



# 2020 Report -Activity 1

*Individual capacity end line report*

Presented by Fanny Howland (CIAT/CCAFS)

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

September 2020

## Summary

In October 2018, a baseline individual capacity evaluation was undertaken at local and national level 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.

Following the development of a detailed project Theory of Change ([see full Activity report](#)) to identify the expected changes and outcomes, specific questionnaires were designed for each the three target groups (see Table 1 and 2).

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 (see Table 1 and 2).

- **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 <u>Olopa</u>		
✓ 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

**Table 2:** Topics addressed in the baseline and endline

	Baseline	Endline
Farmers	Farming communities CSA awareness and knowledge and skills on CSA options; Knowledge on gender issues/dynamics that affect adopt CSA options	N.A (not possible to conduct the survey due to Covid)
Sub-national stakeholder	Knowledge on CSA options promoted in CSV	Knowledge of CSA options promoted in the CSV <u>and why they are considered CSA</u>
	Knowledge on CSA	
	Knowledge on CSA adoption in the area and source of information	
	Knowledge on adoption factors and source of information	N.A (study could not be concluded due to Covid)
	Farmers perception related to CSA effect and source of information	
	Knowledge of gender and attitude toward gender considerations	
	Level of use of gender consideration in interventions, promotion of CSA	
	Knowledge of CSA effect on gender and source of information	
	Knowledge on game as methodology to interact with farmers;	N.A (final activities with farmers could not be implemented)
		Level of promotion of CSA in the area
	Knowledge of CSA effect on gender and source of information	
	Access to new funds to promote CSA	
	Main learning	
	Awareness of the CSV in Olopa	
National level actors	Understanding of gender and attitude toward its usefulness to consider in interventions	
	Knowledge of gender dynamics in Guatemala	Knowledge of gender dynamics in Guatemala <u>and source of information</u>
	Perception of importance of gender in Guatemala and in agricultural sector	
	Level of expertise in gender	
	Inclusion of gender in interventions	
	Strengthening capacity activities in gender	
		Access to new funds to promote CSA
		Main learnings

Between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> August 2020, an endline virtual survey on individual capacity evaluation was carried out in Guatemala. Due to the COVID emergency and he inability to do field work and reach the farmers via ICT tools, this second exercise had to be restricted to examine the changes of local and national level stakeholders and tackle the IDRC project contribution to these changes.

**Table 3:** Type of beneficiaries covered in the Baseline/Endline capacity surveys and characteristics of the data collection.

		Farmers	Sub-national stakeholders (local level)	National level actors
People interviewed	Baseline	12	5	16
	Endline		9	12
Number of women representation in the sample	Baseline	58 %	60%	37.5%
	Endline		33%	42%
Data collection method	Baseline	Tablet	Face to face interview	On paper
	Endline		Online survey	Online survey
Data collection date	Baseline	3/10/2018	2/10/2018	11/10/2018
	Endline		Between 6 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> August 2020	Between 6 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> August 2020

- Three different tools were used to collect the information: in the baseline tablets handled by an interviewer reaching the farmers and paper surveys with back up audio recording in the case of local and national level stakeholders). For the endline online surveyed were used for local and national level stakeholders. The choice of the tool was defined by the nature of the questions (close-ended limited to tablets) and the quarantine context. The questions had to be adapted in response to the changes in the 2020 activity plan imposed by the quarantine situation (See Annex 2 and 3). It's important to note that we were not able to reach through virtual means, the exact same actors interviewed in the Baseline at national and local level. Only at national level, we were able to have answers from the same actors at baseline and endline. This is the case of the MAGA CC unit (in total two persons). At institutional level, representatives from the MAGA responded to both the baseline and endline.
- Below (Table 4) are the changes observed between baseline and endline. This comparison should be taken with precaution as not the same persons gave answers for baseline and endline questions. This table is NOT showing progress at individual nor organization level.
- Results (see Table 4) are showing that interviewed at local level, in 2020, have a rather good knowledge on CSA options and their level of adoption and named CIAT/IDRC related activities as source of information. The CSA monitoring is also mentioned as source of information on intra household dynamics and the effect of CSA on gender. Some actors are promoting CSA through their interventions. At national level, results show limited awareness of the existence of the CSV in Olopa and low level of integration of gender aspect in policies and interventions. However the rather good integration of gender into policies and interventions at micro and macro level is linked, by interviewed, with the CSA guide for Guatemala.

**Table 4:** Main changes observed between baseline and endline at farmer, subnational and national actors<sup>1</sup>

FARMERS	
Baseline (from non CSA adopters)	Endline
Some knowledge on CSA practices but gender differences	N.A
Some knowledge on effects of these CSA practices (on production and resilience) but varying according to the practice	N.A
Effect of the CSA practices on gender dimensions: medium level of knowledge : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* On access to economic resources (3.3/5)</li> <li>* On work load (3.4/5)</li> <li>* On participation in decision making (3.6/5)</li> </ul>	N.A
SUBNATIONAL ACTORS	
Baseline	Endline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good knowledge on CSA practices but low on adoption.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good knowledge on CSA practices (3.9 and 4.8 /5)</li> <li>• Knowledge on adoption, CIAT/IDRC related activities are mentioned as source of information</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some knowledge on intra-hh gender dynamics but focus on FS, lack in terms of key dimensions related to agricultural activities (i.e gender roles and decision making.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium level knowledge on intra-household gender dynamics , CSA monitoring is mentioned as main source of information</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good knowledge on gender sensitive approach &amp; some inclusion in their interventions (food/nutrition security) but Not mention the need to consider differences in vulnerabilities, capacities and needs from women in a CC context, or implications for the design of ag/rural development interventions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relatively good level of incorporation of gender knowledge in the design of agricultural/rural development interventions. Moreover, respondents claimed to be promoting CSA practices taking into account gender or social differentiation aspects.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low knowledge on gender aspects in the context of CSA, lack of capacities and resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium level knowledge on the effect of CSA practices on gender, CSA monitoring is mentioned as main source of information</li> </ul>
NATIONAL ACTORS	
Baseline	Endline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good understanding gender-sensitive approach (implying addressing women participation, equity and the need to consider specific capacities, needs and interest).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only Three persons from the MAGA gender unit are aware of the CSA village in addition to other MAGA civil servant</li> <li>• Rather good knowledge about gender dynamics and intra-household dynamics in Guatemala. Sources of information mentioned are MAGA extension workers/ MAGA programs, MAGA</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> It has to be noted that interpretation of this data is limited (direct comparison is not possible) due to the fact that it was not possible to interview exactly the same individual actors in both the baseline and the endline

	gender unit/ MAGA gender policy, own research/ experience/ participation in workshops
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good integration on their institutional plans/strategies BUT gender strongest mainstreaming in broad political agenda rather than in the agricultural agenda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rather good integration of gender into policies and interventions at micro and macro level. The CSA guide for Guatemala is mentioned as main source of expertise.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of interest from decision maker translates into lack of financial support and specific gender sensitive interventions and impact evaluations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National actors surveyed acknowledged the importance of gender considerations to achieve rural development objectives.</li> <li>• Medium to relatively high importance perceived of the gender issue in the political agenda of the country's current agricultural sector as well as the visibility of gender issue in the political agenda of the country's current agricultural sector</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bottleneck to operationalize gender sensitive interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most surveyed admitted they yet have not integrated gender aspects at the micro and/or macro level of ASAC policies and/or interventions.</li> </ul>

## 1. Progress towards Results/ Outcomes

*This activity is contributing to Outcome 2: "Enhanced capacity of local organizations to plan for, implement and monitor gender-sensitive CSA interventions that help reducing gender inequalities".*

### **Intermediary outcomes reached so far (from local to regional levels) include:**

Information showing changes at local and national level regarding CSA and gender. These changes are related to the following TOC expected outcomes:

- Strategic CSV partners and local stakeholders have an improved understanding of Intra-household gender dynamics of CSA adoption;
- Strategic CSV partners and local stakeholders use this information to incorporate gender-based opportunities and constraints in the design and scope of CSA and/or other agricultural development interventions;
- Local stakeholders have improved their capacities to plan and monitor CSA interventions;
- Local stakeholders are able to identify entry points to mainstream gender sensitive CSA options into their interventions;
- Strategic Ministries staff have improved knowledge and skills to incorporate gender in micro and macro level policies or CSA interventions

## 2. Highlight of key results

## 2.1 Local stakeholders from the Olopa Climate-Smart Village

- The online survey was sent to a wide range of local organizations (44) directly or indirectly involved in CCAFS/IDRC activities in the area of Olopa (Guatemalan CSV). In total, nine local stakeholder answered the online survey. None of them were part of the baseline survey. They belong to different local institutions such as:
- Local implementing partner ASORECH based in Olopa (3 staff surveyed)
- Local unit of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA)
- Staff from San Juan Ermita Municipality
- Centro Universitario de Oriente (CUNORI)
- NGO Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- NGO Asociación de Servicios y desarrollo socioeconómico de Chiquimula (ASEDECHI)
- NGO Mennonite Social Action Commission.

A first round of questions (baseline) were applied to local stakeholder in October 2018 in Olopa- Guatemala. The survey were not implemented in Honduras since it was considered that too little time passed between the CCAFS/IDRC activities and the potential changes to be observed at farmer and local level stakeholder level.

### Knowledge on CSA practices, adoption level and effects

- Figure 1 below shows that local actors consider having a good knowledge (familiar with the practice and understanding on why the practice are climate smart) about the practices promoted in the area (score ranging between 3.9 and 4.8 /5).

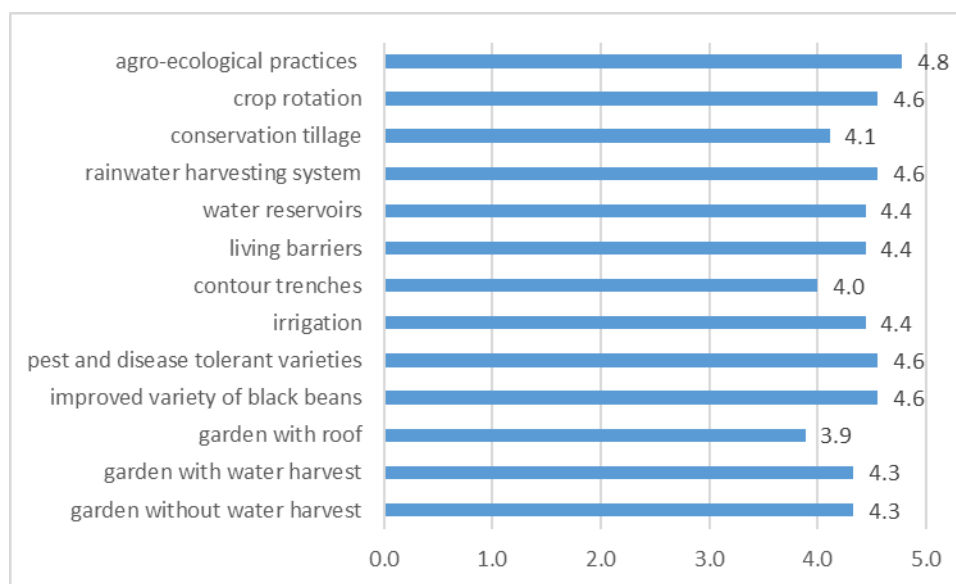


Figure 1: level of knowledge about CSA practices

- Only two out of nine actors interviewed mentioned not having information on the level of adoption of these practices. The other seven interviewed that did have information on adoption identified the CSA Monitoring (3 surveyed), ASORECH (1 surveyed) or colleagues (1 surveyed) as main source of information. One interviewed mentioned the CIAT/IDRC diploma and another mentioned farmers as source of information.
- This is positive since Monitoring/ ASORECH/ the diploma are linked with IDRC project activities in the area. It should be mentioned that at the baseline the source of information given were 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. The comparison with the results for the Baseline Survey on Individual Capacity made at the beginning of the project in 2018 showed that, **IDRC activities strengthen local stakeholder awareness and knowledge on CSA adoption.**
- The stakeholders surveyed considered having a rather **good knowledge on farmers' perception of the effect of the practices on their food security, livelihoods** (with an average score of 3.6/5). They mainly identified CCAFS/CIAT/ Monitoring as source of information on this topic.
- Similarly, they claimed having a rather **good knowledge about farmers' perception of the effect of practices on their adaptive capacity and climate resilience** (with an average score of 3.7/5). CIAT/CCAFS/ASORECH/Monitoring is also the most mentioned source of information.

### Knowledge on gender issues

- When asked for to define a **gender sensitive approach**, the surveyed stakeholders mentioned the promotion of equality of opportunity between men and women and the promotion of women participation (4 surveyed), acknowledging the different roles, needs, and opportunities existing between men and women and addressing them differently (3 surveyed), the need to approach development in an integrative and holistic way, including and involving men, women, family members actions, roles and needs (2 surveyed). This show a rather **good knowledge of the concept**. All surveyed considered the inclusion of the concept **useful in achieving the institution's objectives**. This show a positive attitude toward gender mainstreaming in development interventions.
- In relation to **gender dynamics within household** in the region (Olopa), the survey participants expressed **medium-level knowledge** (with an average score of 3.1/5). The stakeholders reported having **fair knowledge on how CSA practices affect workload for women** (with an average score of 3.4/5) and **on the gender aspects related to the adoption of CSA practices** (with an average score of 3.1/5). Their source of information was mainly the CSA monitoring and own observations. At the start of the project, results of the **baseline survey indicated that stakeholders had few knowledge on the link between gender and CSA**. And their main source of information on gender aspects were through the monthly COMUSAN, the women leader in their communities and field visit.
- In terms of changes in stakeholders' practices, they explained **how they include gender in their interventions**, through women participation and inclusion (5 surveyed), sensitization actions (new masculinity) (1 surveyed), disaggregated data collection (1 surveyed), empowerment actions (women as agricultural promoters, own economic generation activity) (2 surveyed). This is consistent with the reported **relatively good level of incorporation of gender knowledge in the design of agricultural/rural development interventions** (with an average score of 3.6/5). Moreover, **respondents claimed to be promoting CSA practices taking into account gender or social differentiation aspects** (with average of 3.0/5; 4 surveyed rated 4 or 5).



## Knowledge on design and monitoring of CSA interventions

- Interviewed gave a rather **good rating for their technical knowledge on how to design and monitor interventions** that seek to promote ASAC practices, technologies and services (with average of 3.7/5).
- Four interviewed (out of nine) also reported having obtained funding to implement ASAC intervention since last year.

## 2.2 National stakeholders

- The twelve national stakeholders that answered the survey belong to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) (10 surveyed), El Progreso University Center and the National Council of Protected Areas. **Four of them are currently working on gender issues** (3 from MAGA and 1 from National Council of Protected Area). No representative of International Cooperation answered the survey.

## Knowledge on CSA village

- Three persons from the MAGA gender unit are aware of the CSA village (aware of its existence) in addition to other MAGA civil servant, while the eight other surveyed did not know about it.

## Knowledge on gender issue

- Although only four surveyed belong to gender units, **eight persons reported having expertise on gender**. Their expertise are from distinct source including own experience/ study (6 surveyed), the Gender and CSA guide for Guatemala (1 surveyed), through programs (2 surveyed), gender unit (1 surveyed). It should be noted that the person that identified the Gender and CSA guide for Guatemala is part of MAGA and do not belong to gender unit.
- Informants were also asked on their **technical expertise to incorporate gender into ASAC policies or interventions at the micro and macro levels**. They expressed a rather **good knowledge** with a rating of 3.0/5. The source of information mentioned were the Gender and CSA guide for Guatemala / CIAT workshops (5 surveyed), other organization (3 surveyed), own experience (1 surveyed).
- National actors surveyed acknowledged the importance of gender considerations to achieve rural development objectives.
- Surveyed considered having a rather **good knowledge about gender dynamics and intra-household dynamics** in Guatemala (with average of 3.8/5). Their source of information are MAGA extension workers/ MAGA programmes (2 surveyed), MAGA gender unit/ MAGA gender policy (3 surveyed), own research/ experience/ participation in workshops (4 surveyed).

## Political context on gender

- Surveyed rated the **importance of the gender issue in the political agenda** of the country's current agricultural sector as **medium to relatively high** (with average of 3.7/5) as well as the visibility of gender issue in the political agenda of the country's current agricultural sector (with average of 3.0/5).
- For instance, surveyed mentioned the participation of women in activities, although they are fully recognized as farmer: "Most wives of small farmers are involved in agricultural activities" as shared MAGA functionary. Besides, according to surveyed, civil servant lack more awareness regarding gender issue. There is also a lack of visibility of gender gaps and women contribution in agriculture. As consequence, there are limited budget for this issue.

- Five surveyed admitted they yet have **not integrated gender aspects at the micro and/or macro level of ASAC policies and/or interventions**. Others have integrated in home-garden intervention (1 surveyed), the Supervised Professional Practice (1 surveyed), in the participation in the Gender and CSA guide for Guatemala elaboration (3 surveyed), through national extension workers (1 surveyed), in CC study with gender approach (1 surveyed).
- Besides, seven interviewed claimed having themselves or their institution trained other stakeholders on how to include gender aspects in ASAC policies or interventions at the micro and/or macro level.
- Only one interviewed shared that his organization obtained funding to implement ASAC intervention, since last year.

### 2.3 Farmers' capacities (indirect information)

- Although it was not possible to reached directly farmers for this activity, local actors shared comments on farmers' attitude, participation within the CSV.
- Informants commented that families involved in the CSA village activities "are highly motivated by the process developed in their communities", that "there has been good participation of women in the project".
- As final comments, ASORECH staff (in charge of implementing the CSV activities) shared: "The year 2019 was a challenging one to resume activities in the CSV communities. We are very happy to see the response of the population, the measures implemented have been successful and the families are on the path to adoption. Guiding a process means going beyond the achievement of objectives. Communication and community outreach create deep bonds of commitment and responsibility between communities and organizations".
- In term of adoption, other ASORECH staff commented: "The implementation of the CSV approach has helped to promote the adoption of ASAC practices by strengthening the livelihoods of producer families". Other surveyed also observed and highlighted the adoption process that is occurring in the CSA village.

## 3. Outputs

The output of this activity is the database with the answers of the

- End line questionnaire Individual Capacity survey (targeting local and national level stakeholders)
- Database with Survey answers

## 4. Learnings, Challenges encountered/actions taken

Challenges faced to implement this activity included the COVID quarantine, which reinforced the difficulty to reach actors and made even more visible the differentiated access and ability to use ICTs; the change and turnover of civil servants after local elections that made difficult to reach the same persons answering the baseline and endline surveys which limits comparability.

Beyond these operational challenges, other indirect challenges were related to the inability to carry out some activities with both local and national stakeholders towards the last 6 months of the project, which affected the activities initially planned to disseminate results and further

strengthen their empowerment and capacities. A wide range of materials have been produced and stay with the local partners so that as soon as the sanitary circumstances will allow it, they can organize final socialization of results and outreach work.

## 5 . Research ethics

*Has the project collected corporate or personal information? If so, what are the protocols the project put in place to obtain informed consent and maintain confidentiality?*

For this activity, the questions and all process have been reviewed and approved by the CIAT Institutional Review Board for the protection of Human subjects in research on July 31, 2020 (See ANNEX 1) .

## 6. Annexes

Annex 1: CIATs Institutional Review Board for the protection of Human subjects approval

Annex 2: Local actor survey questionnaire

Annex 3: National actor survey questionnaire

July 31, 2020

Dear Osana Bonilla,

**Reference:** Generating evidence on gender sensitive Climate-Smart Agriculture to inform policy in Central America (#2020-IRB17)

The CIAT Institutional Review Board evaluated your request for review of the research study referenced above. Your research is exempt from full review and you are clear to move forward with the activity. All research shall be implemented following the guidelines you developed in the submission and the corresponding protocol. Please note the following:

- The data repository for storing data should be OneDrive during the research, and [CIATs dataverse](#) after the research has finished.

The Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT are working towards aligning with international standards relevant to Institutional Review Board and research ethics more broadly. This includes the composition and procedures of the Board, the institutional policy landscape, and researcher training. As a CIAT Principle Investigator, please be aware that you and any researchers working under your supervision should complete the CITI human research training offered through our institutional subscription. We are happy to help you identify the most relevant training. You can locate the training here:

<https://about.citiprogram.org/en/series/human-subjects-research-hsr/>

Thank you for taking your time to submit a well-written and complete proposal along with the previously requested revisions. We wish you success in the endeavor. Feel free to call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Anton Eitzinger  
Postdoc Scientist in Climate-Resilient Food Systems  
IRB Committee Chair

# Encuesta a organizaciones locales del oriente de Guatemala

En el marco del Convenio con el Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) a través del programa de Cambio Climático, Agricultura y Seguridad Alimentaria (CCAFS), hemos venido trabajando, en los últimos años, en un proyecto llamado “Generación de evidencias sobre la agricultura sostenible adaptada al clima con perspectiva de género para informar las políticas en América Central”.

**\*Obligatoire**

1. Consentimiento Electrónico: Actualmente, estamos realizando una serie de encuestas a organizaciones involucradas en este proyecto, para sacar lecciones aprendidas. Consideramos que es muy importante su opinión, quisiéramos tener su ayuda dando respuesta a cada una de las preguntas. El tiempo estimado que demora la encuesta es de 20 minutos máximo. Quiero decirle que esta participación no genera ningún tipo de beneficios o compromisos por parte de quienes le entrevistan o instituciones que representan relacionados con entrega de insumos o materiales. La entrevista es totalmente voluntaria y podrá retirarse en cualquier momento si así lo desea. Esta información, solo tiene fines de investigación (aprendizaje) y es totalmente confidencial. Toda la información recogida se mantendrá confidencial y sólo será revisada por investigadores de CIAT relacionados al proyecto. Los resultados se presentarán de manera agregada, para evitar que sus respuestas se puedan identificar. ¿Ya explicado el motivo de la encuesta, Usted acepta contestar a la encuesta? Si usted tiene preguntas o inquietudes adicionales, puede comunicarse con Fanny Howland o Jesus Martinez del CIAT a los email [f.c.howland@cgiar.org](mailto:f.c.howland@cgiar.org) o [j.d.martinez@cgiar.org](mailto:j.d.martinez@cgiar.org) \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

Si

No

Preguntas

2. Nombre \*

---

3. Institución \*

---

4. Cargo dentro de la institución \*

---

5. ¿Conoce usted las siguientes prácticas que ASORECH y CCAFS están promoviendo en Olopa? Tache las casillas de las prácticas que conoce \*

*Plusieurs réponses possibles.*

- Huerto de hortalizas sin cosecha de agua
- Huerta de hortalizas con cosecha de agua
- Huertas con Techo
- Variedad mejorada de frijol negro
- Variedades tolerantes a plagas y enfermedades
- Riego
- Zanjas en Contorno
- Barreras Vivas
- Reservorios de Agua
- Sistema de Captación de agua lluvias
- Labranza de conservación
- Rotación de Cultivos
- Prácticas Agroecológicas
- Ninguna

6. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Huerto de hortalizas sin cosecha de agua" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5	
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> está totalmente consiente

7. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Huerta de hortalizas con cosecha de agua" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5	
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> está toalmente consiente

8. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Huertas con techo" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5	
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> está toalmente consiente

9. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Variedad mejorada de frijol negro" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5	
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> está toalmente consiente

10. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Variedades tolerantes a plagas y enfermedades" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5		
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	está totalmente consiente

11. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Riego" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5		
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	está totalmente consiente

12. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Zanjas en Contorno" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5		
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	está totalmente consiente

13. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Barreras Vivas" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5		
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	está totalmente consiente



14. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Reservorios de Agua" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5		
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	está totalmente consiente

15. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Sistema de Captación de agua lluvias" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5		
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	está totalmente consiente

16. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Labranza de conservación" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5		
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	está totalmente consiente

17. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Rotación de Cultivos" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5		
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	está totalmente consiente

18. Qué tanto de 1 a 5, sabe usted por qué la práctica "Prácticas Agroecológicas" se considera adaptada al clima? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5		
no sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	está totalmente consiente

19. ¿Tiene información sobre el nivel de adopción de estas prácticas ASAC implementadas en el TeSAC de Olopa? \*

*Plusieurs réponses possibles.*

- si
- No

20. Si tiene información sobre el nivel de adopción de las prácticas cuál es su fuente?

\_\_\_\_\_

21. De 1 a 5, qué tanto conocimiento tiene sobre la percepción de los agricultores de Olopa sobre el efecto de las prácticas en su seguridad alimentaria, medios de vida? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5		
no conoce	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	conoce muy bien

22. Si tiene conocimiento ¿Cuál es su fuente de información sobre los efectos de estas prácticas sobre seguridad alimentaria, medios de vida?

\_\_\_\_\_

23. 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 \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
no conoce	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	conoce muy bien

24. Si tiene conocimiento ¿Cuál es su fuente de información sobre los efectos de estas prácticas sobre capacidad adaptativa y resiliencia climática?

---

25. ¿Qué entiende por enfoque de género? \*

---

---

---

---

---

26. ¿Cómo percibe su utilidad para lograr los objetivos de su institución? \*

---

---

---

---

---

27. De 1 a 5, que tanto es su conocimiento sobre las dinámicas de género al interior de los hogares de la región (Olopa)? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5	
muy poco	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> muy bien

28. ¿Puede dar ejemplos de los conceptos de género que conoce y ha usado en su trabajo? \*

---

29. De 1 a 5 que tanto está incorporando conocimiento sobre género en el diseño de intervenciones de desarrollo agrícola/rural ? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5	
no incorpora	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> incorpora totalmente

30. 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? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5	
para nada	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> totalmente

31. 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? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
conocimiento inexistente	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	sabe totalmente

32. Si tiene conocimiento ¿Cuál es su fuente de información sobre los posibles efectos de la adopción de prácticas sobre estos aspectos de género?

\_\_\_\_\_

33. 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? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
pobre	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	muy bueno

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? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
no conocimiento	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	mucho conocimiento

35. Su organización ha obtenido fondos para implementar intervención ASAC desde el año pasado? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

Si

No

36. Comentario (opcional)

---

37. Comentario final sobre su principal aprendizaje del proyecto

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ce contenu n'est ni rédigé, ni cautionné par Google.

Google Forms

# Encuesta a organizaciones nacionales en Guatemala

En el marco del Convenio con el Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) a través del programa de Cambio Climático, Agricultura y Seguridad Alimentaria (CCAFS), hemos venido trabajando, en los últimos años, en un proyecto llamado “Generación de evidencias sobre la agricultura sostenible adaptada al clima con perspectiva de género para informar las políticas en América Central”.

**\*Obligatoire**

1. **Consentimiento Electrónico:** Actualmente, estamos realizando una serie de encuestas a organizaciones involucradas en este proyecto, para sacar lecciones aprendidas. Consideramos que es muy importante su opinión, quisiéramos tener su ayuda dando respuesta a cada una de las preguntas. El tiempo estimado que demora la encuesta es de 20 minutos máximo. Quiero decirle que esta participación no genera ningún tipo de beneficios o compromisos por parte de quienes le entrevistan o instituciones que representan relacionados con entrega de insumos o materiales. La entrevista es totalmente voluntaria y podrá retirarse en cualquier momento si así lo desea. Esta información, solo tiene fines de investigación (aprendizaje) y es totalmente confidencial. Toda la información recogida se mantendrá confidencial y sólo será revisada por investigadores de CIAT relacionados al proyecto. Los resultados se presentarán de manera agregada, para evitar que sus respuestas se puedan identificar. ¿Ya explicado el motivo de la encuesta, Usted acepta contestar a la encuesta? Si usted tiene preguntas o inquietudes adicionales, puede comunicarse con Fanny Howland o Jesus Martinez del CIAT a los email [f.c.howland@cgiar.org](mailto:f.c.howland@cgiar.org) o [j.d.martinez@cgiar.org](mailto:j.d.martinez@cgiar.org) \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

Si

No

Preguntas

2. Nombre \*

---

3. Institución \*

---

4. Cargo dentro de la institución \*

---

5. ¿Conoce el Territorio Adaptado al Clima- TeSAC, en Olopa? \*

*Plusieurs réponses possibles.*

Si

No

6. ¿Qué entiende por enfoque de género? ¿Cómo percibe su utilidad para lograr los objetivos de su institución? \*

---

---

---

---

---



7. De 1 a 5 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. \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
muy poco	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	muy bien

8. Si tiene información sobre las dinámicas de género cuál es su fuente?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. ¿De 1 a 5 qué tan importante es el tema de género en la agenda política del sector agrícola actual del país? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
muy poco importante	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	muy importante

10. comentario (opcional)

\_\_\_\_\_

11. ¿De 1 a 5, qué tan visible es el tema de género en la agenda política del sector agrícola actual del país? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5	
muy poco importante	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	muy importante

12. Comentario (opcional)

---

13. ¿Tiene usted algún tipo de experticia sobre el tema género? \*

*Plusieurs réponses possibles.*

- Si
- No

14. Si tiene experticia sobre el tema de género, cuál es su fuente?

---

15. De 1 a 5, cómo calificaría su experticia técnica sobre cómo incorporar género en las políticas o intervenciones ASAC a nivel micro y macro? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

1	2	3	4	5	
muy poco	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	muy bien

16. Si tiene experticia tecnica cuál es su fuente de aprendizaje?

---

17. Ha integrado aspectos de género nivel micro y/o macro de políticas y/o intervenciones ASAC? ¿Cómo? \*

---

---

---

---

---

18. 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? \*

*Plusieurs réponses possibles.*

si

No

19. Su organización ha obtenido fondos para implementar intervención ASAC, desde el año pasado? \*

*Une seule réponse possible.*

Si

No

20. Comentario final sobre su principal aprendizaje del proyecto

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ce contenu n'est ni rédigé, ni cautionné par Google.

Google Forms