

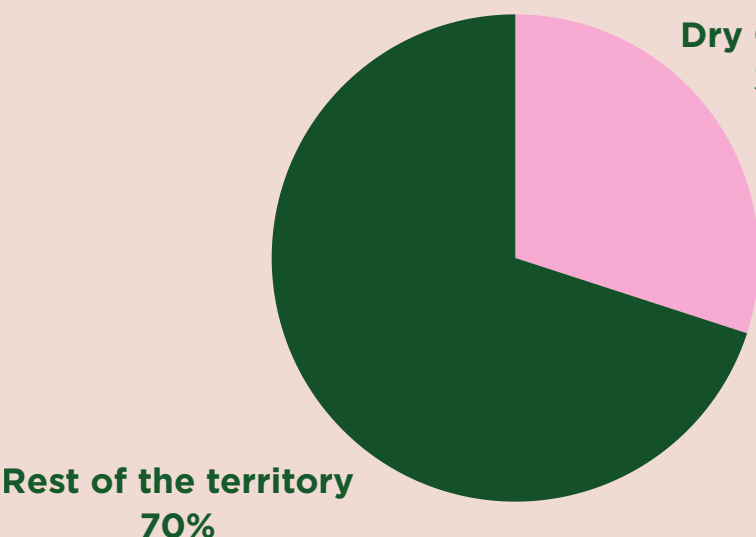
PROGRAM

REJUVENATE

Agroecology to address the food crisis in Guatemala and Honduras

CONTEXT

In the Central American Dry Corridor, thousands of farming families face soil degradation, drought, and the loss of agricultural biodiversity every year. This region covers 30% of Central American territory and is home to more than 10.5 million people.



Through agroecology, local organization, and the recovery of heirloom and native seeds, the organizations Qachuu Aloom, AGRIDIVI – Flor del Café, Vecinos Honduras, and ACESH work together in Guatemala and Honduras to ensure the continuity of peasant life in the territory, strengthen food sovereignty, and enhance the climate resilience of communities.

CONTEXT

64 rural communities  
1,162 participating families  
2,790 beneficiaries

1,300 women involved  
621 trained young people



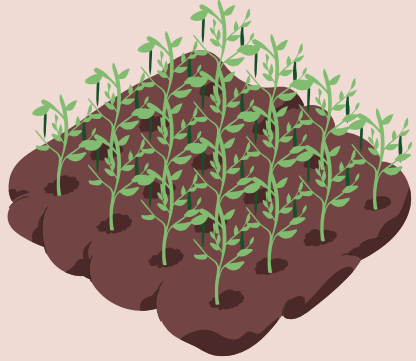
**Identities:** Maya Achi, Xinka, Poqomam, Ladina and mestizo

LINES OF ACTION

- Family gardens and diversified plots** with nutritious and climate-resistant crops.
- Grain reserves and seed banks** to guarantee food and preserve local varieties.
- Agroecological training** in bio-inputs, crop rotation and soil cover.
- Training young people and women** in leadership and rural entrepreneurship.
- Savings groups and agroecological fairs** that boost the local economy.
- Municipal management and advocacy** to protect seeds and community's land.

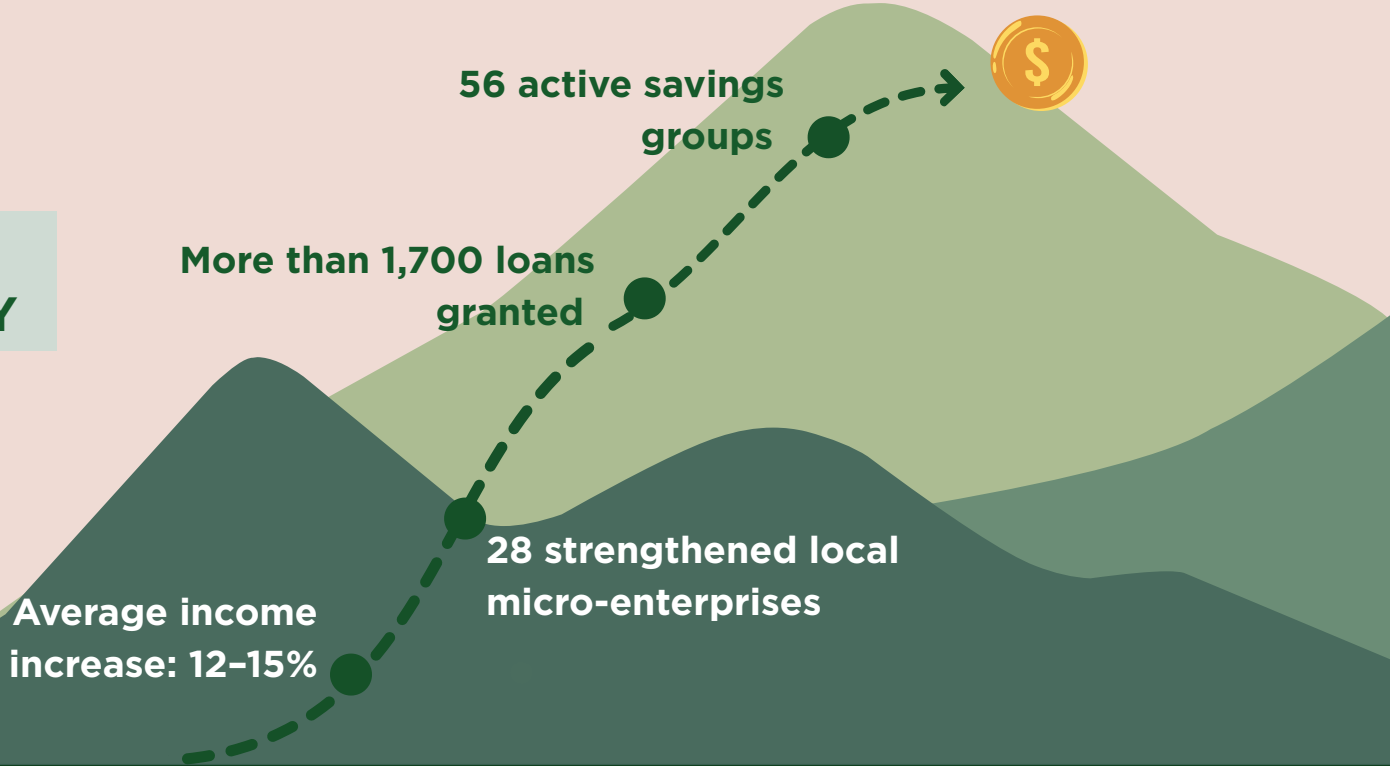


PRODUCTION



40 community grain reserves  
21 seed banks  
+39.643 kg of stored grain  
+100 preserved native varieties  
680 diversified family gardens or plots

LOCAL ECONOMY



Over 10 agroecological fairs

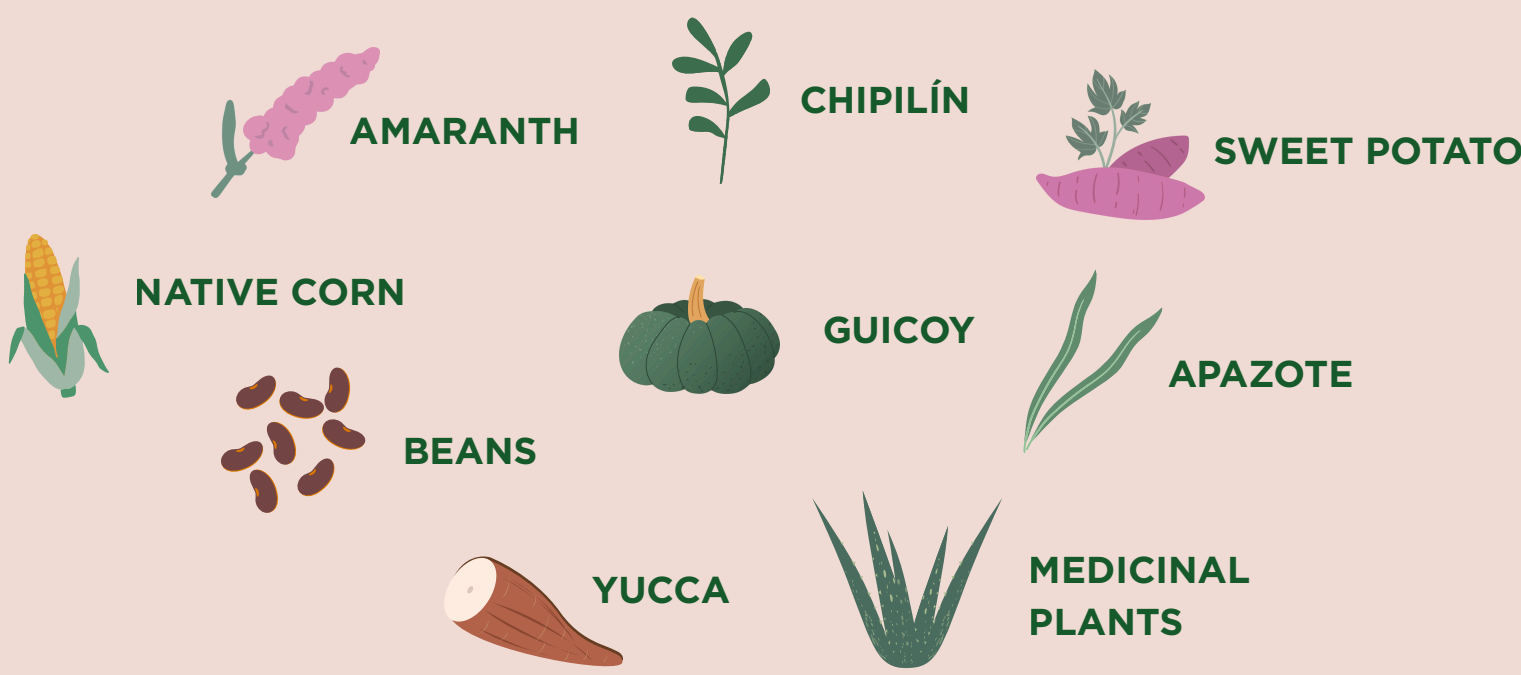
6 approved municipal policies or agreements

Over 70 women and young people in leadership roles

ADVOCACY AND LEADERSHIP

RECOVERED LOCAL VARIETIES

More than 100 native varieties adapted to the soils and climates of the Central American Dry Corridor were recovered and preserved.



These seeds circulate through exchanges, fairs and community networks, guaranteeing agricultural diversity and food sovereignty for peasant families.

SOME TESTIMONIES



*Despite the passing years, we continue to sow our seeds and herbs, because they provide us with food, income, and a way to preserve our seeds.* – Julián Ixpata, community of Chixim, Guatemala (Qachuu Aloom)



*Little by little we are removing chemicals from the soil; our goal is to produce only with organic fertilizers.* – Etelvina Hernández Román, Pata Galana village, Guatemala (AGRIDIVI)



*The arrival of this project recharged our batteries.* – Francisco Javier Castillo, Granadas Arriba, Honduras (ACESH)

CHALLENGES FACED

The communities had to adapt to **prolonged droughts, irregular rainfall, and depleted soils**. They also faced youth migration and a lack of access to local financing.

HOW THEY RESPONDED

They strengthened their **agroecological capacities, created savings groups and community reserves**, and promoted the **leadership** of women and young people to sustain the processes.

KEY LEARNINGS

- Community resilience is built from **collective work**.
- Food security and sovereignty depends on the **organization and planning** of each family.
- The **Farmer to Farmer methodology** enables knowledge sharing and helps keep traditional practices alive.

RESULTS AND TRANSFORMATIONS

The program improved nutrition, organization, and the environment in the participating communities.

Production and consumption

- Greater **variety of food** available in homes.
- Healthier** and more **stable harvests** throughout the year.
- Progress towards **safer farming practices** for families and the environment.

Organization and leadership

- Community reserves and savings funds** functioning regularly.
- Local fairs** driven by the communities themselves.
- Women and young people** coordinating key processes and activities.

Environment and biodiversity

- Recovery of degraded areas and improved water management.
- Greater diversity of crops and useful plants in the plots.

Political impact

- Two municipalities formally recognized the value of local seeds.
- Community agreements strengthened direct sales and agroecological markets.**

FUTURE PROJECTION

The program leaves active community structures that will continue to drive the agroecological transition in the region:

- Community seed storage and safeguarding systems**, which continue to guarantee varieties for families.
- Local spaces for exchange and economic circulation**, sustained by the community groups themselves.
- Trained people, mostly women and young people**, who now accompany processes in their communities, contributing knowledge and experience.
- Regional articulation platforms** —RAMA, ANAFAE and REDSAG— that maintain active dialogue between territories.

