



ECONOMIC AUTONOMY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN COLOMBIA



EDUCATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING



AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL ASSOCIATIVE MODELS



CLIMATE CHANGE / NATUREBASED SOLUTIONS



ECONOMIC AUTONOMY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN COLOMBIA

The problem

There are 5.9 million rural women, which corresponds to 24% of the total population. 40% of rural households with female heads of household are poor according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).

Rural women

- Have barriers of access to banking and credit.
- They have no decision-making power over their farms or their productive units.
- They dedicate most of their time to care and household chores.

Our Solution

Working in a comprehensive manner, involving the entire family group in the process is imperative.

Gender perspective promotes affirmative actions that facilitate the recognition and exercise of rights, including:

- Possibility of choosing their own life project.
- Participation and decision-making capacity.
- Social and emotional skills strengthening.

What's missing?

- Strengthening entrepreneurial skills.
- Access to tailor-made financing.
- Supply of goods and services tailored to rural women and the dynamics of this niche.



AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL ASSOCIATIVE MODELS

The problem

Of the small farmers living in the dispersed rural area, 74% do not belong to any association.

Incipient agribusinesses (incubation) implies high-risk and high-costs for the provision of goods and services.

Most of them:

- Have Low level of technification
- Difficulties accessing local markets and financial system
- Agro-climatic risks

Priority is placed on the provision of inputs and equipment, without offering guidance and assistance.

Our Solution

Through two routes -promotion and strengthening- of productive associativity, we aim to:

- Add capacities to the productive units, making them more competitive – in the farm
 - Increase their learning and innovation capacity
 - Promote economies of scale and improve their bargaining power.
- Implement informal associative models such as Self-managed Savings and Credit Groups (GAAC) and participatory guarantee systems.

What's missing?

- Resources (financial, in-kind, technical assistance) to move from incipient businesses (incubation) to strengthened businesses that can successfully access the impact ecosystem.
- Activities focused on the individual strengthening of the associates.





EDUCATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING

The problem

Only 24% of rural producers report having received technical assistance.

Deficient access to internet and technology.

Program curriculum do not take into account social and cultural contexts.

Our Solution

Training processes focused on strengthening capacities for the 3 domains: technical knowledge, socio-emotional skills and practice.

Onsite training and support.

Knowledge transfer activities and train-the-trainers (participants) as an exit strategy.

What's missing?

Automate rural extension services to be cost/efficient and scalable (Technology-based approach).

Strengthen rural extension mechanisms (beyond technical assistance).



CLIMATE CHANGE / NATUREBASED SOLUTIONS

The problem

To achieve the SDGs by 2030, it is imperative to invest in rural: of the 169 monitoring indicators, 78% depend, at least partially, on rural and 1 in 5 exclusively on rural.

Climate risk without mitigation and adaptation measures.

Our Solution

We develop agroecological practices in agri-food systems, increasing the capacities of small producers in the development of an environmentally sustainable agribusiness.

What's missing?

Scalable initiatives in regenerative agriculture within the small-scale farming niche.

Cost-efficient and replicable solutions for carbon capture to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

