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# Gender Assessment


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## **FP182: Climate-smart initiatives for climate change adaptation and sustainability in prioritized agricultural production systems in Colombia (CSICAP)**

Columbia | CAF | B.31

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 <p>CORPORACIÓN <b>BioParque</b> Por el desarrollo sostenible</p>	Social, Gender and Environmental study of the Project CSICAP* in Colombia	
	<b>Gender Assessment</b> presented to: The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT	Date: 03/31/2021
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# GENDER ASSESSMENT

**CSICAP All the references in this document have been changed to CSICAP. If there is any reference to CSICAP should be understand as CSICAP\***

**\* The initial tittle of the project was changed from Low-Emission and Climate Resilient Agriculture in Colombia (LECRA) to Climate-smart initiatives for climate change adaptation and sustainability in prioritized agricultural production systems in Colombia (CSICAP). All the references in this document have been changed to CSICAP. If there is any reference to CSICAP should be understand as CSICAP**

**Annex 8 – Part A**

Green Climate Fund Funding Proposal



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## Introduction

The following gender assessment is an input for the formulation of the project “Low Emission and Climate Resilient Agriculture” (CSICAP, for its acronym in English). This Project seeks to improve the capacity of eight agricultural production chains (rice, corn, potato, cattle, banana, panela and sugarcane, and coffee) to mitigate their respective greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change by increasing efficiency in the use of the natural resources and production.

In recent years, the agricultural activities associated with these eight products have been affected by variability in temperature and rainfall, with more frequent and intense floods, droughts, and frosts, which have sometimes led to crop losses. Besides, some agricultural and livestock practices have contributed to soil degradation. As a result, productive cycles have been altered and land-use conflicts have increased, compromising the resilience and sustainability of production. This in turn increases the economic vulnerability of male and female producers and puts food availability at risk.

These events may have differential repercussions depending on the characteristics of the territory and its communities (men and women, or ethnic groups), as well as the type of producers (small, medium, or large), due to the unequal access to productive factors, information technologies and the mechanisms for adapting to climate change. In the case of rural women, the effects of climate change are exacerbated by the gender norms relations in the household and on the farm. The low participation in production decision-making, low access to and control over land and financial and technological resources, overburdened domestic and unpaid care work, and low income and high levels of poverty (especially among female heads of household), among other facts, limit the women’s capacity to develop adaptation strategies in the face of climate variability. Besides, the effects on household food security may deepen because, on the one hand, the responsibility for food supply falls on them, and, on the other hand, climate change may decrease the availability of water, food, and resources for self-consumption.

Specifically, in rural areas of the country, where 5,8 million men and 5,2 million women live, there are differences in the socio-demographic conditions of the population. According to DANE figures (2020), even though the number of people of working age is similar regardless of gender (in the working ages, between 10 and 59 years, the percentage is similar, 67.9%, and in the older ages slightly higher participation of men than women is identified: 13.1% and 12.7% respectively), participation in the labor market evidence significant gender gaps: the 73.8% of rural men are employed, compared to 36.8% of women. In addition, the rural female unemployment rate is higher than that of men (9.6% and 3.0% respectively), which shows the greater restrictions faced by women in developing activities included in the System of National Accounts. This situation results in a lower capacity of rural women to generate income and, therefore, in a higher percentage of monetary poverty (35,0% of rural female-headed households are in this condition, compared to 27.9% of male-headed households).

These gender gaps evidence structural causes that limit the equitable development of rural women and men and their communities. On the one hand, according to the National Time Use

Survey -ENUT (2016-2017), women perform most of the unpaid work in rural areas: they spend approximately 8 hours a day on these tasks, compared to 3 hours spent by men. On the other hand, according to the 2014 National Agricultural Census, only in 38.6% of the Agricultural Production Units in the country, do women participate in decision-making on production. Furthermore, as will be shown in the following chapters, women producers have less access to productive assets such as land, technical assistance, and credit.

Within this framework, the main objective of the Gender Assessment is to provide a baseline for recognizing the initial social, economic, and environmental conditions of the CSICAP Project, with emphasis on identifying social and gender gaps in male and female producers in the prioritized chains. The purpose of this is to generate inputs so that social inclusion and gender approaches are considered in the formulation of the Project, so that CSICAP not only avoids deepening of the gaps identified but also contributes to the transformation of the causes that generate these inequities.

This Gender Assessment was obtained from mixed research methods and triangulation of secondary information (on norms and policies) and statistical information, mainly instruments (census and surveys) of the National Administrative Department of Statistics, with primary information. The latter included the completion by the associations of an institutional capacity analysis form, as well as the development of interviews and group sessions with association officials, extensionists, affiliated female and male producers, and institutional actors.

As a result, the Gender Assessment makes a comprehensive diagnosis with a gender perspective of the territories, population, and productive chains targeted by the CSICAP Project, as well as the institutional, regulatory, and policy framework. To this end, the document is organized into four chapters.

The first chapter presents a general diagnosis of the social and gender conditions of the territories prioritized by the CSICAP Project, which includes demographic, age, and household headship characteristics and identifies gender gaps concerning to indicators of poverty, education, labor market, income, and use of time in paid and domestic work and unpaid care activities.

The second chapter characterizes the prioritized production chains, identifies gender gaps, and comprehensively analyzes different aspects that determine the success of including a gender approach in a climate-resilient agriculture program (Beuchelt & Badstue, 2013): the social conditions of male and female producers, and their access to and control over productive assets. Meanwhile, the third chapter analyzes the institutional capacities of the respective associations to manage gender issues.

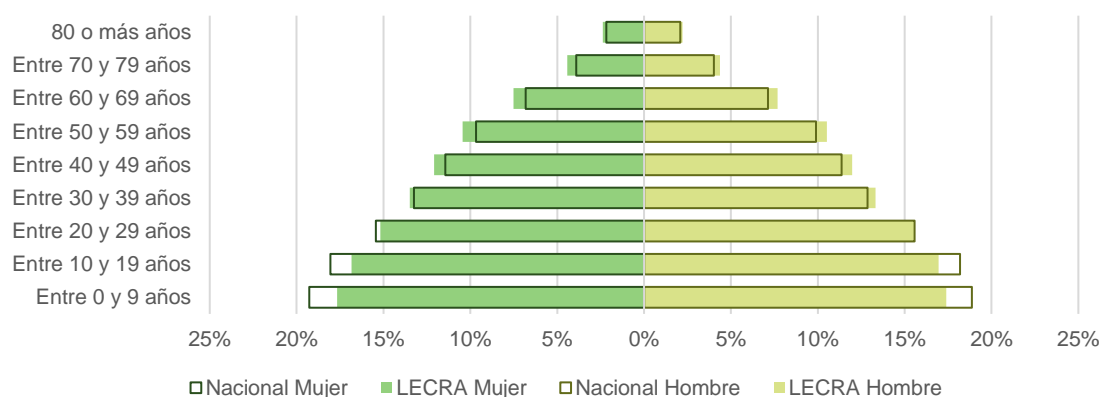
The fourth and last chapter defines the institutional and gender policy framework, which refers to the main international norms adopted by Colombia, as well as those established at the national level for the promotion of equity for women, especially those living in rural areas. Similarly, it mentions the main policies and programs in force that have been formulated and

implemented by the national government to promote equity for rural women and analyzes the institutional capacities of the entities involved in this process.

## 1. Population characterization with a gender perspective

According to DANE figures (2020a), the territories where the CSICAP<sup>1</sup> Project will be implemented have a rural population of 2,99 million people, of which 51.8% (1,55 million) are men and 48.2% (1,44 million) are women. Regarding the distribution of this population by age groups, Graph 0.1 shows a progressive behavior in the population pyramid of the rural inhabitants of the Project municipalities, as well as that of the country<sup>2</sup> country as a whole. This is related to greater participation of children under 10 years of age and a relatively homogeneous reduction for each of the age groups. Additionally, when comparing the composition of the CSICAP municipalities regarding the national data, there is lower participation of those under 20 years of age (34.4%, which is 2,7 percentage points lower than the national situation) and higher participation those over 40 years of age. However, given that the decrease is relatively homogeneous—among each of the groups— in these municipalities it is not possible to identify a population loss, specifically, in initial working ages (between 20 and 29 years old) as it is presented in the national context, which goes from participation of 18.1% to 15.5% (for the population between 10 and 19 years, and between 20 and 29 years old, respectively)

**Graph 0.1. Population pyramid. Rural area. CSICAP municipalities and rural national. 2020**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2020a)

Regarding the participation of men and women in decision-making within households, of the 941,5 thousand households in the CSICAP municipalities, 7 out of 10 are headed by men, which is higher than the situation in rural areas of the country (68.9%) (graph 0.2). Further, only 26.0%

<sup>1</sup> The departments selected for the implementation of the chains are as follows:

**Rice:** Antioquia, Casanare, Cesar, Córdoba, Huila, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Norte de Santander, Sucre Tolima, Valle del Cauca. Risaralda, Santander, Tolima y Valle del Cauca.

**Banana:** Antioquia, Cesar, La Guajira y Magdalena.

**Sugarcane:** Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Norte de Santander y Quindío,

**Corn:** Antioquia, Cesar, Córdoba, Huila, La Guajira, Meta, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander y Tolima.

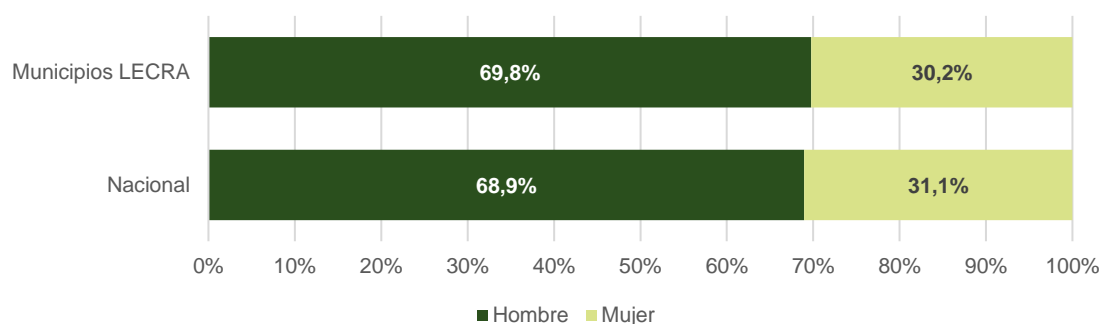
**Potato:** Antioquia, Bogotá, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Tolima y Valle del Cauca.

**Cattle:** Antioquia, Arauca, Caquetá, Cauca, La Guajira, Meta, Nariño, Santander y Sucre.

<sup>2</sup> The population of the municipalities of the CSICAP project are represented in the graph with filled bars; while the national rural information is shown in the bars without filling and with dark outline.

of female-headed households live with a spouse, while 33.9% of female-heads of household are single, 24.9% are widowed, and 24.1% are separated (common-law or married). This reflects that in most of these households, women are the head of household, which increases the household's risk of falling into poverty since women earn less income than men to support their dependents. In contrast, 72.0% of male-headed households live with their spouse, 40.4% of male heads of household are in a union, and 30.6% are married.

**Graph 0.2. Sex of the head of household. Rural area. CSICAP municipalities and rural national. 2018**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2020b)

Now, from Social Conpes 150 of 2012, the Multidimensional Poverty Index was defined to establish the absence of desired social conditions of households and individuals, by identifying simultaneous deficiencies in the dimensions of educational conditions of the household<sup>3</sup>, conditions of children and youth<sup>4</sup>, work<sup>5</sup>, health<sup>6</sup> and household services and housing<sup>7</sup> conditions.

In view of the above, and based on DANE (2020c), it is identified that, of the 10,38 million rural people in the CSICAP<sup>8</sup> departments, 3,47 million are in a condition of multidimensional poverty, corresponding to 33.5%, a figure lower than the national situation (34.5%). To capture territorial differences, Map 1 presents the adjusted MPI calculated by DANE from the 2018 National Population and Housing Census. It shows that 47.3% of the municipalities prioritized by the CSICAP project have multidimensional poverty incidence rates between 40% and 60% and the overall average is 43.4%. Most of the country's municipalities with the highest levels of rural poverty (above 60%) are not part of the project, and the average adjusted rural MPI for the rest of the municipalities is estimated at 54.0%. Therefore, in terms of poverty conditions, the prioritized municipalities are in a better situation compared with the rest of the country's rural territory.

<sup>3</sup> The educational conditions of the household are analyzed in terms of low educational achievement and illiteracy.

<sup>4</sup> The conditions of children and youth are analyzed based on school absenteeism, school lag, barriers to access to early childhood care services, and child labor.

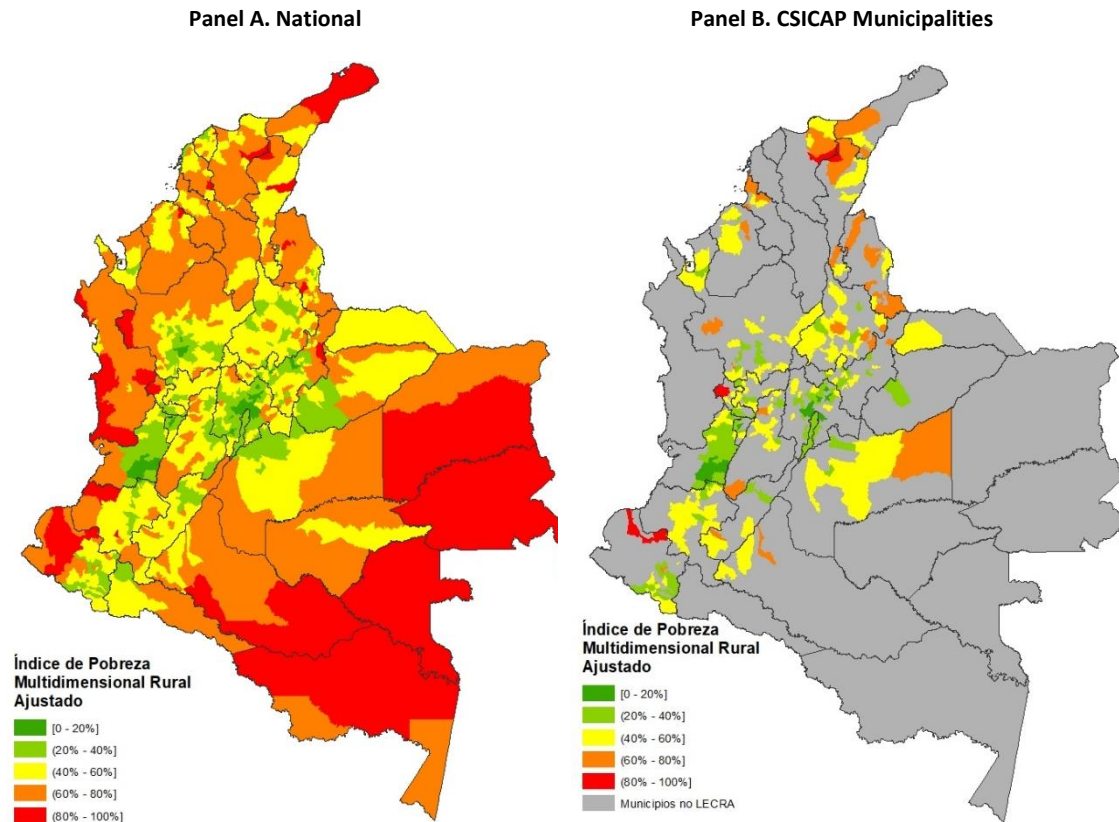
<sup>5</sup> Labor conditions are analyzed based on long-term unemployment and informal employment.

<sup>6</sup> Health conditions are analyzed through health insurance and barriers to access to health services.

<sup>7</sup> Public services and housing conditions are analyzed based on access to an improved water source, inadequate excreta disposal, inadequate floors, inadequate exterior walls, and critical overcrowding.

<sup>8</sup> A CSICAP department is one that has at least one municipality to intervene in the project.

Map 1. Adjusted Rural Multidimensional Poverty Index. 2018

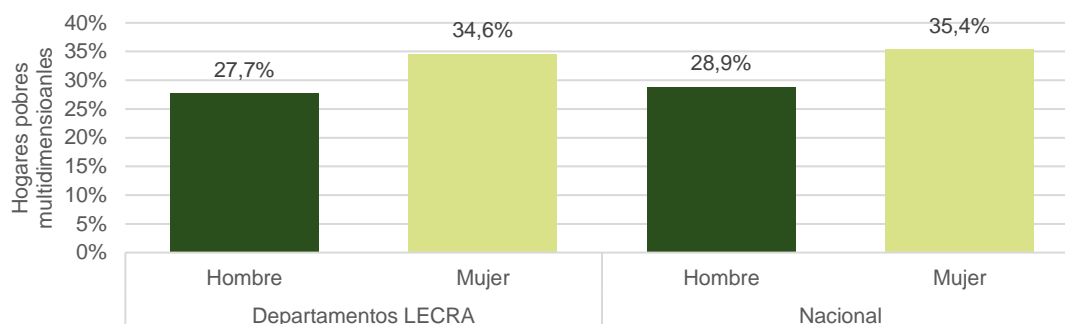


Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2020)

Regarding poverty status according to the gender of the head of household, graph 0.3 shows that 34.6% of the rural female-headed households are considered multidimensional poor, compared to 27.7% of male-headed households. The main deprivations affecting female-headed households correspond to informal work (91.9%), low educational attainment (75.5%), limited access to an improved water source (38.5%), and school lag (32.9%). However, when compared to male-headed households, there is a large difference in long-lasting unemployment (6.6% for male-headed households and 21.8% for female-headed households), which reflects the restrictions on women's entry into the labor market.



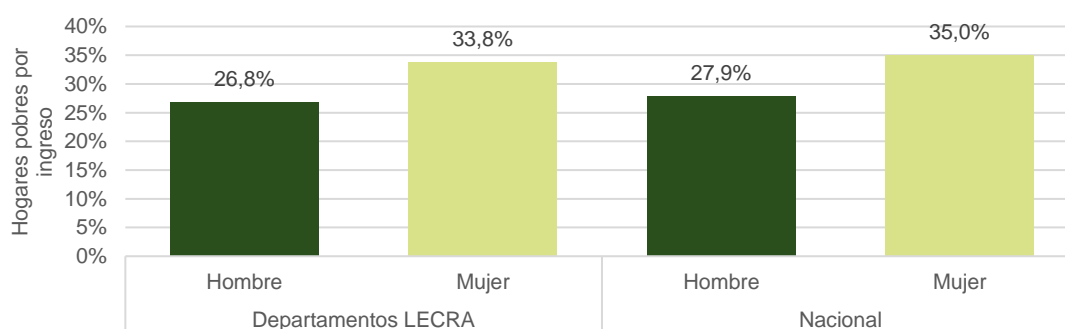
**Graph 0.3. Percentage of households living in multidimensional poverty according to the sex of the head of household. Rural area. CSICAP department and rural national. 2019**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2020c)

Similarly, when analyzing the condition of monetary poverty, which represents the percentage of people who do not have enough per capita income to cover the basic basket of goods and services, it is identified that in the CSICAP departments, 34.6% of the rural population faces this situation, which is lower than the national rural poverty rate(36.1%). Additionally, based on DANE (2019) it is estimated that of the 2,1 million rural households headed by men, 26.8% are income poor, which is below the 33.8% of poor households headed by women (673,8 thousand households). This situation is explained by the lower income-generating capacity of female-headed households (with an income of 959,8 thousand, in contrast to 1,1 million male-headed households).

**Graph 1.4. Percentage of households in monetary poverty according to the sex of the head of household. Rural area. CSICAP department and rural national. 2018**

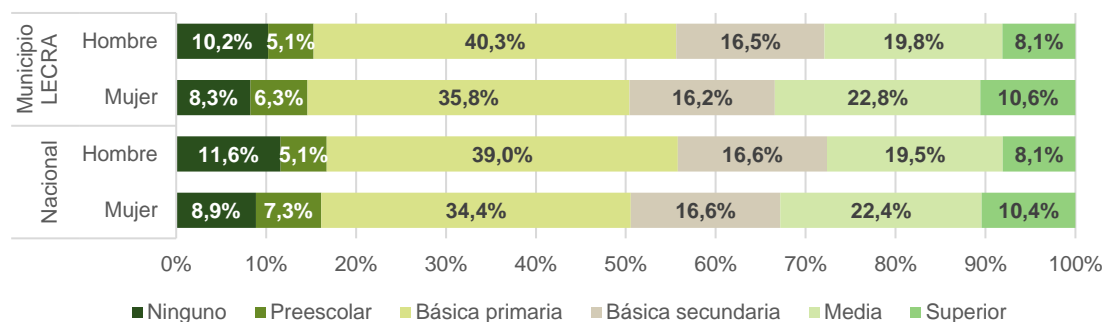


Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2019)

Therefore, the gender gaps, both in the quality of life (represented by multidimensional poverty) and in the capacity to generate income (monetary poverty), are evidence of the feminization of poverty in rural areas of the country and the CSICAP departments. Regarding the educational conditions of the rural population, DANE (2020B) identifies that of the 2,0 million people over 15 years of age living in the CSICAP municipalities, 12.1% do not know how to read or write. This rate is lower than the national rural rate (11.9%), and it is similar between men and women (12.2% and 12.0% respectively). When analyzing educational levels by gender, women have

higher levels of education than men: 22.8% have high school education and 10.6% have higher education; while 19.8% of men have vocational secondary education and 8.1% have higher education. However, more than 50% of the population does not have basic secondary education, showing strong restrictions for the accumulation of human capital in rural areas of the country.

**Graph 1.5. The educational level attained by sex. Rural area. Over 15 years of age. CSICAP municipalities and rural national. 2018**

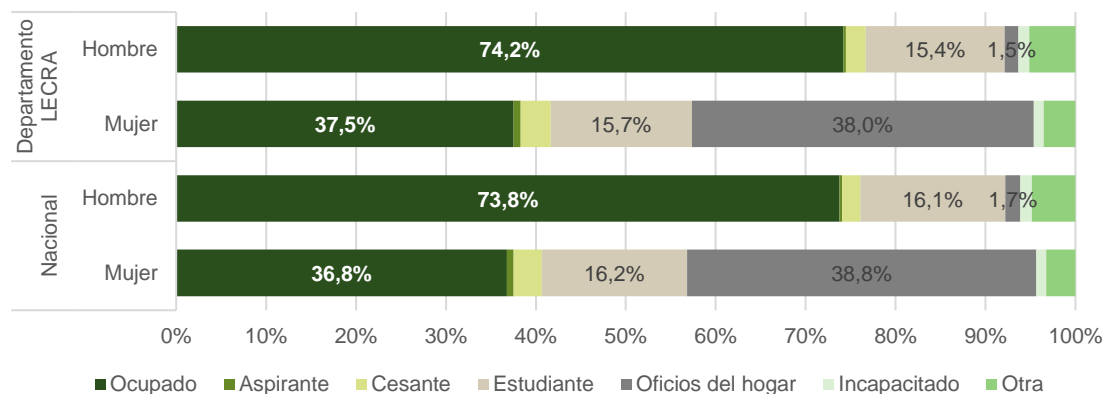


Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2020b)

In terms of the labor market, the population that is part of the labor force totals 7,7 million for the CSICAP departments, of which 57.1% are employed and 18.6% are employed in household occupations. When analyzing activity according to sex (graph 0.4), there are large differences between men and women: while 74.2% of men are considered employed, for women this figure does not exceed 37.5%. In addition, 38.0% of the female population is employed in household occupations, while the participation of men is barely 1.5%.

These figures reflect that, even though rural women have on average a higher level of education than men, care services in rural areas fall on women and limit their labor participation, which has an impact on their limited capacity to generate income, affecting their economic empowerment.

**Graph 0.4. Labor force activity by sex. Rural area. CSICAP departments and rural national. 2018**

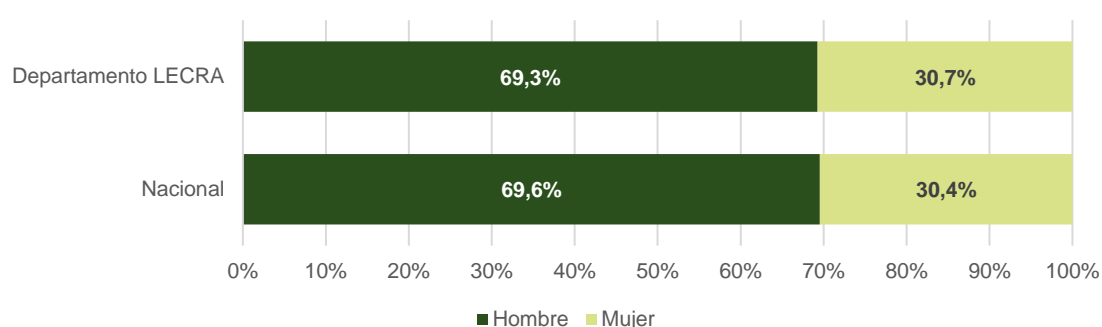


Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2019)

Also, in the CSICAP departments, 69.3% of those employed are men and 30.7% are women (

graph 0.5). This shows the preponderance of men in the development of productive activities in rural areas, both in these departments and at the national level. Additionally, there are large differences between the incomes earned by men and women in the agricultural sector. Specifically, in the agriculture, livestock, and hunting subsector, men's average income corresponds to 74.5% of the current legal monthly minimum wage (smmlv<sup>9</sup> for its acronym in Spanish), while women's average income is 33.5% of 1 smmlv. When analyzing these data according to the occupational position, it is identified that employees earn the highest labor income (131% of 1 smmlv for men and 106% for women), followed by the employer (129% for men and 98,2% for women), day laborers (99% for men and 64% for women), and, finally, self-employed workers, who earn the lowest income in the sector (57% of 1 smmlv for men and 34% for women)

**Graph 0.5. Percentage of employed by sex. Rural area. CSICAP departments and rural national. 2018**

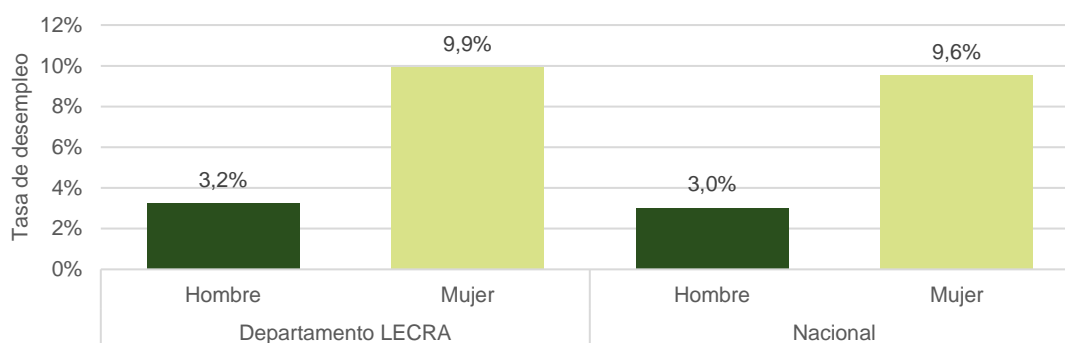


Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2019)

However, identifying the unemployment rate shows that while men have an unemployment rate of 3.2% in the CSICAP departments, the rate for women is 9.9% (similar to the national rate). Therefore, the labor market in rural areas does not manage to absorb the supply of women's jobs. This situation is related to the structure of the rural economy, where agricultural and livestock activities predominate, in which male paid labor prevails. Nevertheless, rural women participate in these tasks as unpaid family workers and care economy activities closely related to agricultural production, such as the production, transformation, and supply of food for self-consumption and day laborers, and animal care.

<sup>9</sup> This is the minimum legally established payment that a person receives per month for their work, it is currently 908.526 COP in Colombia.

**Graph 0.6. Unemployment rate by sex. Rural are. CSICAP departments and rural national. 2018**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2019)

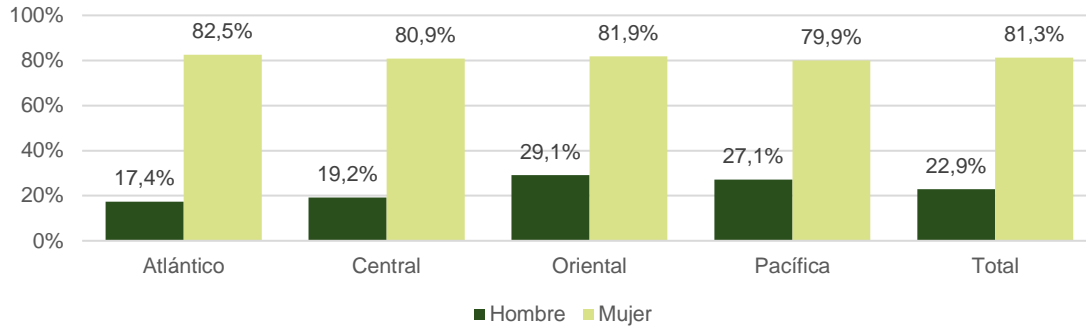
In this sense, and thanks to Law 1413 of 2013, the importance of unpaid work performed at home that is not usually accounted for (housing maintenance, care of household or community members, and maintenance of the paid labor force) is recognized, and the role of rural women in the economic and social development of their communities is beginning to become evident. In this regard, 37.1% of rural women carry out activities included in the System of National Accounts (SNA) with a daily destination of 4:50 hours, and 92.5% carry out activities not included in the SNA for 07:52 hours. On the other hand, 65.5% of men perform SNA activities (8:25 hours) and 60.5% perform non-SNA activities (3:06 hours). In other words, women work more hours per day than men (12:42 hours vs 11:31 hours, respectively), but approximately two-thirds of them are spent on domestic and unpaid care activities, while men spend less than one-third of their working time on these activities.

Among the work activities not included in the System of National Accounts are: i) providing food to household members; ii) maintaining clothing for household members; iii) cleaning, maintenance, and repairs for the household; iv) household purchases and administration; v) care activities with children under 5 years of age belonging to the household; vi) support for household members; and vii) passive care (being on standby). The gender gaps in each of these areas are presented below.

First, concerning to providing food to members of the household<sup>10</sup> (preparing and serving food; lifting and washing dishes at home; preparing canned food, cheese or sausages; or taking food to people at their place of work or study), in rural areas of the country, 22.9% of men perform these activities compared to 81.3% of women (graph 0.7). The regions with the greatest differences are the Atlantic region (17.4% of men and 82.5% of women) and the Central region (19.2% of men and 80.9% of women). On the other hand, the Eastern and Pacific regions show higher participation of men (29.1% and 27.1% respectively).

<sup>10</sup> Since the CSICAP Project will be implemented in all regions, a disaggregated description is provided for each region.

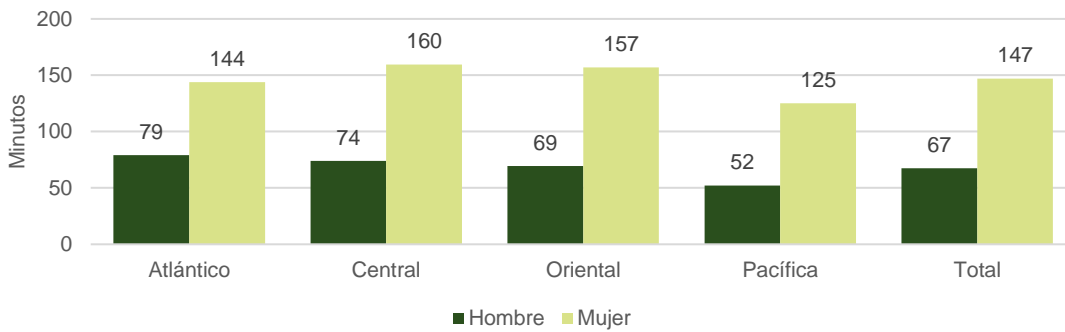
**Graph 0.7. Participation in activities of supplies to household members by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

graph 0.8 also shows the time rural men and women spend on these activities: men spend 67 minutes on these activities, while women more than double this figure with 147 minutes. The region with the lowest time spent in the Pacific region (52 minutes for men and 125 minutes for women), while in the Central region men spend 74 minutes and women 160 minutes.

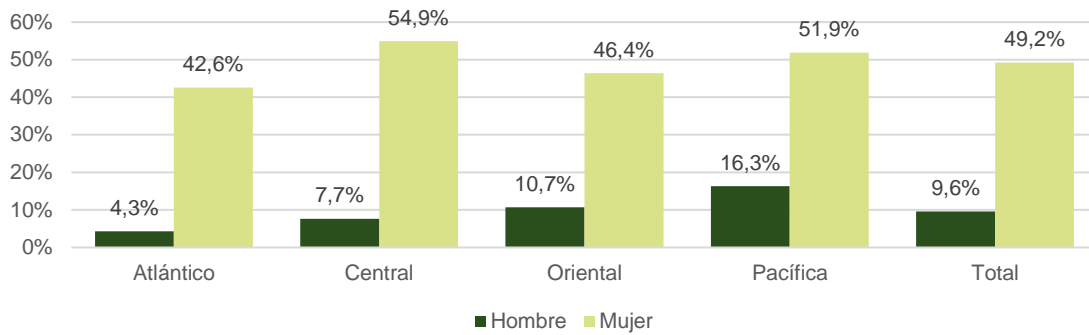
**Graph 0.8. Time spent in activities of supplies to household members by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

Second, concerning the participation in clothing maintenance (washing, ironing, or putting away the clothes from household members; repairing clothes, tablecloths, blankets, footwear, suitcases; making clothes; and taking or picking up clothes from the laundry), only 9.6% of rural men perform these activities, compared to 49.2% of women (graph 0.9). Similarly, food supply shows that the Atlantic region is the one where men perform these activities the least, with 4.3%; women’s participation is 42.6%. On the other hand, the Pacific region is the one where the maintenance of clothing presents the highest participation of men with 16.3% and 51.9% of women.

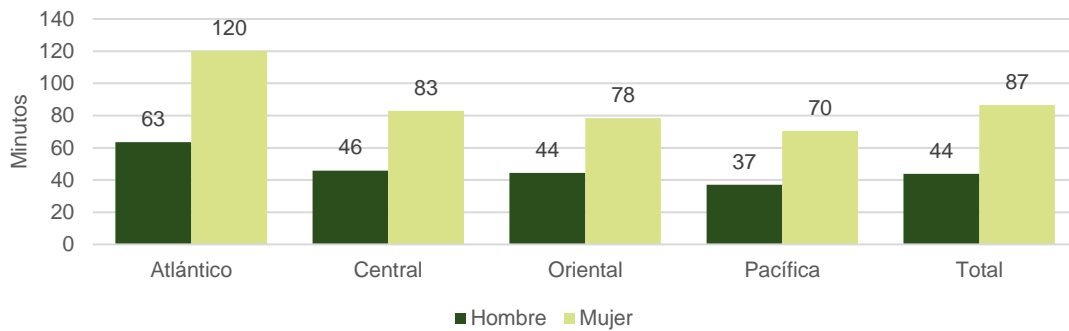
**Graph 0.9. Participation in wardrobe maintenance activities of household members by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

Regarding the time allocated to these activities, on average, rural men spend 44 minutes and women spend twice as much, 87 minutes (graph 0.10). Although the participation of men in the Atlantic region is low, the time allocated is the highest with 63 minutes, and women spend 120 minutes. On the other hand, the Pacific region shows lower periods with 37 minutes for men and 70 minutes for women.

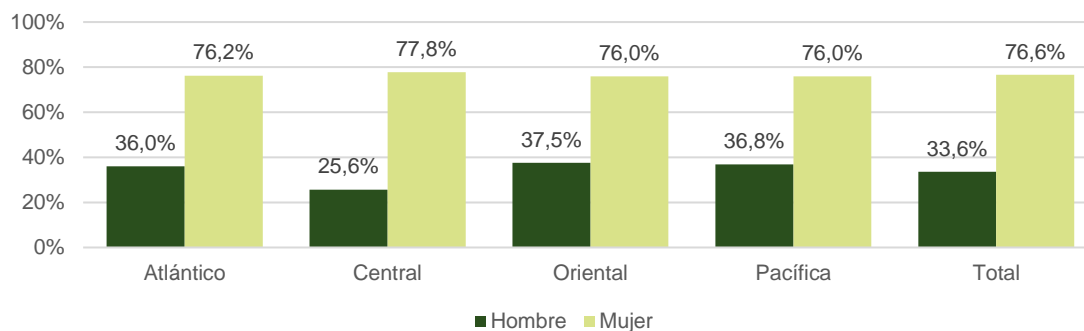
**Graph 0.10. Time spent on wardrobe maintenance activities of household members by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

Thirdly, regarding the participation in household cleaning and maintenance (corresponding to cleaning the house, caring for pets and the garden, cleaning vehicles, fetching water or fuel for cooking at home), 33.6% of men living in rural areas carry out these activities compared to 76.6% of rural women (graph 0.11). The greatest difference according to the sex of the person is in the Central zone where 25.6% of men and 77.8% of women perform some of the actions for household cleaning and maintenance. In the Atlantic, Eastern, and Pacific regions, the behavior is similar. The smallest difference is in the Eastern region with 37.5% of men and 76.0% of women.

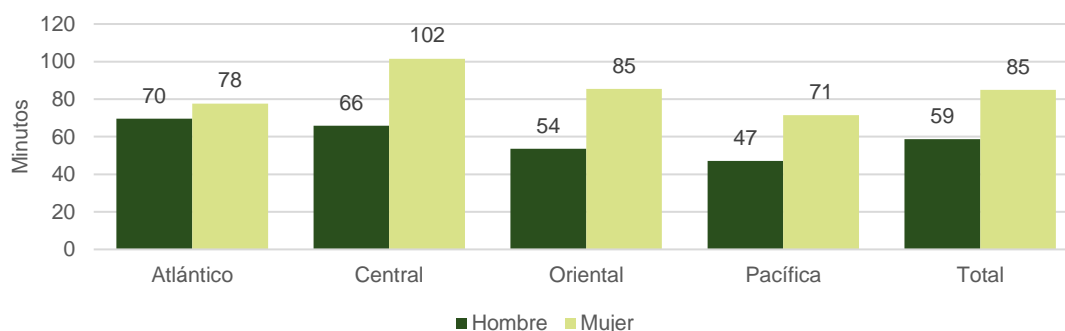
**Graph 0.11. Participation in household cleaning and maintenance activities by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

Similarly, graph 0.12 shows how people spend their time on these activities. On average, men spend 59 minutes and women 85 minutes. The Pacific region is the one where both men and women spend the least amount of time, with 47 minutes for men and 71 minutes for women. The Central region shows the greatest difference in participation and in time as well, with men spending 66 minutes and women 102 minutes.

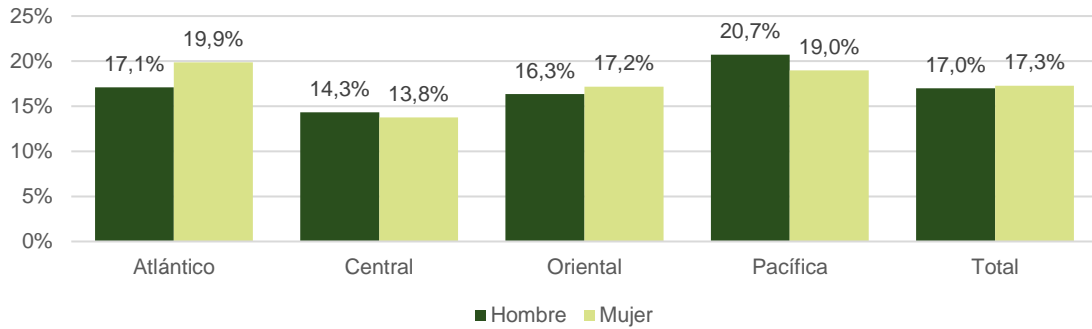
**Graph 0.12. Time spent on household cleaning and maintenance activities by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

Fourth, concerning the participation in household purchasing and administration activities (purchasing personal items, buying or claiming medicines, directing or supervising household activities, paying bills, looking for housing to rent or buy, collecting subsidies for someone, or moving to carry out one of the activities), the percentage of men and women who carry out these activities is similar (17.0% and 17.3% respectively) (graph 0.13). The region with the greatest difference is the Atlantic region, where 17.1% of men and 19.9% of women engage in purchasing and management activities. It is worth mentioning the Pacific region, since 20.7% of men report carrying out these activities, while the participation of women is 19.0%.

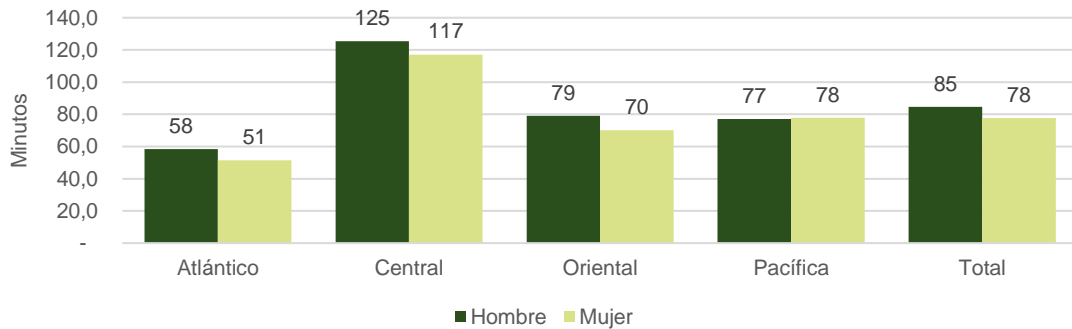
**Graph 0.13. Participation in shopping and household management activities by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

Likewise, the time spent by the population is similar, as shown in graph 0.14, with men spending 85 minutes and women 78 minutes. By region, the Central region has the longest time spent, with 125 minutes for men and 117 minutes for women. On the other hand, the Pacific region- despite not being the region that spends the least time- is the one with the greatest similarity between the two sexes (77 minutes for men and 78 minutes for women).

**Graph 0.14. Time spent on shopping household and management activities by sex and region. 2016-2017**

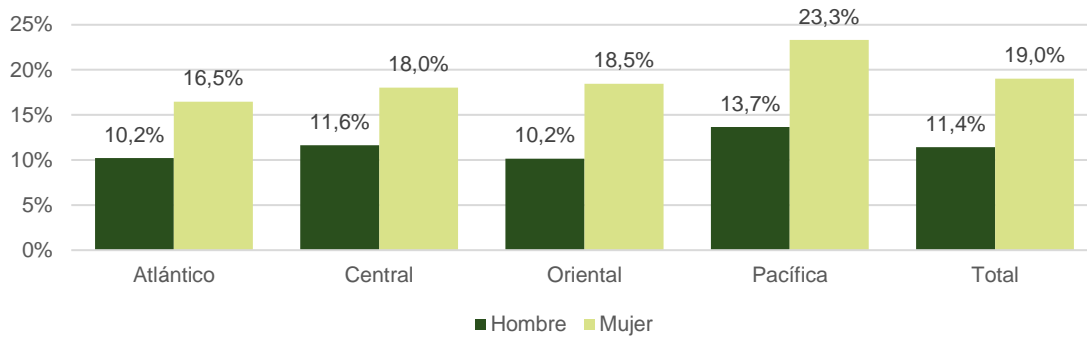


Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

In fifth place, graph 0.15 shows participation in activities with children under 5 years of age in the household (such as playing, telling, or reading stories, or taking them to the park), according to which 11.4% of men and 19.0% of women carry out caregiving activities. The highest participation is found in the Pacific region, with 13.7% of men and 23.3% of women. The Atlantic region has the lowest percentage (10.2% of men and 16.5% of women).



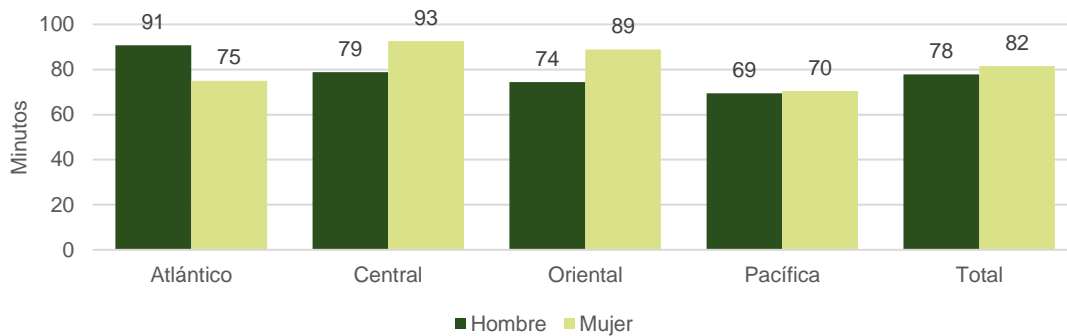
**Graph 0.15. Participation in activities with children under 5 years of age in the household by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

In terms of time spent on this activity, women spend an average of 82 minutes and men 78 minutes. Nevertheless, regional differences are evident: in the Atlantic region, the time spent by men is 91 minutes, while for women it is 75 minutes. In the Central and Eastern regions, the additional time spent by women is around 15 minutes. In the Pacific region, the time spent by both sexes is homogeneous.

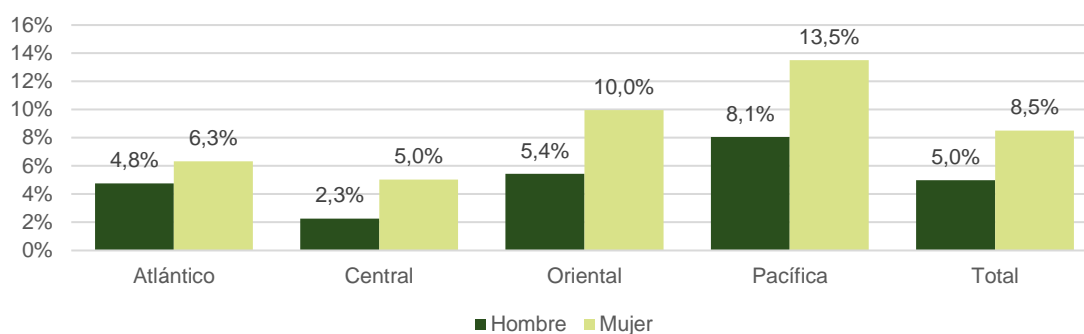
**Graph 0.16. Time spent in activities with children under 5 years of age in the household by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

Sixth, 8.2% of women and 5.0% of men perform support activities for household members (taking or bringing minor and those over 12 years of age to their place of study or work, or taking people from the household to social, cultural, or recreational events) (graph 0.17). In the case of the Central region, the number of people who perform these activities is low (2.3% of men and 5.0% of women), while in the Pacific region it is more common (13.5% of women and 8.1% of men).

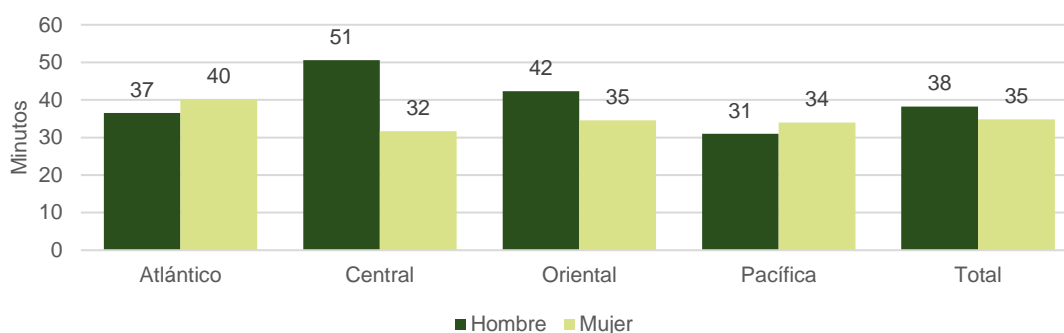
**Graph 0.17. Participation in activities supporting household members by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

In terms of time spent, rural men spend about 38 minutes and women 35 minutes (graph 0.18). Likewise, in the case of the Atlantic, Eastern and Pacific regions, there is homogeneity in the time spent by individuals. In the Central region, however, there is a significant difference between the sexes, with men spending 51 minutes and women 32 minutes.

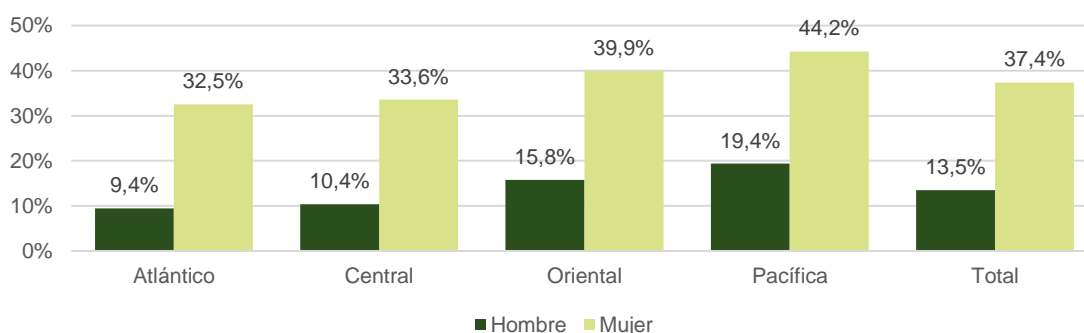
**Graph 0.18. Participation in activities supporting household members by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

Finally, taking care of other members of the household is an activity carried out mainly by women (37.4%) (graph 0.19). The gender gap is similar for the Atlantic and Central regions, where women's participation is close to 33% and men's is 10%. The Pacific region is the one with the highest participation rates (19.4% of men and 44.2% of women).

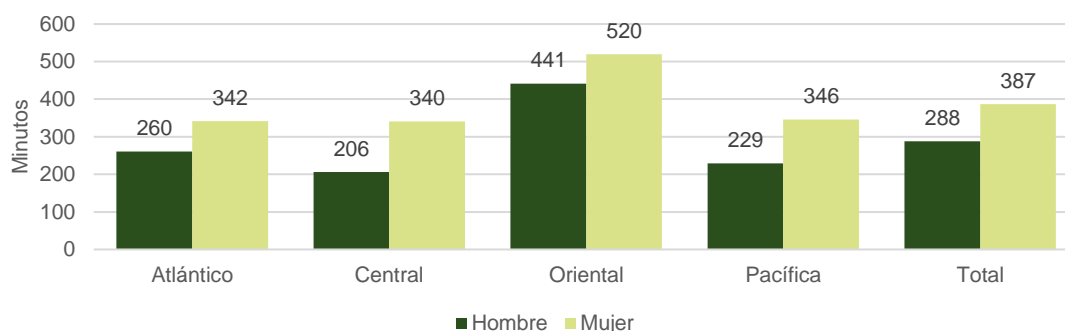
**Graph 0.19. Participation in activities of taking care of household members by sex and region. 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

It is worth noting that this activity is the one that shows the greatest dedication of time for both men and women. As shown in Graph 1.22, women spend 387 minutes on passive caregiving and men 288 minutes. In the Eastern region, women spend 520 minutes and men 441 minutes. Meanwhile, the region that spends the least time is the Central region with 340 and 206 minutes for women and men, respectively.

**Graph 0.20. Time spent in activities of taking care of household members by sex and region 2016-2017**



Source: Prepared by the authors based on DANE (2016-2017)

## 2. Characterization of production chains from a gender perspective

This chapter analyzes the production conditions, from a gender and ethnic perspective, in each of the prioritized chains: rice, bananas, coffee, panela cane, sugarcane, cattle, corn, and potatoes.

In general, issues and problems, both general and specific to each production chain, are summarized in Table 2.1 and must be considered in the Gender Action Plan and the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework, following the guidelines dictated by the regulations and policies on equity for women described in the following chapter.

**Table 0.1. Summary of production conditions by sex of the producer and production chain**

Component	Sex of the producer	Rice	Banana	Coffee	Sugarcane	Panela Cane	Potato	Corn	Cattle
Decision-making	Men	55,1%	71,8%	58,2%	54,4%	55,3%	53,5%	64,7%	63,8%
	Women	17,7%	8,8%	20,0%	24,8%	23,1%	18,6%	16,9%	18,3%
	Mixed*	11,0%	13,7%	15,5%	18,4%	11,1%	16,0%	7,8%	22,4%
Average size of the UPA (estate.)	Men	40,6 ha	16,0 ha	15,0 ha	6,0 ha	7,2 ha	7,7 ha	30,6 ha	72,7 ha
	Women	27,6 ha	29,9 ha	8,4 ha	3,2 ha	4,5 ha	4,3 ha	18,4 ha	29,5 ha
	Mixed	28,6 ha	10,5 ha	10,9 ha	5,2 ha	7,7 ha	7,2 ha	38,9 ha	22,0 ha
Access to technical assistance	Men	25,8%	61,5%	61,9%	59,3%	35,5%	15,3%	21,9%	16,7%
	Women	20,4%	55,9%	56,1%	51,0%	27,5%	9,8%	16,1%	16,2%
	Mixed	33,9%	37,2%	62,0%	57,3%	43,6%	25,2%	23,7%	34,8%
Access to credit	Men	18,6%	6,6%	18,9%	14,5%	18,2%	24,1%	14,6%	16,9%
	Women	11,9%	7,5%	16,3%	10,5%	15,1%	19,3%	13,6%	18,3%
	Mixed	27,9%	4,8%	24,2%	20,1%	19,7%	36,6%	14,4%	37,7%
Access to information and communication technologies	Men	72,4%	77,3%	60,2%	59,9%	60,9%	59,6%	76,7%	61,1%
	Women	81,9%	89,6%	65,9%	60,0%	66,9%	66,2%	84,4%	65,2%
	Mixed	83,1%	97,3%	81,3%	81,2%	81,5%	81,2%	86,3%	80,6%

<b>Earned income</b>	Men	Average income for the agriculture, livestock and hunting subsector: 74.5% of the current legal monthly minimum wage. Average income of employee 131% of the smmlv, employer 129% of the smmlv, day laborer 99% of the smmlv and self-employed 57% of the smmlv.
	Women	Average income for the agriculture, livestock and hunting subsector: 33.5% of the current legal monthly minimum wage. Average income of employee 106% of the smmlv, employer 98% of the smmlv, day laborer 64% of the smmlv and self-employed 34% of the smmlv.

\*Note: Mixed refers to agricultural production units (APU) in which men and women participate jointly in decision-making.

Source: Prepared by the authors.

Among the elements of the diagnosis, it should be noted that, in general, social norms, gender stereotypes, and patriarchal relations, among others, have normalized the fact that domestic work and unpaid care work are activities that fall on rural women, which considerably limits their participation in labor and decision-making in agricultural production units. On average, women participate considerably less in decision-making in production units, at 18.5% compared to 59.6% for men. The banana, corn, rice, livestock, and potato chains have the lowest proportion of production units headed by women (less than 20% and, in the case of bananas, the figure does not exceed 10%)

Similarly, in terms of access to land, the size of production units in the municipalities prioritized for the CSICAP project is higher than the national average. However, the analysis revealed gender gaps not only about land ownership but also concerning size, where on average the size of the land owned by women producers corresponds to 72.9% of the size of the land owned by men (the greatest differences are found mainly in the cattle chain, where it is only 41%).

Production factors, such as access to technical assistance and credit, condition access to other production factors, considerably limit the production possibilities of women farmers and ranchers. This is the case, for example, of potato producers who receive technical assistance, of whom only 9.8% are women. In the corn and livestock chains, women account for 16% of the producers receiving assistance. In the rice and sugarcane chains, this percentage is between 20% and 30%, while in the banana, coffee, and sugarcane chains, it is between 50% and 60%. In addition, regarding the management of production systems and technical assistance, including the topics taught through this service, there are some differences in behavior according to the sex of the producers. This reflects the importance of working in a participatory way with the different beneficiaries of the CSICAP project and, in this process, incorporating the gender approach.

Regarding the access to credit, less than 20%-regardless of the crop- were able to receive some method of financing for production. Besides, except for bananas and livestock, the gender gap in access to credit persists among male and female producers in the other chains.

Therefore, the figures show that, in general, there is less access to productive factors by female producers who make production decisions on their own. This situation has repercussions on rural women's ability to generate income. Indeed, not only is the income received by farmers and ranchers in the country significantly low, but the gender gap is also quite wide: while men earn, on average, 74.5% of the current legal monthly minimum wage (smmlv), the figure for women is no more than 33.5%. Furthermore, the data show that the income gap is present in all occupations (employee, employer, day laborer, and self-employed).

This situation, added to the greater vulnerability and poverty levels of rural women who are heads of household (35.0% of female-headed households are in monetary poverty and 35.4% in multidimensional poverty, and 27.9% of male-headed households are in monetary poverty, and 28.9% in multidimensional poverty), makes this population group one that requires special attention to help close gender gaps.

Concerning ethnic groups, most of the ones that have a presence in the prioritized municipalities are indigenous. It was also identified that the participation of women and mixed producers tends to be higher in ethnic groups, especially in indigenous groups. To access productive factors and management practices of productive systems, wide gaps were identified according to ethnicity. In addition, peasant producers and those belonging to ethnic groups currently implement production and conservation practices that are culturally rooted, several of which should be recognized and incorporated into the CSICAP project to generate trust and at the same time promote appropriation and social construction of knowledge. To the above is added the low digital connectivity of the territories participating in the Project and the fact that the changes entail economic risks that may be difficult for small producers to manage. These and other factors put at risk the adoption by the beneficiaries of the knowledge, technology, practices, and models that are expected to be disseminated through CSICAP.

It is also important to note the demographic pressure on the Colombian countryside, which is not foreign to the municipalities where the CSICAP project will be implemented. In all the chains studied, the majority (over 64%) of producers are over 60 years of age (**iError! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia.**). This imposes challenges, not only in terms of promoting change, adopting knowledge and new technologies, and the communication and implementation methods used with these users.

**Table 2.2. Percentage of producers over 60 years of age in the prioritized municipalities by the production chain**

Productive chain	% of producers over 60 years old
Rice	80,2%
Banana	68,2%
Sugarcane	64,4%
Panela cane	79,4%
Potato	79,7%
Corn	71,7%
Cattle	67,2%

Source: Prepared by the authors

### 3. Capacities of the Producer Associations to manage gender issues

About the capacities of the nine Producer Associations participating in the CSICAP Project to manage gender issues, most of the entities do not have institutionalized channels, instruments, and resources to promote gender equity; however, some practices and projects developed with rural women demonstrate an interest in incorporating these issues. In general, it is essential to strengthening the capacities of these entities to guarantee the implementation of the Gender

Action Plan of the CSICAP Project, as well as the sustainability of its results in the long term. The following are the main conclusions regarding the institutional capacities of each guild.

Producer Associations such as Fenalce, Asocaña, Fedepapa, and Fedearroz have not implemented policies and do not have a gender action plan. This has impacted the functioning of the strategic plans and follow-up tools since no guideline allows observing the differentiated needs of both women and producers belonging to ethnic communities. However, despite not having a gender policy, it is important to highlight that Fedepapa has 68.2% of female workers within the guild, and 40% of its extensionists are women. Concerning this, Fedepapa is the only union with these figures. On the other hand, Fedearroz and Asozaña, despite having salary equity policies, do not meet with affirmative measures to improve the access of female producers to agricultural extension activities, and therefore the efforts made to establish inter-institutional links to promote programs or projects that benefit female members are not included in the institutional plan established by the unions, which may prove to impede the recurrence of this type of projects. In other words, the lack of a general framework on equity and gender does not guarantee the sustainability of these actions or their harmonization with objectives to close gaps in the long term.

Regarding the inclusion of the differential approach, Producer Associations such as Fenalce and Fedearroz have not established policies to promote projects, programs, or policies to encourage the participation of ethnic communities belonging to their respective production chains. This is shown in the percentages of people on the board of directors, the project formulation teams, and the absence of areas whose function is to address issues related to the differential and gender approach. It may be that many of these affirmative actions are seen as a form of discrimination by the associations, as mentioned in some of the interviews. Therefore, the idea is that "equity" means providing all members with the same opportunities, without recognizing the different difficulties that vulnerable populations may have in accessing them.

On the other hand, Producer Associations with impact in regions with a high presence of ethnic communities have consolidated efforts to integrate differential approaches into the internal processes of the guild, such as Fedepapa, which has carried out activities or projects aimed at improving the conditions of ethnic producers in the chain. This has been possible because they have disaggregated information on their members since they have membership forms that specify different aspects of the producers, which allows for a detailed record of the associated population and their production conditions.

Equally, unions such as Fenalce, Asocaña, Fedepapa, and Fedearroz scored below 40% in the financial capacity component with a gender perspective. This may be due mainly to the lack of a gender equity policy or a differential approach to recognize the importance of having budgetary markers associated with the affirmative actions that are carried out. The involvement of women in production processes requires not only differentiated technical assistance but also access to credit and an institutional budget for this purpose, as a way of establishing a commitment from the guild to women and supporting their projects within the chain. In addition to the monitoring, follow-up, and evaluation component, these associations do not have information on the number of women extensionists, people from ethnic communities, or the number of women members. The lack of disaggregated information on the people working in

the Producer Associations or associated producers is a flaw since it does not provide relevant information for the design of projects, programs, and labor-union policies with a differential approach.

On the other hand, Producer Associations such as Fedenapela, ASBAMA, and the National Federation of Coffee Growers (FNC) were characterized for having high scores regarding the components with a differential and gender approach. These Producer Associations have an action plan or gender policies that are applied to strategic plans and follow-up tools, and therefore have policies to promote equity and affirmative measures, and in the cases of ASBAMA and the FNC, articulation, and financing processes have been carried out to benefit women producers and ethnic communities that participate in the production chain. In the same way, the last two mentioned Producer Associations have disaggregated information on aspects such as the percentage of women members and the number of women working in the institution, although they omit information on the ethnic component. However, and despite the above, ASBAMA does not have regulations to promote participation regarding the inclusion of women on boards of directors and decision-making bodies, and Fedepanela does not have a budget designated for affirmative actions for female and male producers belonging to ethnic communities.

Finally, the only guild that did not respond to the section referring to aspects related to the differential approach was Fedegan; however, from the qualitative work, it was evident that the importance of women within the production chain is recognized. To ensure this commitment to sustainable actions, it is necessary to implement specific policies and guidelines to promote equity and non-discrimination. About inter-institutional articulation processes, although no response was obtained, the interviews referred to projects developed in alliance with international actors, in which work was carried out with women ranchers, in some cases victims of the armed conflict.

## **4. Regulatory and gender policy framework of CSICAP Project**

### **4.1 International Instruments**

Concerning gender equity and the guarantee of rights of women, Colombia has signed and ratified important international instruments. First, it is worth mentioning the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - CEDAW (approved by Colombia through Law 51 of 1981), which confirmed the country's commitment to the pursuit of gender equality and the definition of relevant measures to achieve it.

Additionally, the country has participated in different international forums, such as the First International Conference on Women (Mexico, 1975), where the Decade for Women plan was signed; the Second World Conference on Women (Copenhagen, 1980), which emphasized the elimination of violence against women; the Third World Conference on Women (Nairobi, 1985); and the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), which established a platform of action for the rights of women.

The above-mentioned conventions and conferences share the characteristic of recognizing the link between gender inequalities and the disproportionate effects of climate change on women, raising awareness of the need to adopt measures that are consistent with this situation and that improve the quality of life of women, while at the same time adopting measures to protect and restore ecosystems.

Likewise, there are regional platforms in which Colombia has participated, such as the Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará), which was ratified by Law 248 of 1995 and creates a regional instrument for the recognition of the full and free exercise of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of women. Also, the Tenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by ECLAC, appeals to States to guarantee the participation of rural, indigenous, and Afro-descendant women in political life and paid work.

Moreover, the Colombian government has signed a series of United Nations resolutions that are related to the quality of life of women, their role in the development, and their political participation: Resolution 66/216 (2012) and Resolution 66/130 (2012). Particularly, Resolutions 62/136 (2008) and 64/140 (2009) are aimed at improving the situation of women in rural areas.

Recently, the country has aligned itself with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a reference point for the formulation of public policy in the country. In particular, SDG 5 refers to gender equality, with a special emphasis on vulnerable women, such as rural women. Besides, other goals such as climate action, underwater life, and terrestrial ecosystem life can be addressed from a gender perspective.

## **4.2 National regulations and public policy**

There are two main groups of gender equity regulations at the national level: one focused on the protection of the rights of women and the other with special emphasis on rural women, their productive inclusion, and, in general, on creating tools for gender equity in rural areas of the country.

Among the main laws that protect women's rights are Article 43 of the 1991 Political Constitution, which guarantees equal rights and opportunities between men and women; Law 823 of 2003, which dictates norms on equal opportunities for women; Law 1232 of 2008, which defines female head of household; Law 1257 of 2008, which adopts norms to guarantee women lives free of violence; and Law 1413 of 2010, or the Care Economy Law, which includes the care economy in the National Accounts System.

Regarding the participation of women in decision-making spaces, Law 581 of 2000, or the Quota Law, establishes minimum participation of 30% of women in public decision-making positions and calls for the adoption of similar measures in the private sector and civil society. This law has become a reference framework for the establishment of affirmative measures related to the minimum participation of women in government programs, for example, those related to productive projects.



In 2013, through document CONPES 161, the National Public Policy on Gender Equity was adopted, to contribute to guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights of Colombian women. To this end, it promotes the mainstreaming of the gender approach in all sectors of the economy, giving special attention to rural women.

Law 731 of 2002, or the Rural Women's Law, aims to improve the quality of rural women and prioritizes low-income rural women. This is based on the definition of affirmative and favourable measures related to, among other aspects, i) access to financing (from which the Credit Line for Low-Income Rural Women was created), ii) the titling of agrarian reform lands equitably for women and their spouses, and iii) participation (of at least 30%) in reforestation and environmental recovery projects. Thirteen years after the disclosure of this law, Decree 2369 of 2015 was signed, creating the Directorate of Rural Women in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, responsible for ensuring the welfare of rural women.

On women's right to land ownership, there are several norms. Decree-Law 902 of 2017 establishes the joint titling of vacant and fiscal patrimonial lands for spouses or permanent partners and recognizes care activities as activities for the use of rural lands for land adjudication. In turn, Law 1900 establishes that the Family Agricultural Units on vacant land will be awarded to spouses or permanent partners. Additionally, MADR Resolution 311 of 2019, which regulates Law 1900 of 2018, establishes prioritization criteria for rural women for the adjudication of vacant, based on their conditions of poverty and marginality. Besides, Resolution 12096 of 2019 and Agreement 0058 of 2018 of the National Land Agency, establish criteria related to the care economy, the female head of household, and belonging to women's organizations to prioritize women in the processes of access and formalization to land ownership.

Similarly, Law 1448 of 2011 or Victims Law established that women have special protection from the State in procedures associated with land restitution, such as preferential access to credit, training, and social security programs.

It is also worth mentioning that, regarding productive activities, Article 8 of Law 1900 of 2018 establishes that the gender approach must be included and guarantee priority access to rural women, especially those who are heads of household, to the different funds, plans, and programs related to productive projects of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and other entities that favor rural activity. Similarly, for productive projects, the aforementioned article recognizes the activities of care and unpaid domestic work as rural activities. In the same sense, the Regulations of the Comprehensive Agricultural and Rural Development Projects (PIDAR for its acronym in Spanish) of the Rural Development Agency, adopted by Agreement 010 of 2019, amended by Agreement 004 of 2020, establishes that rural women are part of the five population groups subject to differential attention.

In terms of agricultural extension, Law 1876 of 2017 created the National Agricultural Innovation System (SNIA for its acronym in Spanish) and defines the public agricultural extension service as a service with a differential approach that, among other aspects, will ensure comprehensive assistance that includes the sustainable management of natural resources and the promotion of practices for mitigating and adapting to climate change. In this context, the law establishes

affirmative and favorable measures for rural women, such as their prioritization as beneficiaries of the subsidy for the public agricultural extension service fee, the promotion of the development of organizations of female producers, and their participation in the SNIA's Superior Council through a rural woman representative.

Another important norm regarding the welfare of rural women is Resolution 464 of 2017 on public policy guidelines for Peasant, Family and Community Agriculture (ACFC for its acronym in Spanish), which recognizes the fundamental role of rural women in the ACFC, which constitutes 75% of the country's Agricultural Units.

Moreover, the Bases of the National Development Plan (PND for its acronym in Spanish) 2018-2022, throughout Chapter XIV presents the Pact for the Equity of Women, whose objective is the creation of a National System of Women and the creation of the National Care System, through the Intersectoral Commission of the Care System, recognizing the need for differential policies for rural women. Furthermore, the PND 2018-2022 is a pioneer in the creation of a budget tracer for the equity of women, which seeks that all public entities that receive resources from the General Budget of the Nation have identified their investments and commitments to close the gaps between men and women, both in investment and operation.

In line with the roadmap established in the PND 2018-2022, state strategies to address rural women and their needs have been promoted and implemented by entities at the national public level, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, with the leadership of its Directorate for Rural Women, as well as the National Land Agency (ANT for its acronym in Spanish) and the Rural Development Agency (ADR for its acronym in Spanish), and, in some cases, with the help of international cooperation and other civil society organizations. These strategies have been developed under the 2013 National Public Policy on Gender Equity for Women, whose six main axes are: 1) Peacebuilding and cultural transformation; 2) Economic autonomy and access to assets; 3) Participation in power and decision-making scenarios; 4) Sexual and reproductive health and rights; 5) Gender focus in education; and, finally, 6) A life free of violence. Similarly, to close the socioeconomic gaps between the sexes, the Presidential Advisory Office for Women's Equity also articulates with entities at the national and territorial levels, promoting the creation of territorial links to promote gender-focused policy in the territories. These institutional efforts have taken shape in the development of projects, the signing of pacts, the expansion of coverage, and the injection of resources in the areas of associativity, technology, access to land, technical assistance, among others.

Among the recently implemented programs, Colombia Siembra stands out, executed from 2015 to 2018, which proposed to increase the supply of agricultural products for the country and promote agricultural exports. Although this policy was aimed at all actors in the production chain, one of its objectives was to historically increase the support and participation of women in the country's agricultural sector. Thus, Colombia Siembra favored nearly 506,264 women with \$60 billion invested in productive projects of restituted families, 35% of which are the responsibility of women heads of household (*Políticas Públicas Sector Agro Benefician a Más de 506 Mil Mujeres Rurales | Finagro, n.d.*).

More recently, in October 2019, the Pact for the Equity of Rural Women was signed between the Government, trade unions, and organizations of rural women, as well as unions and companies in the agricultural production sector. This pact aims to shorten the poverty and social exclusion gaps of women in the Colombian countryside, giving priority to low-income women, and emphasizing the construction of specific measures aimed at accelerating equity between men and women in the countryside. This pact proposed five commitments to be achieved in the short and medium-term: 1. Economic empowerment for the elimination of gaps faced by women in rural areas; 2. The participation of women in scenarios of power and decision-making, 3. Sexual and reproductive rights, 4. Rights of women to a life free of violence and, finally, 5. The strengthening of gender institutions for rural women. Within the framework of this Pact, the Rural Development Agency has financed projects for 7,299 rural women in 31 departments of the country with the co-financing of Comprehensive Agricultural and Rural Development Plans, in projects in the areas of cocoa, potatoes, milk, beans, bananas, machinery banks, and agricultural inputs. At the same time, different organizations composed of rural women in marketing and farmer's market have been supported. Also, technical assistance interventions reached 6,631 users; strategies for the promotion, participation, and strengthening of associativity benefited 4,334 women in March 2020.

The generation of income to achieve economic independence has also been a relevant axis within the implementation of strategies by the national government. The MADR and its affiliated entities have offered programs that have established affirmative measures in the prioritization of groups of women and associations as beneficiaries, to increase the participation of this population group. Among the programs, it is worth mentioning "Construyendo Capacidades Empresariales Rurales (Building Rural Entrepreneurial Capacities) within the framework of El Campo Emprende, which benefited 17,642 women during its three calls for applications, representing 58.2% of the people served. Similarly, the "Generación de Ingresos y Desarrollo de Capacidades Productivas" (Income Generation and Development of Productive Capacities) project benefited 56,519 women (34.5% of the total) through strategies to ensure the commercialization of agricultural products (Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development, 2020). Likewise, the "Oportunidades Pacíficas Mujeres Rurales" (Peaceful Opportunities for Rural Women) program was launched in 2020 to strengthen organizations of female producers in the Colombian Pacific, strengthen their capacities, and provide opportunities to generate empowerment in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic that affected the country. Aimed at organizations made up of 50% or more rural women, it focuses on the production or marketing of agricultural products for direct consumption in the departments of Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, and Nariño. This program is supported by the Korea International Cooperation Agency and the United Nations World Food Program to provide training, inputs, and technical assistance to the women involved (*Minagricultura Lanza Proyecto 'Oportunidades Pacíficas Mujeres Rurales' Que Fortalecerá Organizaciones de Mujeres Productoras de La Región Del Pacífico Colombiano*, n.d.).

Among the financial instruments offered to improve the access of women to land and productive inputs, Finagro offers, through financial intermediaries (such as Banco Agrario), agricultural credit with special conditions, guarantees to back them, and coverage of up to 100% of the direct costs of the project, to finance activities that are essential to the development of a productive

project, whether in the agricultural or fishing sector, as well as mining, rural tourism and handicraft projects. Among other things, labor expenses, infrastructure construction, purchase of machinery and equipment, inputs, and purchase of livestock may be financed. Among the institution's financial instruments there are the Credit Line for Low-Income Rural Women and the Special Credit Lines (LEC for its acronym in Spanish), which offer rate subsidies. Each year, the National Agricultural Credit Commission defines the LECs for the respective year, among which an additional interest rate subsidy of between 0.5% and 1.0% E.A. is usually granted to rural women.

Concerning efforts to increase land tenure by rural women, the National Land Agency has strategies for the adjudication of vacant land, formalization of rural land, formalization to replace illicit crops, comprehensive land subsidies, among others. In 2019, ANT benefited more than 5,600 women, 47% of the total beneficiaries of the programs. During this year, ANT awarded 25,225 hectares to women, equivalent to 39% of the land formalized. Likewise, ANT allocated 51% of the subsidies to rural women to gain access to land ownership and develop productive projects (*Agencia Nacional de Tierras Despliega Beneficios Para La Mujer Rural – Agencia Nacional de Tierras, n.d.*) .

Additionally, the Special Administrative Unit for the Management of Restitution of Land Restitution (URT for its acronym in Spanish) is responsible for facilitating the restitution of land to the owners or possessors of land or exploiters of vacant land who have been victims of dispossession or forced abandonment of their land due to the armed conflict. The URT created a program of special access to women to the restitution process, to guarantee women's right to land during the restitution process. This intervention was implemented so that women could "recognize themselves and be recognized by institutions and society as owners and workers of the land". The results obtained so far show 52% of the women belonging to the process as beneficiaries, with 35.5% of productive projects headed by women, and the training of 16,423 women victims, managing to reduce the gaps in access of women to land (*La Restitución de Tierras Empodera a Las Mujeres Víctimas - Banco de Éxitos - Función Pública, n.d.*).

### 4.3 Legal framework applicable to the CSICAP project

The following is a summary of the regulatory framework relevant to CSICAP project activities.

**Table 0.1. Summary of the legal gender framework specific to the CSICAP project**

Level	Regulation	Description
International	First World Conference on Women (Mexico, 1975). Decade Plan for the Equality of Women	Enacts the following principles of equality between men and women, in their significance and value as human beings, as well as equality in their rights, opportunities, and responsibilities. Recognizes that the obstacles that stand in the way of equality of men and women must be removed. Recognizes the need to modernize the agricultural sector in a sustainable manner that generates opportunities for rural women.
	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women- CEDAW	"To consecrate, if they have not already done so, in their national constitutions and any other appropriate legislation the principle of the equality of men and women and to ensure by law or other appropriate means the practical realization of that principle." It also points out the importance of the role of rural women, so often undervalued, encouraging the recognition that this is vital for the development of the countryside.

	Towards the Year 2000 Strategy for the Advancement of Women – Nairobi 1985	Reiterates the need for the unity, inseparability, and interdependence of the objectives of the decade (equality and peace), about the advancement of women and their integration into economic, social, political, and cultural development. It recognizes that the deprivation of traditional forms of sustenance is one of the main consequences of environmental degradation and particularly affects women.
	1995 Beijing Platform for Action	"Combating constraints and obstacles to gender equity and advancing and empowering women worldwide". Actions under the platform include analyzing the structural linkages between gender, environment, and development in selected sectors such as agriculture, industry, fisheries, forestry, environmental health, biodiversity, climate, water resources, and sanitation;
	1980 Copenhagen Conference: "Letter of the human rights of women"	"To promote the maintenance of the three goals of equality, development, and peace, with special emphasis on the sub-theme - called employment, health, and education - as a significant component for development."
	Resolution 66/130 - Resolution 66/216	Participation of rural women in public policy and participation of women in economic, political, and social development.
	Resolution 64/140 y Resolution 62/136	United Nations agreements for the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas.
	Belem do Pará Convention	The full and free exercise of the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of women and the protection of those rights consecrated in regional and international human rights instruments are recognized. The States Parties recognize that violence against women impedes and nullifies the exercise of these rights. Ratified by Colombia through Law 248 of 1995.
	The decade for women CEPAL	It is recognized that the social and economic value of unpaid domestic work of women, care as a public matter that is the responsibility of states, local governments, organizations, businesses, and families, and the need to promote the shared responsibility of women and men in the family sphere.
	Sustainable Development Goals	Roadmap for sustainable progress that leaves no one behind, particularly through SDG 5. Gender equality and empowerment of girls and women.
National	Article 43 of the Political Constitution	Whereby it is established that women and men have equal rights and opportunities.
	Law 51 of 1981	Whereby CEDAW is adopted and approved.
	Law 823 of 2003	It establishes regulations on equal opportunities for women, guarantees their rights, and incorporates gender equity actions at the national and territorial levels.
	Law 1232 of 2008 (Amends Law 82 of 1993)	Amends Law 82 of 1993, defines and dictates other provisions related to female head of household.
	Law 1257 of 2008	Adoption of regulations that guarantee a life free of violence for all women, both in the public and private spheres, and the exercise of the rights recognized in the legal system.
	Law 581 of 2000	"By which the adequate and effective participation of women in the decision-making levels of the different branches and organs of public power is regulated".
	Law 1413 of 2010 or Economy of Care Law	Includes the care economy made up of unpaid household work in the National Accounts System, to measure the contribution of women to the economic and social development of the country and as a fundamental tool for the definition and implementation of public policies.
	CONPES 161 of 2013	National Public Policy on Gender Equity, whose main objective is to contribute to guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights of Colombian women by applying the principles of equality and non-discrimination.
	Law 1955 of 2019	Whereby the National Development Plan 2018-2022 is adopted. Which includes the Pact for Women's Equity and the gender budget tracer.
	Law 731 of 2002 or Rural Women Law	Its purpose is to improve the quality of life of rural women, giving priority to low-income women, and establish specific measures aimed at accelerating equity between rural men and women.  Article 28 orders the participation of rural women in reforestation plans, programs, and projects. At least 30% of the labor force must be rural women living in the areas. They must be consulted together with the community to which they belong.

Decree 2365 of 2015	Creation of the Direction for Rural Women in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
Law 1900 of 2018	Whereby gender equity criteria are established in the awarding of vacant lands, rural housing, productive projects, and other provisions (amending Law 160 of 1994).
Resolution 464 of 2017 – Guidelines for Family, Peasant and Community Agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)	Adopting the Strategic Public Policy Guidelines for Peasant, Family and Community Agriculture. These recognize the fundamental role of rural women and the importance of the gender approach in the formulation of ACFC (for its acronym in Spanish) policy.
Resolution 311 of 2019 – (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)	Whereby the paragraph of Article 5 of Law 1900 of 2018 is regulated and marginality criteria for rural women are established.
Agreement 058 of 2018 – National Land Agency	It regulates the administration and granting of rights of use to vacant land that can be awarded and grants additional points to vulnerable populations such as rural women and mothers who carry out activities aimed at food production, environmental protection, and the substitution of illicit crops.
Resolution 12096 of 2019 – National Land Agency	Modifies Article 45 of Resolution 740 of 2017 and creates a prioritization route for rural women through the recognition of the care economy as a productive activity of exploitation of the property, additional points for mothers who are heads of household and those who are organized in women's associations.
Law 1876 of 2017	"Through which the National Agricultural Innovation System (SNIA for its acronym in Spanish) is created and other provisions are issued...", through this Law the SNIA is created, where it is urged to adopt alternatives that guarantee the real participation of rural women and young people. The approaches of Agricultural Extension in the provision of the service include the promotion of the development of organizations of women. Also, a rural woman representative is assigned a seat on the Superior Council of the SNIA.
Agreement 004 of 2020 – Rural Development Agency	It establishes that rural women, ethnic groups, young people, victims, and people in the process of reincorporation are part of the five population groups subject to different attention of the Integral Rural Development Projects - PIDAR. For this purpose, 50% of the organization must be made up of women.

#### 4.4 Institutional capacities at the national and local levels

Compliance with the norms and implementation of the policies and programs indicated in the previous sections is mainly the responsibility of the entities of the Agricultural, Fishing and Rural Development Sector, which is made up of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and its many affiliated and related entities, which participate in different stages of the construction, implementation, and monitoring of public policy. The mainstreaming of the gender perspective implies the constant articulation of different agencies in each of the entities. Precisely, the responsibility for leading this articulation lies with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through the Rural Women's Directorate – DMR (for its acronym in Spanish). A technical directorate created in the Vice-Ministry of Rural Development in 2015 and its guiding axis is the implementation of Law 731 of 2002 (Law of Rural Women) in the areas of competence of the sector.

The main function of the DMR is the coordination, design, and evaluation of policy plans and projects aimed at influencing the social and economic well-being of rural women, as well as promoting coordination with national and territorial entities for the implementation of such plans and projects. At the national level, the main interlocutors of the DMR are the High Counselor's Office for Gender Equity, the agencies of the National Planning Department related to rural development and gender equity, and the entities attached to and linked to the Ministry. At the territorial level, the main interlocutors are the territorial governments (departments and municipalities) through the female secretaries of the women and rural development secretaries, or whoever acts as the liaison for gender issues in the territory.

The articulated work between national entities allows, among other things, the follow-up of the gender indicators of the sector in the National Development Plan and the Implementation Framework Plan. The monitoring and follow-up of these indicators make it possible to provide feedback within the sector on the actions taken in gender equity. Likewise, the articulation between the entities allows the formulation of joint strategies for the productive inclusion of rural women along the value chain of the agricultural and rural development sectors. This value chain ranges from access, restitution, and formalization of land to marketing strategies and the generation of added economic value.

In the area of access and formalization of land ownership, the National Land Agency (ANT for its acronym in Spanish), through the gender team in the General Directorate, has managed to incorporate affirmative measures in the access and formalization programs, in addition to formulating a priority attention route for rural women. Although the gender group of the General Directorate cannot be responsible for the implementation of the entire land policy for rural women, it has ensured the mainstreaming of the gender approach within the agency through guidelines and technical support to the different departments of the entity. For its part, the Land Restitution Unit (URT for its acronym in Spanish) has a Social Directorate, which is responsible for incorporating the gender approach into the land restitution policy. The Social Directorate has a team of experts in gender and land restitution, who are under the responsibility of formulating and designing methodologies that promote the participation of rural women in the land restitution process.

The Rural Development Agency (ADR for its acronym in Spanish), responsible for implementing agricultural policy and productive inclusion, has incorporated strategies for the participation of rural women in the different services it offers. Within the ADR, the Participation and Associativity Directorate of the Projects Vice Presidency is the unit that leads the gender issue; however, there are gender liaisons in the national directorates and territorial offices under the responsibility of the Productive Integration Vice Presidency, through which the agency implements its services. All these liaisons coordinate internally and with the Directorate of Rural Women, unions, territorial entities, and other entities to promote the participation of rural women in agricultural production.

It should be recalled that the ANT and the ADR are the main executors of the Ministry of Agriculture and agricultural policy of Rural Development, for which they have offices in the territory. However, the ANT only has eight Territorial Management Units, and the ADR has thirteen Territorial Technical Units, which reflects their weak territorial presence in the 32

departments of the country. In addition, the gender liaisons in these offices are usually in charge of multiple issues and responsibilities, which limits the capacity of the agencies to address gender issues in practice.

FINAGRO and the Agrario Bank do not have units exclusively dedicated to gender mainstreaming, but multiple units are working to create affirmative measures to promote the financial inclusion of rural women. In the case of FINAGRO, the presidential advisory team has designated a person in charge of issues of rural women, who is responsible for coordinating actions with the areas of FINAGRO and the different actors of the National Agricultural Credit Commission. Agrario Bank also has people in charge of issues of rural women in the small producer and microfinance areas. It is important to mention that Agrario Bank is the financial institution with the largest territorial presence, covering 1,036 (94%) of the country's municipalities through offices and banking correspondents.

Finally, the Rural Agricultural and Livestock Planning Unit – UPRA (for its acronym in Spanish), the entity responsible for planning the agricultural and rural sector, is building the Comprehensive Agricultural Risk Management System, an initiative to centralize information that seeks to anticipate potential risks in the sector in different areas, one of which is the well-being of producers. To this end, UPRA has a team of professionals with experience and expertise in gender issues who are identifying gender risks in several prioritized production chains.

Finally, at the national level, the role of the Rural Development Directorate and the Gender Sub directorate of the National Planning Department in providing technical support to the Ministry and its affiliated and related entities is highlighted, especially for the development of plans and policies that have an impact on the well-being of rural women and improve their productive participation in the sector.

As mentioned above, the entities responsible for implementing the national policy in the territory are the Secretariats of Women and the Secretariats of Agriculture, whose specific functions rely on the institutional arrangement of each department and municipality. In the case of the Secretariats of Women, their efforts are generally oriented towards the formulation and direction of programs that have an impact on improving the welfare of women in different fields of social, political, and economic life. In contrast, the Agricultural Secretariats are focused on territorial productive development. There are some specific cases, such as that of the Secretariat of Women of the Government of Cundinamarca, which has a unit specializing in issues of rural women. In addition to Cundinamarca, the following departments where the CSICAP project will be implemented also have Secretariats of Women: Antioquia, Arauca, Cauca, Córdoba, Huila, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Sucre, Tolima and Valle del Cauca. In other words, 12 (55%) of 22 departments could count on these secretariats as strategic allies for the implementation of the CSICAP project.

It is important to point out the role of the Secretariats of Agriculture in the implementation of income generation programs of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development such as Support for Productive Alliances or El Campo Emprende, in which the Secretariats of Agriculture are responsible for promoting the call for proposals at the territorial level and disseminating affirmative measures in favor of rural women. In turn, it is the Secretariats of Agriculture that



coordinate with the regional offices of the National Land Agency and the Rural Development Agency for the development of local activities such as business fairs, markets of farmers, and business rounds.

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