)
Julio Mendía	SEPREM	Coor. Área Económica P.P.	Julio.mendia@seprem.gob.gt	Si
Roberto Avila	Faztienes	Técnico en Desarrollo Agropecuario	roberto.avila@hotmail.com	Si
Mano Martínez	CONAP	Asesor CC	manomartinez@conap.gub.gt	Si
Elida E. Chali	MAGA/GÉNERO	Seguimiento Proyectos	elidachali@yahoo.com	Si
Ana Judith López	MAGA/Género	Técnica Especialista de Género	annejudith@gmail.com	Si
Solymer López M.	MAGA/BYAC	Trobadora Social	solymer.lopez.morales@gmail.com	Si
Marta Olga Rodríguez	MASA	Coordinación	morsdm@yahoo.com	Si
Fernando Salguero	MAGA/BYAC	Departamento de Desarrollo Forestal	Fersalguero@gmail.com	Si

Proyecto: Generando evidencia sobre la Agricultura Sostenible Adaptada al Clima con perspectiva de género para informar políticas en Centroamérica

Título de la actividad: Taller: Fortalecimiento de capacidades de actores nacionales para la formulación e implementación de proyectos y programas en agricultura sostenible adaptada al clima con enfoque de género

Nombre y Apellido	Institución	Cargo	Correo electrónico	Acepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)
Hector Hernandez	MAGA/UCC	Técnico	hernandezvela.25@gmail.com	Si
Rodrigo González	MAGA/DARCA	Profesional	rodrigo.gonzalez@gmail.com	
Andreea Palma	MAGA/DARCA	Asistente	andreeapalmares@gmail.com	Si
Sonia Florián Escobar	MAGA/Jutiapa	Coordinadora Juvenil	sonia.maniz4@hotmail.com	Si
Marina Leticia López	CONAP/Género	Jefa Unidad Género	genero.conap@gmail.com	Si
Margarita López	SCA/Género	Profesional Unidad de Género	ilopez@scagob.gt	Si
Sara Palma	FAO	Técnica en Género	Sara.Palma@fao.org	Si
Ana Montufar	MAGA	Asistente	anahimoes1190@gmail.com	Si

Proyecto: Generando evidencia sobre la Agricultura Sostenible Adaptada al Clima con perspectiva de género para informar políticas en Centroamérica

Título de la actividad: Taller: Fortalecimiento de capacidades de actores nacionales para la formulación e implementación de proyectos y programas en agricultura sostenible adaptada al clima con enfoque de género

Nombre y Apellido	Institución	Cargo	Correo electrónico	Acepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)
José Luis Trujillo	PIA	ESPECIALISTA DE GÉNERO	joseluis.trujillo@cpa.gov.gt	Si
Irene Velásquez	INAB	Encargada de Género y Equidad	irene.velasquez@inab.gov.gt	SI
ANGELA CORDÓN	MAGA	Profesional de género	tiemposdeoctubre@gmail.com	SI
Cristina Camey	MAGA	Profesional de Juventud	cristinacamey@magat.gov.gt	SI
HECTOR GODINEZ	MAGA/REC	Profesional	hgodinez54@gmail.com	SI
Gustavo Vicenti	PMD	Asist / Programa	gustavo.vicenti@wfp.org	SI
Prisca Stulovniky	PRODENORTE	Almidad de género	FCSP1903@gmail.com	SI
Flora Figueroa	MAGA	comercial	figueroa-flora@gmail.com	SI.

Proyecto: Generando evidencia sobre la Agricultura Sostenible Adaptada al Clima con perspectiva de género para informar políticas en Centroamérica

Título de la actividad: Taller: Fortalecimiento de capacidades de actores nacionales para la formulación e implementación de proyectos y programas en agricultura sostenible adaptada al clima con enfoque de género

Nombre y Apellido	Institución	Cargo	Correo electrónico	Acepta que se tomen fotografías para fines no comerciales? (Si/No)
Fanny Howland	CIAT	investigadora	f.c.howland@cgiar.org	SI
Mariela Acosta	CIAT	Investigadora	acosta.mariela@gmail.com	SI
Osana Bonilla	CIAT/CCAFS	oficial científica	o.bonilla@cgiar.org	SI
Amor Ramirez	MAGA/Prodenorte	Coordinadora de Componente	ramirezamor@gmail.com	SI

Annex 2: Questions formulation based on the ToC

Annex 2.a Survey at local (farmer) level (done through tablet)

First name	last name	gender	birth year
locality	address	location	
De 1 a 5, qué conocimiento cree usted que tiene sobre la practica X ? (1 no conozco; 2= he escuchado; 3= sabe para qué sirve, 4=tiene unos conocimiento cómo implementar, 5 tienen todos los conocimientos para implementar)			
(Frijol negro resistente a sequia; Maíz tolerante a sequia; Manejo de sombra en café; Cosecha de Agua de techo con tanque; Sistema Kuxu'rum (Maíz/Frijol); Estufas eco-eficientes)			
De 1 a 5, qué conocimiento tiene usted sobre el efecto que puede tener la implementación de la practica X sobre la producción de su parcela/finca ? (1 no conozco; 2 poco; 3 conocimiento medio, 4 bastante 5 totalmente)			
(Frijol negro resistente a sequia; Maíz tolerante a sequia; Manejo de sombra en café; Cosecha de Agua de techo con tanque; Sistema Kuxu'rum (Maíz/Frijol))			
De 1 a 5, qué conocimiento tiene usted sobre el efecto que puede tener la implementación de la practica X para hacerlo(a) menos vulnerable a los impactos de los eventos climáticos ? (1 no 2 poco; 3 medio 4 bastante 5 total)			
(Frijol negro resistente a sequia; Maíz tolerante a sequia; Manejo de sombra en café; Cosecha de Agua de techo con tanque; Sistema Kuxu'rum (Maíz/Frijol))			
De 1 a 5, qué conocimiento cree usted que tiene sobre cómo estas prácticas podrían afectar el acceso a los recursos económicos por hacer estas practica? (1 no conozco; 2 poco conocimiento; 3 conocimiento medio, 4 bastante conociendo 5 saben totalmente)			
De 1 a 5, qué conocimiento cree usted que tiene sobre cómo estas prácticas podrían afectar la sobrecarga de trabajo (adicional) para las mujeres ? (1 no conozco; 2 poco conocimiento; 3 conocimiento medio, 4 bastante conociendo y 5 saben totalmente)			

De 1 a 5, qué conocimiento cree usted que tiene sobre cómo estas prácticas podrían afectar la **participación de la mujer en la toma de decisiones** si se hace o no la practica? (1 no conozco; 2 poco conocimiento; 3 conocimiento medio, 4 bastante 5 totalmente)

Annex 2.b. Survey at local level- local stakeholder

#	Preguntas
1	<p>Conoce usted la práctica [X] que CATIE y CCAFS están promoviendo en Olopa? (Si/No)</p> <p><i>Huerto de hortalizas sin cosecha de agua, huerta de hortalizas con cosecha de agua, variedad mejorada de frijol negro, riego</i></p>
2	<p>[si la conoce] Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué [La práctica X] se considera adaptada al clima? [donde 1 es no sabe y 5 está totalmente consiente del porque está adaptada]</p> <p><i>Huerto de hortalizas sin cosecha de agua, huerta de hortalizas con cosecha de agua, variedad mejorada de frijol negro, riego</i></p>
3	<p>[si tiene conocimiento] Tiene información sobre el nivel de adopción de estas prácticas ASAC implementadas en el TeSAC de Olopa (Aldeas El Guayabo tercer caserío La Prensa, La prensa centro, Nochan, Tituque, Tuticopote Abajo, Valle nuevo)? [Si/No]</p>
4	<p>[Si tiene información sobre el nivel de adopción de la práctica(s)] cuál es su fuente?</p>
5	<p>Qué tanto, de 1 a 5 cree usted que conoce los factores y/o motivaciones que facilitan la adopción de estas prácticas? [donde 1 es "no conoce" y 5 "conoce muy bien"]</p>
6	<p>[si tiene conocimiento ...] ¿Cuáles son estos factores? [pregunta abierta]</p>
7	<p>[si tiene conocimiento] ¿Cuál es su fuente de información sobre los factores de adopción?</p>
8	<p>De 1 a 5, qué tanto conocimiento tiene sobre la percepción de los agricultores de Olopa sobre el efecto de las practicas en su seguridad alimentaria, medios de vida? [donde 1 es "no conoce" y 5 "conoce muy bien"]</p>
9	<p>[si tiene conocimiento] ¿Cuál es su fuente de información sobre los efectos de estas prácticas sobre seguridad alimentaria, medios de vida?</p>
10	<p>De 1 a 5, qué tanto conocimiento tiene sobre la percepción de los agricultores de Olopa sobre el efecto de las prácticas en su capacidad adaptativa y resiliencia climática [donde 1 es "no conoce" y 5 "conoce muy bien"]</p>
11	<p>[si tiene conocimiento] ¿Cuál es su fuente de información sobre los efectos de estas prácticas sobre capacidad adaptativa y resiliencia climática?</p>
12	<p>¿Qué entiende por enfoque de género? [pregunta abierta]</p>
13	<p>¿Cómo percibe su utilidad para lograr los objetivos de su institución? [pregunta abierta]</p>

14	De 1 a 5 (donde 1 es "muy poco" y 5 "muy bien") que tanto es su conocimiento sobre las dinámicas de género al interior de los hogares de la región (Olopa)?
15	¿Puede dar ejemplos de los conceptos de género que conoce y ha usado en su trabajo?
16	¿Qué tipo de instrumentos/herramientas ha usado en su investigación/implementación de programas?
17	[Si tiene acceso o ha adquirido información...] De 1 a 5 que tanto está incorporando este conocimiento en el diseño de intervenciones de desarrollo agrícola/rural que apunten a abordar estas oportunidades/barreras de género? (donde 1 es "no incorpora" y 5 "incorpora totalmente")
18	¿Qué tanto cree usted, de 1 a 5, que puede actualmente apoyar/guiar un mejor diseño de intervenciones/proyectos/actividades que busquen fomentar practicas ASAC con un enfoque de Género dentro de su institución? [donde 1 es "muy poco" y 5 "mucho"]
19	Qué tanto, de 1 a 5, está usted personalmente o su organización promoviendo prácticas/tecnologías ASAC teniendo en cuenta aspectos de género o diferenciación social en Olopa? [1 siendo "para nada" y 5 siendo "totalmente"]
20	De 1 a 5, qué tanto conocimiento cree usted que tiene sobre cómo estas prácticas podrían afectar la sobrecarga de trabajo (adicional) para las mujeres? [donde 1 es "conocimiento inexistente"; 2= tienen poco conocimiento; 3= conocimiento medio, 4= bastante conociendo y 5 "saben totalmente"]
21	De 1 a 5, qué tanto conocimiento cree usted que tiene sobre cómo estas prácticas podrían afectar el acceso a los recursos económicos que pueden resultar por el hecho de hacer estas practica? [donde 1 es "conocimiento inexistente"; 2= tienen poco conocimiento; 3= conocimiento medio, 4= bastante conociendo y 5 "saben totalmente"]
22	De 1 a 5, qué tanto conocimiento cree usted que tiene sobre cómo estas prácticas podrían afectar y la participación de la mujer en la toma de decisiones a la hora de decidir si se hace o no la practica en la finca)? [donde 1 es "conocimiento inexistente"; 2= tienen poco conocimiento; 3= conocimiento medio, 4= bastante conociendo y 5 "saben totalmente"]
23	[si tiene conocimiento] ¿Cuál es su fuente de información sobre los posibles efectos de la adopción de prácticas sobre estos aspectos de género?
31	Qué tan bueno de 1 a 5, cree usted que es su conocimiento sobre los aspectos de género relacionados con la adopción de estas prácticas ASAC? [donde 1 es "pobre" y 5 "muy bueno"]

32	Qué tan bueno de 1 a 5, cree usted que es su conocimiento sobre las practicas ASAC, sus beneficios/ y factores habilitadores o barreras como para saber cómo incorporar o alinear esta componente en actuales o futuros proyectos/ intervenciones impulsados por su institución en Olopa? [donde 1 es "pobre" y 5 "muy bueno"]
33	De 1 a 5, que tanto conocimiento técnico cree usted tener sobre el uso de metodologías lúdicas de Juegos para la adaptación s como instrumento para fortalecer las capacidades de los productores/comunidades? [1 siendo "poco conocimiento" y 5 siendo "mucho conocimiento"]
34	De 1 a 5, que tanto conocimiento técnico cree usted tener sobre cómo diseñar y monitorear intervenciones que busquen promover prácticas, tecnologías y servicios ASAC? [1 siendo "no conocimiento" y 5 siendo "mucho conocimiento"]
35	De 1 a 5 que tan bien puede usted identificar las necesidades de su institución en términos de fortalecimiento de capacidades relacionadas con intervenciones ASAC (donde 1 es "no puede" y 5 " puede muy bien")?
36	[Si las conoce] Cuáles son sus necesidades en términos de fortalecimiento de capacidades ASAC? [pregunta abierta]

Annex 2.c. Survey at national level

Título de la actividad: Encuesta Conocimiento en Género **Fecha:** 11 de octubre del 2018

Nombre: _____

Institución: _____

Cargo en la institución: _____

1	¿Qué entiende por enfoque de género? ¿Cómo percibe su utilidad para lograr los objetivos de su institución? [pregunta abierta]
2	De 1 a 5 (donde 1 es "muy poco" y 5 "muy bien") qué tanto es su conocimiento sobre las dinámicas de género y las dinámicas intra-hogar en Guatemala? E.j. las normas de división de trabajo remunerado y trabajo no-remunerado, la roles de la mujer y del hombre en toma de decisiones de actividades productivas y de manejo de finanza del hogar.
3	¿De 1 a 5 (donde 1 es "muy poco importante" y 5 "muy importante") Qué tan importante es el tema de género en la agenda política del sector agrícola actual del país?
4	¿De 1 a 5 (donde 1 es "muy poco importante" y 5 "muy importante") Qué tan visible es el tema de género en la agenda política del sector agrícola actual del país?
5	Si la calificación en la pregunta 3 es más de la de la pregunta 4, ¿por qué cree usted que la visibilidad del tema de género ha sido menos que la importancia que lo merece?
6	¿Tiene usted algún tipo de experticia (sea en la investigación o en la implementación de la política) sobre el tema género? (si o no)

7	Si la respuesta de 6 es Sí, de 1 a 5 (donde 1 es "muy poco" y 5 "muy bien") cómo calificaría su experticia técnica sobre cómo incorporar género en las políticas o intervenciones ASAC a nivel micro y macro? [pregunta abierta]
8	[si tiene experticia] Ha integrado aspectos de género nivel micro y/o macro de políticas y/o intervenciones ASAC? ¿Cómo? [pregunta abierta]
9	(Si ha respondido que tiene alguna experticia técnica) Ha usted/su institución capacitado a otros actores sobre cómo incluir aspectos de género en políticas o intervenciones ASAC a nivel micro y/o macro? (si/no?)
<u>10</u>	[Si ha entrenado a otros] A quienes ha capacitado y en qué contexto? [pregunta abierta]

References

- Mayne, J. (2011). Contribution analysis: Addressing cause and effect. *Evaluating the complex: Attribution, contribution, and beyond*, 18, 53-96.
- Vogel, I. (2012). Review of the use of 'Theory of Change' in international development. *UK: Department for International Development (DFID)*.

Glossary

CC	Climate Change
CAC	Central American Agricultural Council
CADER	Learning Centers for Rural Development
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (research programme)
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
COMMCA	Council of Ministers of Women of Central America and the Dominican Republic
COMUSAN	Municipal Commission of Food and Nutritional Security
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSV	Climate Smart Village
FONTIERRA	Land fund
HH	Household
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
INAB	National Institute of Forests
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
SEPREM	Presidential secretariat of women
SESAN	Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security
SINSAN	National information system on food security and nutrition
ToC	Theory of Change
WFP	World Food Programme