

**REDD-PLUS RESULTS-BASED PAYMENTS FOR RESULTS ACHIEVED BY COLOMBIA IN  
THE AMAZON BIOME IN 2015 AND 2016**

**Gender Assessment and Action Plan Colombia REDD+ Results-Based Payment Proposal  
for 2015-2016**

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## 1. Introduction

The following document introduces the Gender Assessment and Action Plan for the REDD+ Results Based-Payment (RBP) Project proposed by the government of Colombia to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will implement the project in close collaboration and coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS in Spanish).

The project will contribute to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Amazon biome by strengthening local capacities for sustainable forest management and monitoring. In line with the five pillars of the Amazon Vision Program (AVP). The project seeks to promote sustainable rural development by strengthening forest governance, strengthening the environmental governance of indigenous people and supporting enabling environmental conditions, focusing mainly on consolidation of the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMBYC in Spanish), as the main decision-making tool for processes at the local level.

The main beneficiaries of this project are small producers (peasants) and indigenous people. To protect forest areas from illegal deforestation, the project will promote sustainable forest management based in communities schemes that offer sustainable production alternatives to these communities while generating local capacities for the management, control, and monitoring of natural forests.

In line with the recommendations of the Green Climate Fund Gender Policy, the project will promote gender equality and the empowerment of women through incorporating the gender approach throughout the project life cycle.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) recognizes the importance of incorporating a gender-sensitive approach in terms of impact and access to climate finance and therefore requires a gender assessment with its respective action plan as part of the financing proposals. The Fund's Gender policy recognizes the contribution of men and women to mitigate and adapt to climate change, the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women, and the increased vulnerability of women because of discriminatory norms and situations.

The aim of the Gender Assessment is to assess and identify gender issues relevant to the project and subsequently strengthen gender-sensitive actions within the project. In this sense, the present evaluation presents a general vision on the existing gender gaps in Colombia, the international and national normative framework that promotes the protection and empowerment of women, to make visible the process of incorporation of the gender perspective in REDD+ strategies and in the process of construction of EICDGB regarding the period of results (2015-2016) and present recommendations and measures to ensure gender mainstreaming as part of project activities. According to the gender assessment, the Gender Action Plan seeks to integrate gender considerations into objectives, project activities, indicators, accountabilities, and budget.

The project is aligned with the Gender Policy of the Green Climate Fund, the Gender policy of FAO and the Gender recommendations of the UN-REDD Programme, and the environmental and social safeguards of the project, thus ensuring the coherence of the project with the objectives of the Gender Policy of the Green Climate Fund.

## 2. Dynamics and gender inequalities in Colombia

### 2.1. Gender inequality index

By 2018, the Human Development Index (HDI) was 0.747, ranking the country in the high human development category, placing it 89th out of 189 countries. The HDI value increased between 1990 and 2018, from 0.592 to 0.747, implying an average annual growth of approximately 0.83% in the HDI.

The Gender Development Index (GDI) seeks to measure gender gaps in human development achievements by taking into account the disparities of men and women in three dimensions: health, knowledge, and living standards. By 2017 the Gender Development Index (GDI) for Colombia was 0.997. It is important to highlight that the human development index is lower in women than in men and the national income per capita is significantly higher in men than in women, even though women have on average more years of schooling.

**Table 1: Gender Development Index (GDI)**

GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)		LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)		EXPECTED YEARS OF SCHOOLING (YEARS)		MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING		ESTIMATED GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA (2011 PPP \$)	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
VALUE 2017										
0.997	0.747	0.749	78.2	71.0	14.9	14.3	8.5	8.1	10,271	15,692

Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GDI>

According to UNDP<sup>1</sup>, the Gender Inequality Index is an indicator that measures gender inequalities based on three major areas of human development: 1. Women's empowerment is measured by the proportion of parliamentary seats held by women and the proportion of adult women and men with at least secondary education, 3. The economic situation supported as women's participation in the labor market as measured by the labor force participation rate of men and women aged 15 and older. The higher the gender inequality index, the greater the gender gap and the more lost in human development.

The Gender Inequality Index for 2017 was 0.383. Regarding the inequality index, it is important to point out that although women have a higher percentage of the population with at least some secondary education, there is an important gap regarding to the rate of participation in the labor force, which is marginally higher in men than in women. The detail is presented in the following table.

**Table 2: Gender Inequality Index (GII)**

GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (GII)		MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO	ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE	SHARE OF SEATS IN PARLIAMENT	POPULATION WITH AT LEAST SOME SECONDARY EDUCATION (% ages 25 and older) 2010-2017		LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (% ages 15 and older) 2017	
VALUE 2017	RANK 2017	(Deaths per 100,000 live births) 2015	(Births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) 2015-2020	(% held by women) 2017	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
0.383	87	64	47.5	19.8	51.1	49.2	58.8	82.6

<sup>1</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/%C3%ADndice-de-desigualdad-de-g%C3%A9nero>

Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

## 2.2. Demography and population

By 2018, the estimated total population is 48.258.494 according to DANE's National Population and Housing Census<sup>2</sup>. The distribution by sex reflects that there are more women than men in Colombia. Of the total number of people registered, 51.2% are women (22,593,924) and 48.8% are men (21,570,493). Most of the population lives in municipal capitals with a percentage of 77.1 percent, followed by 15.8 percent in rural areas and 7.1 percent in populated centers.

Regarding age groups, 22.6% of the population is between 0-14 years; the majority is between 15-65 years with a percentage of 68.2% and 9.1% corresponds to people aged 65 years and over.

The departments with the highest percentage of young population (between 15 and 29 years old) are Amazonas, Putumayo, Guainía, Vichada, Guaviare and Arauca, most of which make up the Amazon Biome.

For the Amazonian biome comprising the departments of Amazonas, Vaupés, Guainía, and Guaviare, and part of the departments of Meta, Putumayo, Caquetá, Cauca and Vichada, the population data by department can be found in the following table. In the departments that make up the Amazon biome, the male population is slightly larger, except for the department of Cauca.

**Table 3: Total population by gender in the amazon biome**

POPULATION 2018		GENDER DISTRIBUTION	
DEPARTMENT	TOTAL, POPULATION	% FEMALE	% MALE
AMAZONAS	66.056	47.9%	52.1%
VAUPÉS	37.690	47.5%	52.5%
GUAINÍA	44.431	47.8%	52.3%
GUAVIARE	73.081	46.5%	53.5%
CAQUETÁ	359.602	49.3%	50.7%
PUTUMAYO	283.197	49.5%	50.5%
VICHADA	76.642	46.9%	53.1%
META	919.129	49.40%	50.60%
CAUCA	1.243.503	50.5%	49.5%

Source: DANE, Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda (CNPV) 2018. Dirección de Censos y Demografía.

## 2.3. Ethnic groups

According to DANE data for 2018, the populations that recognizes themselves as indigenous is estimated at 1,905,617, which represents 4.4% of the total national population. Compared to the 2005 General Census, the indigenous population increased by 36.8 percent. Fifty-one percent are women and 49.9 percent are men.

According to the National Agricultural Census (2014), women account for 48.3 percent of the 5,126,734 registered persons, 10 percent of whom are women of African descent, Palenqueras and Raizales, and 3 percent of the 102 indigenous peoples.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/demografia-y-poblacion/censo-nacional-de-poblacion-y-vivienda-2018/cuantos-somos>

The departments with the largest indigenous population concerning the total departmental population are Vaupés and Guainía. In the departments that make up the Amazon biome, most of the indigenous population is male, except for the department of Putumayo, where the majority is female (see table 4). According to DANE, the indigenous population is younger in departments with a high presence of indigenous territories in areas of difficult access like Vaupés, Vichada, and Guainía.

**Table 4: Indigenous population by gender in the amazon biome**

INDIGENOUS POPULATION				
DEPARTMENT	TOTAL	%	% FEMALE	% MALE
CAQUETÁ	8825	2.5	48.9	51.1
PUTUMAYO	50694	17.9	50.3	49.7
VICHADA	44578	58.2	48.4	51.6
GUAVIARE	6856	9.4	49.4	50.6
AMAZONAS	38130	57.7	48.3	51.7
GUAINÍA	33280	74.9	49.2	50.8
CAUCA	308455	24.8	49.7	50.3
META	20528	2.2	48.7	51.3
VAUPÉS	30787	81.7	48.4	51.6

Source: DANE. 2019. Población indígena en Colombia. Resultados del censo nacional de población y vivienda 2018.

#### 2.4. Head of Households

The percentage of female-headed households increased between 2016 and 2018, from 34.8% to 36.9%, respectively. In the municipal capitals, the proportion increased to 39.9%, and in the populated and dispersed rural centers, it rose to 25.7%. The information by regions shows that the Orinoquia-Amazonia is one of the regions with the highest percentage of female-headed households, rising from 39.7% in 2016 to 40.2% in 2018 (DANE, Encuesta Nacional de Calidad de Vida, 2018).

According to DANE (2018), Males are the household-head for 62.9 percent of households with an indigenous -head, Female head 37.1 percent of indigenous households (see graph 1).

**Graph 1: Percentage of households with indigenous heads of household by sex**

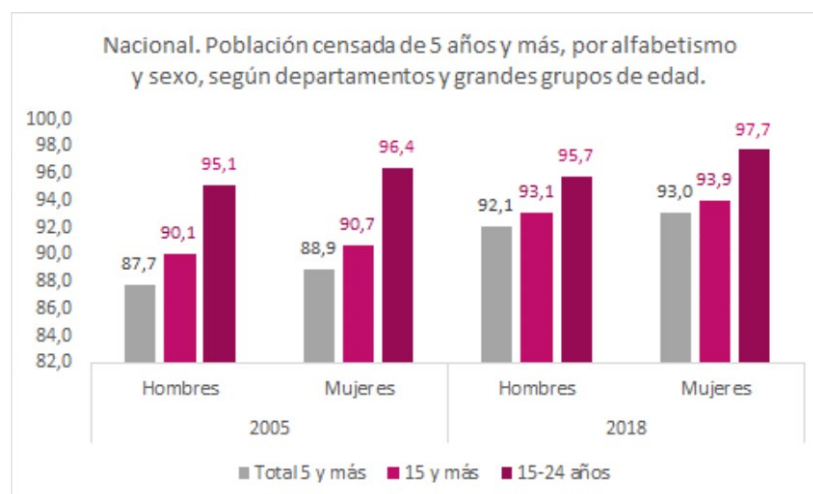


Source: DANE. 2019. Población indígena en Colombia. Resultados del censo nacional de población y vivienda 2018.

## 2.5. Education

According to the National Population and Housing Census (2018), the national literacy rate for the census population aged 5 years and over is 92.6 percent, for women the rate is 93 percent while for men it is 92.1 percent. (Graph 2).

**Graph 2: Literacy in the population aged five and over by sex and age group**

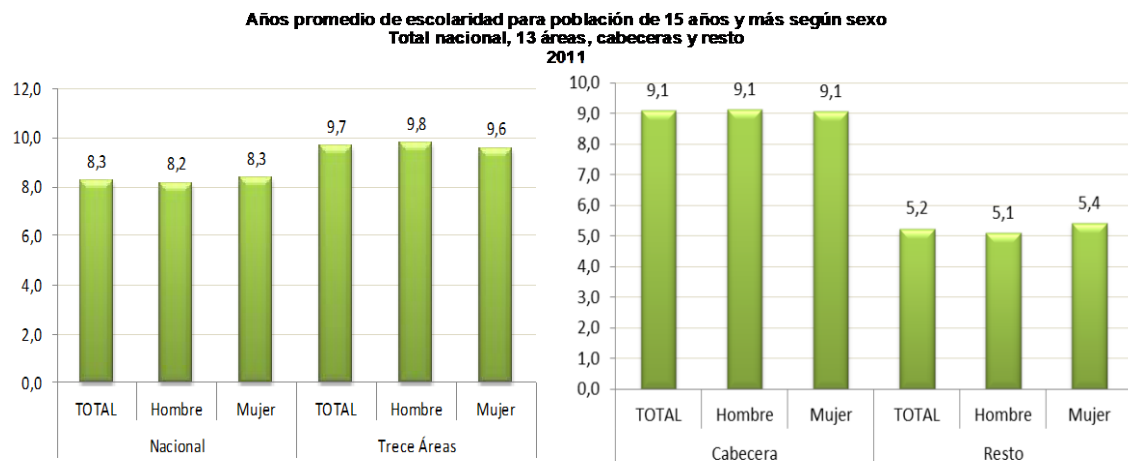


Source: Comunicado de Prensa. Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda (CNPV) 2018. Bogotá 4 de julio de 2019.

According to DANE's Gender statistics for 2011<sup>3</sup>, the average schooling in the national total for the population aged 15 to 24 was 9.4 years. This average was 9.7 for women and 9.1 for men. For the population that lives in the headwaters, the average schooling for women was 10.3 and for men 9.7. In the rest, the average schooling was 7.9 for women and 7.2 for men (Graph 3).

**Graph 3: Average years of schooling for population aged 15 and over according to sex**

<sup>3</sup> Boletín de Prensa. Género 2011. Bogotá 21 de noviembre de 2012

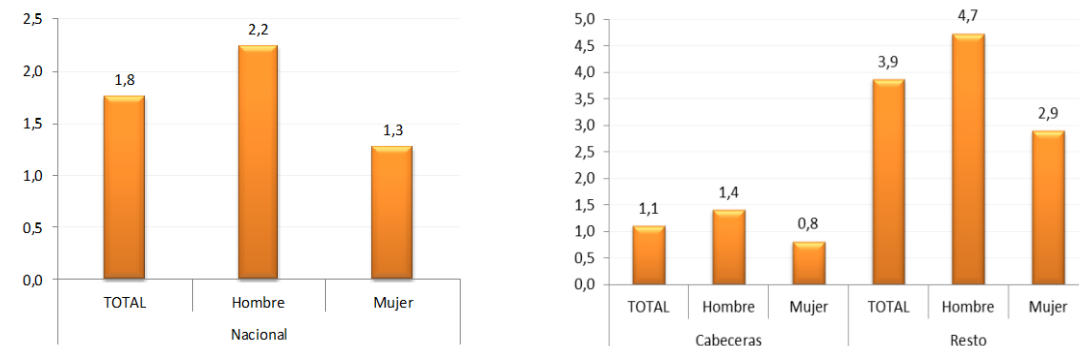


Fuente: DANE – Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares

Source: Boletín de Prensa. Género 2011. Bogotá 21 de noviembre de 2012

The illiteracy rate for the population aged 15-24 at the national level was 1.8 percent, where the percentage for men was 2.2 percent and for women 1.3 percent. The illiteracy rate was 1.4 percent for men and 0.8 percent for women. This difference increases for the rest where men have 4.7 percent and women 2.9 percent (Graph 4).

**Graph 4: Illiteracy rate for the population aged 15 to 24, by sex**  
**Tasa de analfabetismo para población de 15 a 24 años según sexo**  
**Total nacional, cabeceras y resto**  
**2011**

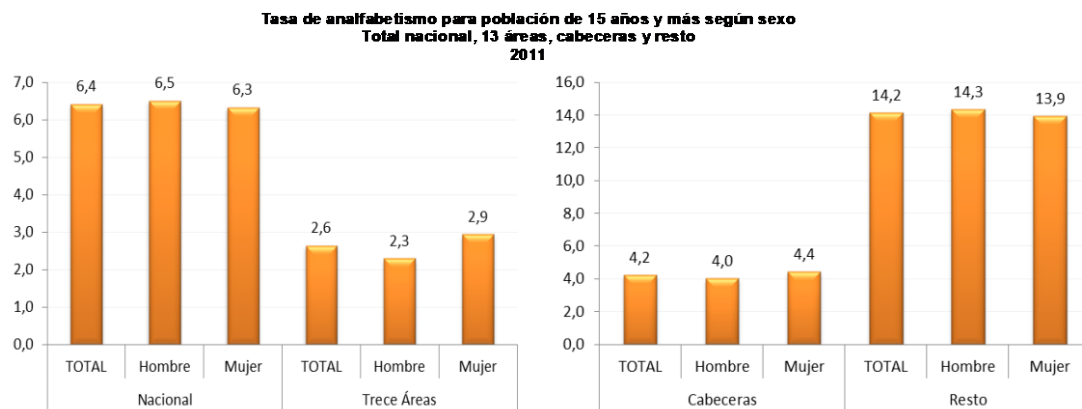


Fuente: DANE – Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares

Source: Boletín de Prensa. Género 2011. Bogotá 21 de noviembre de 2012

For the population aged 15 and over, the national illiteracy rate was 6.4%, for men 6.5 % and women 6.3 %. In the headings, the illiteracy rate for the population aged 15 and over is 4.2%, for men 4% and women 4.4%. For the rest, the rate was 14.2%, for men 14.3% and women 13.9% (Graph 5).

**Graph 5: Illiteracy rate for the population aged 15 and over according to sex**

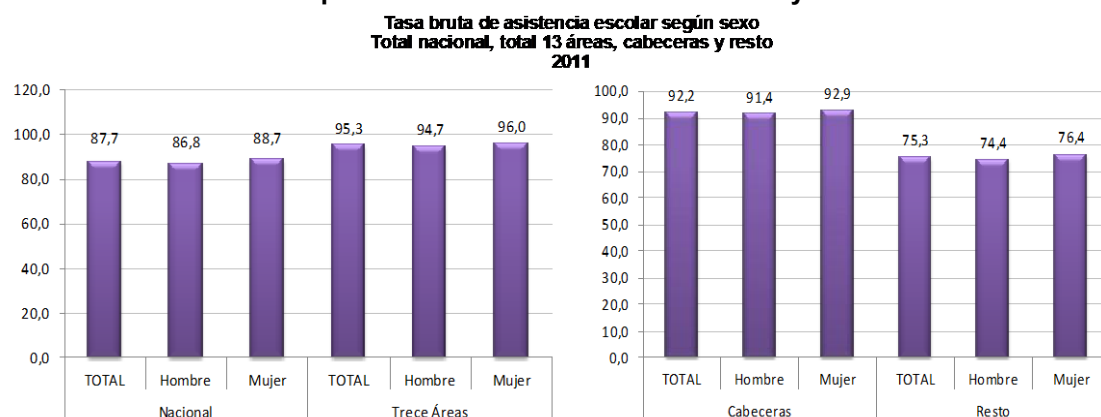


Fuente: DANE – Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares

Source: Boletín de Prensa. Género 2011. Bogotá 21 de noviembre de 2012

For 2011 the gross school attendance rate was 87.7% in the national total, women had a rate of 88.7% while men had 86.8% with a percentage difference between the two of 1.9 points. In the headings, the rate was 92.2%, that of men was 91.4% and that of women 92.9% while in the rest the rate stood at 75.3%, where the rate of men was 74.4% and that of women 76.4%(see graph 6).

**Graph 6: Gross school attendance rate by sex**



Fuente: DANE – Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares

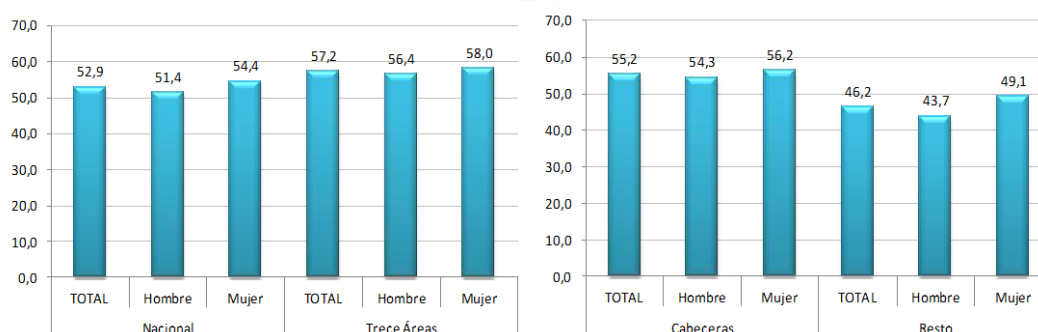
Source: Boletín de Prensa. Género 2011. Bogotá 21 de noviembre de 2012

For the national total, the net school attendance rate for 2011 was 54.4% for women and 51.4% for men. At the headwaters, the rate for women was 56.2% for women and 54.3% for men, while in the rest it was 49.1% and 43.7%, respectively (Graph 7).



**Graph 7: Net school attendance rate by sex**

Tasa neta de asistencia escolar según sexo  
Total nacional y total 13 áreas  
2011



Fuente: DANE – Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares

Source: Boletín de Prensa. Género 2011. Bogotá 21 de noviembre de 2012

Although at the national level women have a higher degree of literacy and educational level have lower participation in the labor market. (see labor market section). However, in the departments of the Amazon biome, illiteracy rates are significantly higher among women than men, especially in the departments of Vaupés, Guainía, and Vichada (Table 5).

**Table 5: Literacy and illiteracy in the amazon biome**

DEPARTMENT	LITERACY			ILLITERACY		
	TOTAL %	FEMALE %	MALE %	TOTAL %	FEMALE %	MALE %
AMAZONAS	94.35%	92.82%	95.76%	5.65%	7.18%	4.24%
VAUPÉS	90.03%	86.26%	93.26%	9.97%	13.74%	6.74%
GUAINÍA	91.26%	82.27%	94.90%	8.74%	12.73%	5.10%
GUAVIARE	93.48%	93.38%	93.56%	6.52%	6.62%	6.44%
CAQUETÁ	93.10%	93.60%	92.60%	6.90%	6.4%	7.40%
PUTUMAYO	94%	93.52%	94.49%	6%	6.48%	5.51%
VICHADA	88.42%	85.86	90.67%	11.58%	14.14%	9.33%
META	95.74%	95.91	95.56%	4.26%	4.09%	4.44%
CAUCA	92.47%	91.45	93.53%	7.53%	8.55%	6.47%

Source: DANE - Dirección de Censos y Demografía | \*Personas de 15 años y más

Rural and ethnic women have higher educational levels than men, from the technical level onwards. According to the National Agricultural Census conducted by DANE in 2014, 82% of rural women were within the school system compared to 34% in 1973, representing a major advance in this regard (Camacho, A, et al, 2018).

## 2.6. Poverty

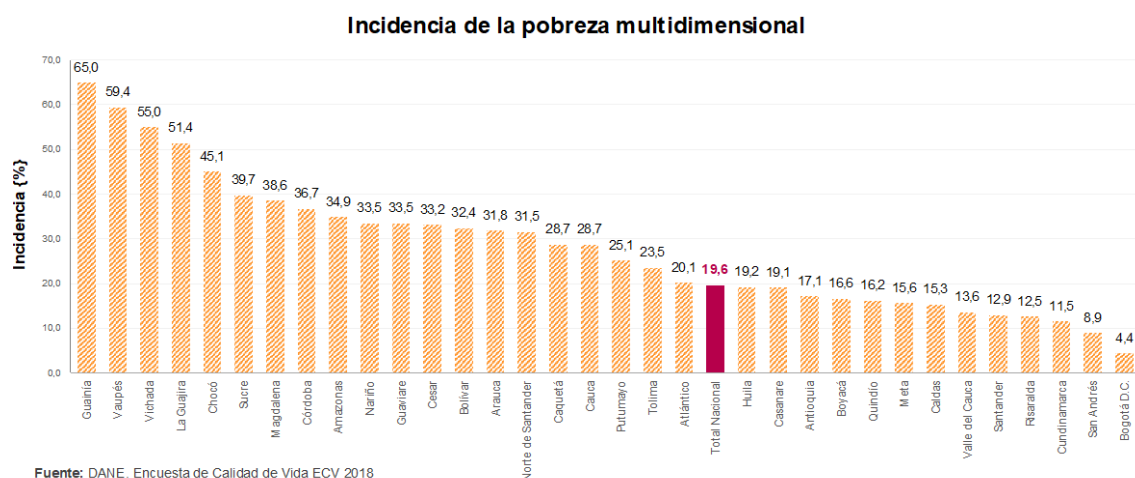
### Multidimensional poverty

According to DANE<sup>4</sup>, by 2018, the percentage of people in multidimensional poverty in Colombia was 19.6%; the incidence of poverty in the urban areas of the country was 13.8% where Guainía and Vichada have the highest percentages of poverty (IPM) with 46.9% and 39.7% respectively. For populated and dispersed rural centers the incidence of multidimensional poverty was 39.9% where Vaupés, and again Guainía and Vichada present the highest incidence of poverty with 78.8%, 72.7% and 67.3% respectively (Graph 8).

**Graph 8: Ranking of departments according to multidimensional poverty**

#### Ranking de departamentos según pobreza multidimensional

Total departamental. 2018



Source: Pobreza multidimensional por departamentos 2018. Resultados julio 2019. DANE Encuesta de Calidad de Vida (ECV) 2018

Concerning the incidence of multidimensional poverty by sex of the head of household by 2018 in the national total, 21.7% of persons belonging to a household headed by women, while 18.5% of persons belong to households headed by men. In this sense, it is important to point out that people who belong to households headed by women have a higher incidence of multidimensional poverty.

**Tabla 9. Incidencia de la pobreza multidimensional según sexo del jefe del hogar (porcentaje)**  
**Total nacional, cabeceras, centros poblados y rural disperso**  
**Año (2018)**

Características del jefe de hogar		Total Nacional	Cabeceras	Centros poblados y rural disperso
Sexo	Hombre	18,5	11,6	38,4
	Mujer	21,7	17,5	44,6

Fuente: DANE, cálculos con base en la Encuesta Nacional de Calidad de Vida (ECV) 2018.

The incidence of multidimensional poverty according to sex of the head of household in the departments that make up the Amazon biome is as follows:

**Table 6: Incidence of multidimensional poverty in the departments of the Amazon biome**

<sup>4</sup> Boletín técnico Pobreza Multidimensional en Colombia 2018. Bogotá, 3 de mayo de 2019.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY			
DEPARTAMENT	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE
Guainía	65%	56.3%	67.2%
Vaupés	59.4%	40%	64.4%
Vichada	55%	51.1%	56.4%
Amazonas	34.9%	41.5%	31.8%
Putumayo	25.1%	31.4%	21.6%
Guaviare	33.5%	35.3%	32.6%
Caquetá	28.7%	31.5%	27.3%
Meta	15.6%	17%	14.9%
Cauca	28.7%	25.8%	30%

Source: Pobreza multidimensional por departamentos 2018. Resultados julio 2019. DANE encuesta de calidad de vida (ECV) 2018

As noted above, Guainía, Vichada and Vaupés are the departments with the highest incidence of multidimensional poverty, which is higher in men than in women, while in the other departments of the Amazon biome (Amazonas, Putumayo, Guaviare, Caquetá, Meta and Cauca) the incidence of poverty is higher in women than in men.

### Monetary Poverty

By 2018, the percentage of people classified as poor concerning the national total was 27%, in the capitals this proportion was 24.4% and in the populated and dispersed rural centers it was 36.1% with a difference between both of 1.5 times<sup>5</sup>. About the distribution by sex for the national total, 29.6% of persons belonging to a household headed by women were poor compared to 25.7% of persons in households headed by men. This difference increases in populated centers and dispersed rural areas. In the headwaters, the incidence rate of poverty with female leadership was 27.6% and with male leadership was 22.4%, while in the populated and scattered rural centers the difference between women and men was 40.5% and 34.7% respectively. Concerning extreme poverty for the national total, 8.6 percent of persons belonging to a household headed by women were extremely poor, compared with 6.5 percent of persons belonging to households headed by men. By 2018, the incidence of monetary poverty among all rural households was 36.1 per cent, of which 40.5 per cent were female-headed households.

Another important source for looking at the incidence of poverty by sex over time is the report "Gender Gaps and Inequality from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals" by UNDP, UN WOMEN, UNFPA (2017). This report notes that for 2002, the incidence of poverty was 49.5% for women and 49.2% for men with a gap of 1.5% between the two. In 2014 these percentages were 27.9% for men and 29.2% for women with a slightly smaller gap of 1.3%. For its part, extreme poverty in 2002 went from 18.1 percent for women and men to 7.9 percent in 2014 for men and 8.3 percent for women. In this regard, it is important to note that over time there is a disparate trend between men and women that continues to date.

### **2.7. Labor Market**

According to DANE's Great Integrated Household Survey (GEIH) for the July-September 2019 quarter, the national unemployment rate for women was 13.7% and for men 8.3%, with a gap of 5.4 p.p. In populated and dispersed rural centers this difference increases. Men have an unemployment rate of 5.1% and women 13.4% with a difference of 8.3 p.p. In relation to the unemployed population, young women from 14 to 28 years of age correspond to 47.8% of unemployed women, while young men represent 47.2%.

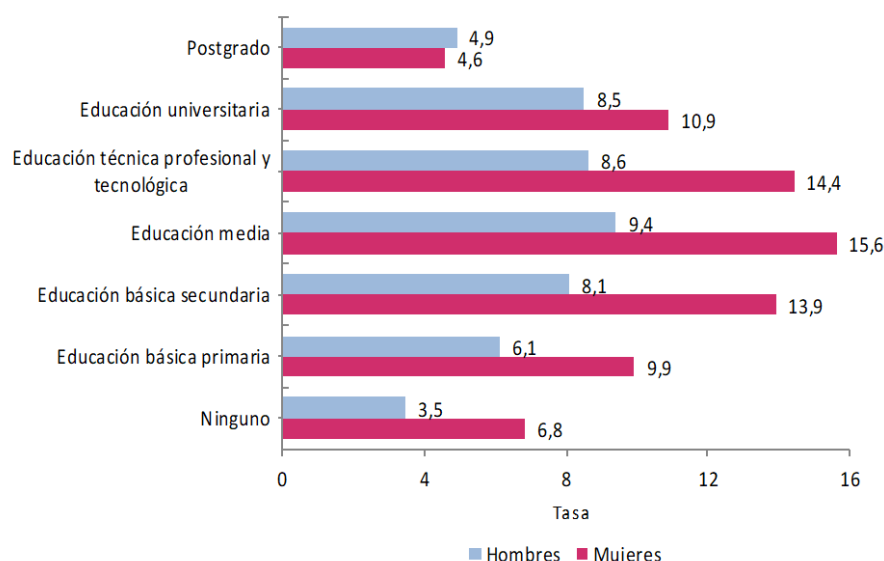
<sup>5</sup> Boletín técnico Pobreza Monetaria en Colombia 2018. Bogotá, 3 de mayo de 2019.

For the national total in the July-September quarter, the difference between men and women in the employment rate was 22.7 p.p.

By 2018, the unemployment rate according to educational level<sup>6</sup> for women who completed secondary education was 15.6% and who completed university education 10.9% while for men it was 9.4% and 8.5% respectively (Graph 9).

**Graph 9: unemployment rate by level of education attained and sex**

**Gráfico 7. Tasa de desempleo según nivel educativo logrado y sexo**  
**Total nacional**  
**2017**



Source: DANE. Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH) Fuerza laboral y educación 2017

According to information from the National Agricultural Census (2014), women earn 25% less than men, due to the fact that 88% of women are in the informal economy, women have a greater unpaid workload since they use twice as much time as men for domestic tasks, as well as in child care. On average, rural women work 64 hours per week compared to 55 hours spent by men (Botello and Guerrero, 2017, cited by Camacho A, et al, 2018).

## 2.8. Land ownership and tenure

According to the National Agricultural Census (2014), the majority of producers are women (78.2 percent) compared to 69.3 percent of men who work on plots of less than five hectares and occupy 9.5 percent of the total area, while men represent 69.3 percent and their Agricultural Production Units have a greater proportion.

Land ownership is mostly concentrated in small plots, where female ownership is lower than male ownership and inequality increases if the size of the plots is considered. The Census identifies that women producers are the ones who employ the most female labor, especially in territories of ethnic communities, and that their care work is not considered an integral part of the rural economy.

The shared responsibility of men and women in the decision-making of the Agricultural Production Units (UPA) is higher among inhabitants of ethnic communities (23.62%) than among the non-ethnic rural population (8.45%). Similarly, shared decisions are of great importance in production decisions in the collective property of 34.3%.

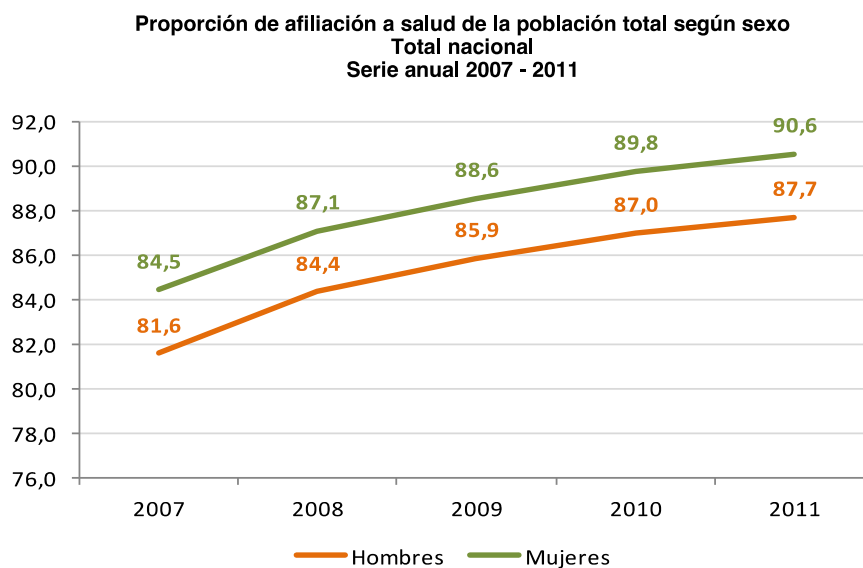
<sup>6</sup> Boletín técnico Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH) fuerza laboral y educación 2017

## 2.9. 2.9 Health

By 2018, 93.4% of the people are affiliated to the General System of Social Security in Health for the total of the municipal head offices of the country. The lowest levels of affiliation were found in the Orinoco Amazon region with 93.1%. (DANE, National Quality of Life Survey, 2018).

According to DANE's Gender statistics for 2011, 90.6% of women were affiliated to the health social security system, while the proportion for men was 87.7%. Since 2007, there has been an increase in affiliations between the two sexes (see graph 9)

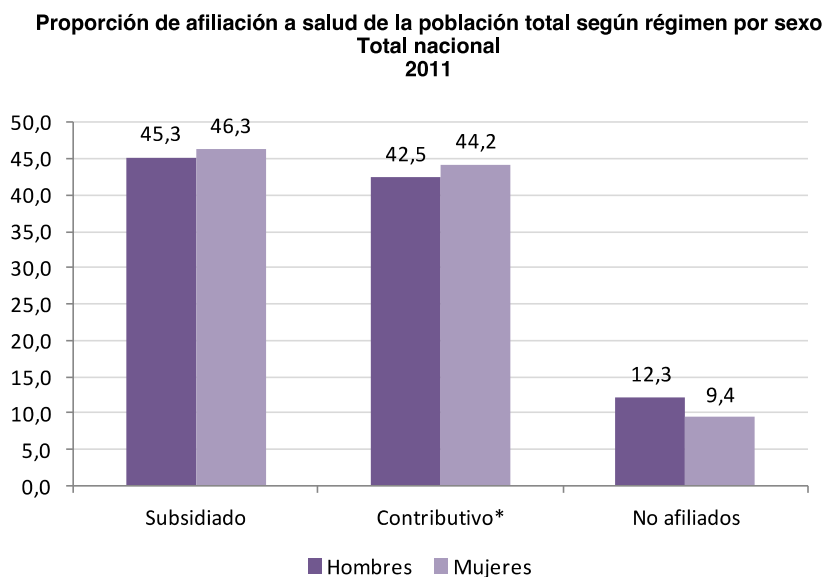
**Graph 9: Proportion of health affiliation of the total population by sex**



Source: Boletín de Prensa. Género 2011. Bogotá 21 de noviembre de 2012

The proportion of women who belong to the contributory or special regime is 44.2% while for men it is 42.5% with a difference between the two of 1.7 percentage points. For the subsidized regime, 46.3% of women were affiliated to this regime, while men have a percentage of 45.3% (Graph 10).

**Graph 10: proportion of affiliation to health of the total population according to regimen and sex**



Source: Boletín de Prensa. Género 2011. Bogotá 21 de noviembre de 2012

According to the National Demographic and Health Survey (2015), the infant mortality rate is 15.8 for the national total, 13.2 in urban areas and 22.4 in rural areas. The mortality rate for women aged 15-49 is 1.3, while for men it is 3.1.

### 3. Legal and administrative framework protecting women and promoting gender equality in Colombia

#### 3.1. International protocols and frameworks ratified by Colombia in support of gender equality, women's empowerment and Human Rights

The promotion of equality, social inclusion, and human rights has been recognized through different instruments at the international level. Among these instruments are some that have laid the foundation for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1980), which includes rights for rural women to participate in development plans, access to credit, services, and agrarian reform (article 14 (2)); the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action signed during the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995) and considered one of the most progressive plans to promote women's rights, where it was determined that in order to achieve gender equality it is necessary to have specific activities aimed at the empowerment of women, and to take into account gender considerations in all cross-sectoral policies and programs to consider gender impacts; the United Nations General Assembly Resolution in 2011 on the participation of women in politics, which states that "women continue to be largely marginalized from the political sphere worldwide, often as a result of discriminatory gender laws, practices, attitudes and stereotypes, low levels of education, lack of access to public services and because they are disproportionately affected by poverty (UN Women)<sup>7</sup>.

Similarly, the Brasilia Declaration of the Conference of Rural Women for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2014 points to the need for States to make significant efforts to change the conditions of inequality (FAO, 2017, quoted by Camacho, A, et al, 2018).

The Objectives for Sustainable Development (ODS) also constitute an important instrument for the promotion of gender equality, specifically; Objective 5 "seeks to achieve gender equity and

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.unwomen.org/es/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation>

the empowerment of women and girls" (Camacho, A, et al, 2018). It is worth highlighting some of the goals set for the achievement of this objective:

- Ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal leadership opportunities at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- Undertake reforms that give women the right to equal economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other assets.
- Improve the use of enabling technology, particularly information and communications technology, to promote women's empowerment.
- Adopt and strengthen sound policies to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels.

Colombia has ratified and/or signed several key international conventions, treaties and plans of action to advance gender equality, women's empowerment and human rights (Table 6).

**Table 6: Conventions ratified by Colombia to advance gender equality, women's empowerment and human rights**

Instrument	Ratification status		Status /relevant aspects
	Signature	Ratification	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1966	1969	Colombia ratified the Optional Protocol
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1966	1969	Colombia ratified the Optional Protocol
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1969	1981	-
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	1980	1982	Colombia ratified the Optional Protocol to CEDAW in 2007. Considered the International Guide of Women's Rights. It points out that States Parties must incorporate the gender perspective in all their institutions, policies and actions in order to guarantee equality.
ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	1989	1991	Ratified by Colombia through Law 21 of 1991
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1985	1987	Approved through the 1986 law. However, it has not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention.
Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990	1991	Ratified by Colombia through Law 12 of 1991, which has constitutional rank. Colombia signed the Optional Protocol
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	1990	1995	-
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	1992	-	-
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992	1994	Colombia became a party to the Convention by Act No. 165 of 1994. In 2014, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention adopts the Gender Action Plan 2015-2020.

Instrument	Ratification status		Status /relevant aspects
	Signature	Ratification	
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1992	1994	Colombia approved by Law 164 of 1994. In 2000, Colombia approved the Kyoto Protocol through Law 629 of 2000. In 2001, the Seventh Conference of the Parties called for the participation of women in the representation mechanisms of the parties to the UNFCCC. At COP16 in Cancun, explicit recognition is given to the special vulnerability of climate change to certain groups by virtue of their gender, age, ethnicity or disability status. The importance of promoting women's participation in decision-making processes in ecosystem management in mitigation and adaptation efforts is also recognized. Parties are urged to develop national strategies that take into account aspects such as governance, land tenure, gender and safeguards with the effective participation of local communities. COP 17 in 2011 reinforces the need to deepen the differential effects that mitigation measures have on women and children. At COP 20 the parties adopted the Lima Work Programme on Gender.
Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights	1993		Established a foundation for promoting the rights of women, children and indigenous peoples by supporting the creation of a new mechanism such as the Special Rapporteur on violence against women.
Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará)	1994	1996	For the first time, it proposes mechanisms for the protection and defense of women's rights as fundamental to the fight against violence against women.
World Summit for Social Development	1995	-	Points out that women participation and equality and equity between women and men are essential for economic and social development.
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	2000	2005	It points out that women's participation and equality and equity between women and men is fundamental to economic and social development.
International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2006	2010	Ratified by Law 1418 of 2010
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2006	2009	Approved by Law 1346 of 2009



Instrument	Ratification status		Status /relevant aspects
	Signature	Ratification	
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	2007	2009	Although Colombia did not vote in favor of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples reversed its decision and supported the declaration during the Durban conference
International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2007	2012	-
Brasilia Declaration of the Conference of Rural Women for Latin America and the Caribbean	2014	-	Highlights the need for states to make significant efforts to change conditions of inequality

Source Prepared by the authors with information from <https://indicators.ohchr.org/>

In general terms, these instruments are aimed at tackling the following problems: persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women; unequal and inadequate access to education and training; unequal and inadequate access to health services; violence against women, effects of armed conflict; inequality in political and economic structures, in all forms of productive activity and access to resources; disparity between men and women in the exercise of power and decision-making; Inadequate promotion and protection of women's human rights; stereotypes about women and inequality in their access to and participation in information systems and the media; inequalities in natural resource management and environmental protection; and persistent discrimination and violation of girls' rights.

### 3.2. Key national frameworks, policies and laws for gender equality and women's empowerment in Colombia

At the national level, Colombia's constitution includes the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination through the following articles<sup>8</sup>:

- **Article 5:** The State recognizes, without any discrimination whatsoever, the primacy of the inalienable rights of the individual and protects the family as the basic institution of society.
- **Article 13:** All individuals are born free and equal before the law, shall receive equal protection and treatment from the authorities, and shall enjoy the same rights, freedoms, and opportunities without any discrimination on account of gender, race, national or family origin, language, religion, political opinion, or philosophy. The State shall promote the conditions so that equality may be real and effective and shall adopt measures in favor of groups that are discriminated against or marginalized. The State shall especially protect those individuals who on account of their economic, physical, or mental condition are in obviously vulnerable circumstances and shall sanction the abuses or ill treatment perpetrated against them.
- **Article 43:** Women and men have equal rights and opportunities. Women cannot be subjected to any type of discrimination. During their periods of pregnancy and following delivery, women shall benefit from the special assistance and protection of the State and shall receive from the latter food subsidies if they should thereafter find themselves unemployed or abandoned. The State shall specially support head of household.

<sup>8</sup><https://constitutions.unwomen.org/en/search?keywords=colombia&provisioncategory=b21e8a4f9df246429cf4e8746437e5ac>

There are also different laws at the national level that contribute to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. Women's rights are recognized in the national normative framework through the following laws:

- Law 581 of 2000, which regulates the adequate and effective participation of women in the decision-making levels of the different branches and agencies of public power.
- Law 731 of 2002, which aims to improve the quality of life of rural women by prioritizing those with low resources and to enshrine specific measures, aimed at accelerating equity between rural men and women. These norms favor the recognition of rural women and guarantee their participation in decision-making spaces.
- Law 1257 of 2008 establishes norms for the sensitization, prevention and sanctions related to forms of violence and discrimination against women.
- Constitutional Court Order 092 of 2008 which aims to protect the fundamental rights of women displaced by the armed conflict in the country and to prevent the disproportionate gender impact of armed conflict and forced displacement. Prevention of the disproportionate impact of displacement; 2. Prevention of sexual violence against women; 3. Prevention of domestic and community violence; 4. Promotion of health; 5. Protection of the rights of women of African descent; 10. Promotion of participation and prevention of violence against women leaders; 11. To justice, truth, reparation and non-repetition; 12. Psychosocial accompaniment; 13. Removal of barriers to access to the protection system.
- Law 1430 of 2010 regulates the inclusion of the care economy in the national accounting system to measure the contribution of women to the economic and social development of the country.
- Law 1448 of 2011 establishes policies for the attention, assistance and integral reparation offered to the victims of the internal armed conflict, including specific measures aimed at women victims of the conflict, and measures for the restitution of land to women.
- Law 1496 of 2001: guarantees equal salaries for women and men and establishes mechanisms to eradicate any form of discrimination.
- Decree 2395 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development This decree creates the Directorate of Rural Women within the Vice-Ministry of Rural Development.

The Vice-Ministry of Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) has the Directorate of Rural Women for the implementation of Law 731 of 2002. Within this Directorate, the Rural Women Programme was designed and implemented to strengthen and improve the living conditions of rural women in their diversity, overcoming the obstacles that keep rural women living in poverty and vulnerability, and promoting their equity. This program has led to progress in recognizing the needs, situation, and demands of rural women in Colombia. (Camacho, A, et al, 2018).

It is important to note that the Rural Women's Directorate plays a leading role in the preparation of Development Programmes with a Territorial Approach (PDET) and, in general, in the implementation of Point 1 of the Peace Agreement. Besides, in alliance with FAO, National Plans of Adaptation to Climate Change have been prepared with a gender focus in departments such as Chocó, Nariño and Cauca, through a booklet designed to be used in the territories (IDEAM, et al, 2018).

At the national level, the Presidential Office for Women's Equality is responsible for assisting the Presidency and the National Government in the design of government policies aimed at promoting equality between women and men and promoting the incorporation of a gender perspective in the creation, management and monitoring of policies, plans and programmes in public entities at the national and regional levels. It has several inputs or documents to promote women's equality such as: Guide for dialogue between governments and women's organizations, guide for the construction of public policies for women's empowerment and equal opportunities, routes to prevent violence against women, recommendations to create or strengthen gender mechanisms, among others.

Since 2012 the country has had a National Policy on Gender Equity, as an instrument to guide the mainstreaming of the gender approach in the country's public policy, which prioritizes the following strategies:

- Promotion of women's participation in positions of power and decision-making.
- Promotion and strengthening of access to property and production resources. This strategy considers the access of rural and ethnic women to comprehensive technical assistance for the promotion of sustainable activities related to income generation and food security.
- Reduction of risk factors and vulnerability of women about their home and environment. It proposes the implementation of actions to recognize and value the role of rural women and ethnic groups in ecological agriculture and biodiversity conservation.
- Mobilization and communication for cultural transformation: raising awareness of women's rights and non-discriminatory practices for the entire population.
- Institutional strengthening.

Concerning gender considerations related to Climate Change and according to Colombia's Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC (2018), the country recognizes the importance of incorporating the gender perspective in climate change management to prevent existing inequalities and structural inequities from worsening due to their effects. Likewise, the importance of taking into account the different roles, needs and abilities of men and women in the design and implementation of policies, programs, and actions for mitigation and adaptation to climate change is recognized, as well as the recognition of the important role that women have in agricultural production, food security and the resilience of communities to climate change, fundamental aspects to promote sustainable and inclusive development (IDEAM, et al, 2018).

It is important to note that, although the National Climate Change Policy does not have a gender mainstreaming approach, since 2017 the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) has developed a Proposal for Technical Guidelines to Promote and Strengthen the Gender Approach in climate change management with the aim of being incorporated into the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA), the IACC and the PNCC. SISCLIMA has the Regional Climate Change Nodes for inter-institutional coordination that become the ideal instances at the territorial level for the incorporation of the gender perspective.

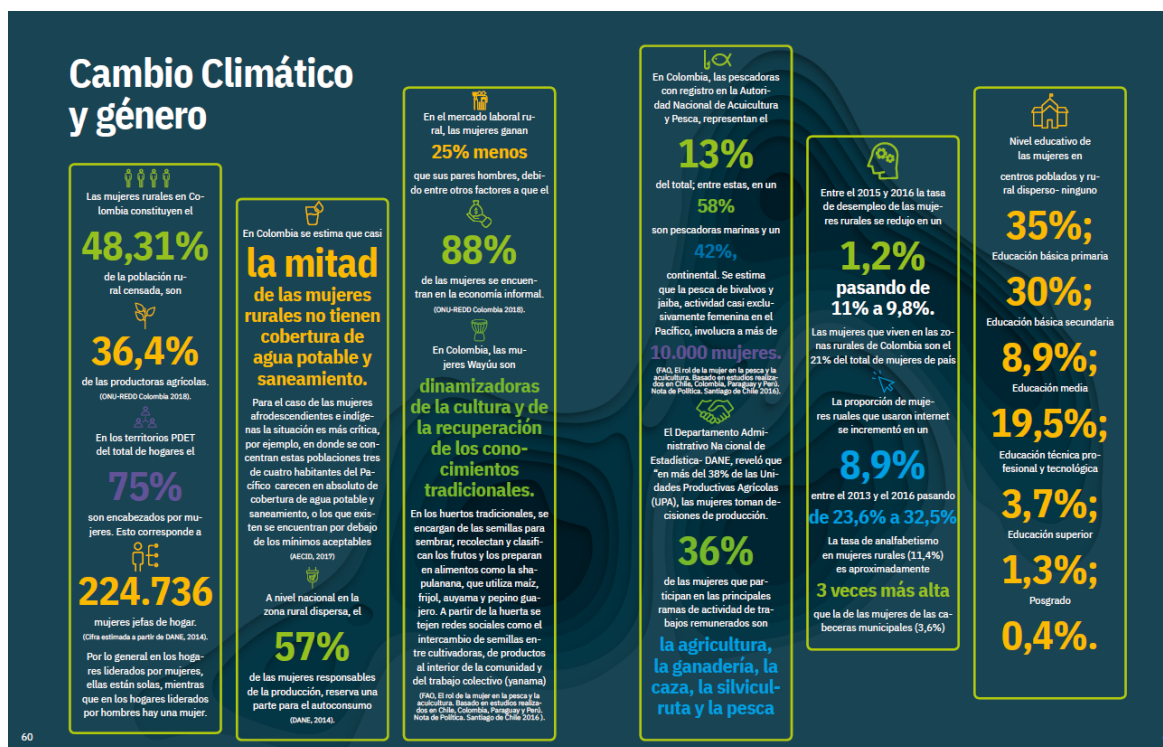
This effort is reflected in the formulation of recommendations to incorporate the gender perspective in the conceptual framework of the PNCC, as well as in the construction of an integral vision of climate change with a territorial and sectoral approach, incorporating the different dimensions of rural and urban development, so that it is low-carbon, sustainable and climate-resilient, among others. Also, it incorporates recommendations to promote the adequate participation of women in decision-making processes and climate change management. (IDEAM, et al, 2018, p. 29).

The Ministry of Mines and Energy included a differential and gender focus in the adoption of the Human Rights Policy in the Mining and Energy Sector through Resolution 48796 of 2018, as part of the actions it hopes to implement. IDEAM, for its part, is moving forward with a methodological proposal to include differential approaches, including the gender approach. With the support of the National University, progress is being made in the construction of a system of indicators for the evaluation of agricultural activities with a focus on rights and gender (IDEAM, et al, 2018).

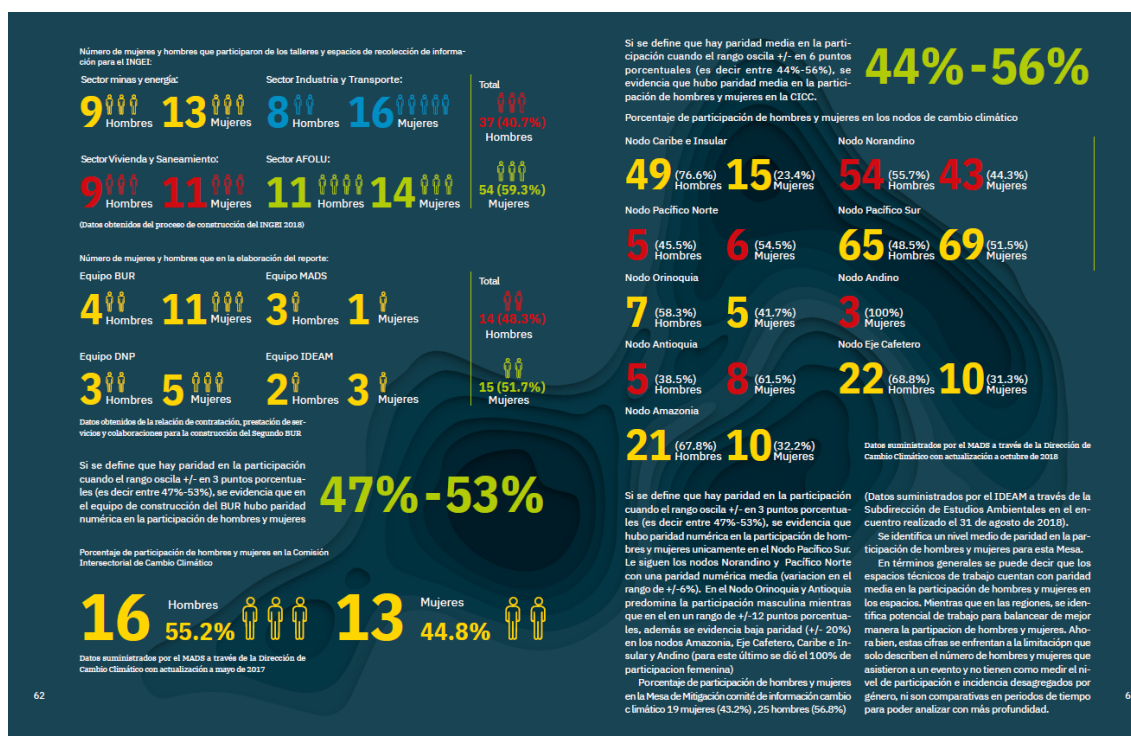
It is worth noting that with the support of IDEAM, UNDP and the Great Alliance against Deforestation, the Conversation "Gender and Climate Change Considerations in the Framework of the Construction of the Second Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC" was held at the end of 2018 with the aim of facilitating a space for dialogue and participation among relevant actors to discuss the importance of addressing the gender perspective in national climate change reports. The event was attended by MADS, MADR Rural Women's Directorate, Minminas, DNP, IDEAM, UNDP, FAO, the Action Fund and WWF Colombia. One of the main conclusions of this space is that, although the country

has different tools to incorporate the gender approach in climate change issues, it is necessary to strengthen the development of gender capacities in decision-makers and public officials to move towards greater inter-institutional coordination on the issue.

As a first approximation to glimpse the participation of women and men in climate change decision-making spaces, the report presents participation data disaggregated by sex for the Intersectoral Commission on Climate Change (CICC) and the Regional Climate Change Nodes (NRCC) where it is reflected that women's participation has been significant. The data are presented below.



Source: IDEAM, et al, 2018, page. 60-61



Source: IDEAM, et al, 2018, page. 62-64

### 3.3. Gender equality policies, plans and programs

#### Green Climate Fund Gender Policy

The Green Climate Fund stands out for being one of the first to incorporate gender considerations from the beginning of its operations. Gender equality is fundamental to the objectives and principles of the Green Climate Fund. Besides, a gender-sensitive approach is integrated into the Fund's governance instrument and related policies that have been adopted since its inception.

In 2015, the board adopted the Gender Policy and Action Plan (Green Climate Fund, 2017), which read as follows:

- Both women and men contribute significantly to combating climate change. Shifting the paradigm towards low-emission, climate-resilient development pathways, which is the Fund's mandate, requires a large number of individual and collective decisions by women and men. A gender-sensitive approach is therefore part of a paradigm shift.
- Climate change affects women and men differently, to the detriment of women, and existing gender inequalities are likely to be exacerbated by climate change.
- Gender inequality, exacerbated by climate change, is linked to vulnerability and risks. Women's increased vulnerability to climate change is due to gender norms and discrimination that result in an unbalanced division of labor, lower incomes and fewer livelihood opportunities; less access to and control over land and other productive assets; fewer legal rights; less mobility; and less political and professional representation.

By adopting a gender-sensitive approach, the Green Climate Fund contributes efficiently to gender equality by achieving greater and sustainable results in the face of climate change.

The Green Climate Fund emphasizes the importance of incorporating a gender perspective in all the Fund's projects to promote the equal participation of men and women in the design, development and implementation of strategies and activities that are financed. This will improve the effectiveness of climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions and ensure that benefits are equitably distributed between men and women. Gender mainstreaming enables interventions to be more effective and efficient.



With the support of UN Women, the Fund developed a guide that includes a series of methodological tools aimed at incorporating a gender perspective in project design. Gender mainstreaming should shape the entire project cycle from project identification to monitoring and evaluation. The following steps are proposed: Gender Analysis, 2. Gender Evaluation, 3. Gender Action Plan, and 4. Gender Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation. These considerations were considered in the preparation of this document.

#### FAO Gender Equality Policy

Some United Nations Agencies have incorporated a gender perspective into their internal policies from the perspective of work and institutional management, as well as the need to incorporate it into monitoring and evaluation projects and processes.

In this regard, FAO's Gender Equality Policy (2013) "Achieving food security goals in agriculture and rural development" highlights the organization's commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women as central elements in sustainable agricultural production and rural development, for the elimination of hunger and poverty.

The policy emphasizes that closing the gender gap in agriculture and other aspects of rural life contributes to generating significant advances for sustainable development. In this regard, FAO considers gender equality as a central element that enables it to fulfill its mandate of achieving food security for all by increasing levels of nutrition, optimizing agricultural productivity and the management of natural resources, to improve the living conditions of the rural population. In this sense, it is recognized that agricultural production in the family environment depends on the collaboration and complementary work of men and women.

The main objectives of the policy are the following (FAO, 2013):

- Women participate as much as men in decision-making in rural institutions and the formulation of laws, policies, and programs.
- Women and men have equal access to and control over decent jobs and income, land and other production aspects.
- Women and men have equal access to the goods and services needed for agricultural development and markets.
- Women's workload is reduced by 20 percent through improved technologies, services, and infrastructure.
- Agricultural support for women's projects and gender equality increases to 30% of total agricultural support.

In this way, FAO incorporates gender aspects into all facets of its work, seeking to make gender mainstreaming a daily practice in its normative work and all programs and projects at the level of regions, subregions, and countries.

In this regard, FAO will ensure the incorporation of gender analysis in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of all programmes and projects in the field, will promote that the needs and priorities of rural women are taken into account in all the processes that FAO conducts, will ensure that none of the efforts made contribute to increasing gender inequalities and discrimination against women, will contribute to creating internal structures and systems that promote the equitable participation of women in decision-making in FAO, among others. Also, where the gender gap is very large, FAO will promote programs and projects specifically targeting women.

As fundamental to FAO's mandate, gender equality is integrated into the Strategic Framework as a cross-cutting theme to support the achievement of strategic programs (SPs) at two levels: within and across SPs.

FAO's work will systematically review and consider the needs, priorities, and experiences of women and men as part of project development and knowledge creation activities. This is done to ensure that women and men benefit equally from interventions and that gender inequality is

not perpetuated or exacerbated. To integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into planning and implementation processes at various levels to obtain gender-equitable results and to ensure a gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting system, a Gender Team consists of gender experts from the Division of Social Policies and Rural Institutions (ESP). Regional gender officers and a network of Gender Focal Points (GFPs) working at Headquarters and in Decentralized Offices (DOs) have been established. The GFP Network in decentralized offices is composed of gender officers stationed in regional gender offices. GFP in sub-regional and country offices plays a central role in ensuring that FAO's gender equality policy is implemented globally.

At the project level, to incorporate a gender perspective (such as the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action), two actions will be developed before project implementation:

1. Baseline survey of conduct at the initial stage of project implementation, including gender-related questions and integration of the gender dimension into the logical framework/results framework as indicators of outputs, outcomes and impact to be tracked through the monitoring and evaluation system; and 2. A baseline survey of conduct at the initial stage of project implementation, including gender-related questions and integration of the gender dimension into the logical framework/results framework as indicators of outputs, outcomes and impact to be tracked through the monitoring and evaluation system.
2. Establish a participatory and gender-sensitive monitoring framework to assess progress and impact on men and women, identify constraints encountered during implementation, and make suggestions for changing or adding new activities, with self-evaluation by participants.

At the same time, FAO has the FAO Technical Guide to support the governance of responsible and gender-equitable land tenure. This guide incorporates a gender perspective to achieve more equitable participation between men and women in land decision-making processes and institutions. It focuses on the concept of equity and how land administration considers the differences, needs, and priorities of men and women. In this way, it offers a series of tools, strategies, and actions that contribute to improving gender equity in processes and activities related to land tenure governance.

Gender equity must be incorporated into the governance of land tenure to ensure that the interests and needs of all people—women and men—are considered; and that transparent, consultative and participatory procedures prevail in tenure-related processes and institutions (FAO, 2013, p. 5).

#### UN-REDD Programme Gender Approach

For its part, the UN-REDD Programme made up of UNDP, FAO and UN Environment has been promoting gender equality since 2008 and has therefore taken steps to systematically and actively promote gender equality and a human rights-based approach in its work. Throughout its work, it has developed different instruments and tools for the inclusion of the gender perspective in its actions.

The UN-REDD Programme Gender approach has three main objectives (UN-REDD, 2017):

1. Ensure that the principles of gender equality and women's empowerment guide the formulation, prioritization, and implementation of REDD+ policies and measures and are fully integrated into them.
2. Comply with gender equality provisions set out in international REDD+ agreements including their safeguards.
3. Promote gender mainstreaming in planning, implementation, monitoring, and knowledge management activities to implement REDD+ measures with a gender perspective and contribute to ODS 5 on gender equality.

To promote a gender approach, the UN-REDD Programme integrates gender equality and women's empowerment as cross-cutting elements in all UN-REDD thematic areas and its

technical assistance at national, regional and global levels. In this way, it supports countries to systematically include gender-sensitive activities in the design, implementation, and enforcement of their REDD+ measures so that all stakeholders can participate and benefit equitably and meaningfully.

It is important to mention that, through the Programme, a guidance guide was designed to integrate the gender perspective into REDD+. This instrument has become an important basis for including gender considerations throughout the different phases of REDD+ processes in countries. This guide makes the following recommendations for mainstreaming gender (UN-REDD, 2013):

- Both women and men are key agents of change, whose unique but often differentiated knowledge, skills, and experience are vital to the success of REDD+ actions.
- Given the diverse social, economic, and cultural inequalities and legal models, particularly within the forest sector, women (and often other marginalized groups such as the poor, youth and the disabled) are constrained in their ability to fully participate in and benefit from REDD+ action.
- Women, men, and youth often respond differently to REDD+ incentives and policies; they have different relationships with institutions (international organizations, national and local governments, and traditional authorities) and unequal access to and control over resources.
- Activities that do not take gender differentiation into account not only limit the scope and effectiveness of REDD+ activities but also can worsen existing gender inequalities.
- Women's livelihood activities and indigenous knowledge of the forest can contribute to activities such as monitoring, soil management, and forest restoration functions, which can contribute positively to sustainable forest management or improved forest carbon content.

The UN-REDD Programme has also designed different instruments to guarantee an effective incorporation of the gender perspective in its programs. It is important to mention the following:

- Checklist for gender-sensitive workshops.
- Sample Gender Checklist for a National REDD+ Strategy
- Stepping up efforts to measure progress towards gender equality
- UN-REDD Methodological Report on Gender (2017).
- Increase efforts to measure progress towards gender equality

The UN-REDD Programme at the global level has several advances in the field of gender to guide the preparation of National Strategies for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ENREDD+), as well as gathers the lessons learned from the United Nations Agencies that lead it.

The work has focused on the need to establish broader and more informed channels of participation to correct structural imbalances in the pillars of REDD+ related to gender inequality such as the sexual division of labor, access to and control over resources, and substantive participation. (Camacho, A, et al, 2018).

In Colombia, the UN-REDD National Programme developed two consultancies specialized in gender issues that allowed, firstly, to have a documentary review aimed at elucidating the most relevant aspects of gender and REDD+, and secondly, to have a baseline in accordance with the recommendations arising from dialogues held at the national and regional levels with leaders and representatives of organizations of indigenous, Afro-Colombian and peasant communities for 2015-2017.

This work was carried out taking into account the guidelines of the United Nations and the UN-REDD Programme, and was developed within the framework of the process led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development since 2009, in conjunction with the program



(FCPF) implemented by the Action Fund, the Programme for the Protection of Forests and Climate/REDD+ of GIZ and WWF Colombia.

The objective of this work was to take into account gender considerations that should be taken into account for the implementation of the EICDGB, taking as a starting point the work that UN-REDD has been developing in Colombia in the accompaniment to the construction and implementation of the Strategy.

#### **4. Gender issues around forests and National REDD+ Strategy**

To understand gender issues around forests and REDD+, it is important to consider the document prepared by the UN-REDD Programme (2018) "Forests and Gender in preparation for REDD+. An input for the incorporation of the gender approach in the Integrated Strategy for Control of Deforestation and Forest Management".

Some of the main considerations regarding this issue are presented in this section of the document:

First, it is important to note that the effects of climate change are different for men and women who live in both rural and urban environments according to their roles and the relationship they weave with their environment and available natural resources.

According to OXFAM quoted by (Camacho, A. et al., 2018), women experience greater vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change, related to less control over and access to resources, which affects social reproduction work and generates other specific effects that are experienced, for example, after natural disasters.

"Women are important mobilizers of change that enhance the capacity to adapt to and mitigate climate change, through decisions related to their homes, the daily use of resources, consumption patterns and the provision for their homes. (Camacho, A. et al., 2018, p. 13.).

Thus, it is important to recognize the roles that men and women play in forest management, since gender roles and stereotypes have a significant impact on the direct impact of climate change on women, in aspects related to water supply, food preparation, fuel and care work, which are traditionally considered feminine activities and which are made more demanding by climate change.

In this sense, it is important to highlight women's practices and actions within climate change mitigation measures since women are conceived as transforming subjects towards more sustainable and resilient life models.

The need to incorporate the gender perspective in REDD+ actions and processes is highlighted, as well as to promote inclusive and equitable participation in order to avoid the emergence of potential risks for women that could have a negative impact on them, such as the increase in workload, the loss of control and access to resources that are fundamental for their subsistence and that of their families, the increase in inequalities in participation and access to information and in the distribution of benefits. (Camacho, A. et al., 2018).

In this sense, gender mainstreaming is fundamental for the construction and implementation of national REDD+ strategies. According to Setyowati, 2012, quoted by Camacho, A. et al., 2018, the integration of the gender perspective in REDD+ processes generates:

- Specific knowledge, skills, and experiences of women as main forest users, and the different roles, rights, and responsibilities of men and women, as well as their access to the use of modalities and knowledge about forests.
- Accurate information on the causes and agents of deforestation and forest degradation.
- Measures with guaranteed efficiency for the sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of forests.

- Improved the equitable distribution of benefits.
- Consistency with the human rights-based approach to development.

In general, women are one of the poorest actors in rural areas. Despite existing efforts towards gender equality, rural women have the lowest levels of schooling and the highest illiteracy rates (FAO, 2011, quoted by Camacho, A. et al., 2018). Similarly, women have greater difficulties in being employed in rural areas, owning land and being a substantive part of decision-making processes in the UPA (López, 2106 cited by Camacho, A. et al., 2018).

In environmental management and rural development in Colombia there are large gender inequalities related to land ownership, access to resources by women belonging to ethnic and peasant communities, lack of information on the sexual division of labor and exclusion from reproductive work as part of rural activities (LÓPEZ, 2017, quoted by Camacho, A. et al., 2018).

It is important to bear in mind the implications of the armed conflict on women since forced displacement has differential effects on men and women. The ruptures and losses tend to be stronger for displaced women since when they lose their partners, they have to assume the function of generating income in their homes, having to assume not only reproductive but also productive activities, increasing their workload.

It is important to emphasize that women's organizations and groups at the community level are fundamental to the structuring of forest management based on environmental governance. It is therefore essential to promote women's participation in REDD+ actions and decision-making spaces.

To understand the differentiated impacts by gender on deforestation and degradation of López forests, 2016, quoted by Camacho, A. et al. (2018), it is important to take into account the following axes of analysis for the integration of the gender perspective in the Strategy:

1. Roles in forest management and the sexual division of labor
2. Gender Equality in access to and control over natural resources
3. Substantive participation in decision making on land use

1. Roles in forest management and the sexual division of labor

According to Camacho, et al, 2018, regarding the sexual division of labor, rural communities have been less likely to implement change. Rural households over time are dominated by a patriarchal ideology where women usually do reproductive work while men do productive work. Women's work is generally not visible and recognized because it usually does not generate monetary income, but rather serves for the sustenance and care of the household.

Rural women have fundamental ancestral knowledge for the sustainable management of forests related to traditional tasks of care, maintenance and use of forests such as subsistence (food security: collection and processing of fruits and seeds, horticulture, management of the orchard), health (management and knowledge of medicinal plants), elaboration of material goods (use of forest resources for the elaboration of handicrafts and other objects of daily use), selection of wood for use in stoves, among others.

Men, on the other hand, generally work in commercial activities such as cattle ranching, timber extraction, agro-industrial crops and transportation that generate monetary resources, but have a greater impact on the environment and are considered as causes and agents of deforestation and forest degradation.

The use of forest resources is widely marked by the sexual division of labor. Generally, women are responsible of harvesting non-timber forest products while men traditionally carry out activities for their commercialization and market access, which generates inequalities and imbalances in the distribution of benefits.

Due to their nature, women have a greater vocation towards the care of nature, their families and their communities; this potential can be used towards better conservation and sustainable use practices. However, there is little recognition of the work women do in natural resource management and their role in conservation work.

However, in climate change scenarios as mentioned above, women experience greater difficulties in carrying out their traditional tasks and must devote more time to carrying them out, generating a greater workload.

It is important to note that rural women experience different types of discrimination linked to their age group, marital status, educational level, and family burdens.

In this sense, the association of the female role in environmental care, implies an overload of women's unpaid work, the depoliticization of the female agency in environmental issues, and the understanding of micro responsibilities (waste management, use of water for cleaning, recycling, selection of fuel type for cooking, etc.) in the management of natural resources (Camacho, A. et al., 2018, p.21).

Men and women relate in different and diverse ways to the forest about access, knowledge, control, forms of management and management. Although the role of women in forest management has been little recognized and made visible, their contribution is fundamental for forest use and management, agroecology, food security, defense of territories, transmission of knowledge, among others. (Camacho, A. et al., 2018).

Some fundamental considerations to be taken into account for gender mainstreaming from the perspective of the sexual division of labor in the Strategy are the followings:

- Equitable distribution of the benefits
- Capacity Building of Women in Community Forestry Work
- Recognition and remuneration of differentiated work with the management of natural and forest resources.
- Visualization of the role of women in food security and livelihoods.

## 2. Gender Equality in access to and control over natural resources

Inequality in decision-making processes, the subordination of the feminine role within the patriarchal order of the family, society and local communities generate important imbalances in access and control of natural resources between men and women, which also extends to mechanisms for adaptation and mitigation of climate change. (Camacho, A. et al., 2018).

Although women have the capacity to produce food and have access to different material, monetary and immaterial resources, and have ancestral knowledge about the management of natural and forest resources that are part of the intangible heritage of local communities, they generally do not have the power to manage the revenues from their work or the capacity to control the benefits obtained from environmental management.

As mentioned above, women represent 48.3 percent of the census rural population, of which 36.4 percent are agricultural producers. However, concerning the labor market, rural women earn less than men (25%) because most of them are in the informal economy. Concerning access to and control over resources, it is important to note that access to land ownership, inheritance practices, the land market, technical assistance and access to credit become important barriers to achieving gender equality in the rural sector.

Gender inequality in land ownership and tenure is accentuated in contexts of armed conflict where armed groups usually usurp their territory, linked to illegal economies (logging of forests, illegal extraction of minerals, illicit use of crops) to exercise territorial control. In this sense, it is important to recognize how the conflict hinders collective participation in local environmental defense

initiatives, in political and community participation, where women are in conditions of greater vulnerability to gender violence.

In this context, it is important to bear in mind Law 160 of 1994, which establishes ways of promoting access to land for peasant men and women who are not landowners and who have a tradition of rural work, who find themselves in conditions of poverty and marginalization, or who derive most of their income from agricultural activity, and the current Rural Development Statute of 2007, which provides for joint titling in the name of spouses or permanent partners.

FAO highlights the need to know the obstacles or problems faced by rural women about land tenure and associated rights, seeking to ensure that the legal framework protects women and their rights are promoted on an equal footing. The current context of land-use planning is centered on the fight against social inequity in rural areas.

In this sense, the key elements to be considered from the perspective of access and control of resources for mainstreaming the gender approach in the strategy are the following (Camacho, A. et al., 2018):

- To strengthen capacities for decision making about the use and management of territories.
- Promote women's participation in the commercialization of products and access to markets.
- Improve conditions for access to land-based on the control of natural resources.
- Consider financial and human resources destined to include gender issues in terms of food sovereignty, differential knowledge of forest resources and strengthening of traditional forms of knowledge transmission.

### 3. Substantive participation in decision making on land use

In general, in projects, the construction of gender indicators is limited to quantifying data disaggregated by sex; however, the presence or absence of women in decision-making spaces and scenarios does not mean that gender considerations are being taken into account in the decision-making process. In this sense, it is important to highlight the need to observe the roles they occupy in decision-making spaces, the forms they adopt, their means of negotiation and the evolution of their participation throughout the process.

This type of analysis makes it possible to create participation indicators that make it possible to account for how women's participation is articulated with their strategic interests and practical needs.

Substantive participation is, therefore, a category of analysis that accounts for the possibility, performance and sustainability of social transformations promoted by a key agent (in this case women) throughout a process. (Camacho, A. Et al., 2018 p. 35)

The substantive participation of women is a central element in all moments of diagnosis, consultation, joint work and implementation in environmental governance. In this sense, the active participation of women is highlighted as a requirement and a means to generate a broader discussion on how actions, measures, and policies are determined within the framework of the Strategy. In this sense, it is important to sensitize institutions to promote gender considerations in their actions; this implies making effective existing policies and public instances and providing them with content and action.

In this sense, the key elements to be considered from the perspective of substantive participation for mainstreaming the gender perspective in the strategy are the following (Camacho, A. et al., 2018):

- Improve information and strengthen capacities in the decision-making processes on the Strategy.

- Generate conditions for the active participation of women in spaces for dialogue and decision-making.
- Promote spaces to identify strategic needs and considerations from the perspective of women.

#### **5. Incorporating the gender perspective into forest conservation efforts and REDD+ action in Colombia**

In 2013, the formulation process of the UN REDD-Colombia Programme begins at the request of the National Government to support the strengthening of national capacities to prepare the country for the implementation of REDD+. This process is based on the expectations and needs raised by different actors such as the National Government, civil society, indigenous organizations, Afro-descendants and peasants at the National Meeting of the Preparation Process of the National REDD+ Strategy (May 4, 2013). In 2014 the Programme's Policy Board approves the implementation of the Programme in Colombia, and in 2015 its implementation begins.

It is worth mentioning the accompaniment of the Programme to the National Government in the process of building its own vision about the implementation of the REDD+ approach in the country, which resulted in the joint construction by several actors of EICDGB. Thus, working groups were developed to ensure the incorporation of an ethnic and gender perspective to support the consolidation of the National REDD+ Roundtable.

During the country's preparation process for REDD+ (2010-2013), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development led a series of participatory dialogues with various civil society actors, institutions, sectors and community-based organizations on the global issues associated with climate change mitigation and adaptation with emphasis on the implementation of the REDD+ approach at the national level. During these dialogues, some recommendations were made aimed at including specific actions related to the incorporation of a gender perspective for all actions in the construction of the National REDD+ Strategy.

These considerations, as well as the general guidelines of the UN-REDD Programme at the global level and the United Nations guidelines on this matter were considered for the implementation of the Programme.

The Programme aims to support the integration of the gender perspective in the preparatory actions of the REDD+ process in the country. In this sense, and according to the general guidelines, "in its implementation, the program sought to mainstream the gender approach at four levels: i) At the macro level of the policy and the National REDD+ Strategy, seeking to integrate specific actions that would make the gender perspective visible in a comprehensive manner; ii) At the intermediate level, seeking to strengthen the capacity and participation of women in intermediate articulation spaces and instances, promoting the establishment of agreements and gender-sensitive roadmaps specific to each actor (institutional and community); iii) At the local level in the territories; seek not only the substantive participation of women in the local spaces of implementation and dialogue, but also highlight the importance of central gender issues applied to the territory and forest management, and finally, iv) strengthen the institutional framework, led by MADS and IDEAM, for the application of the gender approach in the process of preparation and implementation of REDD+. (Garcia A., et al, 2018, p. 77).

The UN-REDD Programme has several positive results for the incorporation of the gender approach in ENREDD+, which are reflected below:

In 2016, a process of dialogue was initiated with various women's groups, especially women belonging to indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, to learn about their expectations and visions regarding the issue of climate change and the REDD+ preparation process. These dialogues enabled the framework of agreements signed with indigenous and Afro-descendant organizations to include products aimed at getting to know the perspective and considerations of women about the issue in question.

A baseline was also prepared based on the REDD+ guidance notes, which included a gender perspective (UN-REDD 2013) and a proposal for the incorporation of the gender perspective in the Strategy, including methodological considerations for its mainstreaming.

In 2017, a documentary review was carried out with a view to glimpsing relevant aspects of gender and REDD+ in Colombia and a document was prepared to integrate the gender perspective into the body of policies, measures and actions of the Territorial Life Forests Strategy, including specific recommendations for each one of the action lines of the strategy and their respective indicators. Also, a process was initiated with MADS and IDEAM that sought to improve the information and capacity of these institutions to incorporate the gender perspective in the implementation of the Strategy, and an inter-institutional gender group was formed consisting of MADS and the support programs FCPF and GIZ.

The main results about gender mainstreaming in ENREDD+ supported by the UN-REDD Programme were:

1. Conditions were created for women's participation in all the coordination and decision-making capacity-building events promoted by the Programme. A total of 622 women participated in this process.
2. Inclusion of the gender approach in the National Interpretation of Safeguards
3. The Strategy "Bosques Territorios de Vida" has a gender approach that reflects the needs and particularities of men and women, with gender-sensitive proposals in lines of action, measures and indicators.
4. Inter-institutional gender group for the REDD+ preparation process composed of MADS and the FCPF and GIZ support programmes.
5. Support MADS and IDEAM for the inclusion of gender considerations in the preparation and implementation of the country for REDD+.
6. There is a document analyzing the vision of indigenous women in the face of Climate Change and REDD+ prepared by ONIC and OPIAC.
7. During 2016 it accompanied and contributed financially to the strengthening of capacities for the consolidation of the Platform of Women of the Colombian Pacific.
8. There is a diagnosis and methodological proposal for the integration of the gender perspective in the Strategy "Bosques Territorios de Vida"

In general terms and thanks to the contribution of the UN-REDD Programme Colombia has:

- The Gender Equity approach is incorporated in every of the five action lines of the EICDGB.
- Indigenous organizations at the national level, such as ONIC and OPIAC, can implement the Strategy from a gender perspective.
- Working documents that serve as inputs for the integration and implementation of the gender approach for REDD+ in Colombia.
- National Interpretation of Safeguards with measures associated with gender mainstreaming.
- Installed capacity about the incorporation of the gender approach for the implementation of the Strategy in the Directorate of Forests, Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Climate Change of MADS and IDEAM work teams.

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) published, in August 2017, the EICDGB to respond to national and international commitments regarding deforestation reduction goals.

The EICDGB is a cross-sectoral policy instrument that involves the co-responsibility of the different sectors of the Colombian State, with the purpose of halting deforestation and forest degradation, addressing the complexity of the causes that generate it, starting from recognizing the strategic significance of these ecosystems for the country, for their socio-cultural, economic and environmental importance, for their potential as a development option in the framework of



the peace building process, and for their contribution to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. (MADS, IDEAM, 201, p. 2)

The Strategy seeks to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through its management and sustainable use by promoting forest management under a sustainable rural development approach based on natural forests that contributes to the wellbeing of local communities, contributes to local development and increases ecosystem resilience by promoting adaptation and mitigation of climate change. (MADS, IDEAM, 2017).

It proposes five strategic lines each one with measures and actions that seek to address the causes and agents of deforestation and degradation in Colombia.

These lines are:

1. Socio-cultural management of forests and public awareness
2. Development of a forest economy to close the agricultural frontier
3. Cross-sectoral management of land-use planning and environmental determinants
4. Permanent monitoring and control
5. Generation and strengthening of legal, institutional and financial capacities

The strategy recognizes the diversity of actors who are related to and interact with the forest and who therefore have different visions of its use, management, and conservation. In this way, the strategy faces the challenge of constructing a shared vision based on differences that recognize their meaning and value, that is, a joint appropriation integrating particularities and recognizing differences (MADS, IDEAM, 2017).

In this way, gender equality is part of the guiding principles of the strategy that guides the measures, actions, and activities established. The Strategy seeks to contribute to equality between men and women in sustainable agricultural production, sustainable forest management, and integral rural development. In this context, it is key to recognize the role that men and women play in the conservation of ecosystems, as well as the need for equitable access to natural resources, two elements through which the link between gender and the environment is highlighted.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but also the necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equality in access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will boost sustainable economies, and societies and humanity as a whole will benefit at the same time. (MADS-IDEAM, 2017, p. 15).

The EICDGB is framed within the Millennium Sustainable Development Goals. In the area of gender, the Strategy is specifically framed within the objective of Sustainable Development, not the Millennium Development Goals. Promote gender equality in rural and forest areas, considering that more than half of the women in Colombia live in rural areas and depend on forests.

For the construction of the EIDCGB", MADS has focused on "identifying the role of women as producers and conservation agents, identifying the knowledge with productive potential of women, and observing the differential effects of programs from a population-based approach" (Camacho, A. et al., 2018, p. 15).

There is also other gender-sensitive issues related to food security, sustainability of production processes through women, and better product benefits that can be enhanced through environmental and social safeguards that lead to better living conditions for households.

Within the lines and measures established in it, the gender focus is transversal as a guiding principle that constitutes an opportunity to establish different initiatives and activities in its implementation.

Some aspects where a gender-sensitive approach is explicitly mentioned in the EICDGB in some of its lines are the following (see table 7):

**Table 7: Some explicit gender considerations in the EICDGB: National Strategy “Bosques Territorios de Vida”**

LINE	MEASURE	GENDER CONSIDERATIONS
1. Socio-cultural management of forests and public awareness	M1.1 Optimize coordination between ethnic groups and institutions to harmonize their sectoral development planning instruments and territorial planning with a differential and gender focus.	Elaboration of a plan to strengthen instances and coordination mechanisms for the control of deforestation and forest management in collective territories of ethnic communities at the national, regional and local levels, based on a differential gender and generational approach.
		Promote actions aimed at the participation of women and young people in coordination bodies and mechanisms for the control of deforestation and forest management at the national, regional and local levels.
		Build the capacity of public institution officials for intercultural dialogue and forest management with a differential approach.
		Include in the environmental component of the PDETs the priorities that contribute to the reduction of deforestation from ethnic groups with a gender approach.
	Measure 1.2 related to strengthening systems of self-government and traditional knowledge of ethnic groups for territorial governance and sustainable management of forests is highlighted	Measures for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits
		Measures aimed at highlighting the differential knowledge possessed by men and women associated with sustainability, traditional medicine and food security.
	Measure 1.5 will focus on strengthening the participation and dialogue of local peasant, social, solidarity and non-governmental organizations in the conservation and sustainable management of the forest	Considers gender approach
	Measure 1.6 aimed at generating and promoting education and research processes for strengthening sustainable forest management.	Promote the inclusion of girls and women in capacity building and research activities with special emphasis on gender-related studies.

It is important to emphasize that the indicators established for these measures take into account the percentage of participation by gender. For the implementation of the Strategy, specific routes will be developed with indigenous peoples, black communities and peasants with a gender perspective.



### **5.1. Development of the participation process within the framework of the process of construction and preparation of the Strategy**

It is important to emphasize that the formulation of the Strategy was carried out from a regional approach allowing to recognize the dynamics of each territory and involving the key actors in the process of dialogue and participation around forest management and deforestation control (MADS, 2017).

With a view to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, two central approaches were identified for the construction of the Strategy: 1. The active participation of women in the processes and the approach by type of actor that aims to concentrate efforts so that gender considerations are recognized and applied by the different actors related to the strategy.

Concerning the substantive participation of women, it is important to point out that during the processes of participation and capacity building, coordination and decision-making promoted by the UN-REDD Programme, efforts were made to generate conditions for achieving gender balance in the actors and strategic partners involved in the process.

Considering the map of relevant actors for REDD+ in Colombia, organizational processes of ethnic groups and peasant communities in areas of special importance for the implementation of the Strategy were identified.

To generate conditions of equality in access to knowledge and capacity building processes, the organizations were asked to include women in their work teams, since men usually hold leadership positions in the organizations. In the different invitations to the spaces, there was one specifically for the participation of women to identify the different needs from the perspective of both men and women and to promote their empowerment. Thus, at the National Indigenous Safeguard Workshop, within the framework of the National Territory Commission, each organization invited a delegation of women. As a result, 26 men and 14 women participated. Also, in national scenarios such as the National REDD+ Roundtable (now the National Forest Roundtable), where actors at the national level who have a relationship with the forest come together, the participation of men was 56.3% and of women 43.7%.

Concerning participation in the spaces developed within the framework of the UN-REDD Programme in Colombia, it is important to highlight (see table 8):

**Table 8: Participation percentages disaggregated by gender in the spaces developed in the framework of the ONU-REDD Program in Colombia**

Event	Total	# Events	# Men	% Men	# Women	% Women
Dialogue and Coordination	11	536	350	65,3	186	34,7
Capacity building	24	730	504	69%	226	31
Information and dialogue	23	866	604	69,7	262	30,3
Total	58	2132	1458	68,4	674	31,6

Source (Camacho A, et al, 2018, p. 41)

It is important to highlight the participation of indigenous, black and peasant communities, with a differential and gender focus, in order to learn about the different ethnic-territorial approaches and guidelines from their vision and relationship with the territory in the collective construction of the EICDGB, in which women played a leading role in accordance with their cultural diversity.

Leaders of women's organizations and collectives participated in each of the spaces in which indigenous peoples, black communities and peasants participated. Based on their dynamics, the women contributed elements of analysis of gender roles about the use and exploitation of the forest and its governance and developed proposals based on their visions.

The participation of women in indigenous peoples has been encouraged within the framework of the various bodies while respecting the governance structures of ethnic territories. With the Afro-descendant people, specific actions were developed through the Pacific Black Women's Platform, in addition to the active participation of women in the various areas of participation and capacity building.

#### Participation of indigenous women in the Strategy:

Within the framework of the participation process with indigenous peoples, workshops and meetings were held with indigenous organizations such as ONIC, OPIAC and other allied organizations participating in the Permanent Roundtable on Indigenous Consultation in order to address the issue of climate change and REDD+ and to identify the issues that indigenous peoples require for the capacity-building process in the REDD+ preparation process. As a result, agreements were signed with these organizations to strengthen their capacities. During these spaces, women's organizational processes were strengthened, promoting their participation in the various spaces for dialogue, capacity building, and decision-making.

Thus, during 2015-2017, a total of 29 dialogue, information and capacity building workshops were held with leaders of indigenous organizations at the national level and with the support of UN-REDD and FCPF. In these spaces, recommendations were made regarding the construction of the Strategy, social and environmental safeguards were addressed, and the importance of the issue of participatory community monitoring was addressed. Although women's participation was promoted in these spaces, these participation figures indicate that we are still far from having equal gender participation.

The percentages of participation disaggregated by gender in the spaces developed with indigenous peoples in each region were as follows:

**Table 9: Participation by gender in events with indigenous peoples in different regions**

Region	# Events	# Men	% Men	# Women	% Women
Amazonia	8	211	78,4%	58	21,6
Caribe	7	209	82,6	44	17,4
Pacific	8	166	63,8	94	36,2
Orinoquia	1	32	94,1	2	5,9
National	5	151	72,2	58	27,8
Total	29	769	75	256	25

Source: Camacho A, et al, 2018

It is important to note that participation in the Amazon Region was the highest in terms of local attendees relative to the national total and the second highest in the case of women. This is due not only to the fact that it is the largest region in the country but also to the national government's prioritization of interventions in this region to implement actions that will quickly be reflected in the reduction of deforestation rates. However, it is important to continue making efforts to promote the participation of indigenous women in these spaces and to achieve gender equality.

It is important to point out that, within the participation spaces carried out, the participation of indigenous women was active from their platforms such as secretaries, tables or departmental assemblies of indigenous women according to the dynamics of organization and relationship that indigenous peoples have. However, it is important to note that, about the proportion of male participation, women's participation continues to be weak in these forums and bodies for consultation and decision-making with indigenous organizations.

In particular, the construction of the Strategy involved two main scenarios with indigenous peoples in which women participated actively. One was with ONIC and the other with OPIAC, based on information and capacity-building on issues related to climate change and REDD+. In the same way, different indigenous organizations such as ONIC, OPIAC, CIT, AICO, and Gobierno Mayor (Higher Government) participated in the national instances, where women participated from the internal platforms of each of the organizations. These exercises made it possible to construct important inputs about the indigenous women's vision of the forest, which was taken into account in the gender-mainstreaming proposal for the Strategy.-

The importance of promoting women's participation within the women's, family and generation councils was identified in these capacity-building forums with indigenous peoples' authorities and leaders. Support was also provided for reflection and dialogue on the issue of gender and the Indigenous Peoples' Gender Strategy document was produced for the Strategy. This document discusses the role of women in the territory from the perspective of indigenous peoples, analyses the consequences of climate change for indigenous women and proposes a route for women's participation in the construction of the Strategy.

With regard to the management of natural resources, the importance of women's work in forest management was recognized, as experts and bearers of specific knowledge in various thematic areas such as medicine, food security, language teaching, ecological links, ecosystem management, among others, and the importance of their role for the economy and social reproduction of indigenous communities and peoples, since their food security and family care depend on them (Camacho, A. et al., 2018).

#### Participation of Afro-Colombian women in the Strategy:

Following the dynamics of the Afrodescendant people, the work was proposed through the Platform of Afro-Colombian Women in alliance with FCPF through the Action Fund. Two workshops were held with the Pacific Black Women's Platform:

1. Workshop convened by UN-REDD and Fondo Acción in Santander de Quilichao on Dec. 11, 2015, with the participation of a total of 34 women representing community

organizations and councils where agreements were built with the Black Women's Platform and a work plan was presented within the framework of the construction of the REDD+ Strategy.

2. Meeting in Cali on February 1, 2016, where 10 women participated to agree on an operational plan to ensure the active participation of Pacific black women in the design and implementation of the Strategy.

These events made it possible to carry out a planning exercise to formulate a gender strategy for the participation and capacity building of black women in the Pacific, which had the support and accompaniment of UN-REDD for the consolidation of the Platform for Black Women in the Pacific, where 3 lines of action were defined:

1. Design and implementation of a communication strategy for Pacific black women in the Strategy based on their environmental, social and cultural contexts.
2. Strengthening women's leadership through continuous and permanent education and training processes.
3. Design and implementation of a Sustainable Local Development Strategy.

In this way, the participatory dialogues allowed the actions carried out with the black people of the Pacific within the framework of the construction of the Strategy to be articulated with the black women's participatory process.

During the formulation and validation stage of the Strategy, a process of information and dialogue was developed with communities and key actors that have a direct and indirect relationship with the forest. With support from MADS, UN-REDD, and FCPF, 20 workshops were held from 2015 to 2017 to generate inputs for the construction of the Strategy, in which women's participation was 35% (226 women). Likewise, in the two sessions of the National REDD+ Roundtable held in 2017, the black women's platform participated.

The participation disaggregated by gender for the construction spaces of the strategy with black communities in each department of the Pacific region was as follows (see table 10)

**Table 10: Percentages of participation disaggregated by gender in the spaces developed with the Black People in each department**

Department	# Events	# Men	% Men	# Women	% Women
Chocó	5	112	62,2	68	37,8
Buenaventura	2	55	77,5	16	22,5
Cauca	2	25	33,8	49	66,2
Costa Caucana	3	53	63,1	31	36,9
Nariño	2	66	75,9	21	24,1
Regional	6	110	72,8	41	27,2
Total	20	421	65	226	35%

Source: Camacho A, et al, 2018

It is important to emphasize that in these spaces the role of women in conservation and environmental protection was recognized as fundamental for the preservation, conservation, planning and management of the territories of black communities and the need to promote and implement initiatives and projects that improve their socio-economic conditions and strengthen the welfare of women and their communities was highlighted. As with indigenous women, the participation of Afro-Colombian women was significantly lower than that of men. It should be noted that Cauca was the only place with a significantly higher participation of women.

The participation of peasant women in the construction of the Strategy

In the process of building the Strategy during 2015-2017, two workshops were held with a total of 85 people, of whom 65.9 percent were men and 34.1 percent were women. It is important to emphasize that in these spaces the participation of peasant women was active and there were great interest and empowerment of the issues associated with forests and their role in the care of the territory. (Camacho A. et al, 2018)

As a conclusion to this process of participation and capacity building, it is important to point out that men's participation continues to predominate over women's participation. The participation of women belonging to ethnic groups and peasant communities in the spaces for consultation and decision-making is still weak, and it is therefore recommended that specific spaces and strategies be developed to promote women's participation in these spaces and to recognize and value their role and knowledge in the conservation and management of forests.

However, for the sake of equal participation, in the future, more participation spaces should be propitiated where women increase the number of participants, but also, their participation in decision-making and participation can be made visible with leadership in many spaces.

## **5.2. Gender in REDD+ Governance**

The REDD+ preparation process with indigenous peoples has had an important development, especially in the Amazon region, since it is one of the regions of the country with the greatest deforestation, thus threatening the territories of these communities. In addition to the dialogue, information and capacity building events held during 2015 and 2017, other activities were carried out at the regional level, such as the process of building the indigenous pillar of the Amazonia Vision Program led by MADS within the framework of the REM program (network=Early Movers) during 2016.2017 and the Amazon Indigenous REDD+ initiative led by the Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA) in which OPIAC and the Asociación Zonal de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales de La Chorrera (AZICATCH) participated with the technical accompaniment of WWF which sought, among other objectives, to generate inputs for the construction of the National REDD+ Strategy in the Amazon region from the indigenous peoples' vision. Within the framework of these activities, the Amazon Indigenous Environmental and Climate Change Roundtable MIACC was reactivated.

During 2015-2017, 13 regional workshops were held to strengthen capacities and generate inputs for the national construction of the Strategy with different indigenous organizations in the Amazon, taking into account their planning instruments such as life and safeguard plans. As a result of these spaces, the document of the Indigenous Pillar of the Amazon Vision was prepared and approved by the Amazon Regional Table.

In the Amazon Vision program, the differential gender approach implies the analysis of social relations based on the recognition of the specific needs of both women and men, recognizing in each one the contribution of different knowledge, experiences, and demands regarding the use of ecosystems and their associated goods and services (VA, 2018).

The Global Work Plan of this initiative has incorporated the gender perspective in all the pillars of the Programme and the PIVA includes the strengthening of indigenous women as one of its components. The concept of a gender approach in the Programme has been addressed through the development of equal opportunity policies in the different interventions of the pillars and having as main criterion the distribution of benefits (VA, 2018).

The need to work with indigenous women has been highlighted by the indigenous pillar, as evidenced by the high participation of women in approximately 30% of the meetings of this pillar and where there is a specific line of initiatives with women. AVP will be actively supporting this approach (VA, 2018).

Among the actions to integrate the gender approach in REDD+ strategies, it is important to highlight the GEF project Hearth of the Amazon, pilot of AVP, developed in the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare and Sur del Meta, which aims to improve environmental governance and

promote sustainable land use activities with the aim of preserving biodiversity and reducing deforestation.

Within the governance, management and monitoring of forests component, since 2015 we have been working with the women of the Mirití Paraná reservation to support actions of the reservation's land-use plan related to food sovereignty and sustainable economic alternatives, strengthening of the women's organizational process, recovery of traditional seeds in the orchards and the valorization of women's knowledge in the formulation of the cultural plan for environmental management.

It is important to highlight that within the actions of the project, the participation and empowerment of the women of the Mirití Paraná territory in the Amazon was promoted as a first advance in the incorporation of the gender perspective in the initiatives. The Program focuses on strengthening the traditional productive system of the orchard through the recovery and rescue of a variety of crops as an alternative to improve their living conditions.

The participation of women in these actions contributed to the recovery of ancestral knowledge around the orchard, the rescue of traditional seeds of the Yucuna-Matapi, Tanimuca-Letuama and Tuyca ethnic groups, the characterization of the traditional system of the orchard, the identification of changes in the care of the orchard, the recovery of traditional food and the transmission of knowledge of diets and food. This becomes an important input for their land-use instruments.

Besides, there are 11 primers elaborated by 33 women from 11 communities that are part of the Association of Indigenous Captains of the Mirití Amazonas (ACIMA) where, through participatory methodologies, the dynamics of the orchard were shaped according to the ecological calendar. These primers that will be used by women and their communities become an important element in the transmission of knowledge and maintenance of their culture.

This allowed the communities to recognize the role of women in the use, management, and conservation of the territory, as well as to generate actions to strengthen food sovereignty that contributes significantly to the maintenance of their cultural identity and their territory.

A conversation was also held with the support of FAO and the Heart of the Amazon project, where women representatives from various organizations presented strategies and actions that women have developed for the care, use and sustainable management of forests and jungles and how these strategies contribute to mitigating the consequences of climate change through the recovery of traditional knowledge and the importance of its articulation with institutional processes. During the discussion, the importance of strengthening governance processes and a gender focus so that actions are more sustainable in the long term and their contribution to biodiversity conservation was highlighted.

In compliance with FAO Safeguard 8 related to gender equity, the Heart of the Amazon Project has achieved during 2015 and 2016:

- The participation of indigenous women in specific workshops to address their needs and aspirations regarding food security and productive alternatives in the orchards in Mirití Paraná.
- 504 women and 568 men in project areas benefited from improved access to conservation-friendly livelihood activities.
- The project supported traditional food security systems (orchards) run by women.
- Women were empowered throughout the process around the orchard, which includes their traditional planting systems that promote environmental conservation and sustainable land use. Through this process, communities not only maintain their crops but also their traditions, transmitting knowledge from generation to generation and conserving the environment.



Considering that almost half of the country's natural forests (47%) are present in the collective territories of indigenous communities, it is necessary for environmental management and land use planning to be carried out from an intercultural perspective, but also from a gender perspective, since it is necessary to recognize the diversification of roles in the management of resources and the importance of the role of women in caring for nature, territory and the maintenance of their family and culture.

According to the Gaia Amazonas Foundation, how gender is constructed in Amazonian peoples has to do with division and complementarity of work. For the Amazonian indigenous peoples, the relations between men and women are expressed in horizontal terms where the tasks are carried out in a complementary way to achieve a good life in community and harmony with nature.

The tasks of women are transformative: horticulture, food preparation, pottery and raising children. Hence, the women are in charge of sowing and harvesting the various crops, since the orchard is a feminine space of fertility and learning for the youngest children. For their part, the men carry out predatory tasks: they choose the land, cut down trees, burn the place where the orchard will be located, hunt and fish. Besides, men and women participate jointly in the collection of wild fruits. (Gaia Amazonas, 2019)).

As Gaia Amazonas states, within the traditional roles of Amazonian indigenous women, the role of the *malquera* stands out, considered as a leader who has the knowledge and wisdom to carry out some practices related to the preparation of ceremonial spaces and rituals that take place in the *maloca*. It also highlights the role of the *chagrera* which, as mentioned above, develops the work of caring for, preserving and maintaining the orchard and the seeds, as well as providing food for their families and communities, and finally the role of godmother of learning who has knowledge to perform work assigned during the sacred ritual of *Yurupari* in the *maloca*.

However, it is important to highlight that women's roles have undergone changes over time and therefore new roles and tasks arise that complement their traditional roles such as the role of researchers, which contribute to recover traditional knowledge and transmit this knowledge from generation to generation especially knowledge associated with biodiversity, food sovereignty, and in general the role of women in the care and management of the territory. Bearing in mind the need for women to have their own spaces for participation within their territories, a leadership role arises where women become spokespersons for their initiatives and participate in spaces for strengthening leadership capacities to promote such roles in their partners. Finally, women take on new roles within the system of their governments, such as the role of captains. (Gaia Amazonas, 2019).

Indigenous women have a structural and dynamizing role within their cultures, families, economies and community organization. From them, life springs to become transmitters of knowledge regarding the management and use of the forest" (García E, et al, 2018, pp. 78-79). They play a specific role in family-related work, where older women play a central role in the balance and harmony between the family and the community. Besides, indigenous women have a close relationship with their natural environment, so the effects of climate change affect their physical and spiritual health.

The influence of indigenous women is permanently reflected in the daily life of the communities, since, through various activities such as the elaboration of backpacks, baskets, and ceramics, the preparation of food, and the work activities in the orchard, the grandmothers and mothers transmit their histories, stories, and experiences from generation to generation. In this way. The language is taught, and their culture and worldview are strengthened. (Garcia E, et al, 2018).

They are women bearers of millenary knowledge about the care of their territories, work that they do through the management and transformation of the forest into spaces of abundance of food and life; of the care of seeds in their wide diversity, of medicinal plants and self-care of the body for prevention and health, knowledge that brings balance, reconciliation, solidarity, strength, harmony and complementarity to their communities. From the relationship that indigenous women have with nature since the creation of the world, their customs, and spiritual practices have been

woven and originated for the recognition of MOTHERLAND" (Zalabata, 2012: 4 cited by García, E. et al, 2018, p. 81).

In this way, it is essential to generate initiatives aimed specifically at indigenous women and youth, such as capacity-building activities, intergenerational dialogues, leadership training, participation in decision-making spaces, increased access to and appropriation of appropriate technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of forests.

In this sense, it is essential that conservation and management strategies for the territory and forests, as well as all REDD+ actions, consider the protection and recovery of traditional knowledge and ancestral practices, protection of spaces for forest use and management.

### **5.3. Gender Considerations in National REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards**

Decision 1/CP.16 (COP 16, Cancun) established a set of methodological guidelines for developing countries that demonstrate compliance with social and environmental safeguards in REDD+ implementation, based on meeting four requirements for access to performance-based payments.

1. National Strategy or Action Plan. It describes policies, actions, and measures to address the causes and agents of deforestation and reduce forest degradation. It considers aspects related to governance, land tenure, gender and safeguards with the effective participation of stakeholders, ethnic communities and peasants.
2. National Forest Monitoring System.
3. Safeguard Information System (SIS) to provide information on how REDD+ social and environmental safeguards are being addressed and respected in the country.
4. Reference level on Forest Emissions to know the status of deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions.

The application of the UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards needs to be reviewed and interpreted to the reality of each country, considering the national and regional context, be aligned with existing national REDD+ policies and actions, stakeholder groups and how activities will be implemented in the territory.

As part of the commitments made by Colombia during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the country has been advancing in the national interpretation of the Cancun Safeguards and in the construction and consolidation of a Safeguard Information System (SIS) aimed at providing information and monitoring how these safeguards are being respected and addressed in accordance with the national context.

The process of consolidation and interpretation of safeguards led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, begins in 2013 with the development of spaces for participation and capacity building with multiple actors such as institutions, indigenous communities, Afro-descendants and peasants, NGOs, among other key actors, to gather the views and perspectives of the various actors on how to address, respect and interpret safeguards in the implementation of REDD+ in Colombia. WWF Colombia, the GIZ Forest, and Climate/REDD+ program, the Carbon and Forest Cooperative Fund (FCPF) and the UN-REDD program supported these spaces (MADS. Cartilla Interpretación Nacional de Salvaguardas, 2017).

As a result, the country has a National Interpretation Chart of Environmental and Social Safeguards for REDD+ that would allow local communities to understand REDD+ safeguards simply and be applied in the development of projects and initiatives in their territories. Likewise, the primer becomes a useful tool for communities, institutions, and organizations to start developing the measures and actions foreseen in the Integrated Strategy for Control of Deforestation and Forest Management (EICDGB).

The seven REDD+ safeguards defined under the Climate Change Convention have been translated into 16 elements that must be applied to all REDD+ Policies, Actions and Measures



(PAMs) at national, regional and local levels (MADS. Cartilla Interpretación Nacional de Salvaguardas, 2017).

The integration of the gender perspective in safeguards calls for a genuine process of integration from which opportunities are contemplated for gender to be considered in the framework of national interpretation (Camacho A. et al., 2017). In this sense, it is not necessary to formulate gender-specific safeguards, but on the contrary, to think about how gender considerations are implemented in each of the safeguards interpreted for Colombia.

According to (Camacho, A. Et al, 2018), a series of observations are included that account for the opportunities of the proposal to integrate the gender perspective into the National Safeguard System (see table 11).

**Table 11: Gender Considerations in the National Safeguard System**

<b>SNS COMPONENT</b>	<b>OBSERVATIONS GENDER PERSPECTIVE</b>
National Interpretation	Empowering women and promoting gender equality in REDD+
Regulatory Mark	Effective compliance of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender-Related Policy Framework and REDD+</li> <li>• Law 731/02 on rural women</li> <li>• Policy Guidelines for Women's Equity 2012</li> <li>• National Policy for the Comprehensive Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services</li> </ul>
Marco Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the gender-perspective integration in the intersectoral agenda</li> <li>• MADS</li> <li>• MADR</li> <li>• Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales</li> <li>• Ministry of Interior</li> <li>• Postconflict Office</li> </ul>
Compliance Framework	Achieve gender awareness and integration in the public entities in charge of the respect of the safeguards and in the implementation of Measures and Actions (according to the diagnosis made). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of institutional capacities to adequately assume the demands of populations from a gender and intergenerational perspective.</li> </ul>
Change to Citizen Attention Mechanism	Establish complaint and grievance mechanisms that consider differences (gender, generation, location, educational level, etc.) in access to information and verification mechanisms.
Safeguard Information System (SIS)	Design a gender-sensitive Safeguard information system in which information is collected on the participation and involvement of actors disaggregated by sex. Collect gender-sensitive information as well as documenting processes related to gender mainstreaming.
Summary of information for Salvaguardas	Highlight key gender elements and safeguards in the process of preparing the summary of information on compliance with safeguards. Generate a manual of good practices in gender and safeguards.

Source (Camacho, A. et.al, 2018)

#### FAO Social and Environmental Safeguards

FAO's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) were adopted in 2015. At programme and field level, nine HE standards were designed to help manage and improve FAO's environmental and social performance through a risk and results-based approach.

In line with Safeguard 8 related to gender equity, this Project will promote women active participation and will propend for addressing men and women differentiated needs. Activities under the three components will include participatory assessments and methodologies to identify women needs and roles, strategies to promote women participation, programs to increase women capacities, and actions to strengthen the women' role in the implementation of forest management activities, monitoring activities, territorial governance and making-decisions processes. Thus, in order to achieve objectives and goals of this Project, activities of each component include:

- Application of participatory methodologies to identify those production activities developed by women and men, strengthening needs and prioritization of areas of work and roles.
- Identification of women's role in making decisions processes related to deforestation reduction, forest management and indigenous governance.
- Develop assessments and strategies to address strengthening needs of women to participate actively in local monitoring and making-decision processes, benefit from the implementation of sustainable forest management activities and increase capacities for local governance.
- Identify and implement strategies to promote active participation of women in production activities associated to sustainable forest management activities.
- Identify barriers that women face for project formulation and management.
- Design technical assistance programs considering women's empowerment needs.
- Methodologies to guarantee women participation in the definition and implementation of conservation agreements.
- Development of strategies to ensure that women access to training programs, technical assistance activities and other lessons learned derived from the implementation of the project.
- Execution of strategies to guarantee participation of women in the design of sustainable forest management nuclei and support participation and empowerment of women part of associations and producer's groups.
- Identify women needs to strengthen their capacities for entrepreneurial development and sustainable forest management.
- Design and implement strategies to raise awareness about women strengthening needs, knowledge on forest management and their role governance

## **6. Conclusions and Recommendations:**

- In summary, Rural women in Colombia constitute 48.31% of the rural population and 36.4% of agricultural producers and have autonomy in the decision of production in 21.88% of the Agricultural Productive Units. This numbers reflect that despite population of women in rural areas almost half of the rural country, participation in production activities and making decisions processes is low. In the context of the Amazon, patterns are like the rest of the country and factors such as the conflict and the illegal activities may have an impact in reducing the leadership roles and spaces for women. In addition to the above, it is a fact that women are often responsible for household activities, which also limits women's participation in development processes. In the case of ethnic communities, women's participation is determined by culture and traditions, which often define specific roles for women and may create conditions for discrimination and psychological and sexual violence against women.
- The gender analysis and the gender action plan have built on the process of construction of the EICDGB, which generated a set of gender considerations to be considered in the implementation of the strategy. In this context the gender assessment has been elaborated from primary and secondary information sources. Primary information to identify gender gaps comes from FAO's experiences in the implementation of projects executed in different territories of the country and includes areas related to the Project such as rural development, natural resources management and land tenure. This

previous work involving rural women, including ethnic communities has generated substantive information about the circumstances in which women live and the level of action that is required in the development of a gender strategy for this project. Secondary sources include information derived from the process of construction framework of the EICDGB and the results of participatory processes carried out by the Amazon Vision Program (AVP) and the Corazon de la Amazonia Project.

- In the framework of the EICDGB a forest and gender study was carried out<sup>9</sup>, including an analytic framework that provides information about access to monetary resources, sexual division of work, control of natural resources, land property and participation in making-decisions processes. Specifically for the Amazon Region, the Heart of the Amazon project has documented good practices for climate change mitigation and adaptation, food security and seeds management that are implemented by indigenous women to document as well as seed rescue for food security. FAO has also documented the role of women in care, use and management of natural resources as part of the results of the IAPA Project of Protected Areas in the Amazon. Within the framework of the AVP, gender-mainstreaming activities are being successfully developed in the indigenous pillar.
- In order to incorporate the gender perspective in the construction of the Strategy, a two-way approach was developed. First, the Strategy propended for respecting and making effective the participation of women in the different areas of forest governance, in accordance with chapter V and VI of the Rural Women Law (731 of 2002). On the other hand, the EICDGB include specific areas of work to be considered in the political agenda and in the implementation of the EICDGB: (1) Roles in forest management and sexual division of labor, (2) Gender equality in the access and control of natural resources Full and effective participation, and (3) Substantive participation in decision making on land use. As a result of the implementation of these approaches, the EICDGB developed a set of recommendations to include the gender perspective in each of the Action Lines and Goals of the strategy, which currently guide the implementation of projects. Also the Heart of the Amazon Project developed specific gender workshops and supported specific activities to strengthen women capacities and participation in the regional and local strategies.
- There is a need to continue to ensure that Colombia's REDD+ efforts do not pose risks to the most vulnerable groups such as women, youth and the elderly and instead actively promote their meaningful participation in such efforts. In this way, Colombia must continue to take proactive measures to ensure the integration of the gender perspective in the Strategy's implementation.
- Although significant progress has been made in gender mainstreaming, it continues to be addressed in isolation as something that can be achieved through specific action. In this sense, it is necessary to continue to unite efforts in the institutions and programs to address this approach in an integral and transversal manner to all actions.
- Although the proposal to mainstream the gender approach focuses on making effective and respecting the right to participation of women in decision-making spaces and instances and in the process of construction and implementation of the Strategy, the participation of women continues to be significantly lower than that of men, thus, it is necessary to join efforts to guarantee the effective participation of women to reduce gender gaps. Thus, it is important to promote women's empowerment actions through recognition, capacity building and leadership beyond the idea that gender mainstreaming simply refers to the inclusion or targeting of women in projects.

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.unredd.net/documents/un-redd-partner-countries-181/17100-bosques-y-genero-en-la-preparacion-para-redd-un-insumo-para-la-incorporacion-del-enfoque-de-genero-en-la-estrategia-integral-de-control-a-la-deforestacion-y-gestion-de-los-bosques.html?path=un-redd-partner-countries-181>

- The participation of indigenous and Afro-descendant women continues to be weak in the spaces and instances of concertation, coordination, and decision making with ethnic group organizations, so it is necessary to develop methodologies to implement appropriate systems of participation that contribute to improving women's participation in these spaces, valuing their role and knowledge in forest management, use, and conservation.
- To support the sustainable management of forests, it is necessary to promote our systems of environmental governance with a gender perspective, articulating local governments, public entities, and the private sector. In this way, it is important to develop conservation initiatives based on the traditional knowledge of women in the economy of care and in the management and care of the territory and to articulate with environmental management plans and other instruments of territorial ordering. It is also essential to support leadership roles and the strengthening of women's organizations to improve their participation and leadership capacities in decision-making instances related to REDD+ actions.
- According to the lessons learned from the gender mainstreaming process in the country's REDD+ readiness process, a gender-sensitive approach is required among public officials and decision-makers at the national, regional and local levels to understand the dynamics that differentially affect different types of populations. It is also advisable to establish a gender roundtable or focal point for the implementation process of the Territorial Life Forests Strategy to implement actions aimed at strengthening women's knowledge and contribution to forest governance.
- It is necessary to consider the practical and strategic needs of women in all project activities. In this sense, it is important to establish a gender-sensitive baseline and the evaluation of gender-differentiated development impacts of the value chain. Although there is qualitative information on the role of women in the care economy and forest conservation, it is necessary to generate quantitative information and have a battery of indicators that allow for more efficient reporting of gender information.
- Although significant efforts and progress have been made to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to integrate a gender perspective into REDD+ actions, gender inequality remains an obstacle to human development. Although the situation of women and girls has progressed over time, gender equity has not yet been achieved. Statistics show that there are gender differences in the main areas of human development, where women suffer discrimination in health, education, political representation, the labor market, among others, which limits their capabilities and possibilities in their quality of life.
- During the EICDGB project, women vision of forests, deforestation, sustainable production were analyzed and specific activities were designed to address women needs in the Action Lines and Goals of the strategy. In the Amazon Region, during the process of formulation and execution of the AVP, it was agreed through consultations with the Regional Indigenous Amazonian Round Table (MRA), that the scope of the Pillar Environmental Governance with Indigenous Peoples would be supported by five components: (i) Territory and environment, (ii) Own government, (iii) Economy and production, (iv) Strengthening of indigenous women and (v) Transversal lines, where clearly the strengthening of indigenous women is one of them. However, in the area of forest governance there is no explicit evidence that this has been done. Therefore, this Project proposes to address the issue of gender in a comprehensive manner in Outcomes 1, 2 and 3, based on the diagnosis of existing gender gaps in the region, but also on the experience of FAO Colombia in this area.
- The project's gender analysis identifies gaps in terms of management of rural assets (land and natural resources), access to education, access to technical assistance for family agriculture and entrepreneurship, access to markets, participation in politics and

processes related to environmental conservation, natural resource protection and territorial peace-building in Colombia.

- The gaps represent opportunities for the Project to transform cultural patterns of discrimination and violence against women. In line with this assessment the project will identify with women the opportunities for them to participate and lead forest management activities and related business (nurseries, monitoring activities, processing of raw materials, etc.) and will support women groups in the formulation of projects and initiatives to complement forest management activities or other to reduce pressure on natural ecosystems.
- Access to information and technical knowledge is an indispensable factor in order to reduce gender gaps in environmental issues. For equal access, the specific context, the Project will identify the media and information channels where women interact. For example, making available native language translators, using ethno-linguistic pieces or IEC (Information, Education, Communication) processes that are gender-sensitive and non-sexist; understanding women's daily dynamics and avoiding project demands on the triple day of women.
- The identified causes of environmental inequity include: low access and limited management of rural assets for survival and livelihoods; lack of valuation and recognition of women's knowledge and practices, invisibility of women's contributions to family agriculture and environmental conservation, asymmetry in information and technical assistance, gender-based violence and lack of knowledge about the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and innovation processes.
- To address these causes, the project proposes undertake specific activities such as: ensuring the participation of young women and heads of household in the implementation of activities under Outputs 2 and 3, as well as other strategic processes; design and incorporation of methodologies with gender content and recommendations for increasing women participation in forest management, local governance, implementation of local strategies to reduce deforestation, etc.; identification of opportunities to increase participation and promote transformation of roles in forest conservation, transcending stereotypes; increasing women participation in market strategies, marketing and value addition and other related activities foreseen under Outputs 2 and 3; supporting capacity building activities according to the identified gender gaps in each area of intervention as well as potential risks of increasing violence against women; design of financial instruments and mechanisms that reach women directly (output 2 and 3); recognition of indigenous women's own knowledge and traditional good practices (Output 3); support to projects to increase women's participation in traditional conservation practices and natural resource governance systems(Output 3); and implementation of dialogue platform for monitoring and improving women's participation strategies implemented by the projects. Besides these activities.
- The Project will identify the institutional arrangements needed to promote equal opportunities and eradicate gender-based violence. Thus the project will identify at the local level the institutional barriers and will define specific activities to support organizations, institutions and communities.
- The project seeks to incorporate a gender perspective in order to contribute to reducing existing inequalities through the promotion of specific actions aimed at promoting the participation of women in all project activities, ensuring the equitable distribution of benefits, developing capacity building programs for participatory community monitoring, contributing to the visibility of the role of women in forest conservation and management, promoting the strengthening of women's leaders and organizations in order to meet their needs but also to understand from their own vision the ordering of their territory. In this way, actions are developed to overcome the disadvantages experienced by women.

- There is a clear need to work on gender-based violence in all projects involving rural women, since the different forms of violence against women are present both in the rural and in the ethnic context and this has serious consequences for the sustainability of the processes, as well as for the opportunities for women's growth in the context of the family and the community. Taking this into consideration, local assessments in the areas of intervention will identify potential risks of the Project's activities on increasing violence against women. Gender-based violence (GBV), according to FAO's mandate, in the project the scope will be to identify the local state offer and socialize it with women and men of the project. The objective will be increase awareness regarding the GBV and promote sharing of effective information to protect the rights of women victims and activate services in the health, protection and justice sectors.
- There are differences in the context of indigenous women, given the existence of processes of justice of their own and of customary practices regarding women's bodies, sexuality and reproduction, which imply other considerations when talking about formal routes. Nevertheless, the offer of the State is obligatory throughout the national territory and it is a fundamental right that all women know about it and are in position to opt for it.
- The Project seeks to strengthen women's participation and will define specific actions to achieve gender equality including, among others the following:
  - ✓ Incorporation of methodologies and activities with gender perspective in activities funded by the project such as: (i) identification of forest and non-timber forest products to be included in the forestry units, (ii) identification of sustainable-agriculture activities that could be included as part of the forestry units, (iii) analysis of potential risks of forest-based businesses, (iv) design of management plans and monitoring systems, (v) market analysis and identification of market opportunities, (vi) capacity building activities for forest management, (vii) specific methodologies to support women to identify their roles in sustainable forest management units and potential associated businesses (viii) specific capacity building programs for indigenous women according to the activities of the Output 3.
  - ✓ Peer participation and incident participation. To this end, differential quotas of 40% will be adopted in the most relevant processes and activities, depending on the context. Activities of the projects will analyze the local context and will identify the need for development specific actions to strengthen women's capacities, increased self-esteem and confidence, promote a gender-sensitive leadership and assertive communication, among others.
- At the beginning of the project, the initial assessment on gender issues will be improved, in order to validate the gender problems in the areas of action; this will serve as an input to make the strategy and the mainstreaming process specific to each result, specifically results 2 and 3.
- The Project will support actions (processes and technical routes for gender mainstreaming) for both communities and government entities, thus making it possible to carry out an integral work that will make it possible to provide sustainability to the actions that have an impact on government plans and policies or other ongoing processes.
- The Project will have a gender specialist who will address this issue and will be supported by a team of technical professionals. In particular, the gender approach will be prioritized for results 2 and 3, and differentiation will be made given that the context includes farmer and indigenous women. Processes, activities and indicators that reflect gender mainstreaming will be incorporated into outcomes 2 and 3.
- Road maps, toolkits and instruments that FAO Colombia has already designed and applied in other projects in the territory with good results will also be applied. Specific activities to address gender issues will be visible in the project's Logical Framework and AOP, to guarantee the monitoring of the implementation of actions over time. Finally, this

approach has already been applied in the implementation of the community forestry model in other areas of the country, where gender mainstreaming has been successful.

- The Project will undertake an assessment in each area of intervention to analyze the context and identify the activities needed to address causes of inequity and reduce potential risks of the projects' interventions on women. These assessments will also allow the Project to identify the relevant institutions that need to be involved, including women's organizations and authorities. Based on these the Project will design the mechanisms and methodologies to assure involvement of these institutions continuously, not only in gender-related activities but also in all those activities of the project in the area. These mechanisms will also consider the traditions and local institutional arrangements.
- It is planned to create a working group with female farmers and/or producers and indigenous women, who, together with the gender focal point of the team and the delegate of the Ministry of Environment (e.g. office of participation and education), will make decisions to improve the implementation of the project according to the particular needs and conditions of women. This will be in place from the first moment of project implementation and will meet at least once a year, guaranteeing one of the indispensable requirements for a gender approach and effective dialogue with the women receiving the impact of the project.
- Lessons learned by FAO in the implementation of other projects in the country have also been included, including:
  - ✓ The approach of gender with indigenous communities goes hand in hand with the ethnic approach, from the intercultural dialogue, based on the own needs expressed by women (understanding the mediation that there is with the major authorities),.
  - ✓ Work with male farmers and/or producers is relevant to gender equity. In the area of sustainable rural development, gender-sensitive masculinities and inclusive leaderships are considered, which facilitates the adoption of differential quotas and the use of opportunities (in the form of affirmative actions) that the project provides for women. There is no harmonious transformation of gender roles without men involvement
  - ✓ Project investments must reach the women of the communities directly, even when working with organizations such as resguardos and/or cabildos or community councils; It is essential that there be a tangible and measurable benefit from the investment on women.
  - ✓ Local technical teams must be sensitized and have a basic conceptualization of gender so that mainstreaming becomes a practical fact, which can be traced and technically measured. Training on this subject is part of the gender action plan.
- The expected results for gender equity can be categorized as follows:
  - ✓ Instruments: The Project will monitor sex-disaggregated indicators to identify women's participation in activities such as Forest Monitoring, development of country's Annual Reports; implementation of Deforestation Control Protocols; local Zero Deforestation Agreements, elaboration of Forestry Units' Management Plans, implementation of projects and leadership of local initiatives and others related to planning and management and governance of land and resources.
  - ✓ Women farmers: The Project will implement specific activities to strengthen women's knowledge and capacities related to the sustainability and implementation of the forest-economy model promoted by the Project such as implementation of good forest management practices and other environmental sustainability actions, design and implementation of commercial strategies for their production systems and local businesses, increasing access to financial instruments and incentives that promote environmental sustainability, among others.



- ✓ Indigenous women: In order to recognize and enhance women's traditional knowledge in forest management, productive projects and sustainability, the Project will undertake activities to strengthen capacities related to the formulation and implementation of projects, participation and leadership of local initiatives (with special attention to the collective ethnic context) and access and participation to IPs decision-making bodies.
- ✓ Gaps: In order to significantly reduce the gender gaps, the Project will develop specific assessments in the areas of intervention in order to identify the specific causes of gender inequity and the potential risks of the project's activities. Based on this assessment the project will adjust the gender plan for each area of intervention and execute activities accordingly.

## **7. Gender Action Plan**

The project design considers the incorporation of a gender perspective, emphasizing the need to adopt a perspective in the project that, through its measures and actions, take into account the diversities, differences and inequities related to differentiated population groups, to provide attention, protection, and guarantee of their rights.

Although the women play a fundamental role in the management of natural resources and in the development of productive activities, the conditions under which men and women carry out their activities continue to reflect important gender gaps that are accentuated under conditions of armed conflict. In this sense, the project will have specific actions aimed at reducing gender gaps by strengthening the effective participation of women in decision-making, promoting their economic autonomy, strengthening their positions as community leaders and making visible the role that women play in the use, management and conservation of the territory.

The gender action plan provides for catalytic actions for equality in land tenure or natural resource management, through the actions envisaged for outputs 2 and 3. Specifically, the processes to strengthen the impact of women on resource governance within ethnic communities and the strengthening of women's leadership in the contents of systems and protocols, as well as in the improvement of women's productive units, the promotion of financial mechanisms and incentives for the sustainable management of resources account for this.

Output	Activities	Gender Responsive actions	Gender Indicators	Responsible institutions/individuals	Budget (\$USD)	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
Output 1. National and local capacities for monitoring and control strengthened	Activity 1.1 Strengthening of the existing national forest monitoring of early warning reports in deforestation hotspots.	Differentiated training and capacity building activities for men and women, according to the local context.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Number (no.) and percentage (%) of men and women trained in Community Forest Monitoring. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project. <b>Target:</b> 40% of trained participants are women including youth and heads of households. The percentage in each case, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.	MADS IDEAM ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES FAO INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS BENEFICIARY COMMUNITY WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES	834		X	X	X	X
		Activities to promote women participation in spaces of analysis and discussion of reports in deforestation hotspots				X	X	X	X	X
		Involve women groups in implementing forest monitoring activities and development of gender sensitive guidelines for community forest monitoring					X	X	X	X
		Build capacity of the staff responsible for the National Forest Monitoring System on how to incorporate a gender perspective in their work				X	X	X	X	X
		Incorporate gender analysis in Annual country reports with SMBYC, IFN and SNIF data.					X	X	X	X
	Activity 1.2. Support the implementation of a strategy for Green Municipalities	Support women production initiatives contributing to green municipalities strategies.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) of green municipalities strategies involve women initiatives to reduce deforestation/promote sustainable forest management. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project. <b>Target:</b> 30% of initiatives included in green municipalities strategies are led by women. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the	IDEAM MADS-PROGRAM AMAZONIAN VISION FAO TERRITORIAL ENTITIES ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES TARGET COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS PRODUCER	500			X	X	X

Output	Activities	Gender Responsive actions	Gender Indicators	Responsible institutions/individuals	Budget (\$USD)	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
		Activities differentiated to ensure the participation of women including young women and female-headed households in the design of green municipalities strategies	beginning of the project. Determine as a complementary variable for the definition of the target is the number of female heads of household / youth / indigenous people linked to the strategies.  <b>Baseline:</b> 0	ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES			X	X	X	X
		Activities differentiated to assure Inclusion of women and men needs and perspectives in the green municipalities strategies designed and supported by the project	<b>Indicator:</b> Number and percentage (%) of women and men participating in the design of green municipalities strategies. <b>Target:</b> 40% of the participants are female heads of household / youth / indigenous people. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.					X	X	X
		Activities to recognize and make visible the role of men and women in the implementation of green municipalities strategies						X	X	X
	Activity 1.3 Support the implementation of rural environmental cadasters as a measure to monitor deforestation at land level	Preparation and implementation of methodologies differentiated to support the implementation of rural environmental cadasters based on gender assessments developed locally	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Number of methodologies to develop rural cadasters with a gender perspective <b>Target:</b> A set of methodologies for developing rural cadasters involving a gender perspective, differentiated according to the conditions of men and women in the areas of intervention	IDEAM MADS-PROGRAM AMAZONIAN VISION FAO TERRITORIAL ENTITIES ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES TARGET COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES	667	X				
		Activities to ensure the participation of women including young women and female-headed households in the implementation rural environmental cadasters	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Number and percentage of women and men participating in the implementation of rural environmental cadasters. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project. <b>Target:</b> 40% of participants are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.				X	X	X	

Output	Activities	Gender Responsive actions	Gender Indicators	Responsible institutions/individuals	Budget (\$USD)	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
	Activity 1.4 Implementation of the Deforestation Control Protocol (monitoring, forest traceability, operational and administrative) - including the reinforcement of deforestation control actions and other associated crimes	Activities to ensure women participation in the decision-making and policy design processes associated to the implementation of the deforestation control protocol and strive to reach gender parity in all key decision-making bodies.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Number and percentage of women and men participating in the decision-making and policy design processes associated to the implementation of the deforestation control protocol. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project. <b>Target:</b> 40% of participants are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.	MADS FAO IDEAM TERRITORIAL ENTITIES ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES	1.000		X	X	X	X
		Promote the substantive participation of women organizations in the implementation of the Deforestation Control Protocol	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) and number of women and men participating in the implementation of the Deforestation Control Protocol. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project. <b>Target:</b> 40 per cent of participants are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.				X	X	X	X
Output 2. Forest areas sustainably managed and contributing to close the agriculture frontier	Activity 2.1 Support local community-base organizations in the design and establishment of sustainable forest management units in eight areas	Implementation of specific methodologies to support women to identify their roles in sustainable forest management units and the identification of potential associated businesses	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) of women's initiatives supported as part of the community forestry units. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project. <b>Target:</b> 40% of production initiatives/business models associated to the forestry units are led by women's or women's groups. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.	IDEAM MADS-PROGRAM AMAZONIAN VISION FAO TERRITORIAL ENTITIES ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES TARGET COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S	2.000	X	X			
		Support women groups in the formulation of projects and initiatives to complement forest management activities or other to reduce pressure on natural ecosystems.					X	X	X	X

Output	Activities	Gender Responsive actions	Gender Indicators	Responsible institutions/individuals	Budget (\$USD)	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
		Support women's productive initiatives associated to implementation of the community forestry units	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> % and number of men and women participating in the design and establishment of forest management units. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project. <b>Target:</b> 40% of the people participating are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.	ORGANIZATIONS PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES			X	X	X	X
		Promote the equal participation of women and men in the design and establishment of sustainable forest management nuclei				X	X	X	X	X
		Implementation of a mechanism to ensure women's inclusion in the establishment and operation of forestry units	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Number of women participating in the establishment and operation of forestry units. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project. <b>Target:</b> 40% of peoples participation are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.			X	X	X	X	X
	Activity 2.2 Implementation of training programs for sustainable forest management	Development of local assessments to identify women's priorities, needs and risks associated to the implementation of forest management activities.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) of gender-sensitive methodologies designed <b>Target:</b> 100% of the training program include gender sensitive methodologies  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Number of strategies designed to promote women participation <b>Target:</b> 100%  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) and number of women and men trained. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the	IDEAM MADS-PROGRAM AMAZONIAN VISION FAO TERRITORIAL ENTITIES ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES TARGET COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES	333	X	X			
		Develop methodologies for designing gender-sensitive training program that take into account the differential needs of men and women				X	X			

Output	Activities	Gender Responsive actions	Gender Indicators	Responsible institutions/individuals	Budget (\$USD)	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
		Develop strategies that allow greater participation of women, youth and women's organizations in training programs on sustainable forest management	project <b>Target:</b> 40% of those trained are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.			X	X			
		Implement strategies to promote equal opportunities and eradicate gender-based violence and support organizations, institutions and communities.					X	X	X	X
	Activity 2.3 Market access and strengthening of product value chains of timber and non-timber forest products	Support commercial strategies of women's production initiatives associated to the forestry units.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) of commercial strategies of women's production units supported. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project <b>Target:</b> 40% of the commercial strategies are led by women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.	IDEAM MADS-PROGRAM AMAZONIAN VISION FAO TERRITORIAL ENTITIES ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES TARGET COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES	1.333			X	X	X
		Ensure the substantive participation of women in the design and implementation of market strategies, product value chains, commercialization of timber and non-timber forest products to ensure equitable distribution of benefits	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> % and number of women with access to market strategies, product value chains, commercialization of timber and non-timber forest products. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project <b>Target:</b> 40% of the participants in these activities are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.					X	X	X



Output	Activities	Gender Responsive actions	Gender Indicators	Responsible institutions/individuals	Budget (\$USD)	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
	Activity 2.4 Strengthening regional environmental authorities in the implementation of monitoring and control mechanisms and instruments to assure sustainable forest management in selected forestry units	Strengthen the capacities of Environmental Authorities in the implementation of monitoring and control mechanisms and instruments with gender perspective and taking into account women needs	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> % or number of monitoring and control mechanisms and instruments of environmental authorities include measures to address women needs and promote gender perspective in forest management <b>Target:</b> 100% of monitoring and control mechanisms and instruments include measures to address women needs and promote gender perspective in forest management	IDEAM MADS-PROGRAM AMAZONIAN VISION FAO TERRITORIAL ENTITIES ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES TARGET COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES	333	X	X	X	X	X
	Activity 2.5 Design and development of incentives and financial instruments to promote sustainable forest management	Assessment of financial needs of women for sustainable forest management and development of related businesses	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> # and proportion of women with better access to incentives and financial instruments to promote sustainable forest management. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project <b>Target:</b> 40% of people participating in this activity are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.	IDEAM MADS-PROGRAM AMAZONIAN VISION FAO TERRITORIAL ENTITIES ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES TARGET COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES	1.000			X	X	X
		Design strategies for women's substantive participation in access to incentives and financial instruments to promote sustainable forest management	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) and number of financial mechanisms and incentives for vulnerable women's. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified:					X	X	X

Output	Activities	Gender Responsive actions	Gender Indicators	Responsible institutions/individuals	Budget (\$USD)	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
		Promote financial mechanisms and incentives for sustainable forest management aimed at women with an emphasis on women heads of household	e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project <b>Target:</b> 40% of designed financial mechanisms are aimed to women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.					X	X	X
	Activity 2.6 Implementation of long-term community-based monitoring systems in forestry units i	Assessments and participatory activities to identify women's roles and opportunities in the implementation of forest monitoring systems	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Number and percentage (%) of community monitoring initiatives with a gender perspective. <b>Target:</b> 40 % community monitoring initiatives effectively incorporate a gender perspective  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) and number of women, men and youth participating in community monitoring systems. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project <b>Target:</b> 40% of participants are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.	IDEAM MADS-PROGRAM AMAZONIAN VISION FAO TERRITORIAL ENTITIES ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES TARGET COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES	333	X	X	X	X	X
		Incorporate gender perspective in long-term community monitoring systems	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Number and percentage (%) of community monitoring initiatives with a gender perspective. <b>Target:</b> 40 % community monitoring initiatives effectively incorporate a gender perspective  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) and number of women, men and youth participating in community monitoring systems. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural	IDEAM MADS-PROGRAM AMAZONIAN VISION FAO TERRITORIAL ENTITIES ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES TARGET COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S				X	X	X

Output	Activities	Gender Responsive actions	Gender Indicators	Responsible institutions/individuals	Budget (\$USD)	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
		Promote the substantive participation of women and young people and women's organizations in the design and implementation of community monitoring systems	women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project <b>Target:</b> 40% of participants are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.	ORGANIZATIONS PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES				X	X	X
Output 3. Strengthening REDD+ implementation and forest governance in Indigenous Territories	Activity 3.1 Strengthening REDD+ implementation and forest governance in Indigenous Territories	Promote the substantive participation of women, women heads of households and women's groups in the design and implementation of projects supported under this Output.	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) and number of women, women heads of household, and women's organizations involved in the design and implementation indigenous projects. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project	IDEAM MADS MADR FAO TARGET COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES	1.000	X	X	X	X	X
		Implementation of a dialogue platform for monitoring and improving women's participation strategies implemented by the projects.	<b>Target:</b> 40% of the people participating in activities and products associated with these projects are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.			X	X			
	Activity 3.2 Empowerment and participation of indigenous women	Assessment of indigenous women's capacities for formulation and implementation of projects	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) of women's projects supported. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project	MADS FAO TARGET COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS OTHER ETHNIC COMMUNITIES	1.000	X	X			
		Implementation of a capacity building programs for indigenous women complementing activities of the project to support formulation and implementation of projects (Activity 3.1).	<b>Target:</b> 100% of the projects are led by women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.				X	X	X	X
		Implementation of a communication strategy to raise awareness on the contribution of indigenous women to strengthen forest governance and sustainable management of forests	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> % and # of empowered women and increasing their participation. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project			X	X	X	X	X
		Support women's projects and initiatives contributing to strengthen governance in indigenous territories.	<b>Target:</b> 40% of empowered women and increasing their					X	X	X

Output	Activities	Gender Responsive actions	Gender Indicators	Responsible institutions/individuals	Budget (\$USD)	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
		Design and implementation of a participation route to ensure substantive participation of women and youth in all implemented traditional practices of conservation, use and sustainable management of the forests in the Amazon biome	<p>participation. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> number and percentage of women participating in decision-making bodies. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project <b>Target:</b> 40% of the participants are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.</p>			X	X	X	X	X
		Promote women's participation in decision-making bodies	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) and number of women, men and youth participating in workshops. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project <b>Target:</b> 40% of participants are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.</p>			X	X	X	X	X
		Design and implement workshops aimed at rural communities, to address the gender perspective in the processes of strengthening social, human, technical, productive and organizational capacities	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Indicator:</b> Percentage (%) and number of women, men and youth participating in workshops. Whenever possible, they will be differentiated into various categories of women who are identified: e.g. female-headed households, indigenous women, rural women, etc., if indicated in the baseline assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project <b>Target:</b> 40% of participants are women. The percentage in each case/defined category, will be established at the beginning of the project and taking account the base line updated.</p>			X	X			
TOTAL					10.333					

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